

The U.S. Justice Dept.:

Where Terrorism And Terrorists Get Their Legal Start

Aug. 13 (NSIPS) — Reprinted here in full is the section on the Justice Department from the soon-to-be published U.S. Labor Party's "Special Report to the U.S. Population On Carter and International Terrorism." The complete brief covers in detail the think-tanks, financiers, foundations, and individuals who run Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter. It features a full rundown of the international terrorism network including the press, legal, and zombie groups used domestically to back up the terrorists. The Justice Department section here is part of a section on government and quasi-government operations that buttress the Terror network.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Key Personnel

Attorney General Edward Hirsch Levi: Brought into the Department of Justice in 1940 by then-Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-trust Division Thurman Arnold (see **Law Firms:** "Arnold and Porter") — a man identified by Levi as his "mentor." From 1940-45, Levi served as Special Assistant to the Attorney General; in 1943, he was specifically assigned to the position of First Assistant to the Department's War Division. He worked directly under Arnold in the Anti-Trust Division from 1944-45. One of Levi's major responsibilities at this time was to ensure that the Nazi alliance between Rockefeller's Standard Oil and IG Farben be continued. Levi conducted the hearings before the Truman Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program — a whitewash of the Standard Oil-IG Farben cartel arrangements. In 1944, Levi also served as chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Monopolies and Cartels, and found time to draft and write the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

Levi returned in 1945 to the University of Chicago as a Professor of Law. He became the Dean of the University's Law School in 1950 and, from here, he soon became the President of the Rockefeller-controlled University until his appointment as Attorney General in March 1975. Although Levi held no official government position during this period, he functioned as a national security operative, running missions for the Rockefeller family. Those missions included: policing of physicists to follow the anti-scientific and cold-war directives of Rockefeller's scientist Edward Teller of the Atomic Energy Commission and a former executive for Standard Oil; recruitment of national security operatives such as Marcus Raskin, who received his law degree under Levi; recruitment of Bernardine Dohrn, also a student of Levi, to the Weathermen; the creation of some of the filthiest domestic covert operations such as the Black P Stone Rangers in Chicago. The gang was funded by the Field Foundation and the Ford Foundation, and was supervised by Levi and his brother Julian as it ran drugs and guns, and committed murder in Chicago.

Levi's most important intelligence assignment was to the Board of Trustees and Treasurer of the Russell Sage Foundation, through which he was instrumental in dictating the overall police-state policies to the other foundations. It was during his tenure on the Board that the Foundation moved into the areas of brainwashing, gun and drug running operations, creating the IPS-run "New Left," and the police reorganizations which directly led to the fascist Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Levi is responsible for actions taken by the Department of Justice and all its divisions. Levi is a member of the National Security Council and is the civilian commander-in-chief designate in the event of a Department of Defense declaration of massive civil disturbances and subsequent military takeover in the U.S. — code-named Garden Plot. Levi's major thrust since his appointment as Attorney General has been to consolidate all law enforcement, investigative, prosecuting and regulatory powers under the Department's control through such tactics as "reform," "armtwisting," Watergate-style purges, and raiding other federal agency jurisdictions. Levi is the chief protector of terrorists created by the Institute for Policy Studies, and has issued directives preventing arrests in and investigations of IPS operations. Furthermore, Levi provides protection for "Creep" electoral harassment operations, assassination threats, election fraud, and similar type operations. The Justice Department deploys jointly with the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division (see **Treasury Department**) and its pool of so-called "informant networks" into the Institute "left" and "right" for such illegal operations.

More recently, Levi has been billed as a liberal in the press with respect to his handling of the Socialist Workers Party case against the FBI. This case is being used by Levi to undermine and destroy the "old-line" opposition within the Justice Department and FBI. His policy toward the Institute-run SWP should be contrasted with his policy toward the U.S. Labor Party. In the suit, **LaRouche v. Levi**, Levi admits to coordinating FBI Coin-telpro operations with the CIA, Treasury and State Departments against the USLP in the interest of "national security."

