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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION F B I 2201  
Alexandria, Virginia  
August 28, 1984

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*



THOMAS GREGORY CLINES;  
HUSSEIN K. E. I. SALEM;  
ROLF GRAAGE;  
EGYPTIAN AMERICAN TRANSPORT AND  
SERVICES CORPORATION (EATSCO);  
R. G. HOBELMANN AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE;  
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -  
FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

Reference is made to previous letterhead memoranda submitted in this matter, the most recent of which was dated February 1, 1984.

SYNOPSIS OF PROSECUTION, CIVIL SETTLEMENT ACTIONS, AND PAYMENT TO FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION:

During the period July 22, 1983, to January 16, 1984, three corporate and one personal Federal felony convictions were obtained on guilty pleas in United States District Court, in the Eastern District of Virginia, at Alexandria, in connection with the EGYPTIAN AMERICAN TRANSPORT AND SERVICES CORPORATION (EATSCO) investigation. The corporate pleas were by EATSCO; SYSTEMS SERVICES INTERNATIONAL, INCORPORATED (SSI) (a 49 percent original stockholder in EATSCO); and by AIR FREIGHT INTERNATIONAL, INCORPORATED (AFI) (a fully-owned subsidiary of the R. G. HOBELMANN AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED, which was the designated freight forwarder for EATSCO). HUSSEIN K. E. I. SALEM, an Egyptian national who was the President and original 51 percent stockholder in EATSCO, entered the personal plea.

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RE: THOMAS GREGORY CLINES;  
ET AL

In association with these pleas, an aggregate of \$60,000 in fines, \$4,044,000 in civil claims' settlements, and \$76,000 in payment to the Federal Maritime Commission for possible violation of the Shipping Act of 1916, accrued to the United States Government. All of the pleas were in connection with Plea Agreements worked out by the various defendants with representatives of the U.S. Government. Each plea entered related to charges of filing false statements to the U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA), regarding the cost of shipping military goods to Egypt under the Foreign Military Sales Program, during the period on or about November, 1979, through on or about December 31, 1981.

(The above-mentioned fines, civil claims' settlements, and payment to the Federal Maritime Commission total an amount of \$4,180,000.)

DETAILS OF PROSECUTION, CIVIL SETTLEMENT ACTIONS, AND PAYMENT TO FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION:

On July 22, 1983, at U.S. District Court (USDC), Eastern District of Virginia (EDVA), Alexandria, Virginia, HUSSEIN K. R. I. SALEM, individually and as President of the EGYPTIAN AMERICAN TRANSPORT AND SERVICES CORPORATION (EATSCO), pled guilty to a multiple-count Criminal Information. The information charged in pertinent part that SALEM and EATSCO agreed to and did file false statements with the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA), regarding the cost of shipping military goods to Egypt.

From in or about November, 1979, through on or about December 31, 1981, there were 34 shipments on which false invoices were submitted. Those invoices showed inflated costs of approximately 58 million.

Pursuant to a Plea Bargain Agreement reached between the United States and the defendants and approved by the Court, the defendant, SALEM, was sentenced on both counts to pay a fine of \$25,000; the defendant, EATSCO, was likewise sentenced to pay a fine of \$20,000. Further, in settlement of all civil claims by the United States against the defendants, SALEM paid the United States \$3,020,000. The fines and civil settlement were

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satisfied by presentation of certified checks to the Clerk of the USDC and to the U.S. Attorney's Office.

(The three-count Criminal information charged SALEM and EATSCO in count number one with violation of Title 18, United States Code (USC), Section 371 (Conspiracy); SALEM was charged in count number two with violation of Title 18, USC, Section 1001 and 2 (Submitting Falsely Stated Vouchers); EATSCO was charged in count number three with violation of Title 18, USC, Section 1001 and 2 (Submitting Falsely Stated Vouchers).

On September 1, 1983, AIR FREIGHT INTERNATIONAL, INCORPORATED (AFI), pled guilty in USDC, EDVA, to a one-count Criminal information charging AFI with filing false invoices with the DOD, DSA, relating to the costs of shipping military goods to Egypt under the Foreign Military Sales Program (FMSF).

