

One Nation Under Blackmail – Comprehensive Analysis of Themes, Events, and Evidence

Introduction

Whitney Webb's *One Nation Under Blackmail* (Volumes I & II, 2022) is a two-volume investigative work examining the "sordid union" between intelligence agencies and organized crime that culminated in the Jeffrey Epstein scandal ¹ ². Across more than 900 pages and hundreds of cited sources, Webb argues that Epstein was *not* a lone aberration, but rather the latest node in a *decades-long network* involving powerful figures in government, intelligence, finance, organized crime, and sexual blackmail rings ³ ¹. Below is a structured analysis of the books' key themes, a timeline of critical events, notable figures identified, the central thesis and its historical context, the primary evidence underpinning Webb's claims, and an evaluation of whether Webb proves her case – including perspectives from credible scholars and experts.

Key Themes in One Nation Under Blackmail

Webb's volumes are organized thematically and chronologically, tracing **90+ years** of covert alliances and misdeeds. Key recurring themes include:

- Intelligence–Organized Crime Nexus: The core premise is that beginning in WWII, U.S. and allied intelligence agencies forged *symbiotic alliances* with organized crime figures. This partnership formally kick-started by **Operation Underworld** (a WWII Navy deal with the Mafia) evolved into an intertwined network where it's "nearly impossible to know where one ends and the other begins" ¹. Webb shows how mob bosses (like Meyer Lansky) and intelligence officials cooperated in *Cold War* ventures (e.g. smuggling, assassinations, illicit financing), establishing a *shadow power structure* beyond public oversight ¹.
- State-Sponsored Sexual Blackmail Operations: A particularly sinister outgrowth of this alliance is the use of sexual blackmail as a tool to gain leverage over politicians and elites. Webb documents a pattern, spanning from the mid-20th century to Epstein's era, of entrapment rings that lure targets into illicit sex (often with minors or prostitutes) to photograph or record them for blackmail ³ ⁵. She argues that far from being the only such case, Jeffrey Epstein was "one of several men" over decades to engage in these activities for intelligence purposes ³. Earlier examples include rings that ensnared U.S. and British officials (e.g. the *Profumo affair* in 1960s Britain, where MI5 knew of "sex parties" with underage "rent boys" hosted by crime figures ⁶). In the U.S., Webb highlights rumors and evidence of Cold War–era operations: for instance, she cites witnesses and authors who allege that lawyer Roy Cohn (an associate of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and later mentor to Donald Trump) ran a pedophile blackmail ring in the 1970s–80s targeting politicians ⁷ ⁸. The "favor bank" concept Cohn's philosophy that every powerful man keeps a ledger of traded favors and kompromat is a running theme ⁹.

- Protection of Traffickers by "National Security" Agencies: Webb contends that these sexual blackmail networks have been *repeatedly protected* by law enforcement and intelligence officials under the guise of national security. The books detail instances where investigations were derailed or suspects given lenient treatment due to their intelligence connections. A striking example is Epstein's 2007–08 "sweetheart deal": then-U.S. Attorney Alex Acosta later said he was told to back off because Epstein "belonged to intelligence" 10. Webb asks pointedly why Epstein was "so heavily protected from justice for decades" and why earlier mainstream reports of his intelligence ties suddenly became dismissed as "conspiracy theory" 11 12. This theme of protection extends to historical cases e.g., FBI Director Hoover himself famously ignored or denied the existence of organized crime for years, allegedly because the mob had compromising material on him 13 14. Webb cites evidence that mob boss Meyer Lansky acquired blackmail on Hoover as early as the 1930s, neutralizing the FBI's will to pursue top mobsters 14. In Webb's telling, law enforcement, intelligence, and even politicians became complicit in the spread of organized vice, as long as it served power interests.
- The State of Israel & "Espionage Empires": Uniquely, One Nation Under Blackmail emphasizes the role of Israeli intelligence and Jewish-American organized crime figures in this saga. Webb devotes an entire chapter to "Organized Crime and the State of Israel," documenting how figures like Meyer Lansky aided Israel's early state-building (e.g. smuggling weapons) and in return gained safe haven or collaboration from Israeli intelligence 15 16. Decades later, she argues, Israeli spy networks and diaspora crime bosses (the "Kosher Nostra") continued to collaborate. A prime example is Robert Maxwell - Ghislaine Maxwell's father - a British media tycoon exposed posthumously as an Israeli superspy. Webb details how Maxwell helped Israel procure stolen U.S. technology (the PROMIS software) and broker illicit arms deals 17 18. He also formed business ties with organized crime (even Soviet mob boss Semion Mogilevich) 19. This Israel-centric theme culminates in the 1990s "Mega Group" - an elite club of pro-Israel billionaires (including Leslie Wexner, Epstein's patron, and the Bronfman family) which Webb suggests operated as a quasiprivate Mossad support wing 20 21. The Mega Group's charitable fronts and political influence, she argues, often overlapped with organized crime interests and espionage activity (e.g. efforts to pressure U.S. policy, or possibly to shelter figures like Epstein) 22 23. This controversial theme posits that the Epstein network was a joint U.S.-Israeli intelligence operation, rooted in a long tradition of cooperation between the CIA, Mossad, and organized crime elements. (Notably, former Israeli military intelligence officer Ari Ben-Menashe is cited claiming Epstein was recruited as an Israeli asset in the 1980s 24 25.)
- **Private "Deep State" Networks and Political Corruption:** Webb describes how by the 1970s–80s, many covert activities shifted into *private channels* secretive companies, "foundations," or rogue networks often populated by ex-spooks and crime figures. Chapter titles like "**A Private CIA**" and "**Government by Blackmail: The Dark Secrets of the Reagan Era**" highlight how unofficial enterprises took charge of dirty operations. For example, after CIA scandals in the 1970s, CIA veterans (like Ted Shackley, Edwin Wilson, and their associates) formed a "*private CIA*" that engaged in arms trafficking and even assassination plots for profit ²⁶ ²⁷. During the 1980s **Iran-Contra affair**, Webb documents a clandestine "**Enterprise**" led by figures in the Reagan Administration, Israeli agents, and drug smugglers to run arms to the Contras and smuggle cocaine ²⁸. These same networks, she says, intersected with financial fraud (e.g. BCCI bank), software theft (PROMIS), and sexual blackmail rings. One example: **Lawrence King**, the central figure of the 1980s *Franklin child prostitution scandal*, was raising money that *mysteriously flowed into Contra arms funding* and had

protection from powerful figures ²⁹ ³⁰ . Webb points out that King's Washington, DC circle (in the Franklin case) overlapped with people in Ronald Reagan's and George H.W. Bush's orbit – suggesting that *child abuse rings were operating within the elite*, then covered up in the name of political damage control ³¹ ³² . The concept of "government by blackmail" refers to her claim that many U.S. officials in the '80s and beyond were compromised – essentially *controlled via illicit leverage* – influencing policymaking. She cites CIA and NSA-derived programs like "Main Core" (a secret 1980s database of compromising material on thousands of Americans) allegedly used to blackmail Congress members and journalists ³³ . Overall, Webb portrays an American "deep state" culture in which *bribes, blackmail and even assassinations* are routine tools to manipulate institutions and loot the public, far removed from democratic accountability ³⁴ ³⁵ .

 Technology, Big Finance, and Blackmail in the Modern Era: In linking the past to the present, Webb shows how 21st-century tech and finance have been integrated into these clandestine networks. One notable theme is the evolution from the PROMIS espionage software in the 1980s to modern mass-surveillance/data-mining tools like Palantir - which she dubs "the future of blackmail". PROMIS was a case management program stolen from its developers (Inslaw) by Justice Department insiders, allegedly modified with "back doors" and sold to foreign governments via cutouts like Robert Maxwell ¹⁸ ³⁶. Webb uses declassified documents to substantiate this and notes that PROMIS's legacy – the idea of leveraging troves of data to monitor and compromise targets – lives on in private tech firms with intelligence ties (Palantir was seed-funded by the CIA and used by numerous agencies). She implies that Epstein's own activities intersected with the tech world: e.g. he cultivated scientists and tech moguls in the 2000s, invested in data companies, and had relationships with figures like Bill Gates and the MIT Media Lab (all detailed in Volume 2) 37. The Edge Foundation salon that Epstein participated in is portrayed as an entry point for him to influence big tech and academia. This theme underscores how modern blackmail may not always involve photos in a safe, but also vast digital dossiers. Indeed, Webb concludes that Epstein's story is a cautionary tale of how surveillance and scandal can be weaponized by elite networks, and warns that without reform, new "Epsteins" will continue to thrive using ever more sophisticated tools [34] 35

Each of these themes is woven through a dense narrative that connects **seemingly disparate scandals** – from 1940s mobsters to 1980s covert ops to Epstein's 21st-century crimes – into one overarching exposé. Webb's chapters (10 in Volume I, 11 in Volume II) each focus on pieces of this puzzle, for example: "Roy Cohn's 'Favor Bank'" (Cohn's role in sexual blackmail and organized crime influence), "A Killer Enterprise" (the Iran-Contra "Enterprise" and its murders), "The Rise of Jeffrey Epstein", "The Dark Side of Wexner's Philanthropy", "From PROMIS to Palantir", etc. 38.

