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Mass strike in Europe against British economics
Germany's President Herzog on the wrong path
Mellon Scaife and the 'secret government'

**Levy sanctions on Britain
for harboring terrorists!**



Levy sanctions on Britain for harboring terrorists!

by Jeffrey Steinberg

It's high time that the United States led an international sanctions campaign against Great Britain, for harboring virtually every international terrorist organization operating around the world today. While the United States and other countries talk about "dual containment" of Iran and Iraq, and continue to moot heightened sanctions against Sudan, evidence continues to pile up that London—not Khartoum, Teheran, or Baghdad—is today's world headquarters of terror.

Such action by the United States is not only more than warranted, under any just standard of international law, it is a matter of vital U.S. national security. The leading present target of British-harbored and controlled so-called "Islamic" terrorism is the United States' presence in the Middle East. It is the London-based terrorist networks of Mohammed al-Massari and Osama Bin Laden, that have declared holy war against the American presence in Saudi Arabia, and who were responsible for the bomb attacks against American military personnel in Riyadh and Dhahran during 1995 and 1996.

As recently as March 23, the British newspaper, the *Independent*, and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), placed themselves at the disposal of Osama Bin Laden, to publicize his latest declarations of "jihad" against the American role in the Persian Gulf. The *Independent's* Robert Fisk was dispatched to interview Bin Laden in Afghanistan, and beam the latter's declaration of war against the United States all over the world via BBC. A month earlier, in February 1997, British Channel 4 TV had aired an interview with Bin Laden, in which he vowed to bring his "jihad" to the 40,000 American civilians living in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The U.S. State Department took the pronouncement



The U.S. Army's Khobar Towers in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, bombed by terrorists in June 1996. The London-based terrorist networks of Mohammed al-Massari and Osama Bin Laden have declared holy war against the American presence in Saudi Arabia, and were responsible for this atrocity. Inset: British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind, who refuses to take action to shut down the London terrorist safe-houses.

seriously enough to issue an immediate travel advisory to all Americans in Saudi Arabia, or planning to visit Saudi Arabia in the near future.

In contrast, Bin Laden, who is free to travel back and forth to his villa in London's trendy Wembley suburb, heaped praise on the British and French governments, for distancing themselves from the policy of the United States in the Middle East.

Contrast: Sudan and Great Britain

While the government of Sudan continues to be targeted for alleged harboring of international terrorists, the simple truth is that the Sudanese have passed strict laws, forbidding anyone from plotting terrorism against any overseas target from Sudanese soil. Within days of the law being announced, Osama Bin Laden left the country, to take up his present dual residence in Great Britain and Afghanistan.

In a recent press release, made available by the Sudanese Embassy in Washington, D.C., the Khartoum government's policy was clearly spelled out. "The popularly elected Government of Sudan categorically opposes terrorism," the statement began. "That anti-terrorism policy has been repeatedly proclaimed by Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir. Terrorist Carlos the Jackal was extradited to France. Hijackers of Ethiopian aircraft have been extradited to Addis Ababa, despite strained relations between the GOS and the Government of

Ethiopia. President Bashir has also placed Sudan off limits to any person plotting terrorism or warfare against any foreign country, which occasioned the departure of Osama Bin Laden, accused by U.S. and western sources as a bankroller of terrorist activities."

Contrast that stated and publicized policy by the Sudanese government, with that of Great Britain. On Feb. 14, the British Parliament failed to vote out of committee a bill that would have, for the first time in history, made it a crime to plot international terrorism from British soil. The bill was introduced by Conservative Member of Parliament Nigel Waterson on Jan. 25, partially in response to British defense and aerospace industry fears, that London's highly publicized harboring of Saudi terrorist al-Massari, would jeopardize lucrative pending arms sales to Saudi Arabia. The government of John Major refused to give its backing to the Waterson bill, and Labour MP George Galloway, a longtime ally of Lord Avebury, one of the leading backers of international terrorism in Britain today, launched a concerted, successful drive to kill the measure.

Galloway's statements before the House of Commons made it perfectly clear, that the reason the bill went down to unceremonious defeat, was that the British Crown, as a top-down policy, fosters and harbors international terrorism.

"How can the Iraqi opposition get rid of Saddam Hussein except by violent means? There is no other way in which

he can be overthrown," Galloway ranted. "Members of the Iraqi National Congress, which occupies a very plush office opposite Harrods, spend every day plotting the violent overthrow of Saddam Hussein. Personally, I pray for their success."

Galloway denounced the British arms manufacturers, for putting their business interests above the goal of tearing down the House of Saud, and driving the United States out of the Persian Gulf. "That was al-Massari's crime. He was threatening and jeopardizing United Kingdom arms contracts with the Saudi Arabian dictatorship."

Galloway also argued—quite correctly—that his views reflect an unbroken British policy commitment, which dates back to the middle of the nineteenth century, when Karl Marx was a resident of London, and spent most of his time at the British Museum; and when Lord Palmerston was the "godfather" of the Young Europe movement of arch-terrorist Giuseppe Mazzini, et al. Indeed, it was this Palmerston-sponsored, terrorist Young Europe and Young America movement that was responsible for the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Later, an anarchist from the same stable of London-headquartered terrorists shot and killed President William McKinley, bringing rabid Anglophile Teddy Roosevelt into the Presidency. By that time, Palmerston's role as grand protector of London's worldwide terrorist legions, had been taken up by Prince Edward Albert, later King Edward VII, known as the Prince of the Isles. (For more on these historical developments, see the bibliography on p. 24.)

Nine governments protest

As the result of the defeat of the Waterson bill in the House of Commons, British policy remains unchanged. It is perfectly legal to stage, bankroll, and order terrorist action against any other nation from British soil. And, indeed, this is precisely what has been occurring, with increasing intensity, over the past several years.

Since 1995, nine foreign governments—Peru, France, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Germany, Turkey, Nigeria, and Libya—have publicly identified London as the command center for international terrorism. Most of those governments have filed formal diplomatic protests with the British Foreign Ministry over London's role as the leading safe-house for world terrorism. In every instance, the British response was the same: Since the terrorist actions were not directed against British interests, there was nothing that the government could—or would—do.

In each instance, the governments in question provided detailed evidence that leading international terrorists, based in London, had directed hideous acts of brutality against their national interests. When, in August 1996, the British government announced that it would allow an estimated 14,000 terrorists from the Arab and Islamic world, to come to London to participate in a several-day-long conference, the Egyptian

government of President Hosni Mubarak summoned the British chargé d'affaires and delivered a formal letter of protest to British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind. The official Egyptian daily newspaper *Al-Ahram* declared, in a signed editorial by its editor-in-chief, that "Britain has become the number-one base in the world for international terrorism." The international heat proved too great, and the British government, at the last moment, cancelled the conference. They made no moves to dismantle the terror apparatus harbored in London, however.

Needed: A viable U.S. policy

There is no question that the Clinton administration is deeply concerned about the strategic consequences of the recent years' explosions of international terrorism. The Middle East peace process was devastated by the assassination of Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. And, when a series of suicide bombings took place in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, in February and March 1996—just months before the Israeli elections—President Clinton convened an emergency summit of heads of state in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, to launch a coordinated anti-terror effort.

But those good intentions are fatally hampered by the actions of Britain, and by the administration's repeated failure to make the British role in international terrorism a matter of public scandal, and a target of diplomatic action. Following Sharm el-Sheikh, *EIR*'s State Department correspondent Bill Jones asked department spokesman Nick Burns about the by-then well-documented role of Britain in harboring Middle East terrorists who had just blown up the peace process.

Burns replied, with a stunned expression: "I would not single out the United Kingdom in determining how we can foreclose terrorist options for Hamas in the future. I wouldn't single out the United Kingdom. I would single out Iran. . . . I wouldn't single out the United Kingdom for this treatment. . . . I simply don't know if this particular subject has been raised diplomatically by the United States with the United Kingdom. But again, I would argue very strongly that singling out the United Kingdom would be most curious now."

Most curious? Read the documentation that follows. Study the words of the eight governments that have singled out London as the world headquarters of terrorism. Study the list of known terrorist organizations that today maintain high-visibility offices in London, and which enjoy the full protection and financial backing of the British Home Office, the Privy Council, and the Crown. Yes, the Crown.

Carefully read George Galloway's passionate defense of Britain's 100-year policy of harboring the leading international murderers and hooligans. Then, consider the consequences of the United States government *not* taking the lead, in pressing for harsh sanctions against Great Britain for harboring terrorism.

Governments worldwide protest London safehousing of terrorists

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The highest levels of the British Monarchy, its intelligence services, and the British government have provided a safe haven, aid, and comfort, to the top commanders of the new international terrorist infrastructure, in London and in other cities all across England.

The American media have been typically remiss in their reporting of this phenomenon, of London's safehousing of leading international terrorists; however, since November 1995, at least nine governments have denounced London as the center for world terrorism, and each has provided evidence to prove it. In some cases, the protests have taken the form of official diplomatic demarches to British officials; in other cases, the protests have taken the form of detailed exposés in the official government news agencies.

The evidence

- The Peruvian government has made repeated requests to the British government, beginning in 1992, demanding the extradition of Adolfo Hector Olaechea, the London-based head of overseas operations for the narco-terrorist group Shining Path, and the shutdown of their fundraising and support operations in Britain. Both requests have been refused to this day. In fact, Olaechea carries with him a letter of introduction from Buckingham Palace, which he uses as his umbrella of protection. Dated July 25, 1992, the letter reads: "The private secretary is commanded by Her Majesty the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from Mr. Olaechea, and to say that it has been passed on to the Home Office."

In 1992, during the worst of the Shining Path offensive in Peru, London's Channel 4, of the Independent Broadcasting Authority—a dependency of the British Office of the Interior—coordinated with Olaechea to send two journalists to Peru. There, they contacted Shining Path units, and filmed a report highly favorable to Shining Path. The film was broadcast by Channel 4 on July 10, 1992, despite an official request from the Peruvian government not to provide the terrorists free propaganda.

