

3. Four governments pin terrorism on London

Since August 1995, four governments have joined France in denouncing London as the center for world terrorism, and each has provided evidence to prove it.

1. In August 1995, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan called for the British government to extradite Altaf Hussein, the leader of Mohajir Qaum Movement, an Afghans-linked terrorist group responsible for a string of bombings and assassinations in Karachi. "When Altaf sits in London and he gives a call for a strike in Karachi and his militants enforce that strike and kill 30 innocent people a day, I think the British government has a moral responsibility to restrain him," Bhutto wrote to British Prime Minister John Major. The British government declined to honor the extradition request, claiming there was no "proof" that Altaf Hussein was involved in the terrorism in Pakistan.

2. On Nov. 24, 1995, the Egyptian interior minister accused the British government of "harboring Islamic terrorists" implicated in the Nov. 19 car-bombing of the Egyptian embassy in Pakistan. According to British news accounts, Egyptian police raids on a terrorist base had turned up "details of bank transfers from London to finance terrorist operations planned by terrorist leaders living in Britain."

3. On March 4, 1996—after a bomb blew up in a central market in Jerusalem, killing a dozen people, and a second bomb exploded in Tel Aviv—the British *Express* reported: "As the bomb exploded in Tel Aviv, Israel's ambassador was meeting British Foreign Minister Malcolm Rifkind to ask for Britain's help in beating Hamas. Israeli security sources say the fanatics behind the bombings are funded and controlled through secret cells operating here. Only days before the latest terror campaign began, military chiefs in Jerusalem detailed how Islamic groups raised £7 million in donations from British organizations. The ambassador, Moshe Raviv, yesterday shared Israel's latest information about the Hamas operations. A source at the Israeli embassy said last night, 'It is not the first time we have pointed out that Islamic terrorists are in Britain.'"

The British government's response? The Foreign Office officially informed the Israeli ambassador: "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."

Later in the spring, when President Clinton convened an emergency heads of state summit at Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt to tackle the problem of terrorism, the Israeli government again raised the issue of British support for terrorist commanders. This time, the British government denied that Israel

had ever provided documentation of the London terror links. The Israelis furiously replied that they would deliver a formal dossier on the massive British support—including government financial subsidies—for terrorists.

4. On Aug. 20, 1996, the Egyptian daily *Al-Akhbar* accused the British government of sponsoring terrorism: "Britain is intending to organize an 'international Islamic conference,' which will be attended by the leaders of the top terrorist organizations in the Islamic world." This statement was echoed by the chairman of the Egyptian President's office, Usama Al-Baz, who, on Aug. 24, called on European countries "not to give terrorist groups a chance to use these countries as a base to launch and fund terrorist operations." Speaking on Egyptian television, he added: "We are not demanding that they protect us, but we do demand that they stop making their country a fertile field for destabilization of the security of other nations."

Next, on Aug. 26, Egyptian Foreign Minister Amre Mousa said that "there is a question mark on this issue. We, and many other countries, don't understand [Britain's] position. . . . Egypt will contact the British government to find out the truth of the matter and to discuss the possible consequences of such an unfortunate step."

Then, on Aug. 27, the official Egyptian daily *Al-Ahram* carried an exposé of the British role in providing a comfortable base for organizing and fund-raising for some of the most notorious terrorist groups in the world. The newspaper charged that almost \$140 million had been solicited by terrorist groups in Britain, with the full knowledge of British Intelligence's domestic counterintelligence department, MI-5. "The MI-5 has done nothing to stop these funds from becoming bombs," reported *Al-Ahram*.

5. On Aug. 20, 1996, the Turkish government got into the act, denouncing a decision by the British to allow the terrorist Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), to reopen its television and radio broadcasts from London. These broadcasts beam into the eastern provinces of Turkey, where the PKK has been waging a decade-long separatist war against the Ankara government and the Turkish military. The radio broadcasts provide the PKK with marching orders and military intelligence.