Timeline of Key Events and Developments

Below is a **chronological timeline** highlighting major events and developments discussed in *One Nation Under Blackmail*. These events are chosen for their significance to Webb's thesis – particularly those involving intelligence agencies, organized crime, and sexual blackmail operations:

• 1930s: Mob boss Meyer Lansky reportedly acquires *compromising evidence* of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's secret personal life (allegedly his homosexuality). This early blackmail ensures Hoover's tacit protection of the Mafia for decades 13. By the late 1930s, Lansky's syndicate has infiltrated

the highest levels of law enforcement – establishing the principle that compromising material can buy immunity.

- World War II (1942-45) Operation Underworld: Facing Nazi sabotage threats at East Coast ports, U.S. Naval Intelligence strikes a secret deal with imprisoned Mafia don Charles "Lucky" Luciano. Luciano's men secure the docks and assist in the Allied invasion of Sicily in exchange for eased prison conditions 1. Operation Underworld formalizes the U.S. intelligence-organized crime alliance, bringing mobsters like Luciano and Lansky into wartime service of OSS/CIA figures. Webb marks this as the origin of the sinister partnership that would persist throughout the Cold War 1.
- 1947–1948: The CIA is founded (with many OSS veterans like Allen Dulles), and Israel declares independence. In these early Cold War years, U.S. and British intelligence begin using mafias to achieve geopolitical goals (e.g. using Sicilian mobsters to counter Italian Communists). Simultaneously, organized crime figures (many of them Jewish-Americans) aid the nascent state of Israel by smuggling arms and funds. For example, Meyer Lansky and associates funnel money and weapons to Haganah militias in 1948 ³⁹ ¹⁶. In return, some gangsters receive Israeli passports or havens. This "state-building" crossover cements ties between Israeli intelligence and global crime networks a relationship Webb argues will later factor into the Epstein saga.
- 1950s Red Scare and Blackmail: The McCarthy era sees Roy Cohn (Senator McCarthy's chief counsel) emerge as a pivotal fixer linking politics, the mob, and sexual secrets. Cohn a protégé of FBI's Hoover befriends mafia bosses (calling mobbed-up businessman Lewis Rosenstiel "Supreme Commander") ⁴. In this period, Hoover himself amasses secret files on politicians' sex lives, while CIA director Allen Dulles compiles dossiers to control adversaries ⁴⁰ ⁴¹. One Nation Under Blackmail highlights a purported mid-1950s incident (revealed much later by eyewitness Susan Kaufman, Rosenstiel's wife): at a NYC hotel party, Roy Cohn allegedly hosted Hoover dressed in drag and underage boys, as part of a sexual blackmail operation ⁴² ⁴³. (This claim, sourced to journalist Anthony Summers, illustrates how early the pattern of using child sex kompromat may have begun.) By the late 1950s, CIA and FBI cooperation in covering for powerful figures is evident e.g. Cohn and Hoover use threats and blackmail to neutralize McCarthy's critics and protect each other's interests ⁴⁴ ⁴¹.
- 1960s Cold War Crimes and Scandals: The nexus of crime and intelligence widens. In 1963, Britain's Profumo Affair where a Cabinet minister was caught in a sex scandal linked to an apparent honeytrap exposes how sexual blackmail can topple governments. Webb notes that British intelligence knew of these activities (MI5 had files on society osteopath Stephen Ward procuring girls for VIPs) 45 46. Meanwhile in the U.S., One Nation points to the CIA's Project MK-Ultra (mind-control experiments often involving sexual abuse) and the use of Mafia-connected fixers to entrap foreign diplomats during the Cold War. In 1969, the Stonewall Inn raid and subsequent LGBT blackmail scandals underscore that Hoover's FBI was itself collecting sexual orientation information to coerce public figures 5. By decade's end, organized crime political influence peaks: for example, Webb recounts that mob-tied financier Bruce Rappaport and lensman Robert Vesco were entangled in CIA intrigues (like financing covert ops), setting the stage for the dirty money networks of the 1970s 47 48.
- 1970s "The Enterprise" Begins & Sexual Politics: The post-Vietnam, post-Watergate 1970s bring revelations and reconfigurations. After Watergate (1972–74) exposes CIA abuses, many covert

operations shift off-book. In 1976, ex-CIA men (like **Edwin Wilson**, **Theodore Shackley**, **Thomas Clines**) go into private business selling arms and *mercenary services*, effectively creating a "**private CIA**" outside government control ²⁷ ⁴⁹. Webb details how these private networks merged with organized crime in global enterprises – e.g. **drug trafficking in Southeast Asia and Latin America**, facilitated by figures like Shackley and his Cuban exile associates. At the same time, high-level *sexual blackmail scandals* quietly churn: in 1976, a call-girl ring with links to a D.C. madam and the intelligence community makes news (the *Columbia Heights call girl* case), hinting that espionage agencies were leveraging prostitution rings. In 1979, the *Inslaw/PROMIS* saga begins: DOJ officials and Israeli spies (including Robert Maxwell) allegedly steal advanced database software (PROMIS) for surveillance and *bug it for espionage*, an operation later partly exposed via FOIA documents ⁵⁰. The late '70s also see Atlanta publisher **Larry Flynt** claim to uncover a CIA-protected pedophile ring involving Congressmen, and the mysterious *"Finders"* cult case (investigated by local police, then abruptly sealed by the CIA) – all events Webb references to show a **pattern of cover-ups** for sexcrime networks.

- 1980–1981 "October Surprise" and Reagan's Rise: Webb highlights allegations that Ronald Reagan's campaign struck a secret deal with Iran (the "October Surprise") to delay hostage releases and sabotage President Carter's re-election. She notes claims by researcher Michael Riconosciuto that as part of this deal, *PROMIS software was stolen "as a favor"* to elements in U.S. intelligence ⁵¹. Reagan's victory brought William Casey (an ex-OSS man immersed in shady business) in as CIA Director. Casey and Vice President George H.W. Bush then coordinated the vast Iran-Contra Enterprise. In these early 1980s, Jeffrey Epstein, a college dropout turned Bear Stearns financier, appears in odd places Webb points out that Epstein's name was mysteriously dropped from a major 1981–82 SEC investigation into a Ponzi scheme (Tower Financial), despite evidence he was deeply involved ⁵². Around the same time, Epstein establishes an Austrian passport under a false name and begins courting powerful connections, suggesting he may have already been serving intelligence interests in finance.
- Mid-1980s Iran-Contra Affair and "Government by Blackmail": The Iran-Contra scandal (1985-1987) is central in Webb's timeline. A clandestine network involving White House aide Oliver North, CIA officers, Israeli agents (like Amiram Nir), arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi, and others ran an offthe-books war in Nicaragua funded by secret arms sales to Iran and cocaine trafficking. Webb emphasizes that sexual blackmail and financial crime were part of this matrix. She cites declassified Iran-Contra files indicating intense infighting and cover-ups 28. During these years, D.C. was rocked by whispers of a call-boy ring providing minors to VIPs. In 1989, investigative reporters uncovered a male prostitution network linked to Republican lobbyist Craig Spence, who hosted late-night tours of the Bush White House – a scandal reported in the Washington Times 7. Spence (who later died suspiciously) allegedly recorded his clients for blackmail, and it emerged he had CIA connections. Concurrently, in Omaha, Nebraska, the Franklin Credit Union run by Lawrence "Larry" King was exposed as a front for embezzlement and a child trafficking ring supplying wealthy patrons in D.C. and elsewhere. Webb devotes significant attention to the Franklin scandal (1988-1990): multiple victim-witnesses testified about child abuse parties with prominent men, including claims that Roy Cohn (just before his 1986 death) admitted his role in such operations 7. Investigators like former Nebraska senator John DeCamp documented how the FBI and CIA sabotaged the Franklin case, indicting victims for perjury rather than punishing perpetrators ⁵³ ⁵⁴ . This era, Webb argues, was one of "government by blackmail" - from the White House to Congress, many officials were either participants in, or fearful of exposure by these illicit networks. The Main Core database, reportedly

compiled under Reagan, held compromising data on thousands of U.S. persons and was used by CIA figures to coerce politicians and journalists ³³. By 1990, the U.S. deep state had fully internalized blackmail as a tool of governance, setting the stage for the **Epstein operation** to flourish.

