

The Pseudo-War on Terror: How the US Has Protected Some of Its Enemies

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Global Research, October 07, 2013

[The Asia-Pacific Journal, Vol. 11, Issue 40, No. 2, October 7, 2013.](#)

Region: [Asia](#), [Middle East & North Africa](#)

Theme: [Terrorism](#)

Before World War Two American government, for all of its glaring faults, also served as a model for the world of limited government, having evolved a system of restraints on executive power through its constitutional arrangement of checks and balances. All that changed with America's emergence as a dominant world power, and further after the Vietnam War.

Since 9/11, above all, constitutional American government has been overshadowed by a series of emergency measures to fight terrorism. The latter have mushroomed in size and budget, while traditional government has been shrunk. As a result we have today what the journalist Dana Priest has called

two governments: the one its citizens were familiar with, operated more or less in the open: the other a parallel top secret government whose parts had mushroomed in less than a decade into a gigantic, sprawling universe of its own, visible to only a carefully vetted cadre – and its entirety...visible only to God.¹

More and more, it is becoming common to say that America, like Turkey before it, now has what Marc Ambinder and John Tirman have called a deep state behind the public one.² And this parallel government is guided in surveillance matters by its own Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, known as the FISA court, which according to the New York Times “has quietly become almost a parallel Supreme Court.”³ Thanks largely to Edward Snowden, it is now clear that the FISA Court has permitted this deep state to expand surveillance beyond the tiny number of known and suspected Islamic terrorists, to any incipient protest movement that might challenge the policies of the American war machine.

Most Americans have by and large not questioned this parallel government, accepting that sacrifices of traditional rights and traditional transparency are necessary to keep us safe from al-Qaeda attacks. However secret power is unchecked power, and experience of the last century has only reinforced the truth of Lord Acton's famous dictum that unchecked power always corrupts. It is time to consider the extent to which American secret agencies have developed a symbiotic relationship with the forces they are supposed to be fighting – and have even on occasion intervened to let al-Qaeda terrorists proceed with their plots.

For indeed it is certain that on various occasions U.S. agencies have intervened, letting al-Qaeda terrorists proceed with their plots. This alarming statement will be dismissed by some

as “conspiracy theory.” Yet I will show that this claim does not arise from theory, but from facts, about incidents that are true even though they have been systematically suppressed or under-reported in the American mainstream media.

I am describing a phenomenon that occurred not just once, but repeatedly, almost predictably. We shall see that, among the al-Qaeda terrorists who were first protected and then continued their activities were

- 1) Ali Mohamed, identified in the 9/11 Commission Report (p. 68) as the leader of the 1998 Nairobi Embassy bombing;
- 2) Mohammed Jamal Khalifa, Osama bin Laden’s close friend and financier while in the Philippines of Ramzi Yousef (principle architect of the first WTC attack) and his uncle Khalid Sheikh Mohammed
- 3) Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, identified in the 9/11 Commission Report (p. 145) as “the principal architect of the 9/11 attacks.”
- 4) Khalid al-Mihdhar and Nawaf al-Hazmi. two of the alleged 9/11 hijackers, whose presence in the United States was concealed from the FBI by CIA officers for months before 9/11.⁴

It might sound from these citations that the 9/11 Commission marked a new stage in the U.S. treatment of these terrorists, and that the Report now exposed those terrorists who in the past had been protected. On the contrary, a principal purpose of my essay is to show that

- 1) one purpose of protecting these individuals had been to protect a valued intelligence connection (the “Al-Qaeda connection” if you will);
- 2) one major intention of the 9/11 Commission Report was to continue protecting this connection;
- 3) those on the 9/11 Commission staff who were charged with this protection included at least one commission member (Jamie Gorelick), one staff member (Dietrich Snell) and one important witness (Patrick Fitzgerald) who earlier had figured among the terrorists’ protectors.

In the course of writing this essay, I came to another disturbing conclusion I had not anticipated. This is that a central feature of the protection has been to defend the 9/11 Commission’s false picture of al-Qaeda as an example of non-state terrorism, at odds with not just the CIA but also the royal families of Saudi Arabia and Qatar. In reality, as I shall show, royal family protection from Qatar and Saudi Arabia (concealed by the 9/11 Commission) was repeatedly given to key figures like Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the alleged “principal architect of the 9/11 attacks.”

The establishment claims that the wars fought by America in Asia since 9/11 have been part of a global “war on terror.” But this “war,” or pseudo-war, has been fought in alliance with Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Pakistan – precisely the principal political and financial backers of the jihadi terrorist networks the U.S. has supposedly been fighting. Meanwhile the most authentic opponents in the region of these Sunni jihadi terrorists – the governments of Iraq, Libya, Syria, and Iran – have found themselves overthrown (in the case of Iraq and Libya)

subverted with U.S. support (in the case of Syria), or sanctioned and threatened as part of an “axis of evil” (in the case of Iran). We should not forget that, just one day after 9/11, “Rumsfeld was talking about broadening the objectives of our response and ‘getting Iraq.’”⁵

To understand US involvement in the area I believe we must look at the complex of networks behind the recent U.S. campaign against Osama bin Laden and his followers in al-Qaeda. In fact both British and U.S. intelligence have had a deep and complex involvement for decades with the emerging movement of political Islam – a movement exemplified above all by the Muslim Brotherhood (MB) or Ikhwan, and its many spinoffs, of which al-Qaeda is but one.

The MB itself should be regarded more as a movement than as a formal organization. Like the civil rights movement in America, it has been in continuous flux, and comprised of many tendencies, leading to some alliances that are nonviolent, others that are violent. Its complex relationships with the royal families of Saudi Arabia and Qatar have also been in flux.

In the 1950s, when the Soviet Union and Nasserite nationalism were seen as enemies, MI-6 and the CIA developed mostly positive links with the MB and its allies. What follows in this essay suggests that, even since the fall of the USSR, the U.S. has repeatedly chosen on occasion to preserve its long-term relationship with violent elements of the MB.⁶

I conclude that the pseudo-war has been fought for other motives than the official one of fighting terrorism – indeed few informed observers would contest the obvious and often-voiced observation, from U.S. intelligence analysts among others, that U.S. wars overseas (as opposed to intelligence and police actions) have radically increased the dangers of terrorism, not reduced them.⁷ Among the hidden motives, two stand out. One is the intention to establish a permanent U.S. military presence in the oil- and gas-rich regions of Central Asia. Another is to justify a permanent domestic apparatus, in part to contain the threat of opposition to militarist policies, opposition either by direct action or by the publication (as in this essay) of suppressed truths.⁸

The protection to terrorists described in this essay, in other words, has been sustained partly in order to support the false ideology that has underlain U.S. Asian wars, disguised as a war on terror, for more than a decade. And the blame cannot be assigned all to the Saudis. Two months before 9/11, FBI counterterrorism expert John O’Neill described to the French journalist Jean-Charles Brisard America’s “impotence” in getting help from Saudi Arabia concerning terrorist networks. The reason? In Brisard’s paraphrase, “Just one: the petroleum interests.”⁹ Former CIA officer Robert Baer voiced a similar complaint about the lobbying influence of “the Foreign Oil Companies Group, a cover for a cartel of major petroleum companies doing business in the Caspian. . . . The deeper I got, the more Caspian oil money I found sloshing around Washington.”¹⁰

The decade of protection for terrorists demonstrates the power of this extra dimension to the American deep state: the dark forces in our society responsible for protecting terrorists, over and above the parallel government institutionalized on and after 9/11.¹¹ Although I cannot securely define these dark forces, I hope to demonstrate that they are related to the black hole at the heart of the complex U.S.-Saudi connection, a complex that involves the oil

majors like Exxon, the Pentagon's domination of oil and gas movements from the Persian Gulf and Central Asia, offsetting arms sales, Saudi investments in major U.S. corporations like Citibank and the Carlyle Group, and above all the ultimate United States dependency on Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and OPEC, for the defense of the petrodollar.¹² The apparatus of U.S. security appears to have been hijacked by these deeper forces, in order to protect terrorists who should have been reined in. And the governing media have been complicit in concealing this situation.

In other words, this profound dimension of the deep state, behind its institutional manifestation in our parallel government, is a far greater threat than foreign terrorism to the preservation of U.S. democracy.

The FBI's Intervention with the RCMP to Release Ali Mohamed, 1993

Let me begin this essay with the FBI's instruction in 1993 to the Canadian RCMP to release the al-Qaeda organizer Mohamed Ali, who then proceeded to Nairobi in the same year to begin planning the U.S. Embassy bombing of 1998.



