

Indications are that the UAW and Reuss will soon map out a strategy to push their phony proposal. When the UAW's Washington, D.C. office was asked to comment on Reuss' proposal, a spokesman exclaimed, "What we would tell Reuss is to get your proposal into legislative form. It's full speed ahead!"

#### ROCKY'S CHOICE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL EXPOSED AS WAR CRIMINAL

Jan. 7 (IPS)--According to this week's issue of U.S. News and World Report, "It was Nelson Rockefeller...who was behind President Ford's controversial choice of Democrat Edward H. Levi, president of the University of Chicago, as U.S. Attorney General."

No wonder. Edward Levi served the Rockefeller interests faithfully since World War II, when he helped to cover up a secret wartime agreement between Rockefeller's Standard Oil and the Nazi firm of I. G. Farben. Edward Levi is a Nazi collaborator.

In March and April of 1942, Edward Levi, then an assistant to Thurman Arnold in the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department, conducted hearings before Senator Harry Truman's Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program. At these hearings cartel agreements between I. G. Farben and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were to be investigated.

Material in the hands of the Justice Department showed that I. G. Farben and Standard Oil had:

- \*Merged the developmental efforts of their two companies beginning in the late 1920s;

- \*Pooled all patents and new technology as it was developed throughout the 1930s in the fields of chemistry and petroleum;

- \*Worked together to eliminate competition against either company in every part of the world, specifically blocking Farben's American competitors within the United States;

- \*Sabotaged the development of synthetic rubber in the United States;

- \*Pledged themselves to continue their cartel relationship whether or not their two "host" countries went to war.

In the 1930s the Standard Oil Company had turned over to the Nazis all of the patents and inventions they had developed in the field of chemistry, including those relating to coal liquification --the extraction of high-octane gasoline from coal. It was this process which constituted the employment of slave laborers at the

most notorious of I. G. Farben's factories--the Auschwitz death camp.

#### Modus Vivendi

Justice Department investigators discovered, among a mound of evidence criminally implicating Standard Oil officials, a letter written by Standard Oil vice president Frank A. Howard to Standard Oil president W. S. Farish at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. It was dated Oct 25, 1939, a few weeks after the Sept. 1 Nazi invasion of Poland. Howard wrote:

"I stayed in France until September 17....The gentlemen in the [French] Air Ministry...I think had a suspicion of my activities in Holland....In Holland... I had three days of discussion with the representatives of the I. G. They delivered to me assignments of some 2,000 foreign patents and we did our best to work out complete plans for a modus vivendi which would operate through the term of the war, whether or not the U.S. came in....It is difficult to visualize as yet just how successful we shall be in maintaining our relations through this period without personal contacts."

On March 25, 1942, a "consent decree" was signed under which Standard Oil agreed not to honor its various arrangements with the Nazis. This "settlement" of Rockefeller's crimes was in line with a letter written by Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Attorney General Biddle, and Anti-trust chief Arnold to President Roosevelt dated March 20, 1942.

This letter requested that henceforth all prosecutions and investigations under anti-trust or related civil or criminal laws be at the discretion of the War Department. President Roosevelt agreed to this step the same day, March 20, thereby in effect suspending the laws of the United States as they related to corporations.

#### Rockefeller Justice

It was under these conditions of total lawlessness that lawyer Edward Levi conducted his hearings into the Standard/I. G. Farben affair--beginning six days after the War Department letter and the day after the consent decree "settlement" was already accomplished. In his autobiographical work Fair Fights and Foul, Thurman Arnold reveals that Levi not only conducted the hearings, but also actually wrote the report submitted by Arnold to the Truman Committee. The findings of the Senate hearings were not publicized and Standard Oil was not prosecuted.

At the precise moment that Jews and others were being exterminated in the I. G. Farben Auschwitz death camp, Edward Levi--the son of a rabbi--was steering the machinery of prosecution away

from Farben's cartel partners and explicitly identified "co-conspirators."

The biography provided by the University of Chicago public relations department states coyly that Levi headed the Justice Department's Consent Decree Section "for a time" without specifying the time. Could it have been 1942?

At one point, according to one source in the Justice Department, Levi was the chief of the Justice Department's Economic Warfare unit. Throughout the 1944-45 period in which the Rockefeller family was preparing its post-war worldwide financial and corporate empire, Edward Levi was "generally supervising the work" of the Anti-trust Division as its first assistant.

In 1944, while Levi was the chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Monopolies and Cartels, the Rockefeller-Morgan Council on Foreign Relations laid down the law for Levi in a paper entitled "Control of the International Cartels," labeled "Confidential--For Limited Circulation." It instructed the government that "The war of the future does not point either to a general suppression or an elevation to public agencies of international cartels. All international cartels do not necessarily act in violation of the public social interest."

#### A Few More Chores

After the war Edward Levi went on to further distinguished chores for Rockefeller. He wrote the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which took control of atomic power out of the hands of the military and eventually gave it to Rockefeller men through the Atomic Energy Commission. He served as Counsel to the Rockefeller-controlled Federation of Atomic Scientists during the political fight on that issue.

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Levi worked on the Research Advisory Board of the Committee for Economic Development, helping to plan the implementation of Rockefeller investment in U.S.-occupied Germany under the Marshall Plan.

After serving as Dean of the University of Chicago Law School and Provost of the University, Levi took over as President in 1968. U.S. News and World Report notes "The Rockefeller Foundation and family...have long had financial and other ties with the university." Shortly after Levi's name was put forward in the news media as Ford's probable choice for Attorney General, the University of Chicago was informed of the case that IPS had assembled against him. Levi was asked to respond.

Levi's reply took the form of a front-page item in the Dec. 27 Wall Street Journal attributing to a high source inside the Ford Administration the information that Levi was "delaying accepting the nomination for fear of messy confirmation disputes." It is now up to Congress to make the delay permanent.