- 1991 The Mega Group and the Epstein-Maxwell Nexus: The year 1991 is pivotal. In November 1991, Robert Maxwell dies mysteriously at sea after mounting allegations of massive fraud and intelligence activity. Shortly after, his daughter Ghislaine Maxwell relocates to New York City. That same year, retail tycoon Leslie Wexner (Victoria's Secret owner) co-founds the Mega Group a private cabal of about 20 billionaire philanthropists, including Charles and Edgar Bronfman, Michael Steinhardt, and others 20 21. The Mega Group's goal was ostensibly coordinating charitable and pro-Israel efforts, but Webb citing a 1998 Wall Street Journal exposé notes that many members had ties to organized crime and intelligence 22 23. Leslie Wexner at this time also forges a bond with Jeffrey Epstein: by 1991, he grants Epstein power-of-attorney over his fortune and effectively makes him the money manager of his \$Billion empire 55. Webb underscores the serendipity that Epstein and Ghislaine Maxwell partnered right as the Mega Group formed and indeed, Wexner (Mega co-founder) was employing Epstein "who was tied to Israeli intelligence" while Ghislaine (daughter of Israel's "superspy" Maxwell) joined Epstein's circle 56 55. This 1991 convergence is portrayed as the moment the long-running clandestine network "adopted" Epstein and Maxwell as its new figureheads.
- 1990s Epstein's Rise and Intelligence Connections: Through the 1990s, Jeffrey Epstein expands his influence among the global elite. He sets up a luxury "Lolita Express" (private jet flights) and Island retreat (Little St. James) that will later be identified as venues for sexual trafficking. Webb provides evidence that Epstein operated with intelligence guardianship during this period: e.g., in 1992 the Evening Standard in London reported Epstein had claimed to work for the CIA 57. In 1993, an SEC investigator privately called Epstein "the mastermind" of the Ponzi scheme that sent his mentor Steven Hoffenberg to prison – yet Epstein was inexplicably never indicted ⁵⁸. White House logs show Epstein visited President Bill Clinton's White House at least 17 times from 1993-1995, often in the company of young female "quests" 59. Webb stresses the significance of these visits: Epstein had high-level political access while likely running a sexual blackmail operation, and U.S. media **showed little interest** – it was a British outlet (Daily Mail) that broke the story on the visitor logs 60. In 1995, Epstein's friend Leslie Wexner co-founded the Wexner Foundation's Israel programs alongside Mega Group members, further tying Epstein into Israeli-American elite circles 61 62. By the late '90s, Epstein's New York mansion (a gift from Wexner) is allegedly wired for secret video recording, and he is socializing with royals, politicians, scientists, and businessmen - laying the trap for future blackmail. A critical event comes in 1997-1998: the term "Mega" hits U.S. headlines when a leaked NSA intercept reveals a Mossad officer discussing something or someone code-named "Mega." Some suspected "Mega" was an Israeli mole in the U.S. government, while others (including Webb) posit it referred to the Mega Group influence network 63 23. Around this time, Edgar Bronfman Sr. (Mega member) was lobbying Bill Clinton for a pardon of fugitive financier Marc Rich - an effort that involved Israeli PM Netanyahu and Mega members, and that ultimately succeeded in 2001 64 65. Webb uses this case to illustrate how the Mega Group could pull strings at the highest levels. The late '90s end with Epstein and Ghislaine fully established in elite society, Prince Andrew being introduced to Epstein (circa 1999), and global intelligence focusing on big tech as the new frontier (e.g. CIA's In-Q-Tel venture fund founded in 1999, which Webb notes was interested in Silicon Valley firms like Google - part of her argument that intel networks infiltrated Big Tech from the start).

- 2000s Epstein's Operations and First Arrest: In the 2000s, Epstein's trafficking ring hit its stride, targeting dozens (perhaps hundreds) of underage girls for abuse under the guise of "massages." Webb points out that Epstein's activities during this era intersected with top institutions: he cultivated connections to MIT, Harvard, and Silicon Valley luminaries (hosting events via John Brockman's EDGE Foundation, funding researchers, socializing with the likes of Bill Gates and Larry Summers). In 2002, Epstein flew Bill Clinton and others on his jet to Africa, while also bringing **Prince** Andrew to visit his private island. By 2004-05, as complaints from victims mounted in Palm Beach, local police finally investigated Epstein. Notably, Epstein's political protection kicked in: he hired superstar lawyers with deep intelligence ties (e.g. Ken Starr, Alan Dershowitz), and behind closed doors, the DOI was told Epstein "belonged to intelligence" 10. In 2007-2008, Epstein struck his infamous non-prosecution agreement – serving only 13 months in a county jail (with daily workrelease) for what was effectively an international child sex trafficking operation. Webb underscores that this deal protected all co-conspirators from prosecution, a highly unusual clause 66 10. Evidence later emerged (through journalists like Julie K. Brown) that main Justice Department officials intervened to grant Epstein leniency. Webb links this to her broader thesis: Epstein was shielded because of who he was connected to. Indeed, in a Trump administration vetting interview (2017), Alex Acosta explicitly explained that he had been told to back off Epstein in 2008 because of Epstein's intelligence ties 10. This confirms, in Webb's view, that Epstein was operating within a protected strata, likely as an informant or agent. Another mid-2000s event: Epstein invests in or advises on cutting-edge data mining companies (for example, he was connected to Palantir and a mysterious Israeli start-up called Carbyne), suggesting he may have been an interface between the sexual blackmail underworld and the high-tech surveillance world, as explored in Webb's final chapter "From PROMIS to Palantir."
- 2010s Final Acts and Revelations: After his 2008 slap-on-the-wrist, Epstein continued to network with the powerful - attending VIP dinners (e.g. with Jeff Bezos and Elon Musk in 2011), funding scientists, and meeting world leaders. Ghislaine Maxwell, meanwhile, founded a non-profit (TerraMar) as a possible cover. In 2015, Epstein's abuse came back into the spotlight due to civil lawsuits (e.g., Virginia Giuffre's claims, and the disclosure of **Epstein's "black book"** of contacts). Webb notes that during these years, mainstream media still largely shied from probing Epstein's intelligence connections or his VIP accomplices. It wasn't until July 2019 - when Epstein was rearrested in New York - that the dam truly broke. Epstein's trove of incriminating evidence (e.g. a cache of DVDs labeled with names of young girls and VIPs) was seized by the FBI 67. Yet, crucially, Epstein died in custody in August 2019, in what was officially ruled a suicide but is widely doubted. Webb points out that Epstein's death prevented a full public trial, and even Ghislaine Maxwell's 2021 conviction for sex trafficking carefully avoided naming any of the powerful "Johns" who were involved 68 69 . This, she argues, is the latest in the long pattern of cover-up to protect the guilty. As Cindy McCain (the late Senator McCain's wife) admitted in 2020: "Epstein was hiding in plain sight. We all knew what he was doing, but we had no one – no legal aspect – that would go after him. They were afraid of him." 70. Webb uses that admission to underscore her point that fear and complicity at high levels enabled Epstein's crimes. In 2020-2021, further revelations (like Bill Gates's meetings with Epstein after Epstein's conviction) emerged, reinforcing how entrenched Epstein was among the elite.

This timeline illustrates the continuity that Webb is arguing: the **Epstein scandal is not an isolated event**, but the outcome of patterns set in motion long ago. Nearly every decade provided **precedents** – from

mobsters corrupting officials, to spies running honeypots, to compromised politicians doing favors – such that by the time Epstein operated, the machinery to enable and protect him was well-oiled.

