

Introductory

July 15, 1978

SUBJECT: U.S. Labor Party Security Services

The National Caucus of Labor Committees, a founding participant in the U.S. Labor Party and also the founder of the party's Security Division, has had continuing experience in combatting international terrorists and those terrorist sympathizers and controllers since approximately May 1968. Beginning with counterintelligence and operations in defense against operations by terrorist-linked forces, and as a direct result of continued assaults by the Communist Party USA and CPUSA-linked associates of the neo-Fabian networks of the Institute for Policy Studies, a regular security division was constituted during 1972.

Aided by the U.S. Labor Party's political-intelligence activities, and benefiting from frequent consultations with police and security forces of several countries, the Security Division has developed well-defined political-intelligence capabilities for assisting police and other agencies in dealing with control of terrorist activities. Since the Security Division maintains no body of persons assigned to continuing undercover surveillance operations, its role in the division of labor of antiterrorist control is that of supplying profile information to security services which do maintain undercover sources of continuing surveillance of terrorists and allied forces.

Labor Party Security monitors the activities of those "left" and "right" groups which provide the political covers for terrorist deployments, and consults daily or weekly with key terrorist watchers in several nations. By observing re-deployments and picking up current "marching orders" being passed through terrorist-sympathizer and environmentalist circles, the Security Division determines how this capability is being deployed and psycho-profiled for varying kinds of operations by its controllers.

Even in those cases in which outside operatives unknown to local terrorists and terrorist sympathizers are to be employed, the psychological-warfare character of terrorist operations demands that the local forces develop a posture and psycho-profile consistent with such a pending operation. This feature of terrorist operations frequently permits advance detection of a pending operation, especially for those cases in which a series of dovetailing actions is projected. Under such latter conditions, security action to neutralize the capabilities of proterrorist forces concentrated locally nullifies the political effectiveness of the included action featuring outside operatives.

Security Division profiling of preterrorist deployments combining with short-term undercover investigations has aided local and other security forces in pinpointing their own surveillance and preventive capabilities more efficiently.

The case of the Bicentennial riots projected for Philadelphia, the intended riotous disturbance at Seabrook, New Hampshire, assistance to New York City police in the course of the 1977 "blackout riots", assistance to police agencies on the matter of the FALN terrorists, and several other specific instances are exemplary cases in which the Labor Party's Security Division has performed an effective contributing role in the division of labor of terrorist-control efforts.

The case of the New York City "blackout riots" illustrates the principles involved. The security-action choice in that circumstance was between the deploying of efforts to control all the rioting forces, or pinpointing the hard-core forces prepared to act under the cover of diversions created by incited dupes. The New York City police, backed by the municipal administration, rejected misguided recommendations for bringing in troops, and instead concentrated their forces against the hard-core forces. The neutralization of the hard-core forces resulted in destabilization of the riot scenario without the sort of bloodshed between incited rioters and troops for which the plotters of this scenario had aimed.

The case of the actions of the Philadelphia city government Mayor Rizzo and local police agencies should also be cited as an example of efficient riot prevention. This should be emphasized because too few know the truth behind the conflict between Mayor Rizzo and former federal prosecutor Marston. In this case, in which aggregately menacing quantities of arms were flowing toward Philadelphia from various sections of the nation in preparation for the Bicentennial riots of July 1976, the mayor, police, and others acted with surgical efficiency, through combined overt political and other measures, to neutralize the riot potential in advance. As long as Mr. Rizzo remains mayor and the police command in Philadelphia is not "Watergated" in the fashion Mr. Marston's tainted effort proposed, Philadelphia has a relatively superior capability for preventing riotous actions in that region of the nation.

It is Labor Party experience with the networks of the Institute for Policy Studies, since the 1968 process leading into the creation of the Weathermen, and the knowledge of the purpose, ultimate control, and political methods of the terrorist operation which enables the Security Division to define

the profile needed for the all-important preventive actions. Naturally, in view of the Security Division's limited material resources, we cannot expect to be on top of every local situation, but we frequently do have a useful part to contribute to the division of labor. At the same time, we can contribute an understanding of the overall terrorist problem which is superior to that presently commanded by many police and other security agencies.

A few summary outlines illustrate the general point.

What Is International Terrorism

Apart from the odd special cases, what we know as international terrorism today is a special form of covert operations coordinated by the secret intelligence arms of the British and Dutch monarchies. The conception and form of terrorist deployments is based on the phrygian cult of Dionysus, a cult which has been the model for analogous terrorist operations over more than two thousand years to the present time.

