

Bell Slanders NCLC

The following excerpt is from the 1976 Attorney General's report released by Griffin Bell in early May. Listing the National Caucus of Labor Committees first under the heading, "Domestic Security Matters," the report characterizes the NCLC on the basis of slanders propagated by the FBI and its director Clarence Kelley.

Domestic Security Matters

The National Caucus of Labor Committees is a violence-oriented Marxist revolutionary organization that aims to replace democracy in the United States with a communist form of government. The group is engaged in a harassment program called "Operation Counter-Punch" directed against big business and law enforcement. Its members have also been involved in beatings, kidnappings, and other forms of intimidation of members of other domestic revolutionary organizations. With headquarters in New York City, the National Caucus of Labor Committees has nearly 1,000 members in chapters in over 50 cities in the United States, with affiliated chapters in Canada, Mexico, Europe, Asia, and Australia.

terrorist networks in that country, and to reorganize the intelligence and security services in such a way as to eliminate all patterns of malfeasance and non-feasance in connection to the terrorist problems which have plagued Italy recurrently since 1969. In the course of this clean-up of terrorism, Italian prosecutors, courts and security services have released exposures of and have made indictments and arrests of persons which have a well-established cooperative relationship with both the U.S.-based and foreign-based organizations of the IPS network.

The reaction to this clean-up of terrorism in Italy was a U.S.-based counter-campaign of unprecedented overt-ness in defense of the IPS networks and their political collaborators. IPS co-director Richard Barnet was rushed to Italy, where his work was assisted by representations made on his behalf by the U.S. Embassy in Rome. The U.S. ambassador himself, Trilateral Commissioner Richard Gardner, intervened publicly in opposing the Italian government's anti-terrorist efforts. Italian publications releasing information provided by highest-level Italian government security and intelligence agencies reported massive pressures against them from the U.S. Embassy, certain Swiss banks, and other channels. An emergency meeting was held of IPS network forces in Paris, denouncing the anti-terrorist efforts in Italy and West Germany, a meeting to which IPS-associated Professor Noam Chomsky and Fabian agent Jean-Paul Sartre sent representations in support of the terrorist groups. Hysterical denunciations of the Italian government's clean-up campaign were published in the Paris *International Herald-Tribune*.

Meanwhile, although the Labor Party's findings only paralleled those released in much fuller detail by Italian security and intelligence agencies, a concerted effort was launched, blaming Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and the U.S. Labor Party for instigating these actions by the

Italian government. Richard Barnet was interviewed to this effect in an article published in *Il Messaggero*, a leading Italian newspaper controlled by Italian interests operating under U.S. financial pressure. Barnet's shriek against LaRouche and the Labor Party was echoed by various channels working either with the IPS network or directly with the U.S. Embassies in Rome and Berne, Switzerland.

These facts, which merely typify a mass of evidence to the same effect, identify the specious pretext for charging the Labor Party as being a prime threat to the pro-terrorists' perception of U.S. national security interests.

Can You Trust An FBI Man Under Forty?

Although we lack means to pass comprehensive judgment on the FBI as a whole, we know that there are some FBI men who, if permitted, would wish to act to enforce the law against terrorist activities. We also know that from our experience, these honest FBI men are usually from the ranks of older FBI special agents and officials. Whereas, in the pattern of our experience, it is younger "whiz-kids" who turn up as those career-minded fellows usually more-enthusiastically in the middle of activities in de facto support of the IPS networks.

There is a tendency for a correlation with the associations and orientations of those Attorneys-General who have, with some exceptions, dominated the Department of Justice since Robert Kennedy took over those premises.

The list of those Attorneys General who fit that pattern of co-thinkers of IPS-founder Thurman Arnold includes Kennedy, Clark, Katzenbach, Levi, and Bell.

There are two levels of problems to be considered in reviewing the malfeasances and nonfeasances permeating the Justice Department overall and FBI in particular. On the first level, the problem is one of policy, as distinct from corruption. A Department and its subordinate agencies may be operating according to a bad policy or policies-orientations without therefore being deemed corrupt. On the second level, there is the problem of corruption.

Although the two problems, where they co-exist, may be interconnected, it is necessary to begin by making a separation between the two in matters of evidentiary proceeding presentments, and indictments.

We have proof that massive corruption in the Department of Justice, corruption contaminating the FBI, is a clear-cut case, and that the FBI's fraudulent official allegations against the Labor Party are an integral part of that massive corruption.

This was also reflected, of course, in the matter of the role of Executive Branch representations in hearings on the proposed legalization of vote fraud.

Investigation of the clear corruption in the leaderships of the Department of Justice and FBI will certainly lead to useful judgments concerning matters of policy. This will, in turn, require mobilizing the honest public servants in the Department and FBI to reorganize those now-corrupted institutions according to a clear and workable set of corrected policies.

In the course of any adequate investigation of the corruption, it is most highly probable that we shall at last discover the truth concerning who murdered Jimmy Hoffa and other persons, and for what reason.