Deputy Attorney General Harold R. Tyler, Jr.: His appointment as second-in-command of the Department of Justice was recommended to President Ford by Levi. Tyler is responsible, to a large extent, for the day-to-day operations of the Department. Tyler heads the "civil disturbance" command and control apparatus of the Department. Prior to coming to Justice, Tyler was the Judge of the Southern District Court (N.Y.C.) for 12 years — under the administration of Governor Nelson Rockefeller. Tyler sits in the Undersecretary's Group of the NSC.

Solicitor General Robert Heron Bork: Third highest ranking officer of the Department of Justice. Bork's specialty is constitutional law and anti-trust laws. He joined the Department of Justice in 1965 and was made acting Attorney General November 30, 1973. He was appointed Solicitor General June 26, 1973. Bork was a student of Levi's from 1947-48, and graduated from the University of Chicago Law School in 1953.

Assistant Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh: heads the Criminal Division of the Justice Department, and was hand-picked by Levi. Thornburgh's experience in the area of "criminal justice" was gained during his tour of duty in Pittsburgh and Western Pa. He collaborated with the LEAA in reorganizing and watergating constituent-base political machines and police departments. He is currently applying his talents against the "Old Guard" of the FBI.

Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger: Also hand-picked by Levi, Pottinger was the U.S. Attorney in charge of the 1972 Pontiac Bus bombing operations. He now heads the Civil Rights Division, and is involved in the FBI "purges."

Benjamin F. Holman: Director of the Department's Community Relations Service (CRS), which works directly with terrorist countergangs and IPS to provoke as well as control community, racial and similar disturbances. CRS is billed as a "crisis intervention" service. Holman is also a graduate of the University of Chicago, and began his career in the CRS in 1965. In 1968, he became the CRS director.

Key Divisions

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration: Established in 1968, after three years of battle with a reluctant Congress, primarily by then-Attorney General Ramsey Clark (see **Law Firms:** Paul, Weiss, Rifkin, Wharton, and Garrison") as a means to subvert and reorganize state, municipal, and local police departments. The LEAA works closely with such Rockefeller-controlled police think-tanks and policy-making bodies as the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Police Foundation.

The LEAA's initial years were spent setting up a nationwide system for communications and intelligence hardware, and ruthlessly breaking old-line police and political resistance to this burgeoning Big Brother. Later, with the firm support of such foundations as Ford, Russell Sage, and the Vera Institute of Justice, as well as a consortium of universities, the LEAA began hardening the "soft" counterinsurgency infrastructure of community control, court and prison reform and professionalization of the police. Professionalization meant creating a hard-and-fast division of labor within police agencies in terms of intelligence, administration and killing units (e.g., Special Weapons and Tactics, and riot units trained by military intelligence and the CIA). In line with this, the LEAA directed and funded brainwashing programs under the research auspices of "behavior modification." (see **Treasury Department**). These brainwashing programs were carried out primarily against the police, and prison and ghetto (youth) populations, for the purpose of creating a pool of mindless terrorists who could be used to run guns and drugs, to foment race war and gang wars — like the Symbionese Liberation Army and the Black Liberation Army gangs. With its hold on the community, the terrorist countergangs and the police, the LEAA is now in the strategic position to fulfill its primary mission — the establishment of a National Gestapo.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: The FBI was under the control of Director John Edgar Hoover from 1924 until his death in 1972: As such the Bureau was manipulable, but never entirely under firm Rockefeller control. Until its rival, the LEAA, came into existence, the FBI was viewed as the "leading enforcement agency" in the U.S. However, the very facilities which made the FBI's reputation possible — its laboratory and fingerprint divisions and its national training academy at Quantico, Va. — were both set up and controlled by the International Association of Chiefs of Police from their inception.