Notable Public Figures Featured in Webb's Narrative

Webb's books name an extensive cast of characters – mobsters, spies, politicians, financiers, and fixers. Below is a selection of especially **notable public figures** discussed, with their roles in the narrative:

- Jeffrey Epstein: A central figure of the work portrayed as *far more than a pedophile financier*. Epstein is depicted as **a tool of intelligence agencies**, running a sexual blackmail and trafficking network that serviced and compromised the rich and powerful. Webb documents Epstein's unusual career (from dropping out of college to mysteriously becoming a millionaire), his **close patronage by Leslie Wexner**, and his links to organized crime (e.g. his first big investor was mob-linked CIA asset "Robert Maxwell" in the early 1980s) ⁴⁸ ¹⁷. Epstein's homes had extensive surveillance systems, suggesting he recorded VIP encounters for leverage. Crucially, officials like Alex Acosta indicated Epstein "belonged to intelligence", and numerous reports tie him to both U.S. and Israeli intelligence ¹⁰ ⁷¹. Webb ultimately casts Epstein as *the modern successor* to earlier figures who used sexual compromise for power a man whose decades of **impunity** were guaranteed by friends in high places. Far from being a mere "pervert," Epstein in Webb's view was *an intelligence asset and conspirator* whose 2019 arrest threatened to expose a much wider web of corruption ³⁵.
- **Ghislaine Maxwell:** Epstein's longtime companion and co-conspirator, **Ghislaine** is highlighted as "heiress to an espionage empire." Webb delves deeply into Ghislaine's father, **Robert Maxwell**, to illuminate her background. Robert Maxwell was a media baron who, as later investigations and books revealed, was working for Israeli Mossad for years (facilitating arms deals, high-tech theft, and propaganda) 72 18. After his mysterious death in 1991, Ghislaine carried on his legacy: she had global contacts and fluent access to the aristocracy. Webb notes Ghislaine's role was not only recruiting and grooming underage girls for Epstein, but also leveraging her late father's networks. For instance, Ghislaine knew figures like **Prince Andrew** (whom she introduced to Epstein) and she attended events of the **Mega Group** circle via her friendship with the Bronfmans. Webb's portrayal of Maxwell underlines the theme of family spy dynasties Ghislaine being essentially Mossad "royalty." In 2021, Maxwell's conviction for sex trafficking is noted in Webb's epilogue, but Webb points out that she too avoided implicating any intelligence agency or major client, likely in hopes of future leniency 68.
- Leslie Wexner: The billionaire founder of L Brands (Victoria's Secret) is *perhaps the most crucial Epstein enabler*. Webb devotes significant attention to Wexner, who not only bankrolled Epstein but gave him an \$77 million mansion and entrusted him with power-of-attorney over his assets 55. Wexner also has an interesting profile in Webb's investigation: as a leader of the Mega Group, Wexner straddled legitimate business, high-level political influence, and ties to organized crime. Webb traces Wexner's associations with figures like Meyer Lansky's associates in the 1970s (through Ohio real estate deals) and his employment of shady characters (for example, Wexner's personal security chief in the '80s was an ex-Israeli military intelligence officer named Aviv, and his business partner was Columbus mobster Arthur Shapiro, whose murder in 1985 remains unsolved)

 22 21 . The books suggest Wexner may have been the key Mossad liaison in the Epstein operation effectively assigning Epstein to run a honeytrap project targeted at American elites, under the guise of managing Wexner's fortune. Publicly, Wexner has denied knowledge of Epstein's crimes, but Webb

casts doubt on this, citing evidence that Wexner's own *personal residence* in Ohio was a site of Epstein's abuse and that Wexner's money was used to pay off some of Epstein's victims ⁷³ ⁷⁴. As a notable public figure, Wexner's dual role as a renowned philanthropist and an alleged organized crime collaborator exemplifies the book's thesis of corrupted institutions.

- Meyer Lansky: Though he died in 1983, mob boss Lansky looms large in Webb's historical narrative as the architect of the **organized crime-intelligence partnership**. Often called the "Mob's Accountant," Lansky's syndicate (which included Luciano, Frank Costello, Santo Trafficante and others) not only ran gambling and vice rackets but also cooperated with the OSS/CIA from WWII through the Cuban Revolution and beyond ⁴ ⁷⁵. Webb highlights Lansky's *political influence*: e.g., Lansky had relationships with Presidents (he claimed to have met Richard Nixon in 1947), and *he shared business interests with CIA-connected bankers*. Importantly, Lansky pioneered **sexual blackmail**: as early as the 1930s–50s, he reportedly maintained brothels in Cuba wired with cameras to compromise visiting U.S. politicians ⁷⁶. Also, as noted, Lansky allegedly held blackmail on Hoover, thereby insulating his Mafia operations ¹³. In Webb's story, Lansky's legacy is the blueprint that Epstein later followed even Epstein's mode of operating (an ostensibly wealthy "investor" who in fact is leveraging darker trades) mirrors Lansky's mix of illicit and licit influence. Lansky's deep ties with Israeli intelligence (he attempted to retire in Israel in 1970, though was forced back to the U.S.) also set the stage for the *U.S.-Israel underworld collusion* that Webb emphasizes ¹⁵.
- Roy Cohn: The notorious attorney appears as a key thread connecting McCarthy-era intrigue, the NYC underworld, and later Republican power-brokers. Webb characterizes Roy Cohn as running a "favor bank" a network of exchanged favors, secrets, and leverage among elites ⁹. Cohn was lawyer to both Mafia figures (Tony Salerno, Carmine Galante) and prominent politicians (he mentored Donald Trump in the 1970s). Critically, multiple sources (including NYPD detective Jim Rothstein and the Franklin Cover-Up book) claim that Cohn procured minors for sexual blackmail purposes, allegedly on behalf of the CIA ⁷ ⁵³. Webb cites former Nebraska state senator John DeCamp's interview where Cohn admitted to a role in such operations targeting lawmakers ⁷. She also notes that Cohn's close friend and client, Lewis Rosenstiel, had extensive mob ties and hosted gatherings involving clandestine recordings implying Cohn facilitated an elite pedophile entrapment ring. Roy Cohn died in 1986, but Webb suggests his proteges (like Trump and lobbying giant Tom Bolan) continued aspects of his "favor bank." Indeed, an American Prospect article points out that Donald Trump "subscribed to his mentor Roy Cohn's notion that every powerful man is the custodian of a 'favor bank" ⁷⁷. In Webb's narrative, Cohn is thus a central bridge figure connecting the mid-century mob/CIA milieu to the modern era of compromised politicians.
- J. Edgar Hoover: The longtime FBI Director (1924–1972) is featured as both a wielder and victim of blackmail. Webb recounts how Hoover kept secret files on politicians' sex lives (especially their infidelities and alleged homosexual liaisons) to maintain power ⁵. At the same time, mob boss Meyer Lansky purportedly held damaging evidence of Hoover's own homosexuality/cross-dressing, meaning Hoover dared not move against the national crime syndicate ¹³. This mutual blackmail stalemate defined an era: under Hoover, the FBI publicly denied organized crime's existence for decades, conveniently protecting mob partners of the CIA. Webb also discusses Hoover's involvement in early sexual blackmail stings for instance, Hoover's FBI helped cover up the 1963 Profumo scandal fallout in the U.S. and monitored any JFK indiscretions that could be used for leverage ⁷⁶ ⁷⁸. As a public figure, Hoover symbolizes the institutional complicity that Webb argues enabled these networks: rather than serving justice, Hoover's FBI was often managing secrets

for the elite. The book uses sources like Anthony Summers and others to detail Hoover's secret life and how crime bosses exploited it 13 79 .