- On Nov. 3, 1995, the French daily *Le Figaro* wrote, under the headline "The Providential Fog of London," of the bombing spree by the Algerian GIA: "The track of Boualem Bensaid, GIA leader in Paris, leads to Great Britain. The British capital has served as logistical and financial base for the terrorists. . . . Great Britain transformed itself into a formida-

ble network of fundraising aimed at financing the guerrillas in the Algerian *maquis*."

The next day, *Le Parisien* reported that the author of the GIA terror attack inside France was former Afghan mujahideen leader Abou Farres, who was given a residence visa in London, despite the fact that he was already wanted in connection with the bombing of the Algiers Airport. Farres's London-based organization, according to *Le Parisien*, recruits poor Islamic youth from the suburbs of Paris, and sends them to Afghanistan, where they are trained as terrorists.

- A London *Daily Telegraph* article on Nov. 6, 1995, by Con Coughlin and Valerie Elliott, titled "Britain harbours Paris bomber," in the course of reporting on the French government protests against London's harboring of Algerian terrorists, also reported on an earlier protest by the Israeli government. "Earlier this year the Israeli government handed a dossier of evidence to the Foreign Office and security services about the use of legitimate Middle Eastern charities in Britain channelling cash to the Islamic terrorist group, Hamas."

- On Nov. 24, 1995, the Egyptian government weighed in against Britain, when the Interior Minister accused the British government of "harboring Islamic terrorists" implicated in the Nov. 19 car-bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan. According to British news accounts, Egyptian police raids on a terrorist base had turned up "details of bank transfers from London to finance terrorist operations planned by terrorist leaders living in Britain."

- On March 4, 1996—after a powerful bomb blew up in a central market in Jerusalem, killing a dozen people, and a second bomb exploded in Tel Aviv—the British daily *Express* reported, "As the bomb exploded in Tel Aviv, Israel's ambassador was meeting British Foreign Minister Malcolm Rifkind to ask for Britain's help in beating Hamas. Israeli security sources say the fanatics behind the bombings are funded and controlled through secret cells operating here. Only days before the latest terror campaign began, military chiefs in Jerusalem detailed how Islamic groups raised £7 million in donations from British organizations. The ambassador, Moshe Raviv, yesterday shared Israel's latest information about the Hamas operations. A source at the Israeli embassy said last night, 'It is not the first time we have pointed out that Islamic terrorists are in Britain.'"

The British government's response? The Foreign Office



Nine governments have denounced London for harboring international terrorists. Among them are the governments of (left to right): Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori, French President Jacques Chirac, and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

officially informed the Israeli ambassador, "We have seen no proof to support allegations that funds raised by the Hamas in the U.K. are used directly in support of terrorist acts elsewhere."

Later in the spring, when President Clinton convened an emergency heads of state summit at Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, to tackle the problem of terrorism, the Israeli government again raised the issue of British support for terrorist commanders. This time, the British government denied that Israel had ever provided documentation of the London terror links. The Israelis responded furiously, saying they would deliver a formal dossier on the massive British support—including government financial subsidies—for terrorists.

- In March 1996, the German government filed a protest, following the airing of death threats against Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel by Abdullah Ocalan, the head of the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK). Ocalan had made the threats from his base in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon, via MED-TV, the British satellite television broadcasting network, that has allowed the PKK to broadcast its nightly, five-hour propaganda show into Germany, since 1993, at an estimated subsidy of \$7 million a year.

Although the German government statement, issued by the Bonn Interior Ministry, did not mention Britain by name (the Dutch government also harbors the so-called "Exile Council" of the PKK), the timing of the statement—within

days of the Ocalan call for the assassination of the two German leaders—left little doubt that Britain was the major target of the statement, which read, in part: "We have requested our colleagues in neighboring countries in Europe to put measures into effect in order not to compromise internal security in our country."

- On April 1, 1996, the Saudi ambassador to London, Dr. Ghazi al-Qusaybi, warned the British government that it would lose millions of pounds of contracts, unless it expelled al-Masari. Speaking on an interview with BBC's Panorama program, Qusaybi said, "If you are so insistent that I am going to tell you that the continuing presence here [of Masari] will harm British relations, and threaten British relations, I'm going to tell you that, yes. . . . No, that's not blackmail. We are a sovereign country. We can buy wherever else we want."

- In April 1996, Egyptian Interior Minister Hasan Al-Alfi, told the London-based weekly *Al-Wasat* that "all terrorists come from London. They exist in other European countries, but they start from London."

- On Aug. 20, 1996, the Egyptian daily *Al-Akhbar* accused the British government of sponsoring terrorism: "Britain is intending to organize an 'international Islamic conference,' which will be attended by the leaders of the top terrorist organizations in the Islamic world." This statement was quickly echoed by the chairman of the Egyptian President's office, Usama Al-Baz, who, on Aug. 24, called on European

countries "not to give terrorist groups a chance to use these countries as a base to launch and fund terrorist operations." Speaking on Egyptian television, he added: "We are not demanding that they protect us, but we do demand that they stop making their country a fertile field for destabilization of the security of other nations."

Next, on Aug. 26, Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Mousa said: "There is a question mark on this issue. We, and many other countries, don't understand [Britain's] position. . . . Egypt will contact the British government to find out the truth of the matter and to discuss the possible consequences of such an unfortunate step."

Then, on Aug. 27, the Egyptian government's official daily, *Al-Ahram*, carried an exposé of the British role in providing a comfortable base for organizing and fundraising for some of the most notorious terrorist groups in the world. The newspaper charged that almost \$140 million has been solicited by terrorist groups in Britain, with the full knowledge of British Intelligence's domestic counterintelligence department, MI-5. "The MI-5 has done nothing to stop these funds from becoming bombs," reported *Al-Ahram*.

The full-page *Al-Ahram* story, headlined "In London, the terrorist meet," featured a photograph of the bombed Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan, with the caption, "The bombing of the embassy in Islamabad was planned by the *Jihad* leaders living in London." It described London as "the leading capital of the world in printing and publishing messages, leaflets, magazines, and press releases which include threats and orders to conduct violence." Some of the groups, the story noted, "even have television channels, like the PKK."

The report contained a list of the most dangerous terrorist groups operating out of London, including: Islamic Jihad of Egypt, the Islamic Armed Group (GIA) of Algeria, Islamic Salvation Front of Libya, Armed Group of the Martyrs of Libya, the Tamil Tigers of Sri Lanka, and the Topol of Indonesia. The article also noted that Osama Bin Laden, the expelled Saudi terrorist identified as the chief financier of the scheduled London terrorist gathering, "owns a huge villa in the fancy Wembley area in London."

On Aug. 29, *Al-Ahram* reported that the British Charge d'Affaires in Cairo, Richard Macbeth, was summoned by the Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister, Nihad Abdul Latif, and given a letter to Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind, protesting Britain's "double standard policy" and "support for international terrorism." An official of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry was quoted in *Al-Ahram* saying, "The asylum law in Britain has provided a safe haven for terrorists."

On Aug. 31, the Egyptian government daily newspaper's editor-in-chief, Ibrahim Nafi, wrote an editorial, explaining the British government's motives for sponsoring the terrorist conference: "I don't think that there is any political hypocrisy, or scandalous paradox, in what is being said, and what is being done, concerning what happens in Britain these days, on whose land a terrorist conference will be held. The conference will gather the *crème de la crème* of the most murderous

criminals, whose hands are stained with the blood of innocent people of the Arab and Islamic world. Britain sees no trouble in holding a conference for terrorists on its land, terrorists who committed crimes much bloodier than the Lockerbie bombing, since the blood of the victims of those terrorists is not as sacred as the British blue blood. . . . Could this not be a new form of colonialism, according to which the nations of the Arab and Islamic world are weakened, through indirect support for terrorism, to the effect that these nations will submit, in a flexible manner, to the dictates of the West led by Britain? Thus, the sun of the Empire, which set in the Suez Canal four decades ago, would rise again. . . ."

The Egyptian attacks against the British escalated in early September 1996. Interior Minister Hasan Al-Alfi told *Al-Ahram* and other Egyptian newspapers, on Sept. 1, that "Britain's excuses of democracy and freedom of speech are not acceptable. This conference, in which terrorists from around the world will meet, reveals that there is someone who is trying to give help, support, and facilities to those criminals and conspirators, who received visas from British embassies without much trouble, in order to hold their conference to plot and coordinate their policies that call for murder and destruction."

The Egyptian newspaper *Al-Akhbar*, the next day, published an article by Jalal Dwedar, which stated bluntly: "Britain, which has lost its role in the world, has found that supporting terrorism and harboring terrorists is the best way to find a place in world politics. There is only one explanation for Britain's policy, which is: Those terrorists are agents of secret intelligence services. . . . The terrorists use British banks to transfer money to hired killers, who carry out their destructive plans against the Arab and Muslim nations. This is not a new role for Britain. It has played the same role in supporting terrorist groups, and in return uses these terrorists as tools to implement her policies during her occupation of these nations."

On Sept. 7, official daily *Al-Ahram* editor-in-chief Ibrahim Nafi continued his scathing attack on London. "Britain has become the number one base in the world for international terrorism." When British chargé d'affaires Macbeth wrote to Nafi, complaining about his earlier editorial and arguing that "British law does not ban such conferences" as the planned terrorist conclave, Nafi replied: "We tell Mr. Representative of the British Crown that no one believes any more what is being pronounced by British officials, especially about 'fighting terrorism. . . .' British officials try to ignore the fact that the British field is being used, through official laws and regulations, to destabilize other nations by professional terrorists."

President Hosni Mubarak added his voice to the chorus of protests over British harboring of terrorists, on Sept. 18, in an exclusive interview with *Al-Hayat*. "We have contacts with all the states concerned with terrorism," he began. "We held the Sharm al-Sheikh international conference to cooperate against terrorism. All the participating governments agreed

on that, but some states, like Britain, give political asylum to terrorists, and these states will pay the price for that. I have warned against that for years, and indicated that terrorism is an international phenomenon. If a European state provides shelter for terrorists, they will, sooner or later, turn against it.”

