

The Trump campaign, the Secret Society women, and the “third ICJ trial”
An appendix to “The third ICJ trial over the suspect, X”
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The following is a short summary of the connection between the Secret Society women, the “suspect”, the third ICJ trial, and the Trump campaign – how the Secret Society women's connection to the Trump campaign becomes part of the story of “Trump-Russia connection”. This is revised from an originally anonymous letter. The “suspect” is referred to in the following simply as the “stalker”, the Secret Society women, as “group of women”, and Homeland Security CO chief's unit, as “Homeland Security operational team/ DHS-OT”. For details, refer to “The third ICJ trial over the suspect” (www.enlightenment1998.com/1.html).

Short overview:

From November 2015 onward and throughout 2016, the United States on the one hand and Russia and its French allies in National Front on the other were debating in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) about a “stalker” whom an operational team in the Department of Homeland Security had classified as a “domestic terrorist”. The United States denied in the ICJ that the classification was correct while the Russian side affirmed that it was. The US team was led by the CIA. The Trump campaign was in the beginning only marginally involved in the debate. After their electoral victory in November, 2016, however, the Trump campaign became heavily involved in the ICJ debate and decided to support the case of Russia and the National Front. Because of the geopolitical implication of this ICJ trial, the Trump campaign had by their action tremendously enraged the CIA and the rest of the US Establishment.

A little details:

The “stalker” was classified by the named Homeland Security operational team (DHS-OT) in the summer of 2015 as a “domestic terrorist” after he committed a series of vandalism crimes in Los Angeles in 2014 and early 2015. He was being tracked at the time by a group of women (private citizens) who had been working closely with their associates in DHS-OT. The “group of women” had been continually filing stalking charges against the “stalker” at a special “stalking crime” division in LAPD since September 2013, without any success. Tremendous tension had developed between the “LAPD special division” on the one hand and the “group of women” and DHS-OT on the other. DHS-OT had classified the “stalker” as a “domestic terrorist” on the basis of the demonic testimonies which the “group of women” had made about the “stalker” and listed them as “expert witnesses” in this terrorism case. The “LAPD special division” responded (October/ November 2015) by classifying the “group of women” as “false reporters” and issuing a warning denying the validity of DHS-OT's classification of the “stalker” as a “domestic terrorist”. This warning was supported by the CIA, which was also in conflict with DHS-OT.

In November, 2015, the “stalker” was active with members of the National Front via the Internet. The French diplomatic service requested information about him from the United States in response to DHS-OT's classification of him as a “terrorist”. The CIA denied the request citing “LAPD special division's”

denial that DHS-OT's classification was correct. As a result, all three parties – the National Front and their Russian backers, DHS-OT, and the CIA – went to the ICJ to debate which of the two contradictory warnings coming out of the United States (DHS-OT's classification of the “stalker” as a “terrorist” and “LAPD special division's” denial that he counted as a “terrorist” and that the “group of women's” testimonies were trustworthy) was correct.

In December, 2015, Ms Nuland from the State Department decided to support DHS-OT in the dispute in order to advance geopolitical interests against National Front via the ICJ. She failed. In February, 2016, Ms Nuland and DHS-OT were both convicted in the ICJ of using a terrorism case to harm National Front and Russia. The debate in the ICJ continued between the CIA on the one hand and Russia and the National Front on the other about whether DHS-OT's or “special division's” information was correct. The Russian side now affirmed that DHS-OT's classification of the “stalker” as a “terrorist” was correct while the CIA maintained that “LAPD special division's” investigation of the “stalker” was correct. If the Russian side could prove their case, they could obtain an ICJ judgment requiring the United States to compensate National Front. As a result, from mid-February, 2016, onward, members of National Front developed intimate relationship with the “group of women”. If, on the other hand, the CIA could prove their case, then the “stalker” had never been a “terrorist” and the ICJ trial should be dismissed.

From March, 2016, onward, the “stalker” became active in Trump's campaign. Because of his (DHS-OT) status as a “terrorist” and “stalker”, the Secret Service began investigating him and the “group of women's” testimonies about him. Allied with, and guided by, the CIA, the Secret Service concluded that “LAPD special division's” conclusion about the “stalker” was correct (that he didn't pose threat to the Trump campaign) and that the “group of women's” demonic testimonies about him were worthless. The Secret Service's investigation was evidence in the ICJ in favor of CIA's case. Encouraged by the Russians and their National Front allies, the “group of women” spent the entire summer of 2016 debating with the Secret Service trying to convince the latter that their testimonies about the demonic nature of the “stalker” were not bogus. Given the Secret Service's investigation, the Russian side was not likely to win the ICJ trial.

The negotiation which Kerry conducted with Moscow over Syria during the summer of 2016 (with an agreement reached in early September) seems to be the direct consequence of Ms Nuland's blunder in February, 2016. It is in order to remove her conviction that the State Department attempted to broker a favorable agreement with Russia. The final agreement which was very favorable to Russia was however widely resented by the US Establishment. At the time, as the CIA was gaining an upperhand in the ICJ, they had now enough evidences to argue there that it was in fact the “group of women” who should be classified as “terrorists” (for intentionally falsely reporting the “stalker” as a terrorist). By 15 September, the CIA introduced a new claim in the ICJ attempting to convict Russia in the ICJ trial over the “stalker” of conspiring with the “group of women” to falsely manufacture a terrorism case to advance geopolitical interests against the United States (re: National Front). Pentagon then bombed Syrian troops on 16 September, 2016, to signal that the US Establishment no longer wished to remove Ms Nuland's conviction through negotiation. They henceforth counted on the CIA to convict the Russians and their allies in the ICJ instead.

Soon after their electoral victory, Trump's team had discussion with the Russians. Among what was

discussed was the difficulty with which the Russians and the National Front were faced in the ICJ. Because the Secret Service's investigation had disproved DHS-OT's classification and the "group of women's" testimonies, they couldn't obtain an ICJ judgment requiring the United States to compensate the National Front. In fact, they were now in danger of being themselves convicted of what they were originally trying to convict the US of. Trump vowed to help the Russians and the National Front. Trump's team therefore affirmed DHS-OT's classification as correct and, around 10 and 11 November, 2016, connected up with the "group of women" to obtain their "expert testimonies" about this "stalker" who had supposedly joined Trump's campaign intending to harm Trump. On 14 November, 2016, the "group of women's" lawyer (located in Baltimore) came to Washington DC to file complaints with the Secret Service on behalf of the "group of women" and Trump's campaign. The Trump campaign had thus helped the "group of women" voice their grievance against the Secret Service for dismissing their "expert testimonies" about a demonic stalker who had joined National Front and Trump's campaign out of intention to harm Marine Le Pen and Donald Trump. The Secret Service re-initiated their investigation of the "stalker", but still concluded that DHS-OT's classification and the "group of women's" testimonies were bogus. Because of this, the Russian side was never able to obtain the evidences they needed in the ICJ and was still in danger of being convicted instead. The debate in the ICJ continued into early 2017. Angry with Trump's team, the CIA and the Secret Service threw at Trump's face their conclusion that this "stalker" in his campaign had never intended to harm him.

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