

It could very well be a ticking time bomb for India, China, and Russia.

Apart from various Islamic preachers, two major Islamic groups function in the fertile Ferghana Valley. The common objective of these groups is to change the regimes in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan. These are the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) and the Hizb ut-Tehrir. Many trained terrorists among the Uighurs, Chechens, Uzbeks, and other ethnic militias work directly under these two main groups.

While the IMU openly thrives on violence, the Hizb ut-Tehrir is strongly promoted by the United Kingdom as peaceful. But records indicate that the IMU and the Hizb ut-Tehrir work hand-in-hand. Most of the IMU recruits are from the Hizb ut-Tehrir, according to Rohan Gunaratna, an expert on world terrorist outfits. Gunaratna claims that Khaled Sheikh Muhammad, the alleged mastermind of the Sept. 11, 2001, terror attacks in the United States, and Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the Jordanian who was active until he was killed last year, in the Iraqi insurgency against U.S. occupying forces, were both once members of the Hizb ut-Tehrir.

The relationship between the Taliban and the IMU pre-dates Sept. 11. In September 1996, after the Taliban had captured the Afghan capital, Kabul, Juma Namangani and Tahir Yuldashev—long-time adversaries of President Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan—held a press conference in the city to announce the formation of the IMU. Namangani, who had served as a Soviet paratrooper in Afghanistan in the 1980s, became the group's leader (or amir), and Yuldashev its military commander. Their aim was to topple Karimov and turn Uzbekistan, and ultimately the whole of Central Asia, into an Islamic state. The Taliban provided them with a place for shelter, and training and plotting against Karimov. It is also said that Yuldashev developed contact with Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan, and the two became supportive of each other. Namangani was killed in an explosion in 2001, but Yuldashev is still very much around the Pushtun belt in Pakistan.

As one Indian analyst pointed out, Osh and Jalalabad, the cities that spearheaded the regime change in Kyrgyzstan, are Hizb ut-Tehrir strongholds. The Hizb ut-Tehrir is making huge gains in a belt stretching from the Ferghana provinces of Namangan, Andijan, and Kokand (contiguous to Osh and Jalalabad) to the adjacent Penjekent Valley (Uzbekistan) and Khojent (Tajikistan).

Ria Novosti quoted Russia's Federal Security Service director, Nikolai Patrushev, on March 31, 2008: "There have been repeated attempts by the international terrorist organizations Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami and the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan to move their operations to the territory of the Russian Federation, including the Urals region."

Russia had earlier identified Hizb ut-Tehrir links to radical Islamist groups in Chechnya. And the Hizb ut-Tehrir has been placed on a list of banned organizations by the country's Supreme Court.

British Use Tibet Networks for War On China—Again

by Mike Billington

Once again, the British have played their Tibet Card, unleashing a carefully orchestrated, racist riot in Lhasa, and cranking out lies and anti-China hysteria through their global media empire. This is not the first time Tibet has figured in a British war plan against China. In 1932, as the world was descending into Hell after the collapse of the world financial system—just as it is today—the British provoked chaos across Eurasia. Hitler's rise to power was financed by the Bank of England's Montagu Norman and his friends in the Bush and Harriman families in the United States, with the intention of instigating a war between the Nazis and the Soviet Union, expecting them to bleed each other to death. Meanwhile, Japan was instigated by London and its J.P. Morgan interests in New York to move into Manchuria, with the aim of seizing the wealth of China for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, while threatening the Soviets from the East, and ending the hated Republic of China, founded under the leadership of the great champion of the American System, Sun Yat Sen.

To aid in that Japanese invasion of China—which officially launched World War II—the British activated their Tibetan assets as a second front, sending Tibetan troops against the forces of the Chinese Republic in southwest China, aimed at grabbing new pieces of China for an expanded "Greater Tibet." As the British-edited *China Year Book* stated in that year, the British-armed Tibetan operation was well on its way to being "restored to its ancient boundry."

