

The planning of Islamic terrorism

Jan. 24: Soviet ambassador to Ankara, Vladimir Lavrov, who had once publicly denounced *EIR*'s Special Report, "Global Showdown: The Soviet Imperial War Plan for 1988," holds press conference in Ankara to warn the United States against confronting Libya. New round of Soviet pressure on Turkey.

Jan. 29: Moonies and Mossad meet on "State Terrorism and the International System," sponsored by Reverend Moon's Unification Church. Attendees include former Mossad European operations director Rafi Eytan, Joseph Churba, Bo Hi Pak, Gen. R. Ze'evi, Yuval Ne'eman, and other Israelis with oversight over Islamic terrorist organizations such as the Lebanese Hezbollah.

Jan. 31-Feb. 4: International terrorist conference in Frankfurt, West Germany. Attendees include: the Red Army Faction (RAF), the Basque ETA, the Irish IRA, the Palestinian PFLP, the African National Congress, the Italian Red Brigades, the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), the Tamili Tigers, the Libyan People's Bureau of Bonn. Countries or states represented include: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, Portugal, U.S.A., Puerto Rico, India.

Feb. 2: Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Georgi Kornienko arrives in Teheran, leading highest-level Soviet delegation to Iran since Khomieni's rise to power. Iran describes the talks, which reportedly relate to economic aid and Afghanistan, as "totally satisfying."

Feb. 2: International terrorist planning conference in Tripoli, Libya, entitled "Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces." Attendees include: Abu Musa, secretary of the Provisional Command of the Fatah Movement; Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP-GC); Abd al-Karim Ballal, member of the regional command of the Syrian Ba'ath Socialist Party; George Habash, PFLP general secretary; Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Organization of the Popular Liberation—Sai'iqah Forces; Umar Harb, Arab

Socialist Union secretary general; Abdallah Al-Ahmar, secretary general of the Syrian Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party. Organizations represented, in addition to the above, include:

Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party, Syrian Pan-Arab Socialist Party, Arab Socialist Union-Nasserite Organization, Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party in Lebanon, Palestinian Communist Party, Arab Socialist Labor Party, Lebanese Arab Socialist Union



Hafez Assad

Party, Nasserite Popular Organization, Kurdistan Democratic Party, Kurdistan Democratic Union, Kurdistan Democratic People's Party, Revolution Banner—Kurdistan, Democratic Rally—Iraq, Arab Socialist Movement of Iraq, Storming Forces.

Paralleling the general conference, Libyan Staff Major Abd al-Salaam Ahmad Jallud, a leader of the Libyan terror networks, also met with the above-mentioned George Habash, Isam al-Qadi, Umar Harb, and Abdallah al-Ahmar, in separate meetings.

Feb. 5: Ahmed Jibril, leader of the PFLP-GC, threatens retaliation against the United States at a Beirut, Lebanon press conference attended by Abu Khaled Alomla, deputy secretary of the Fatah Provincial Council; Abu Ali Mustafa, deputy to George Habash's PFLP; Abdul-Fatah Ghanem of the Palestine Liberation Front; Arabi Awad of the Palestinian Communist Party; and Abu Nizar of the Fatah Revolutionary Council (Abu Nidal's organization). Many of these individuals had just returned to Lebanon from the Tripoli, Libya terrorist conference.

Feb. 12: The Syrian branch of Abu Nidal's organization and the ASALA (the Armenian Secret Army to Liberate Armenia) have made an agreement to conduct joint operations in Western Europe, according to the West German daily *Die Welt*.

March 10: The Islamic Council of Europe holds terror planning conference in Geneva. Under the cover of the conference, officially devoted to the subject of art, terrorists gather at the home of Ahmed Ben Bella. Attendees include: Salem Azzam, Saudi diplomat and chairman of the Islamic Council of Europe; Necet Erbakan, leader of the Turkish National Salvation Party; the leadership of the Muslim Brotherhood of Egypt; Hafez Salaama of the Islamic Guidance Association; Shiek Omar Abdul Raham, founder of the Egyptian Jihad; Sheik Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, leader of the Hezbollah in Lebanon; Ali Shamskhani, deputy commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard.