In early 1993 a wanted Egyptian terrorist named Essam Hafez Marzouk, a close ally of Osama bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri, arrived at Canada's Vancouver Airport and was promptly detained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). A second terrorist named Mohamed Ali, "the primary U.S. intelligence agent for Ayman al-Zawahiri and Osama bin Laden," came from California to the airport to meet him; and, not finding him, made the mistake of asking about his friend at the Vancouver airport customs office. As a result the RCMP interrogated Mohamed Ali for two days, but finally released him, even though Ali had clearly come in order to smuggle a wanted terrorist into the United States.¹³

If the RCMP had detained Mohamed Ali, who was much bigger game than the first terrorist, hundreds of lives might have been saved. After being released, Ali went on to Nairobi, Kenya. There in December 1993 he and his team photographed the U.S. Embassy, and then delivered the photos to Osama bin Laden in Khartoum, leading to the Embassy bombing of 1998.¹⁴ Ali later told an FBI agent that at some point he also trained al Qaeda terrorists in

how to hijack airplanes using box cutters.¹⁵



The RCMP release of Ali Mohamed was unjustified, clearly had historic consequences, and may have contributed to 9/11. Yet the FBI authorized it: Ali Mohamed gave the RCMP the phone number of an FBI agent, John Zent, in the San Francisco FBI office, and told them, “If they called that number, the agent on the other end of the line would vouch for him.” As Ali had predicted, Zent ordered his release.¹⁶

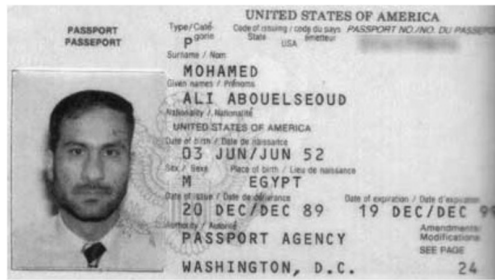
Ali Mohamed was an important double agent, of major interest to more important U.S. authorities than Zent. Although Mohamed was at last arrested in September 1998 for his role in the Nairobi Embassy bombing, the USG still had not sentenced him in 2006; and he may still not have gone to jail.¹⁷

The story of his release in Vancouver and its consequences is another example of the dangers of working with double agents. One can never be sure if the agent is working for his movement, for his agency, or – perhaps most likely – for increasing his own power and influence along with that of both his movement and his agency, by increasing violence in the world.¹⁸

Ali Mohamed’s Release as a Deep Event Ignored by the U.S. Media

Mohamed’s release in Vancouver was a deep event, by which I mean an event predictably suppressed in the media and still not fully understandable. A whole chapter in my book *The Road to 9/11* was not enough to describe Mohamed’s intricate relationships at various times with the CIA, U.S. Special Forces at Fort Bragg, the murder of Jewish extremist Meir Kahane, and finally the cover-up of 9/11 perpetrated by the 9/11 Commission and their witness, U.S. Attorney Patrick Fitzgerald (Mohamed’s former prosecutor).¹⁹

The deep event is also an example of deep politics, a mixture of intrigue and suppression involving not just a part of the U.S. Government, but also the governing media. To this day (according to a 2013 search of Lexis Nexis) the Vancouver release incident, well covered in Canada’s leading newspaper *The Toronto Globe and Mail* (December 22, 2001), has never been mentioned in any major American newspaper.



More disturbingly, it is not even hinted at in the otherwise well-informed books and articles about Ali Mohamed by Steven Emerson, Peter Bergen, and Lawrence Wright.²⁰ Nor is there any mention of it in the best insider's book about the FBI and Ali Mohamed, *The Black Banners*, by former FBI agent Ali Soufan (a book that was itself heavily and inexcusably censored by the CIA, after being cleared for publication by the FBI).²¹ Since first publishing this paragraph, I have noticed that former CIA officer Michael Scheuer also faults both Steve Coll and Lawrence Wright for their "whole-hog acceptance of the Saudi narrative" that minimizes U.S.-Saudi differences.²²

There is no doubt about the FBI's responsibility for Mohamed's release. It (along with other FBI anomalies in handling Mohamed) is frankly acknowledged in a Pentagon Security bio on Mohamed:

In early 1993, Mohamed was detained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) at the Vancouver, Canada, airport. He had come to the airport to meet an Egyptian who had arrived from Damascus but was found to be carrying two forged Saudi passports. When Mohamed was about to be arrested as well, he told the RCMP he was collaborating with the FBI and gave them a name and phone number to call to confirm this. The RCMP made the call and Mohamed was released immediately at the request of the FBI. When the FBI subsequently questioned Mohamed about this incident, he offered information about a ring in California that was selling counterfeit documents to smugglers of illegal aliens. This is the earliest hard evidence that is publicly available of Mohamed being an FBI informant.²³

Contrast this official candor about the FBI responsibility for Mohamed's release with the suppression of it in a much longer account of Mohamed (3200 words) by Benjamin Weiner and James Risen in the *New York Times*:

[In 1993] he was stopped by the border authorities in Canada, while traveling in the company of a suspected associate of Mr. bin Laden's who was trying to enter the United States using false documents.

Soon after, Mr. Mohamed was questioned by the F.B.I., which had learned of his ties to Mr. bin Laden. Apparently in an attempt to fend off the investigators, Mr. Mohamed offered information about a ring in California that was selling counterfeit documents to smugglers of illegal aliens.²⁴

A long *Wall Street Journal* account massages the facts even more evasively:

At about the same time [1993], the elusive Mr. Mohamed popped up again on

the FBI radar screen with information that underscored the emerging bin Laden threat. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police questioned Mr. Mohamed in the spring of 1993 after his identification was discovered on another Arab man trying to enter the U.S. from Vancouver — a man Mr. Mohamed identified as someone who had helped him move Mr. bin Laden to Sudan. The FBI located Mr. Mohamed near San Francisco in 1993, where he volunteered the earliest insider description of al Qaeda that is publicly known.²⁵

In 1998, after the Embassy bombings, Mohamed was finally arrested. In the ensuing trial an FBI Agent, Daniel Coleman, entered a court affidavit (approved by prosecutor Patrick Fitzgerald) which summarized the Vancouver incident as follows:

In 1993, MOHAMED advised the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (“RCMP”) that he had provided intelligence and counter-intelligence training in Afghanistan to a particular individual.... MOHAMED admitted that he had travelled to Vancouver, Canada, in the spring of 1993 to facilitate the entry of that individual into the United States.... MOHAMED further admitted that he and the individual had transported Osama bin Laden from Afghanistan to the Sudan in 1991.... MOHAMED told the RCMP that he was in the process of applying for a job as an FBI interpreter and did not want this incident to jeopardize the application. (In fact, MOHAMED then had such an application pending though he was never hired as a translator.)²⁶

Like the American media, this FBI affidavit suppressed the fact that Mohamed, an admitted ally of Osama bin Laden caught red-handed with another known terrorist, was released on orders from the FBI.

The Two Levels of American History: Official History and Deep History

The whole episode illustrates what has become all too common in recent American history, the way in which secret bureaucratic policies can take priority over the public interest, even to the point of leading to mass murder

(since it contributed at a minimum to the 1998 Embassy bombings, if not also 9/11). It is also an example of what I mean by the two levels of history in America, We can refer to them as those historical facts officially acknowledged, and those facts officially suppressed; or alternatively as those facts fit to be mentioned in the governing media, and those suppressed by the same media. This leads in turn to two levels of historical narrative: official or archival history, which ignores or marginalizes deep events, and a second level – called deep history by its practitioners or “conspiracy theory” by its critics – which incorporates them. The task of deep political research is to recover deep events from this second level.

This activity sets deep political research at odds with the governing media, but not, I believe with the national interest. Quite the contrary. Speaking personally as an ex-diplomat, I should state clearly that the national interest does occasionally require secrets, at least for a time. Kissinger’s trip to China, for example, which led to a normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations, probably required secrecy (at least at the time) in order to succeed.

When insiders and the governing media collaborate in the keeping of a secret, as in the case of the FBI-ordered release of Mohamed, they probably persuade themselves that they are protecting, not just the FBI, but national security, indeed, the national interest. However

national security in this case was conspicuously not served by the subsequent embassy bombings, let alone by 9/11.

In the glaring gap between these two levels of history is a third level — that of the privileged books about Mohamed — privileged in the sense that they have access to sources denied to others — that give important but selective parts of the truth. This selectivity is not necessarily culpable; it may for example be due to pressure from lawyers representing Saudi millionaires (a pressure I have yielded to myself).²⁷ But cumulatively it is misleading.

