

The LEAA Report On Disorders And Terrorism

On March 2, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's (LEAA) National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals issued its "Report of the Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism." The report "predicted" increases in domestic terrorism, preceded by one week the recent terrorist siege in Washington, D.C.

The chief individuals responsible for the report are identified immediately below to present the reader with the "connectedness" of those individuals to the actual preparation and control of current terrorist atrocities.

***New Jersey Governor Brendan T. Byrne, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, keynoted the June 1976 Glassboro, N.J. terrorism planning conference which announced the Fourth of July Bicentennial terror scenario. This winter, Byrne appropriated "martial law" emergency powers during New Jersey's fuel crisis. During the 1967 Newark riots Byrne served as Essex County Prosecutor, and continued as a top law enforcement official during the subsequent period when black-white racial confrontation was manufactured through the creation of "black nationalist" Imamu Baraka.

***Jerry Vernon Wilson, Chairman of the LEAA Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism, coordinated the police side of the 1971 "May Day" demonstrations in Washington, D.C., run by the Institute for Policy Studies. As D.C.'s police chief, Wilson used and gave national prominence to the illegal mass-arrest-and-detention tactic. Wilson coordinated the writing of the Task Force report from his position at the Institute for Policy Studies-affiliated Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice at American University in Washington.

***H.H.A. Cooper, Staff Director of the Task Force and the author of numerous studies on the manipulation of negotiations over hostages, during the "Hanafi" incident was the chief proponent of "offering the terrorists safe passage to Libya." This option was to be employed to catapult the incident into an international crisis. Cooper is, like Wilson, at the Institute of Advanced Studies in Justice at American University. Cooper lectured at both the Glassboro, N.J. "Bicentennial" terror conference and the planning session for the "Entebbe" scenario at the Ralph Bunche Institute in New York City last year.

Aspects of the 661-page LEAA report identify clearly the report's actual intentions.

***Police should be given "mass-arrest-and-detention" powers and should be "provided with immunity" if they should happen "to break the law themselves."

***Emergency plans should include "citywide curfews, temporary suspension of some otherwise legal activities, court injunctions to block potentially violent demonstrations and the use of military forces..."

***State legislatures should enact laws to give city officials broad emergency powers to conduct "warrantless" search and seal operations of "persons and build-

ings" and to ban "inflammatory speeches" not normally permitted under law.

***Governors should have powers to demand that citizens "carry identification papers" which would be subject to inspection at any time.

The following are excerpts from the report which demonstrate the relationship of the report's "predictions" to the subsequent unfolding terrorist scenarios. Task Force Chairman Jerry Wilson's opening comments set the tone: "...the present quiescence...is a false calm, and we must see in the current social situation an accumulation of trouble for the future...the present tranquility is deceptive."

On Predicting Terrorism

"Although each disorder has its own general and specific origins — which must be detected and understood so as to permit proper response — civil disorders in general must be regarded as endemic to our society.

We cannot afford to ignore the underlying causes of civil disorders during this period of relative calm. The urban crisis is far from being resolved; in many ways, the state of the great cities is more desperate than it was during the most serious riots of the 1960s.

So far, the efforts of... (foreign-based) terrorists have not been directed at the United States or its interests, but this country ought properly to regard itself as the ultimate target of such groups.

Episodes of extreme violence have occurred with depressing regularity throughout the two-hundred-year history of the United States. The level of civil violence tolerated in the United States belies the stability of the country's social and political structures.

Ethnic and religious strife also have led to intense violence and today give the impression of unresolved tension lurking behind an apparent calm."

On Planning Terrorism

"Acts of terrorism are planned in advance, although their execution may be a matter of sudden opportunity. To be effective, terrorism requires a calculated manipulation of the community to which its message is addressed.

Terrorist activity can substantially lower the quality of life in a community, alter the habits of the people exposed to its dangers, and make normal functioning difficult or impossible. Terrorism can give rise to a siege mentality, especially among those directly threatened as targets, and can interfere substantially with the normal human contacts to which members of a free society are accustomed.

Fear of terrorist victimization is not great in the United States, and the incidence of terrorist attacks would have to rise substantially, even in selective fashion, to generate a climate of fear."

