



Britain's Anti-Afrikan Low Intensity Warfare campaign

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The Pan Afrikan People's Phone-in
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The Pan-Afrikan People's Phone-in is a space for themed interactive discussions conducted over the airwaves and cyberspace. The themes are focused around issues affecting Afrikan people both locally and globally.

The Pan-Afrikan People's Phone-in regularly features guests from revolutionary Pan-Afrikanist organisations. From time to time others including non-Afrikan guests will be invited to contribute. The activities of all guests will be examined on the basis of their relevance to Afrikan people locally and worldwide. Interviews and presentations with guests will set the scene for the more general discussion (in the second half of the programme) where listeners will be invited to phone in, ask questions and contribute.

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Britain's anti-Afrikan low intensity warfare campaign

1 US & UK History and evidence of collaboration

1.1 Britain's response to its guerrilla warfare defeats

In the late 1790's and early 1800's enslaved Afrikan people revolted all over the Caribbean in a series of determined bids to take their freedom. Guerrilla warfare was used by these Afrikan freedom fighters to defeat the British colonial troops sent to the Caribbean to re-enslave them. Afrikan guerrilla warriors defeated the British and took complete control of many islands including: Haiti (James, 1963, p. 370), Guadeloupe (Devaux, 1997, p. 15), St Lucia (Devaux, 1997, p. 17), St. Vincent (Devaux, 1997, p. 27) and Grenada (Fryer, 1989, p. 90); they occupied and took control of vast sections of other islands such as Jamaica (Hart, 1985, p. 148) and Dominica (Fryer, 1989, p. 90); they also put up strong military resistance to British colonial armies in those islands where they did not get a strong foothold.

In the course of their militant self-defence campaigns, Afrikan freedom fighters killed 100k British soldiers (James, 1963, p. 212/213 & 227), 40k of them in Haiti alone (Greenwood, 1980, p. 22). The scale of the British military defeats at the hands of enslaved Afrikan people was a devastating blow to the British imperial state. The hiding that it received was arguably the greatest defeat ever inflicted on British imperialism up to that point in history. It softened Britain up and paved the way for the so called 'British parliamentary abolition of the slave trade' in 1807.

It took British military historians over a hundred years to bring themselves to acknowledge and document the scale of the defeat that they suffered at the hands of enslaved Afrikan people (James, 1963, p. 146). The inability of the British army to defeat or even subdue determined Afrikan guerrilla armies was thoroughly exposed. Although it was a long time coming, the British army was forced to respond, with a view to remedying its blatant incompetence in low intensity guerrilla type battles. It eventually attempted this by developing its own version of counter-guerrilla warfare which has come to be known as 'low intensity warfare'.

Some of the key principles and techniques of imperialism's brand of low intensity warfare were established by a British army officer stationed in Kenya from 1953 to 1955 - his name was Frank Kitson. Kitson was involved in the British colonial war against Kenya's Land Freedom Army, sometimes referred to as the 'Mau Mau'. Amongst other things, Kitson developed the technique of 'turning' around captured Afrikan freedom fighters. His technique involved a combination of torturing and brainwashing captured Afrikan freedom fighters. He would then send them back into the Land Freedom Army in order to infiltrate, undermine and destroy it. (Bruce, 1995, p. 114; Bloch, 1983, p. 88/9). He refined these techniques to such an extent that they became part of official British colonial policy. As a result he:

"... eventually set up the Special Methods Training Centre for pseudo-operators in June 1954. Every attempt was made to give authenticity to pseudo-gangs, including girlfriends and wives to accompany the 'gangsters'." (Thomson, 2002, p. 164).

Kitson went on to practice these techniques in other British colonial wars, including the six counties of Ireland, occupied by the British and falsely renamed 'Northern Ireland'. He was the commander responsible for deliberately using low intensity warfare methods against Catholics in the six counties who Britain claimed were citizens of the United Kingdom. Afrikan communities in Britain were later to suffer a similar set of state sponsored military assaults in a low intensity war that the majority of Afrikan people in Britain still do not know is being waged against them (Etienne, 2000, p. 66-92).

Furthermore, one of Kitson's successor warmongers who headed the British Special Air Services (SAS) force and later the British contingent of the unlawful first invasion of Iraq in the early 1990's, confirmed that:

"Ever since its inception in 1972, the counter-terrorist team had been training hard and standing by for emergencies. Many other countries followed our lead and set up similar units of their own, notably the Americans ..." (Billiere, 1994, p. 318).

The setting up of the counter-terrorist team coincided with the period when Kitson was sent to Oxford University to document what he had learned from his military experiences; shortly after this the British state published his book *Low Intensity Warfare*. We can reasonably conclude therefore that low intensity warfare has been a part of official British government policy for over 50 years; furthermore, it has been and continues to be used to carry out campaigns both internally and externally.

1.2 US Satan's response to its guerrilla warfare defeats

Clear evidence of US Satan's adoption of low intensity warfare as part of its official government policy goes back to the early 1960's. In 1961, John F. Kennedy's secretary of state appointed Charles Machling to the position of 'director of internal defence'. This appointment formed part of his politico-military staff and confirmed that low intensity warfare methods were used within the borders of US Satan as well as overseas (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 25).

'Special warfare' is an example of the US Satan's government use of low intensity warfare. It was the brain child of Maxwell Taylor the general in charge of the defeated US Satan army in Vietnam (Nkrumah, 1974, p. 252). In the aftermath of the defeat, the US Satan army developed strategies for training their neo-colony's troops as well as providing them with

military advisors, weapons and other materials. This new strategy reduced the need for its own soldiers to engage in frontline fighting and fostered a situation where Afrikan people were left to kill fellow Afrikan people on US Satan's behalf.

This process was designed to help neo-colonial armies to hold down emerging revolutionary movements in their territories. The neo-colonial armies were also being used as proxy armies to carry out remotely controlled wars in the interest of US Satan. The proxy armies were and continue to be used to carry out coups or perform other low intensity warfare operations against any government that has fallen out of favour with the US Satan government. These low intensity war operations are usually co-ordinated through the local US Satan embassy (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 30/31).

The US Satan government has also provided us with the clearest official evidence to date of an imperialist state specifically targeting its low intensity war tactics at Afrikan communities living within its borders. COINTELPRO was a US Satan government organised campaign comprising the most hideous variety of state sponsored low intensity warfare techniques. Its self-confessed purpose was to prevent:

"1. The formation of a Black political front, 2. "rise of a messiah", 3. violence against the state, 4. the gaining of movement credibility, 5. the long range growth of organisations, especially among young people." (Jones, 2000, p. 366).

In autumn 1968 the Black Panther Party was added to the hit list of Afrikan organisations and by the summer of 1969 became the central focus of COINTELPRO. Released US Satan government documents now confirm that the Black Panthers were the victims of 233 out of a total of 295 low intensity warfare campaigns (Jones, 2000, p. 366). As is the case with Britain, the US Satan government has used and continues to use low intensity warfare techniques both internally and externally.

The popularity of low intensity warfare has not wavered in US Satan government circles. More recently, the Raegan presidency established:

"... an assistant secretary of defence for special operations and low intensity conflict, a deputy assistant to the president for low intensity conflict, and a board for low intensity conflict ..." (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 85).

This decision was further consolidated when:

"The Special Operations Forces (SOF) debate culminated, on October 15, 1986, with the passage of the National Defence Administration Bill for Fiscal years 1987. Under this law, a Special

Operations Forces Unified Command [was] established at the Pentagon with a four star general in charge." (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 84).

Furthermore, during 1986-91, well over \$1 billion were spent on the procurement and maintenance of equipment for low intensity warfare activities (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 90). Senior US Satan government officials have publicly admitted that its 'Special Operations Forces' are now the most widely used section of its military forces (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 83). All of this government activity makes it clear that there is a serious ongoing level of commitment to utilising the services of the low intensity warfare industry at the highest levels of the US Satan government. There is little reason to doubt that this analysis holds true for Britain also.

1.3 Evidence of US and UK collaboration

Kitson's book *Low Intensity Operations* is widely regarded as a groundbreaking text in that area of military activity. When he wrote it, he appears to have been doing so on behalf of the US Satan government as well as Britain's. The US Satan army was clearly intimately involved in the production of Kitson's book. In it he went to great lengths to thank the many British and US Satan army officers that helped him during his visits to 'their schools, colleges, units and establishments' (Kitson, 1974, p. viii). Furthermore, a senior US Satan warmonger wrote a foreword to the book. In that foreword, Lieutenant General Richard Stigwell admits that British and US Satan military forces:

"... are generally uniformed in the extensive political and military challenges faced ... over the last 2 decades ... The basic fundamentals for success in low intensity operations stressed by [Kitson] are consistent with [US Satan's] doctrine." (Kitson, 1974, p. ix).

However, the level of collaboration between these two imperialist nations goes beyond the publication of a book. US Satan and British military officers engage in joint training programmes:

"British commissioned officers are also seconded for training to the [US Satan] Army Special Warfare School at Fort Bragg and instructors from the Joint Warfare Establishment make lecture visits to Commonwealth countries." (Bloch, 1983, p. 29).

Similar arrangements also exist between British and US Satan police forces (Jennings, 1990, p. 2). In a collaborative system of secondments each wears the other's uniforms and participates in the others' active duties on their streets. There is also plenty of evidence of co-operation between the respective intelligence agencies (Machon, 2005, p. 1-2; Bloch, 1983, p. 30).

