

The Bush, Weld families in the spook world

by Anton Chaitkin

The political and family alliance of former President George Herbert Walker Bush and Massachusetts Gov. William F. Weld, little known to the public, is an important factor against the interests of American law enforcement and national sovereignty. This alliance has boosted Weld and shielded Bush from criminal prosecution. In previous articles (see *EIR*, Oct. 18, p. 68, and Oct. 25, p. 64), we reported that:

- As chief of the Justice Department Criminal Division, Weld blocked the investigations of drug trafficking and other crimes by the "Iran-Contra" operatives of Vice President Bush. Weld was also protecting his own family's ties to the *Crédit Suisse* bank, the financial center of Iran-Contra criminal arrangements.

- Weld and other Bush allies lost a 1988 power-play against Reagan loyalists, and were forced out of Justice.

- President Bush's White House aide Ron Kaufman ran a Gestapo-style 1990 disruption of the Massachusetts Democratic Party, helping Weld to become governor. Bush insider Kaufman is now the Republican National Committeeman for Massachusetts and a strategist for Weld's Senate campaign against Democrat John Kerry.

We now focus on the Bush-Weld family alliance, as it extends into the realm of the intelligence agencies, oil, and global looting operations of Bush and associates.

The Bush-Weld merger and Harken Energy

Some time after the 1972 death of William Weld's father, David, the Bush family's private bank, G.H. Walker and Co., began merger negotiations with the Weld family's private bank, White, Weld and Co., of which David Weld had been chief executive. During 1973, two White Weld account executives who, up to 1972, had been employees of David Weld, incorporated a strange oil company which was to be a vehicle for Bush's international intrigues: Its corporate name, "Harken Energy," was an abbreviation of the names of the two founders, *Harry L. Mulligan* and *Phil Kendrick, Jr.*

George Bush's uncle and personal financier, G.H. Walker, Jr., moved his executives into leading positions in the merged Bush-Weld organizations. Perhaps the key Bush man who now took up a White, Weld address was G.H. Walker managing partner Thatcher Brown, Jr. Brown was a high-level British Crown representative; his New York household had been the lifelong U.S. base for Montagu Norman (Bank of England governor 1920-44), an avid Hitler

supporter and banking partner of Brown's father.

The otherwise insignificant Harken, would come in handy for the Bush forces in a struggle which soon broke out for control of Australia's natural resources. In 1975, Australia's Prime Minister Gough Whitlam came into conflict with the British Crown, when he proposed that Australians, rather than London and New York cartels, should control the country's oil and mineral wealth. In December 1975, Queen Elizabeth II's official representative, Governor General Sir John Kerr, in collaboration with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and CIA officer Ted Shackley, ordered the firing of Whitlam and his government.

During the British-led attack on Australia, President Gerald Ford fired CIA director William Colby. Kissinger's choice, George Bush, was appointed the new CIA director, and Bush made Shackley head of covert operations.

With a new, compliant Australian government, and Bush at CIA, Harken Energy moved in, buying mineral rights for at least 35 million acres of oil and gas lands. A Harken-led consortium got control of 50 million acres.

In 1983, the two former David Weld employees sold Harken, while Bush was vice president and chief of covert operations. The main new owner was South African billionaire Anton Rupert, a political partner of Britain's Prince Philip, and a sponsor of South African fascists allied to British military intelligence and to Bush's Iran-Contra network.

In January 1990, Harken Energy, in which President Bush's son George W. Bush, was a director and highly paid consultant, made a huge oil development agreement with Bahrain in the Persian Gulf.

On June 22, 1990, the younger Bush secretly sold 212,140 shares, two-thirds of his Harken stock holdings, for \$848,560. He criminally failed to file a report with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the sale.

A month later, on July 25, 1990, President Bush's ambassador to Iraq, April Glaspie, told Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, "We have no opinion on the Arab-Arab conflict, like your border disagreement with Kuwait. . . . I have direct instructions from the President to seek better relations with Iraq." A week later, Iraqi troops entered Kuwait, and the price of Harken stock plunged nearly 25% below the price the President's son had gotten for his shares. President Bush's appointees at the SEC found no reason to prosecute his son.

The G.H. Walker firm which merged with White, Weld, was a Bush home base. Witness the career of longtime G.H. Walker partner Scott Pierce, the brother of George Bush's wife, Barbara. Pierce became president of E.F. Hutton (1975-87), and led that firm into a \$4.35 billion check-kiting scheme for which his company pled guilty to 2,000 felony counts in May 1985. Pierce was not punished, and left the firm only after it was disclosed that the "Pizza Connection" and other heroin money had been laundered through E.F. Hutton. By this time, William Weld was chief of the Justice Department Criminal Division, and all the Bushmen were safe.