AFI was fined the maximum penalty of \$10,000 pursuant to a Plea Agreement between the United States and AFI. The agreement provided in pertinent part that AFI would pay the United States \$924,000 in settlement of all civil claims; and pay \$76,000 to the Federal Maritime Commission for possible violations of the Shipping Act of 1916.

The Criminal Information charged that from in or about November, 1979, through on or about December 31, 1981, AFI filed false invoices which failed to disclose profits made by AFI for the costs of ocean freight, packing and consolidation relating to the shipment of military goods to Egypt, in violation of Title 18, USC, Section 1001.

(AFI is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the R. G. HOBELMANN AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED, which was the designated freight forwarder for EATSCO regarding Foreign Military Sales equipment shipments to Egypt.)

Checks satisfying the \$10,000 fine, \$924,000 civil claims' settlement, and \$76,000 payment to the Federal Maritime Commission were produced in connection with this plea being accepted by the judge on September 1, 1983.

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RE: THOMAS GREGORY CLINES;  
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On January 16, 1984, SYSTEMS SERVICES INTERNATIONAL, INCORPORATED (SSI), pled guilty in USDC, EDVA (Richmond, Virginia), to a one-count Criminal Information charging SSI with filing false invoices with the DOD, DSA, relating to the costs of shipping military goods to Egypt under the FMSP.

SSI was fined the maximum penalty of \$10,000 pursuant to a Plea Agreement between the United States and SSI. The agreement further provided that THOMAS CLINES, on behalf of SSI, would pay the United States \$100,000 (within 30 days) in settlement of all civil claims.

The plea of guilty was entered by the president and sole stockholder of SSI, THOMAS G. CLINES. SSI, which is no longer in business, was a 49 percent stockholder of EATSCO in the past.

The Criminal Information charged that from in or about November, 1979, through on or about December 31, 1981, SSI filed false invoices with DSA, which invoices they then and there well knew were false in that the invoices failed to disclose profits from the ocean freight, packing and consolidation costs of shipping military goods to Egypt, and thereby misrepresented the actual costs of the ocean freight, packing and consolidation (violation of Title 18, USC, Section 1001 and 2).

A certified check in payment for the \$10,000 fine was paid to the U.S. Government at the time the plea was accepted by the judge on January 16, 1984.

One certified check and two treasurer's checks, having a combined total of \$100,000, payable to "Treasurer, United States" were in the possession of the U.S. Government as of February 23, 1984, having been provided in connection with settlement of the civil claims against CLINES' company, SSI.

OPINION OF ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY:

On July 18, 1984, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) THEODORE S. GREENBERG, EDVA, Alexandria, Virginia, advised a Special Agent of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI), that based on the above prosecution, civil settlement

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actions and payment to the Federal Maritime Commission, the fraud investigation regarding EATSCO and key persons and/or corporate entities associated therewith, has been completed.

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## EXHIBIT 21

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EATSCO-RELATED CONVICTIONS  
AND CIVIL SETTLEMENTS

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On July 22, 1983, at U.S. District Court (USDC), Eastern District of Virginia (EDVA), Alexandria, Virginia, HUSSEIN K.E.I. SALEM, individually and as president of the EGYPTIAN AMERICAN TRANSPORT AND SERVICES CORPORATION (EATSCO) pled guilty to a multiple count Criminal Information. The information charged in pertinent part that SALEM and EATSCO agreed to and did file false statements with the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA), regarding the cost of shipping military goods to Egypt.

From in or about November, 1979, through on or about December 31, 1981, there were 34 shipments on which false invoices were submitted. Those invoices showed inflated costs of approximately \$8 million.

Pursuant to a Plea Bargain Agreement reached between the United States and the defendants and approved by the court, the defendant SALEM was sentenced on both counts to pay a fine of \$20,000; the defendant EATSCO was likewise sentenced to pay a fine of \$20,000. Further, in settlement of all civil claims by the United States against the defendants SALEM paid the United States \$3,020,000. The fines and civil settlement were satisfied by presentation of certified checks to the Clerk of the U.S.D.C. and to the U.S. Attorney's Office.

(The three count Criminal Information charged SALEM and EATSCO in count #1 with violation of Title 18, United States Code (USC), Section 371 (conspiracy); SALEM was charged in Count #2 with violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001 and 2 (submitting falsely stated vouchers); EATSCO was charged in count #3 with a violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001 and 2 (submitting falsely stated vouchers).)