The specialist must be warned against a simplistic interpretation of terrorism's British secret-intelligence parentage. The networks behind terrorism have "sheep-dipped" terrorists and terrorist sympathizers in pilgrimages to Havana and Hanoi, and to various points in Eastern Europe, most notably including Yugoslavia. The former Dubcek regime in Czechoslovakia, itself allied to the leadership of the Socialist International, was a witting accomplice in the developing of international terrorism. Peking is a major, witting accomplice in international terrorism today.

The case of the Israeli intelligence interlinks with the Iraqi-backed terrorists in the PLO's combat organizations aptly illustrates the complexities often encountered.

The Israeli secret-intelligence forces tightly interfaced with international terrorism are predominantly the factions of the Israeli and Zionist intelligence organizations whose pedigrees intersect Orde Wingate. (Moshe Dayan was trained as a terrorist by Wingate; Mr. Weizman was a political protege of Wingate.) British SIS also maintains several lines of influence into Baghdad, including circles controlling the Iran Shi'ite Imman resident in Iraq. The networks of the Aga Khan were created by British SIS, and the Secret Intelligence Service also controls a Sunni network which interfaces the Moslem Brotherhood, as well as having an agent high in the Saudi royal circles, heavy influence over Kuwait, and virtually puppet-control over Abu Dhabi and the Arab Emirates. The SIS-linked Moslem networks directly interface Peking's networks in Bangladesh, Burma, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and other relevant locations, just as Peking shares nominal influence over the London-controlled Islamic element of the anti-Marcos "liberation" forces in the Philippines.

This connection is complicated in many ways. The terrorists controlled by other British SIS and SIS-linked networks in Western Europe (and Japan) are directly interfaced with the PLO terrorist forces, and have received training from PLO forces over years. There is a general traffic in arms among the British MI-5's IRA Provos, the Provos and Moluccans in Holland, the PLO terrorists, and the assorted terrorists of the Mediterranean region generally.

Although the Iraqis and Israelis are the bitterest of enemies, the two forces act sometimes to common purpose, since key factions in both Iraq and Israel wish to have a new generalized Middle East War. The cooperation on this level takes the form of two adversaries working momentarily to a common tactical objective of cutting one another's throats.

British coordination of terrorists involves direct influence, to the effect of direct coordination by SIS and SIS-allied networks, plus manipulation of political forces through playing upon considerations such as the desire for a Middle East war by factions in both Iraq and Israel.

The British side of terrorist operations proper is run on two command levels by forces typified by the following examples. The top political command of British SIS centers in the Round Table organization and such associated political-intelligence and policy organizations as the Royal Institute of International Affairs and London's International Institute for Strategic Studies. On the second level, there is the SIS proper plus its MI-5, SAS, and so forth sister agencies.

Typical conduits for British terrorist operations include:

The World Federalist Organization

Amnesty International

The Socialist International

The Institute for Conflict Studies

Networks associated with Bertrand Russell

The International Institute for Race Relations

The International Red Cross (Maltese Order)

Networks of the U.S.'s Institute for Policy Studies

"Zionist" networks coordinated through the Joint

Distribution Committee, including elements of the Anti-Defamation League.

Ironically, the international antisemite "right"-profiled organizations are jointly controlled by British SIS proper and Zionist networks -- just as Zionist circles funded the founding and continuation of the American Nazi Party. Most "left"-profiled terrorist groups are inseparably interfaced with "environmentalist" groups. All Maoist groups and most Trotskyist groups are either

directly interfaced with terrorists or play a complementary, nonterrorist role in both terrorist and environmentalist deployments, as does the American Friends Service Committee.

Terrorism is the wet edge of a covert psychological warfare operation run by agencies of the British monarchy and its allies against both nations and factional forces whose policies are considered a potential danger to the perceived interests of the British monarchy and its allies. "Environmentalism" is the policy for which terrorism is deployed as a leading edge of "environmentalist" riots and other attempted destabilizations of governments and political factions.

Methods of Terrorist Control

Terrorism is essentially covert warfare by one nation against another. Its object is to destabilize either factional opponents or governments. The terrorist action aims at inducing a state of paranoia in the population targeted for such methods of psychological warfare. In the state of paranoia, the state either attempts to placate the terrorists by concessionary postures and actions, or is induced to resort to changes in forms of government, to the effect of creating the atmosphere of police-state rule which is conducive to launching a general, broad-based "right-left" conflict within the nation, or simply to establish police-state rule.

