

# Britain's inside track to 'save' Qaddafi

by Scott Thompson

What some in the U.S. press are now calling the most "gentle" terrorist incident ever involving Libya, namely the murder of a British police officer and wounding of 10 anti-Qaddafi demonstrators outside the Libyan Embassy in London, was set up by the British Secret Intelligence Service.

This incident has given Great Britain an inside track to sabotage international efforts to topple Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi, who on May 1 declared that his regime had the "right" to carry out global terrorism. The evidence of British complicity with Qaddafi in the Libyan Embassy incident is overwhelming.

Great Britain allowed the February takeover of the Embassy by "revolutionary students," who transformed it into a "People's Bureau." This takeover occurred at the very moment when a Libyan government reorganization created a General People's Committee for External Security, which could best be described as the "Ministry for International Terrorism."

Colonel Yunis Bilqasim Ali, the head of this Libyan "Smersh," immediately fielded hit teams against U.S. and French diplomats, as well as against Libya's enemies in North Africa, working with Ahmed Qadafadam, a cousin and special envoy of Muammar Qaddafi. Others on this "foreign assassination bureau," such as Sayed Rashid, were known to be involved in the assassination of Libyan exiles.

Great Britain continued to recognize the "diplomatic immunity" of "revolutionary students" at the Embassy, even after Colonel Yunis' Terrorism Ministry carried out the March 10 bombing of the L'Auberge night club in the Mayfair district of London, which is frequented by anti-Qaddafi exiles. On April 16, the day before the demonstration outside the "People's Bureau," two Libyan diplomats warned the British Foreign Office that there could be violence if the demonstration was allowed. It has also been confirmed that the Cheltenham GCHQ electronic intelligence-gathering facility intercepted orders from Tripoli to carry out an attack upon the demonstrators, yet the British government took no other security precautions than to deploy regular Bobbies on the scene.

The "People's Bureau" hoax gives Britain "credentials" at the NATO foreign ministers meeting at the end of May in Washington, D.C. to undermine any concerted effort against Qaddafi's renegade regime. Sources within Great Britain,

joined by Ahmed Huber, the ally of Swiss-based banker for Nazi-Soviet terrorism François Genoud, have put out the line that Qaddafi is weak but that any attempt to overthrow him would only assure that someone tied even more closely to the Soviets would succeed him.

Britain has sabotaged at least one attempt by anti-Qaddafi Libyans to topple the dictator. In a notorious case, the Special Air Services took over and ran a coup attempt, only to sabotage it from within.

Great Britain shares tremendous economic and political stakes in Qaddafi's Libya with Italy, which has agreed to represent British interests in that country, since Britain broke off formal diplomatic relations. British Petroleum and the Thomson press group, which share strong ties to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Tory Party, helped install Qaddafi in power, then opened the door for Soviet agent-of-influence Armand Hammer of Occidental Petroleum to enter Libya. Bertrand Russell, through his agent Lelio Basso, who took over the terrorist support group the Russell Tribunal after Lord Russell's death, helped Qaddafi set up the early infrastructure for terrorism.

According to reliable sources, British SIS has even assisted Libya in arming the Irish Republican Army (IRA), through such agents as Sidney Alleyne, who works with the Dent Bank of London. Col. Qaddafi now threatens to deploy the IRA against London. This longstanding operation also gave Britain an opening to the Basque ETA, which trained the current generation of IRA terrorists, and is now involved in the destabilization of Spain.

Several things have led to Prime Minister Thatcher's decision to drop her government's open support for Qaddafi. One of the lesser reasons may be the closer military and economic ties negotiated by Libya's Colonel Jalloud with the Warsaw Pact, ties which have opened Libya as a forward base for Warsaw Pact operations against NATO's southern flank and brought 4,000 East Germans to Libya to train its military and terrorists. Thatcher's close adviser Lord Peter Carrington, now NATO Secretary General, has long sought "New Yalta" negotiations with the Soviets that would undermine U.S. influence in Europe and the Middle East.

More importantly, Qaddafi's terror war against the United States has begun to make British complicity with Qaddafi look too odious. Libyan-backed terrorist groups like the Revolutionary Armed Liberation Front (RALF) have assassinated Leamon Hunt and other U.S. diplomats in Europe. Libya's Colonel Jalloud also coordinated with Syria, Iran, and North Korea in suicide bombings against U.S., French, and Israeli installations in Lebanon. Since the "People's Bureau" hoax, a new round of Libyan-linked terrorism has been mounted through the "peace movement" in Europe and the United States against NATO installations and military plants. Under these circumstances, Britain must appear to distance itself from Libya in order to have any say in protecting Qaddafi's regime.