Then, as today, the British also activated their assets in Western China among the Islamic Uighur population, to cut even more chunks out of the Republic of China, for an entity they called Eastern Turkestan (see accompanying article).

The British have never hidden their alliance and ideological agreement with the Nazis in their Tibet operations—neither before World War II, nor afterwards. In the 1930s, Tibet was under the direction of a senior officer of the Raj in India, Hugh Richardson, who had come to Tibet in 1932 to attempt to coerce the Chinese to give up their historic claim to Tibet as an integral part of China, and to give up more areas of China to Greater Tibet. He stayed in Lhasa, performing essentially the same function as the British Resident in an Indian state, providing weapons and direction to the local authorities, under the direction of the 13th Dalai Lama, who preceded the current Dalai Lama.

A Nazi Waffen SS delegation was deployed to Tibet by Heinrich Himmler in 1939, headed by Ernst Schaefer, intending to establish relations with the land reputed in Nazi lore to be the true source of the pure Aryan race. One member of the expedition, Bruno Beger, was an ethnologist, who was measuring skulls and body parts, attempting to prove the biological ties between the Tibetans and the Nazis. He befriended the Regent for the young 14th Dalai Lama, and later became a lifelong friend of the Dalai Lama himself. He also became a convicted war criminal, for his later work on Jews in the Nazi concentration camps, trying to find a biological means for determining Jewish origin.

British consul Hugh Richardson had to be a bit careful with these kindred spirits; Britain was, after all, on the brink of war with Germany after the Führer turned against his British sponsors, and especially after the Hitler-Stalin Pact in September 1939. Richardson kept his distance at the time, but after that nasty little war with the Nazis was over, Richardson and Beger became the best of friends again.

So also did Richardson befriend SS officer Heinrich Harrer, made famous by the Hollywood glorification of his book *Seven Years in Tibet* in 1997. Harrer arrived in Tibet in 1944, living intimately with Richardson and the Dalai Lama, only leaving, with Richardson, when the Chinese returned to Tibet after the 1949 Chinese revolution. Both Harrer and Beger were members in good standing in the Tibet Society, founded by Richardson in 1959 to lead the campaign against China's sovereignty over Tibet. In 1994, the three of them held a grand reunion with the Dalai Lama, pledging their continued support for the independence of Tibet. A video of the Dalai Lama meeting his old friend Harrer in recent years, chatting about the good old days, is readily available on YouTube.

Thus it should be no surprise to read reports and see films showing that the Tibetan gangs who have just rampaged through Lhasa took a page from the Nazi pogroms, marking those shops and homes owned by ethnic Tibetans with white flags, and trashing and burning all others, regardless of the innocent people trapped inside. The films were provided by the Chinese, but were also confirmed by James Miles, the journalist for the London *Economist*, who was in Lhasa during the week of the riots.

As Miles wrote: "What I saw was calculated targeted violence against an ethnic group, or, I should say, two ethnic groups, primarily ethnic Han Chinese living in Lhasa, but also



The 14th Dalai Lama (right) and former SS officer Heinrich Harrer, who is glorified in the Hollywood movie "Seven Years in Tibet." Harrer (d. 2006) was among those who led the campaign against China on behalf of the British imperial war drive.

members of the Muslim Hui minority in Lhasa." The rioters, Miles said, "marked those businesses that they knew to be Tibetan-owned with white traditional scarves. Those businesses were left intact. Almost every single other across a wide swathe of the city ... was either burned, looted, destroyed, smashed into, the property therein hauled out into the streets, piled up, burned. It was an extraordinary outpouring of ethnic violence of a most unpleasant nature to watch, which surprised some Tibetans watching it."

Miles also reported that the police did virtually nothing for several days, waited for the riot to run itself out, and only then moved in to secure the streets, "when they felt safe I think that there would not be massive bloodshed."