This calibre of collaboration happens at the military level also, with British and US Satan soldiers engaging in joint action on the field of battle. For instance, British soldiers were secretly recruited into the US Satan army to fight in the failed US Satan attempt to colonise Vietnam (Bloch, 1983, p. 44; Gillard, 2004, p. 208). Even today there are open examples of collaborative work on the battle field with US Satan and British forces jointly engaging in their unjust colonial occupation wars against Iraq and Afghanistan. It is therefore not unreasonable to conclude that their bag of low intensity warfare dirty tricks is a joint one. It follows that whatever low intensity warfare techniques are practiced by US Satan will also be practiced by Britain and vice versa.

2 Low intensity warfare in context

2.1 Low intensity warfare as small scale warfare

Low intensity warfare is a clash between revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces; between those forces that want to fundamentally change and replace their nation's state structure and those forces that want to preserve or keep it (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 75). Relatively speaking, this category of warfare is generally confined to a particular geographical area and is often characterised by small scale weaponry and limited levels of violence (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 53). In low intensity warfare, the use of force is tactical, it is used to reinforce other forms of persuasion. This differs from higher intensity warfare where more brutal forms of force are used to reinforce persuasion. (Kitson, 1974, p. 4/5). The US Satan warmongering machine, otherwise referred to as the Pentagon has created what it called a 'spectrum of conflict' which it divides warfare into low, medium and high intensity levels. It explains:

"Guerrilla wars and limited conflicts fought with irregular units are labelled 'low intensity conflicts ... regional wars fought with modern weapons ... are considered 'mid intensity conflicts'; and a global nuclear conflagration or nuclear engagement fall into the 'high intensity' category" (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 7).

Low intensity Warfare (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 3) is, in fact, just one of the labels that imperialism has created to describe its ongoing process of 'counter-revolutionary warfare' (Billiere, 1994, p. 291). Imperialism has produced a confusing array of labels to describe this same process. For instance an old name for essentially the same thing was 'subliminal warfare' (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 25). Other names, covering a range of perspectives, include 'special operations' (Kitson, 1974, p. 101); 'low intensity operations' (Kitson, 1974, p. iii); 'low intensity conflict' (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 5); 'low frontier warfare' (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 4); 'special warfare' (Nkrumah, 1974, p. 252); 'revolutionary warfare' (Nkrumah, 1980, p. 1; Kitson, 1974, p. 2; Billiere, 1994, p. 291); 'guerrilla warfare' (Guevara, 1969, p. ?; Mao, 1975, p. 170; Thomson, 2002, p. 9); 'counter-terrorism' (Billiere, 1994, p. 318) and 'counter-insurgency' (Thomson, 2002, p. 70).

2.2 Low intensity warfare as third stage warfare

Imperialism's attempts to explain low intensity warfare are a little confusing. Low intensity warfare is probably better understood by viewing it within the context of Chairman Mao's three stages of war (Mao, 1975, p. 136). In simplistic terms, war is about land and resources. Opposing nations or parties battle and the winner takes control of the losers' land and resources (including their people). The winners use the conquered people as slaves to grow food, to do domestic work and to make babies all to the benefit of the conquerors. Eventually, some nations notice that they are better at winning wars than their neighbours. They also notice that winning wars gains them more land and resources which makes them rich.

They then take on a bullying approach and launch wars against their weaker neighbours so that they can steal their neighbours' wealth. The bullying nations begin to develop empires and this is what makes them imperialists. The imperialists then make a habit out of going around stealing other people's land and resources in order to enrich themselves. People in the nations under attack defend their land against the imperialist thieves and this is the calibre of conflict that creates **stage one wars**.

The imperialists eventually reach the point where they have stolen all of their militarily weaker neighbours' lands. A point is reached where there are no more unconquered indigenous peoples to steal land from; now they can only satisfy their greed by stealing land from other imperialists. When the imperialists try to steal land from each other, they fight each other; this is what is often referred to as world war.

When the imperialists fight each other, they draw in all of the resources that they control, bringing everybody else into the war with them: previously conquered peoples are brought in as cannon fodder and support staff; their own people are brought in as cannon fodder and support staff; other imperialists take sides to prevent any one imperialist grouping from getting too strong or too dominant - they do this because they know that any ultra strong imperialist grouping will come and take away the land (and resources) that they themselves have stolen from other people; this calibre of conflict is referred to as **stage two war**.

As the imperialists fight each other, they drain each other's power; they create an environment that is helpful for subjected people who want to regain their liberty and freedom; they create an environment for revolutionary change both in the imperialist neo-colonies such as the micro states in Afrika and in the imperialist centres such as Britain.

The imperialists become so weak and so completely occupied in their battles with the other imperialists that they lose their ability to stop the people in their colonies from taking their land back. The more organised peoples of the world realise this and fight against the imperialists

and take their land back. This is a post World War stage of conflict: the Russian people liberated themselves from imperialism in the aftermath of World War I; the Chinese people liberated themselves from the imperialist in the aftermath of World War II. These were both **stage three wars**, revolutionary wars, guerrilla wars or low intensity wars where revolutionary cadre together with the masses of the people fought the weakened imperialists and their allies. Low intensity wars are third stage wars, they will ultimately be the wars to end all wars through their role in returning stolen lands to their rightful owners.

Open military intervention in Afrika and other sensitive areas of the world could lead to the third world war with the potential for nuclear war. Imperialists need to avoid World Wars because they bring the increased possibility of third stage wars. It is in third stage wars that the indigenous peoples take their lands back from the imperialists. Imperialists also need to avoid a nuclear confrontation, because by making the land radioactive, it takes away their ability to control other people's land. This is the reason why carefully managed low intensity warfare designed to make Afrikan people fight and kill each other is specifically targeted at the Afrikan continent and other lands subjected to neo-colonial government rule.

3 Britain's anti-Afrikan methods of low intensity warfare

3.1 Strategic options in Low intensity warfare

Low intensity warfare can be conducted by a state either internally i.e. within its own borders, or externally i.e. within the borders of another state. At the same time, it can be conducted for the purpose of overthrowing a nation's state structure, or it can be used for defending a nation's state structure. By combining these two dimensions, it is possible to detect four distinct theatres of operation or strategic arenas for conducting low intensity warfare. From the British state's point of view, these strategic arenas are aimed at: (i) the internal overthrow of its own government; (ii) the external overthrow of a foreign government; (iii) the internal defence and maintenance of its own government; and (iv) the defence and maintenance of foreign governments that support its counter-revolutionary ideology.

At any point in time, the British State is involved in any combination of the 4 categories or arenas of low intensity warfare outlined in the figure above. Quadrant 1 describes the most unusual of the 4 categories or arenas; this scenario occurs where state officials decide that the government has been secretly taken over by enemy agents through infiltration of the ruling party. Under these circumstances, the secret branches of the state such as MI5 & MI6 operate as insurgents, secretly attempting to overthrow the government or assassinate particular alleged infiltrators. This happened during Harold Wilson's Labour government in 1974 (Wright, 1987, p. 368-72) and since then a long list of government ministers have been the subject of the intelligence agencies' 'secret investigations' (Machon, 2005, p. 44-45).

Quadrant 2 covers low intensity warfare arenas: (i) where a British neo-colony is taken over

by a revolutionary government, (ii) where an anti-imperialist government is in power in a foreign state or (iii) where a neo-colonial government refuses to comply with the stipulations of the British state. In this scenario, the British state supports the forces of insurgency in order to remove from office the 'foreign' government that it has taken a disliking to. In this area the British state's aim is to replace 'unfriendly' governments with governments of its choosing – and ideally governments under its direct control.

Low Intensity War Aims

	Internal	External
Insurgency	Replace: 'Enemy Deep Within' Ministers & MP's Civil Servants Senior Scientists	Replace: 'Hostile' Govts. Rogue Neo-colonies Enemies
Counter - Insurgency	Contain: 'Enemy Within' Afrikan People Muslims Communists & IRA	Support: 'Friendly' Govts. Neo-colonies Allies

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These 2 areas of low intensity warfare represent the British state's counter-revolutionary offensive posture, where it is the attacker or the supporter of attackers of ruling parties. In those circumstances it seeks to undermine, destabilise or overthrow governments that hold state power. Its offensive anti-government posture is guided by the following objectives:

- To regain state power in Britain or its neo-colonies
- To force its infiltrated government or governments overseas to do what they would otherwise not have done
- To support the forces of insurgency that seek to remove a disliked 'foreign' government from power

Some of the methods employed, tools or tactics in these areas to meet the objectives above include:

- Subversion
- Civil Disobedience
- Fake Peace keeping
- Fake Anti-Drug Operations

- Insurrection
- Terrorism
- Insurgency & Pro-Insurgency
- Guerrilla Warfare
- Counter-Revolutionary Warfare (Kitson, 1974, p. 2; Klare & Kombluh, 1988, p. 56)

