

MOVE: Suicide-terror cult builds climate for terrorism

by William Salisbury and Mary Goldstein

In a national television broadcast on Sunday, May 19, Democratic Congressman John Conyers of Michigan announced that he will organize a national crusade against police departments of the United States in reaction to the May 14-15 incident in Philadelphia where a police action against the terrorist MOVE cult turned into a fiery tragedy. Despite the fact that Philadelphia's black community showed overwhelming support for Mayor Wilson Goode's handling of the MOVE incident, and despite the support for Goode by Philadelphia's black police association, the Guardian Civic League, Conyers pledged that his House Judiciary Committee, would carry out a probe of Goode's actions against MOVE.

During this same broadcast, Conyers also openly threatened Los Angeles Police Chief Darryl Gates with an investigation of "police brutality" for having dared state on national television, that his review of the conduct of Mayor Goode and the Philadelphia Police Department indicated that they had acted responsibly and competently under the circumstances.

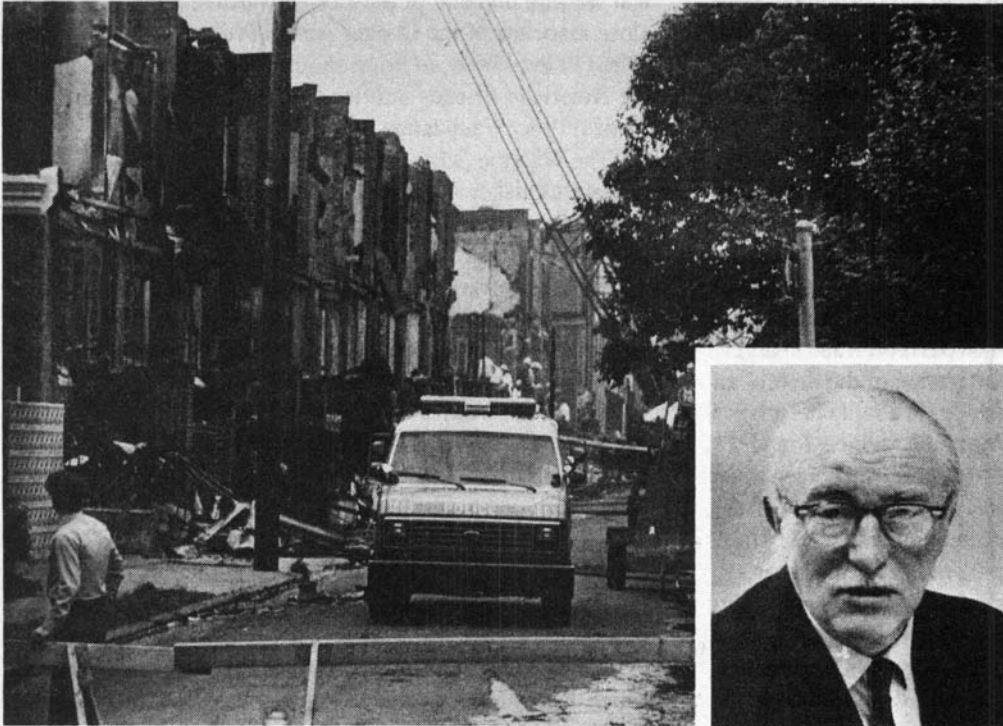
Under the heat of the scandal whipped up by the likes of Conyers, a leading KGB-influenced Democrat in the Congress who supports every Soviet fifth-column initiative from the campaign to stop the Strategic Defense Initiative to U.S. Central American policy; and William Kunstler, the *éminence grise* of terrorist support in the United States, Mayor Goode has announced the creation of an 11-person commission in Philadelphia to investigate the incident. The commission is, predictably, expected to focus its investigation on the role and behavior of the police.

The MOVE provocation did not come without warning; it was entirely preventable. As long ago as 1978, this publication wrote, following the police shootout with MOVE in that year: "Say the words 'police brutality' in Philadelphia, or anywhere else in the U.S., and you will immediately conjure up for the average citizen the image of the bloody showdown between the MOVE group and the Philadelphia Police Department." What was required then—as now—was a thorough investigation of, and dismantling of, the networks which created and supported MOVE: the "social engineers" of the Wharton School and the American Friends Service Committee.

The crusade to pin blame on police is particularly dangerous in light of signs of reactivation of the domestic terrorist scene. Libya's Muammar Qaddafi is putting \$30 million into Rev. Louis Farrakhan's Nation of Islam operation, to build a black separatist, terrorist apparatus in the United States. As the MOVE violence showed, this new terror wave could take the form of suicide-terrorist actions of the type that have gutted the Middle East through the Soviet and Syrian-led "Islamic Jihad" group.

