Year of 'narco-terrorism' sets stage for kamikaze attacks within the United States

by Jeffrey Steinberg

As EIR's Year End Review goes to press, the entire U.S. national security establishment enters its third week of highlevel alert for an assassination attempt against President Reagan and several of his leading advisers. One critical lead on the threat to the President is the reported Dec. 21 arrival in New York City of a member of the original 1972 Black September team that carried out the Munich Olympics massacre. Every important federal government building in Washington, D.C. is being fortified against potential truck bomb and other "blind terrorist" attacks, in the aftermath of a terrorist bomb going off at the Capitol only hours after the Senate voted up the appropriation for the MX missile.

The New Year's period is straddled by a countdown by Islamic integrist terrorists of the Jihad Islami group who have given the United States 10 days to withdraw all Marines from Lebanon or face a worldwide attack by suicide commandos. The group, backed up by Soviet KGB and GRU technical specialists, has already killed hundreds of American and French diplomats and soldiers in a string of suicide attacks in Lebanon and Kuwait.

Arming the terrorists

Late in the summer, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) issued a limited-circulation report detailing the theft of millions of dollars worth of sophisticated weaponry from U.S. military depots in the United States, Western Europe, and the Far East. The report implicated Black Muslim networks linked to Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi and to international narcotics mafias in the thefts. According to the DIA, some of those arms, including surface-to-surface hand held rockets and state-of-the-art laser-guided weapons, are being stockpiled by terrorist groups in the southeast United States and in the northwest frontier region of Mexico in preparation for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games.

According to one high-ranking Mexican Interior Ministry official, East bloc AK-47 rifles are available for "cash and carry" delivery within 24 hours in the state of Sinaloa, the

center of the Mexican "opium and marijuana triangle." Both Mexican and U.S. intelligence sources have confirmed the presence of Soviet instructors at terrorist training camps in the northwest region of Mexico, which were recently set up under the direction of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) of Dr. George Habbash. Similar reports describe North Korean agents stockpiling weapons and explosives in old abandoned mines in the Mexican states of Baja California and Sinaloa.

Yet another U.S. intelligence report, provided to *EIR* in excerpt form in late November, describes "Plan Bravo," a program of the Cuban intelligence agency, the DGI, to promote terrorist violence in regions of the United States using the revenues of cocaine trafficked into New York, Washington, and Miami from Colombia. "Plan Bravo" will support the operations of such groups as the Puerto Rican FALN, the predominantly Palestinian TEAM International (a U.S. offshoot of the Black September group of Abu Nidal) and the Weatherunderground successor group, the May 19th Communist Movement.

By the end of the year, the perspective on which *EIR* has insisted over the past decade, that international terrorism and international drug trafficking are one and the same, was being institutionally accepted. At a year-end conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Detroit, a leading Drug Enforcement Administration intelligence officer pronounced 1983 the year of "narco-terrorism."

The FBI rups cover for terrorism

This year marked the reemergence of international terrorism on a scale surpassing even the early 1970s heyday of the Weathermen, Black Liberation Army, Baader-Meinhof Red Army Faction, Italian Red Brigades, Black September, and Japanese Red Army. Yet, on Dec. 18, Federal Bureau of Investigation Director William Webster appeared on national television to declare that the terrorist threat to the United

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States was overstated, that reports early in the year of Libyan hit teams stalking the President were "disinformation" passed through foreign intelligence agencies, and that all fears of violence at the 1984 summer Olympics or at the Democratic or Republican presidential nominating conventions should be dispelled. Webster's comments, echoing his October 1983 testimony before closed Senate hearings sponsored by Jeremiah Denton (R-Ala.), caused such a stir even within his own FBI ranks that the director had to call a meeting of Bureau upper echelons within 12 hours to "explain away" the remarks. Webster's nationally televised lies prompted Democratic Party presidential contender Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to call for Webster's immediate resignation in the first instance that the United States is hit with a terrorist attack.