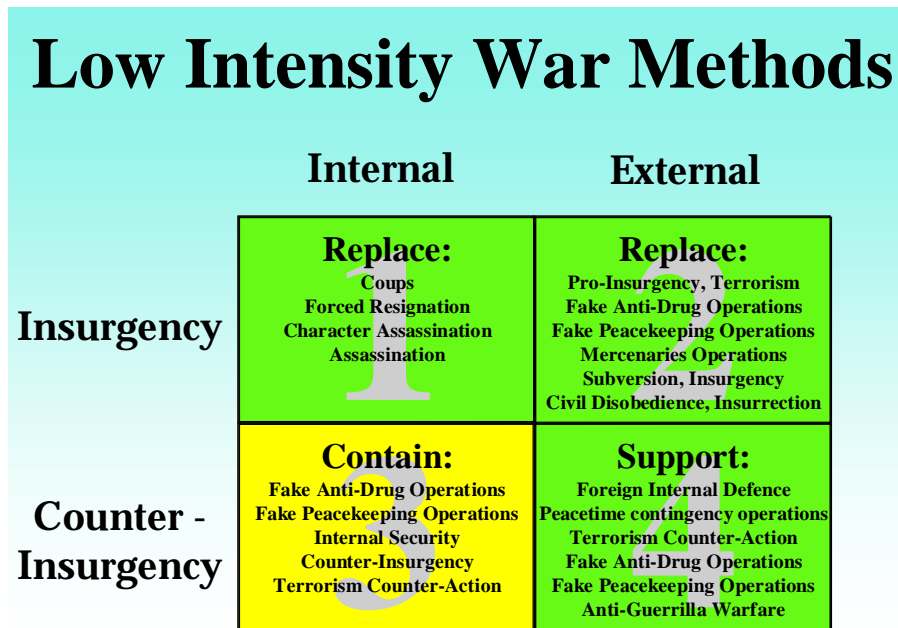
Quadrant 4 relates to a situation where the British state is 'happy', or even 'delighted' with the policies and corresponding behaviour of one of the foreign neo-colonial governments under its control. In this scenario the British state takes a counter-insurgency stance and does all that it can to support the subduing of any anti-government forces in that country. It subdues these forces rather than destroying them because it may want to make use of them for its own destabilising purposes in that country at some point in the future. It further hedges its bets by supporting the 'friendly' government with 'advisors', equipment and other items of so called 'aid' which it uses to control that government.

Quadrant 3 is the low intensity warfare arena where the British state seeks to keep its position of power in its own land. It is this area of low intensity warfare that is the focal point of this document. In this scenario, the British state adopts a counter-insurgency stance – seeking out and destroying groups that it claims to be 'the enemy within'. It simultaneously subdues communities, which may be sympathetic to those elements that it seeks to destroy using a strategy known as containment (Gilroy, 1987, p. 98). 'The enemy within' are generally groups of people living inside British borders that have strong links and allegiances with powerful forces outside of Britain that are hostile and willing to use their power to overturn the British state.

During the cold war era, groups in Britain affiliated to the ideology of communism were treated as 'the enemy within'. However, with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 which led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the threat from this apparent enemy was largely dissipated (Executive Intelligence Review, 1992, p. 34). Similarly, alleged IRA sympathisers in Britain were treated as 'the enemy within'. However, the 'peace process' between the British and Irish governments and associated paramilitary forces which began secretly in 1993, ended up taking the IRA out of 'the enemy within' framework (Machon, 2005, p. 289).

These geo-political changes have created another problem. Now that groups like MI5, MI6, the SAS and police special operations units no longer have 'communists' and IRA freedom fighters to contend with, there is no real work for them to do. To compensate for their inactivity and to save their jobs, they have focused their attentions more precisely on the Afrikan community and secondarily the 'Muslim community' (Machon, 2005, p. 4). Worse still, in their desperate acts of self-preservation, where there has been no evidence of Afrikan and 'Muslim' insurgency to justify their involvement in counter-insurgency activities, they have

simply made it up (Machon, 2005, p. 14).



Brother Omowale

Quadrants 3 and 4 cover low intensity warfare arenas concerned with the internal defence of the British state or the defence of Britain's neo-colonial puppet states overseas. In this low intensity warfare arena the British state defends itself against insurgents seeking to take over its state power. Its 'defensive' tactics very often involve 'pre-empting' strikes against 'potential' or 'perceived' enemy groupings within the British state. They relate to the undermining of progressive Afrikan community organisations in Britain, foreign anti-imperialist insurgents challenging states loyal to Britain or insurgents in neo-colonial states challenging Britain's self-proclaimed 'right' to control those states.

These 2 areas of low intensity warfare represent the British state's counter-revolutionary 'defensive' posture where its objective is to preserve and maintain state mechanisms. Critical to its self-preservation is its 'need' to undermine, divide and destroy anti-government insurgent forces seeking to take over control of the state. Its counter-revolutionary pro-government defensive posture is guided by the following objectives and corresponding methods and accompanying tools:

- To keep power in Britain and its neo-colonies
- To rule all states under its control without compromise
- To eliminate the forces of subversion in all states under its control – also referred to as counter-subversion (Kitson, 1974, p. 25)

Some of the methods, tools or tactics employed in these areas to meet the objectives about include:

- Internal Security & Foreign Internal Defence
- Peace Time Contingency Operations
- Terrorism Counter-Action
- Counter-Insurgency
- Counter Revolutionary Operations
- Fake Peacekeeping
- Fake Anti-Drugs Operations (Kitson, 1974, p. 2; Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 56)

3.2 Afrikan people as ‘subversives’ and ‘insurgents’: ‘the enemy within’

The Afrikan community has the misfortune of being perceived by the British state as the ultimate enemy - ‘the enemy within’. In the words of one of Britain’s chief warmongers:

“In war, the enemy is plain and clear. In peace, a nation is confronted with a more insidious foe: the weakness within, from which alone great nations fall ... the danger from within is always present and must be kept in subjection.” (Montgomery 2000, p. 19)

These words speak to the essence of the British state’s anti-Afrikan containment strategy. In this strategy, Afrikan liberation orientated organisations, Afrikan youth self-defence formations and the wider Afrikan community are under constant suspicion of being subversives and even insurgents. Subversion and insurgency are defined by the British state as follows:

“Subversion ... [means] ... all illegal measures short of armed force taken by one section of the people of a country to overthrow those governing the country at the time, or to force them to do things which they do not want to do. It can involve the use of political and economic pressure, strikes, protests, and propaganda, and can also include the use of small-scale violence for the purpose of coercing recalcitrant members of the population into giving support. Insurgency ... [means] ... the use of armed force by a section of the people against the government for the purposes mentioned above.” (Kitson, 1974, p. 3).

What subversion and insurgency have in common is that they are both forms of civil conflict involving one section of the population fighting against another (Kitson, 1974, p. 4). On the other hand, one of the critical differences between them is that subversives stop their activities when harassed by the state, whereas insurgents take up arms. Being labelled as ‘subversives’ and ‘insurgents’ is a major problem for the Afrikan community because it makes them a target for low intensity warfare campaigns.

There is scant evidence of Afrikan involvement in subversion and insurgency in Britain. Indeed, on the face of it, it might seem that there is no need for the British state to adopt an anti-Afrikan containment strategy using low intensity warfare techniques. After all, Afrikan

people have never launched a planned campaign of insurgency against the British state along the lines of those launched by groups such as the Irish Republican Army (IRA). Afrikan people in Britain simply do not behave in ways that justify labels such as 'subversives', 'insurgents' or 'the enemy within'.

In fact, the whole scenario is really the other way round with the British state carrying out subversive activities against the Afrikan community. It is the British government that uses subversion and insurgency both externally - to destabilise foreign governments that it does not like as well as internally within its own borders. Internally it uses its agents, informers and pseudo-groups to attack and undermine Afrikan self-help organisations, Afrikan self-defence youth formations and the wider Afrikan community.

Another of Britain's chief warmongers Frank Kitson admits that subversion and insurgency represent aspects of Britain's total war portfolio (Kitson, 1974, p. 27). He also admits that Britain's defence plans must include countering subversion and insurgency (Kitson, 1974, p. 28). He indicates that counter-insurgency or internal defence are military techniques actively used by the British state (Kitson, 1974, p. ix). He even advises on methods of use, saying that low intensity methods such as subversion and insurgency should always be exhausted prior to the use of conventional methods in order to make orthodox military retaliation less likely (Kitson, 1974, p. 19). All of this contributes to a compelling body of evidence pointing to the fact that the British state has a policy of low intensity war against its perceived enemy within. The Afrikan community suffers because it is perceived as the prime candidate for being that enemy within.

