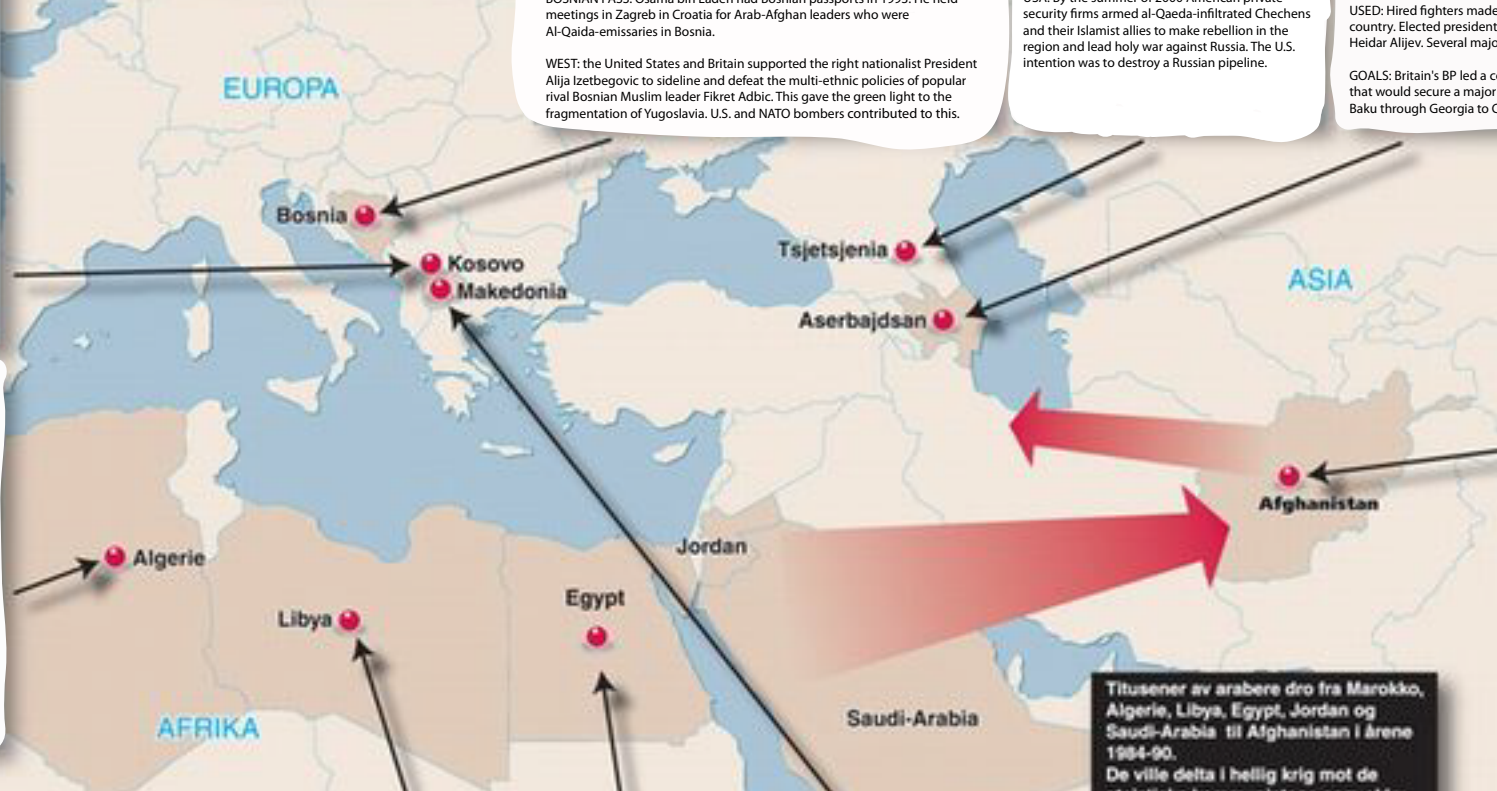


Al-Qaida



Titusener av arabere dro fra Marokko, Algerie, Libya, Egypt, Jordan og Saudi-Arabia til Afghanistan i årene 1984-90. De ville delta i hellig krig mot de ateistiske kommunistene som okkuperte landet. De ble kalt araberafghanerne.



MUJAHEDIN: Different groups of mujahedin - Muslim guerrilla fighters - were supported by among others the United States, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan to fight against the USSR in Afghanistan (1979-89). Saudi Arabian Osama bin Laden built the Tora Bora plant with support from Pakistani intelligence (ISI). Here he could - inspired by Palestinian jihadist theoretician Abdullah Azzam and supported by Egyptian aid Ayman Al-Zawahiri - recruit and train fighters in the jihad (holy war). They also ran an al-Kifah Center (aid office) for jihadists in Peshawar in Pakistan. A number of similar assistance centers were created



Al-Qaida: In Arabic, short-hand for "database". Was founded 17 May 1988 by Osama bin Laden and his closest colleagues.

LEARNING: Al-Qaida offered in their first year training to 10,000 to 20,000 volunteers in several camps in Afghanistan and Pakistan. They were Arab Afghans, given lessons in fighting techniques, weapons handling and use of explosives in addition to ideological training.

BOSNIA 1992-95:
SHOCK: Brutal mujahedin / Al-Qaida fighters were used to fight for Bosnian Muslims against Bosnian Serbs. 10,000 participated.
PENTAGON: A Dutch official report revealed in 2002 how the Pentagon leased Islamic jihadists to fight for Bosnian Muslims.
BOSNIAN PASS: Osama bin Laden had Bosnian passports in 1993. He held meetings in Zagreb in Croatia for Arab-Afghan leaders who were Al-Qaida-emissaries in Bosnia.
WEST: The United States and Britain supported the right nationalist President Alija Izetbegovic to sideline and defeat the multi-ethnic policies of popular rival Bosnian Muslim leader Fikret Adbic. This gave the green light to the fragmentation of Yugoslavia. U.S. and NATO bombers contributed to this.