- On Aug. 20, 1996, the Turkish government got into the act, denouncing a decision by the British to allow the terrorist PKK, the Kurdish Workers Party, to continue its television and radio broadcasts from London. These broadcasts beam into the eastern provinces of Turkey, where the PKK has been waging a decade-long, separatist war against the Ankara government and the Turkish military. The radio broadcasts provide the PKK with marching orders and military intelligence.

- On Feb. 7, 1997, the Libyan Foreign Ministry submitted an official protest letter to the British government, against allowing the Militant Islamic Group to operate on British territory, according to the paper *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*. The protest followed a reported assassination attempt in January 1997 against Colonel Muammar Qaddafi by members of the group. The protest letter, according to the news account, read in part: “The decision by Britain, which is a permanent member state of the Security Council, to shelter elements of that terrorist group who are wanted to stand trial in Libya and to enable them to openly announce their destructive intentions against a UN member state, namely Libya . . . contravenes international charges and treaties.”

- On Feb. 21, 1997, the semi-official newspaper of the Egyptian government, *Al-Gumhuryia al-Mašaa*, accused Britain of sponsoring “the terrorism directed against Egypt and Algeria through allowing terrorist groups to have offices there.” The editorial added that “The British government is in one universe and the world’s efforts to eliminate terrorism is in another.”

The editorial was based on recent statements by Egyptian government officials, assailing Britain for allowing a leading figure of Islamic Jihad, Adel Abdul Majid, to set up offices in London. The Egyptian Supreme Court released admissions from several members of the group, at the beginning of the year, that they had received money and marching orders from Abdul Majid, to carry out bombings and assassinations. One unnamed Egyptian official was quoted in the Egyptian press saying that the confessions “only further support Egypt’s belief that London has become the most prominent center for anti-Egypt Islamic extremist groups.”

- On Feb. 28, 1997, the British government publicly denied charges by the Nigerian government, that they had asked for, and been refused, the extradition of three British-harbored Nigerians, suspected of a series of bombings in the capital city of Lagos in January 1997. The three are leaders of the National Democratic Coalition (Nadeco), a Nigerian group whose head is a close associate of British Overseas Minister Lady Lynda Chalker.

For more information

EIR, Oct. 28, 1994, “The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor.”

EIR Special Report, January 1994, “ ‘Shining Path North’ Explodes in Mexico.”

LaRouche Exploratory Committee campaign paper, Oct. 11, 1995, “The Blunder in U.S. National Security Policy.”

EIR, Jan. 13, 1995, “The ‘Green’ Terrorists on Prince Philip’s Leash.”

EIR, March 31, 1995, “Terrorist International at Work: The Chiapas Model.”

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EIR, June 2, 1995, “International Terrorism Targets the White House.”

EIR, Oct. 13, 1995, “New Terror International Targets South Asia.”

EIR, Nov. 10, 1995, “New Terror International Targets the Americas.”

EIR, Nov. 17, 1995, “RIM: London’s Narco-Terrorist International.”

EIR, Jan. 5, 1996, “Samuel Ruiz Is an Agent of the British Monarchy.”

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EIR Special Report, September 1996, “Would a President Bob Dole Prosecute Drug Super-Kingpin George Bush?”

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EIR, Sept. 13, 1996, “Terror International Launches New Insurgency in Ibero-America.”

EIR, Nov. 8, 1996, “The Anglo-French Patrons of Syria’s Hafez al-Assad.”

EIR, Jan. 10, 1997, “Sir George Bush: On Her Majesty’s Service.”

EIR's 'yellow pages' of terrorist groups in London

by Joseph Brewda and Omar Abdul-Aziz

London, and no other city, is the capital of what the Western media call "international terrorism," and is also the safe-haven for its leaders. This reflects the fact that international terrorism, today, is a British intelligence-directed phenomenon. London's role as a terrorist safe-haven is well documented by the official statements of the terrorist groups themselves, official statements by governments under terrorist assault, and even by the London phone directory. It is also documented by statements of members of the British House of Commons and House of Lords, some of whom, openly support these groups. The London "terrorist yellow pages" that follows, is drawn from a wide range of public sources, and is merely indicative of the scope of London's role as the international terrorist command center.

Islamic Jihad and Islamic Group

In February 1997, the British government formally granted permission to London residents, Abel Abdel Maguid Abdel Bari and Adel Tawfiq al Sirri, to establish Islamic Jihad/Islamic Group offices in the United Kingdom, for media and fundraising purposes, under the names International Bureau for the Defense of the Egyptian People, and the Islamic Media Observatory. The United States is, with Egypt, the groups' primary target. On Feb. 12, the Islamic Group declared that "all American interests are legitimate targets to be attacked by its members." Their U.S.-based associate, Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman, is currently in U.S. federal prison over his role in a series of planned terrorist attacks against public sites in New York City, following the 1993 World Trade Center bombing.

Adel Abdul Majid was implicated in the 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and was accused in the same year of planning the rescue of Abboud Azzummer and Khalid Islamboli from prison, both of whom were convicted for the assassination. Majid was acquitted, but imprisoned later on other charges. In 1991, Abdul Majid travelled to Britain to ask for asylum, which was immediately granted. Since that time, he has been the London coordinator for the Islamic Jihad operations in Europe, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. He was convicted and sentenced to death *in absentia*, for his coordination of the bombing of the Egyptian embassy in Islamabad in November 1995, which killed 15 members of the Egyptian diplomatic staff.

Abdel Tawfiq al Sirri, the other head of the Islamic Jihad in London, was sentenced to death *in absentia* for a failed 1993 assassination attempt against Egyptian Prime Minister Atif Sidqi. Al Sirri has been granted political asylum in Britain, overriding Egyptian government protests.

Hamas

Hamas has a permanent office in London, which issues a monthly magazine *Filisteen al-Muslima*. The office is dominated by the most extreme terrorism faction of the group, the Izeddin al Kassam. In 1996, the magazine published a *fatwa* (religious ruling) advocating the suicide bombing of civilian targets in Israel, immediately prior to the terror wave of February and March 1996. The terror wave resulted in the electoral defeat of the Labor government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres in May, bringing the Likud Party and Benjamin Netanyahu into power. The magazine had earlier said the primary target of Hamas had to be the Labor government.

Due to the complaints of the Peres government, British intelligence's MI-5 froze Hamas accounts—but only after Peres's defeat. The accounts were unfrozen a short time later, after Britain's Charity Control Agency informed the Parliament and the government that the Hamas office in London was not involved in any terrorist activities as such! After Israel issued a formal complaint over Hamas fundraising, the British Foreign Office replied that, "We have seen no proof to support allegations that funds raised by the Hamas in the U.K. are used directly in support of terrorist acts elsewhere."

Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights

The CDLR is led by London resident Mohammed al-Masari. It is the propaganda center for a campaign to drive the U.S. military out of Saudi Arabia, and to overthrow the current Saudi royal faction currently running the regime. It is bankrolled by Saudi financier, Osama bin Ladin. Bin Ladin also maintains a separate office in London, the Advise and Reform Commission, run by his personal agent, Khalid al Fawwaz, which serves as the less public, command center of the operation.

Immediately after the terror-bombing of a U.S. military barracks in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, on June 25, 1996, which left 19 American soldiers dead, Masari was featured on the British Broadcasting Corporation on June 26, where he de-

British Lords back Colombian terrorists

In a series of interviews in April 1996 with *EIR*'s Spanish biweekly, *Resumen Ejecutivo*, various British Lords not only ratified their support for the narco-terrorist government of President Ernesto Samper Pizano in Colombia, but, they emphasized that they do so as part of a broader assault against the United States, including campaigning for drug legalization and Cuba's Fidel Castro.

The Lords first came out in public defense of Samper's narco-corrupt regime in an April 2, 1996 House of Lords debate attacking the Clinton administration's March 1, 1996 decertification of Samper's government. The debate was organized by Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, son of Field Marshal Montgomery of World War II fame. He urged Her Majesty's Government to "make representations to"—that is, to pressure—the U.S. government to reverse its decertification of Colombia. Montgomery was joined by Viscount Waverly and Baron Pearson.

"Does my noble friend recall that when [Colombian]

President Gaviria visited Britain in 1993, it was clear that we had a long-standing and warm relationship with Colombia?" Viscount Montgomery asked Baroness Lynda Chalker, the Crown's Overseas Development Minister. "The bilateral relationship is extremely important, inasmuch as we have considerable trading and investment interests in Colombia," he said. "Is my noble friend prepared to make representations in Washington concerning that arbitrary measure?"

"We have excellent relations with Colombia," answered Lady Chalker. "There are accusations against certain members of the government of Colombia, but they are only allegations." She promised her "noble friends" that she would make "representations" to Washington.

Reached in his London offices late on April 27, Viscount Montgomery bragged that the debate in the House of Lords was staged to give the Samper regime means to resist pressure from the United States. "The Colombian ambassador in London was obviously delighted with this initiative," he said. "Of course, the Colombians would have used this themselves, to say . . . that the British Parliament" opposes decertification. "And, when it came out in Parliament, obviously, it was sent hotfoot to Bogotá."

—Valerie Rush

scribed the bombing as "intellectually justified."

Masari said the recent bombing was a strong warning to the U.S. military, whose presence there "is obviously not welcomed by a substantial fraction of the population there, and they are ready to go to the execution stand for it." He expressly referred to Afghan mujahideen veterans as comprising the cadre for future incidents. "There are so many underground parties—so many splinter groups, many of them made up of people who fought in Afghanistan. . . . I expect more of the same."

Masari and his group regularly publish statements calling for the violent overthrow of the Saudi regime, and its replacement by an Islamic revolutionary state. Despite this, Masari has "exceptional leave" to remain in Britain. An attempt to deport him last year, after Saudi protests over his praise of the Riyadh bombing, was blocked by the British government, following a campaign on his behalf led by Lord Avebury.

According to the British government, Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind traveled to Saudi Arabia to deliver a personal assurance to King Fahd that Britain views Masari's latest remarks "with repugnance." The British government, however, argues that it has no legal basis to deport him, or anyone else, if the person is advocating violence only abroad, and not in Great Britain. In April, 1996, the British Home Office granted Masari a four-year permit to stay in Britain as a refugee.

