

England's 'Lizard Queen' is the mother of international terrorism

by Joseph Brewda

London's admitted role as the international safe-haven for terrorist organizations provoking war in the Mideast and elsewhere, has become increasingly exposed, with an Oct. 8, State Department release of a list of 30 terrorist organizations banned from the United States, and blocked from carrying out any form of fundraising or other activity here. According to conservative estimates by *EIR*, at least 22 of those 30 organizations are internationally headquartered in Britain, or are dependent on British logistics, propaganda, and fundraising.

This British hospitality toward terrorists is a centuries-old British Crown policy, dating back to even before Queen Victoria's Lord Palmerston, to make London the headquarters of revolutionary organizations fielded against the British Empire's rivals, and regions targetted for conquest.

As a Nov. 20, 1997 London *Daily Telegraph* article on the issue is forced to admit, "Britain is now an international centre for Islamic militancy on a huge scale . . . and the capital is home to a bewildering variety of radical Islamic fundamentalists movements, many of which make no secret of their commitment to violence and terrorism to achieve their goals." The report follows our coverage in *EIR* last week, documenting that the British monarchy provides this safe-haven, and warning that the monarchy intends to use this capability to help provoke a Cuban missile-style war crisis in the Middle East, for global strategic aims.

According to the *Telegraph's* version of the story, there are several reasons for Britain to furnish a home-base for these terrorists, notably "a history of tolerance towards dissident ideas," and "flexible asylum laws that are easily exploited." It adds that Home Minister Jack Straw's "promise of new laws to curb the activities of international terror organization based in Britain seems timely in the wake of the . . . atrocity in Luxor," Egypt, carried out by the Islamic Group—one of the 30 groups banned from the United States—which, the paper admits, is headquartered in London.

The *Telegraph* provides identification of several other major groups ensconded in Britain, and the nations they target, as earlier exposed in *EIR* (April 4, 1997), "Levy Sanctions on Britain for Harboring Terrorists!" Among the

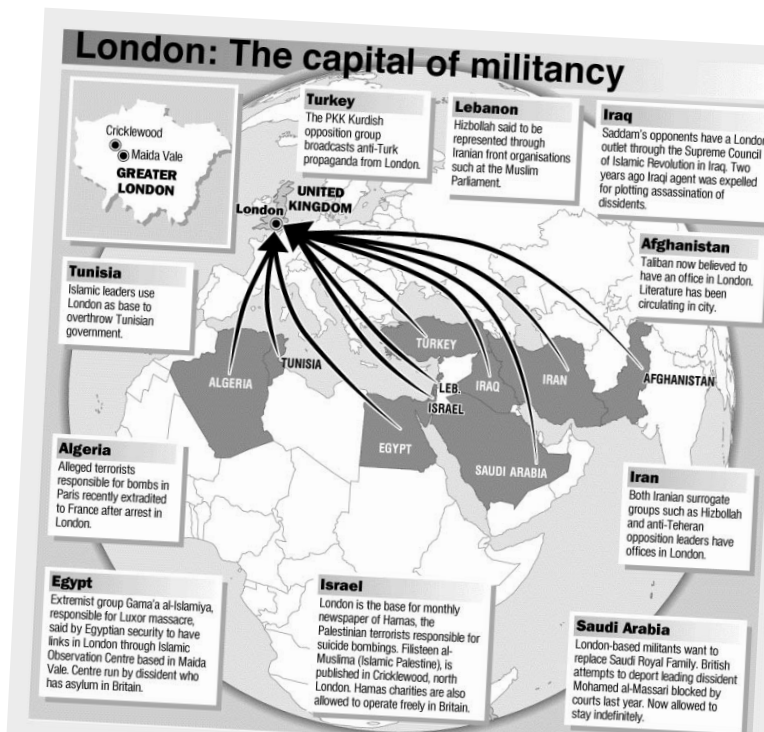
groups identified by the paper are Hamas and Hezbollah, and the broad range of former Afghan mujahideen killers ("Afghansi") roaming North Africa, the Mideast, and Western Asia, under the direction of Saudi moneybags Osama bin Laden, and his front man, Mohamad al-Masari—both residents of London.

It is unlikely, that the British government will effect a radical change in this safe-haven policy, however. For one thing, the *Telegraph* reports, Straw has already said that the new legislation will not give the government the right to exclude anyone from Britain based on ties to terrorism, as "the powers to exclude are draconian." As a spokesman for the Home Office, speaking of such "precautions" in the new legislation, explained to *EIR*, "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter." Asked to comment on the State Department terror list, she said, most of the groups cited are "merely raising funds for humanitarian aid" in Britain, and are "not purchasing weapons for terrorist acts abroad." There is a "thin line between terrorist activity and political freedom fighting," she concluded.

