based counterinsurgency center responsible for creating Newark Nazi Imamu "Leroi Jones" Baraka, as well as the Hanafi Muslim sect of Abdul Khalis which terrorized Washington, D.C. earlier this year.

Vote Fraud

By March, 1976, through the combined efforts of Shinn, Clark, Doar, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Center for Constitutional Rights of terrorists' attorney William Kunstler, ICRY controlled the leaders of the 41 largest New York street gangs.

At the first official "Roundtable" meeting, ICRY joined the "Citizens Voter Education Committee" — an adjunct of the Drug Abuse Council — Ford Foundation Voter Education Project and the central vehicle for Carter's 1976 vote fraud. According to Shinn, the gangs under ICRY control put in 11,000 manhours "registering" new voters in such documented fraud-contaminated areas as the South Bronx and Bedford-Stuyvesant.

On election day, 60 gang leaders were deployed as part of the Carter-Mondale Get Out the Fraud machine, herding local residents into the polls, and serving as an interference and intimidation force against any attempt to impede fraud.

Terrorism and Slave Labor

During and following the pre-planned disorders, vir-

tually every Carter Administration mouthpiece from Kunstler, Sutton and Clark to Carter himself declared the New York City events the "absolute proof" that only massive urban public works labor gangs can prevent urban centers from being burned to the ground and looted dry. Such media promoters of the slave labor outcry as New York Times editor Roger Starr and ABC-TV reporter Geraldo Rivera are now known to have been operating in active collaboration with ICRY.

The Inner-City Roundtable for Youth now has a \$1 million grant pending with the U.S. Department of Labor and VISTA for a 200 person "youth labor training" (i.e., kapo) program, which Shinn recently described in the following terms:

"I am particularly interested in agricultural skills and alternative energy projects. One fifth of the Bronx has been burned or blitzed. I am researching the possibility of clearing the land, rebuilding the soil and using solar energy techniques to grow produce in the city...Remember, youth can cost the city \$185 million a year in jail operation and maintenance, \$1.5 billion a year in burglaries and they account for 400 homicides a year...They need a job."

Shinn, who has "personally conferred" with Rosalynn Carter, claims that Rosalynn and Senators Kennedy and Humphrey are in total agreement with him.

Ramsey Clark: Profile Of A Political Terrorist

Ramsey Clark is one of the chief political terrorists in the lower Manhattan-Democratic Party arsenal. Since his public career began during the John F. Kennedy Administration, Clark has both been the principal institutor of 1984 fascist "official government" projects and a "civil libertarian" protector and controller of terrorist gangs, like the Weathermen, Baader-Meinhof, and the current ICRY. We provide below an outline of Clark's criminal career.

1951: Clark joins the law firm of his father, then Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, former Attorney General under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. As a partner in Clark, Reed and Clark, based in Dallas, Clark establishes himself within Democratic circles, campaigning for JFK, who later gives him his first job in the Justice Department.

In the late 1950s, Clark joins the East Coast establishment law firm, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton, and Garrison, itself set up by leading participants in FDR's labor control apparatus. Partners in the firm include Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board in 1935 and chairman of the National War Labor Board from 1942-45. Morris B. Abram, another partner, was a member of the International Prosecution Staff at the Nuremberg Trials in 1946, where he was involved in the cover-up of Rockefeller links to the Nazis through their control in I.G. Farben's General Aniline. Other counsel at the law firm include Ted Sorenson, and Arthur Goldberg, former OSS agent and Secretary of Labor, 1961-62.

1961: Clark becomes an original member of Kennedy's

"New Frontier", appointed as a Department of Justice troubleshooter under Bobby Kennedy, as Assistant Attorney General in the Lands Division. From this post, Clark was sent to visit federal lands while setting up racial confrontations, as detailed below. Clark is an original member of Bobby Kennedy's "Get Hoffa" campaign, along with Archibald Cox (later a Watergate Prosecutor), where first attempts to raid the Teamster Pension Fund are made by the Justice Department.

1962: Sent as official federal marshall to the University of Mississipi, where a potential bloodbath was planned by the Department of Justice when James Meredith enrolled. Says Clark of the nature of the scenario: "Our force was made up largely of U.S. marshalls. They were mostly old men, they were inexperienced in law enforcement techniques, they were in alien surroundings... Well, these men didn't fire a single shot. If they had, there would have been a real bloodbath, because the other side was just spoiling for a fight. Scores of people would have been killed, and nobody down there would have forgotten it."

1963: Goes on Southern tour for Robert Kennedy, including a stop in Birmingham during the rioting there, ostensibly to "force" desegration of schools.

Helps spearhead the Voter Registration Drive in the South, along with Andrew Young, Carter's current Ambassador to the U.N. The Voter Education Project, lasting until 1965, forged the vote fraud apparatus used by Carter to win the 1976 election.

1964: Clark formulates the Civil Rights Act.

- 1965: Clark is appointed Deputy Attorney General by Lyndon Johnson. His role under Attorney General Katzenbach was to oversee supervision and management of the Department, including direction of all U.S. Attorneys and marshalls, and to serve as liaison between the Justice Department and Congress. Clark thereby was responsible for the drafting of legislation.
- 1965: Clark drafts the Voting Rights Act of 1965;
 - Serves as the Chief Federal Officer during the Selma-Montgomery march led by Martin Luther King, Jr.:
 - Clark is deployed to oversee the Watts riots, where he chairs a special Federal Task Force.
- 1966: Serves as Acting Attorney General, and in March is appointed Attorney General, when he immediately sets into motion the creation of the Interdepartmental Intelligence Unit (IDIU), establishing a massive computer dossier bank to profile millions of Americans, using records from every federal and state agency available.
- 1967: Drafts legislation creating new regulations on wiretapping. "Operation Garden Plot" initiated following the Detroit riots, creating a blueprint for the imposition of martial law to be implemented jointly by the Justice Department and Pentagon in the event of intensified civil disorders and riots.
- 1968: Clark signs an Executive Order officially ordering

- the use of Operation Garden Plot as a contingency plan. (For details on how Garden Plot operated, see **EIR Vol. IV, No. 14.)**
- 1969: Clark heads operation to destroy the Chicago Daley Machine, through his support for the Chicago Seven after they disrupted the August 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention.
- 1970: Along with Kenneth Clark, the racist "sociologist" and counter-insurgent, Ramsey heads the Commission of Inquiry Into the Black Panthers and the Police, which serves as a major cover-up of the role of the Institute for Policy Studies terrorist networks in the Fred Hampton murder. It further aids attempts to discredit the Chicago Democratic Party apparatus. Clark takes the Berrigan Brothers as clients at Paul, Weiss.
- 1975: Clark helps set up the Inner City Round Table of Youth (ICRY) in New York, a street gang terror network designed to implement a latter day Operation Garden Plot.
- 1975: Clark visits West Germany in company of terrorist lawyer William Kunstler, to guarantee a "fair trial" for the Baader-Meinhof zombie terrorist gang.
- 1976: Clark is participant at June Ralph Bunche Institute conference on terrorism, where the Ugandan hijack was finalized two weeks prior to the raids at Entebbe.