Bangladeshi Muslim Literary Circle

Run by Mohammed Jalal-Abadi, a resident of London for 30 years, the Bangladesh Muslim Literary Circle of Great Britain operates on behalf of terrorist actions against U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia. In a communiqué issued from London, dated July 1996, Abadi stated that the "infidel must be ejected from the land of Haramain [Saudi Arabia]. It is now time for Islamic jurists to issue a *fatwa* pinpointing the fact that infidel armies' stay in the holiest land of Islam violates all Shari'a injunctions. Hence it is imperative for the Islamic Ummah [nation] to eject the forces of Kufr [infidels]. It is, of course, up to the Ummah how they achieve this objective. . . . We must not, by Allah, allow this kind of [U.S.] criminal activity to continue." Following the release of the statement, U.S. authorities were reportedly responsible for his subsequent interrogation by Scotland Yard's Special Branch officers. However, no action was taken against him.

In a letter to the London *Sunday Times* on Aug. 18, 1966, Abadi said his efforts against the United States in Saudi Arabia are also motivated by his loyalty to the Queen. "We British Muslims have taken an oath of loyalty, in the name of Allah, to the Queen and the State. We are looking forward to the day when all Islamic land is liberated and united, and we are able to establish excellent relations between Britain and the Islamic world. That is exactly the new world order the enemies of Islam want to postpone."

Armed Islamic Group (Groupe Islamique Armée, GIA)

Since 1992, the GIA has been leading a bloody terrorist assault in Algeria, attributed to the Islamic Salvation Front, and run under "Islamic fundamentalist" cover. *Al-Ansar (The Supporters)*, the weekly Arabic newsletter which gives marching orders to the group, is printed and written in London. Editors Abu Qatada al-Filistini and Abu Musab al Suri, openly advocate the killing of Christian priests, foreigners, women, and children of government officials in Algeria.

France is GIA's other target, being responsible for several bombings on Parisian subways and other sites, as well as assassinations of Algerian leaders living there.

The London-based Abou Farres, a former Afghan mujahideen, is the leader of the GIA network targeting France, and its financier. He arrived in London in 1992, after fleeing from Algeria, where he had been condemned to death for the bombing of Algiers airport in August of that year, which killed nine people and injured 125. His request for British asylum, under the claim that he was a victim of Algerian government persecution, was accepted, despite the fact that he has publicly also claimed credit for the kidnapping and murder of three French consular officials in Algeria.

Kurdish Workers Party

Since 1983, the Kurdish Workers Party (a.k.a. PKK) has been leading the terrorist liberation war in southeast Turkey, in a campaign resulting in 19,000 deaths. Marching orders to the group, including the listing of assassination targets, are given from its program on the London satellite TV station, MED TV. The British government gave the PKK access to the station, after it was declared illegal in Germany in 1993, its former international headquarters. When the PKK held its Kurdish Parliament in exile founding meeting in Brussels, Belgium, in 1995, official greetings of support were sent from Lord Avebury and Baroness Gould from the House of Lords. Lord Hylton attended the terrorist gathering.

Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front

The JKLF, founded in 1966, is led by Amanullah Khan from Britain. The group's monthly *Voice of Kashmir*, is also published from there. From its inception, the JKLF has led a terrorist war in Indian Kashmir, in which tens of thousands of people have been killed. It also has hijacked airplanes, and conducted kidnappings and assassinations overseas. The most prominent slaying was that of an Indian diplomat in London itself, in 1984. It is among the gaggle of Indian separatist groups which worked closely with Khalistan (Punjab) separatist leader Jagjit Singh Chauhan, who took credit for the 1984, British-commissioned assassination of Indira Gandhi.

Working closely with the JKLF is the London-based World Kashmir Freedom Movement of Ayyub Thukan, who

is also London-based. The primary support apparatus for the Kashmiri separatists are Lord Avebury, the House of Lords human rights czar, who is also chair of the Friends of Kashmir organization; and Max Madden and George Galloway, both members of the British Parliament working under Lord Avebury's direction.

'Khalistan'

The Sikh terrorist movement to carve out an independent Punjab out of India, known as "Khalistan," is headquartered in London. The primary leader of the network is the British-based Jagjit Singh Chauhan, chairman of the British-based World Sikh Organization, who conspired toward the 1984 assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Tens of thousands of people have been killed in India since the movement's creation in 1978, as a direct result of its activities. The most active arm of the movement is the Babbar Khalsa, headquartered in London, England, and Toronto, Canada. The rest of the Khalistani gaggle, is all London centered, including the Republic of Khalistan in exile, the National Council of Khalistan, U.K. Sikh Coordination Committee, and the International Sikh Youth Federation. According to the Indian press, training for the separatists has been provided by the British Army's Special Air Services (SAS), its elite commando wing.

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

Since 1972, the LTTE, or "Tamil Tigers," have been leading a terrorist war in Sri Lanka to create a separate Tamil homeland on the northern part of the island. Suicide bombings targeting Sri Lanka's majority Sinhalese community, together with conventional military actions, have so far claimed 130,000 lives. From its inception, the spokesman and de facto controller of the group has been Anton Basingham, a former student at Oxford University, married to an Australian national, who maintains residences in London and Paris. Until 1991, the group's number-two leader, Sathisaivam Krishnakumar, oversaw the LTTE's operations out of his London residence. He has since left for France. The group was originally trained on farms managed by the British non-governmental organization Oxfam (Oxford Relief), in southern India. The British SAS also provided training for the group. Fundraising activities for the LTTE are primarily based out of Toronto, Canada.

National Socialist Council of Nagaland

The efforts to establish a separate Naga tribal homeland carved out of northeastern India was led since 1946, by Angamai Zapu Phizo, who led the movement from London exile from 1957 through his death in the early 1990s. His niece, Rano Soiza, is his successor, and leads the Naga movement from her London home. The London-based Naga Vigil, which has non-governmental organization (NGO) status with the UN, is a primary arms smuggler for the terrorists.

In 1992, two British nationals representing Naga Vigil were arrested in northeast India, in the company with armed Naga insurgents. Since 1975, the movement has undergone various splits. The most active, the National Socialist Council of Nagaland, is run out of The Hague, Holland, and operated under the support, until his 1995 death, of Lord Ennals of the British House of Lords. The British Baptist Church, which is very powerful in the Naga region, remains the contact between British intelligence and NSCN terrorists operating on the ground.

Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso)

Shining Path has been leading a terrorist war in Peru since the early 1980s, which has killed over 25,000 people. The head of London operations has been Adolfo Héctor Olaechea, who enjoys safe haven there despite Peruvian government protests. Amongst the terrorist support structures set up by Olaechea in England, was a Musical Guerrilla Army, which in 1991 performed benefit concerts throughout Britain. Typical lyrics were: "The people's blood has a beautiful aroma. . . . Chairman Gonzalo, Light of the Masses. . . . The blood of the armed people nourishes the armed struggle."

The Peru Support Group of London has been identified by the Peruvian government as part of Shining Path's network abroad. The PSG was sponsored by Lord Avebury, and by a

group of British clerics, including Michael Campbell-Johnston, England's Jesuit Provincial.

Revolutionary International Movement

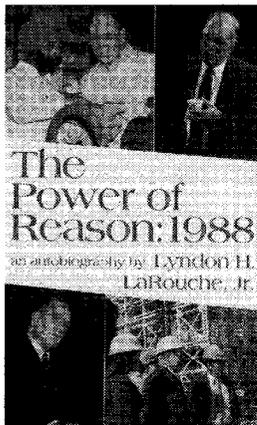
Formed in 1984, the London-based RIM is a coordination arm for terrorist organizations operating in Ibero-America, the Mideast, and Asia, especially. Its flagship publication, *A World to Win*, now published in London, was for several years published by Russell House (named after Lord Bertrand Russell) in Nottingham, England. The group espouses violent revolution, and assassinations.

Among its terrorist affiliates are the Central Reorganization Committee, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist); Ceylon Communist Party (Maoist); Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist-Leninist); Communist Party of Peru (a.k.a. Shining Path); Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist-Leninist (TKP/ML); Haitian Revolutionary Internationalist Group; Marxist-Leninist Communist Organization of Tunisia; Nepal Communist Party (Mashal); New Zealand Red Flag Group; Proletarian Party of Purba Bangla (PBSP, Bangladesh); Red Worker Communist Organization (Italy); Revolutionary Communist Group of Colombia; Revolutionary Communist Party, U.S.A.; Revolutionary Communist Union (Dominican Republic); and Union of Iran Communists (Sarbedaran).

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—Former U.S. Attorney General
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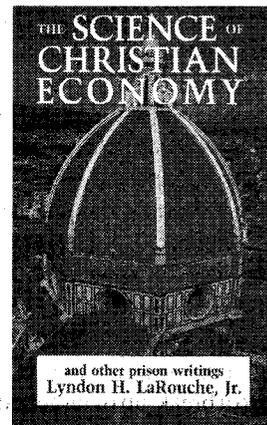
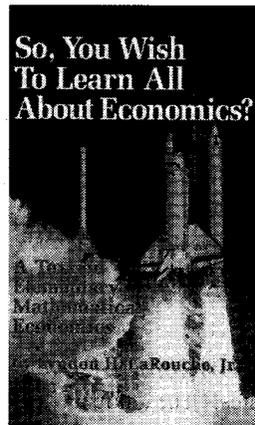


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Lord Avebury, terrorist godfather

by Joseph Brewda

Lord Avebury, the chairman of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Human Rights, is one of the most important handlers of terrorist organizations fielded by the British monarchy. In February 1997, he and his tool, George Galloway of the House of Commons, led successful efforts to block a bill proposed by Member of Parliament, Nigel Waterson, to ban fundraising and support activities for international terrorism from Britain. In the spring of 1996, Lord Avebury successfully led efforts to block the deportation of Saudi terrorist Mohammad al-Masari. "If the government gave in to the demands [of the Saudi government to deport him]," he wrote to the Foreign Office, "it would effectively be giving a green light to others." Masari later took credit from his London office for the Khobar bombing which killed 19 U.S. servicemen in June 1996. Lord Avebury's campaign, which was joined by 40 other members of the House of Lords and Commons, argued that deporting Masari would violate Britain's liberal tradition of asylum.

