

the street would keep up rioting and looting even *after* power had been restored.

**Dynamite Brothers:* This Lower East Side gang run out of the Ford Foundation's Henry Street Settlement House is known to be part of what police identify as a citywide assassins-for-hire ring which carries out murders for as little as \$50.

Evidence compiled from police precincts and eyewitnesses in the targeted sections of Brooklyn, Harlem and the South Bronx confirm that within one hour after the July 13 blackout began, organized "bands of marauders" dominated by ICRY gang personnel were *initiating* the looting and burning.

ICRY case files confirm that gang members arrested for such crimes as rape, homicide and armed robbery have been provided with high-pressure legal counsel through Doar, Clark, and attorney William Kunstler — and that through LEAA "plea bargaining" programs in coordination with LEAA police, there is an unprecedented high incidence of charges being dropped and sentences waived.

Who's Behind ICRY

The individual selected by Clark and company in summer, 1975 to start the ICRY project was Carl Shinn (aka Nizam Abdul-Fatan) — a 12-year junkie initially recruited into Rockefeller domestic terror operations during the 1950s in Chicago. Shinn was a founder of the Black P. Stone Rangers gang, one of the first large-scale projects in organized ghetto youth gun and drug running. The project was directed by the Alinsky Institute under the political sponsorship of University of Chicago Law School president, Russell Sage Foundation Board member and Rockefeller family protégé, Edward Levi.

During the 1960s, Shinn was part of the Ford Foundation's "black power" project — working closely with Julian Bond and H. Rap Brown, both linked to the Rockefeller "left" terrorism think-tank, the Institute for Policy Studies. Shinn's involvement with Brown in provoking bloody riots in Maryland resulted in his imprisonment in New York, where he came in contact with brainwashed Black Liberation Army cop killers and with the street gangs. Shinn claims to maintain correspondence with BLA member Joanne Chesimard, under indictment for the murder of a New Jersey state trooper.

It was while in prison that Shinn claims he "developed" the idea of building a ghetto fascist movement based on gangs: "The gangs are really dictatorships, and I knew if I could get the leaders, I have their members. If I get 50 leaders I've got the 15,000 members. The only way most city agencies see fit to deal with gangs is to break them up. I think it's a waste of collective energy. We want that energy intact, but we want to change its direction."

The "direction" into which that energy was to be "changed" was towards politically centralized, Democratic Party shock troops. Shinn was approached in prison by "high priced lawyers and Justice Department (then under Edward Levi) people." Released from prison in 1975, Shinn took a \$30,000 a year job with a New York City "non-profit" agency, Hospital Audience Inc. — a profiling project directed towards prisons, hospitals and rehabilitation centers.

Dinkins: Shinn Can Reach Me Day Or Night

Excerpts from an interview with David Dinkins, ICRY Advisory Board member, former New York City Board of Elections President, and presently City Clerk running as a candidate for Manhattan Borough President.

Q: How much of an impact did ICRY's vote drive make in terms of getting people into the electoral process?

Dinkins: Well, I don't have any statistics, but they helped to register a lot of people. Also they have the ability to reach people who in some instances are not easily reached. If you have a volunteer effort going out knocking on doors, canvassing, setting up street tables or in church lobbies or in supermarkets, you go to the logical places where people congregate. ICRY could go to places in those areas where we know them to be underregistered which is very easily determined by just consulting the records of the Board of Elections.

Q: How active are you in ICRY activities?

Dinkins: Well I'm kind of active, Carl Shinn can reach me day or night, he has my home number, my office number, he can call anytime. I'm always available.

Q: The Republicans did not really launch a big campaign to turn out the voters in 1976, but the Carter campaign was extremely active in this area, especially in New York. Did you or ICRY's efforts come into conflict with the Carter drive, or have any problems?

Dinkins: No not at all. I supported Carter so we had no problems whatsoever. It's like I said, when you have a specific candidate or issue to sell then it makes it easier in getting people to the polls.

In September, 1975 Shinn was contacted by Stuart J. Beck (attorney then defending H. Rap Brown) and was formally told to get ICRY into motion. Beck was from the law firm of Williams Connolly and Califano, and was without a doubt acting on order from the firm's senior partners Edward Bennet Williams and Joseph Califano. The firm functions to provide direct links between top level intelligence operations and lower level terrorist activities, as well as legal services. Califano, a special operations expert and co-designer of Garden Plot, is the current Health Education and Welfare Secretary.

Within two weeks of the meeting, Shinn received \$100,000 from undisclosed sources as ICRY seed money. Beck personally delivered the money, which was passed to the law firm Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison, the law firm of Ramsey Clark, Ted Sorensen and Morris Abram. This firm serves as the principal "dirty tricks" vehicle for the Democratic Party. ICRY was simultaneously absorbed under the tax exempt umbrella of Kenneth Clark's MARC, Inc., the New York-