

## 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."