Lord Avebury and his group are certainly right about that. Under the same cover of providing asylum, Queen Victoria's Prime Minister Lord Palmerston offered safe haven to terrorists running insurgencies and revolutions on the Continent. Lord Avebury's grandfather, the first Lord Avebury, who was Queen Victoria's banker, was in Lord Palmerston's circle.

In a September 1995 interview with *EIR*, Lord Avebury gloated that the activities of the groups that he promotes will lead to a break-up of targeted states. "The tendencies in India will follow those in other parts of the world, a centrifugalism," he said in discussing the Kashmiri terrorist separatists on his leash. "I'm thinking of the break-up of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia."

Lord Avebury's liberation movements

Under the cover of human rights concerns, and the liberal right of asylum, Lord Avebury has been host to numerous British-run terrorist organizations. There is no consistency in the political coloration of the movements championed by Lord Avebury, of course, since continuing conflict is his object. Here are some groups in his collection.

Kashmir: The British-orchestrated drive for an indepen-

dent Kashmir is run by Ayyub Thukar, the London-based head of the World Kashmir Freedom movement, and Amanullah Khan, the London resident heading the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF). Lord Avebury was the first British member of Parliament to publicly support the Kashmiri secessionists, in an address to a JKLF conference in London in 1991, where he also announced his support for their armed struggle. In a March 1995 issue of Thukar's publication, *Kashmir Report*, Lord Avebury demanded that Indian troops be withdrawn from Kashmir. "New Delhi fails to understand that if peaceful initiatives are thwarted, the inevitable result will be further violence," he thundered.

'Khalistan': Efforts to create an independent homeland in Indian Punjab for followers of the Sikh religion, dubbed "Khalistan," are also run out of London. The British-based Jagjit Singh Chauhan of the World Sikh Organization, who took credit for the 1984 assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, works closely with Lord Avebury, according to the spokesman of the organization.

Sudan: British operations against Sudan are overseen by Lord Avebury and the Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, Baroness Cox, using British-based Sudanese Communist, indigenist, southern separatist, and Islamic networks. In 1994, Lord Avebury and Baroness Cox co-chaired an international conference of their Christian Solidarity International in Bonn, which drew together diverse Sudanese opposition movements committed to broadening the war.

Iran: In June 1995, Lord Avebury held a press conference in London on his successful effort to mobilize members of European parliaments against the Iranian government, on behalf of the Mujahideen-e-Khalq, an Iranian communist outfit, with important offices in London. The group is involved in bombings in Iran. On a podium with leaders of the group, Lord Avebury reported that 250 members of the House of Commons and 175 members of the House of Lords, signed a statement he circulated calling for "military, economic, commercial, political, and economic sanctions" against Iran.

Bahrain: While leading the opposition to Iran, arm-in-arm with communists, Lord Avebury has also professed himself in favor of the London-based Islamic Front's efforts to achieve Shiite "self-determination" for oil-rich Bahrain. The front carries out bombings in Bahrain, typically attributed to Iran in the British press. Lord Avebury addressed the group's "Bahrain National Day" event on Dec. 17, 1996, where he denounced the emir, Sheikh al-Khalifa, for responsibility for Bahrain's "oppression and misery."

Turkey: Lord Avebury is also the primary British supporter of the PKK, which is seeking to create an independent "Kurdistan" carved out of Turkey, Iran, and Iraq. In 1994, the European leader of the terrorist group, Kani Yilmaz, was arrested while en route to meet Lord Avebury. In 1996, Lord Avebury sent greetings to the PKK's founding Kurdistan Parliament in exile, held in Brussels, Belgium.

The Crown's role in British-run terrorism

by Scott Thompson

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, as the ruler of the British Empire in its present form, bears the ultimate responsibility for London being the number-one harbinger of international terrorism in the world today. Contrary to myths in the tabloid press, the British monarchy is not a taxpayer-funded soap opera or a Disneyland for the rich and famous. In formal terms, the Queen holds more concentrated raw power than any President of the United States, who is obliged to uphold the U.S. Constitution. She can act at whim, through what are known as her "prerogative powers." Although she carefully avoids public flaunting of these "prerogatives," her powers are real, her personal wealth—estimated in the billions of dollars—is real, and she represents a concert of "official" and "unofficial" structures of the British Crown and Commonwealth of States, associated with the Club of the Isles, City of London-based financial oligarchy.

For a thorough review of the powers of the House of Windsor, see *EIR*, Oct. 28, 1994, and May 24, 1996.

The Privy Council

Some of the Queen's powers are exercised with the advice of ministers, but the principal vehicle through which she receives such advice—apart from weekly meetings with the prime minister, whom she may sack on a moment's notice—is through a body known as the Privy Council. It is the case that no legislation—no matter what majority backs it in the House of Commons and House of Lords—can become law unless the Queen affirms it by "orders in the Privy Council."

Thus, all the so-called "human rights" and immigration laws that have permitted London to become the number-one international harbor for terrorists have been approved with the final permission of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Should the Queen wish to press charges against any of the terrorists harbored in London, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the highest court in the British Empire. It renders its opinion in secret to the Queen, who makes the final verdict in secret.

The Privy Council is a body of 900-odd individuals who form the premier oligarchy in the British Empire, with representatives from the House of Lords, House of Commons, Ecclesiasts, and Judges. Prime Minister John Major is a member, as is Labour Party opposition leader Anthony Blair. Privy

Councillors are ranked by precedence with the royal consort, HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, being the number-two Privy Councillor after Queen Elizabeth herself.

Who is to blame for terrorism?

A spokesman for the Privy Council, while not denying that London was guilty of harboring international terrorists, argued that this was not the fault of the Privy Council. While admitting that no bill could become law without the Queen issuing "orders in Council," the spokesman maintained that all the Privy Council does is to pass reports from departments—including the intelligence services—to the Queen. Therefore, the spokesman said, one would have to speak to Buckingham Palace to find out what laws had been passed that facilitated London becoming the main headquarters of international terrorism.

One of the Queen's press secretaries in Buckingham Palace also could not deny that London was the terrorist capital in the world. And, she admitted that no bill could become law without the Queen's assent through the Privy Council. However, she insisted that the blame for terrorism must rest upon Her Majesty's ministers, since the Queen was a "constitutional monarch," who only acted on "advice of her ministers." She therefore pointed the finger of blame at Her Majesty's Government of Prime Minister John Major.

The Palace spokesman repeatedly refused to acknowledge the "prerogative powers" of the Queen, stating in response to a question that even if Her Majesty's ministers wanted to transform London into the dope-dealing center of the world, Queen Elizabeth II would have to go along as a "constitutional monarch," if it was on "advice of her ministers."

A press spokesman for Prime Minister Major half-heartedly denied that London was the world headquarters of terrorism, but then tried to say that terrorism and immigration were not the responsibility of the prime minister, rather they fell under the responsibility of Minister Michael Howard's Home Office.

The most bizarre exchange came when the spokesman was asked why the Tory government led by Major had failed to pass a bill by Tory backbencher Nigel Waterson, that would have made it illegal to plot acts of terrorism abroad from British soil. The spokesman claimed that the prime minister was not responsible for what happened either within the Conservative Party majority or in the House of Commons! The spokesman finally hung up, when it was pointed out that BBC, which has little to do with the Home Office, had just broadcast the statements of terrorist moneybags Osama Bin Laden, making more threats against the United States and boasting of his role in the bombings that killed U.S. military personnel in Saudi Arabia. Actually, the final decision to appoint governors of the British Broadcasting Corp. is made by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, with suggestions from the prime minister.

British Parliament endorses terrorism

by Joseph Brewda

On Jan. 25, Nigel Waterson, a Conservative member of the British House of Commons, introduced a "Conspiracy and Incitement Bill," which would have banned individuals residing in Britain, from plotting and conducting terrorist operations overseas. The bill was proposed in the aftermath of the scandal over Britain giving safe-haven to Saudi terrorist Mohammad al Masari, who openly took credit for bombing U.S. military sites in Saudi Arabia in June 1996. Britain's grant of asylum to Masari, and its protection for other international terrorists, provoked an unusual, common protest from the U.S., Saudi, Israeli, and Egyptian governments.

The bill was read before a specially mandated committee in late January, and then on Feb. 14 and 22. Insufficient votes for its passage on its third reading, meant that the bill did not get out of its committee stage, and consequently became a dead letter. Although Waterson is a member of the ruling Conservative party, the government did not endorse his bill, contributing to its defeat.

By so acting, the British government has officially come out in open support for terrorism—that is, as long as it is conducted overseas. George Galloway, from the Labor Party, the House of Commons' leading supporter of Kashmiri terrorism, and a mouthpiece for Lord Avebury, the House of Lords' top terrorist godfather, led the fight against the bill. What follows is taken from Galloway's frank and revealing speech before the committee, as reproduced in the House of Commons official proceedings of the debate on the bill.

"The Bill will change political asylum in this country in a profound and dangerous way. It will change a state of affairs that has existed since Napoleon's time.

"How can the Iraqi opposition get rid of Saddam Hussein except by violent means? There is no other way in which he can be overthrown. Members of the Iraqi National Congress, which occupies a very plush office opposite Harrods, spend every day plotting the violent overthrow of Saddam Hussein. I personally pray for their success, as does every right-thinking, honorable Member.

"We are all in favor of controlling terrorism in Britain. Surely not a single honorable member has any truck with terrorism here, but we are talking about terrorism in other countries, and what is defined as terrorism by foreign dictatorships, where there is no democratic process.

"The legislation is rushed in response to a specific, and, for the government, highly embarrassing refugee case—that of Professor al-Masari, who was a thorn in the side of the government of Saudi Arabia.

"The bill will cause a grave diminution in the political rights of our people, which has been cherished for centuries . . . who welcomed to this country revolutionaries such as Kossuth after the wave of revolutions in 1848. Kossuth was a Hungarian who led an armed, terrorist struggle against the Austro-Hungarian empire from his sanctuary in London. He would have been prosecuted under the bill, had it existed at the time.