Domestic terror alert

● **BLA/Weather Underground:** As the Philadelphia incident was taking place, on May 15, four men were apprehended following the brutal slaying of a North Carolina highway patrolman on I-95 near the North Carolina border. Intelligence sources believe that the four men apprehended may have been in flight because of a raid on a series of BLA/Weather Underground safehouses on the East Coast. The



NSIPS/Don Mallory



The MOVE terrorist cult was incubated during the 1970s by "social experimenters" trained by British psychological warfare expert Dr. Eric Trist (right). Now, the stage is set for an explosion of racial violence. Shown is the MOVE headquarters in Philadelphia, destroyed in a shootout with police on May 15.

men, sources say, may have been part of a network harboring Weather Underground fugitive Marilyn Buck in a Baltimore safehouse, until her arrest May 13 in New York. Buck was charged with using false identification to help her and other terrorist suspects evade capture after the 1981 Brinks holdup in Nanuet, New York.

The Baltimore safehouse was rented last February and was said to contain one Uzi submachine gun, one .22 caliber automatic pistol, one .38 revolver, disguise material, and equipment for making laminated false identification papers. At the site of the Baltimore safehouse, a woman named Laura Jane Whitehorn, 40, assaulted police as they tried to enter.

The arrest of Susan Rosenberg and Timothy Blunk in November 1984 in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, in which 800 lbs. of dynamite, hundreds of electric blasting caps, weapons, and federal law enforcement ID cards were seized, indicates the nature of the breakouts which they were planning for their imprisoned comrades. Sources in Texas think that the dynamite was part of a shipment stolen near San Antonio about a year and a half ago. Blunk had rented the trailer to haul the material from a rental place in New Haven the morning of the day they were arrested at a rental storage facility in Cherry Hill.

The car used to pull the trailer was registered to Louise Harmon, one of many aliases they have used, with an address at 147 Boston Post Road, Orange, Connecticut. Other aliases: William Bassler, Barbara Grodin, Susan Knowl, Carol Rhodes, Joan Mayers, Ann Erickson, Dora Brightwell, and William Hammons. All of these names had IDs to match. Sources in New York believe that the February 1985 Brinks

truck robbery in Staten Island, New York that netted \$800,000, was the work of this group. The group that carried out the robbery had the keys to the back door of the Brinks truck, which was from the Rapid Armour Corporation, Scholes Street, Brooklyn. At their hearings, the accused terrorists blasted the police for the MOVE incident!

● **Traditionalist Navajo, Hopi, and AIM:** There is a growing potential for armed confrontation at Big Mountain, Arizona, over a 1974 law, supported by the tribal chairmen of the Navajo and Hopi Indians, calling for the reappportioning of lands held jointly by the two tribes in northeast Arizona. On July 7, 1985, the period for voluntary moving ends and the "traditionalists" of both tribes, now occupying the encampment of Big Mountain, are mooting another Wounded Knee incident—like the bloody clash between federal law enforcement agents and the AIM in the 1970s which left one U.S. marshal dead. Their lawyer is Kunstler associate Lew Gurwitz, of the National Lawyers Guild.

One of the American Indian Movement (AIM) people in the Southwest connected with this operation is Larry Anderson. Anderson was a jurist at the second International World Tribunal on Reparations held by the African People's Socialist Party, in which the judge was BLA lawyer Randolph Scott-McGloughlin of the Center for Constitutional Rights.

● **El-Rukn:** El-Rukn is the "Islamic"-sounding name taken by the gang formerly known as the Chicago-based Black P. Stone Rangers.

Early in May, an El-Rukn "general" accused in three drug-related murders, was arrested with three other gang members. The "general," James H. Walker, 30, along with

"generals" Earl Hawkins (aka Gen Man Sur), Anthony Summers (aka Gen. Hajri), and Alvin Toney, was arrested in an East Cleveland, Ohio safehouse, while awaiting transportation to a Caribbean island. The safehouse belonged to the Black Hebrew Nation.

Police link the April 22 shooting of another member to a fight for narcotics turf and a power struggle to take over the street gang in the absence of Jeff Fort, the founder, who is serving a lengthy jail term for a narcotics conviction.

