

bly Islamic terrorism, including the destabilization in Chechnya, to the expatriate Saudi millionaire bin Laden. Asked to comment on recent statements by former Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, that bin Laden was the mastermind of the Chechen insurrection, Ambassador Sheehan stated that while “there’s been a growing recognition between the government of the United States and Russia of a common interest with a common threat of certain terrorist organizations, . . . I don’t have evidence directly leading it to Osama bin Laden or his organization. His organization, by the way, is very loosely organized around the world. It has alliances with other organizations. So people—when they talk about bin Laden, you have to be very specific and I don’t have information on that.”

The ‘London list’

While bin Laden continues to take refuge in the badlands of Afghanistan, a large number of “Afghansis,” i.e., mujahideen veterans, representing an alphabet soup of terrorist organizations, continue to enjoy the safe-haven protection of Her Majesty’s Blair government. In fact, as was the case in 1997, when the State Department produced its first list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations, the vast majority of groups on the list either have their international headquarters in London, or have a major propaganda and fundraising presence in Britain.

On Nov. 20, 1997, following the release of the State Department’s 1997 FTO list, the London *Daily Telegraph*, admitted that “Britain is now an international center for Islamic militancy on a huge scale . . . and the capital is the home to a bewildering variety of radical Islamic fundamentalist movements, many of which make no secret of their commitment to violence and terrorism to achieve their goals.”

The *Daily Telegraph* reported that there were moves afoot, as the result of pressure from the Clinton administration, to end the safe-haven policy. However, the *Daily Telegraph* noted cheerfully, the prospects of such a policy reversal were dim, given that Home Secretary Jack Straw had stated publicly that he would not allow anyone to be excluded from Britain, merely because he or she had ties to terrorist groups. “The powers to exclude can be draconian,” an official of the Home Office told the newspaper. “One man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter.” The official chastised the U.S. State Department for producing a list of groups that are “merely raising funds for humanitarian aid” in Britain. “There is a thin line between terrorist activity and political freedom fighting,” the official said.

Back in 1997, the Tories were in power in England, under Prime Minister John Major. On Jan. 25, 1997, Tory Member of Parliament Nigel Waterson had introduced a bill—without the support of Major—that would have, for the first time in British history, made it a crime to plot overseas terrorism from British soil. The bill was defeated in committee on Feb. 14, just three weeks after its introduction.

Leading the effort to defeat the Waterson bill was Member of Parliament George Galloway, a close ally of Blair and a

protégé of Britain’s most prominent terrorist supporter and controller, Lord Avebury. Galloway pilloried Waterson for attempting to remove one of the most important tools in the geopolitical bag of tricks of the British imperium. “By definition,” Galloway railed, “a tyranny can be removed only by extraordinary measures. It is sometime possible, although very rare, that massive civil disobedience and huge demonstrations can topple a regime, as some in eastern Europe were toppled; but much more often, at one stage or another during a dictatorship, people have to bear arms and take armed action against it. Inevitably, in conditions of extreme repression, the leadership of such movements will gravitate to countries such as ours where freedom and liberty prevail. The bill will criminalize such people, even though they have not broken any law in Britain.”

Russian wake-up call

The fact that the British government has been flaunting its patronage of the “*jihad*” apparatus, presently abetting the destabilization of the Northern Caucasus, should serve as a wake-up call to those patriots in Russia who are searching for an effective counter to the terror offensive, aimed at the breakup of Russia and the looting of the strategic raw materials wealth of the Caspian Sea and Central Asia. The message is clear: There can be no effective counter-terror program until and unless Great Britain is named, publicly, repeatedly, as the hub of world terrorism.

Her Majesty’s favorite narco-terrorists

In November 1997, following the terrorist massacre of tourists at Luxor, in Egypt, and the release of the U.S. State Department’s first semi-annual list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations, EIR Middle East correspondent Joseph Brewda documented that nearly every group on the State Department roster was either headquartered in London, or maintained high-visibility propaganda and fundraising operations in Britain—with the full blessings of the government. Twenty-seven of the 30 groups named in 1997 were still on the list released on Nov. 8, 1999. What follows are excerpts from Brewda’s Nov. 28, 1997 exposé of the British hand behind the new international terrorism (“England’s ‘Lizard Queen’ Is the Mother of International Terrorism”), which is as relevant today as it was when we first published it.