Earlier efforts to change Crown policy toward terrorist residents, also proved unsuccessful. On Feb. 14, 1997, the British Parliament failed to vote out of committee a bill that would have, for the first time in history, made it a crime to plot acts of international terrorism from British soil. The bill was introduced by Conservative MP Nigel Waterson on Jan. 25, after bitter complaints from Saudi Arabia over Britain harboring Mohammed al-Masri, who boastfully claimed credit on BBC for bombing two U.S. military sites in Saudi Arabia, which left over 20 American soldiers dead.

The waning government of John Major had refused to give backing to the Waterson bill, and Labour MP George Galloway (whose party is now in power) led efforts to defeat it. Galloway's statements before Parliament confirm that the reason for the bill's defeat is that it is British Crown policy to foster and harbor international terrorism upon behalf of its geopolitical aims.

"By definition, a tyranny can be removed only by extraordinary measures," he explained. "It is sometimes possible, although very rare, that massive civil disobedience and huge demonstrations can topple a regime, as some in Eastern



You read it first in EIR! Our cover story of April 4, 1997 documented the role of Great Britain in harboring terrorists. Now, more than six months later, the Daily Telegraph publishes the map shown here, and writes that the British capital "is home to a bewildering variety of radical Islamic fundamentalists movements, many of which make no secret of their commitment to violence and terrorism to achieve their goals."

Europe were toppled; but much more often, at one stage or another during a dictatorship, people have to bear arms and take armed action against it. Inevitably, in conditions of extreme repression, the leadership of such movements will gravitate to countries such as ours where freedom and liberty prevail. The bill will criminalize such people, even though they have not broken any law in Britain.

"I repeat the cliché, which is a cliché only because it is so obviously true, that one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter. [Cypriot Archbishop] Makarios was a wanted terrorist, and took tea with the Queen in Buckingham Palace. [Zimbabwe President Robert] Mugabe was a wanted Marxist-Leninist terrorist and then took tea with the Queen at Buckingham Palace."

The London asylum

When the U.S. State Department released its list of barred terrorist outfits on Oct. 8, it might not have imagined that it was hitting one of the key "irregular warfare" capabilities used by the Crown throughout the world.

British policy of safehousing these groups has also been bitterly protested by at least 10 victimized governments. By contrast, within the United States, British allies among the Congressional Republicans have sought persistently to shift

the blame for this terrorism onto third parties — usually among London's enemies — such as Sudan. British safehousing and support of the groups on the State Department list, however, is straightforward, as we document below:

Islamic Group and Islamic Jihad: Since the early 1980s, the Islamic Group, with its subsidiary arm, Islamic Jihad, has been the leading terrorist group in Egypt. On Nov. 17, 1997, the Islamic Group took credit for killing 61 European and Japanese tourists in Luxor, in the biggest massacre in Egypt in recent years. The day before, the Egyptian government announced that 66 members of the group would be tried for plotting to kill government officials, and related crimes.

The Islamic Group is internationally headquartered in London. In February 1997, the British government formally granted permission to London residents Abel Abdel Majid and Adel Tawfiq al Sirri, to establish Islamic Group fundraising and media offices in London, under the names International Bureau for the Defense of the Egyptian People and the Islamic Observatory, which now serve as a global command center of the organization, according to statements of the Egyptian government.

Abdel Majid was implicated in the October 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and planned the escape of two assassins imprisoned for that crime. In 1991,

he fled Egypt for Britain, where he received immediate political asylum. Since that time he has coordinated Islamic Group external operations. He was sentenced to death *in absentia* for the bombing of the Egyptian embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan in November 1995, which killed 15 diplomats.

Abdel Tawfiq al Sirri, the co-director of the movement, has also been granted political asylum in Britain. He was sentenced to death *in absentia* for his 1993 assassination attempt on Egyptian Prime Minister Atif Sidqi.

In September 1997, the group's spiritual leader, Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, now in a U.S. prison in connection with the February 1993 bombing of the New York World Trade Center, ordered the group to declare a unilateral cease-fire, and stop all violence on its side. All six members of the group's ruling council within Egypt declared in favor of the ruling, the organization's attorney, Muntasir Azzayat, told the London-based paper *Al Quds al Arabi*, but the six members of the ruling group, based in London, rejected it, and are continuing to direct their terror war from there.