CHECHNYA 2000:
RUSSIA: Key Chechen cooperation in 1999 with high-ranking Al-Qaida operatives about attacks in the Caucasus.
USA: By the summer of 2000 American private security firms armed al-Qaeda-infiltrated Chechens and their Islamist allies to make rebellion in the region and lead holy war against Russia. The U.S. intention was to destroy a Russian pipeline.

AZERBAIJAN 1991-93
AGENTS: Three agents from the U.S. military flew in at least 2,000 al-Qaeda fighters from Afghanistan to Baku in Azerbaijan. Bin Laden's Al-Qaida established an office in the city, as a base for terrorism in several areas.
USED: Hired fighters made rebellion to reduce Russian influence in the country. Elected president Albulas Eltsjibjev fled in June -93. In came Heidar Alijev. Several major oil companies supported the coup.
GOALS: Britain's BP led a consortium of Western and Saudi oil companies that would secure a major contract. Signing to build an oil pipeline from Baku through Georgia to Ceyhan in Turkey, free from Russian control.

KOSOVO 1996-99
Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) was financed by the heroin trade from Afghanistan and from Osama bin Laden. Many soldier-mercenaries were trained in terrorist camps in Afghanistan. According to Interpol, a KLA unit led by one of bin Laden's senior men, probably Mohammed al-Zawahiri, was a brother of bin Laden's right hand, Ayman al-Zawahiri.
TRAIN: From 1998 the KLA was also trained and armed by NATO. British and U.S. experts helped in the training of Tropejo in Albania.
PURPOSE: The British and the Americans used the KLA to destabilize Kosovo and to increase ethnic animosity. They would gain control of the land areas that could open the way for an oil pipeline via Bulgaria, Macedonia and Albania, except Russia and Iran.
LISTED: This happened despite the fact that the KLA in 1998 was put on the U.S. list of terrorist organizations.

ALGERIA 1992-99:
GIA: Early in the 90s emerged the Armed Islamic Group (GIA) - strong in Algeria and with close ties to Osama bin Laden in Sudan. Throughout the 90s it committed a series of atrocities in Algeria, which led to 150,000 civilians killed.
REVELATIONS: In 1997 it was revealed that the massacres took place in cooperation between the GIA and the Algerian etterret-business service and military. Western regimes denied the connection, but several intelligence whistleblowers claimed that they have known about this connection.
SALE: Sunday Times and Reuter reported in 2000 that Britain sold a large batch of weapons to Algeria. U.S. and Algerian military increased their cooperation in 1999.

LIBYA 1995-97:
 In 1997, MIS anti-terror agent David Shayler revealed that the British MI6 intelligence agency in 1995-96 paid 100,000 pounds to Al-Qaida's network in Libya so that the terrorists would assassinate the country's head of state. The operation failed, ended up under the wrong car, killing six innocent Libyans. The British government denied that it was involved, but two French intelligence experts documented that MI6 in the murder plot had hired bin Laden's highly trusted man, Anas al-Libya. He is on the FBI's "Most Wanted" list for the attack on the U.S. embassies in Africa in 1998.

MACEDONIA 2001:
GUERRILLAS: KLA soldiers went on to form the NLA in Macedonia. At one time, the insurgents were surrounded by the Macedonian security forces, but were rescued by NATO and the United States, though their spokesmen denied this. The news was leaked in Dutch and German media in June 2002.
REPORT: Macedonians reported to the CIA and National Security Council that Al-Qaida had trained the NLA in the region. Received only a polite response from U.S. intelligence.

EGYPT 1997:
 In the first half of November 1997, the CIA sent a man called Abu-Umar Al-Amriki to Osama bin Laden's close allies, Ayman al-Zawahiri, in Peshawar, Pakistan. A deal was agreed upon between the Egyptian terrorist leader and the CIA: al-Zawahiri would get 50 million U.S. dollars to ensure that U.S. forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina were not attacked by Islamic mujahedin. In return, Egypt would be able to use the money to "to rule over Egypt." Some weeks later, in December 1997, the al-Zawahiris' organization, Al-Jihad, carried out the terrorist attack in Luxor.



Mohammed Ali

MOHAMMED ALI:
 Was a double agent for Al-Qaida and the CIA / FBI. He was sent in 1984 by al-Zawahiri to infiltrate the CIA. He joined the U.S. Army and worked at the Special Warfare Center in Fort Bragg, where he stole a manual on fighting techniques. He was among other terrorists who attacked the World Trade Center in New York in 1993, but was not sentenced himself. Also under the name of Abu-Umar Al-Amriki (American). Sent by the CIA in 1997 to broker deal with Al-Zawahiri.

Osama bin Laden:
 Lived in Afghanistan in 1984-89 and was one of Al-Qaida's leading theoreticians.
 1989-91: In Saudi Arabia, but his harsh criticism of the authorities meant he had to go into exile.
 1992-96: Ran Al-Qaida from Khartoum in Sudan.



Osama bin Laden

FINANCING: Bin Laden-financed Al-Qaida in part with money from their own family wealth, and partly from funds collected. But in 1994 when he lost his Saudi citizenship and had all bank accounts frozen by the bin Laden family dynasty, he lost the ability to generously support his jihadists.



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