I owe a considerable debt in particular to Lawrence Wright's book, *The Looming Tower*, which helped expose many problems and limitations in the official account of 9/11. But I see now in retrospect that I, like many others, have been delayed by its selectivity on many matters (including for example Mohamed's RCMP release) from developing a less warped understanding of the truth.

The Longer History of FBI and USG Protection for Ali Mohamed

Why did John Zent vouchsafe for Mohamed in 1993, so that the RCMP released him? The explanation of Peter Lance, the best chronicler of FBI culpability in both the first and second WTC attacks, is that Zent did so because Mohamed was already working as his personal informant, "feeding Zent 'intelligence' on Mexican smugglers who were moving illegal immigrants into the United States from the South."²⁸ (FBI agent Cloonan confirms that Mohamed had been working as a local FBI informant since 1992.²⁹) Elsewhere Lance describes Zent as "trusting and distracted," so that he failed to realize Mohamed's importance.³⁰

But the FBI's protection of Ali Mohamed did not begin with Zent, nor was it limited to him. It dated back at least to 1989, when (according to the Pentagon Security bio)

While serving in the Army at Fort Bragg, he traveled on weekends to Jersey City, NJ, and to Connecticut to train other Islamic fundamentalists in surveillance, weapons and explosives. ... Telephone records show that while at Fort Bragg and later, Mohamed maintained a very close and active relationship with the Office of Services [Makhtab-al-Khidimat] of the Mujihadeen, in Brooklyn, which at that time was recruiting volunteers and soliciting funds for the jihad against the Soviets in Afghanistan. This was the main recruitment center for the network that, after the Soviets left Afghanistan, became known as al-Qaida....



The FBI observed and photographed Mohamed giving weapons training to a group of New York area residents during four successive weekends in July 1989. They drove from the Farouq Mosque in Brooklyn to a shooting range in Calverton, Long Island, and they fired AK-47 assault rifles, semiautomatic

handguns and revolvers during what appeared to be training sessions. For reasons that are unknown, the FBI then ceased its surveillance of the group.³¹

(Similarly in 1993 an FBI supervisor would again abruptly close down surveillance of another group from the al-Kifah Center at a militant training camp in Pennsylvania.)³²

In the subsequent trial of Mohamed's trainees and others for bombing the World Trade Center, the defense attorney, Roger Stavis, established that Mohamed was giving the al-Kifah trainees "courses on how to make bombs, how to use guns, how to make Molotov cocktails." He showed the court that a training manual seized in Nosair's apartment "showed how to make explosives and some kind of improvised weapons and explosives."³³

So why would the FBI, after having discovered terrorist training, then cease its surveillance? Here the Wall Street Journal gives the correct answer: the FBI ceased surveillance because they somehow determined that the men were training "to help the mujahedeen fighting the Soviet puppet government in Afghanistan."³⁴ (Note however that the mujahedeen were no longer fighting the Soviet army itself, which had been withdrawn from Afghanistan as of March 1989.)

Al-Kifah, Ali Mohamed, the Flow of Arabs to Afghanistan

Afghanistan is indeed a plausible explanation for the FBI's terminating its videotaping of jihadists from the Brooklyn Al-Kifah Refugee Center. Incorporated officially in 1987 as "Afghan Refugee Services, Inc.," the Al-Kifah Center "was the recruitment hub for U.S.-based Muslims seeking to fight the Soviets. As many as two hundred fighters were funneled through the center to Afghanistan."³⁵ More importantly, it was

a branch of the Office of Services [Makhtab-al-Khidimat], the Pakistan-based organization that Osama bin Laden helped finance and lead and would later become al Qaeda. In fact, it was Mustafa Shalabi, an Egyptian who founded and ran the center, whom bin Laden called in 1991 when he needed help moving to Sudan.³⁶

As we shall see, the Makhtab, created in 1984 to organize Saudi financial support to the foreign "Arab Afghans" in the jihad, was part of a project that had the fullest support of the Saudi, Egyptian, and U.S. Governments. And Ali Mohamed, who answered bin Laden's call to Shalabi, and who remained in the US Army Reserves until August 1994, was clearly an important trainer in that project, in Egypt, in Afghanistan, and finally in America.

A privileged account of Mohamed's career by Peter Bergen, in Holy Wars, Inc., claims that

Ali Mohamed...was an indispensable player in al-Qaeda.... At some point in the early eighties he proffered his services as an informant to the CIA, the first of his several attempts to work for the U.S. government. The Agency was in contact with him for a few weeks but broke off relations after determining he was "unreliable." That would turn out to be a masterful understatement, as Mohamed was already a member of Egypt's terrorist Jihad group. After being discharged from the Egyptian Army in 1984, Mohamed [took] a job in the counterterrorism department of Egyptair. The following year he moved to the

Bergen's most serious omission here is that Mohamed, though he was on the State Department's visa watch list, had been admitted to the U.S. in 1984 "on a visa-waiver program that was sponsored by the agency [i.e. CIA] itself, one designed to shield valuable assets or those who have performed valuable services for the country."³⁸ This should be enough to question the CIA's account that it found Mohamed "unreliable." (Later, one of Mohamed's officers at Fort Bragg was also convinced that Mohamed was "sponsored" by a U.S. intelligence service, "I assumed the CIA.")³⁹ In addition Bergen omits that, before Mohamed's brief stint as a formal CIA agent, he had been selected out of the Egyptian army in 1981 for leadership training at Fort Bragg – an important point to which we shall return.⁴⁰

The FBI's Cover-Up of Ali Mohamed's Connection to the Kahane Murder

The CIA may have wanted to think that the Al-Kifah training was only for Afghanistan. But the blind Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, the mentor of the Center whom the CIA brought to America in 1990, was preaching for the killing of Jews and also for the destruction of the West.⁴¹ His preachings guided Mohamed's Makhtab trainees: as a first step, in November 1990, three of them conspired to kill Meir Kahane, the founder of the Jewish Defense League.

Kahane's actual killer, El Sayyid Nosair, was detained by accident almost immediately, and by luck the police soon found his two coconspirators, Mahmoud Abouhalima and Mohammed Salameh, waiting at Nosair's house. Also at the house, according to John Miller (formerly of the FBI),

were training manuals from the Army Special Warfare School at Fort Bragg [where Ali Mohamed at the time was a training officer]. There were copies of teletypes that had been routed to the Secretary of the Army and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.⁴²

And the Pentagon bio, with yet another gentle dig at the FBI, identifies the documents as Mohamed's:

In a search of Nosair's home, the police found U.S. Army training manuals, videotaped talks that Mohamed delivered at the JFK Special Warfare Center at Fort Bragg, operational plans for joint coalition exercises conducted in Egypt, and other materials marked Classified or Top Secret. These documents belonged to Mohamed, who often stayed in New Jersey with Nosair. The documents did not surface during Nosair's 1991 trial for the Kahane murder. It is not known if the FBI investigated Mohamed in connection with these documents.

Yet only hours after the 1990 killing, Joseph Borelli, the chief of NYPD detectives, pronounced Nosair a "lone deranged gunman."⁴³ A more extended account of his remarks in the New York Times actually alluded to Mohamed, though not by name, and minimized the significance of the links to terrorism in a detailed account of the Nosair home cache:

The files contained articles about firearms and explosives apparently culled from magazines, like Soldier of Fortune, appealing to would-be mercenaries. But the police said the handwritten papers, translated by an Arabic-speaking officer, appeared to be minor correspondence and did not mention terrorism or outline any plan to kill the militant Jewish leader who had called for the removal of all Arabs from Israel.

"There was nothing [at Nosair's house] that would stir your imagination," Chief Borelli said.... A joint anti-terrorist task force of New York City police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been set up to look into any possible international links to the slaying, the official said, but so far has not turned up anything.

"Nothing has transpired that changes our opinion that he acted alone," Chief Borrelli [sic] told a news conference yesterday afternoon.⁴⁴

Later an FBI spokesman said the FBI also believed "that Mr. Nosair had acted alone in shooting Rabbi Kahane." "The bottom line is that we can't connect anyone else to the Kahane shooting," an FBI agent said.⁴⁵



Blaming the New York County District Attorney, Robert Morgenthau, the FBI later claimed that the evidence retrieved from Nosair's home was not processed for two or three years.⁴⁶ But Robert Friedman suggests that the FBI were not just lying to the public, but also to Morgenthau (who had just helped expose and bring down the CIA-favored Muslim bank BCCI).