The FBI is presently under attack by Levi and his men in the Criminal and Civil Rights divisions, purging the Old Guard Hooverites through their investigations into illegalities of FBI Cointelpro operations, fiscal abuses and the SWP suit. In addition, the Bureau's legal jurisdictions are being pulled away. For example: the AFT (see **Treasury Department**) now handles all bombing investigations, the LEAA has been given control over the Uniform Crime Reports (one of Hoover's pet statistical and propaganda projects). Furthermore, while the FBI was "allowed" to penetrate many "left" and "right" countergangs, the CIA and the privately controlled foundations always maintained control. It should be noted in this context that the FBI originally represented Interpol in the U.S. Hoover was the head of the Interpol National Center Bureau (see below) until after World War II when it was re-established within the Treasury Department. There it did little until Eugene T. Rossides of the Williams and Rogers law firm beefed it up. Rossides was also instrumental in aiding then Secretary of Treasury John Connally to separate the ATF out of the Internal Revenue Service; this unit is now responsible for running munitions to both "left" and "right" terrorist units on a contract basis. As soon as Interpol was fully functional, Levi, acting through Deputy Attorney General Tyler began maneuvering in November 1975 to place Interpol in the Department — this is now official. The man Levi is expected to appoint as Interpol director for the U.S. National Central Bureau is Andrew C. Tartaglino. Tartaglino has worked both within the Department of Justice and Treasury, specializing in frame-ups, watergating, and purges, his last assignment was to oust Drug Enforcement Agency Director John R. Bartels, Jr., who was subsequently replaced by Peter Bessinger — Levi's second cousin.

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International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol):

Although usually billed as being a "straight" communications link-up and exchange for its 122 member countries, Interpol is a private, non-governmental agency which services primarily Wall Street's private intelligence sector. Interpol was created under the supervision of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s closest political advisor (and the man who served as executive director of Rockefeller's private intelligence empire) Raymond B. Fosdick (see also **IACP**). From 1935, Interpol was handed over to the Nazis by Rockefeller-Wall Street interests, in line with their policy of Nazifying Europe. The two successive Presidents of Interpol were Heydrich and Kaltenbrunner; the latter was hanged at Nuremberg. After the war, Interpol was "reconstituted" by the NAZI collaborators who had worked for Anglo-American intelligence during the war. The President of Interpol from 1968-72 was former SS officer Paul Dickoff who had worked under the command of SS Col. Artur Nebe — a commander of Nazi Germany's largest Einsatzkommando (mobile killing) unit.

Interpol networks intermeshed with the I.G. Farben-Standard Oil intelligence networks in Latin America. From 1943 onward, these networks (the Odessa, Die Spinni, etc.) set up the "escape" of Nazi criminals to Nelson Rockefeller's colonies in Latin America. Interpol has links to every Latin American police and internal security force, and its networks are the core of the para-military death squad assassination teams responsible for the butchery of thousands of citizens throughout that continent. Interpol has the operational capacity of calling upon the Nazi networks in exile — Ustashi (Croatian fascists primarily in Argentina), OAS Vichyite

fascists who fought against DeGaulle — for covert operations. Through its National Central Bureaus, Interpol provides technical-logistical and security support for terrorist operations run out of the Institute for Policy Studies. This capacity most fully demonstrated in West Germany where Interpol is the official Criminal Police. Among the other specialties of Interpol is international drug and gun running (See **Treasury**).

Through his consolidation of Interpol into the Department of Defense, Levi will now have the power to initiate investigations and operations, and to access intelligence files of 122 nations, including the U.S., for a privately run agency which services Wall Street and is staffed and operated by Nuremberg criminals wanted for crimes against humanity. This capacity is presently shared with the State Department which monitors and controls all INTERPOL communications to the U.S.

Abstract

Key sections of the Department of Justice have served, in effect, as the training ground for personnel from such policy-directing law firms as Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton, and Garrison; Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain, and Finney; and Arnold and Porter. These same firms handle the defense of terrorists and founded the terrorist-controlling Institute for Policy Studies, among the other criminal activities in which they are currently engaged (see **Law Firms**). The key areas of infiltration and control by these firms, starting in the 1940s, has been the Anti-Trust Division, the Civil Rights Division, and the Tax Division. The extent and danger of their control is underscored by the appointments of top Rockefeller lawyers Edward Levi and Ramsey Clark to the post of Attorney General.