For further details, see *EIR Special Report*, September 1996, "Would a President Bob Dole Prosecute Drug Super-Kingpin George Bush?"

4. Sir Henry Kissinger: British agent of influence

In a May 10, 1982 speech to Chatham House (the Royal Institute for International Affairs), Sir Henry Kissinger bragged that he had been a British agent in the Nixon and Ford administrations, serving as Presidential adviser for national security



Sir Henry Kissinger, Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and a professed agent of the Queen.

and secretary of state. (Today, Kissinger is Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, a rank normally given to top British diplomats.) In his speech, Kissinger stated that he had pursued British policy in these positions irrespective of the sovereign concerns of the United States, which he ostensibly was serving. Excerpts from that speech, entitled “Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes to Postwar Foreign Policy,” include the following statements:

“The British were so matter-of-factly helpful that they became a participant in internal American deliberations, to a degree probably never practiced between sovereign nations. In my period in office, the British played a seminal part in certain American bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union—indeed, they helped draft the key document. *In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department. . . . It was symptomatic* [emphasis added]. . . .”

“In my negotiations over Rhodesia I worked from a British draft with British spelling even when I did not fully grasp the distinction between a working paper and a Cabinet-approved document. The practice of collaboration thrives to our day, with occasional ups and downs but even in the recent Falkland crisis, an inevitable return to the main theme of the relationship.”

Much of Kissinger’s speech, apart from these admissions of British agency, was an attack on President Franklin Delano Roosevelt for challenging British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill’s adherence to empire.

5. George Bush’s empire: drugs and raw materials

George Bush is currently engulfed in three serious scandals, any one of which could send the former President to jail.

Since Aug. 18-20, 1996, when the *San Jose Mercury News* in California published a three-part series on the role of the Nicaraguan Contras in flooding the streets of Los Angeles with cocaine during the mid-1980s, new evidence has surfaced of then-Vice President Bush’s pivotal role in the cocaine pipeline that was used to bankroll the secret Contra war in Nicaragua. Under Executive Order 12333 and National Security Decision Directive Number 3, President Ronald Reagan authorized the use of “private assets” by U.S. intelligence agencies, in running covert operations, and placed Vice President Bush in charge of a White House planning and operations structure that ran the Central America program, and other “secret wars” in lieu of the National Security Council. Bush was in charge of the Special Situation Group, and its working arm, the Crisis Pre-Planning Group, which employed Lt. Col. Oliver North as its secretary.

This Bush-led White House apparatus—not the CIA—ran the Contra operations, including the Ilopango air base in El Salvador, which served as a hub of guns-for-drugs trafficking for the Contras. Former CIA officials, including Donald Gregg and Felix Rodriguez, along with North, reported directly to Bush, and were the principal figures involved in smuggling tons of cocaine into the United States, occasionally even landing on U.S. military bases, according to eyewitness and other accounts. One former Drug Enforcement Administration agent, Celerino Castillo, has provided details from his own mid-1980s probe of cocaine trafficking at Ilopango air base, when he was the DEA agent in charge of El Salvador, confirming the role of Rodriguez and North in the dope smuggling, and confirming that Bush was personally informed about the illegal operations. Castillo was eventually cashiered out of the DEA as the result of his refusal to “back off” from the Ilopango probe, even after he was informed by the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador that Ilopango was a “White House covert operation, run by Oliver North.”

The evidence of Bush’s pivotal role in the Contras’ cocaine pipeline was assembled by *EIR* in a September 1996 *Special Report*, “Would a President Bob Dole Prosecute Drug Super-Kingpin George Bush?” The report, and additional documentation of the Bush involvement in the cocaine-for-weapons business, has been provided to the Inspectors General of the CIA and the Department of Justice, and to Congressional investigators now conducting at least three separate probes of the Contra-cocaine connection. Since the *San Jose Mercury News* revelations, the Senate Select Committee on