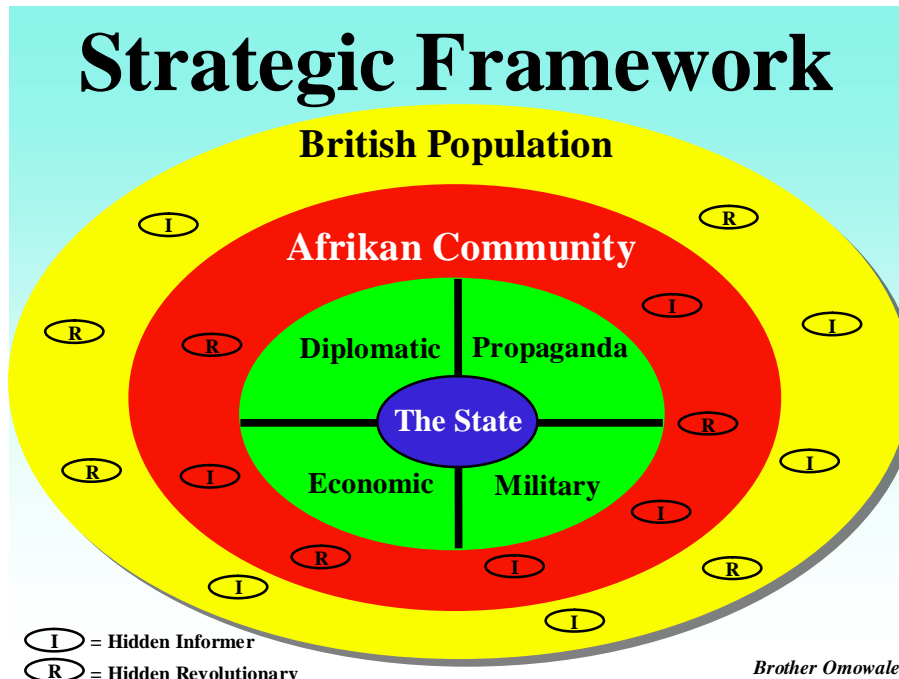
4 The strategic framework

4.1 Britain's anti-Afrikan low intensity warfare containment strategy

Military strategists in both Britain (Kitson, 1974, p. 5 & 7) and US Satan (Klane & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 8) have described the 4 areas of activity that together make up the strategic framework within which they plan and conduct their military operations. These areas of activity are in the: (i) military sphere, (ii) diplomatic sphere, (iii) economic sphere and (iv) propaganda sphere. It is the way which methods combining people, weapons and resources in these 4 spheres, environments or areas of activity are managed and put together that determine the quality and potency of the plan of war. What follows is an attempt at outlining the strategic framework adopted by the British state in implementing its internal low intensity warfare strategies of containment against the Afrikan people living inside its borders. Material from the US Satan military machine is also utilised in building this analysis because, as has already identified above, the low intensity warfare containment strategies of Britain and US Satan are, to all intents and purposes, interchangeable.

Military commanders have a range of methods or tools available to them in each of the

spheres or areas of activity identified above. Each individual tool, each variation of individual tools or each combination of the tools and their variations give British military commanders the capacity to strike the Afrikan community and its organised forces in a different way or series of ways. The tools are, to some extent, malleable and interchangeable and have differing levels of capability and efficiency depending on the quality of the people, resources and the weaponry that make them up.



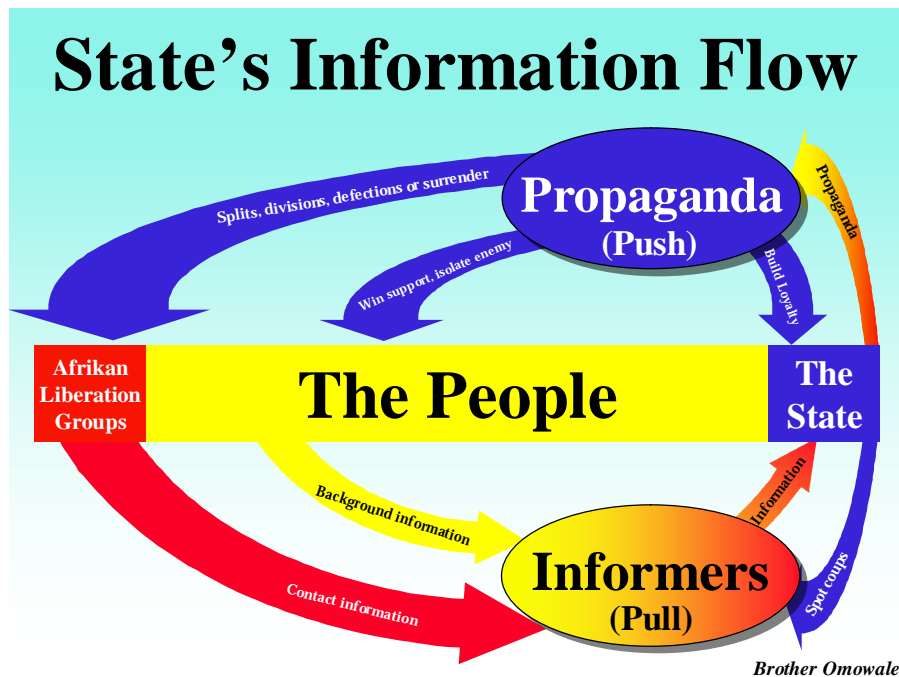
The methods or tools are extremely complex in that they are constantly changing from one moment to the next. Furthermore, the methods or tools do not necessarily fit neatly or exclusively into one area of activity: the use of one method or tool has a knock on affect on another method or tool as well as the opponent's potential response to their use. Different permutations of these methods and tools are used in the theatre of low intensity warfare with the objective of defeating their opponents.

Furthermore, the different but overlapping methods or tools, together with the different but overlapping areas of activity, can be combined or manipulated to produce a completely different set of methods or tools which can be used to strike opponents before they even realise that they have been struck. To this end, military commanders are specifically encouraged to be creative, novel, cunning and devious in the use of the various available tools and ruthless in the isolation and execution of their opponent's forces.

The skills or competence of military commanders are measured by their ability to manipulate and utilise the resources that they have available to them in low intensity theatre of war to outwit and defeat their opponents. The process resembles a game of chess where the tools equate roughly to the chess pieces. However, it is much more dynamic and complicated than

chess in that the rules of engagement, the terrain and the nature of the pieces are not as clearly defined.

In addition to the methods, tools, warriors and spheres or areas of activity, there is the important issue of how information is communicated and the impact that this can have on the potential for victory. The British state has designed an information management strategy to give itself a 'competitive advantage' in its arena of anti-Afrikan low intensity internal warfare. Critical to its methodology is its need to maximise the flow of its chosen categories of information both to and from itself. On the one hand, it generates an outward flow of information (i.e. propaganda) which it makes very public. On the other hand, it generates an inward flow of information (i.e. intelligence) which it procures secretly.



On the propaganda side, the single most important factor in achieving military victory is winning the support of the population i.e. the masses of the people (Kitson, 1974, p. 29; Thomson, 2002, p. 71). However, since the purpose of the British state is to exploit its populations i.e. the masses of the people within its own borders plus the populations in its neo-colonies, the people's support can only be gained by using a combination of lies, trickery, deceit and fake 'good will' gestures.

This means creating and dispensing mass propaganda campaigns that are designed to win the loyalty of the population for itself, whilst simultaneously engendering in them an intense level of hatred for the Afrikan community and all of its elements (i.e. the promotion of hatred). The propaganda campaign is specifically tailored and targeted at all sections of the population including the Afrikan community and its organised forces to encourage Afrikan alienation, self-hatred and defections (i.e. internalised racism). It is also targeted at the British state's own

their forces with a view to building up their loyalty and commitment to 'British causes' and intensifying their hatred of Afrikan people. This helps to explain why it is that police forces and other European thugs in Britain are given latent permission to murder Afrikan people with impunity.

On the intelligence side, the British state's plan is to gather copious amounts of information on the Afrikan community, its organised forces and their community defence plans using a variety of secret sources. With the correct intelligence, it can carry out pin point strikes designed to damage targeted elements in the Afrikan community 'without' adversely affecting the British state's relationship with the broader Afrikan community and its general European population.

The essence of this approach involves, knowing its opponent's plans so that those plans can be neutralised before they get off the ground. This means developing a network of spies or agents whose job it is to secretly gather information for the British state's information control centres. The general population is the most important source of information. The more information that is received from them, the more likely it is that the British state will win its war. Information is sought from all sections of the population to develop what is termed 'background information'. In addition to the general population, information is specifically sought from both the Afrikan community and its organised forces (to detect their personal identities and their plans so that they can be 'smashed') and the British state's own forces (to detect internal plots designed to undermine or remove the controllers of the state from power so that it can squash them).

From the point of view of the British state the object of the containment area of low intensity warfare is to subdue and defeat its internal revolutionary opponents. The Afrikan community, its liberation organisations and its youth's self-defence groupings are seen as potential revolutionary opponents and are treated accordingly. A critical problem for the state is its inability to win its self-declared anti-Afrikan low intensity war outright. This is because it cannot completely exterminate the Afrikan community in Britain. It needs their presence in the country in order to profit from exploiting their labour and resources. Their presence is also a safety valve, a kind of last line of defence for the state when its problems become unmanageable. They can be used as scapegoats' by the British state to deflect the anger of the British people in the event of a revolutionary crisis. It follows therefore that so long as an exploited and oppressed exploited and oppressed Afrikan community exists in Britain, there is always the possibility that it will organise and strike back.

