

EIR Special Report

Justice Department assaults America's growth spokesmen

by Scott Thompson

In 1976 the Justice Department began a campaign to destroy parts of the nation's regional leadership in the name of combating "white-collar crime," "organized crime," and "labor racketeering." The annual reports of the U.S. Attorney General show that over 100,000 victims have been claimed in this manner through Abscam, Brilab, Pendorf and over 150 other undercover operations. This number far exceeds the political purges carried out in the Soviet Union in the 1930s.

There has been nothing random, and nothing criminal, about the Justice Department's targets. They are part of the leadership of the constituency-based political machines who have built and run the nation's urban industrial centers in accordance with the American System of economic progress. Nuclear power; a national transportation grid second to none; and a construction industry that can build anything, anywhere, in record time; these are among the achievements of these American political machines.

An end to constituency politics

On the eve of the 1980 presidential election, spokesmen for all three candidates have issued statements that because of the present economic crisis, the United States can no longer afford the inflationary demands of this system of constituency-based politics.

William Simon, former Secretary of the Treasury and now a top adviser to Republican candidate Ronald Reagan, stated in a mid-September speech to the Mont Pelerin Society that: "the realities of the political process still dominate the course of economic events and historically have forced the growth of money and credit needed to accommodate inflationary pressures to contribute to the reelection of incumbent officials."

Bob Walker, chief domestic adviser to Rep. John Anderson, bragged in an interview with *EIR* on Sept. 15 that his candidate's lack of any constituency was an advantage. "Unlike the two major parties," Walker said, "John Anderson doesn't have any constituencies to speak of. There-

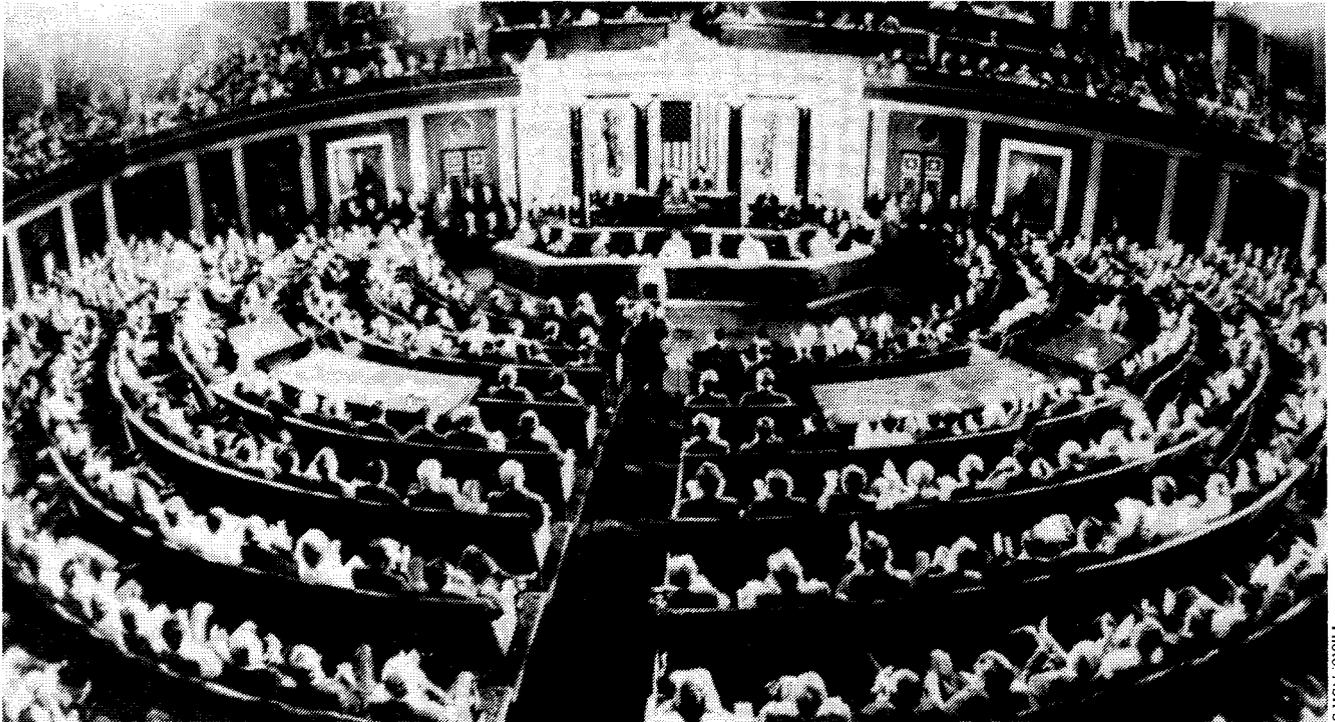


Photo: NSIPS

The House of Representatives—under political fire.

fore, he can call for the hard sacrifices that the American people are going to have to make without having to worry about constituency pressure or his own popularity.”

Lloyd Cutler, chief counsel to Jimmy Carter’s White House, called for an end to constituency politics through sweeping changes in the U.S. Constitution. In the Fall 1980 issue of the Council on Foreign Relations’ *Foreign Affairs*, Cutler argued that only by adopting the British parliamentary system could sufficient economic contraction be imposed.

The fact that such statements could be made on the eve of a presidential election reflects a benchmark for a long process of subversion against the U.S. Executive and Judiciary branches of government that has made mass political purges like those in Abscam, Brilab and Pendorf possible. Plans for this virtual coup d’état against the American System were laid over a decade ago by special study groups of the Trilateral Commission, a task force of 300 figures from North America, Western Europe and Japan that is dominated by the Anglo-American elite.

In 1975 Samuel Huntington, a former Harvard government professor who now serves on the National Security Council, drafted a study for the Trilateral Commission entitled *The Crisis of Democracy* that is the common root of the above statements: “We have come to recognize that there are potentially desirable limits to economic growth. There are also potentially desirable limits to the indefinite extension of political

democracy,” Professor Huntington concluded.

Huntington’s attack upon America’s constituency-based political system and its pro-growth outlook expresses the goals of the Trilateral Commission as it consolidated control over the U.S. executive branch in 1976, when it rigged the election of commission member Jimmy Carter as President. It was in 1976 that the Justice Department began its purge of strategically placed regional business, labor, and political leaders.

This was also a purge of actual law enforcement. In the fiscal year 1979 Attorney General’s Report, which boasts about the Justice Department’s success in uncovering white-collar crime, the department ends its 60-year practice of publishing a statistical breakdown of the types of federal crimes prosecuted. This obscured a dramatic drop in prosecutions of murderers, drug traffickers, armed robbers, and other hard-core criminals who were once the major responsibility of federal law enforcement.

While crime of this sort was steadily rising in the second half of the 1970s, the Justice Department devoted its efforts to 81,000 separate white-collar crime investigations, on top of the 100,000 indictments already charged. Whereas in 1975—the year before the white-collar crime category was added to the dictionary of federal offenses—Justice prosecuted 2,626 cases of bank robbery, in 1978, the total was only 1,613. In the most telling cases, the number of federal prosecutions of drug or “controlled substance” cases was being halved from 8,135 in 1975 to 4,299 three years later.