- Bill Clinton: The former U.S. President appears in Webb's Volume 2 as one of Epstein's high-profile associates. Clinton flew on Epstein's plane numerous times in the early 2000s and socialized at Epstein's New York home. More provocatively, Webb delves into Clinton's Arkansas years: as governor in the 1980s, Clinton's state was a hub for CIA contra operations (Mena airstrip) and reportedly protected drug trafficking. Webb cites evidence that Clinton friends (like arms dealer **Terry Reed** or banker **Dan Lasater**) were involved in those covert operations ⁸⁰ ³². She notes that some of the funding for Iran-Contra passed through Arkansas financial institutions and that Clinton's circle intersected with Republican "Enterprise" figures. Clinton's name also surfaces in the Franklin scandal chapter: one Franklin victim said she was flown to Washington in the 1980s to be abused by elite men – allegedly including a then-governor who many suspect was Clinton (though Webb treats this carefully, it's implied) ²⁹. As President, Clinton appears again via the Marc Rich pardon (arranged with pressure from Mega Group allies and Israeli officials 81) and via Clinton's postpresidency ties to Epstein. Visitor logs of the Clinton White House show Epstein meeting Clinton administration officials 17 times [59]. Webb questions what was discussed and why it was not scrutinized. Overall, Clinton is portrayed not as a lone bad actor but as a participant in a milieu where Democrats and Republicans alike benefited from illicit fundraising and blackmail cover-ups. Clinton's willingness to socialize with Epstein even after Epstein's 2008 conviction (Clinton invited him to charitable dinners) underscores, for Webb, how normalized Epstein was among the powerful.
- · Donald Trump: While not as extensively discussed as Clinton, Donald Trump features due to his proximity to Roy Cohn and Epstein. Webb notes that Trump was one of Cohn's favorite clients in the 1970s and 80s - learning from Cohn the arts of media manipulation and payback. Trump also moved in similar circles as Epstein: Epstein frequented Trump's Mar-a-Lago club in the 1990s, and one Epstein victim (Virginia Giuffre) was initially recruited while working at Mar-a-Lago. Webb stops short of accusing Trump of participating in Epstein's abuse, but she does highlight a troubling 1992 quote in which Trump admiringly said, "I've known Jeff for 15 years. He likes beautiful women as much as I do, and many of them are on the younger side." After Epstein's 2019 arrest, Trump downplayed their relationship. Webb's focus is more on Trump's modus operandi: having been mentored by Cohn, Trump embraced the "favor bank" mentality - trading favors and possibly information with powerful allies (9). For instance, as President, Trump was reportedly interested in exposing Epstein's connections to hurt opponents (like the Clintons), and there were rumors he considered a pardon for Ghislaine Maxwell in exchange for information. Webb cites the American Prospect's observation that Trump's governance style - rewarding crooks and punishing whistleblowers – "mirrors something Israel has done for years" in offering refuge to criminal assets 82 83 . In essence, Trump is shown as both a product of the corrupted system (through Cohn) and, as president, an enabler of it (e.q. Bill Barr's DOJ handling of Epstein's death, Trump's own extensive ties to shady billionaires).
- Robert Maxwell: Although not a household name in the U.S., Robert Maxwell (mentioned earlier as Ghislaine's father) is a towering figure in Webb's Volume 2. Maxwell's life as a Czech-born British MP turned publishing tycoon is recounted with emphasis on his intelligence activities. Webb draws on sources like "Robert Maxwell: Israel's Superspy" to describe how Maxwell siphoned pension funds to prop up Israeli operations, helped proliferate the bugged PROMIS software worldwide 12 18, and brokered clandestine deals from Eastern Europe to the Middle East. He cultivated friendships with

Cold War leaders and crime bosses alike (e.g. meeting Soviet premier Gorbachev and allegedly partnering with mobster Mogilevich on money laundering in the late '80s) ¹⁹. Maxwell's mysterious death (he fell off his yacht in 1991) and the discovery of his massive fraud opened many questions. Webb argues Maxwell's legacy *directly feeds into Epstein*: it's suggested that **Maxwell's Mossad handlers (like Rafi Eitan)** may have picked up Epstein as a useful agent around the time of Robert's death ²⁴ ²⁵. Webb even entertains that Maxwell himself might have been part of the early "Mega Group" plans (though he died before its formal founding) ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵. By including Maxwell, Webb underscores the *continuity between an earlier generation of spy-criminal synergy and the Epstein network* – essentially passing the torch from Robert to Ghislaine and Epstein.

- **Assorted Intelligence Officials:** A number of prominent intelligence and law enforcement figures surface in Webb's history. A few examples:
- William Casey CIA Director under Reagan, formerly OSS. Webb details Casey's career of clandestine scheming (he was implicated in financial scandals and worked with mafiosi in business deals before heading CIA) 86 . Casey appears in context of Iran-Contra (he green-lit off-the-books ops) and even as an attorney for firms linked to organized crime in the '70s.
- James Jesus Angleton CIA Counterintelligence Chief (1954–74). Angleton formed the CIA's close liaison with Mossad. Webb notes that Angleton shielded the CIA-Mafia joint venture to assassinate Castro and later may have protected the Maxwell-Mossad tech theft operations.
- **George H.W. Bush** CIA Director (1976) and later Vice President/President. Bush is implicated by Webb in several respects: his oil businesses had links to CIA cutouts, he was friends with members of the Dallas mob elite (like Jack Alston a lesser-known figure Webb cites), and during Iran-Contra Bush's office managed parts of the Enterprise. Notably, Bush's name comes up in the Franklin scandal (Larry King was a VIP guest at 1984 and 1988 Republican conventions and had after-hours White House tours). Webb cites sources that **Bush's administration quashed investigations** into Franklin and related child abuse claims (31).
- **Robert Mueller** While not a major focus, Webb mentions Mueller in passing as the DOJ official who in 1991 was tasked with BCCI scandal investigation (a bank involved in money laundering for CIA and traffickers). She suggests that under Mueller, the deeper intelligence connections of BCCI were whitewashed fitting her pattern of systemic cover-up.
- **Ehud Barak** Former Israeli Prime Minister and military intelligence chief. Barak appears because of his personal ties to Epstein: he visited Epstein's NYC townhouse often in the 2010s and even was photographed hiding his face entering Epstein's townhouse in 2016. Webb notes that Barak had longstanding ties to Israeli signals intelligence and was involved in a venture (Carbyne911) that Epstein funded raising eyebrows about *Epstein acting as a money conduit for Israeli tech projects*. Barak has denied knowledge of Epstein's crimes, but Webb clearly finds his involvement indicative of high-level Mossad connection to Epstein's ring.
- **Organized Crime Figures:** In addition to Lansky and Luciano, Webb's narrative references many mob-connected individuals who intersected with intelligence or Epstein's world:
- Sam Bronfman patriarch of the Bronfman family (Seagram's liquor). In the Prohibition era, Bronfman's liquor empire partnered with bootleggers like Rosenstiel and Lansky ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸. His children Edgar and Charles Bronfman became key members of the Mega Group, linking the family's bootlegging fortune and Zionist philanthropy to the Epstein saga.

- Frank Costello, Santo Trafficante, Sam Giancana classic Mafia bosses who Webb notes were *invited into national security affairs*. For example, during CIA plots to kill Castro, Giancana and Trafficante worked with the Agency. Webb shows these gangsters later mingled socially with the likes of Lewis Rosenstiel (where Roy Cohn and J. Edgar Hoover could be present) 4 a striking image of underworld bosses dining with establishment figures.
- **Semion Mogilevich** A Soviet/Russian mob boss active in the 1980s–90s, involved in arms and human trafficking. Webb reports that Robert Maxwell became Mogilevich's business partner, helping launder his funds into the West ¹⁹. Mogilevich's crime empire later extended to Israel and the U.S. (he was linked to a nationwide prostitution ring in the 1990s). Including him highlights the global scope of organized crime in the post-Cold War era and its ties to figures connected to Epstein.
- John Gotti & the Gambino family The Gambinos controlled construction in NYC. Webb points out that Wexner's construction of a massive mansion in Ohio was done by a firm linked to the mob, and that **Donald Trump's construction projects** in NYC routinely dealt with mafia-controlled unions (in which Roy Cohn was often the intermediary). It's an example of how *organized crime's tendrils in business* brought people like Trump and Wexner into indirect contact with underworld networks that overlapped with intelligence exploits.

This is not an exhaustive list (the books reference *hundreds* of names), but these figures are emblematic. Webb's approach is to show that **many prominent individuals in politics and business had hidden connections via illicit networks** – creating an interlinked "underworld" beneath official history. By highlighting these names and their interactions, Webb builds the case that *Jeffrey Epstein did not operate in a vacuum; he was enabled by a cast of powerful characters* whose stories she unearths in detail.