4.2 The political or diplomatic dimension drives the entire containment strategy

The British state's enthusiasm for launching systematic unprovoked attacks against the innocent unsuspecting Afrikan communities in Britain can only truly be understood by

unmasking its political or diplomatic objectives. Understanding the political objectives is extremely important because it is the political objectives of Britain's war that express the purpose of a warfare campaign. The political objectives are as follows:

- To protect the British state's interests (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 80 & 99)
 - To keep themselves rich and powerful
- To keep control of Afrikan people's development (Kitson, 1994, p. 22)
 - To put its neo-colonial agents in charge of the Afrikan community (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 134)
 - To force the British state's will onto the Afrikan community (Kitson, 1974, p. 32)
 - Keep the Afrikan community poor, powerless, destabilised, divided and underdeveloped (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 6, 215/6 & 7)
 - Continue to steal the Afrikan community's labour and resources (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 216)
 - Keep the Afrikan community under its control
 - To prevent the emergence of Afrikan liberation orientated organisations (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 134)

Once the war is underway, a number of tactical objectives emerge which also fall within the broader category of political and diplomatic activity:

- To win the support of the British population and the Afrikan community (Thomson, 2002, p. 71; Kitson, 1974, p. 29)
- To isolate Afrikan liberation organisations and their revolutionary cadre
 - From the British people
 - From the Afrikan community
 - From the people of other nations and those nation's governments
- To eliminate Afrikan revolutionary organisations and their revolutionary cadre
- To keep its war against the Afrikan community secret (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 208 & 218-221)
- To conceal the British state's illegal and immoral acts
 - From the British people
 - From the Afrikan community
 - From the people of other nations and those nation's governments
 - § To avoid accountability for the British state's criminal acts (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 219)
 - § To protect the British state's 'good reputation'
 - § To guard against loosing the support of the British population (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 208 & 220)

- § To minimise the possibility of Afrikan and broader community revolts (Kitson, 1974, p. 19)
- § To minimise the possibility of orthodox or paramilitary retaliation (Kitson, 1974, p. 19)
- § To avoid the appearance of bullying the Afrikan community
- To justify massive police and military expenditure (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 208)
- To exhaust all other methods before resorting to orthodox military action (Kitson, 1974, p. 19)

4.3 Propaganda

Propaganda is an absolutely vital part of the British state's low intensity warfare campaign against Afrikan people. The campaign has two broad objectives:

- Winning the support of the population (including the Afrikan community) for the British state (Thomson, 2002, p. 29).
- Turning the British population and the Afrikan community against Afrikan revolutionaries as a prelude to killing off the Afrikan revolutionaries (Kitson, 1974, p. 199). The latter is done by:
 - Denying Afrikan revolutionaries the support of their own community and the local population (Thomson, 2002, p. 21) and interested third parties overseas.
 - Creating confusion amongst Afrikan revolutionaries in order to lower their morale, create irreparable divisions, encourage defections and encourage surrender (Bloch, 1983, p. 28).
 - Replacing genuine Afrikan revolutionary organisations with pseudo revolutionary formations that are really under British state control i.e. 'take the revolution out of the hands of the revolutionaries' (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 134).

False propaganda is used by the British state to construct the most negative images possible for Afrikan revolutionaries, Afrikan youths and the broader Afrikan community. The object of the propaganda attack on Afrikan revolutionaries and youth is to position them as dangerous elements which are to be avoided and despised by both the Afrikan community and the wider British public. On top of that they are scapegoated through a calculated process of falsely blaming them for society's problems. The following statement is an open admission of this fact.

"One of the most useful aspects of psychological operations is to convince the population that hardships imposed are due to a counter-insurgency campaign – such as checkpoints, curfews and other alterations in lifestyle – should be blamed on the [Afrikan revolutionaries] rather than on the government." (Thomson, 2002, p. 63).

When this propaganda offensive is done thoroughly, a negative picture of Afrikan liberation is painted in the minds of the Afrikan community and the British general public. Afrikan liberation is made to appear as though it is synonymous with doomsday. Afrikan people become afraid of freedom and reject the idea of liberation and all patriotic efforts towards liberation. Afrikan revolutionaries are then seen as the enemy even by their fellow Afrikans – who have been the victims of intense indoctrination processes. Afrikan revolutionaries are then left trying to liberate their own people against their people's wills (Preiswerk, 1980, p. 5). However, it does not stop there. We are also informed that:

“... psychological operations should not only be directed at the population in general, but also at the [Afrikan revolutionaries], especially those at the lower level or those who are least committed.” (Thomson, 2002, p. 66).

False propaganda is deliberately used as a means of creating rifts and splits between Afrikan revolutionaries and other groups within society, especially other Afrikan groups. If Afrikan revolutionaries can be tricked into attacking their own community or the population at large, they will do the job of isolating themselves from the rest of society on behalf of the British state. Isolating themselves from the rest of society is a damaging step which, if not corrected, will result in them losing the liberation war. The following is an expression of the British state's latent objective on the battle field:

“Often, the inability to tell friend from foe – or more correctly foe from neutral – can lead frustrated troops who are poorly trained and poorly led to slaughter innocent civilians on the assumption that they are [informers] ...” (Thomson, 2002, p. 8).

As part of its long standing policy of divide and rule, the British state also goes out of its way to systematically use false propaganda to breed internal divisions amongst Afrikan revolutionaries. This point has been specifically admitted by one of its terrorist cadre who conceded that:

“... disinformation and ... psychological operations [are] designed to turn [Afrikan revolutionaries] against each other.” (Thomson, 2002, p. 15).

In order to create and exacerbate splits and division, the British state must embark on a calculated programme of character assassination against Afrikan liberation organisations and revolutionary cadre. Whilst this is not an exhaustive list, some of the techniques of character assassination include:

- Spreading negative gossip or rumours about Afrikan revolutionaries

- Making pornographic association with Afrikan revolutionaries
- Making Afrikan revolutionaries the butt of undermining jokes
- Creating slogans in the name of Afrikan revolutionaries that cause offence to significant segments of the population
- Getting counterfeit currency into the hands of Afrikan revolutionaries so that they appear to be the criminal and dishonest source of circulation
- Attributing poison pen letters to Afrikan revolutionaries
- Sending offensive or misleading messages through the media which are attributed to Afrikan revolutionaries (Thomson, 2002, p. 68).

These kinds of calculated character assassination campaigns are specifically:

"... designed to convince [Afrikan revolutionary] groups that they have been infiltrated by spies from the security forces, often resulting in a substantial number of loyal [Afrikan revolutionaries] being killed and mistrust being sewn among the remainder." (Thomson, 2002, p. 66).

False propaganda is also used to indoctrinate captured Afrikan revolutionaries into betraying their revolutionary cause. The British state deliberately and misleadingly presents this bogus indoctrination strategy as a:

"... re-education programme that allows former [Afrikan revolutionaries] to be re-integrated into society, or even to fight against former comrades, a psychological operation offering amnesties and rewards for turning in leaders, offering intelligence or surrendering arms can be extremely productive." (Thomson, 2002, p. 67).

In summary:

"... psychological operations are intended to convince members of the population to support the government rather than the [Afrikan revolutionaries], to help identify [Afrikan revolutionaries] and to separate the [Afrikan revolutionaries] from the population ... [or] ... segments of the population may be convinced to offer active support to a counter-insurgency campaign ... [and to encourage] less committed [Afrikan revolutionaries to] actually turn themselves in." (Thomson, 2002, p. 62).

False and misleading propaganda is therefore used to gain support for the British state and its neo-colonial allies from both the British population and the Afrikan community; it is also designed to isolate and separate Afrikan revolutionary forces from the population and the Afrikan community; and to create irreparable splits among Afrikan revolutionary forces.

4.4 Economics

From an economic vantage point the object of the British state's anti-Afrikan low intensity

warfare containment strategy is to protect its interests (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 80 & 99) and to continue its ongoing theft of the Afrikan community's labour and resources (Klare & Kornbluh, 1988, p. 6 & 215-7). In order to do those things, it is necessary to actively stifle and retard the natural development of Afrikan people's culture.

All human cultures operate at one of 2 levels i.e. survival or development. These are sometimes also referred to as instinctive and conscious levels (Toure, No. 88, p. 124). The essence of Britain's anti-Afrikan low intensity economic warfare strategy is to keep Afrikan people operating at the survival or instinctive levels of cultural development thereby preventing the Afrikan community's natural economic development.

A systematic economic assault has been launched against the whole Afrikan community in Britain as a way of ensuring that it is rendered totally defenceless. It follows that unemployment levels amongst Afrikan people are constantly higher than all other groups, which further impoverishes the Afrikan community. Afrikan children are expelled from school at a much higher rate than any other group, diminishing the Afrikan community's prospects for future organisation and economic development.

On top of all of this, the British state has organised a specifically targeted inward flow of hard drugs (Jennings, 1990, p. 123), killer mercenaries and their guns (Etienne & Maynard, 2000, p. 74 & 77; Davison, 1997, p. 183) into the Afrikan community in order to completely destabilise it and dampen its level of political consciousness. Add to this poor housing and high levels of homelessness; poor health facilities and the onslaught of the mental health industry, it becomes clear that the Afrikan community is held in a state of siege. People in a siege environment are bound to focus solely on survival.

This catalogue of economic abuses has forced the Afrikan community into a day to day, hand to mouth living mode and away from a longer term planning mode aimed at collective development and advancement. In this way the Afrikan community is held in a constant state of economic underdevelopment, which means that it is not in a position to actively organise for its liberation because its constituents are completely occupied with the task of preserving their lives (Klare & Kornbluh, p. 6). This strategy is confirmed by the following quotation:

"If the [Afrikan revolutionaries] are constantly harried and kept moving, as well as deprived of their sources of their food and recruits, they will be forced to spend time worrying about the basics of life, rather than planning operations against the government ... Since they lead a life on the run, [Afrikan revolutionaries] are also prone to paranoia; thus [character assassination operations], which cause them to distrust members of their own movement, can sap their will to fight or cause them to consider switching to the government side" (Thomson, 2002, p. 172).