On September 1, 1983, Air Freight International, Inc., (AFI) pled guilty in USDC, EDVA to a one count Criminal Information charging AFI with filing false invoices with the DOD, DSAA, relating to the costs of shipping military goods to Egypt under the Foreign Military Sales Program.



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AFI was fined the maximum penalty of \$10,000 pursuant to a plea agreement between the United States and AFI. The agreement provided in pertinent part that AFI would pay the United States \$924,000 in settlement of all civil claims; and pay \$76,000 to the Federal Maritime Commission for possible violations of the Shipping Act of 1916.

The Criminal Information charged that from in or about November, 1979, through on or about December 31, 1981, AFI filed false invoices which failed to disclose profits made by AFI for the costs of ocean freight, packing and consolidation relating to the shipment of military goods to Egypt, in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001.

(AFI is a wholly owned subsidiary of the R.G. HOBELMANN AND COMPANY, INC., which was the designated freight forwarder for EATSCO regarding Foreign Military Sales equipment shipments to Egypt.)

Checks satisfying the \$10,000 fine, \$924,000 civil claims settlement and \$76,000 payment to the Federal Maritime Commission were produced in connection with this plea being accepted by the judge on September 1, 1983.

On January 16, 1984, SYSTEMS SERVICE INTERNATIONAL, INC., (SSI) pled guilty in USDC, EDVA (Richmond, Virginia) to a one count Criminal Information charging SSI with filing false invoices with the DOD, DSA, relating to the costs of shipping military goods to Egypt under the Foreign Military Sales program.

SSI was fined the maximum penalty of \$10,000 pursuant to a plea agreement between the United States and SSI. The agreement further provided that THOMAS CINES, on behalf of SSI, would pay the United States \$100,000 (within 30 days) in settlement of all civil claims.

The plea of guilty was entered by the President and sole stockholder of SSI, THOMAS G. CINES. SSI, which is no longer in business, was a 49% owner of EATSCO.

The Criminal Information charged that from in or about November, 1979, through on or about December 31, 1981, SSI filed false invoices with DSA, which invoices they then knew were false in that the invoices failed to disclose profits from the ocean freight, packing and consolidation costs of shipping

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military goods to Egypt and thereby misrepresented the actual costs of the ocean freight, packing and consolidation (violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001 and 2).

A certified check in payment for the \$10,000 fine was paid to the U.S. Government at the time the plea was accepted by the judge on January 16, 1984.

During February, 1984, three checks totalling \$100,000 were paid by THOMAS G. CLINES to the U.S. Government in connection with settlement of all civil claims, in accordance with the plea agreement.



Chapter 21-25  
Footnote

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NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

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AX 206A-182

CLINES INTERVIEW

During interview on March 23, 1982, Thomas G. Clines advised as follows.

He said in approximately August, 1981, the "New York Times" newspaper started a series of articles about Ed Wilson which linked Clines to Wilson. As a result, Hussein Salem told Clines that Egyptian Government officials were very upset that Clines was associated with EATSCO, due to his reported Wilson connections in the past, as this could possibly have some ramifications of an adverse nature for the Egyptian Government. As a result, in September, 1981, Salem approached Clines and wanted him to sign a document which was written in legal terms by Salem which in effect put Clines on a four-month leave of absence commencing on approximately September 15, 1981. After the four-month leave of absence was over, Salem told Clines that the Government of Egypt had had it with Clines due to further innuendoes about Clines' association with Wilson, and it would be necessary for Clines to terminate any ownership he had with EATSCO. Clines acknowledged that at that time his interest in EATSCO was a 49% ownership. As a result, he said in approximately mid-January, 1982, he severed his relationship with EATSCO. He said Salem agreed to buy out Clines' interest in EATSCO and the finalization of this purchase was still in a pending state. He declined to provide information as to the amount of the settlement pending.



Clines said in the past three years his foreign travel has mostly been to Europe, Mexico, and Egypt. His travel to Europe and Mexico was in connection with API Distributors, Inc., and his travel to Egypt was in connection with EATSCO business.