Armed Islamic Group (GIA): Since 1992, the GIA has been leading a bloody terrorist war in Algeria which has massacred thousands of people, and which they spread into France. On June 29, 1992, the GIA assassinated Algerian President Mohamed Boudiaf; in a July-September 1995 terror wave, they bombed three Paris subway and train stations, and an open-air market.

The GIA has its international headquarters in London, where its marching orders are published by London residents Sheikh Abu Qatabda and Abu Musab, editors of the London-based party organ, *Al Ansar*.

Sheikh Abu Qatabda was granted political asylum in Britain in 1992, after years of work with the Afghan mujahideen in Peshawar, Pakistan, on the Afghan border. Abu Musab resides in London on a Swedish passport. Both regularly issue *fatwas* (religious rulings) authorizing slaughter. For example, Qatabda issued a *fatwa* out of London in 1992, authorizing the murder of wives and children of Algerian government employees.

Also in London is the GIA's Abou Farres, who oversees operations against France. He was given political asylum in Britain in 1992, after fleeing Algeria, where he had been condemned to death for his admitted bombing of Algiers airport the previous year, which killed nine people and wounded 125.

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE): Since 1972, the Tamil Tigers have been leading a guerrilla war in Sri Lanka, which has claimed 130,000 lives. On May 21, 1991, an LTTE suicide bomber murdered Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. On May 1, 1993, an LTTE suicide bomber assassinated Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa.

The Tamil Tigers have been, since 1984, internationally headquartered in London, where their International Secretar-

iat is located. From its inception, the group has been led de facto by its official spokesman, London resident Anton Balingham, an Oxford graduate and former British Foreign Office employee. The group's suicide bomber division, the Black Tigers, which killed Rajiv Gandhi, is run by Pampan Ajith, out of LTTE London headquarters. A separate suicide bomber division, the Sky Tigers, employing bomb-laden small aircraft, is coordinated by Dr. Maheswaran, also of Britain.

LTTE publications, used to issue marching orders and propaganda, are also written and published in Britain, including *Tamil Nation* and *Hot Spring*, published in London, and *Network* and *Kalathil*, published in nearby Surrey. Global fundraising and banking are directed by Lawrence Tilagar, of London and Paris.

Originally, military training for the group was conducted at Oxford Famine (Oxfam) relief camps in India. Training has also been provided by a British Special Air Services firm, Keenie Meenie Services (KMS), as well as the Israeli Mossad. British mercenaries have also been directly recruited to the group in Wales, according to the Cardiff newspaper *Western Mail*.

Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement): Since 1987, Hamas, working closely with Islamic Jihad (of Palestine), has directed terrorist attacks on Israeli military and civilian targets to discredit the Palestine Liberation Organization, or provide pretexts for Israeli reprisals. On Feb. 25 and March 3, 1996, Hamas suicide bombers blew themselves up on two Jerusalem buses, and in another incident that same week, in a Tel Aviv market, altogether killing 55 Israeli civilians. On July 30, 1997, Hamas suicide bombers killed 17 civilians in a Jerusalem market.

Hamas marching orders for such incidents are issued from London, from the offices of its monthly organ, *Filisteen al-Muslima*. In 1996, the magazine issued a *fatwa* demanding attacks on Israeli civilians, immediately prior to the spring terror wave.

The Hamas military wing, the Izeddin al Kassam, responsible for implementing terrorist attacks, has one of its headquarters in London. Funding for the attacks is provided by Interpal, the Hamas fundraising division, which is also headquartered in London.

Kurdish Workers Party (PKK): Since 1983, the PKK has been running a guerrilla war in southeastern Turkey which has resulted in 19,000 deaths. Marching orders are given over the group's satellite TV station in London, MED TV, which has been broadcasting for four hours daily since May 1995. The British government licensed the station when the group was expelled from Germany in 1993, after it had briefly seized control of Turkish diplomatic sites in 18 European cities in June. In a March 1996 broadcast, PKK head Apo Ocalan called for the execution of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel. When the group held its

founding Parliament in Exile in Belgium in 1995, Lord Hylton personally attended, while Lord Avebury and Baroness Gould sent messages of support.