4.5 Military

The military objectives of the British state's low intensity war campaign against the Afrikan community requires them to:

- To isolate Afrikan liberation organisations and their revolutionary cadre
 - From the British people
 - From the Afrikan community
 - From the people of other nations and those nation's governments
- To identify and eliminate Afrikan revolutionary organisations and their revolutionary cadre (Kitson, 1974, p. 25)

The British Army's own handbook *Land Operatives Manual Vol.III: Counter Revolutionary Operations* outlines the essence of the role of specialist military units in low intensity warfare situations. It states:

"SAS squadrons are particularly suited, trained and equipped for counter-revolutionary operations. Small parties may be infiltrated ... in order to carry out any of the following tasks:

- The collection of information on the location and movement of insurgent forces
- The ambush and harassment of insurgents
- Infiltration of sabotage, assassination and demolition parties into insurgent held areas
- Border surveillance
- Limited community relations
- Liaison with and organisation, training and control of friendly guerrilla forces operating against the common enemy" (Bloch, 1983, p. 42)

In addition to this Kitson identifies a number of military operations including: the cordoning off of Afrikan communities; and the capture, detention, torture and questioning of Afrikan revolutionaries (Kitson, 1974, p. 142).

5 Human Resources

5.1 Population: The most important factor in low intensity warfare

One of the vital ingredients for winning modern wars is obtaining the unconditional support of the population (Kitson, 1974, p. 29). In fact:

"... no campaign [whether internal or external] can be won without the support of a substantial portion of the population." (Thomson, 2002, p. 71).

Even when they are not participating in the war as warriors, the people, who make up the bulk of the population, are the potential eyes and ears of the warriors. They are the number one source of information for the combatants. This remains the case despite the fact that new

technology also has a tremendous impact on the ability of armed forces to glean information about their opponents. This helps to explain why it is that:

"... no amount of electronic surveillance is as effective as a pair of eyes on the ground." (Billiere, 1994, p. 411).

Mechanical systems are simply unable to match the contribution that the people are capable of making to winning a low intensity war. The people's community networks are such effective observation and information sources that nothing happens in their vicinity without them having some level of awareness of it. The people know how things should be and can quickly spot when things are not as they should be. The people's knowledge of their terrain together with their knowledge of the comings and goings of locals and strangers is so comprehensive and valuable that whoever the masses of the people give their support to will ultimately win the war.

It is for this reason that insurgents who are waging a true insurgency will be concentrating their efforts on achieving the support of the population. They do this as a means to destabilising the government and gaining control of portions of the country as part of their ultimate aim of controlling the whole country (Thomson, 2002, p. 11). This analysis also holds true for the British state's military forces charged with the purpose of retaining control of this country and its neo-colonies. A chief British warmonger has expressed the importance of the people in low intensity warfare through one of his overseas experiences. He said:

"... we had successfully used the local police as our eyes and ears – and in their knowledge of the local scene ... what we needed to do was to harness the knowledge of ordinary people and induce them to report any small irregularity, no matter how inconsequential it appeared ..." (Billiere, 1994, p. 392).

De La Billiere's experience proves that the British state is under no illusions as to the importance of winning the support of the local population in combat situations. It regards the support of the population as being so crucial in low intensity warfare that it mandates its forces to go out of their way to build 'good community relations' as a means to gaining more information and strengthening its position. As one terrorist explains:

"Those members of the security forces who are helping members of the local population lead better lives may gain their trust and, therefore, receive valuable intelligence. They may also deprive the [Afrikan revolutionaries] of recruits and support the retaining of [community members'] loyalty to the government." (Thomson, 2002, p. 81).

At the same time as it is trying to build relations for itself, the British state is also trying to

undermine good relations within the Afrikan community and between the Afrikan community and the general population. Furthermore, the British state's fake 'support' for the Afrikan community in Britain is part of a broader strategy designed to destroy all avenues of support for Afrikan revolutionary forces. This secret motive is revealed by the following statement:

"Political and civic action must be taken to remove civilian support from [Afrikan revolutionary forces] so that they may be defeated. In a [low intensity] war, support for [Afrikan revolutionaries] may well come from states [or overseas organisations] rather than [their own community] – and draconian action may be called for against those states [or overseas organisations]." (Thomson, 2002, p. 9).

On the face of it, the purpose of the British state's propaganda strategy is aimed at building good relations with the British public and the Afrikan community in order to glean information from them. However, the underlying motive behind its civil affairs strategy is to isolate Afrikan revolutionary forces from: (i) the internal support of the Afrikan community; (ii) the external support of other communities in Britain; and (iii) its external support bases overseas.

5.2 Insurgents in low intensity warfare

The insurgent is a warrior who actively fights against the state, the government or those forces that hold a high degree of power and authority within a nation or community. The nature of an insurgent's cause does not alter this aspect of his label. Insurgents can represent a variety of political persuasions and they generally fight governments of an opposite political persuasion. The label 'insurgent' applies to the anti-government military combatants regardless of whether the governmental power or authority that they fight against is legitimate or illegitimate. Therefore when a revolutionary government is in power the insurgent is a counter-revolutionary and when a counter-revolutionary government is in power the insurgent is a revolutionary freedom fighter.

Insurgents and counter-insurgents also swap roles when there is a revolutionary change. For instance, in 1791 when the Haitian revolution erupted, the Afrikan revolutionary freedom fighters were insurgents, seeking to overthrow the illegitimate French colonial state. However in 1804, when Haiti declared her independence, the same Afrikan revolutionaries immediately became counter-insurgents, whose duty it was to protect the newly independent legitimate Afrikan state from overthrow. This means that it is possible for a fighter bearing the label 'insurgent' to be a 'revolutionary freedom fighter' in one situation and a 'terrorist' in another. The ambiguous nature of the term insurgent makes it necessary for us to draw a clear distinction between the 'revolutionary freedom fighter' and the 'terrorist'.

The difference between a 'revolutionary freedom fighter' and a 'terrorist' revolves around whether or not the insurgent is fighting a just war (Mao, 1975, p. 57). In simple terms, the

unjust war is one that seeks to steal land from the people indigenous to that land; by contrast, the just war is the war that seeks to prevent the theft of the land by outside imperialist forces or seeks to liberate the land from the external imperialist forces that have previously managed to steal it. If the insurgent fights in support of the forces that are stealing or have stolen the indigenous people's land, they are fighting an unjust war. If they are fighting to liberate the land then they are fighting a just war.

Every action that an insurgent takes in pursuit of an unjust war is also an act of terrorism; in this instance, the insurgent is totally and utterly a terrorist. By contrast, the insurgent that fights to liberate the land from imperialism is a freedom fighter; the exact opposite of a terrorist. However, there is a caveat because some of the tactics used by freedom fighters in pursuit of a just war can also constitute terrorism. In this instance, terrorism relates to how innocent people are treated in the process of conducting the just war. If the insurgent is fighting a just war, but employs tactics which involve the threatening, maiming or killing of innocent people, then those tactics are terrorist tactics even though the overall cause is just.

In short, if insurgents are fighting a just war and confine their tactics of violence to legitimate military targets, then despite their use of lethal force, they are not terrorists. One of imperialism's trained terrorists has given recognition to at least part of this distinction in the following terms:

"... there are differences between [revolutionary freedom fighters] and terrorists ... the true [revolutionary freedom fighter] cares for the population ... the terrorist ... may claim to be fighting for an oppressed segment of society, but through the use of terror against civilians, he generally shows little concern about members of the population." (Thomson, 2002, p. 9).

Terrorists through their attacks on the people will ultimately alienate the people. It is their alienation of the people that will lose them the war. Revolutionaries or genuine freedom fighters on the other hand, will respect the people, treat them justly and gain the consistent support of the people. It is important for them to maintain this standard, because the continued support of the masses of the people that will ultimately win them the war of liberation.

5.3 Informers and information management systems

5.3.1 Imperialism's need for informers

State forces are usually the most powerful forces in a society. The state is so powerful that the only internal power that can openly confront it and win, is the collective force of the people. This means that in the fight against state forces, revolutionaries are compelled to operate in relative secrecy (i.e. their revolutionary purpose must remain unknown to the state). Historically this has meant hiding either amongst the people or the terrain or a

combination of these two tactics. In these scenarios, the state's task is to find the revolutionaries; to identify them and their location; and then to 'dispose' of them (Kitson, p. 95).

In order to gather the information necessary to carry out its ruthless extermination objective, the British state needs agents, informers and pseudo-groups to secretly provide it with accurate intelligence and information (Kitson, 1974, p. 96). These informers can be broadly categorised as 'low grade' i.e. those that provide general 'background information' which by itself does not necessarily reveal directly actionable material and 'high grade' informants who are required to penetrate small highly secure targets and provide 'contact information' (Kitson, 1974, p. 73).

Informants come from a broad range of areas and backgrounds and it is impossible to identify every conceivable category. Nonetheless, some of the categories of informer useful to state sponsored counter-intelligence operations include:

- Undercover agents
- Civil government agencies and personnel
- Captured personnel, documents and equipment
- Members of the population (Thomson, 2002, p. 54)
- As a result of police occupation tactics in the Afrikan community
 - Arrested Afrikan youth
 - Isolated Afrikan children in the school environment
- Afrikan supporters of the British state
- Afrikan people opposed to Afrikan self-determination

In addition to the various categories of people that the state uses as informants, it also makes use of mechanical information systems. These include facilities such as surveillance cameras, electronic databases, mobile phone, land line and internet monitoring to gather 'background information' and electronic identity card equivalents such as digital passports, 'oyster' travel cards and number plate recognition systems to gather 'contact information'.