Despite this coverage, the world press constantly repeats the mantra that the Chinese kept the press out of Tibet during the riots, and that the Chinese must be held responsible for the violence. Those, like U.S. Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, who travelled to visit the Dalai Lama after the riots, and lied that the slaughter of Han Chinese and Hui Chinese Muslims in Lhasa was the result of "Chinese oppression," must be asked: Why are you serving the racist British Empire?

Tibetan 'Traditional Culture'

What is the Tibetan "traditional culture" which the Chinese are accused of destroying, and which the British (and the Nazis) admire so dearly? Before 1950, approximately 2 million Tibetans, about one-fourth of the population, entered the monkhood. The majority of those who were not monks were



Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler deployed a Waffen SS delegation to Tibet in 1939, intending to establish relations with the land the Nazis believed was the source of the pure Aryan race. Here, Adolf Hitler and Himmler review Waffen SS troops.

herdsmen or peasants, working as serfs on land owned by the government or by one of the thousands of monasteries. There was nearly total illiteracy among the peasantry, and even in the monkhood. Wooden plows and yaks were the only technology used by the peasants, who otherwise relied on brute-force labor; until the 20th Century, there were no wheeled vehicles in the country. Justice was at the whim of the nobility and the Dalai Lama, as there was no organized system of courts. Polyandry, where a wife was shared among all the brothers of a family, was common.

The British encouraged the Tibetans to prevent economic development, and that not even a single road should be built into Tibet. They wanted Tibet to be a buffer between the Raj in India and China, but, even more, to retain its “traditional culture,” as a Shangri-la, the Valhalla of the Nazis. When the Chinese came in, with development, schools, hospitals, and roads, Richardson cried that, “a heavy curtain has descended upon Tibet, a state of cultural degeneration to which this whole people has now been reduced.” China has also rebuilt the major monasteries and, since the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s, does not restrict traditional religious practices.

When challenged on the fact that China has helped Tibetans emerge from the dark ages, Richardson expressed the classic, racist colonial view: “Apologists may point to claims of material and mechanical progress, but even if these benefits ever reach the Tibetan population, the fact remains they were not sought by the Tibetan people themselves, and represent the total negation of Tibetan civilization and culture.”

British Outsourcing to the U.S.

When the Chinese returned to Tibet in 1950, Richardson left for London, where he continued sponsoring Tibetan military insurrections (with help from the CIA), while training up-and-coming British colonial agents at Cambridge (among them, Michael Aris, who married Burma’s Aung San Suu Kyi, now the British-controlled asset in Myanmar/Burma). The Dalai Lama fled to India during a failed revolt in 1959, but the British and the CIA continued providing military training for Tibetans in exile through the 1960s and beyond.

When the U.S. establishment of relations with China in 1974, and formal recognition in 1979, ended the covert military operations, the “Tibet Card” was transformed into a “human rights” campaign. President Carter issued the Dalai Lama his first visa to the United States in 1979, and a nest of members of Congress began fawning over “His Holiness the

Dalai Lama.” During the 1980s, a number of covert operations were “privatized” to the semi-government National Endowment for Democracy (NED), carrying out “regime change” through political subversion rather than military invasion.

In 1988, Tibet House was set up in New York by Hollywood’s Richard Gere and Robert Thurman, the Columbia University professor who is considered the reigning “expert” on Tibet since the death of Hugh Richardson. The next year, the same crew set up the International Campaign for Tibet (ICT), which has become the command center for anti-China operations using the Tibet Card. To understand the nature of this British creation, consider Thurman’s pedigree:

Thurman was a 68er who dropped out of Harvard to marry oil heiress Christoph de Menil. When the marriage fell apart, he wandered around India on a motorcycle, ending up spending several years with the Dalai Lama, and becoming the first Westerner to be ordained as a Tantric Buddhist monk. When he returned to the United State a few years later, to become a spokesman for the Dalai Lama, he met the wife of acid-freak Timothy Leary, renounced his robes, and married her as soon as her divorce came through. He went on to become a professor at Columbia University, and the leading liar before the Congress and similar dens of corruption around the world, on behalf of the Dalai Lama and against China. His daughter Uma (imagine her childhood!) is a sex-goddess movie star, now making slasher films.