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Clines said he heard Hussein Salem's name "around town" in about the spring of 1979, and he also heard that Salem was living in the Ramada Inn at Tyson's Corner, Virginia. Clines said that Ramada Inn had been a CIA "watering spot" in the past. He said he heard that Salem had an office next to the Ramada Inn, at 7777 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia. Clines was associated with Systems Services International, Inc. (SSI), at that time, and he went in and saw Salem at his office and provided him with one of his brochures. He told Salem that he had heard that Salem was holding a contract with Egypt for the shipment of a very large amount of U. S.-purchased military equipment and he wanted to assist Salem in connection with this contract. Clines told Salem that he had worked with Rolf Graage with the R. G. Hobeilmann freight forwarding company in Baltimore in the past and had a food contact in this regard. Salem liked his SSI brochure and indicated he wanted the independence of working with a person like Clines rather than working with a large established freight forwarder. Clines noted that the brochure he provided Salem said that Clines had good contacts in the Government including at the CIA and at the Pentagon as well as elsewhere. Salem realized that he (Clines) had contact with the R. G. Hobeilmann network and that they could handle the job. Salem also realized that he would be in tight control of the freight forwarder by having Clines as a 50% co-partner in what eventually became EATSCO. Subsequently, he put up approximately \$49,000 and Salem put up approximately \$51,000 to establish EATSCO. There was about a month of negotiation between his attorney, Barbara Rossotti of Washington, D. C., and Salem's attorney, a first name unknown Luckerman, from New York City, New York. From talking with Salem, he learned that Salem was a businessman who had worked in Europe, primarily in Switzerland in the past. Salem implied that he had been in the United States for several months when Clines initially met him in about the spring of 1979.

Clines said EATSCO was incorporated in Delaware in August, 1979, and is an American entity formed by two American corporations: Systems Services International, Inc., which was totally owned by Clines, and Tersam, USA, which is totally owned by Salem.

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He was concerned that in his dealings with Salem in forming EATSCO that there be no silent partner, or behind the scene owners, who he was not aware of or familiar with. He understands that Tersam was possibly originally a Panamanian company, and in his negotiation with Salem, he told Salem to set up Tersam, USA. When Tersam, USA, was set up, he said he would go into a partnership business with Salem but would not do so until this had occurred. He insisted on this in order to protect himself from Salem having any possible silent partners or backers who Clines was not aware of.

Clines told Rolf Graage, who is the owner of the R. G. Hobelmann Company, that if he became a co-partner with Salem, Clines would favor Graage as a freight forwarder in connection with the contract with Egypt for shipment of U. S.-purchased military equipment. After Salem saw Hobelmann's facilities, he agreed to go along with favoring Hobelmann rather than with any bigger firm as Salem feared a larger firm might try to take over his (Salem's) business.

Clines said that the contacts with the high officials of the Egyptian Government were Salem's, and it was Clines' impression that Salem had contacts of the highest level with that Government. Clines said he met General Abou Ghazala, the Egyptian Military Attache in Washington, D. C., through Salem and knows General Ghazala well. Clines said that as an owner of EATSCO, he signed the EATSCO service contract with the Egyptian Government, and he noted General Ghazala signed it for the Egyptian Government. (General Ghazala is now Defense Minister.) He also knows Egyptian General Younis Sabet from Sabet's association with the Egyptian Military Attache's Office in Washington and resultant contacts with EATSCO. He was also familiar with (Kamal) Hassan Ali who also had contact with EATSCO in the past. (All is now the Egyptian Foreign Minister. He said Salem handled all the major contacts in connection with EATSCO and its business.)

He recalls that he met Erich Von Marbod at the Pentagon with Salem on one or two occasions. The contacts with Von Marbod were in his position with DSAA as pertained to the EATSCO contract, and the meetings were official meetings.

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## **The National Intelligence Service – Murder and Mayhem: A historical account**

**ALAN A. BLOCK**

*The Pennsylvania State University, PA 16802, USA (e-mail: aab5@psu.edu)*

The history of the CIA is the secret history of the Cold War. CIA people are cynical in most ways, but their belief in secrets is almost metaphysical. In their bones they believe they know the answer to that ancient paradox of epistemology which asks: If a tree falls in the forest without witness, is there any sound? The CIA would say no. It would agree with historian David Hackett Fisher that history is not what happened but what the surviving evidence says happened.