"Perhaps some Conservative members wish that Karl Marx had been prosecuted, but this country's reputation would have been gravely diminished if he had been, when he was laboring in the British Museum, and calling for the beheading of the European kings. Several of those monarchs wrote in congress to the British government to ask that he be prosecuted, but the then Conservative government replied that the mere advocacy of regicide was not a crime in Britain, and that Mr. Marx was free and welcome to continue his labors in the British Museum.

"By definition, a tyranny can be removed only by extraordinary measures. It is sometimes 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—or at least they would not have done so until the Bill became law—or cause any harm to the Queen's peace in her realm. They will fall open to prosecution in this country under the bill because they are inciting, supporting, or organizing events in distant tyrannies, which are clearly offenses under the laws of such tyrants.

"I repeat the cliché, which is a cliché only because it is so obviously true, that one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter. [Cypriot Archbishop] Makarios was a wanted terrorist, and took tea with the Queen in Buckingham palace. [Zimbabwe President Robert] Mugabe was a wanted Marxist Leninist terrorist and then took tea with the Queen at Buckingham palace.

"In this country, there are 580,000 Pakistani Kashmir Muslims. Every man and woman among them supports what they call the freedom struggle in occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Today, in mosques up and down the country, people will be collecting money for the *jihad*—the holy war. That money will make its way to Srinagar [Indian Kashmir] and the coffers of the liberation movement. If the Bill became law, those people would be committing an offense every time they did that."

Osama Bin Laden, terrorist moneybags

by Joseph Brewda

Osama Bin Laden, the Saudi financier now bankrolling the so-called "Islamic Jihad" against U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia, is no "Islamic leader." He is simply a paymaster for British intelligence operations targeting the United States in the Mideast and internationally.

As part of this campaign, Bin Laden has called for a "jihad" against U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia, and is taking credit for the 1996 Khobar U.S. Army barracks bombing which left 19 U.S. servicemen dead. "What happened in Khobar is a clear proof of the enormous rage of the Saudi population against them," he told the London *Independent* in July 1996, "Resistance against America will spread in many places through Muslim lands." In a September 1996 interview with the London-based *Al Arab*, he added that "the [Saudi] regime is the lesser evil, and America is the greater evil. Fighting against this greater evil is the biggest duty of a Muslim after belief in God."

Bin Laden's statements may be wild, but he is no lone operative; he is the pampered son of the wealthiest non-princely family in Saudi Arabia. The family is of Yemenite origin, and, according to regional sources, was moved to what became Saudi Arabia by the British, at the beginning of this century. The family's wealth, acquired through its franchise on construction projects in the kingdom, is estimated at \$5 billion. Osama's kitty, according to his family, is at least \$300 million, through which he has provided millions to "Islamic terrorist" organizations throughout the world.

All in the family

Osama first got involved in the terrorist-financing business through his cousin and patron, the late Sheikh Salim M. Bin Laden, owner of the family business, Bin Laden Brothers Construction. Sheikh Bin Laden was one of only four Saudis whom Britain's Prince Philip invited to join his 1001 Club, composed of 1001 members of the international financial and oligarchical elite. The Club, and its World Wide Fund for Nature, is the primary intelligence agency of the British royal family.

As a result of this patronage, Sheikh Salim, together with his close Saudi crony, Khalid Bin Mahfouz, became major stockholders in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, the cash-cow that British intelligence used to

finance the 1980s Afghanistan War, and arm Iran. U.S. Vice President George Bush, as mandated by National Security Decision Directives 2 and 3, was the U.S. official assigned to oversee the U.S. intelligence agencies running that and other wars.

Sheikh Salim was close to Bush since at least 1979, when he became a business partner with Bush's son, George W. Bush, the current governor of Texas, in the Bush family's Arbusto Ltd. Salim's proxy representative in the firm, James R. Bath, was later investigated by the U.S. government for Saudi influence-peddling in the United States.

Osama, now 39 years old, first became involved in intelligence matters in 1979, immediately after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. According to a May 6, 1996, *Time* magazine interview with Bin Laden's associates, Osama "recruited thousands of Arab fighters in the Gulf, paid for their passage to Afghanistan, and set up the main guerrilla camp to train them." Prince Bandar, the Saudi ambassador to the United States, acknowledges that the Saudis ultimately spent \$500 million on the operation. Osama Bin Laden was one of the conduits through which Saudi covert funds were passed on to the Afghani mujahideen, to prosecute the decade-long war against the Soviet Red Army. The mujahideen used in this venture were later dumped, after their objective was achieved, and today constitute a terrorist pool used for disavowable British intelligence actions, such as attacks on U.S. facilities in Saudi Arabia.

According to a 1996 U.S. State Department statement entitled "Osama Bin Laden: Islamic Extremist Financier," Pakistani and Egyptian investigators have determined that the Saudi financier made heavy use of these mujahideen. "Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the alleged mastermind of the February 1993 World Trade Center bombing, resided at the Bin Laden-funded Bayt Ashuhada guest house in Peshawar [Pakistan] during most of the three years before his apprehension in February 1995; Bin Laden remains the key financier behind the 'Kunar' camp in Afghanistan, which provides terrorist training to al-Jihad and al-Gamaat al-Islamiyyah [Islamic Group] members."

Osama moved to Sudan in 1991, after he allegedly fell out with his family over such radical politics (his presence there was used to smear Sudan as harboring terrorists). But for all that, Osama spent much of the time that he was nominally living in Sudan, at his favorite residence in the fashionable London, England suburb of Wembley. In 1996, the Sudanese government expelled Bin Laden, and he fled to London, and, soon thereafter, Afghanistan. He was tracked down there by the ever-intrepid journalists of the London *Independent*, overseeing a new jihad against America. Afghanistan, he told the paper, is the "safest place in the world for me." But London, nonetheless, remains Osama's base, and the headquarters of his Advise and Reform Commission, the coordinating center of his diverse terrorist operations, run by his London appointee Khalid al Fawwaz.

Lord Palmerston's terrorist menagerie

by Joseph Brewda

The British policy of harboring terrorists, and using these terrorists to destabilize its enemies, is centuries-old. The most famous champion of this policy was Lord Palmerston, the British prime minister and foreign minister, who oversaw the 1848 revolutions run against Britain's rival French, Austrian, Ottoman, and Russian empires. "There wasn't a revolt started in Europe, nor a conspiracy hatched," French diplomat Charles de Bussy declared at the time, "without the audacious and criminal complicity of British agents."¹

Queen Victoria's uncle, King Leopold of Belgium, explained Palmerston's asylum policy this way: "In England, a sort of menagerie of Kossuths, Mazzinis, Legranges, Ledru-Rollins, etc. is kept to let loose occasionally on the Continent, to render its quiet and prosperity impossible." The Kossuths, Mazzinis, et al., deployed by Palmerston back then, are the forerunners of the terrorists Britain deploys today.

And just as they do today, the British claimed that the terrorist incidents they themselves directed, were caused by the totalitarian misrule and abuse of human rights of their targets.

As Lord Palmerston put it in a speech to Parliament: "A single spark will explode a powder magazine, and a blazing torch will burn out harmless on a turnpike road. If a country be in a state of suppressed internal discontent, a very slight indication may augment that discontent, and produce an explosion; but if the country be well governed, and the people be contented, then letters and proclamations from unhappy refugees will be as harmless as a torch upon the turnpike road."

The *Times* of London, which continues to support British terrorism today, had the same line. Why would its European rivals be "so afraid of such frothy declamations as Kossuth's and such visionary schemes as Mazzini's, were it not for the unsoundness and unpopularity of their own position at home? It must be a very explosive state of things which can be kindled by so mere a spark as a letter from some unfortunate gentleman in his lodgings at Camden-town."

1. For further background, see Bernard Porter, *The Refugee Question in Mid-Victorian Politics* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1979).

Letting the animals loose

That Palmerston was using his menagerie to launch revolutions throughout the continent was well known.

"Is it necessary to prove evidence?" asked a French pamphlet inspired by Emperor Napoleon III. The revolutionary conspiracies on the continent did not originate there, it said, but were "born in the bosom of those revolutionary associations" in England, "which send forth assassins with their way-bill, and which then wait, under the tolerance of English hospitality, for the result." Napoleon III knew what he was talking about. He had been put in power by such a British conspiracy.

By the 1850s, Austria was "knocking at every door in Europe in order to get up a league against us," because of this policy, reported Foreign Secretary Clarendon. The British ambassador to Vienna in 1853 reported that "England is looked upon as the focus from which, not only every revolutionary movement in other countries is propagated, but murder and mutiny fomented and encouraged."

It was not simply the bloody revolutions of 1848. In March 1853, there was an abortive uprising in Milan, and an attempt on the life of the Austrian emperor, both organized out of London. In 1854, the Duke of Parma was stabbed to death, in another British plot. In 1855, there were two attempts on the life of Emperor Napoleon, and in 1857, another London emigré attempt, overseen by Mazzini, was discovered. The funding for these efforts was traced to Palmerston's Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Stansfeld, who was also the banker for Mazzini and his revolutionary band.

Asylum for all terrorists

Lord Palmerston et al. claimed that they were powerless to deport the Mazzinians, because of London's policy of granting asylum—the same argument used today.

But it was precisely to safehouse such terrorists that Lord Palmerston's set launched a successful campaign in 1826 to repeal the Alien Act, which had provided for restricting or blocking aliens from entering the country, and possible expulsions of those living there. In motivating the repeal of the Act, Palmerston's crony, John Cam Hobhouse (who had just returned from participating in the British-run Greek revolution against the Ottoman Empire), called the Act a "part of that system which is making Great Britain an accomplice in the conspiracy against the liberties of mankind."

Then, after successfully having repealed the Act, the British government informed the Austrian, Russian, French, Prussian, and other empires that it was impossible to stop London being the capital of world revolution. They were legally bound, they said, to accept all requests for asylum, and had no ability to expel those granted asylum. From 1826 through 1906, Britain granted official residence to every refugee who requested it, no matter how murderous, and did not expel one refugee from its shores!