March 14-18: Terrorist conference is held in Tripoli, Libya with 700 delegates, entitled the "Second International Conference of the International Center for Combatting Imperialism." In his speech to the conference, Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi calls for a new international organization to replace the U.N., and the



Muammar Qaddafi

creation of an International Revolutionary Army. Organizations represented include: Socialist Arab Ba'ath Party of Syria, Syrian National Socialist Party, Progressive Socialist Party, Lebanese Communist Party, Socialist Ba'ath Arab Party of Lebanon, Arab Socialist Union of Lebanon, Algerian FLN Party, Egyptian National Front, Cypriot Communist Party, Greek Communist Party, M-19 (Colombia), Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) (Peru), Nation of Islam (United States: Farrakhan), American Indian Movement, Direct Action, SWAPO, Ethiopian Workers Party, Chinese Communist Party, Cuban Communist Party, Bulgarian Communist Party.

March 25: Syrian Vice-President Abdel Kalim Khaddam arrives in Tripoli, Libya, for meetings with Libyan terror controller Maj. Ahmed Jalloud.

April: Direct Action leader Oriach released from prison. Travels to Spain to meet with Syrian intelligence officials, then travels to Syria, where he meets Syrian Vice-President Khaddam and intelligence chief Ali Duba. From this time to the present, Oriach travels between Zurich, Geneva, and Damascus, to coordinate the Syrian intelligence connection to European-based terrorists.

April 3: Soviet official V. P. Polyakov, director of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Near Eastern Department, arrives in Syria for talks with President Hafez Assad and Vice-President Khaddam, where plans against "imperialism" are reaffirmed.

April 8: Syrian Communist Party delegation arrives in Moscow and meets with CPSU Central Committee secretaries Yegor Ligachov and Aleksandr Yakolev. Delegation led by Khalid Bakhdash, deputy general of the Syrian CP, and Ibrahim Bahri, Daniel Naime, Khalid Khammani, Ramu Shaykhu.

April 9: Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov arrives in Beirut after a six-month absence.

April 10: A dozen Palestinian terrorist factions meet in Syria,

to formulate response to the U.S. raid on Libya, directed by Ahmed Jibril, director of the PFLP-GC. Terrorist leader Abu Abbas, the accused mastermind of the *Achille Lauro* hijacking, says he plans to hold a meeting to coordinate response.

April 15: U.S. Black Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan arrives in Teheran, as part of his tour of the region since his attendance at the Tripoli terrorist conference on March 14.



Louis Farrakhan

April 28: Palestinian terrorists return to Libya for meetings. Representatives include: Abu Musa, Abu Khalid Alomla, Abu Majidi, of the Fatah Provisional leadership; Ahmad Jibril of the PFLP-GC; Fadl Sharur of the PFLP-GC. Meetings are held with Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan armed forces.

April 30: West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Syrian President Assad meet in Belgrade, reportedly to discuss re-targeting Arab terrorism from Western Europe to the Middle East.

May 1: Direct Action of France, the FARL (Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction), and several Islamic terrorist groups meet near Zurich, organized by Direct Action leader Frederic Oriach. Imprisoned FARL leader George Abdallah is a long-time associate of Oriach and of Ahmed Ben Bella and PFLP attorney François Genoud. Zurich is chosen because Direct Action's funds are deposited at five branches of Crédit Suisse bank there.

May 1: Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati arrives in Tripoli, Libya, with Minister of the Pasdaran Mohsen Rafiq-Dust. Libya and Iran call for a joint global *Jihad* (Holy War) against the United States.

May 10: Moscow appoints Vasily Kolotusha as new ambassador to Lebanon. Kolotusha had previously been a diplomat at the Soviet embassy in Iraq.

May 12: Lebanese security reports that Libyan networks have been reorganized, with a new array of groups. These include the Arab Fedayeen Cells, the Revolutionary Justice Organization, the Arab Revolutionary Movement, the Arab Revolutionary Forces, the Bin Khadafy Forces, the Islamic Saffin Organization, and the June 23 Unit of Omar Al Mukhtar.

May 14: Iranian Terrorist Ibrahim Yazdi arrives in the United States for a two-week visit, and holds meetings with the U

State Department and Sen. Jesse Helms's (R-N.C.) staff. Yazdi had been Iranian foreign minister during the period of the U.S. hostage-taking in Iran.

May 20-23: Soviet Army General A. D. Lizichev arrives in Syria for meetings. Lizichev is the director of the political administration for the Red Army.