Thomas Powers, *The Man Who Kept The Secrets:*  
*Richard Helms And The CIA*, 1979.

### **Part I: Intelligence – Creeping around the world**

In the warp and woof of intelligence activities a tapestry of criminal acts and events is inextricably woven. The history of the Central Intelligence Agency illustrates that it can neither control its agents, operatives, assets, and, indeed, officers, nor are its covert policies divorced from both common and often uncommon crime. This has always been the case and almost always known by those in charge. For example, during the second Eisenhower presidential campaign in 1956, these issues were carefully examined by Robert Lovett and David K.F. Bruce.<sup>2</sup> Both men were part of the most important elite in American society. Bruce had married Andrew Mellon's daughter, Ailsa, in the spring of 1926, and would go on to head the OSS in London overseeing the European Theater of Operations. Later he served as the U.S. Ambassador to France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom.<sup>3</sup> Joining Bruce in London during the war was his brother-in-law, David Mellon. Lovett, who would become Secretary of Defense, had been a senior executive at the private investment bank, Brown Brothers, Harriman, described by author Christopher Simpson as "dominated by W. Averell Harriman, whose family fortune rivaled that of the Rockefellers."<sup>4</sup> Among his colleagues at the bank was Prescott Bush, the father of the future President George Bush.

EATSCO's principals knew long before the formal peace agreement precisely what would happen and hence were prepared to take entrepreneurial advantage. A track record of the EATSCO conspiracy, that uncannily matched Shirley Brill's recollections, was constructed after a secret meeting in the White House on March 23, 1983. According to a memorandum of this meeting, Clines, Shackley, Secord and Von Marbod held weekly meetings in Northern Virginia in the fall of 1978. They discussed how to get contracts from the Defense Department. On the 4<sup>th</sup> of October, opportunity came knocking when the Egyptian Government notified the Department of Defense that "Tersam of Panama" was its sole shipping agent. The president of Tersam was Hussein Salem who had been an Egyptian intelligence agent known to be the "protégé of Kamal Hassan Ali" the former head of Egyptian Intelligence. In January 1979, Wilson, Secord, and Von Marbod got together in London where Wilson gave Von Marbod \$10,000 in cash. In February 1979 Wilson bankrolled his pals lending them \$500,000 to establish a series of companies in which, the White House memo states, "all of the principals have 20 percent shares, and all but Clines' share are SECRET."

In between the time Egypt sent its notification about Tersam of Panama, and April 2, 1979, the Pentagon informed Egyptian officials that the shipping agent had to be an American firm. Therefore, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of April, a key Egyptian official, Abu Ghazala, notified the Pentagon that Tersam USA was now the sole shipping agent for Egypt. That still was not quite good enough. Thus, in June Tom Clines, representing SSI, and Tersam USA formed a joint venture called EATSCO. It was incorporated in Delaware that summer. In September a service contract between Egypt and EATSCO was signed and by November 10, EATSCO handled its first shipment. The White House memo states this resulted in an \$8 million "rip-off" by EATSCO.

The weapons deal that was spawned by the Camp David peace treaty, the Foreign Military Sales Agreement between the U.S. and Egypt, called for the U.S. to loan Egypt around \$1.5 billion to buy and ship American weapons. On the American side the official in charge of the sales was Von Marbod representing the Defense Department's Security Assistance Agency. That meant, of course, Von Marbod was contracting with Von Marbod and associates, a major criminal conflict-of-interest.

In December, Ghazala contacted the Defense Department requesting it to advance EATSCO \$15 million to cover its expenses. The Defense Department agreed to advance \$13 million, placed \$7 million in reserve and gave EATSCO \$6 million for current operations. In the summer of 1981, Clines took around one million dollars from EATSCO allegedly as a loan.

EATSCO appeared to be a smoothly run undetected criminal operation until October 1981 when Jack Anderson ran a column suggesting EATSCO

was a fraud. Apparently that galvanized the Maritime Administration which in December 1981 uncovered serious problems in an audit. The Defense Department subsequently queried the Egyptian Embassy about EATSCO's bills of lading. The Egyptians and EATSCO replied with some flimflam that seemed to satisfy the Pentagon though Von Marbod was sufficiently irked. He retired from his post on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of January, 1982, claiming health problems. Around that same time, Clines was allegedly fired by the Egyptians for his involvement with Ed Wilson. The Egyptians had a long simmering conflict with Libya that flared into a little war in 1977 and thus claimed in 1982 that any friend of Wilson's was objectionable. Clines, the White House memo reported, retired having made \$2.7 million on a \$49,000 investment.

