Put Britain on List Of Terrorist Sponsors

The following memorandum, dated Jan. 11, 2000, was pre-pared for delivery to then-U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. It is a request to launch an investigation, pursuant to placing Great Britain on the list of states sponsoring terrorism.

To: Hon. Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State
From: The Editors, Executive Intelligence Review
C.C.: Hon. William Cohen, Secretary of Defense
    Hon. Janet Reno, Attorney General
    Hon. George Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence
    Hon. Louis Freeh, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
    Hon. Jesse Helms, Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee
    Hon. Joseph Biden, Ranking Democrat, Senate Foreign Relations Committee
    Hon. Benjamin Gilman, Chairman, House International Relations Committee
    Hon. Sam Gejdenson, Ranking Democrat, House International Relations Committee

This is a formal request for you to initiate a review of the role of the government of Great Britain in supporting international terrorism, to determine whether Britain should be added to the list of nations sanctioned by the U.S. government for lending support to international terrorist organizations.

This issue has been recently highlighted, as the result of the December 1999 Indian Airlines hijacking, and the response of the British government to the request of one of the freed Kashmiri terrorists, Ahmed Omar Sheikh, to be given safe passage to England. Mr. Sheikh, a British national, was tried and convicted in India, for his role in the kidnapping of four British nationals and an American in 1995. He was sentenced to five years in prison in November 1998. Initially, the British government announced that it would provide Mr. Sheikh with safe passage to Britain, and would not prosecute him or make any effort to extradite him back to India.

However, long before the Sheikh case, *Executive Intelligence Review* had documented a pattern of British involvement in harboring international terrorists, dating back to 1995. As of this writing, no fewer than a dozen governments—many of them leading allies of the United States—have filed formal diplomatic protests with the British Foreign Office, over specific instances of British official support for terrorist groups, targetting those nations.

Criteria for Evaluating Whether Britain Should Be Sanctioned

U.S. Government policy on sanctions against states sponsoring terrorism has been set by a series of Congressional acts, including, but not limited to: the Export Administration Act of 1979 (EAAA), the Anti-Terrorism and Arms Export Amendments Act of 1989 (ATAEAA), the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780), the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1996, and the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) of 1996.

It is our understanding that, while the Congress has given the Secretary of State broad discretion in designating a country as a state sponsor of terrorism, the legislative history of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has specified seven criteria which should guide the Secretary's action.

These criteria are:

LaRouche: The Nature of The Required Investigation

"The Dirt-Bike Terror Incident," July 9, 2005

Certain features of the context of the London terror incidents of this past week are now clear. The following preliminary characterization of the matter to be investigated, which I have slugged as "The Dirt Bike Terror Incident," is now evident. Beyond that characterization, much remains muddy, pending further investigation. Despite the unsettled points to be clarified by pending, newly obtained evidence, the characterization of the circumstantial strategic evidence already on hand is clear enough to define the nature of the required investigation to the following effect.

The relevant London events are all situated within the context of the following indisputable features of the situation within which the London bombings occurred.

1. The terror incident and its most strategically relevant sequelae occurred in the setting of a.) The immediacy of the ripe threat of a general, chain-reaction collapse of the world monetary-financial system. b.) The period of that Gleneagles "summit" confab during which U.S. President George Bush reportedly inflicted injuries on a Scottish policeman, through an assault by the bicycle which the

1. Does the state provide terrorists sanctuary from extradition or prosecution?

2. Does the state provide terrorists with weapons and other means of conducting violence?

3. Does the state provide logistical support to terrorists?

4. Does the state permit terrorists to maintain safehouses and headquarters on its territory?

5. Does the state provide training and other material assistance to terrorists?

6. Does the state provide financial backing to terrorist organizations?

7. Does the state provide diplomatic services, including travel documents, that could aid in the commission of terrorist acts?

As of this writing, the State Department currently designates seven countries as state sponsors of terrorism: Iraq, Iran, Libya, Syria, Sudan, Cuba, and North Korea. In the case of Syria, which is presently engaged in peace negotiations with Israel, the primary reason the regime remains on the list is that several designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) are headquartered in Damascus.

In the State Department Authorization Act of October 1991, specific procedures were spelled out for the President to remove a country from the list of state sponsors of terrorism. Congress has a 45-day period to pass a joint resolution overriding such a Presidential decision to remove a state from the list, which carries with it a number of significant sanctions.

The Case of Great Britain

The following documentary time line is intended to provide an outline of the evidence that we wish the appropriate officials at the U.S. State Department to review, to make a determination whether Great Britain should be added to the list of states sponsoring terrorism, according to the criteria outlined above.
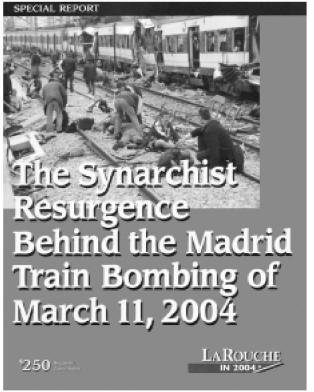
• In July 1998, a former British MI5 officer, David Shayler, revealed that, in February 1996, British security services financed and supported a London-based Islamic terrorist group, in an attempted assassination against Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi. The action, Shayler charged, in an interview with the British *Daily Mail,* was sanctioned by then-Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind. The incident described

desperate "lame duck" President was operating at that time. The terrorist incident occurred within the time-frame of the concluding portion of that "summit." c.) The soaring focus on the matter of the indicated role of the Bush White House, Vice President Cheney's office, and the Republican National Committee machine, respecting the criminal act of exposing CIA operative Valerie Plame.

2. The leading consequences of the terrorist incidents, included: a.) A flood of liquidity into international financial markets sufficient to postpone the chain-reaction collapse of the international monetary-financial collapse to some point beyond the conclusion of the "summit." b.) The utterly and maliciously incompetent, "sexed-up" set of allegations by the British Prime Minister and his Jack Straw. c.) The clear denunciation of the Prime Minister's and Straw's propaganda hoax by relevant British law-enforcement officials. d.) An hysterically and copiously incompetent coverage of the London incident by the *Washington Post,* among others, in the following day's edition. e.) A wild-eyed propaganda-hoax, claiming an upturn in the U.S. economy.

3. Where was the ghost of Hermann Göring during the early evening preceding the panic which struck on the following morning?

All fallacies of composition which ignore that set of correlated facts respecting the global context of this global set of events, should be disregarded.

—*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.*

SPECIAL REPORT

The Synarchist Resurgence Behind the Madrid Train Bombing of March 11, 2004

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LAROUCHE IN 2004

LaRouche in 2004

Beware of fallacies of composition, LaRouche says—a warning that also applied in the aftermath of the Madrid train bombing in March 2004. Here, the LaRouche 2004 Presidential campaign's Special Report on "The Synarchist Resurgence" behind that bombing.