When the U.S. State Department released its list of barred terrorist outfits on Oct. 8, [1997] it might not have imagined that it was hitting one of the key “irregular warfare” capabilities used by the Crown throughout the world.

British policy of safehousing these groups has also been bitterly protested by at least 10 victimized governments. By contrast, within the United States, British allies among the Congressional Republicans have sought persistently to shift the blame for this terrorism onto third parties—usually among London’s enemies—such as Sudan. British safehousing and support of the groups on the State Department list, however, is straightforward, as we document below:

Islamic Group and Islamic Jihad: Since the early 1980s, the Islamic Group, with its subsidiary arm, Islamic Jihad, has been the leading terrorist group in Egypt. On Nov. 17, 1997, the Islamic Group took credit for killing 61 European and Japanese tourists in Luxor, in the biggest massacre in Egypt in recent years. The day before, the Egyptian government announced that 66 members of the group would be tried for plotting to kill government officials, and related crimes.

The Islamic Group is internationally headquartered in London. In February 1997, the British government formally granted permission to London residents Abel Abdel Majid and Adel Tawfiq al Sirri, to establish Islamic Group fundraising and media offices in London, under the names International Bureau for the Defense of the Egyptian People and the Islamic Observatory, which now serve as a global command center of the organization, according to statements of the Egyptian government.

Abdel Majid was implicated in the October 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and planned the escape of two assassins imprisoned for that crime. In 1991, he fled Egypt for Britain, where he received immediate political asylum. Since that time he has coordinated Islamic Group external operations. He was sentenced to death *in absentia* for the bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan in November 1995, which killed 15 diplomats.

Abdel Tawfiq al Sirri, the co-director of the movement, has also been granted political asylum in Britain. He was sentenced to death *in absentia* for his 1993 assassination attempt on Egyptian Prime Minister Atif Sidqi.

In September 1997, the group’s spiritual leader, Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, now in a U.S. prison in connection with the February 1993 bombing of the New York World Trade Center, ordered the group to declare a unilateral ceasefire, and stop all violence on its side. All six members of the group’s ruling council within Egypt declared in favor of the ruling, the organization’s attorney, Muntasir Azzayat, told the London-based paper *Al Quds al Arabi*, but the six members of the ruling group, based in London, rejected it, and are continuing to direct their terror war from there.

Armed Islamic Group (GIA): Since 1992, the GIA has been leading a bloody terrorist war in Algeria which has massacred thousands of people, and which they spread into France. On June 29, 1992, the GIA assassinated Algerian President Mohamed Boudiaf; in a July-September 1995 terror wave, they bombed three Paris subway and train stations,

and an open-air market.

The GIA has its international headquarters in London, where its marching orders are published by London residents Sheikh Abu Qatabda and Abu Musab, editors of the London-based party organ, *Al Ansar*.

Sheikh Abu Qatabda was granted political asylum in Britain in 1992, after years of work with the Afghan mujahideen in Peshawar, Pakistan, on the Afghan border. Abu Musab resides in London on a Swedish passport. Both regularly issue *fatwas* (religious rulings) authorizing slaughter. For example, Qatabda issued a *fatwa* out of London in 1992, authorizing the murder of wives and children of Algerian government employees.

Also in London is the GIA’s Abou Farres, who oversees operations against France. He was given political asylum in Britain in 1992, after fleeing Algeria, where he had been condemned to death for his admitted bombing of Algiers airport the previous year, which killed nine people and wounded 125.

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE): Since 1972, the Tamil Tigers have been leading a guerrilla war in Sri Lanka, which has claimed 130,000 lives. On May 21, 1991, an LTTE suicide bomber murdered Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. On May 1, 1993, an LTTE suicide bomber assassinated Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa.

The Tamil Tigers have been, since 1984, internationally headquartered in London, where their International Secretariat is located. From its inception, the group has been led de facto by its official spokesman, London resident Anton Balsingham, an Oxford graduate and former British Foreign Office employee. The group’s suicide bomber division, the Black Tigers, which killed Rajiv Gandhi, is run by Pampan Ajith, out of LTTE London headquarters. A separate suicide bomber division, the Sky Tigers, employing bomb-laden small aircraft, is coordinated by Dr. Maheswaran, also of Britain.

LTTE publications, used to issue marching orders and propaganda, are also written and published in Britain, including *Tamil Nation* and *Hot Spring*, published in London, and *Network* and *Kalathil*, published in nearby Surrey. Global fundraising and banking are directed by Lawrence Tilagar, of London and Paris.