Clines did not retire, however, without first getting a blessing of sorts from Larry Barcella. According to a memorandum prepared for the CIA's Inspector General on February 10, 1982, following an interview with Clines by two members of the Inspector General's Office, Barcella

sent a letter to Salem and Clines' other Egyptian colleagues stating that Clines was cooperative on the Wilson/Libya matter. This was to enable Clines to placate his Egyptian colleagues who were disturbed by Clines' media attention. Clines believes that Barcella sent a copy of this letter to CIA's OGC [Office of General Counsel]. (COMMENT: OGC has provided OIG [Office of Inspector General] with a copy of this letter which is filed in the Wilson/Terpil/Clines soft file.)

Without Clines and Von Marbod, EATSCO still marched on with the assistance of the ever pliant Department of Defense. After December 27, 1982, the Defense Department gave EATSCO more than \$2 million "on top of the \$7 million base." This gift enabled Salem to quickly invest \$5 million in certificates of deposit and Euro Bonds. The White House memo laconically noted that Salem kept the interest.

*Minutes of the White House meeting*

Some time in 1982, the Department of Justice had opened an investigation into EATSCO and it was this inquiry, along with the scary witness list, that prompted concern at the highest levels of the Administration and guaranteed that Wilson would never be free. The participants in the White House meeting, that took place in the Situation Room, included Bob Kinnnett, the General Counsel of the National Security Council; Jeff Kemp from the National Security Council's Mid East desk; Jeff Smith and Wingate Lloyd of the State Department; William Taft, the General Counsel of the Department of Defense; Stanley Sporkin from the CIA; and Ted Greenberg, Mark Richard, and Bill Hendricks from the Justice Department. There were others whose

names are still unknown. What brought these celebrated officials together was an implied threat from two EATSCO lawyers who stated the Justice Department's investigation of EATSCO "would cause severe damage to this country's relationship with Egypt." Just about everyone at the meeting supposedly concluded the investigation must continue though Wingate Lloyd cautioned that "if Abu Ghazala is involved, President Mubarak will be greatly embarrassed." It was clear the Department of State was aware that EATSCO had been paying off Mubarak. Indeed the notes taken during the meeting show a much less militant stance than the completed memorandum indicates.

Perhaps the single most significant statement about EATSCO at the meeting in the White House, recorded in the notes, was the following: *the White House does not want to see a criminal charge* (my emphasis). This message from the President had been relayed to William Clark President Reagan's National Security Advisor and very close friend who passed it on.

The EATSCO affair came to a close on January 16, 1984, precisely as the President wished. The Egyptians were not charged, indeed, not named. Tom Clines and SSI took the rather mild hit. Clines plead guilty to a criminal information and paid a \$10,000 fine. In addition, he was fined \$100,000 to settle all civil claims the Government had that were outstanding.<sup>113</sup> General Secord was decent enough to pay one third of Clines's \$100,000 fine.

### Reflections

The Wilson case demonstrates the murky business at the heart of the "military-Intelligence" complex and the unalterable fact that Intelligence activity slides inexorably into transnational criminal activity. Wilson was thrown to the wolves partly because his name had surfaced far too often in the most unflattering ways, and because he knew far too much about big-dime corruption, probably because he participated in so much of it, though that is not what he was charged with and convicted for. Moreover, malefactors such as Clines and Secord, who bluntly used the protective shield of Mubarak's corruption to avoid the serious criminal charges, had already been approached for other secret missions involving Afghanistan, Iran, and the Contras.<sup>114</sup> The Department of Justice prosecutors behaved as if the old accord between the CIA and Justice was still partly in effect, prosecuting Wilson and protecting others at least equally as culpable. Media mavens then proclaimed the Wilson case proved "no one is above the law." Of course it proved precisely the opposite.

The Galindez murder and subsequent cover up are also striking for what they revealed about the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Almost everything known about the affair comes from Bureau files secured under the Freedom