Abu Nidal Organization: Since 1970, Abu Nidal has overseen assassinations and terrorist attacks, intended to inflame the Mideast on behalf of British geopolitical aims. On June 3, 1982, Abu Nidal's group attempted to kill Israeli diplomat Shlomo Argov in London, providing the pretext for the long-planned Israeli invasion of Lebanon the next day. On Jan. 14, 1991, the group killed PLO intelligence chief Abu Iyal, on the eve of the Gulf War against Iraq, conforming to a general pattern of murdering PLO officials, especially those advocating Mideast peace.

Financing of the group has come from the London offices of the (now defunct) Bank of Commerce and Credit International (BCCI), which the Thatcher and Reagan-Bush governments had used to funnel arms to Iran, and to arm the Afghan mujahideen.

According to BCCI London branch manager Ghassan Qassem, in an Aug. 2, 1991 statement to Associated Press, Abu Nidal opened an account at the bank in 1981, and regularly visited London to purchase arms for his group, and also purchase arms for both Iran and Iraq, using the services of the bank. According to Qassem, Abu Nidal's travels and arms purchases in London were done with the direct knowledge of Britain's intelligence agency, MI-5.

Closely aligned with the Abu Nidal Organization are several other terrorist groups on the State Department list, including the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Islamic Jihad-Shaqaqi, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, all of which are Syrian-based, French-supported groups that routinely carry out bombings in Israel. The Lebanese-based Hezbollah is also part of this network.

Kach and Kahane Chai: Since the early 1970s, the Kach party of Rabbi Meir Kahane (and Kahane Chai, since his 1990 assassination) has been used to attack Palestinians, and Islamic holy sites, in Israel and the occupied territories, to incite counter-violence. On Feb. 24, 1994, Kach official Baruch Goldstein slew over 50 Muslim worshippers at a Hebron mosque, leading Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to ban the group. On Nov. 4, 1995, a Kach associate, Yigal Amir, assassinated Rabin.

Kach, Kahane Chai, and related Jewish fundamentalist groups are coordinated out of London by the Quatuor Coronati research lodge of British Freemasonry, which also sent lodge official Asher Kaufman to East Jerusalem immediately after its seizure in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. There, Kaufman worked with Rabbi Zvi Kook, son of the former Chief Rabbi in Palestine under the British Mandate, to form Jewish sects dedicated to destroying the Islamic holy sites at al-Haram al Sharif, in order to rebuild Solomon's Temple

(legendarily built by the Masons) in its place. In 1971, Kahane transferred his group from its U.S. base to Jerusalem, at Kook's request.

Stanley Goldfoot, the former aide to Lord Charteris, the onetime head of the British Arab Bureau and Private Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, is the other handler of the sects. Lord Peter Carrington, the late Lord Harlech, and former MI-6 Mideast chief Sir Nicholas Elliot, have been in overall charge of the project.

Harat ul Ansar (HUA): Originally founded in 1980 to fight in Afghanistan, HUA is one of numerous Afghan mujahideen groups created and armed by Thatcher and Bush. Since the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the group, which is made up of Pakistanis, Algerians, Lebanese, Syrians, Egyptians, and other nationals, has concentrated on fomenting insurrection in Indian Kashmir. Major actions include a February 1995 car bomb in Jammu, India, which killed 17 people, and numerous kidnappings of Indian officials.

The group is closely allied with Sipah e Sahaba, another Afghan mujahideen sect, which has been responsible for massacres of Pakistani Shiites. In early 1995, Sipah e Sahaba leader Zia Rehman Farooqi travelled to Britain for money and recruits, claiming afterward to the *Telegraph*, that he had gained 40,000 recruits at British rallies.

The Afghan mujahideen terrorist labor pool, of which HUA is just one example, was created under the direction of Viscount Cranborne, Leader of the House of Lords, who oversaw the Afghan War project, aided by MI-6 Mideast hand Sir Nicholas Bethell; former Foreign Office head Lord Morrison of Lambeth; and Winston Churchill III.

Other British-aided terrorist organizations composed or led by Afghan Mujahideen veterans include the above-cited Islamic Group and Islamic Jihad of Egypt, the Armed Islamic Group of Algeria, and the Abu Sayyaf group of the Philippines, which has also been placed on the State Department terror list.

Sendero Luminoso: Since the early 1980s, Peru's Shining Path has been leading an "Indian liberation" war, which has killed over 25,000 Peruvians. The group's most important foreign headquarters are in London, headed by Adolfo Héctor Olaechea, who uses a July 1992 letter from Buckingham Palace as a letter of introduction, which reads: "The private secretary is commanded by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to acknowledge receipt of the letter from Mr. Olaechea, and to say that it has been passed on to the Home Office."