The state uses its full range of sources to collect 'background information'. It then develops that 'background information' through its information handling infrastructure into 'contact information' which is constructed to reveal the personal identities of Afrikan revolutionaries together with where they can be found, so that it can capture and 'dispose' of them (Kitson, 1974, p. 73). Mechanical information systems are also touched upon,

It is beyond the scope of this document to attempt a comprehensive coverage of all potential informer categories. Instead, it will skim the surface touching on Afrikan undercover state

agents and four categories of informants drawn from the Afrikan community and then ruthlessly 'turned' against it. An attempt will be made to expose some of the more obvious methods of 'turning': Afrikan revolutionary cadre; supporters of revolutionary Afrikan organisations; the wider Afrikan community; and Afrikan youths.

5.3.2 Undercover state agents

One of the state's methods for secretly gathering information from the Afrikan community is to send in 'special operations units' comprised of Afrikan government secret agents working undercover (Kitson, 1974, p. 101). These agents are formally employed by the state as police officers, army officers, intelligence agents or some permutation of these roles. Scotland Yard has a number of such units. For instance, Special Operations section 10 (SO10), provides Afrikan police secret agents to infiltrate the Afrikan community and take information back to their masters. Undercover Afrikan spies from SO10 have been used against the Afrikan community with deadly effect. They have been known to have engaged in gun running and drug dealing and have chaperoned gun toting killer mercenaries around the Afrikan community in Britain (Etienne, 2000, p. 76).

		State Sponsored Agents	
		Above Board	Under Cover
Official	Uniformed: Police Soldiers Wardens Nurses	Secret Agents: MI5, MI6, SAS, SO10, SO11, SO13, GCHQ Customs & Excise Military Intelligence	
	Unofficial	Vigilantes: Bounty Hunters Mercenaries Lynch Mobs Private Eyes	Informers: Supergrasses Pseudo-Groups Mercenaries Hitmen

Brother Omowale

There seems to be no limit to the level of intrigue adopted by state run spying agencies. Undercover can literally mean 'under the covers' as secret spying agencies of the SO10 variety have been known to plant husbands, wives, boyfriends, girlfriends and even homosexual partners into the lives of their unsuspecting targets. These 'under the cover' spies have been able to obtain the most intimate of secrets, which sponsoring state's have then been able to use against their enemy's causes (Wright, 1987, p. 242, 251 & 270).

5.3.3 Afrikan revolutionary cadre

The process of 'turning': (i) Afrikan revolutionaries; (ii) active supporters of Afrikan revolutionaries; (iii) members of the Afrikan community; and (iv) Afrikan youths is a crucial part of the British state's system for gathering intelligence. Informers who have been secretly 'turned' against their community are likely to have the community's trust and through that trust, access to sensitive information about community and sometimes even organisational responses to state attacks. They can cause substantial damage to the community by passing this information onto the state. A worse case scenario involves the state getting informers to create pseudo liberation groups to redirect, mislead and undermine the community's liberation efforts. The reasons for creating pseudo-groups are explained as follows:

"Pseudo-[Afrikan revolutionary] groups are generally formed from turned [Afrikan revolutionaries], on occasion combined with local military personnel ... Such groups can be useful for gathering intelligence, as they can exchange 'gossip' with real [Afrikan revolutionary] groups, but they are most useful for getting close to [Afrikan revolutionary] units, then ambushing them. Multi-cultural societies, such as the USA, Great Britain and Russia, often have special forces personnel of myriad racial and ethnic types who can blend with a pseudo-group as well." (Thomson, 2002, p. 163).

The process of 'turning' Afrikan revolutionaries into active enemies of their own people has now been developed as a science and has been openly taught in British and US Satan military schools for more than 50 years (Thomson, 2002, p. 164):

"... there are three critical elements in convincing an [Afrikan revolutionary] to switch allegiances:

- An incentive to change sides
- A realisation that if he does not change sides, he faces dire consequences
- An opportunity to prove to himself and others that what he is doing is not dishonourable." (Thomson, 2002, p. 93).

Incentive programmes will usually revolve around money payments to those that agree to become informers. However, amnesties are also used by the British state as a form of incentive:

"An effective amnesty programme will allow those [Afrikan revolutionaries] who are not especially committed, or who become disaffected, to switch to the government side." (Thomson, 2002, p. 92).

The threat of dire consequences is often translates to the threat of prison sentences or similar 'legal' punitive measures. However, illegal and snide actions such as threats to the wellbeing of the Afrikan revolutionaries' families can also be employed. Sometimes brainwashing techniques are added as part of a package of tortures (Bruce, 1996, p. 86). One terrorist with

practical experience explains how they:

"Remand [Afrikan revolutionary] for trial or send them for rehabilitation when the interrogation process is complete. In some cases they may be offered the option of co-operating with the security forces or becoming pseudo-[Afrikan revolutionaries]." (Thomson, 2002, p. 92).

5.3.4 Active supporters of revolutionary Afrikan organisations

Another tactic of the British state is to arrest people known to support Afrikan revolutionaries in order to 'turn' them and use them as intelligence sources (Thomson, 2002, p. 113). British intelligence agents often watch community members thought to be sympathetic to people dedicated to Afrikan liberation. Once sympathisers are identified, British agents find ways to compromise them. Once the sympathisers have been compromised and 'turned', they are left functioning in their apparently sympathetic role, whilst they are really acting as undercover informers for the state. In this way the sympathisers are used to assist in the destruction of groups loyal to the cause of Afrikan liberation (Thomson, 2002, p. 57).

5.3.5 The wider Afrikan community

The British state also specifically targets potential informers from the Afrikan community who can help it in the future; it keeps a record of them through its system of databases (Kitson, 1974, p. 193). One of its tactics for attracting these people is to send its official agents such as police officers into the community posing as 'do gooders'; part of their job is to impress targeted potential informers through their role in solving 'practical' problems. The state agents are sometimes made to engage in active project work designed to give the impression of relieving some of the grievances of people in the Afrikan community (Kitson, 1974, p. 79).

One of the key purposes of this tactic is to entice 'grateful' members of the Afrikan community to become friendly with state officials and through them provide the state with information. At an even deeper level, if the state can trick members of the Afrikan community to the point where they become loyal to the British state, they can be specifically trained for use against their own community (Kitson, 1974, p. 193). These people can then be used as informers, undercover agents or members of pseudo-groups to undermine and mislead their community. The following statements uncover is part of the state's hidden agenda:

"An important military step in fighting a counter-insurgency campaign is to train indigenous forces." (Thomson, 2002, p. 20) [because] "... indigenous tribes can be recruited as a counter-[revolutionary] force." (Thomson, 2002, p. 171).

5.3.6 Afrikan youths

Since it is possible to 'turn' disciplined Afrikan revolutionaries and their sympathisers against the cause of Afrikan liberation, then it must generally be easier to 'turn' Afrikan children who

have not yet been conscientised. The British state is aware of this and uses its police force to 'stop and search', arrest and charge groups of innocent Afrikan youths for trivial or non-existent offences (Kitson, 1974, p. 110). These detentions are used as excuses for questioning or interrogating the innocent Afrikan youths. Each Afrikan youth is isolated and interrogated separately. Targeted youths are then threatened with a long term prison sentence for a serious offence that they did not commit. This is done in order to 'turn' them into units in secret networks of police informers.

To induce captured Afrikan youth into submitting to the 'turning' process, the police inform them that because they were arrested in a group, nobody can know whether or not anybody gave information or whether or not anybody has agreed to be an informant. Regardless of whether or not they have submitted to the pressure, all of the youths are then prosecuted in order to protect the identity and credibility of any 'turned' informants (Kitson, 1974, p. 110). 'Turned' Afrikan youths are then sent back into the community to gather information on behalf of the police. They are sometimes even sent into a different zone to become part of a different 'gang' in order to secretly inform on 'gang' members and gather more 'background' and 'contact information' for the police.

5.3.7 Clandestine mechanical processes for gathering Information

The military uses mini-censuses and checkpoints as a source for gathering information (Kitson, 1974, p. 108). Identity cards are actively encouraged in order to make these military processes more effective tools for gathering information (Kitson, 1974, p. 107). In Britain, police forces in areas with high concentrations of Afrikan people have adapted those military processes and are using modified mobile checkpoints via the random 'stop and search' harassment technique and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBO's). These will eventually be supported by formal identity cards which are on their way.

New technology allows the idea of the random mobile checkpoint combined with systems for revealing the personal identities of citizens to be taken a step further. For instance, by combining number plate recognition systems, Oyster travel cards and micro-chipped passports, with police camera networks, satellite systems and electronic databases, modes of transport have become clandestine mobile transport checkpoints. Furthermore, by introducing internet 'services' such as 'my space' and 'face book' into cyberspace, clandestine virtual mobile checkpoints have been established through the ability to monitor the movement of people's electronic exchanges of personal information.

A similar analysis can be made for mobile phones where an individual's call can be tapped, located to the exact second it was made, to the number that was called and to where both parties were at the time of the call. This means that it is currently possible to track individual citizen's movements via: (i) various transport modes; (ii) the flow of their personal information

on the internet; (iii) signals from their mobile phones; and (iv) their financial transactions.