Originally, military training for the group was conducted at Oxford Famine (Oxfam) relief camps in India. Training has also been provided by a British Special Air Services firm, Keenie Meenie Services (KMS), as well as the Israeli Mossad. British mercenaries have also been directly recruited to the group in Wales, according to the Cardiff newspaper *Western Mail*.

Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement): Since 1987, Hamas, working closely with Islamic Jihad (of Palestine), has directed terrorist attacks on Israeli military and civilian targets to discredit the Palestine Liberation Organization, or

provide pretexts for Israeli reprisals. On Feb. 25 and March 3, 1996, Hamas suicide bombers blew themselves up on two Jerusalem buses, and in another incident that same week, in a Tel Aviv market, altogether killing 55 Israeli civilians. On July 30, 1997, Hamas suicide bombers killed 17 civilians in a Jerusalem market.

Hamas marching orders for such incidents are issued from London, from the offices of its monthly organ, *Filisteen al-Muslima*. In 1996, the magazine issued a *fatwa* demanding attacks on Israeli civilians, immediately prior to the spring terror wave.

The Hamas military wing, the Izeddin al Kassam, responsible for implementing terrorist attacks, has one of its headquarters in London. Funding for the attacks is provided by Interpal, the Hamas fundraising division, which is also headquartered in London.

Kurdish Workers Party (PKK): Since 1983, the PKK has been running a guerrilla war in southeastern Turkey which has resulted in 19,000 deaths. Marching orders are given over the group's satellite TV station in London, MED TV, which has been broadcasting for four hours daily since May 1995. The British government licensed the station when the group was expelled from Germany in 1993, after it had briefly seized control of Turkish diplomatic sites in 18 European cities in June. In a March 1996 broadcast, PKK head Apo Ocalan called for the execution of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel. When the group held its founding Parliament in Exile in Belgium in 1995, Lord Hylton personally attended, while Lord Avebury and Baroness Gould sent messages of support.

Abu Nidal Organization: Since 1970, Abu Nidal has overseen assassinations and terrorist attacks, intended to inflame the Mideast on behalf of British geopolitical aims. On June 3, 1982, Abu Nidal's group attempted to kill Israeli diplomat Shlomo Argov in London, providing the pretext for the long-planned Israeli invasion of Lebanon the next day. On Jan. 14, 1991, the group killed PLO intelligence chief Abu Iyal, on the eve of the Gulf War against Iraq, conforming to a general pattern of murdering PLO officials, especially those advocating Mideast peace.

Financing of the group has come from the London offices of the (now defunct) Bank of Commerce and Credit International (BCCI), which the Thatcher and Reagan-Bush governments had used to funnel arms to Iran, and to arm the Afghan mujahideen.

According to BCCI London branch manager Ghassan Qassem, in an Aug. 2, 1991 statement to Associated Press, Abu Nidal opened an account at the bank in 1981, and regularly visited London to purchase arms for his group, and also purchase arms for both Iran and Iraq, using the services of the bank. According to Qassem, Abu Nidal's travels and arms purchases in London were done with the direct knowledge of Britain's intelligence agency, MI5.

Closely aligned with the Abu Nidal Organization are

several other terrorist groups on the State Department list, including the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Islamic Jihad-Shaqaqi, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, all of which are Syrian-based, French-supported groups that routinely carry out bombings in Israel. The Lebanese-based Hezbollah is also part of this network.

Kach and Kahane Chai: Since the early 1970s, the Kach party of Rabbi Meir Kahane (and Kahane Chai, since his 1990 assassination) have been used to attack Palestinians, and Islamic holy sites, in Israel and the occupied territories, to incite counter-violence. On Feb. 24, 1994, Kach official Baruch Goldstein slew over 50 Muslim worshippers at a Hebron mosque, leading Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to ban the group. On Nov. 4, 1995, a Kach associate, Yigal Amir, assassinated Rabin.

Kach, Kahane Chai, and related Jewish fundamentalist groups are coordinated out of London by the Quatuor Coronati research lodge of British Freemasonry, which also sent lodge official Asher Kaufman to East Jerusalem immediately after its seizure in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. There, Kaufman worked with Rabbi Zvi Kook, son of the former Chief Rabbi in Palestine under the British Mandate, to form Jewish sects dedicated to destroying the Islamic holy sites at al-Haram al Sharif, in order to rebuild Solomon's Temple (legendarily

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built by the Masons) in its place. In 1971, Kahane transferred his group from its U.S. base to Jerusalem, at Kook's request.

