

U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts in 1985, saved White and other Bank of Boston officers from criminal prosecution. He has long resided on Jupiter Island, Florida, where his neighbors are Bushes on that Harriman-Bush high-security enclave.

10. William F. Weld, trustee of the estate of White, Weld chief executive David Weld, his father. Under the Reagan-Bush administration, U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts, 1981-85, and chief of the Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 1986-88; Massachusetts governor, 1990 to the present.

11. Jonathan Weld, first cousin of William F. Weld. Partner of the Shearman Sterling law firm; in the London office 1982-85. Shearman Sterling managed the legal affairs of Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Market Group (the product of the merger of the Weld family firm with Merrill Lynch), while cousin William was U.S. Attorney and then head of the Justice Department's Criminal Division.

First Boston Corp., which merged with White, Weld and Crédit Suisse and Merrill Lynch, was also a client of Jonathan Weld's law firm. A large portion of the law firm's bank finan-

cing work concerned Eurodollar and Eurocurrency credits, and the acquisition of U.S. companies by participants in the Eurodollar market.

Annotation for Figure 2: Bushes and Harrimans

1. George Herbert Walker, maternal grandfather of President Bush. St. Louis-born financier close to J.P. Morgan and the City of London bankers. Founder/president of the W.A. Harriman bank, in which he made his son-in-law Prescott Bush vice president. Also founder of G.H. Walker and Co. private investment bank.

2. George Herbert Walker, Jr., "Uncle Herbie" to President Bush; financier of the Zapata and Zapata Offshore companies, to launch George Bush's career in oil and intelligence operations. Chief executive of G.H. Walker and Co., which he merged with White, Weld and Co. in 1974.

3. Prescott S. Bush, father of President Bush, partner in W.A. Harriman bank, later in Brown Brothers Harriman; U.S. senator from Connecticut. Agent of British imperial manipulations of U.S. politics and intelligence through his bosses,

The Weld family's British orientation

The spiritual home base of the Weld family is in England, at Lulworth Castle. When Jonathan Weld went to London, he was going home to the mother country. The main office of the White, Weld firm for the money-laundry Eurodollar market was in London.

The relationship between British and American family members may not have been significant in the colonial days, when the Puritan Welds left the Catholic Welds behind in England. The transatlantic oligarchism emerged strongly at the beginning of the 19th century, when the English Welds were closely tied to the British royal family and the European aristocracy. The 20th-century Boston Welds celebrate their precious collateral relationship to the English Welds.

The Weld family received the Jesuits, who were expelled from Europe and everywhere outlawed in the 1770s, and gave them the property for the Jesuits to set up Stonyhurst College. During the French Revolution, many exiled Orders were similarly received by the Welds. Most important were the Cistercians, "Trappist Monks"—reformed Benedictines, who were expelled from France in 1792, settled for a few years in Switzerland, went to Russia, and ended up being given a part of the Weld family castle, Lulworth, to use as a monastery, for the first couple of decades of the 19th century. This was the return of such an

order to England for the first time since the ancient abbeys, causing considerable popular resentment there.

The Welds were friends of King George III, who was otherwise not too fond of Catholics. He and his entourage stayed in their castle on several occasions. His son, George IV, married in 1785 the widow of one of the Welds (this Mrs. Weld was called "Mrs. Fitzherbert," from yet another marriage). George IV's marriage to the Catholic Mrs. Weld was against the Act of Settlement of 1701. He left her in 1794, married his cousin, then left her, and went back to Mrs. Weld-Fitzherbert for six years, and left her again. George IV was regent from 1810 to 1820, while his father was insane, in the period of the Congress of Vienna. He was King of England from 1820 to 1830, and since his cousin-wife had died in 1821, the only wife he was still married to while king, was Mrs. Weld.

During the 1810s and 1820s, a Baring, and future Prime Minister Robert Peel, both rented space and lived in Lulworth Castle.

In 1829, with the Duke of Wellington as George IV's prime minister, "Catholic Emancipation" was passed. As part of this arrangement, Thomas Weld, the head of the Weld family, master of Lulworth Castle and the host of the monks there, was chosen England's first Roman Catholic cardinal since the Reformation. He went to Rome in 1830 and lived out his life there until 1837. The (British) *Dictionary of National Biography* says, "His apartments in the Odescalchi palace were splendidly furnished, and periodically filled by the aristocracy of Rome, native and foreign, and by large numbers of his fellow countrymen."