Politically, the capability of effective use of terrorism is neutralized if the targeted nation publicly names the high-level forces behind the terrorists' actions and threatens those forces (such as the British monarchy) with painful political penalties should the terrorism persist. That course of action eliminates the element of paranoia among leading strata of the targeted population.

Under that condition, surgically precise preventive action against the deployment capabilities and controllership of the overall operation of which the terrorism is a part gives the population confidence in the government's ability to defeat the terrorists and demoralizes the terrorists and their sympathizers.

In general, the only truly effective antiterrorist actions are preventive actions. These are the two indicated types of actions: political education to inoculate the public against paranoia, and surgically precise action to knock out the terrorist infrastructure and neutralize key controllers of the political organizations providing indispensable support of cover for the terrorist actions.

For example, effective action by forces in the state of Washington, acting with aid of profile information received, deployed covert surveillance and related means at their disposal against the indicated problem, collaborators, and conduits of terrorist and related actions in that state. A key arrest was made in consequence of these actions, crippling if not eradicating the terrorist-support infrastructure around Seattle. Now, the state must watch the Canadian and Oregon borders, in particular, for terrorist deployments from Vancouver, Canada, and from the Maoist safe-house concentrations outside Portland, Oregon. Inadequate public exposure of the link between environmentalism and terrorism is the principal continuing deficiency in the state of Washington's antiterrorist efforts.

Such measures do not eliminate the import of outside operatives, but they do invaluable service in crippling the local terrorism-plus-environmentalism infrastructure, without which terrorist psychological warfare loses most of its effectiveness.

If the same sort of effort is applied on a nationwide scale, terrorism can still occur, but its political effectiveness is neutralized.

For example: the case of the Baader-Meinhof murders of Jurgen Ponto and Hanns-Martin Schleyer in West Germany, and the Moro case in Italy. Because of political pressures, including some from former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, the Federal Republic of Germany refused to launch a public counteroffensive against terrorists and their sympathizers following the assassination of Jurgen Ponto. In consequence of that policy error, the conditions were created favorable to the kidnapping and murder of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer. Effective, but inadequate measures by the government in response to the Schleyer abduction, in cooperation with French and Italian agencies, administered a severe tactical setback to terrorist effectiveness in West Germany. Similarly, a firm line against terrorists in the Moro affair saved the Italian government from the projected destabilization and enabled the government to strengthen its position against the terrorists.

In general, to defeat terrorism, it is essential to launch a surgically precise action against the terrorists and their controllers, but also to use the terrorism as justification for political penalties against the environmentalists and the political interests of the City of London. Only a political penalty greater than the possible benefits to the enemy backer of the terrorist action will deter the enemy from continuing with terrorist actions.

Any action against terrorist activity must be shaped to produce the effect of a preventive action against further terrorist activities.

If antiterrorist forces are limited by executive direction or policy to pursuing the perpetrators during and after the act, there is no probable defense against terrorism. A soft approach to terrorist control, treating terrorism as a "sociological phenomenon", or limiting action to seeking out the identified perpetrators of accomplished crimes leaves the nation essentially defenseless against a continuing wave of terrorism.

The greatest danger of terrorism lies in complicit or stupid officials within the command structure of the nation or other political entity combatting terrorism, combined with disinformational assessments of terrorism and environmentalism by influential elements of the news media.

Effective antiterrorist action centers around a combination of efficient political-intelligence and tactical intelligence abilities and deployments. Force is to be applied to predefined appropriate points, to the effect that force is truly effective only to the extent that in-depth political and tactical intelligence defines the proper targets of force. The fewer targets, and the higher their position in the infrastructure, the better. This avoids proterrorist propaganda on the theme of mass application of force -- which is, admittedly, sometimes unavoidable -- and has the optimal disruptive and demoralizing effect on the infrastructure. The key points of the infrastructure are the vulnerable flanks of the terrorist-environmentalist combined forces.

The Labor Party Security Division's antiterrorist work concentrates on the problems of political intelligence, and is intended to aid relevant agencies both in increasing the efficiency of the tactical intelligence deployments and in defending the most efficient course of preventive action. More broadly, the Security Division's work is dedicated to creating

a climate of popular knowledge of the nature of the terrorist problem and thus to contribute to creating the political climate in which appropriate agencies will receive the mandates and popular support they require for most effective course of action.

Sincerely,

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
Chairman, U.S. Labor Party