According to other sources familiar with the case, the FBI told District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau that Nosair was a lone gunman, not part of a broader conspiracy; the prosecution took this position at trial and lost, only convicting Nosair of gun charges. Morgenthau speculated the CIA may have encouraged the FBI not to pursue any other leads, these sources say. 'The FBI lied to me,' Morgenthau has told colleagues. 'They're supposed to untangle terrorist connections, but they can't be trusted to do the job.'⁴⁷

Using evidence from the Nosair trial transcript, Peter Lance confirms the tension between Morgenthau's office, which wanted to pursue Nosair's international terrorist connections, and the FBI, which insisted on trying Nosair alone.⁴⁸

The FBI's Protection of Ali Mohamed in the 1993 WTC Bombing

In thus limiting the case, the police and the FBI were in effect protecting, not just Ali Mohamed, but also Nosair's two Arab coconspirators, Mahmoud Abouhalima and Mohammed Salameh, in the murder of a U.S. citizen. The two were thus left free to kill again on February

26, 1993, one month after the FBI secured Mohamed's release in Vancouver. Both Abouhalima and Salameh were ultimately convicted in connection with the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, along with another Mohamed trainee, Nidal Ayyad.



To quote the Pentagon bio yet again,

In February 1993, the terrorist cell that Mohamed had trained exploded a truck bomb under the World Trade Center that killed six and injured about 1,000 persons. The perpetrators of this bombing included people Mohamed had trained, and Mohamed had been in close contact with the cell during the period leading up to the bombing [i.e. including January 1993, the month of Mohamed's detention and release in Vancouver]. Mohamed's name appeared on a list of 118 potential un-indicted co-conspirators that was prepared by federal prosecutors.

Ali Mohamed was again listed as one of 172 unindicted co-conspirators in the follow-up "Landmarks" case, which convicted Sheikh Rahman and others of plotting to blow up the United Nations, the Lincoln and Holland tunnels, and the George Washington Bridge.⁴⁹ The two cases were closely related, as much of the evidence for the Landmarks case came from an informant, Emad Salem, whom the FBI had first planted among the WTC plotters. But the prosecutors' awareness of Ali Mohamed's involvement must be contrasted with the apparent intelligence failure at the CIA's Counterterrorism Center: according to Steve Coll, the CTC "immediately established a seven-day, twenty-four hour task force to collect intelligence about the World Trade Center bombing...but nothing of substance came in."⁵⁰

In the WTC bombing case, the FBI moved swiftly to bring the Al-Kifah plotters to trial one month later, in March. Lt. Col. Anthony Shaffer, a DIA officer, later said that

we [i.e. DIA] were surprised how quickly they'd [i.e. FBI] made the arrests after the first World Trade Center bombing. Only later did we find out that the FBI had been watching some of these people for months prior to both incidents [i.e. both the 1993 WTC bombing and 9/11].⁵¹

Shaffer's claim that the FBI had been watching some of the plotters is abundantly corroborated, e.g. by Steve Coll in *Ghost Wars*.⁵²

The U.S., Egyptian, and Saudi Backing for the Makhtab Network

What was being protected here by the FBI? One obvious answer is an extension of Lance's

explanation for Zent's behavior: that Mohamed had already been a domestic FBI informant since 1992. However I entirely agree with New York County District Attorney Robert Morgenthau, who suspected that a much larger asset was being protected, the Saudi-sponsored network which we now know was the Makhtab-i-Khidimat, by this time already evolving into al-Qaeda.

On the day the FBI arrested four Arabs for the World Trade Centre bombing, saying it had all of the suspects, Morgenthau's ears pricked up. He didn't believe the four were 'self-starters,' and speculated that there was probably a larger network as well as a foreign sponsor. He also had a hunch that the suspects would lead back to Sheikh Abdel Rahman. But he worried [correctly] that the dots might not be connected because the U.S. government was protecting the sheikh for his help in Afghanistan.⁵³

This "larger network" of the Makhtab, although created in 1984, consolidated an assistance program that had been launched by the U.S. Government much earlier in Egypt by Zbigniew Brzezinski. At almost the beginning of the Afghan war itself, Brzezinski arranged for a program to train members of the anti-Communist Muslim Brotherhood, a group which the CIA, and the British MI-6, had supported in various ways since the 1950s.⁵⁴

In January 1980, Brzezinski visited Egypt to mobilize support for the jihad. Within weeks of his visit, Sadat authorized Egypt's full participation, giving permission for the U.S. Air Force to use Egypt as a base...and recruiting, training, and arming Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood activists for battle.... Not only were they packaged and shipped to Afghanistan, but [by the end of 1980] they received expert training from U.S. Special Forces.⁵⁵

U.S. military trainers had in fact already been in Egypt since at least 1978 (the year of the Israel-Egypt Camp David peace accords), training Sadat's elite praetorian guard, of which Mohamed Ali was at the time a member. At first the training was handled by a "private" firm, J.J. Cappucci and Associates, owned by former CIA officers Ed Wilson and Theodore Shackley. But after Brzezinski's visit in 1980, the contract was taken over by the CIA.⁵⁶

In 1981 Ali Mohamed was selected out of the U.S.-trained praetorian guard for four months of Special Forces training at Fort Bragg: "Working alongside Green Berets, he learned unconventional warfare, counterinsurgency operations, and how to command elite soldiers on difficult missions."⁵⁷ Mohamed was in Fort Bragg as part of the Pentagon's Professional Military Education (PME) program for future leaders; he was being trained to transmit to Egypt the kind of Afghanistan-related skills that he later provided to Al-Kifah on Long Island in 1989.⁵⁸

Mohamed was thus in America when some of his fellow guard members, responding to a fatwa or religious order from Muslim Brotherhood member Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, assassinated Sadat in October 1981. The assassination only accelerated the export out of Egypt to Afghanistan of Muslim Brotherhood members accused of the murder. These included two of Mohamed's eventual close associates, Sheikh Abdel Rahman and Rahman's then friend Ayman al-Zawahiri, to whom Mohamed swore a bayat or oath of allegiance in 1984, after his return to Egypt.⁵⁹

The Al-Kifah Target in 1993: Not Afghanistan but Bosnia

Morgenthau's suspicions about Afghanistan in 1993 were very pertinent, but also somewhat anachronistic; by 1993, under its new director James Woolsey, both the CIA and al-Kifah had lost interest in Afghanistan. The new interim president of Afghanistan, Mojaddedi, under pressure from Washington, announced that the Arab Afghans should leave. Pakistan followed suit, closed the offices of all mujahedin in its country, and ordered the deportation of all Arab Afghans.⁶⁰

But the Al-Kifah support network had new targets in mind elsewhere.

After 1991 the Brooklyn center was focused chiefly on training people for jihad in Bosnia, and at least two sources allege that Ali Mohamed himself visited Bosnia in 1992 (when he also returned to Afghanistan).⁶¹

Al-Kifah's English-language newsletter Al-Hussam (The Sword) also began publishing regular updates on jihad action in Bosnia....Under the control of the minions of Shaykh Omar Abdel Rahman, the newsletter aggressively incited sympathetic Muslims to join the jihad in Bosnia and Afghanistan themselves....The Al-Kifah Bosnian branch office in Zagreb, Croatia, housed in a modern, two-story building, was evidently in close communication with the organizational headquarters in New York. The deputy director of the Zagreb office, Hassan Hakim, admitted to receiving all orders and funding directly from the main United States office of Al-Kifah on Atlantic Avenue controlled by Shaykh Omar Abdel Rahman.⁶²

One of Ali Mohamed's trainees at al-Kifah, Rodney Hampton-El, assisted in this support program, recruiting warriors from U.S. Army bases like Fort Belvoir, and also training them to be fighters in New Jersey.⁶³ In 1995 Hampton-El was tried and convicted for his role (along with al-Kifah leader Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman) in the plot to blow up New York landmarks. At the trial Hampton-El testified how he was personally given thousands of dollars for this project by Saudi Prince Faisal in the Washington Saudi Embassy.⁶⁴ (In addition, "Saudi intelligence has contributed to Sheikh Rahman's legal-defence fund, according to Mohammed al-Khilewi, the former first secretary to the Saudi mission at the U.N.")⁶⁵

Later in this essay we shall have much more to say about Saudi support for this terrorist network, and in particular about the Saudi embassy in Washington.

Al-Kifah, Al-Qaeda, Tajikistan, and Drugs

Meanwhile the ISI had not lost interest in bin Laden's Arabs, but began to recruit them with bin Laden's support for battle in new areas, notably Central Asia and Kashmir.⁶⁶ Bin Laden in the same period began to dispatch his jihadis into areas of the former Soviet Union, notably to the infant Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) in Tajikistan.