● **Black Hebrew Israelites:** In Los Angeles, Clarence Turner Jr., the sixth-ranking member of the Chicago-based Black Hebrews, has been indicted on passport fraud charges. Turner is a figure in a federal investigation of the theft of an estimated \$10 million in airline tickets. In a raid on Turner's South Side Chicago residence

stolen airline tickets and a ticket-validating machine stolen from O'Hare International Airport in 1978. Many of the 2,000-member Black Israelites are in Dimona, Israel, where they are led by former Chicago resident Ben-Ami Carter.

● **MOVE-BLA-Shi'ite Muslims:** The *Philadelphia Inquirer* reported that, while some members of MOVE were holding off police with gunfire, a MOVE sympathizer, Leslie Garner, who lived nearby in another MOVE house, was visited by a man who identified himself as Salahuddin Abdullah. Abdullah stated to her that he was a Shi'ite Muslim, one of a group of Muslims who had gone to nearby Cobbs Creek Park on that Monday before dawn "to monitor the situation." He said they had taken weapons and gas masks with them.

In Chester, Pa., a police affidavit attached to a search warrant issued by the local magistrate, showed that a MOVE sympathizer, Larry Howard, 38, was a former BLA and Black Panther member. Howard, who was seen recently traveling between the MOVE houses in Philadelphia and Chester, has an extensive criminal record that includes arrests for robbery, burglary, and assault, and was convicted of shooting a Philadelphia police officer in 1972. He was sentenced to 7¹/₂ to 15 years for shooting police officer Thomas Parson in the head near Holmesburg prison, as he stumbled upon Howard and another man attempting to help two inmates break out of jail.

The two inmates, Russell Shoits and Robert Jayner, were serving time for the 1970 murder of Philadelphia Fairmount Park police Sgt. Frank Vonsloon. Howard also was cited in the affidavit as "being capable of having connections which would enable him to get both weapons and explosives."

The origins of MOVE

Back in 1979, following the 1978 MOVE-police shootout, investigators from the Citizens for LaRouche presidential campaign released a pamphlet that showed how MOVE was created out of the Wharton School's Management and Behavior Science Center, under the direction of Dr. Eric Trist. Trist was associated with the London Tavistock Institute, the brainwashing clinic that grew out of the psycholog-

ical warfare division of the British wartime army. Trist is a close associate of the Quaker Action Project that was established in the 1960s, to bring about an operational merger of the American Friends Service Committee and the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

The Wharton School's Eric Trist and the American Friends Society's Quaker Action Project launched the Movement for a New Society, and the creation of the MOVE cult in the Powelton Village section of Philadelphia. During the mid-1960s, after several years of profiling, testing, training operatives in drugging and brainwashing gang members, welfare mothers, and ex-convicts, the MOVE project was ready to go.

The man who made 'John Africa'

MOVE was created by Donald Glassey, a white graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work, whose masters thesis, "Citizens' Participation by the Poor," was written in close collaboration with the Wharton School's Management and Behavior Science Center. Dr. Eric Trist was the director of the center.

In that thesis, Glassey outlined the belief structure through which he would personally found the MOVE cult within months of his matriculation:

"The recent revolts, or civil disorders, initiated by members of the black community in many American cities have given credibility to a willingness to resort to violence if viable participation is not granted to the poor minority. . . . The general fear of open conflicts and the potential collective economic and political power of the poor are the strength on which the poor can organize to bargain with the power structure. . . .

"It is the professional social experimenter's responsibility to utilize the real power of the poor . . . to confront the economic and political institutions . . . those institutions which directly affect the daily lives of the poor—i.e., public schools, police departments, landlords, etc. The continuation of this oppressive condition of the poor minority may lead increasing numbers of the poor to the conviction that there is no effective alternative to violence as a means of redress and changing the social system. . . . The poor minority, non-white and/or white, have the power at their disposal to deny peace and stability to the affluent majority and ultimately to destroy the country. . . . His [the professional social experimenter's—ed.] job

Glassey spent the first months after graduation in Jamaica, a scene of numerous Tavistock experiments in drugs and cults. Before his return to Philadelphia, he mailed two large voodoo dolls stuffed with marijuana to his home. The dolls were discovered and on Jan. 19, 1971, Glassey was arrested. The case against him was thrown out of court on a procedural error, and the Penn social engineer was freed to begin his recruitment for MOVE.