May 25: Syrian President Hafez Assad arrives in Athens for three days of meetings. This is the first visit of Assad to a Western state in 10 years.

May 28: Syrian Vice-President Khaddam and Libyan deputy leader Abdul Jalloud arrive in Moscow. Khaddam meets Gorbachov and Gromyko. Jalloud meets with Soviet Defense Minister Sergei Sokolov. Discussion centers on response to the United States. Syrian and Soviet cultural ministers establish "cultural exchanges."

June 1-14: Twenty-one organizations participate in the "Conference of Islamic Liberation Movements" in Qom, Iran. Participants include: Abu Musa, Ahmed Jabril, and Abu Alhajja, liaison of Al Sai'iqah to Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hussein Shaik Al Islam.

June 3: Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, arrives in Damascus for talks.

June 9: Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammed Ali Besharati arrives in Lebanon to meet terrorist leaders, including Hezbollah leader Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah and Mohammed Mehdi Shamesdin. Prior to the meeting, Besharati had been in Damascus for discussions with President Assad.

June 16-18: Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati arrives in Vienna, the first high-ranking Iranian delegation to Western Europe since the Khomeini coup. Discussion is officially on "ending economic and political isolation."

June 28: A high-ranking Soviet military delegation arrives in Tripoli, Libya, to meet with Qaddafi's deputy, Colonel Jalloud.

July: Abu Khalid Alolma takes over Abu Musa group, through the financing of Libya and Syria. Control of Alolma passes from Mofteh Edris, Libyan attaché in Damascus, to Maj. Omar Darwish of Syrian intelligence.

July: Repeated meetings between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and his Soviet counterpart, V. P. Polyakov, or their representatives, in Helsinki and elsewhere, discuss turning over the Middle East and western Asia to Soviet control. Murphy, who directs State Department policy for the region from the Middle East through western

Asia, is a committed agent of the "Trust's" policy to wipe out U.S. influence from the entire region.

July 25: Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Isam Al-Naib arrives in Pyongyang, North Korea, for talks. He meets Kim Chong-il, director of North Korean terrorist commandos.

Aug. 1-4: Planning meeting at Iranian embassy in Beirut. Attendees include: Iranian ambassador Mahmud Nouranni; Iranian Air Force attaché Kaddousi; Imam Fadlallah, leader of the Hezbollah; Ibrahim El Amin of the Hezbollah and a Syrian agent; Hussein Moussavi, leader of the Amal; Sobny Al Tofuily, director of the Baalbeck Hezbollah; Sheik Chaban, leader of the Tripoli, Lebanon Sunnis. Ties to Jamaiti Islami in Pakistan are created.

Aug. 8: Conference of international Islamic centers is held in London, sponsored by Iranian agent Kalim Siddiqi. Attendees include: Hafez Salaama of Egypt; Omar Abdul Rahman, the leader of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt; Ben Bella's Spanish representative Mohammed Ben Alhaj. Siddiqi reportedly receives £2 million from the Iranians.

Aug. 14: Iranian Ambassador to Lebanon Nouranni, Amal leader Moussavi, and Gen. Ghazi Kanaan, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, meet at Moussavi's residence in Baalbeck to implement new terror plans.

Aug. 18-19: Representatives of Moscow and Jerusalem meet in Helsinki. Discussion between Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's representatives and the Soviet intelligence operatives, following the abrupt public termination of the talks, focus on joint operations.

Aug. 24: Syrian President Assad arrives in Tripoli, Libya, to meet Colonel Qaddafi. Assad pledges support for Libya. Abu Musa group leader Abu Khalid Alolma also reportedly attends meetings, and is given the go-ahead for a new round of operations.

Aug. 28: Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati and Syrian Foreign Minister Isam Al-Naib meet in Nairobi, on the way to the summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Aug. 29: Colonel Qaddafi meets with Ahmed Jibril and other members of the Islamic Jihad in Tripoli, Libya. Further discussions around new terror wave. Abu Khaled Alolma is also reportedly at meeting.

Sept. 2: Qaddafi, Iranian President Ali Khamenei, and others gather at the Non-Aligned summit. Iranian Khamenei meets with Fidel Castro. Iran, Cuba, and Libya to form "anti-imperialist" front. Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega and Castro hold second meeting with Qaddafi.