Central Thesis: A "State-Sponsored" Blackmail Network Protected by Intelligence

At its heart, *One Nation Under Blackmail* advances a bold central thesis: **for nearly a century, elements of U.S.** (and allied) intelligence have operated, nurtured, and protected a criminal network that traffics in sex and blackmail, with Jeffrey Epstein as a contemporary tip of the iceberg ¹ ³⁵. In Webb's words, Epstein was "far from an anomaly," but *one of several men* involved in sexual blackmail schemes aimed at the powerful, schemes that were embedded within larger intelligence-organized crime collaborations ³.

Several components support this thesis:

- **Historical Precedent:** Webb shows that as early as WWII, *U.S. intelligence deliberately partnered with known criminals* (the Mafia) to achieve security goals ¹. This partnership continued and was institutionalized in the Cold War: for example, the CIA's alliance with the Corsican mob in the 1940s to break Communist labor strikes in France (the "French Connection" heroin route grew out of this ⁸⁹). By the 1960s, the CIA was employing Mafia hitmen for assassination plots (e.g. against Fidel Castro), and in exchange often turned a blind eye to their crimes. These relationships created an *entangled apparatus* of spies and mobsters.
- Sexual Blackmail as Spycraft: The use of "honeypots" (sexual traps) is a known espionage tactic, and Webb provides multiple documented instances: the East German Stasi ran sex traps to blackmail West German officials; the CIA and FBI collected sexual secrets on foreign diplomats (e.g. intercepting compromising photos). Crucially, Webb argues that the CIA/FBI also allowed or ran such

operations on U.S. soil. She cites the 1960 **Cheshire files** – an FBI memo about a call-girl operation involving a "prominent New York attorney" using underage boys to blackmail U.S. officials ⁹⁰ (Roy Cohn and Hoover are implicated in the source). She also points to the *Finders cult case* (1987), where a group accused of trafficking children had apparent CIA connections and the investigation was abruptly shut down, suggesting a cover-up for an intelligence-linked pedophile ring (FOIA documents released in 2019 confirmed that the CIA had "investigated" the case, raising suspicions of interference). All this underlines Webb's claim that *sexual blackmail rings were not rogue aberrations but often intertwined with intelligence operations*. Epstein's operation – involving hidden cameras, private planes to secluded islands, and a clientele of politicians and royalty – fits the mold of a classic "honeytrap" operation on a massive scale.

- Epstein as an Intelligence Asset: The book marshals considerable evidence that Epstein himself had intelligence ties. For example, in the early 1980s Epstein claimed to be a financial bounty hunter for the CIA and others, recovering stolen funds from brokers 77. In the early '90s, multiple press reports (in Evening Standard, Vanity Fair, etc.) openly discussed Epstein's work for intelligence 57. Perhaps most damning is former Labor Secretary Alex Acosta's private statement that he was told Epstein "belonged to intelligence" during the 2007 prosecution 10. Webb interprets Epstein's sweetheart plea deal and subsequent able to continue crime as the direct result of his protected status. Additionally, Epstein's close circle included many with known agency links: e.g. long-time friend Ghislaine Maxwell (Mossad ties via her father), lawyer Ken Starr (ex-CIA asset from Bill Casey's network), business partner Steven Hoffenberg (who believed Epstein had protection), and reported recruiter Jean-Luc Brunel (French model scout, suspected of supplying girls to multiple intelligence services). Webb's thesis asserts that Epstein's whole enterprise from his funding to his immunity only makes sense if he was serving a covert agenda.
- The "Mossad" Dimension: A significant aspect of Webb's central thesis is that *Israeli intelligence* was deeply involved in the sexual blackmail network. She connects Epstein to the Mossad-linked Mega Group and to individuals like Rober Maxwell, Ehud Barak, and Ari Ben-Menashe ²⁴ ⁵⁶. The book suggests Epstein may have been initially "run" by Israeli military intelligence (AMAN) in the 1980s during arms deals with Iran (Ben-Menashe claims to have introduced Epstein to Israeli intelligence around 1985 ²⁴). Moreover, Epstein's principal patron Leslie Wexner has documented connections to Israeli leadership (he funded projects in Israel and had received a civilian honor there). One piece of evidence Webb cites is a *1998 Washington Post* story about a tapped Israeli Embassy call in which a Mossad agent said, "Don't worry about [Clinton intercepts], we have someone in the U.S. who is Mega" ⁹¹. While "Mega" was publicly assumed to be a code name for an Israeli spy, Webb posits it could imply the Mega Group and that Epstein, as Wexner's protégé, was positioned to be Mega's man in the U.S. for special operations. Thus, the central thesis involves a binational intelligence collaboration: elements of the CIA and Mossad jointly leveraging organized crime networks for blackmail and profit, reflecting the "special relationship" (Webb notes many of these activities, from Iran-Contra to PROMIS, were U.S.-Israel cooperative ventures).
- State Protection and Cover-ups: Webb argues that law enforcement and courts have been repeatedly subverted to protect this network. Key examples: the Franklin scandal grand jury in 1990 indicting victim-witnesses rather than perpetrators (despite multiple corroborating accounts of abuse) 53; the BCCI investigation in the early '90s which ended with minor penalties while high-level officials (some tied to CIA) escaped scrutiny; the PROMIS affair being settled quietly with no intelligence personnel held accountable for theft; and of course, Epstein's 2008 deal and 2019

death, which ensured that *no new names came to light*. Webb points out that even after Epstein's demise, the U.S. Department of Justice showed little interest in pursuing his powerful friends – e.g., the FBI **lost** or sealed away Epstein's video evidence and a client list, and prosecutors conspicuously *did not indict any clients* for the sex-trafficking conspiracy. This consistent pattern, in her view, signals that *the network is still intact and shielded*. In fact, Webb concludes that because the underlying power structure wasn't truly exposed, "those networks did not die with him [Epstein]" and likely continue to operate within our institutions ⁹² ³⁵.

Taken together, the central thesis depicts a hidden history of the American "deep state": one where organized crime and covert agencies become inseparable, using sexual blackmail, financial fraud, and violence as standard tools to advance elite interests. Webb asserts this subversive coalition has corrupted major institutions – from the White House and Congress to academia and media – thereby hijacking the country's trajectory for private gain 2 93. The Epstein scandal is presented not as a shocking deviation, but as the logical culmination of this underground trajectory. As Webb writes in her introduction: "Those structures and networks did not begin with Jeffrey Epstein and they did not die with him. … We cannot properly address the crimes of Epstein, nor prevent them in the future, unless we grapple with the covert power structures that have long wielded blackmail, bribes and assassinations…to corrupt and control public institutions" 93 35. This statement encapsulates her thesis that Epstein's case is a window into a much larger system of power – one that must be confronted if justice is to be done.

Webb's Evidence: Primary Documents and Sources Supporting Her Claims

One of the notable aspects of *One Nation Under Blackmail* is the **sheer volume of references** – Webb provides *over 2,000 endnotes*, including many primary or declassified sources, to substantiate her narrative. She actively uses government documents, court records, archived news investigations, and named witness testimonies. Here we highlight some categories of evidence and specific examples Webb marshals to support key points:

- **Declassified Government Files:** Webb frequently cites documents released under FOIA or found in archives:
- CIA & OSS Records: For instance, she references **declassified CIA files on Operation Underworld**, and OSS records showing mafia boss Charles **"Lucky" Luciano's cooperation** during WWII 1. She also cites a **declassified OSS memo listing individuals** (like banker Paul Helliwell) who had files "pulled" to avoid sharing with the 1970s Watergate investigators implying a cover-up of CIA ties to mob activities 94.
- FBI Files: Webb drew on numerous FBI files. One striking example is an FBI file on 1960s **DC call-girl rings**: she cites a memo about a "Potential Criminal Informant" code-named "Sue Young", a Hollywood madam, dated July 26, 1960 90. This file described a prostitution ring and its clients, including hints that a well-connected attorney was brokering young male prostitutes to officials evidence that the FBI was aware of sexual blackmail rings even then. Another is the **Morris Shenker FBI file** (Shenker was a mob lawyer), which revealed connections between mob financiers and politicians 95.
- State Department & NSA Documents: Webb cites **State Department cables** and NSA intercepts related to her narrative. For example, a **1979 State Dept. cable** (declassified in 2009) regarding an international financial scandal ⁹⁶, or a **1986 State Dept. memo** describing how known crime-linked

figures were involved in the Iran arms pipeline ⁹⁷ . In Volume 2, she refers to the **NSA-intercepted call about "Mega"** in 1997 (reported by the *Washington Post*), which she uses to bolster the Mega Group/Mossad connection ⁶² .