Funding for the group in part comes from the Peru Support Group of London, which is sponsored by Lord Avebury and England's Jesuit Provincial, Michael Campbell-Johnson. The Musical Guerrilla Army performs benefit concerts throughout Britain for the narco-terrorist gang, crooning such lyrics as, "The blood of the armed people nourishes the armed struggle." Other Ibero-American narco-terrorist groups on the State Department list, known to receive some form of British

support, include the Colombian FARC and ELN, and the Peruvian MRTA.

London's victims protest

This British harboring of international terrorist groups has led to diplomatic protests from at least ten victimized countries. These include:

Egypt: British asylum for the Islamic Group and Islamic Jihad, has persistently been a reason for Egyptian complaints to the British government. In April 1996, Egyptian Interior Minister Hasan al-Alfi told the British Arabic weekly *Al-Wasat*, "All terrorists come from London. They exist in other European countries, but they start from London." On Aug. 29, the government daily, *Al-Ahram*, reported that the British chargé d'affaires in Cairo was summoned by the deputy foreign minister, and given a letter for Foreign Minister Malcolm Rifkind, protesting Britain's "double standard policy" and "support for international terrorism." An official of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry was quoted in the paper saying, "The asylum law in Britain has provided a safe-haven for terrorists."

Egypt has been particularly incensed that the British have allowed the Islamic Group/Islamic Jihad to use London as their home-base. Continual demands that Britain extradite Islamic Group leaders Adel Abdul Majid and Adel Tawfiq al Sirri back to Cairo, where they have been sentenced to death *in absentia* for terrorist crimes, have been rejected.

On Feb. 13, 1997, Egyptian officials told the London-based Arabic paper *Al-Hayat*, that the Egyptian government remains "troubled" and "astonished" by the Britain's decision to allow Abdul Majid to establish officially recognized centers in London, especially after the Egyptian Supreme Court released admissions from several members of the group, at the beginning of 1997, that they had received money and marching orders from Abdul Majid, to carry out bombings and assassinations throughout 1996.

These same officials told the paper that "this only further supports Egypt's belief that London has become the most prominent center for anti-Egypt Islamic extremist groups," and that there will continue to be talks on the highest levels "to know the reasons that made the British government allow the establishment of that [Islamic Group] office."

Israel: On March 3, 1996, after a Hamas bomb exploded in a Jerusalem market, killing a dozen people, and a second exploded in Tel Aviv, Israel's ambassador to London met with Foreign Minister Malcolm Rifkind to demand that Britain stop protecting the group. In an account of that confrontation, the London *Express* reported the next day, "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 Foreign Office officially responded to 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."

In early September 1997, Shin Bet chief Ami Ayalon travelled to Britain, according to the *Sunday Telegraph*, after investigations determined that the two Hamas suicide bombers who killed 15 people in a Jerusalem market on July 30, arrived in Israel on British passports: "Israeli officials are said to have become increasingly frustrated by what they see as British foot-dragging in curbing the activities of Palestinian hard-liners. The Israeli government has made repeated calls for action to be taken against militants, said to be operating freely in the British capital."

France: In late 1995, GIA's London headquarters ordered a terror war against France, leading France to loudly protest to the British government, according to the Nov. 6, 1995 London *Daily Telegraph*, in an article entitled "Britain Harbours Paris Bomber." On Nov. 3, 1995, the French daily *Le Figaro* wrote, under the headline "The Providential Fog of London," of the GIA's bombing spree: "The trail of Boualem Bensaïd, GIA leader in Paris, leads to Great Britain. The British capital has served as logistical and financial base for the terrorists."

The next day, *Le Parisien* reported that the author of the GIA terror attack inside France was former Afghan mujahideen leader Abou Farres, who was given a residence visa in London, despite the fact that he was already wanted in connection with the bombing of the Algiers Airport. Farres's London-based organization, according to *Le Parisien*, recruits Islamic youth from the poor suburbs of Paris, and sends them to Afghanistan, where they are trained as terrorists.

Peru: The Peruvian government has made repeated requests to the British government, since 1992, demanding the extradition of Adolfo Héctor Olaechea, the London-based head of overseas operations for Shining Path, as well as the shutdown of its fundraising and support operations there. Both requests have been refused to this day. Moreover, in 1992, during the worst of the Shining Path offensive in Peru, Channel 4, of the Independent Broadcasting Authority—a dependency of the British Home Office—coordinated with Olaechea to send two journalists to Peru, where they contacted Shining Path units, and filmed a highly favorable report. The film was broadcast throughout Britain by Channel 4 on July 10, 1992, despite an official protest from the Peruvian government.