State's Information Sources

		Source	
		Mechanical	People
Calibre	Background (Low)	Cameras Databases Mobile Phones Internet	Stop & Search School Children State Supporters Disaffected People
	Contact (High)	Identity Cards Digital Passports No. Plate Readers	Turned Activists Turned Supporters Pseudo-Groups Secret Agents

Brother Omowale

On top of this, the police can gain access to electronic databases containing individual citizen's: tax records; council tax records; medical records; dental records; land registry records; social security records; local government 'One Stop Shops'; TV Licence records; education and schooling records; nor is this an exhaustive list.

These examples are sufficient to prove that the police state is already in existence in Britain. The ultimate check point system will involve implanting electronic micro-chips in the human brain to assist with the external monitoring of human thoughts as well as revealing that person's identity and location. At this point 'background information' and 'contact information' become one and fascism rules.

5.3.8 Infrastructure for processing informer information

The growth in the variety and use of mechanical information systems is proof that informers cannot stand by themselves. In order to be effective, informers must be part of an integrated system that gathers, analyses and interprets the raw data received. Kitson advocates the use of an organised system of informants co-ordinated primarily by the police (Kitson, 1974, p. 71). His views are supported by another terrorist who argues that:

"... in successful counter-intelligence campaigns, a strong intelligence effort must be combined with a command-and-control system that recognises the importance of the intelligence and that is willing to act upon it." (Thomson, 2002, p. 70).

However, in order to operate effectively, a command and control system must really form part

of an even larger intelligence and low intensity warfare infrastructure. The following is a description of the fundamental building Bloch's of that infrastructure for which there is:

"... the absolute requirement for an effective intelligence system interfacing closely with operational units; integration of military, police and civil planning and activities at all levels; availability of a highly disciplined, immediately deployed reserve; and the maintenance of cadre of experts in the long lead time skills of psychological operations, civil affairs and unconventional warfare." (Kitson, 1974, p. x).

Beyond the issue of the components surrounding the intelligence system is the issue of how well they operate together. The efficiency of the state's overall low intensity warfare infrastructure and the quality of the information that it produces is greatly dependent upon the quality of its active forces i.e. operational units on the ground. We are told that:

"Counter-insurgency forces must be highly mobile and self sufficient with the ability to gather good and timely intelligence." (Thomson, 2002, p. 19).

This view is corroborated by the US Satan army experience. We are informed that:

"... the US Army's manual, Counterinsurgency Operations, FM31-16, states, 'Success in [anti-Afrikan revolutionary] operations almost invariably goes to the force which receives timely information from the local population.' Equally important however, are counter-intelligence measures that will deprive the [Afrikan revolutionaries] of information about counter-insurgency operations." (Thomson, 2002, p. 52).

6 The British state's prospective responses to insurgency

The matrix below illustrates 12 subsections of Britain's internal anti-insurgency low intensity theatre of war. It does this by contrasting the 4 areas of low intensity warfare activity (i.e. military, diplomatic, economic and propaganda) with Kitson's 3 categorical phases of insurgent activity (i.e. preparing to protest; non-violent disorder; and open insurgency). The process of contrasting provides a structure for identifying how the British state might tactically respond when face with differing levels of insurgent activity inside its borders.

It is important to remember however that the matrix does not attempt to predict how the British state will actually respond in a given situation. The theatre of war is too complicated, with too many variables and too many possible contingencies for that to be realistically possible. Instead the matrix can be treated as a tool to help the British state's likely or potential responses in certain given situations. The potential outcome identified below have the limitation that it is based on the ideas of one particular British general, in one particular set of static situations at one particular point in time.

An analysis of Kitson's work throws up the following possible tactical responses of the British state to subversive and insurgent activity in the Afrikan community:

PHASE I. Preparing to protest – *In this phase, Afrikan revolutionaries are occupied with spreading the cause of Afrikan liberation.*

The British state places its spies in Afrikan liberation organisations tasked with penetrating 'highly organized cells' (Kitson, 1974, p. 72); it also uses low grade informants to generate background information. At a Rand Corporation symposium in 1962 Kitson found a consensus amongst low intensity warfare operators - field officers prefer lots of low grade information to a small amount of higher quality.

The British state also uses propaganda to undermine the message of the Afrikan revolutionaries and boost its own image; experts develop policies and then messages supporting those policies are cascaded through society using all available media; the army also counter-organises using the civil affairs technique – they do 'good deeds' aimed at superficially reducing the Afrikan community's grievances to gain their support and further frustrate the efforts of the Afrikan revolutionaries (Kitson, 1974, p. 79).

Tactically Countering Insurgency

The British State in Low Intensity Warfare

	Diplomatic	Propaganda	Economic	Military
Prepare to Protest	Pseudo Groups & Agents Penetrate Cells Civil Affairs	Psychops Develop Policy Disseminate Ideas	Keep opponents In Survival Mode	
Non-violent Disorder	Promise Concessions for 'Normal Life'	Create Fear of Troops	Destabilise: Drugs Guns	Check Points Impose Calm
Armed Insurgence	Access Databases Info. On Insurgents	Present Own Version Demoralise Opponents		Seek & Destroy Cordons Detentions

Brother Omowale

PHASE II. Non-violent disorder – *In this phase Afrikan revolutionaries focus on gathering mass groupings of Afrikan people and their sympathisers and encouraging them to act in their own self-defence; techniques such as mass meetings, marches and strikes will be employed.*

The British state 'promises' compromises in order to split the Afrikan revolutionaries from the rest of the Afrikan community; it uses the police and army (if necessary) to 'impose calm'; it dupes the Afrikan community further by saying that the 'promises' cannot be implemented

until life returns to normal (Kitson, 1974, p. 87); it gives the impression that the police and army are ready to use deadly force if need be in order to maximise fear and tranquilise violent tendencies in the Afrikan community (Kitson, 1974, p. 90).

PHASE III. Open insurgency erupts – *In this phase there are sporadic Afrikan uprisings or tactical military campaigns.*

The British state uses its army to find armed Afrikan revolutionaries and their supporters in order to 'smash' them; it collects and studies background information, developing that information to enable it to locate Afrikan revolutionaries; it cordons off Afrikan communities, makes use of its informers, agents and pseudo-groups and uses the police to detain and question large sections of the Afrikan community; technology is also used to help the process including databases containing information on Afrikan revolutionaries throughout the country; the databases are used as watch lists; if a remote interrogator can access the database, he might get the information he needs to quickly break down a prisoner (Kitson, 1974, p. 142).

7 The Afrikan people will be victorious

The low intensity war being waged by the British state against the Afrikan community is of such a magnitude that the Afrikan community may feel overwhelmed. However, it is vital that we remember: (i) that we are not defenceless in the face of these attacks; and (ii) that, in the long run, the just cause of Afrikan people, i.e. the reclaiming of our homeland, will be the victor. The enemy's own words give us important clues about how we should defend ourselves. For instance, the reinterpretation of Kitson's words indicates one possible frontline defence tactic:

"In order to counter these moves the [Afrikan community] must know about them in detail which means that it must build up and adapt its intelligence organisation to meet the threat. It must also promote its own cause and undermine that of [the British state] by disseminating its own view of the situation ... and organise the [Afrikan and wider population] along lines similar to those employed by the enemy ..." (Kitson, 1974, p. 71).

All of this is contingent upon a level of unity amongst the Afrikan community in Britain, which can be developed into an effectively organised force capable of handling and utilising intelligence information. The enemy even provides us with advice on how to unify and organise effectively. Whilst capitalism usually prides itself on its ability to belch out the line that centralised planning of the economy is a bad thing, we are informed one of its chief warmongers that unified planning, centralised control and a single point of responsibility are the essentials of unity (Kitson, 1974, p. 53).

It is also important to remember that Afrikan people in Britain are part of a broader worldwide community. The masses of Afrikan people around the world are exploited by imperialist

states and therefore have a common vested interest in supporting low intensity warfare self-defence campaigns aimed at their liberation. This analysis holds true for the majority of non-Afrikan people's also. This means that building bridges of unity with our sisters and brothers across the world, together with mutually beneficial working alliances with our non-Afrikan comrades are important steps to winning the low intensity war against imperialism in Britain and around the world.

History is on the side of Afrikan revolutionaries in the mammoth task that they and other revolutionaries have in bringing an improved quality of life of the masses of people in the world. Revolutionaries seek to improve the world for the majority of its people. They are genuinely working for the benefit of the overwhelming majority of the people. By contrast, the British state and its imperialist allies are really faking any gestures of 'good will' that it makes towards the masses of the people; imperialism's true purpose is to exploit the people and deep down the people know this. In fact it is admitted by the imperialists that:

"... in most western [states], there is distrust of the government ..." (Thomson, 2002, p. 74).

This means that individuals and groups suffering exploitation under western imperialist states are really part of a silent or hidden majority of discontented people who, at a deep level desire better living conditions. This is the reason why Britain and other western capitalist states cannot genuinely rely on the support of the people. As has already been explained above, the people's support is the single most important ingredient in determining which side will win a low intensity war. Since the people distrust western capitalist states, these states must ultimately lose in the war of liberation. History confirms this fact because:

"... in counter-insurgency campaigns involving major powers propping up 'client' states or colonies, when the [Afrikan and other revolutionaries] have been willing to absorb punishment to a much greater extent ... the major powers have eventually tired of the campaign and pulled out." (Thomson, 2002, p. 172).

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