

## Middle East Report by Linda de Hoyos

### Perfidious gets an alibi

*To what extent will the British be complicit in the full-scale Islamic terror war being prepared against the United States?*

Behind the front-page news of the British siege of the Libyan embassy in London, telltale signs are emerging that the Libyans and the British are not such bitter enemies as it might appear. The crisis was sparked April 17 when a gunman within the Libyan embassy opened fire on a demonstration of anti-Qaddafi exiles outside, killing a British policewoman in the process.

British response to the incident was perplexing. Home Secretary Leon Brittain advocated that the police immediately assault the embassy, but Foreign Office Secretary David Luce refused, citing international law—unusual for Perfidious Albion—giving immunity to embassies as the reason why London would not take action against a terrorist regime that had killed a British subject.

Then, in an article entitled "Ten Questions All Britain Is Asking," Tory Member of Parliament Eldon Griffiths, who also serves as a consultant to the police federation, pointed out that a full 24 hours before the incident, the Foreign Office had received a CIA intercept from Tripoli ordering a gunman inside the Libyan embassy to fire on the anti-Qaddafi demonstrators. The Foreign Office not only neglected to inform the police, but stuck to the line that the shooting was the responsibility of local embassy staff—not Qaddafi.

It is commentaries from Moscow which began to supply the answers to some of Griffiths' questions. In a lengthy political commentary in *Pravda* April 24, the Soviets declared

that the United States is the proper target for Qaddafi's revenge for the London incident. The crisis is the result of "provocations masterminded by Britain and America. It is not by chance that this coincides with a major anti-Libyan campaign organized in the United States." The British ambassador in Moscow protested to the Soviet Foreign Ministry that the characterization of London's stance was "too harsh."

The Foreign Office reinforced *Pravda's* line by letting it be known that London broke diplomatic relations with Libya only because of "pressure from the Americans." The Foreign Office is a stronghold of the faction led by Kissinger Associate Lord Peter Carrington, former foreign secretary and NATO Secretary-General. Aside from his longstanding links to the Propaganda-2 drug-terrorism mafia that funded Qaddafi, Carrington is Britain's leading spokesman for a deal with the Soviet Union to destroy the United States.

To what extent will the British be complicit in the full-scale Islamic terror war being prepared against the United States?

While the British were playing out their "siege" of the Libyan embassy, leading Islamic terrorists were meeting on the European continent to plan out the next wave of actions against the United States. The most important of these meetings took place April 20 in the Libyan embassy in Rome. It brought together the Syrian chief of intelligence, Gen. Ali Duba, Iranian

Savama chiefs, General Gardhust and General Farazian, and an unnamed representative of the PFLP-GC, the group of Palestinian terrorist Ahmed Jibril.

Three days later, Iranian Prime Minister Moussavi declared that "Iran firmly stands with its Libyan brothers in its fight against imperialism." It has long been known that a center for both Libyan and Iranian terrorism in Europe is the Iranian embassy to the Vatican, run by the Ayatollah Khosrowshahi.

The Iranian component of a terror war against the United States will key off disruptions of Iranian embassies in Europe the week of April 23 by the Socialist International-linked fedayeen, following on the heels of the London shoot-out. Iran accused the United States of instigating the "terrorist attacks."

For Libya, the control apparatus for this war is furnished by East German intelligence. According to European sources, streams of new advisers from the DDR are streaming into Libya, whose internal ministries were reorganized after a long conference held in February. This relationship was made official in the early March publication of a military cooperation treaty between Libya and East Germany. Right before the Rome meeting, the Libyan intelligence chief and Minister for External Security, Col. Beklkha-cem Younis, was in East Germany meeting with officials.

It is Younis's direct underling, Deputy Minister for External Security Col. Abdelrahmane Shuaibi, who was brought to London to negotiate the settlement to the embassy crisis. The decision to end the siege by breaking diplomatic relations was the easiest face-saving gesture the British could have hit upon, alleviating the British of the necessity to arrest a Libyan, or search the Libyan staff and embassy.