Working out of his Powelton Village apartment, Glassey recruited a 40-year-old itinerant worker named Vincent Lea-

phart and convinced the man that he was a "genius." At Glassey's behest, Leaphart changed his name to "John Africa" and, along with his social work controller, formed MOVE. Under the pretext of running a drug rehabilitation and gang rehabilitation program, Glassey drew together a group of nearly 50 gang members, addicts, veterans of psychiatric institutions, and at least two former members of the American Nazi Party. He also began accumulating an impressive stockpile of sophisticated weapons and bombs. In the summer of 1977, Glassey was indicted and convicted on federal weapons charges. Early the following year, he turned state's evidence against the group.

A Tavistock, Quaker 'social experiment'

MOVE was the Frankenstein creation of "social experimenters" at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, linked to the London Tavistock Institute, the brainwashing clinic that grew out of the psychological warfare division of the British Army during World War II. Critical funding and "street-level" support of the group was provided, from the beginning, by the American Friends Service Committee and the AFSC off-shoot, Movement for a New Society.

MOVE was never a product of any "socio-economic conditions" or "community." The MOVE organization was designed, and its parts assembled, by an inter-departmental team at the University of Pennsylvania, using dope, brainwashing, and funds from U.S. government agencies and liberal foundation grants. In the late 1960s, a gigantic program of experimental "social engineering" was begun under the leadership of the Management Science Center at Penn's Wharton School of Finance. Teams of Wharton students, Penn sociology students, Community Organizing Group members from the School of Social Work (Donald Glassey's alma mater), faculty members from various departments, and tandem federally-funded "researchers" in the Young Great Society project under Herman Wrice, deployed into the depressed Mantua-Powelton Village area around the university.

According to students and faculty involved in the project, a flood of dope was used to soften up the "guinea pigs"—welfare mothers, convicts, drug addicts and others. Participants described the meetings held with gang leaders and members: rap sessions, "attack therapy" sessions, and hardcore brainwashing sessions to achieve "identity reorientation," and "loyalty transfers," to the researchers.

In 1970, Eric Trist was brought in from England, where he headed the Tavistock Institute for Human Relations' Human Resources Center, to head up the project. The Manage-

ment Science Center was renamed the Management and Behavioral Science Center, and the Busch Center was created "as a satellite of the MBSC to house research directed at assisting minorities in their self-development efforts." The project was guided "by the assumption that the black communities should be given an opportunity to solve their own problems in their own ways, and thereby, enter a learning process in which they can deal with their own difficulties long after outside resources cease to be available."

The guiding assumption of the project, as expressed in Wharton's ongoing "International Cities Project," is the idea of a "post-industrial" society of limited resources, and overpopulation. Russell Ackoff, another Wharton "social systems scientist" from Tavistock, was happy to report three years ago that "Philadelphia is already becoming a post-industrial city. It is already contracting nicely by itself."

The Dean of the School of Social Work, under whom Donald Glassey wrote his "action" thesis, was an officer in British Intelligence Service during the war, who described himself as a "socialist," and who raved against the "evils" of industrial development and technological progress.

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), headquartered in Philadelphia, and its offshoot, the Movement for a New Society (MNS), provided financial, logistical, and other support to keep the MOVE fires burning during the 1978 confrontation with police. And AFSC-MNS led the charge against "police brutality" after the shootout.

The AFSC, which wielded an \$11 million "program" budget in 1983, has a solid history of terrorist support and safehousing, closely tied with its leadership in the international "peace" and anti-nuclear movement. On both counts, the AFSC warrants close law enforcement investigation. The AFSC set up, in 1973, a Justice Committee, whose three organizers went on to become founders in 1975 of the George Jackson Brigade, responsible for over a dozen bombings and bank robberies in the Seattle area from 1975-80. After arrest, the three terrorists retained public positions on the committee, one listed as the "resident" director of the project inside Walla Walla prison!

The AFSC has spawned innumerable "action projects," that put it at the center of the anti-apartheid movement, the "sanctuary" movement, the American Indian "rights" movement, the anti-nuclear movement, and the peace movement. AFSC prides itself as the initiator, in 1981, of the Nuclear Freeze Campaign with its "Call to Halt the Arms Race." In 1983, AFSC managed campaigns against deployment of U.S. Euromissiles, and in 1984, AFSC sponsored the neo-Nazi Green Party leader Petra Kelly's visit to Philadelphia. AFSC has, as part of its disarmament crusade, sponsored for years "friendship" tours of Soviet delegations.

AFSC has also been actively involved, since 1977, in the movement to promote pederasty. Three leading AFSC personnel participated in the 1982 Philadelphia conference of the NAMBLA group (North American Man-Boy Love Association), including MNS founder George Lakey.