The outbreak of Islamist violence in Tajikistan...moved bin Laden to send a limited number of Al-Qaeda cadre to support Tajik Islamist forces, among them his close associate Wali Khan Amin Shah [an Uzbek later working in the Philippines with Ramzi Yousuf and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed] and the soon-to-

be-famous mujahid, Ibn Khattab. In addition, bin Laden, even after his 1991 move to Sudan, continued to run training camps in Afghanistan, where he welcomed the chance to train Tajiks, Uzbeks, Uighurs, and Chechens.⁶⁷

In an al-Qaeda document captured in Iraq, bin Laden wrote

with the grace of Allah, we were successful in cooperating with our brothers in Tajikistan in various fields including training. We were able to train a good number of them, arm them and deliver them to Tajikistan. Moreover, Allah facilitated to us delivering weapons and ammunition to them; we pray that Allah grants us all victory⁶⁸

Many other accounts report that the delivery of arms and ammunition was facilitated by the involvement of the IMU and bin Laden in the massive flow of heroin from Afghanistan into the former Soviet Union. According to Ahmed Rashid,

Much of the I.M.U.'s financing came from the lucrative opium trade through Afghanistan. Ralf Mutschke, the assistant director of Interpol's Criminal Intelligence Directorate, estimated that sixty per cent of Afghan opium exports were moving through Central Asia and that the "I.M.U. may be responsible for seventy per cent of the total amount of heroin and opium transiting through the area."⁶⁹

Among the experts confirming the IMU-al-Qaeda-drug connection is Gretchen Peters,

The opium trade... supported the global ambitions of Osama bin Laden.... There was ... evidence that bin Laden served as middleman between the Taliban and Arab drug smugglers.... With Mullah Omar's approval, bin Laden hijacked the state-run Ariana Airlines, turning it into a narco-terror charter service... according to former U.S. and Afghan officials.... One U.S. intelligence report seen by the author described a smuggling route snaking up through Afghanistan's northwest provinces in Baghdis, Faryab, and Jowzan into Turkmenistan. It was being used as of mid-2004 by "extremists associated with the Taliban, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan and al-Qaeda," the report said. Traffickers would move "both heroin and terrorists" along the route and "then onwards into other countries in Central Asia," the CIA document said.⁷⁰

It has been widely reported that in the early 1990s, as US financial support dwindled and bin Laden's finances were being rapidly exhausted in Sudan, his new involvement with the IMU and later the Taliban involved al-Qaeda also in the growing Afghan heroin traffic. Peters saw a CIA document confirming this.⁷¹ Yet the 9/11 Report, in contorted language, denied this, as did a Staff Report:

No persuasive evidence exists that al Qaeda relied on the drug trade as an important source of revenue, had any substantial involvement with conflict diamonds, or was financially sponsored by any foreign government.⁷²

This surprising claim was at odds with the views of many U.S. intelligence operatives. It also

contradicted the official position of the British government, which told its Parliament in 2001,

Usama Bin Laden and Al Qaida have been based in Afghanistan since 1996, but have a network of operations throughout the world. The network includes training camps, warehouses, communication facilities and commercial operations able to raise significant sums of money to support its activity. That activity includes substantial exploitation of the illegal drugs trade from Afghanistan.⁷³

Meanwhile there were allegations that the Brooklyn Al-Kifah Center, as well as bin Laden, was involved in drug trafficking. Back in 1993, the New York Times reported that, according to investigators, "Some of the 11 men charged in the [Day of Terror] plot to bomb New York City targets are also suspected of trafficking in drugs."⁷⁴ Mujahid Abdulqaadir Menepta, a Muslim suspect in both the 9/11 case and the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, was linked by telephone numbers on his cell phones to ongoing criminal investigations, involving "organized crime, drugs, and money laundering."⁷⁵ And Raed Hijazi, an al-Qaeda terrorist arrested in Jordan in 1999, had previously become an FBI informant in order to avoid drug charges.⁷⁶

Why were these allegations of Al-Kifah drug involvement never pursued? We must consider the possibility that once again (as I have demonstrated elsewhere) the CIA provided protection for a traffic that supported the activities of its assets abroad.⁷⁷

Was the U.S. Protection of the Al-Kifah Center Intended to Help Export and Finance Jihadis?

There is also no treatment in the 9/11 Report, and almost none elsewhere, of the allegations from Steven Emerson that by 1987, the Al-Kifah Center Al-Farooq Mosque in Brooklyn "had become a center for counterfeiting tens of thousands of dollars."⁷⁸ Similarly there has been no government follow-up of the allegation by Yossef Bodansky, citing FBI informant Emad Salem, that one of the Al-Kifah cell leaders (Siddiq Ibrahim Siddig Ali)

had offered to sell a million dollars [of counterfeit currency] for \$150,000, well below market value. ... Quantities of counterfeit \$100 bills were later found at the apartment of Sheikh Umar Abdel-Rahman.⁷⁹

J.M. Berger goes further, reporting from court testimony: "In order to support Al Kifah's operations," Mustafa Shalabi, the head of the Al-Kifah Center until his murder in 1991, "employed a number of for-profit criminal enterprises, including gunrunning, arson for hire, and a counterfeiting ring set up in the basement of the jihad office."⁸⁰ Yet the 9/11 Report is silent about these serious charges, which U.S. prosecutors at the time did not pursue.

Why this official reticence? The answer may lie in the fact that by 1996 bin Laden was "supporting Islamists in Lebanon, Bosnia, Kashmir, Tajikistan, and Chechnya."⁸¹ And in step with bin Laden, the al-Kifah Center was also supporting jihad after 1992 "in Afghanistan, Bosnia, the Philippines, Egypt, Algeria, Kashmir, Palestine, and elsewhere."⁸²

But bin Laden and al-Kifah were not acting on their own, they were supporting projects, especially in Tajikistan (1993-95) and then Chechnya (after 1995), where their principal ally, Ibn al-Khattab (Thamir Saleh Abdullah Al-Suwailem) also enjoyed high-level support in Saudi Arabia.⁸³

Khattab enjoyed a certain amount of logistical and financial support from Saudi Arabia. Saudi sheikhs declared the Chechen resistance a legitimate jihad, and private Saudi donors sent money to Khattab and his Chechen colleagues. As late as 1996, mujahidin wounded in Chechnya were sent to Saudi Arabia for medical treatment, a practice paid for by charities and tolerated by the state.⁸⁴

Ali Soufan adds that America also supported this jihad: by 1996, “the United States had been on the side of Muslims in Afghanistan, Bosnia, and Chechnya.”⁸⁵

By protecting the al-Kifah Center and its associates (including Mohamed) and not prosecuting them for their crimes (including murder), the U.S. Government was in effect imitating Saudi Arabia and Egypt, by keeping open a channel to export those in America who wished to wage jihad — thereby ensuring they would wage jihad in other countries, not here. (After the arrest of Sheikh Rahman in 1993 al-Kifah closed itself down. But we shall see that an allied institution, Sphinx Trading, continued after 9/11 to be protected, even after the FBI knew it had helped one of the alleged 9/11 hijackers.)⁸⁶

Was all this protection intended to keep just such a channel open? It was certainly an intentional result of the protection and support for the Makhtab al-Khidimat in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Support for the Makhtab, and Later for Al-Qaeda

The Saudis, like the Egyptians, had domestic reasons for wishing to export as many Muslim Brotherhood members to possible death in Afghanistan, Bosnia, or anywhere else. Until 1979 Saudi Arabia had provided a home to Brotherhood members fleeing persecution in countries like Syria and Egypt, where some of them had tried to assassinate the Saudis’ political enemy Gamel Abdel Nasser. But in 1979 radical Wahhabis, condemning the ruling Saudi family as corrupt infidels, seized the Grand Mosque at Mecca and defended it for weeks.⁸⁷ Profoundly shaken, the Saudi family used its foundations, like the World Muslim League (WML), to subsidize the emigration of political Islamists, above all to the new jihad in Afghanistan, which opened one month later against the Soviet Union.⁸⁸

In Afghanistan both Rahman and al-Zawahiri worked with the Makhtab al Khidamat that had been created in 1984 by two other members of the Muslim Brotherhood, the Palestinian Abdullah Azzam and the Saudi Osama bin Laden.⁸⁹ All that the 9/11 Commission Report has to say about the Makhtab’s financing is that “Bin Laden and his comrades had their own sources of support and training, and they received little or no assistance from the United States.” (p. 56). But the Pakistani author Ahmed Rashid makes clear the support coming from the Saudi royal family, including Prince Turki (the head of Saudi intelligence), and also royal creations like the World Muslim League:

Bin Laden, although not a royal, was close enough to the royals and certainly wealthy enough to lead the Saudi contingent. Bin Laden, Prince Turki and

General [Hameed] Gul [the head of the Pakistani ISI] were to become firm friends and allies in a common cause. The center for the Arab-Afghans was the offices of the World Muslim League and the Muslim Brotherhood in Peshawar which was run by Abdullah Azam. Saudi funds flowed to Azam and the Makhtab al Khidamat or Services Center which he created in 1984 to service the new recruits and receive donations from Islamic charities. Donations from Saudi Intelligence, the Saudi Red Crescent, the World Muslim League and private donations from Saudi princes and mosques were channeled through the Makhtab. A decade later the Makhtab would emerge at the center of a web of radical organizations that helped carry out the World Trade Center bombing [in 1993] and the bombings of US Embassies in Africa in 1998.⁹⁰

Former Ambassador Peter Tomsen has described how the evolution of the Makhtab into al-Qaeda was accomplished with support from the offices of royally ordained organizations like the World Muslim League (WML) and the World Assembly of Muslim Youth (WAMY):

Bin Laden's brother-in-law, Mohammad Jamal Khalifa, headed the Muslim World League office in Peshawar during the mid-1980s. In 1988, he moved to Manila and opened a branch office of the World Assembly of Muslim Youth. He made the charity a front for bin Laden's terrorist operations in the Philippines and Asia. Al-Qaeda operatives, including Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, mastermind of the 9/11 attacks, and his nephew Ramzi Yusuf [master bomb-maker of the 1993 WTC bombing], traveled to Manila in the early 1990s to help Khalifa strengthen al-Qaeda networks in Southeast Asia and plan terrorist attacks in the region.⁹¹

There are many other examples of WML and WAMY connections to al-Qaeda. For example Maulana Fazlur Rehman Khalil, a signatory of Osama bin Laden's 1998 fatwa to kill Jews and Americans, was invited in 1996 to the 34th WML Congress in Mecca and also spoke there to WAMY.⁹² Yet there are only minimal references to Maulana Fazlur Rehman in the western (as opposed to the Asian) media, and none (according to a Lexis Nexis search in July 2013) linking him to the WML or WAMY.

The FBI's hands-off attitude towards WAMY in America was in keeping with its protection of Ali Mohamed. According to former federal prosecutor John Loftus and others, there was a block in force in the 1980s against antiterrorism enforcement that might embarrass the Saudis.⁹³ This block explains for example the protection enjoyed by the chair of WAMY in Virginia, Osama bin Laden's nephew Abdullah bin Laden. The FBI opened an investigation of Abdullah bin Laden in February 1996, calling WAMY "a suspected terrorist organization," but the investigation was closed down six months later.⁹⁴

What Saudi Prince Helped a Passportless Osama Leave Saudi Arabia?

None of the official or privileged sources on Ali Mohamed has linked him to Saudi intelligence activities. But there is at least one such link, his trip, as described in the Coleman FBI affidavit, when in 1991 (still a U.S. Army reservist) he "travelled to Afghanistan to escort Usama bin Laden from Afghanistan to the Sudan."⁹⁵ The FBI affidavit presents this, without explanation, as an act in furtherance of an al-Qaeda "murder conspiracy." But Osama's move to Sudan was synchronized with a simultaneous investment in Sudan by his bin Laden brothers, including an airport construction project that was largely subsidized by

the Saudi royal family.⁹⁶

A great deal of confusion surrounds the circumstances of bin Laden's displacement in 1991-92, from Saudi Arabia via Pakistan (and perhaps Afghanistan) to the Sudan. But in these conflicted accounts one important fact is not contested: bin Laden's trip was initially arranged by someone in the royal family.⁹⁷ Steven Coll in *Ghost Wars* suggests that royal family arranged this trip amicably, blaming it on pressure from the U.S:

Peter Tomsen and other emissaries from Washington discussed the rising Islamist threat with [Saudi intelligence chief] Prince Turki in the summer of 1991.... At some of the meetings between Turki and the CIA, Osama bin Laden's name came up explicitly. The CIA continued to pick up reporting that he was funding radicals such as Hekmatyar in Afghanistan.... "His family has disowned him," Turki assured the Americans about bin Laden. Every effort had been made to persuade bin Laden to stop protesting against the Saudi royal family. These efforts had failed, Turki conceded, and the kingdom was now prepared to take sterner measures.... Bin Laden learned of this when Saudi police arrived at his cushion-strewn, modestly furnished compound in Jeddah to announce that he would have to leave the kingdom. According to an account later provided to the CIA by a source in Saudi intelligence, the officer assigned to carry out the expulsion assured bin Laden that this was being done for his own good. The officer blamed the Americans. The U.S. government was planning to kill him, he told bin Laden, by this account, so the royal family would get him out of the kingdom for his own protection. The escort put bin Laden on a plane out of Saudi Arabia.⁹⁸

Coll's magisterial but privileged book appeared in February 2004. Six months later the 9/11 Commission Report published a quite different account, implying that by 1991 the Saudi government was estranged from bin Laden:

The Saudi government... undertook to silence Bin Laden by, among other things, taking away his passport. With help from a dissident member of the royal family, he managed to get out of the country under the pretext of attending an Islamic gathering in Pakistan in April 1991.⁹⁹

Lawrence Wright claims, persuasively, that the prince returning Osama's passport was no "dissident," but Interior Minister Prince Naif, after bin Laden persuaded him he was needed in Peshawar "in order to help mediate the civil war among the mujahideen."¹⁰⁰ Prince Naif, the most anti-American of the senior Saudi royals, gave back bin Laden's passport on one condition, that he "sign a pledge that he would not interfere with the politics of South Arabia or any Arab country."¹⁰¹

The "Islamic gathering" is almost certainly a reference to the on-going negotiations in Peshawar which eventually produced the Saudi-backed Peshawar Accord (finalized in April 1992) to end the Afghan Civil War. By several well-informed accounts, Bin Laden did play an important part in these negotiations, in furtherance (I would argue) of Prince Turki's own policies. Like Sheikh Rahman before him in 1990, bin Laden tried, vainly, to negotiate a truce between the warring mujahideen leaders, Massoud and Hekmatyar. In these negotiations (according to Peter Tomsen, who was there), Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, the Muslim Brotherhood and al-Qaeda were all united in seeking the same objective: a united

Sunni army (in opposition to American appeals for Shia representation) that could retake Kabul by force.¹⁰²

Thus I believe it is quite clear that bin Laden, in his mediation attempts to bring Hekmatyar into the Peshawar consensus, was acting in line with official Saudi and Pakistani interests. Others disagree. Without documentation, the author of the Frontline biography of bin Laden asserts,

Contrary to what is always reiterated bin Laden has never had official relations with the Saudi regime or the royal family. All his contacts would happen through his brothers.¹⁰³ Specifically he had no relation with Turki al-Faisal head of Saudi intelligence. He used to be very suspicious of his role in Afghanistan and once had open confrontation with him in 1991 and accused him of being the reason of the fight between Afghan factions.¹⁰⁴

Michael Scheuer, once head of the CIA's Counterterrorism Center, endorsed this claim, and reinforced it with the testimony of Sa'ad al-Faqih (a critic of the Saudi royal family who has been accused by the U.S. Treasury of being affiliated with al-Qaeda) that, "after the Soviets withdrew 'Saudi intelligence [officers] were actually increasing the gap between Afghani factions to keep them fighting.'"¹⁰⁵



But this claim if true must have been after Kabul fell to the jihadis in 1992, when Massoud, backed by the favored Saudi client Abdul Rasul Sayyaf, began to fight Hekmatyar, the favored client of Pakistan's ISI. Before this time the U.S. State Department's Afghan policy was to promote a broad-based opposition to the rump Communist government in Kabul, while "side-lining the extremists," including both Hekmatyar and Sayyaf.¹⁰⁶

Pakistan's ISI in the same period clearly wanted a strong rebel alliance united behind Hekmatyar, and both the CIA and the Saudis continued to support them. As Barnett Rubin reports, "During this period, political 'unity' of some sort among the mujahidin groups was a major goal of U.S.-Pakistani-Saudi policy."¹⁰⁷ And in 1990-91, as Washington cut its allocation for the CIA's covert Afghan program by 60 percent, Prince Turki more than made up for the

shortfall by increased contributions from Saudi Arabia.¹⁰⁸

I conclude that bin Laden's mediation efforts in Peshawar in 1991 were in accordance with Prince Turki's preferences, just as was Ali Mohamed's effort, in organizing bin Laden's subsequent move from Afghanistan and Pakistan to the Sudan. As Steve Coll reports, the break between bin Laden and the Saudi royal family did not become serious until at least 1993, after the involvement of bin Laden's ally Sheikh Rahman in the first WTC bombing.¹⁰⁹