The flap over Webster's remarks betrays a deeper reality that will be the basis of one of the most important political battles of 1984. At present, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the single greatest impediment to the United States' launching an effective international war against terrorism—at precisely the moment that the Soviet high command has consolidated virtual top down command-control over the direction and targeting of international terrorist and integrist movements, including the Lausanne, Switzerland headquartered Nazi International and the Islamic integrist movements associated with Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini, Libya's Muammar Qaddafi, and the KGB's own Geidar Aliyev (see article, page 15).

Since March 23, 1983, when President Reagan announced that the United States would develop anti-ballistic missile defense systems employing "new physical principles" and offered Moscow joint development of those systems, the Soviet leadership has been bent on removing Reagan from office by no later than January 1985—and preferably sooner. Such "friends of Moscow" as former New York Gov. Averell Harriman, oil magnate Armand Hammer, and the crowd grouped around the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Bohemian Grove, and the Aspen Institute were quick to assure the Soviets that Reagan and his program were as good as defeated. Harriman traveled to Moscow in June to deliver reassurances to his old friend Soviet Premier Yuri Andropov, and, simultaneously, 28 top-ranking Soviet officials conducted a nationwide tour of the United States, delivering marching orders to the U.S. disarmament movement to block Reagan's "Star Wars" beam weapons program at all costs. That tour, beginning in the hometown of Moscow's favorite son presidential candidate Walter Mondale, was carried out with the aid of a round-the-clock FBI protective screen, ordered by FBI Director Webster, who is a steering committee member of the Bohemian Grove lodge.

The U.S. peace movement emerged during the course of 1983 as a front for the efforts of the Boston traitors grouped around the "chairman of the establishment," Kennedy administration National Security adviser McGeorge Bundy and Defense Secretary Robert Strange McNamara to make a deal

with the Soviet leadership.

The protection of the KGB tour was exemplary of an FBI-KGB deal to use any means necessary, including a terrorist explosion at the 1984 Olympics or even assassination, to dump Reagan. It should be recalled that Webster, a Carter-Mondale appointee, can be held personally accountable for creating the conditions that led to the July 1980 assassination of anti-Khomeini Iranian exile leader Ali Tabatabai by agents of the Iranian secret service, Savama. The FBI, on political orders from the Carter White House and from the Civiletti Justice Department, gave the Iranians and the Libyans carte blanche to conduct terrorist operations on U.S. soil in the hope that this would prompt a release of the U.S. hostages, which would allow a Carter-Mondale reelection. With the Civiletti-Webster green light, thousands of Islamic terrorists entered the United States under student cover, only to disappear into deeply entrenched underground railroads spanning the United States from coast to coast and extending into Mexico and Canada. Every current serious terrorist threat to the territorial United States can be traced to that Carter-Civiletti-Webster policy of betraying U.S. national security.

Within months of the April 1983 bombing of the Beirut U.S. embassy, which took scores of lives and virtually wiped out the Central Intelligence Agency station for the Middle East, Judge Webster was presented with a chilling bit of news: The Iranian-deployed terrorist who killed Ali Tabatabai, an American black named David Belfield, was one of the terrorists who set the bomb. Belfield, whom the FBI had allowed to escape the United States, was identified as part of the Syrian-Iranian intelligence reconnaisance team that penetrated the U.S. embassy compound using stolen Marine uniforms and forged identification papers, and pinpointed the placement of the explosives.

It is known to sections of the U.S. intelligence establishment that since "Billygate," the Carter-Mondale administration's deal with Qaddafi and Khomeini, American Black Muslims and white radicals have been receiving extensive terrorist training and military field experience from the Libyans and Iranians—a more dangerous replay of the 1960s Venceremos Brigades training expeditions to Cuba. These trained terrorist fanatics, in some cases with combat experience, are slated to be smuggled back into the United States for the spring-summer 1984 conjuncture spanning the Olympics and the presidential elections.

Judge Webster's FBI is at this point firmly ensconced with responsibility for anti-terrorist plans for the Olympics. The only possibility of effectively countering the amassed forces of the terrorist international lies in whether the fact that the FBI is currently a de facto fifth column for the enemies of the President is exposed, and whether there will be a no-holds-barred cleaning out of the Webster inner circle. If no such house cleaning occurs, then it is almost a foregone conclusion that in 1984 the United States will be drowned in the wave of global terrorism.

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