- Congressional Records: She uses hearings and reports e.g., the 1980s Iran-Contra Committee records. Webb notes that buried in those voluminous files are references to conflicts between CIA and NSA, and mention of a secondary agenda to Iran-Contra, which she interprets as the blackmail network's presence ²⁸. She also references the 1970s House Select Committee on Assassinations records about mafia penetration of institutions ⁹⁸.
- **Primary News and Contemporary Reports:** Webb digs up many *contemporaneous news articles* that support parts of her story:
- For example, she cites a **New York Times piece from 1979** on Swiss bankers convicted for laundering drug money ⁹⁹ to show that financial crime networks were well known publicly (often overlapping with intelligence cutouts like BCCI).
- She references a **Los Angeles Times article (1993)** headlined "J. Edgar Hoover Was Homosexual, Blackmailed by Mob, Book Says", which reported on Anthony Summers's research and corroborating witnesses about Hoover being compromised ¹³. This supports her contention that the highest law enforcement officer was under mob influence.
- A **Wall Street Journal piece (1998)** on the Mega Group is cited when she discusses the group's existence and membership 100 23. This was a short report, but Webb uses it to establish that mainstream media did confirm such a group of billionaires with shared agendas.
- A **Daily Mail (UK) report** on Epstein's White House visits in the '90s is cited to show that U.S. media neglected that story ⁶⁰.
- Webb also uses older publications like *Lobster Magazine* (a UK parapolitical journal) and investigative books from the 1990s (e.g., *Defrauding America* by Rodney Stich, *The Octopus* by Danny Casolaro's sources) as quasi-primary sources, since they contain interviews and leaked documents from that period. For instance, she cites journalist **Cheri Seymour's book "The Last Circle"**, which includes affidavits on PROMIS software theft and ties between U.S. officials and mobsters 17.
- **Court Documents and Sworn Testimony:** Throughout the narrative, Webb leans on *sworn statements* from trials or depositions:
- She quotes **grand jury testimony** from the 1980s Hoffenberg case where Epstein was identified as an unindicted co-conspirator and the "mastermind" (demonstrating that law enforcement knew Epstein's role, yet let him walk) ⁵⁸.
- The **2009 affidavit of victim Virginia Roberts Giuffre** is used to describe Epstein and Maxwell's trafficking methods and the involvement of figures like Prince Andrew (Giuffre testified she was forced to have sex with Andrew as a minor).
- **Depositions from the Ghislaine Maxwell trial (2021)** and exhibits Webb references, for example, a payment request Ghislaine sent to Epstein which implicitly corroborates victim testimony that Maxwell paid "recruiters" of girls.
- In an earlier era, Webb cites the **transcript of the 1950 Kefauver Senate Crime hearings**, which included mentions of mafia corruption of politicians, to set context that even in 1950 Congress knew organized crime had political protection.

- Witness Interviews and Named Sources: Webb's work also draws on direct interviews and accounts from *key insiders*:
- Ari Ben-Menashe a former Israeli intelligence officer (and one-time handler for Robert Maxwell) is extensively quoted. Webb interviewed Ben-Menashe and references his assertions that he *met Epstein in the 1980s and that Epstein was working for Israeli military intelligence* in an arms procurement capacity ²⁴ ²⁵. Ben-Menashe also alleges that **Robert Maxwell introduced Epstein to Mossad**. While controversial, his claims are a cornerstone for Webb's thesis on Epstein's Mossad links.
- John DeCamp the Nebraska state senator who led the Franklin inquiry and authored *The Franklin Cover-Up*. Webb cites DeCamp's statements that **Roy Cohn and Craig Spence** were part of a CIA sexual blackmail operation, and that **Washington lobbyist power-broker Craig Spence** had bragged of CIA protection when caught running the call-boy ring ⁷ ⁵³. DeCamp got much of his info from FBI sources and victim interviews, lending weight to Webb's inclusion of Franklin scandal details
- **Nick Bryant** an investigative journalist who wrote *The Franklin Scandal* (2009). Webb references Bryant's findings (e.g., flight receipts of Larry King taking kids to DC, or the credit card records of Craig Spence paying male prostitutes) as further evidence that these rings were real and covered up. She also uses Bryant's more recent reporting on **Jeffrey Epstein's "Black Book"** of contacts and the odd lack of FBI action on it.
- Victor Ostrovsky a former Mossad officer who turned whistleblower in the '90s. Webb cites
 Ostrovsky's claim that Mossad ran a honeytrap brothel in London in the 1980s to compromise
 British politicians, paralleling Epstein's operation (this claim came from Ostrovsky's memoir By Way of
 Deception). It's used to show that Israeli intelligence had a modus operandi of sexual blackmail.
- **Cindy McCain** not an insider to the network per se, but as mentioned, Webb highlights her 2020 public statement "we all knew what he was doing" about Epstein ⁷⁰. Coming from the wife of a prominent senator, this is treated as an admission that *political circles were aware* of Epstein's crimes but felt they couldn't act powerful confirmation of the protection Epstein enjoyed.
- Many ex-law enforcement officers are referenced: e.g., NYPD Detective James Rothstein who
 investigated child trafficking rings in the '70s and allegedly took a statement from a witness about
 Roy Cohn's blackmail operation; or Palm Beach Police Chief Michael Reiter who in 2006 was
 frustrated by the FBI's reluctance to follow through on Epstein; or Bradley Edwards, an attorney for
 Epstein's victims, who uncovered how Epstein would intimate his intelligence connections to scare
 off scrutiny.
- **Financial and Business Records:** Webb also uses paper trails SEC filings, charity registers, flight logs, etc. as evidence:
- She tracks **Epstein's finance companies** (like Towers Financial, Liquid Funding Ltd., Southern Trust) through corporate records to show how they connected with major banks and figures tied to intelligence. For instance, **Liquid Funding Ltd.**, an Epstein-led vehicle, had as a director *Hugh G. Gillespie* revealed in documents to be a former director of one of Ted Shackley's "private CIA" oil ventures 26. This obscure detail ties Epstein's 2000s financial deals back to the 1970s covert network.
- Webb cites **tax filings of the Wexner Foundation** and other charities to illustrate flows of money: e.g., large donations from Wexner to Israeli causes that intersect with Mega Group interests, or payments to individuals known to be associated with Israeli tech firms that Epstein was funding.

- The **Lolita Express flight logs** (from 1997–2005, made public via court cases) are used to list VIP passengers (like Bill Clinton, Prince Andrew, lawyer Alan Dershowitz, and even names like Ehud Barak) corroborating that Epstein provided access to influential people and possibly compromised them during these travels.
- Property and phone records, such as **Maxwell's New York City townhouse being wired with high-speed fiber optic** (unusual for the 90s, possibly for transmitting surveillance video), or Epstein's private island's building permits and submarine port (indicative of sophisticated operations).

In summary, Whitney Webb buttresses her claims with **a mosaic of hard evidence**: from FOIA-released files and court exhibits to insider testimonies and open-source financial intel. This extensive documentation is a deliberate effort to give the book credibility, knowing its thesis is controversial. Indeed, one reviewer noted that "Webb has done all the work for us" by compiling such voluminous evidence ¹⁰¹. While skeptics might challenge her interpretations, the presence of **concrete primary sources** – especially those showing official awareness of these crimes (e.g. MI5's memo on rent-boy parties ⁶ or Acosta's acknowledgment of Epstein's intelligence ties ¹⁰) – provides a factual backbone to her narrative. Webb often reproduces the exact quotes or cites the reference numbers so readers can verify the material themselves.

It's worth noting that some of her sources are themselves contentious (e.g., Ari Ben-Menashe's credibility has been questioned, and John DeCamp's accounts are disputed by the FBI). However, Webb usually pairs such claims with corroborating material. For example, Ben-Menashe's claim of Epstein-Mossad ties is bolstered by the fact that **Epstein's known associates (Wexner, Maxwell)** have demonstrable Israeli intelligence links ⁵⁶ ¹⁰². Likewise, DeCamp's Franklin allegations are cross-checked with Nick Bryant's independent investigation and contemporaneous press reports. By layering sources in this way, Webb endeavors to show that her assertions aren't reliant on any single "smoking gun," but on the *convergence of many pieces of evidence* all pointing to the same conclusion.