Turkey: On Aug. 20, 1996, the Turkish government formally protested to the British government for allowing the

Kurdish Workers Party to continue its London-based MED TV broadcasts into Turkey, despite documentation that the broadcasts were used to convey marching orders to PKK terrorists there.

Germany: The Bonn government issued a diplomatic note to London, too, following a March 1996 MED TV broadcast in which PKK leader Apo Ocalan called for murdering German Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Kinkel. According to the German press, the Interior Ministry stated concerning the London station: "We have requested our colleagues in neighboring countries in Europe to put measures into effect in order to not compromise internal security in our own country."

Proposed U.S. sanctions

But despite overwhelming evidence that London is an international safe-haven for international terrorism, which even the *Daily Telegraph* has been forced to admit, Anglo-philic Congressional Republicans have persisted in attempting to pin the blame on third parties, notably Sudan and the Palestine Liberation Organization, in order to provide the British Crown an alibi.

Target Sudan: On May 15, 1997, Sen. John Ashcroft (R-Mo.), chairman of the Africa Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, convened a hearing to argue for new legislation, to close an alleged loophole in section 321 of the anti-terrorism bill, which has been interpreted by the administration to allow foreign companies to invest in Sudan, unless it can be shown that the monies will be used for terrorism against the United States. The bill has since been superseded by a Clinton administration order banning all such investment.

Ashcroft, who took testimony from Rep. Bill McCollum (R-Fla.), who had submitted a parallel bill in the House, based his charges on the claim that Sudan was responsible for the World Trade Center bombing, which, in fact, was carried out by the London-based Islamic Group. Ashcroft also accused Sudan of providing safe-haven for Hamas, whose international headquarters is London.

Target PLO: On July 30, 1997, Rep. Jim Saxton (R-N.J.) appended an amendment to the House Appropriations Foreign Operations bill, which passed the House by voice vote, suspending all aid to the Palestinian Authority for three months. Saxton's measure also contributed to Congress's failure to act on an extension of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act, before the August recess, the failure of which has disallowed the PLO from having legal offices in the United States.

The stated reasons for both measures was alleged PLO responsibility for allowing Hamas bombings in Israel, including one on July 30. But these and other bombings were ordered and carried out by Hamas offices in London, and nowhere else—and on behalf of the British plan for a new Mideast war crisis that *EIR* has exposed.

Eurasian-Pacific axis could change history

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

Over the last four weeks, on the backdrop of earthquake-like shocks in the collapsing world financial system, an extraordinary series of jointly coordinated consultations and negotiations has taken place at the highest level between the United States, China, Russia, and Japan. The importance of this Eurasian-Pacific diplomacy lies not so much in the concrete, visible results achieved up to now, as in the fact, that it points to the potential emergence of a *strategic constellation of forces*, which could decisively shape events in this critical period of history.

A summary review of the last four weeks' diplomacy, speaks for itself. First in the latest series, was the historic breakthrough of Chinese President Jiang Zemin's Oct. 26-Nov. 3 visit to the United States and his summit meeting with President Bill Clinton, which notably included discussion of the world financial situation. According to press reports, President Clinton subsequently briefed Russian President Boris Yeltsin by telephone on the results of his discussions with Jiang Zemin.

Shortly thereafter, Yeltsin flew to the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk for an extraordinary, two-day "informal summit meeting" with Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto. This meeting, described on both sides as "a revolution in Japanese-Russian relations," was followed a week later by President Yeltsin's state visit to China, on Nov. 9-11.

During that visit, Yeltsin and Jiang Zemin signed the long-awaited border treaty, finally settling (with the exception of three islands in the Amur River) the 4,300-kilometer-long border between the two nations. Besides discussing major projects for economic and technological cooperation, Yeltsin and Jiang Zemin reviewed the results of Jiang Zemin's visit to the United States, hailing the "positive developments achieved in recent high-level meetings between China, Russia, the United States, Japan, and other countries." Both sides made it clear, that the strategic partnership between China and Russia is not opposed to the United States, but, on the contrary, is actually an integral component of the same process as the growing U.S.-China partnership. For its part, both before and during Jiang Zemin's visit to the United States, the Clinton administration took pains to make clear, that U.S.-Japanese defense agreements are intended exclusively to enhance stability in the region, and have nothing to do with an alleged alliance against a "China threat."

Following the Sino-Russia summit, Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov, who had accompanied Yeltsin on