

throughout the United States. Mostly in medium-sized and smaller markets, these papers have a circulation of more than 2.1 million. Thomson is also one of the key purveyors of financial information, through various publications and data sources, and controls the largest legal research publisher in the United States.

In 1995, Thomson sold 23 of its smaller U.S. holdings to the London-based Hollinger Corporation, headed by Conrad Black. Since 1992, Hollinger, which got its start as a privatized asset of British intelligence in North America, known as the Argus Corporation, has been on a U.S. media buying spree, doubling its holdings. It now owns 80 daily newspapers and over 300 weeklies, in both large cities and smaller markets, including the *Chicago Sun-Times* and the British intelligence scandal-mongering weekly, the *American Spectator*. Black, who owns the London *Daily Telegraph*, has been financed in his takeover operations by the Rothschild banking interests, and reportedly has received funding from Li Kai-shing, a former board member of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, identified in *EIR*'s book *Dope, Inc.* as a long-standing controller and money-launderer of Asian drug-trafficking proceeds.

A third British heavyweight, the London-based Pearson PLC, has limited, but important, direct holdings in the United States. These include Capital Publications, which publishes 41 specialized newsletters aimed at the U.S. corporate elite, and the most important Capitol Hill journal, *Roll Call*. In 1995, it expanded its holdings to include the *Journal of Commerce*. It has promoted the direct distribution in major markets, including New York, Washington, Chicago, and Los Angeles, of its London-published, U.S.-printed *Financial Times* daily and *Economist* magazine, with its Washington-based Economist Group publishing journals directed at corporate and political elites.

Perhaps the best known, and certainly the most flamboyant of the direct British players in the U.S. market is the Australian Rupert Murdoch. His multibillion-dollar News Corporation Ltd., based in London and New York, owns several score newspapers in the United States, including the *New York Post*, and 11 large circulation magazines, including *TV Guide*; his publications have a circulation of several score millions worldwide, and several millions in the United States. Murdoch, the son of an Australian press magnate, apprenticed under Lord Beaverbrook, the most important British press figure of the twentieth century. Murdoch began buying up press two decades ago, and affixed himself to the dirty side of British operations in the United States, becoming close to the notorious homosexual political fixer Roy Cohn and his New York machine. In the 1980s, Murdoch, using highly leveraged funds, purchased the 20th Century Fox movie studios, which he used to spawn the fourth national television network, Fox-TV, which has outlets in all major media markets.

8. Australia and Waco

U.S. law enforcement authorities were convinced to launch the bloody raid against the Branch Davidian center in Waco, Texas on April 19, 1993, which resulted in the slaughter of over 80 people, by a threnody of reports that Branch Davidian leader David Koresh "abused children" and intended to commit a "Jonestown-style massacre." The principal source of these evaluations was Australian private detective Geoff Hossack, who worked with a faction of the Davidians in Melbourne, Australia, around Mark Breault. From 1990 onwards, Hossack bombarded the U.S. Consulate in Melbourne, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and other U.S. agencies with his "Jonestown" assessment of Koresh; he travelled frequently to the United States, where he coordinated a press campaign on that theme, and was personally present in Waco to "advise" that an assault be carried out immediately.

During this entire period, in which the Melbourne Davidians paid him virtually nothing, Hossack's chief employers were the extremist elements in Australia's Zionist community centered around World Jewish Congress (WJC) governing board chairman Isi Leibler, and his brother Mark. Hossack worked for the Arnold Bloch Leibler law firm.

Isi Leibler, Order of the British Empire, is an established British asset: His political career was created by Canadian whisky baron and WJC president Edgar Bronfman. As documented in the bestseller *Dope, Inc.*, the Bronfman family, in turn, has served for decades as retainers to the highest levels of the British oligarchy; the Bronfmans' longtime family attorney, the late Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, was the chief executive of British intelligence's private assassination bureau, Permindex, and a board member of the Rothschilds' Institute of Jewish Affairs in London, the mother organization of the Isi Leibler-founded Australian Institute of Jewish Affairs.

9. The case of Lyndon LaRouche

The role of British intelligence agents in the fraudulent prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche is well documented, beginning with the August 1982 letter from British agent Sir Henry A. Kissinger to then-head of the FBI William Webster, soliciting FBI action against LaRouche. Kissinger's correspondence



Demonstrators in Mexico demand freedom for LaRouche, Jan. 12, 1989. LaRouche was jailed from Jan. 27, 1989 to Jan. 26, 1994, as a result of a political railroad put into place by Henry Kissinger and George Bush.

was followed by a January 1983 meeting of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), which resolved to enlist the FBI to take action against LaRouche under Executive Order 12333 and National Security Decision Directive Number 3 (NSDD-3), placing ultimate responsibility for the anti-LaRouche operations, under cover of "national security," under Sir George Bush, who was then vice president.

In March 1983, a media defamation campaign was initiated under the auspices of the National Security Council, beginning with a meeting at the New York City home of Anglophile banker John Train. Among those attending that meeting were Roy Godson, a consultant to the National Security Council and PFIAB; Mira Lansky Boland, a former CIA employee and Washington, D.C. fact-finding director of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL); British national John Rees, an FBI informer; at least one representative of Freedom House, which was headed by PFIAB member Leo Cherne; and Richard Mellon Scaife, now one of the leading conduits of British attacks against President Clinton. Also attending were reporters from NBC-TV, *Readers Digest*, *Business Week*, the *New Republic*, the *Wall Street Journal*, and organized crime-linked free-lance journalists Chip Berlet and Dennis King.

Out of this conclave, an international campaign of defamation against LaRouche was orchestrated, as part and parcel of the fraudulent prosecution of him. This was successful in putting a lock on all media coverage about LaRouche, enabling Bush's task force to spread wild falsehoods, and to

cover up the extensive evidence of the true nature of the Bush operations against LaRouche.