The State Department-CIA Split Over Afghanistan — and Oil

In 1991 the Soviet troops had been out of Kabul for two years; and, as former US Ambassador Tomsen has reported, the CIA's objective of a Pakistan-backed military overthrow in Kabul was at odds with the official U.S. policy of support for "a political settlement restoring Afghanistan's independence."¹¹⁰ Ambassador Tomsen himself told the CIA Station Chief in Islamabad ("Bill") that, by endorsing Pakistan's military attack on Kabul,

he was violating fundamental U.S. policy precepts agreed to in Washington by his own agency. American policy was to cut Hekmatyar off, not build him up. Bill looked at me impassively as I spoke. I assumed his superiors in Langley had approved the offensive. The U.S. government was conducting two diametrically opposed Afghan policies.¹¹¹

Steve Coll agrees that "By early 1991, the Afghan policies pursued by the State Department and the CIA were in open competition with each other.... The CIA...continued to collaborate with Pakistani military intelligence on a separate military track that mainly promoted Hekmatyar and other Islamist commanders."¹¹²

This conflict between the State Department and CIA was far from unprecedented. In particular it recalled the CIA-State conflict in Laos in 1959-60, which led to a tragic war in Laos, and eventually Vietnam.¹¹³ Just as oil companies had a stake in the Indochina conflict, so too in 1990-92 the CIA was thinking not just of Afghanistan but of the oil resources of Central Asia, where some of the al-Kifah-trained "Arab Afghans" were about to focus their attention.

The State Department in Afghanistan represented the will of the National Security Council and the public state. The CIA, on the other hand, was not "rogue" (as has sometimes been suggested), it was pursuing the goals of oil companies and their financial backers – or what I have called the deep state — in preparing for a launch into the former Soviet republics of central Asia.

Covert Operations and Oil in Central Asia



In 1991 the leaders of Central Asia “began to hold talks with Western oil companies, on the back of ongoing negotiations between Kazakhstan and the US company Chevron.”¹¹⁴ The first Bush Administration actively supported the plans of U.S. oil companies to contract for exploiting the resources of the Caspian region, and also for building a pipeline not controlled by Moscow that could bring the oil and gas production out to the west.

In the same year 1991, Richard Secord, Heinie Aderholt, and Ed Dearborn, three veterans of U.S. operations in Laos, and later of Oliver North’s operations with the Contras, turned up in Baku under the cover of an oil company, MEGA Oil.¹¹⁵ This was at a time when the first Bush administration had expressed its support for an oil pipeline stretching from Azerbaijan across the Caucasus to Turkey.¹¹⁶ MEGA never did find oil; but it did contribute materially to the removal of Azerbaijan from the sphere of post-Soviet Russian influence, and hence to the ultimate construction of the Baku Tbilisi Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline from Baku to Ceyhan in Turkey.



As MEGA operatives in Azerbaijan, Secord, Aderholt, Dearborn, and their men engaged in military training, passed “brown bags filled with cash” to members of the government, and above all set up an airline on the model of Air America which soon was picking up hundreds of mujahedin mercenaries in Afghanistan.¹¹⁷ (Secord and Aderholt claim to have left Azerbaijan before the mujahedin arrived.)

Meanwhile, Hekmatyar, who at the time was still allied with bin Laden, was “observed recruiting Afghan mercenaries [i.e. Arab Afghans] to fight in Azerbaijan against Armenia and its Russian allies.”¹¹⁸ Hekmatyar was a notorious drug trafficker; and, at this time, heroin flooded from Afghanistan through Baku into Chechnya, Russia, and even North America.¹¹⁹

Bin Laden, Ali Mohamed, and the Saudi Royal Family

By attempting to negotiate Hekmatyar’s reconciliation with the other Peshawar commanders, bin Laden in 1991 was clearly an important part of the CIA’s effort to establish a pro-Pakistan regime in Kabul. So, a year earlier, had been the blind Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman:

In 1990, after the assassination of Abdullah Azzam, Abd al-Rahman was invited to Peshawar, where his host was Khalid al-Islambouli, brother of one of the assassins of Sadat.... On this trip, reportedly paid for by the CIA, Abd al-Rahman preached to the Afghans about the necessity of unity to overthrow the

Kabul regime.¹²⁰

This presumably was shortly before Sheikh Abdul Rahman, even though he was on a State Department terrorist watch list after being imprisoned for the murder of Egyptian president Anwar Sadat, was issued a multiple-entry U.S. visa in 1990 “by a CIA officer working undercover in the consular section of the American embassy in Sudan.”¹²¹ This was the same CIA-sponsored program that six years earlier had admitted Ali Mohamed, “a visa-waiver program that was ... designed to shield valuable assets or those who have performed valuable services for the country.”¹²²

And Ali Mohamed himself was, according to the New York Times, part of the CIA’s plan for a military solution: “In the fall of 1992, Mr. Mohamed returned to fight in Afghanistan, training rebel commanders in military tactics, United States officials said.”¹²³ Before this, Mohamed had been charged with the major task of moving bin Laden, his four wives, and his seventeen children from Afghanistan to Sudan. The task was a major one, for Osama moved with his assistants, “a stable of Arabian horses, and bulldozers.”¹²⁴

Meanwhile Saudi royal support for this web of radical organizations, in which Ali Mohamed was a central organizer and trainer, continued after the WTC bombing of 1993. The Turki-bin Laden connection, which was cemented by Turki’s chief of staff and bin Laden’s teacher Ahmed Badeeb, may have been renewed as late as 1998:

In sworn statements after 9/11, former Taliban intelligence chief Mohammed Khaksar said that in 1998 the prince sealed a deal under which bin Laden undertook not to attack Saudi targets. In return, Saudi Arabia would provide funds and material assistance to the Taliban.... Saudi businesses, meanwhile, would ensure that money also flowed directly to bin Laden. Turki would deny after 9/11 that any such deal was done with bin Laden. One account has it, however, that he himself met with bin Laden – his old protégé from the days of the anti-Soviet jihad – during the exchanges that led to the deal.¹²⁵

Royal Saudi Financing for Bin Laden, Including His Move to the Sudan

Summers also transmits insider reports

that at least two Saudi princes had been paying, on behalf of the kingdom, what amounted to protection money since 1995. The former official added, “The deal was, they would turn a blind eye to what he was doing elsewhere. ‘You don’t conduct operations here, and we won’t disrupt them elsewhere.’ ”

American and British official sources, speaking later with Simon Henderson, Baker Fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, named the two princes in question. They were, Henderson told the authors, Prince Naif, the interior minister, and Prince Sultan. The money involved in the alleged payments, according to Henderson’s sources, had amounted to “hundreds of millions of dollars.” It had been “Saudi official money—not their own.”¹²⁶



Prince Naif bin Abdul-Aziz

It would appear moreover that Saudi royal money may have helped pay for Bin Laden's move to the Sudan in 1991-92: the move organized by Ali Mohamed, possibly in collaboration with bin Laden's family. There is hotly contested evidence that Osama participated with his brothers in the construction of the Port Sudan airport, a project underwritten with funds from the Saudi royal family.¹²⁷ According to Lawrence Wright, "the Saudi Binladin Group got the contract to build an airport in Port Sudan, which brought Osama frequently into the country to oversee the construction. He finally moved to Khartoum in 1992...."¹²⁸

Not contested, but largely overlooked, is the evidence of how bin Laden financed his move, through investing \$50 million in the Sudanese al-Shamal Islamic bank – a bank that also had support from both the bin Laden family and the Saudi royal family. As the Chicago Tribune reported in November 2001,



Al Shamal Islamic Bank

According to a 1996 State Department report on bin Laden's finances, bin Laden co-founded the Al Shamal bank with a group of wealthy Sudanese and capitalized it with \$50 million of his inherited fortune.....¹²⁹

According to public records, among the investors in the Al Shamal Islamic Bank is a Geneva-based financial services conglomerate headed by Prince Mohamed al-Faisal al-Saud, [brother of Prince Turki], son of the late King [Faisal al-] Saud and a cousin [i.e. nephew] of the current Saudi monarch, King Fahd.

The Al Shamal bank, which opened for business in 1990, admits that Osama bin Laden held three accounts there between 1992 and 1997, when he used Sudan as his base of operations before fleeing to Afghanistan. But the bank insists in a written statement that bin Laden "was never a founder or a shareholder of Al Shamal Islamic Bank."