Lord Palmerston's terrorist menagerie

by Joseph Brewda

The British policy of harboring terrorists, and using these terrorists to destabilize its enemies, is centuries-old. The most famous champion of this policy was Lord Palmerston, the British prime minister and foreign minister, who oversaw the 1848 revolutions run against Britain's rival French, Austrian, Ottoman, and Russian empires. "There wasn't a revolt started in Europe, nor a conspiracy hatched," French diplomat Charles de Bussy declared at the time, "without the audacious and criminal complicity of British agents."¹

Queen Victoria's uncle, King Leopold of Belgium, explained Palmerston's asylum policy this way: "In England, a sort of menagerie of Kossuths, Mazzinis, Legranges, Ledru-Rollins, etc. is kept to let loose occasionally on the Continent, to render its quiet and prosperity impossible." The Kossuths, Mazzinis, et al., deployed by Palmerston back then, are the forerunners of the terrorists Britain deploys today.

And just as they do today, the British claimed that the terrorist incidents they themselves directed, were caused by the totalitarian misrule and abuse of human rights of their targets.

As Lord Palmerston put it in a speech to Parliament: "A single spark will explode a powder magazine, and a blazing torch will burn out harmless on a turnpike road. If a country be in a state of suppressed internal discontent, a very slight indication may augment that discontent, and produce an explosion; but if the country be well governed, and the people be contented, then letters and proclamations from unhappy refugees will be as harmless as a torch upon the turnpike road."

The *Times* of London, which continues to support British terrorism today, had the same line. Why would its European rivals be "so afraid of such frothy declamations as Kossuth's and such visionary schemes as Mazzini's, were it not for the unsoundness and unpopularity of their own position at home? It must be a very explosive state of things which can be kindled by so mere a spark as a letter from some unfortunate gentleman in his lodgings at Camden-town."

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Who is Richard Mellon Scaife?

Part 2 of our exposé on the moneybags behind the media campaign against the President. Edward Spannaus reports on Scaife and the Bush “secret government.”

Richard Mellon Scaife has recently come into prominence as the bankroller of a news-media campaign aimed at President Clinton, while he is sponsoring a cushy “retirement” position for Whitewater special prosecutor Kenneth Starr. In Part 1 (EIR, March 21), we showed that “Dickie” Scaife has been deployed for almost 25 years by the old Office of Strategic Services Anglo-American financier-intelligence circles, to do exactly this sort of thing.

Since Dickie Scaife was allowed to take over the Scaife family foundations and trusts in 1973, he has been a principal funder of that network of nominally “conservative” foreign policy think-tanks which operates as a training ground and as the agenda-setter for the foreign service and intelligence communities. During the Reagan-Bush administrations, this cluster of conservative think-tanks virtually *became* the government.

In reality there were two governments in the Reagan-Bush administration—the official, public government, and the “secret government” run by Vice President George Bush. The official government, particularly the National Security Council, the State Department, and the intelligence community, were riddled with Scaife’s grantees and beneficiaries. But behind the official government lay what became known as the “secret government”—and Scaife’s network of think-tanks and foundations provided the intellectual rationalization which justified its creation, including the infamous Executive Order 12333. As far as is known, most of Scaife’s hirelings didn’t dirty their hands with actual drug-running or assassinations, but they did provide key funding and staff for the entire so-called “Project Democracy” apparatus, and also for the semi-official “public diplomacy” propaganda machine which ran cover for Bush’s Contra drug-runners and Afghansi terrorists.¹

Then and now, Scaife does not limit his largesse to strategic and foreign policy matters, but he is also a primary funder of a burgeoning network of think-tanks and propaganda mills promoting the feudal economic policies coming out of the

Mont Pelerin Society. Under the guise of “Thatcherism,” these groups provided the social and economic policies, and much of the staffing, for the so-called “Reagan Revolution,” and more recently, for the Gingrich-Gramm gang in the wake of the Republican Party takeover of Congress in the 1994 elections. One could say that the earnest money for the “Contract with America” was paid by Dickie Scaife.

A third distinctive cluster of organizations funded by Scaife are the right-wing legal foundations and litigation groups; originally founded to counter civil libertarians and environmentalists, they have increasingly become pro-environmentalist and libertarian in their outlook—as well as financing legal attacks on President Clinton and the Clinton administration.

Here, we will look more closely at the intelligence and foreign policy think-tanks which virtually took over the Reagan administration in 1981, and which provided the underpinning for Bush’s “secret government” built up in 1981-86.

Origins of the secret government

As the Iran-Contra scandals played out in televised Congressional hearings in 1987, many Americans began to get a glimpse of what some Congressmen called the “parallel” government, and others simply called the “secret government.” What most Americans didn’t know, is the intellectual foundations were developed by Richard Mellon Scaife’s hirelings.

Two Scaife-funded operations played central roles in preparing the way for the creation of this “secret government” machinery. The first was a series of national security seminars held during 1973-79 by the International Security Studies Program at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University—organized by Prof. Uri Ra’an. The second was a series of seven conferences held during 1979-84 by the “Consortium for the Study of Intelligence,” organized by Roy Godson.

Both Godson and Ra’an were subsequently deeply involved in what became known as the “Iran-Contra” scandals; and—not surprisingly—both were personally and heavily involved in dirty operations against Lyndon LaRouche.

1. For a thorough description of Bush’s “secret government” apparatus and Public Diplomacy, see *EIR Special Report “George Bush and the 12333 Serial Murder Ring,”* October 1996, Chapter 2.



Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig in April 1981. They fought over control of the national security apparatus and the "secret government" structures masterminded by think-tanks funded by Richard Mellon Scaife. Bush won, and Haig left. Roy Godson (above), an architect of the secret government, is shown in 1969, when he was on Scaife's payroll in Pittsburgh; Godson was a consultant to the Reagan-Bush National Security Council.

Ra'an and the Fletcher School

The Fletcher School is the oldest graduate school of diplomacy in the United States. Its students are tracked into careers in the foreign service, the CIA, and the military. From its founding, the International Security Studies Program within the Fletcher School was financed almost exclusively through grants from the Scaife family foundations and trusts. On its Advisory Council in the 1980s were R. Daniel McMichael and Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, both trustees of Scaife family foundations.

After the arrest of Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard in November 1985, Ra'an, the chairman of Fletcher's International Security Studies Program, was quoted praising his former student Pollard in the *New York Times* as "bright and articulate." Upon Pollard's graduation from the Fletcher School in 1978, he had gone to work for U.S. Naval Intelligence. One of his classmates, Mira Lansky Boland, went to work for the CIA for two years, and then for the Pentagon; in 1984, Boland transferred to the Washington office of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), where she soon became devoted full-time to the "Get LaRouche" task force.

Pollard was no accident, nor was Boland. Ra'an (born Heinz Felix Frischwasser in Central Europe in 1926) spent the war years in London, and then emigrated to Israel. He came to the United States in the early 1960s, and, working out of the Israeli Embassy in Washington, set up an Israeli spy-recruiting unit. In 1967, he joined the faculty at the Fletcher School.

In 1973, the International Security Studies Program initiated a series of annual conferences, funded by Scaife, on a wide range of strategic topics. Dozens of senior figures in the U.S. military-intelligence community were brought in to participate. The last seminar, in April 1979, was on "Intelligence Policy and National Security." Ra'an himself was named to an advisory committee in 1980 to help shape Reagan's foreign policy and defense platform.

Godson and the Consortium

Roy Godson, a wholly-owned asset of Scaife, Inc., is the son of a longtime Lovestonite State Department official, Joe Godson, who served principally in London and Belgrade, Yugoslavia after the war, and who founded the London branch of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

Roy Godson, after getting his master's degree at Columbia University (where he was already known as a "CIA watcher of left-wing groups"), was immediately sent to Pittsburgh, where he was given his first teaching post at Carnegie-Mellon University (1967-69), and where he was also hired as a program director of the Pittsburgh World Affairs Council (where Scaife's aide R. Daniel McMichael was president). Godson's first book, *American Labor and European Politics* (1976), was financed by a grant that McMichael arranged; his next book was published by the National Strategy Information Center (NSIC).

From Pittsburgh, Godson went to Georgetown University

in Washington, D.C., and by the late 1970s, was regarded as an “expert” on Soviet methods. In 1979, Scaife money enabled Godson to launch the Consortium for the Study of Intelligence (CSI), a direct extension of the 1970s Fletcher conference series, reflecting the expectation that the Republicans would be victorious in the 1980 elections, which would present an opportunity to get in on the ground floor of re-organizing U.S. intelligence and counterintelligence capabilities.

The Scaife-funded effort by the American Tories to take over and subvert the country’s intelligence reorganization had an important, if unwitting, ally in the new Director of Central Intelligence William J. Casey. He had been a founder in 1962 of the NSIC (along with George Bush’s brother Prescott), and he considered Leo Cherne, of the International Rescue Committee and the Scaife-funded Freedom House, as one of his closest intelligence community colleagues and advisers. While Casey did not hold Godson in very high regard, he viewed the network of intelligence community “hard-liners” who frequented the Godson Consortium events as a resource to be drawn upon.

And although Casey was not a great fan of George Bush, he was an enthusiast of “off-the-books” covert operations, and he often preferred using non-CIA personnel to run such operations—usually drawing on Pentagon personnel requisitioned through the NSC—which effectively put Vice President Bush in charge of such operations.

The “charter” of the secret government and privatized intelligence operations was Executive Order 12333, signed by Ronald Reagan on Dec. 4, 1981, along with EO 12331 (signed Oct. 20, 1981, which reconstituted the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, or PFIAB), and EO 12334 (also signed Dec. 4, 1981, which created the three-member Intelligence Oversight Board). The relationship between the three orders, was that PFIAB would identify areas where intelligence “active measures” or covert operations were desired; the Oversight Board then reviewed covert actions and provided the legal justification for them.

EO 12333 and its sister orders were the product of the Godson CSI Consortium process, along with a workshop on “Law, Intelligence and National Security” sponsored by the American Bar Association’s Standing Committee on Law and National Security held in Washington in December 1979. All of this was funded by Scaife, and naturally, almost everyone who played a major role in the creation of EO 12333 was involved with the Scaife-funded think-tank network. It was reportedly drafted by two regulars at the Godson Consortium—Angelo Codevilla, from the Hoover Institution and a senior staffer for the Senate Intelligence Committee, and

team, chairman of President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB); CSIS.