Moving Toward Mass Terrorism

"The potential for harm to the services and institutions that supply society with its basic needs is greater today than ever before; society can be victimized with relatively little expenditure of effort and ingenuity by individuals or by small groups.

The modern terrorist wields power far in excess of anything his predecessors could have imagined. Today, all

must pause before the awesome consequences of possible terrorist action. In former times, terrorist victims might have been counted in hundreds at most; now their numbers could reach to hundreds of thousands. New technologies have placed within easy reach of the modern terrorist, who has the weapons of mass destruction, the ability to create terrifying, uncontrollable, and irreversible situations."

Carter Blackmail Falters: Senate Votes Overwhelmingly To Restore Water Project Cuts

The Senate handed Jimmy Carter a stinging defeat yesterday by voting 65 to 24 to bar the President from cutting off federal funds for 19 water development projects.

"We've had government by the executive for too long around here and we have to remind the good President what the law of the land is," said Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Jr. (D-La), chief sponsor of the measure which was passed in the form of an amendment to a \$4 billion public works bill.

The *Baltimore Sun* called the Senate vote "the first setback that the heavily Democratic Congress has given the President."

The Johnston amendment, backed by 35 Democrats and 30 Republicans, passed only hours after Carter rebuffed a large Senate delegation at a White House meeting held to discuss the proposed water project cuts. Carter — with Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus and Office of Management and Budget Director Bert Lance also attending — refused to restore the projects which include the huge Central Arizona Project on the Colorado River, the Dickey-Lincoln Project in Maine and 17 others, mainly in the West.

"Surprise Amendment"

When the group returned to the Hill, Johnston drafted a "surprise amendment" to the jobs bill. Johnston's amendment not only bars the President from holding up any of the funds budgeted for the water projects in the current (1977) fiscal year, but also declares that if Congress votes funds for the projects in 1978 and Carter tries to rescind or defer the money, Congress will vote against that, too.

"Congress meant what it said when it appropriated money for these projects," Johnston stated when he first proposed the amendment. Senator Edmund Muskie (D-Me) followed suit with the charge that Carter made his decision to eliminate the water projects on "the flimsiest kind of evidence."

Sen. Russell Long (D-La) declared that the water projects create far more jobs than many of the projects to be funded in the public works section of the bill and are better for the economy than the President's proposed \$50 tax rebate, which he said many people would use for harmful items like "whisky, cigarettes and maybe even marijuana."

A Deal

"Carter's planned cutback was unconstitutional," an aide to Johnston stated. Muskie also warned Carter against "sitting on the funds." It is your constitutional obligation, he told Carter, to openly challenge any disagreements between Congress and the Executive.

If the President foolishly decides to counter Congressional policy, he should impound the funds, Muskie stated, adding that this would insure an open debate. "However, Carter has no case for impoundment and would lose the fight."

The leaders of this emerging coalition against Carter purposefully picked the public works bill to ram home their message to the White House. The public works measure — a popular boondoggle which allocates funds to states and communities for hospitals, schools, sewers, bridges and other public works — allowed the anti-Carter conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats to "strike up a deal" with largely pro-public works urban-based Democrats. This deal gave the anti-Carter coalition the clout to soundly defeat Carter's water cuts with all but Carter's most loyal backers, like Senators Kennedy and Humphrey voting for full restoration.

Nuclear Energy

Carter's defeat on the water project cuts is expected to give a strong push to the anti-Carter coalition's fight for nuclear energy, according to high-ranking sources on Capitol Hill. "After seeing what the Senate did on the water cuts, I will back the (pro-nuclear energy) Chairman of the House Science and Technology subcommittee" a previously wavering congressman on Rep. Walter Flowers' (D-Ala) subcommittee on Fossil Fuels and Nuclear Research stated.

A number of Congressional spokesmen interviewed today realized that the preservation of the water projects, while politically important, will be meaningless unless accompanied by at least a full restoration of the nearly 20 percent cuts in the fast breeder reactor and fusion research and development. "Without vastly increasing the energy supply, we will lack energy needed for dam construction and other development projects," one Congressional aide stated. "A bi-partisan consensus on nuclear energy development is emerging," remarked an aide to the House Science and Technology subcommittee's ranking minority member, Rep. Gary