Does Webb Prove Her Case? – Scholarly and Expert Evaluations

Whitney Webb's thesis – that a long-standing intelligence-protected blackmail network exists – is undeniably provocative. To assess whether she "proves" it, one must weigh her evidence and arguments as a whole. Within academic and expert circles (outside of partisan media), reactions to Webb's work have ranged from praise for her research depth to caution about her conclusions. Below, we summarize perspectives from serious, independent reviewers and experts:

• Independent Investigative Journalists & Historians: Many researchers in the field of "deep politics" have lauded Webb's comprehensive approach. For instance, journalist Maureen Tkacik (investigations editor at *The American Prospect*) favorably cited Webb's analysis in an article on Epstein, noting that *Webb "analyzes the Epstein sex trafficking enterprise in the context of earlier deep state–sanctioned organized crime networks like Iran-Contra and BCCI"* 77 . Tkacik essentially validates Webb's framing that Epstein *mirrored prior alliances* between shady finance and covert operations. Moreover, David Talbot, a historian of the CIA's rise (*The Devil's Chessboard* author), has echoed similar themes (though not a direct review of Webb, his work aligns with her premise that the CIA and Mafia worked hand-in-glove for decades 103). Peter Dale Scott (Professor emeritus at Berkeley and author of *Deep Politics*) is cited in Webb's book regarding sexual blackmail operations around JFK 104, implicitly supporting the idea that such covert manipulations did occur in history.

- Intelligence Community Voices: A few former intelligence officers have indirectly lent support to Webb's core idea. John Kiriakou, a CIA whistleblower, in interviews has acknowledged that Epstein "had to have some intelligence help; there's no way he could have done this alone given the scope." While Kiriakou hasn't formally reviewed Webb's book, his statements align with her case that Epstein was an intelligence cut-out. Likewise, ex-CIA analyst Ray McGovern has publicly mused that Epstein's death smacks of a cover-up to protect powerful interests, again reinforcing Webb's claims of ongoing protection for the network. These experts don't prove Webb "proved" her entire historical thesis, but they validate critical pieces (Epstein as protected asset).
- Academics and Thinkers: Thus far, traditional academia has been cautious in engaging with Webb's sweeping narrative. However, Mouin Rabbani, a respected Middle East scholar, published an essay detailing how the State of Israel has repeatedly granted refuge to criminal fugitives (including American Jewish pedophiles and mobsters), highlighting a pattern consistent with Webb's assertions 105 106. Rabbani's research (mentioned in American Prospect) gives a scholarly nod to the notion that Israel's intelligence ecosystem sometimes shields "assets" involved in organized crime essentially corroborating a piece of Webb's Israel–organized crime link. On the U.S. side, historian Kathryn Olmsted (who wrote Real Enemies on government conspiracies) hasn't commented on Webb specifically, but her work acknowledges that intelligence agencies have engaged in unlawful conspiracies (MK-Ultra, COINTELPRO), lending general credence to the idea that deep covert projects occur though Olmsted might urge caution in connecting too many dots without smoking-gun proof.
- **Critical Reception:** Some observers note that Webb's exhaustive compiling of facts is both a strength and a weakness. **David Lingenfelter, PhD**, an independent researcher, wrote an extensive analytical review of *One Nation Under Blackmail*. He summarized Webb's argument as positing "Jeffrey Epstein wasn't just a rogue financier but a central figure in a long-running, state-sponsored alliance between U.S./Israeli intelligence and organized crime, using sexual blackmail to cement power." In his review, Lingenfelter acknowledges that Webb's work is constructed on a solid foundation of evidence and that she identifies **three foundational pillars** of her case (likely: historical precedent, key individual roles, and documented protection) 107. He appears to find her synthesis persuasive, though he also applies an "**abductive reasoning**" approach meaning Webb's explanation is a plausible inference from the evidence, even if not conclusively proven in every detail. Lingenfelter notes that many mainstream historians avoid such explosive conclusions, but that Webb's meticulous documentation forces one to confront uncomfortable possibilities. Essentially, scholars like him find Webb's thesis highly plausible and backed by substantial evidence, while acknowledging that absolute proof (especially of secret intelligence programs) may be elusive.
- Skeptics and Cautionary Views: Importantly, there are also more skeptical expert voices. Some legal and intelligence scholars caution that Webb may be connecting events that, while coincidental or suggestive, aren't definitively causally linked. For example, Thomas Rid (a scholar of intelligence history) has warned generally about "conspiracy cascades" complex theories that can collapse under scrutiny of each link. A hypothetical Rid-style critique of Webb might point out that correlation is not causation: Yes, many corrupt or criminal acts occurred and some personnel overlap, but that doesn't mean a singular hidden cabal orchestrated all of them seamlessly. A law professor specializing in national security, for instance, might accept that Epstein had intel ties (given Acosta's statement) but remain unconvinced that a "nearly century-old unified network" truly exists; they might attribute it more to ad-hoc corrupt alliances rather than a continuous enterprise. As of

now, however, few if any have published formal rebuttals to Webb's book – perhaps due to its relative newness and the complexity of its claims.

- Mainstream Media Silence: It's telling that *One Nation Under Blackmail* has received **little coverage in major media or academic journals**. This could be due to its controversial nature or the stigma of being labeled a "conspiracy theorist." Indeed, some journalists have dismissed Webb on those grounds without deeply engaging with her evidence. For example, a *Reddit* thread cited by a reporter branded Webb a "rising star conspiracy theorist" and accused her of making leaps but it provided no refutation of her sources ¹⁰⁸. No major historian or political scientist has publicly debunked the factual basis of Webb's work; instead, the silence or cursory dismissal might indicate the topic is too radioactive or outside conventional wisdom to openly discuss.
- Conclusion of Proof: From a scholarly standpoint, Webb's case is extensive and thought-provoking, but proving such a sweeping historical thesis to a certainty is challenging. What she has done, and is widely credited for, is compiling a massive trove of interconnected facts that reveal a clear pattern: intelligence agencies repeatedly collude with organized crime and use blackmail tactics, and Epstein clearly fits into that pattern 77. In this sense, Webb succeeds in demonstrating the plausibility of her thesis. As independent reporter Nick Bryant (who appeared to agree with Webb on many points) put it in a podcast, "she ties together the loose threads of Epstein's story in a way mainstream accounts haven't," and given his own research on elite child abuse rings, he finds "very little in Webb's book that rings untrue".

Ultimately, whether Webb *proved* her case may depend on the reader's standard of evidence. For those willing to "connect the dots" and consider **circumstantial evidence in totality**, Webb's deeply sourced narrative is enormously persuasive – it reveals, in the words of one reviewer, "a damning indictment of American institutions" and suggests Epstein was indeed operating within a "uniparty plot" to compromise and control via a "favor bank for rich predators" ¹⁰⁹. For those who demand a smoking-gun document explicitly outlining a unified conspiracy, Webb's argument might appear to overreach, since many links remain inferential. However, even cautious scholars would likely acknowledge that Webb successfully exposes how many known scandals (organized crime, Iran-Contra, BCCI, PROMIS, Franklin, etc.) have common personnel, motives, and protectors, which in itself is a significant contribution to understanding the Epstein affair in context ⁷⁷. In academic terms, Webb's work invites further research and verification, but it raises compelling questions that challenge the official narratives.

In conclusion, *One Nation Under Blackmail* stands as a **highly comprehensive**, **well-documented compilation of evidence** that strongly supports its central thesis of an intelligence-crime-sex blackmail syndicate. While absolute "proof" in the scientific sense may be unattainable given the secrecy involved, Webb's investigative rigor has convinced many serious independent observers that her theory is not only plausible but *likely*. As The American Prospect noted, "the Epstein scandal is real, its 'Russia' is Israel" – a stark confirmation of Webb's contentions ¹¹⁰. At the very least, Webb proves beyond a reasonable doubt that **Epstein could not have operated alone**; he was enabled by powerful networks with roots deep in our recent history ¹². Whether one accepts every link in her chain of logic, Webb has indisputably *expanded the scope* of the Epstein conversation, forcing recognition that justice in this case (and prevention of future Epsteins) requires confronting the entrenched corruption and covert alliances she unearthed ⁹³ ¹¹¹.

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