

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 targetting 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 targetting Sri Lanka's majority Singhalese 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

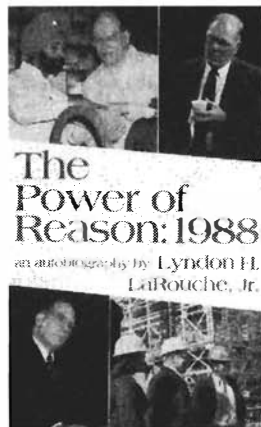
Formed in 1984, the London-based RIM is a coordination arm for terrorist organizations operating in Ibero-America, the Mideast, and Asia, especially. Its flagship publication, *A World to Win*, now published in London, was for several years published by Russell House (named after Lord Bertrand Russell)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

Books by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The LaRouche case "represented a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct over a longer period of time utilizing the power of the federal government than any other prosecution by the U.S. Government in my time or to my knowledge."

—Former U.S. Attorney General
Ramsey Clark

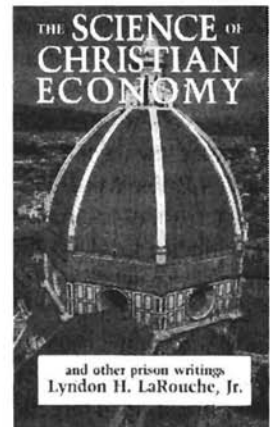


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