The operation to get LaRouche out of the way went into a public phase during the 1984 Presidential election campaign, beginning with a libelous broadcast on NBC-TV's "First Camera," produced by Train meeting participant Pat Lynch, and featuring Lansky Boland's supervisor, Irwin Suall, the ADL national fact-finding director. The "First Camera" libel was followed by similar attacks in the *New Republic*, and other national publications.

With 14 national television broadcasts, LaRouche's 1984 Presidential campaign did significant damage to British operations. One of the most memorable broadcasts exposed the role of Britain's Sir Henry Kissinger as a Soviet agent of influence, and a perpetrator of Bertrand Russell's plan to kill millions of non-white people through population reduction policies, war, and disease. "I will deal with LaRouche after the elections," Kissinger publicly proclaimed.

As the 1984 campaign drew to a close, then-U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts William Weld (whose family made its fortune aiding the British Empire's nineteenth-century opium trade), launched a hoked-up investigation of LaRouche's Presidential campaign. Weld, now governor of Massachusetts, served for a time as head of the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, where, according to U.S. Senate investigators, he covered up Sir George Bush's Contra-cocaine ring, which was run under the same EO 12333 and NSDD-3 national security auspices as the LaRouche case.

The anti-LaRouche campaign escalates

The anti-LaRouche operations escalated, after two associates of LaRouche won state-wide primary elections in Illinois in March 1986. Between March and May 1986, over 3,000 defamatory attacks appeared in the U.S. news media, all stemming from the salon of John Train. Of note, was the false accusation that LaRouche was behind the February 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, the which was promulgated jointly by East German Stasi Division X (disinformation), the ADL, NBC-TV, and Weld's Assistant U.S. Attorney, John Markham.

In October 1986, an operation was attempted to assassinate LaRouche, as part of a 400-person armed raid on the offices of companies which published newspapers and magazines associated with LaRouche. Foreshadowing the Waco tragedy, the stated intentions of the planners of the raid were to create a pretext to kill LaRouche, finally eliminating him from the political scene.

Having failed to eliminate LaRouche by assassination, a fraudulent prosecution was set into motion, leading ultimately to the false conviction, presided over by Alexandria, Virginia Federal Judge Albert V. Bryant, whose family ties to pro-British interests have been documented by *EIR*.

10. The World Trade Center bombing

Within hours of the Feb. 26, 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City, CNN's Wolf Blitzer set the pace for an international media cover-up, by claiming it was the work of "Muslims." An open letter by Serbian fascist leader Radovan Karadzic, praising the incident and saying that it proved the "immediate danger of direct involvement" by the United States in former Yugoslavia, was disregarded. Within days, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced that the bombing had been carried out by a group of "Islamic extremist" followers of Egyptian Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman of New Jersey. Rahman and three of his followers were subsequently indicted for the crime and, on March 4, 1994, found guilty on all counts, before a federal court in New York.

Together with four other followers, Rahman was also accused, and later found guilty, of plotting to blow up the UN building in New York, and of launching an Islamic holy war in the United States. As a further piece of disinformation, the U.S. media, this time led by ABC, accused the Sudanese UN mission in New York of sponsoring the planned holy war. This, despite the fact that Sheikh Rahman followers in the Islamic Jihad group had been implicated in the attempt to assassinate Sudan's religious leader, Hasan al-Turabi, while he was in Ottawa, Canada in 1992!

During the five-month World Trade Center bombing trial, the U.S. Justice Department produced more than 200 witnesses and more than 1,000 exhibits. But, at no point did a single witness testify that he or she saw any defendant at the scene of a crime. The chief government witness, Emad Salam, a former Egyptian military officer who worked undercover in Rahman's circle, did report, however, that he personally built the bomb used in the incident. He also testified that he gave precise warnings to the FBI that the bombing of the site was planned.

Rahman and his circle worked for Bush

Whether or not Rahman was involved in the crime, it is known that he and his Islamic Jihad circle worked for Vice President, and then President George Bush from 1981 through at least the early 1990s, on behalf of the Anglo-American secret war in Afghanistan. Rahman's involvement in the war began in the early 1980s, when he teamed up with Afghan mujahideen recruitment officer Mustafa Shalabi of New York, to funnel Egyptian religious youth into Afghanistan. Financing for the operation was provided by Saudi intelligence head Prince Turki, a long-standing Bush crony.

At least two of the four defendants convicted of the World Trade Center bombing, had been Egyptian veterans of the Afghan mujahideen, who had been sent there through the Rahman channel. Similarly, at least four of the five defendants convicted of planning an Islamic holy war in the United States were also Afghan mujahideen veterans. Rahman himself moved to Pakistan for a time to assist in the project.

Reflecting this status, Rahman was given seven entry visas by the U.S. government between 1986 and 1990—despite the fact that he had been formally banned from the United States, because of his alleged involvement in the 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. In 1990, Rahman entered the United States legally, and received a green card, in order to continue the project of supplying Islamic youth for covert operations in Afghanistan. Although the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan in 1988, Bush and his British patrons continued the war. To this end, training camps were provided in upstate New York, where Rahman's Islamic Jihad group received arms and explosives training from the U.S. Army's Sgt. Mohammad Ali of Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Sudanese religious leader Hasan al-Turabi's would-be assassin, Hashim Badrasan, had long been involved with the Fort Bragg-trained group.

According to the testimony of State Department Inspector General Sherman Funk, Sheikh Rahman obtained his seven entry visas and his green card mistakenly, "because of inadequate systems of control." But, according to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Rahman had been working for U.S. intelligence "since his days in Afghanistan. The visa he got was not issued by mistake. It is because of the services he did."