The ICT receives about \$5 million in donations annually, and works in close coordination with the World Wide Fund for Nature, the green fascist movement created by the British

FIGURE 1
'Greater Tibet'



The British view of "Greater Tibet," as demanded by the Dalai Lama's representatives in negotiations with Beijing. In addition to Tibet, they demand autonomy over all of Qinghai Province, half of Sichuan, and pieces of Gansu and Yunnan provinces.

and Dutch royal families, which deploys millions of dollars internationally on behalf of the effort to revive the Empire. Also in league with the ICT is Amnesty International, the British intelligence network deployed against nations targeted by the Anglo-Dutch financial oligarchy.

Although some operational control has been outsourced to the Americans, London is still running the show. Exemplary of this was the 1995 proposal published in the New York Council on Foreign Relations journal, *Foreign Affairs*, called "China's Changing Shape," by Gerald Segal, the Director of Studies at London's International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), a leading British Imperial think tank. The map which he presents reduces China to about one-half its current size, with the rest divided up between the independent states of Greater Tibet, East Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchuria. Not surprisingly, the home page of the ICT website prominently features precisely such a map, and the Dalai Lama clique insists that Tibet be considered as this larger piece of China in their negotiations with Beijing.

The Current Turmoil

The racist explosion in Lhasa on March 14 was not spontaneous. In the early 1990s, ICT board member Mark Handelman arranged for 1,000 children of the Tibetans in the Dalai Lama circles in India to receive special compensation for visas to the United States. Among them was Tsewang Rigzin, who lived in the U.S. for over 12 years, became a citizen, and worked in the local offices of the Tibetan Youth Congress, set up by the Dalai Lama's supporters in

Dharamsala, India, in the 1970s. Rigzin was in close communication with the ICT in the United States.

In August of 2007, Rigzin returned to Dharamsala, and was elected to head the Youth Congress. He immediately began campaigning for a march from Dharamsala to Tibet on the March 10 anniversary of the Dalai Lama's flight from Tibet. Such overt political activity is explicitly forbidden by the conditions agreed upon between the Indian government and the Dalai Lama, for his residence in India. Rigzin then set up the Tibetan People's Uprising Organization with four other exile groups, which openly opposed the pledge of non-violence professed by the Dalai Lama, and called for an international boycott of the Beijing Olympics—something which the Dalai Lama has refused to do. Thus, a classic British intelligence "hard cop-soft cop" dichotomy was set up, and was played by the world press who serve the British imperial plans.

The Chinese have provided proof that the Youth Congress, while professing a distance from the Dalai Lama himself, extensively organized for demonstrations and rioting in cities in Tibet, China, and around the world, for March 10 and the following days. Their "march on Tibet" from Dharamsala was quickly stopped by the Indian authorities, but when the race riots broke out on March 14, the violence spread across China and the region, coordinated by the Youth Congress networks. Although there appear to have been no rioters killed in Lhasa, there may have been several dozen killed in other Chinese cities.

The British War Plan

The target of convenience for the British war plan against China is the Summer Olympics in Beijing. The carrying of the Olympic Torch around the world provides a series of high-profile events for the ICT to mobilize demonstrations and disruptions. But the Olympics are incidental—the British war plan is driven by the pace of economic disintegration descending on the world economy in the wake of the collapse of the world financial system in the Summer of 2007. The primary targets are the major powers of Eurasia—China, Russia, and India—not because of their power in itself, but because the primary danger in the eyes of the Anglo-Dutch financial interests is an FDR-style alliance of the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India, against the emerging fascist order. This is the driving force behind the British campaign to drag the U.S. into an Atlantic alliance against Asia, a danger that must be exposed and destroyed.