Stanley Goldfoot, the former aide to Lord Charteris, the onetime head of the British Arab Bureau and Private Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, is the other handler of the sects. Lord Peter Carrington, the late Lord Harlech, and former MI6 Mid-east chief Sir Nicholas Elliot, have been in overall charge of the project.

Harat ul Ansar (HUA): Originally founded in 1980 to fight in Afghanistan, HUA is one of numerous Afghan mujahideen groups created and armed by Thatcher and Bush. Since the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the group, which is made up of Pakistanis, Algerians, Lebanese, Syrians, Egyptians, and other nationals, has concentrated on fomenting insurrection in Indian Kashmir. Major actions include a February 1995 car bomb in Jammu, India, which killed 17 people, and numerous kidnappings of Indian officials.

The group is closely allied with Sipah e Sahaba, another Afghan mujahideen sect, which has been responsible for massacres of Pakistani Shiites. In early 1995, Sipah e Sahaba leader Zia Rehman Farooqi travelled to Britain for money and recruits, claiming afterward to the *Telegraph*, that he had gained 40,000 recruits at British rallies.

The Afghan mujahideen terrorist labor pool, of which HUA is just one example, was created under the direction of Viscount Cranborne, Leader of the House of Lords, who oversaw the Afghan War project, aided by MI6 Mideast hand Sir Nicholas Bethell; former Foreign Office head Lord Morrison of Lambeth; and Winston Churchill III.

Other British-aided terrorist organizations composed of or led by Afghan mujahideen veterans, include the above-cited Islamic Group and Islamic Jihad of Egypt, the Armed Islamic Group of Algeria, and the Abu Sayyaf group of the Philippines, which has also been placed on the State Department terror list.

Sendero Luminoso: Since the early 1980s, Peru's Shining Path has been leading an "Indian liberation" war, which has killed over 25,000 Peruvians. The group's most important foreign headquarters are in London, headed by Adolfo Héctor Olaechea, who uses a July 1992 letter from Buckingham Palace as a letter of introduction, which reads: "The private secretary is commanded by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to acknowledge receipt of the letter from Mr. Olaechea, and to say that it has been passed on to the Home Office."

Funding for the group in part comes from the Peru Support Group of London, which is sponsored by Lord Avebury and England's Jesuit Provincial, Michael Campbell-Johnson. The Musical Guerrilla Army performs benefit concerts throughout Britain for the narco-terrorist gang, crooning such lyrics as, "The blood of the armed people nourishes the armed struggle." Other Ibero-American narco-terrorist groups on the State Department list, known to receive some form of British support, include the Colombian FARC and ELN, and the Peruvian MRTA.

López Portillo says, 'Support LaRouche!'

Former Mexican President José López Portillo (1976-82) issued this letter on Nov. 18, calling for U.S. citizens to give Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. their "timely recognition and support."



Former President of Mexico José López Portillo, Dec. 1, 1998.

Over the years, I have unfortunately seen confirmation that, absent the introduction of a superior principle of Justice—for which I fought during my term as President of the Republic of Mexico—which reorders the current international, monetary, and financial system, civilization, and with

it tens of nations and millions of human beings are being flung into a vortex of calamities and chaos, which are in themselves unjustified and unnecessary, which not only insistently offend and trample on human dignity, but also continuously place international peace in danger.

Only the transformation of the current world order into one which places the inalienable rights of people as individuals, and of nations, at the center of fundamental decisions, can initiate a new era of prosperity, peace, and happiness—rights, such as to enjoy not only the freedom to create the material conditions of their existence, but, based on that, to fully develop their cultural, scientific, and human potential in general. Such a change can only be based on full confidence in that which is best in man, in reason, and the virtues which only the human species is capable of developing.

In the battle for such an order, I would like to recognize the tireless and generous efforts carried out by Lyndon H. LaRouche, for whom I hope for the best as a pre-candidate for the Presidency of the United States of America. I wish that his voice be listened to and followed by those in the world who have the grave responsibility of stopping this situation from continuing on its calamitous course, and I hope that his fellow U.S. citizens, who will elect their President in the coming elections, will give him their timely recognition and support.