The new administration

From the very beginning, the Reagan administration was packed with officials who had come from Scaife-backed and -financed private institutions. Some of these were:

- Martin Anderson: Assistant to the President for Policy Development; Hoover Institution, Committee on the Present Danger (CPD).
- Richard Allen: Reagan’s first national security adviser; a founder of Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS); then senior staffer at Hoover Institution.
- Richard Pipes: National Security Council (NSC) Soviet specialist; attended five of seven Consortium for the Study of Intelligence (CSI) seminars; CPD.
- Geoffrey Kemp: NSC Middle East specialist; from Fletcher School; CSIS.
- Roger Fontaine: NSC Latin America specialist; CSIS, American Enterprise Institute (AEI).
- Roy Godson: NSC consultant; National Strategy Information Center (NSIC); entire career was Scaife-financed and -sponsored.
- Kenneth deGraffenreid: NSC director of intelligence programs; attended six of seven CSI seminars.
- David Abshire: head of national security transition

team, chairman of President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB); CSIS.

- Leo Cherne: PFIAB; Freedom House, CSI seminars.
- Paul Seabury: PFIAB; all seven CSI seminars.
- Glenn Campbell: transition team; chaired Intelligence Oversight Board (IOB); Hoover Institution.
- John Norton Moore: chief legal consultant to IOB; University of Virginia Center for Law and National Security.
- William Casey: Director of Central Intelligence; a founder of NSIC in 1962.
- William Van Cleave: Reagan’s transition team on defense; financed by Scaife grant at University of Southern California.
- Jack Marsh: Secretary of the Army; NSIC; worked directly for Scaife.
- John Lehman: Secretary of the Navy; Foreign Policy Research Institute (Philadelphia).
- Fred Iklé: Undersecretary of Defense; CSIS, CSI seminar.
- Alexander Haig: Reagan’s first Secretary of State; board of Foreign Policy Research Institute (Philadelphia).
- Jeane Kirkpatrick: Ambassador to United Nations; AEI.
- Edwin Meese: Counsel to President, then Attorney General; Center for Criminal Justice Policy and Management, University of San Diego; Pacific Legal Foundation.

Kenneth deGraffenreid, also a former Senate Intelligence Committee staffer and a Reagan-Bush NSC official—and then run through the Senate and House Intelligence Committees.

Others reportedly involved in the drafting were Paul Seabury and Anne Armstrong of PFIAB, and Prof. John Norton Moore of the University of Virginia, who became the chief legal consultant to the Intelligence Oversight Board.

EO 12333 was touted as “unleashing” the intelligence agencies from the restrictions of the Carter years, much of which stemmed from the post-Watergate Congressional investigations of the intelligence agencies in 1975-76.

Among significant changes from the previous 1978 Executive Order 12036, was that the President could designate agencies other than the CIA to conduct “special activities” (covert operations), and that CIA was permitted to conduct “special activities” inside the United States. Although private contracting had been permitted under the earlier EO, it could only be done covertly with the approval of the Attorney General; EO 12333 allowed concealment of private contracting without any approval by the U.S. Attorney General. According to one source who was involved in the process, deGraffenreid had sought an even broader privatization charter; this was beaten back, but the loophole was still big enough to permit almost anything that the dirty deGraffenreid faction wanted. This also opened the door even wider for the Bush networks to bring British and Israeli intelligence operatives into official U.S. intelligence operations.

EO 12333 also designated the NSC as “the highest Executive branch entity” for review and guidance of all foreign intelligence, counterintelligence and “special activities.” Under the committee structures being set up within the NSC, Vice President Bush was then effectively put in charge of *all* intelligence activities.

Theodore Shackley and covert operations

The role of Theodore Shackley requires special mention—for it was critical to the creation of the Bush “secret government.” When Bush was CIA director in 1976-77, Shackley was his deputy director for plans (covert operations). Shackley was forced to resign from the CIA in 1978, but he had already built up a vast financial and intelligence network in Asia and the Middle East, which he put at Bush’s disposal during the Reagan administration. Vice President Bush’s national security adviser, Don Gregg, was a Shackley protégé; it was Gregg who brought his longtime associate Felix Rodriguez on board for the Contra gun- and drug-running operation.

At the December 1980 Consortium event on “Intelligence Requirements for the ‘80s: Covert Action,” in Washington, Shackley laid out a detailed proposal for “rebuilding” America’s covert paramilitary capabilities. The Shackley speech was a recipe for the subsequent Contra and related efforts, complete with the “offline” funding. According to one intelli-

gence source, Shackley gave a similar presentation to the Reagan Presidential transition team on intelligence. Attending the briefing, according to the source, were Casey, Bush, and Max Hugel, Casey’s first deputy for covert operations.

Shackley reportedly urged that the rebuilt covert intelligence and paramilitary apparatus be run “offline”—which meant using the band of intelligence community “asteroids” who had gathered around him from his days as CIA station chief in Miami and later in Laos, such as Felix Rodriguez and the operatives who staffed the Oliver North-Richard Secord Contra supply operation and their international arms ring. Shackley also reportedly urged that the new special teams be run directly out of the White House: What this meant in practice, was through the NSC staff apparatus that functioned under Vice President Bush’s direction under the authority of EO 12333, and National Security Decision Directives 2 and 3.

All of Shackley’s proposals were enthusiastically promoted by Godson in the seven-volume proceedings of the CSI. The proceedings were published by the Scaife-funded NSIC, which appointed Roy Godson to head up its expanded Reagan-era Washington office.

Caught!

Scaife’s network did not just provide the “intellectual” underpinnings for the “secret government” and offline intelligence operations. In a couple of instances, his operatives were caught directly laundering money for the drug-running Contras, and they almost found themselves indicted as a result of the Iran-Contra investigation. Two of these were Godson and the aptly named Clyde (“Terry”) Sleaze, who described himself, during his Iran-Contra deposition in 1987, as having been “general counsel for Richard M. Scaife and his family and entities” during 1974-86. Sleaze testified that he had met Godson while the latter was working for the NSIC, and Sleaze said that he had attended some of the NSIC seminars, as well as having often visited the NSIC to check up on what they were doing with Scaife’s money.

Sleaze testified that Godson had asked him for a contribution involving Nicaragua, and that as a result, he had then met personally with Oliver North, then-National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, and Roy Godson in the White House Situation Room, where they asked Sleaze to raise \$400,000 for a Contra organization. However, Sleaze testified that he raised only \$5,000 from another individual, which he sent to Godson to be deposited with an offshore entity called “I.C. Inc.” Sleaze also said that he had arranged a substantial contribution (actually, \$60,000) to Godson from a Goldman Sachs stockbroker, and that then there was another \$100,000 donated to the Heritage Foundation, arranged through Ed Feulner, for Central America.

The money was laundered through Heritage, then through another non-profit organization controlled by Richard Miller and Frank Gomez, and then into I.C., Inc. The \$60,000 contribution ended up in one of the North-Secord “Enterprise” bank

accounts (that of Lake Resources) in Switzerland.

Miller was subsequently indicted and pled guilty to a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States by using tax-exempt organizations for improper purposes. Gomez was given immunity from prosecution in exchange for cooperation with the independent counsel. Godson, Sleaze, and Feulner managed to escape indictment.

Documentation

Richard M. Scaife's private government

Following is a partial listing of grants from 1973 to 1993, made by the three Scaife family foundations run by Richard Mellon Scaife that publicly report their grants. The three are the Sarah [Mellon] Scaife Foundation, the Allegheny Foundation, and the Carthage Foundation. The complete list of grantees is much longer. There are also three private family trusts that do not report their activities publicly; it is reported that some of the most sensitive, intelligence-related grants made by Dick Scaife are handled through the private trusts. These are the Richard Mellon Scaife Family Trust No. 1 and No. 2, and the Trust for the Grandchildren of Sarah Scaife.

Intelligence and foreign policy think-tanks

National Strategy Information Center (NSIC)
Tufts University, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Georgetown University, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
Stanford University, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace
American Bar Association, Standing Committee on Law and National Security
The Committee for the Free World
Committee on the Present Danger
Foreign Policy Research Institute, Philadelphia
Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Cambridge, Massachusetts
American Security Council Foundation
U.S. Global Strategy Council
Jamestown Foundation
University of Virginia Law School, Center for Law and National Security
New York University, National Security Education Program of the Graduate School of Public Administration
Freedom House, New York
Prodemca (Friends of the Democratic Center in Central America)

National Endowment for Democracy
Institute for the Study of Conflict, London, U.K.
Center for European and Strategic Studies, London, U.K.
World Affairs Council, Pittsburgh

Social-economic policy think-tanks

Mont Pelerin Society
American Enterprise Institute
Heritage Foundation
Cato Institute
Reason Foundation
Free Congress Foundation
Atlas Economic Research Foundation
American Legislative Exchange Council
National Taxpayers Union
Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York
Manhattan Institute, New York
Citizens for a Sound Economy
Competitive Enterprise Institute
Intercollegiate Studies Institute
National Center for Policy Analysis
Rockford Institute
Institute on Religion and Democracy

Population control

Planned Parenthood
Population Action International
Population Crisis Center
Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR)

News media propaganda

Accuracy in Media
American Spectator
American Spectator Educational Foundation
Center for the Study of Popular Culture
Foundation for American Communications, Los Angeles
Foundation for Cultural Review
Media Institute
Western Journalism Center, Sacramento

Legal foundations

National Legal Center for the Public Interest, Washington
Washington Legal Foundation, Washington
Pacific Legal Foundation, Sacramento
Landmark Legal Foundation, Kansas City, Missouri
Atlantic Legal Foundation, New York
Mid-Atlantic Legal Foundation, Philadelphia
Southeastern Legal Foundation, Atlanta
New England Legal Foundation, Boston
Mid-American Legal Foundation, Chicago
Capital Legal Foundation, Washington
The Mountain States Legal Foundation, Denver