Told of the bank's statement, the State Department official replied that "we stand by" the assertion that bin Laden put \$50 million into the bank.

The Al Shamal bank does acknowledge that among its five “main founders” and principal shareholders is another Khartoum bank, the Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan.¹³⁰ According to public records, 19 percent of the Faisal Islamic Bank is owned by the Dar Al-Maal Al-Islami Trust, headed by Saudi Prince [Mohammed al-Faisal] al-Saud.

(The Dar Al-Mal Al-Islami or DMI Trust, “based in the Bahamas and with its operations center in Geneva,” was one of a spate of banks, mostly dominated by the Muslim Brotherhood, that were set up with western guidance and assistance – in DMI’s case the assistance came from Price Waterhouse and eventually Harvard University.¹³¹ DMI was one of the two main banks which, according to Jane’s Intelligence Review, had been funding the Makhtab and also the International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO), of which more below.)¹³²

The \$3.5 billion DMI Trust, whose slogan is “Allah is the purveyor of success,” was founded 20 years ago to foster the spread of Islamic banking across the Muslim world. Its 12-member board of directors includes Haydar Mohamed Binladen, according to a DMI spokesman, a half-brother of Osama bin Laden.....

Though small, the Al Shamal Islamic Bank enabled bin Laden to move money quickly from one country to another through its correspondent relationships with some of the world’s major banks, several of which have been suspended since Sept. 11.

The Al Shamal bank was identified as one of bin Laden’s principal financial entities during the trial earlier this year of four Al Qaeda operatives convicted in the 1998 bombings of two U.S. embassies in Africa.¹³³

One might have expected this early and revealing insight into bin Laden’s finances to have been developed in the spate of privileged bin Laden and al-Qaeda books that appeared in the years after 2001. In fact I have located only one brief inconsequential reference, in Steve Coll’s *The Bin Ladens*: “Osama had reorganized his personal banking at the Al-Shamal Bank in Khartoum, but his accounts gradually dried up.”¹³⁴

There is of course no mention of the al-Shamal Bank in the 9/11 Commission Report.

U.S. and Saudi Protection for Osama bin Laden’s Brother-in-Law, Mohammed Jamal Khalifa

It seems clear that the 1980s official USG block against antiterrorism actions that might embarrass the Saudis was still in force in America in 1995. We see this in the extraordinary federal protection extended to Mohamed Jamal Khalifa, Osama bin Laden’s best friend and brother-in-law.

On December 16, 1994, the San Francisco FBI arrested Khalifa in Morgan Hills (not far from Ali Mohamed’s home). Khalifa’s business card had been discovered in a search one year earlier of Sheikh Rahman’s residence, after which he had been named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Landmarks case. Soon afterwards, a State Department cable described him as

a known financier of terrorist operations and an officer of an Islamic NGO in the Philippines that is a known Hamas front. He is under indictment in Jordan in

connection with a series of cinema bombings earlier this year.¹³⁵

Khalifa, in other words, was like Ali Mohamed involved in terrorist operations on an international level. He was an important source of information and talked freely to the FBI agents who arrested him. In his possession they found “documents that connected Islamic terrorist manuals to the International Islamic Relief Organization, the group that he had headed in the Philippines.”¹³⁶ And in his notebook they found evidence linking him directly to Ramzi Yousef, who at the time was the FBI’s most-wanted terrorist for his role in the 1993 WTC bombing.

But as Peter Lance narrates, “The Feds never got a chance to question him.” Instead, in January 1995, a decision was made by Secretary of State Warren Christopher and supported by Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick to whisk Khalifa from the United States to Jordan for trial, where he was soon “acquitted of terrorism charges and allowed to move to Saudi Arabia.”¹³⁷ There “Saudi officials greeted him at the airport.”¹³⁸

“I remember people at CIA who were ripshit at the time” over the decision, says Jacob L. Boesen, an Energy Department analyst then working at the CIA’s Counterterrorism Center. “Not even speaking in retrospect, but contemporaneous with what the intelligence community knew about bin Laden, Khalifa’s deportation was unreal.”¹³⁹

Even more unreal was the decision of a court in a civil case to return to Khalifa before his deportation the contents of his luggage, including his notebook and other computer files.¹⁴⁰

I believe that Peter Lance, after all his meticulous scholarship, failed to identify who was really being protected by this evasive measure. He writes that Khalifa, from 1983 to 1991, “had been trusted by al Qaeda with running the Philippines branch of the International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO), one of their key NGOs.”¹⁴¹

But the IIRO was in the hands of a far greater power than al-Qaeda, which in any case did not exist in 1983. It was a charitable organization that had been authorized in 1979 by Saudi royal decree, as an affiliate of another key institution of the royal family, the Muslim World League (MWL).¹⁴² According to former CIA officer Robert Baer, the IIRO has been run “with an iron hand” by Prince Salman ibn Abdul-Aziz al Saud (the brother of Saudi King Abdullah), who “personally approved all important appointments and spending.”¹⁴³



International Islamic Relief
Organization

The creation date of 1979 reflects the important shift in that year of the Saudi royal family's attitude towards the political Islamism of the Muslim Brotherhood or Ikhwan (of which Mohammed Jamal Khalifa was a senior member). As already noted, 1979 was the year radical Wahhabis, seized the Grand Mosque at Mecca. In response, the Saudi family foundations like the IIRO began to subsidize the emigration of the Muslim Brotherhood.¹⁴⁴

Thus Khalifa's status in the IIRO was not anomalous. Besides the bombings in Jordan, the IIRO has also been linked to support of terrorists in the Philippines,¹⁴⁵ India,¹⁴⁶ Indonesia,¹⁴⁷ Canada,¹⁴⁸ Albania, Chechnya, Kenya,¹⁴⁹ and other countries, notably Bosnia.¹⁵⁰ In particular Khalifa personally has been accused of financing the Philippine terrorist group Abu Sayyaf (which in 1993 had kidnapped an American Bible translator).¹⁵¹ Yet "The U.S. government has not designated Khalifa as a financial supporter of terrorism."¹⁵²

U.S. and Royal Protection for Al-Qaeda Plotter Khalid Sheikh Mohammed

The Saudi royal protection for Jamal Khalifa was more than matched by the Qatari royal protection of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed (KSM), Ramzi Yousuf's uncle and co-conspirator in the Philippines. The 9/11 Commission, who judged KSM to be "the principal architect of the 9/11 attacks," made a muted acknowledgment of this Qatari protection of him:

Khalid Sheikh Mohammed — Yousef's uncle, then located in Qatar — was a fellow plotter of Yousef's in the Manila air plot and had also wired him some money prior to the Trade Center bombing. The U.S. Attorney obtained an indictment against KSM in January 1996, but an official in the government of Qatar probably warned him about it. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed evaded capture (and stayed at large to play a central part in the 9/11 attacks).¹⁵³

From other sources, notably Robert Baer who was then a CIA officer in Qatar, we learn that the "official" was Sheikh Abdallah bin Khalid bin Hamad al-Thani, the Qatari minister of the Interior and the brother of then Qatari Emir Sheikh Hamad bin Khalid al-Thani.¹⁵⁴ According to ABC News,

Mohammed is believed to have fled Qatar with a passport provided by that country's government. He is also believed to have been given a home in Qatar as well as a job at the Department of Public Water Works. Officials also said bin Laden himself visited Abdallah bin Khalid al-Thani in Qatar between the years of 1996 and 2000.¹⁵⁵

The 9/11 Commission Report itself, in a footnote, notes that

Although KSM claims that Sheikh Abdallah was not a member, financier, or supporter of al Qaeda, he admits that Abdallah under- wrote a 1995 trip KSM took to join the Bosnia jihad.¹⁵⁶

This admission is hard to reconcile with the Commission's official finding that

It does not appear that any government other than the Taliban financially supported al Qaeda before 9/11, although some governments may have contained al Qaeda sympathizers who turned a blind eye to al Qaeda's fund-raising activities.¹⁵⁷

In 2013 the Syrian nightmare finally made US media admit, in the words of The Atlantic, that Qatar is "a global financial backer of the Brotherhood."¹⁵⁸ This admission considerably complicates the earlier establishment stereotype of political Islamists like KSM as "non-state actors."¹⁵⁹

In Triple Cross, Peter Lance, who does not mention KSM's escape from Qatar, focuses instead on the way that, later in the same year, U.S. federal prosecutors kept his name out of the trial of Ramzi Yousuf in connection with the 1993 World Trade Center bombing:

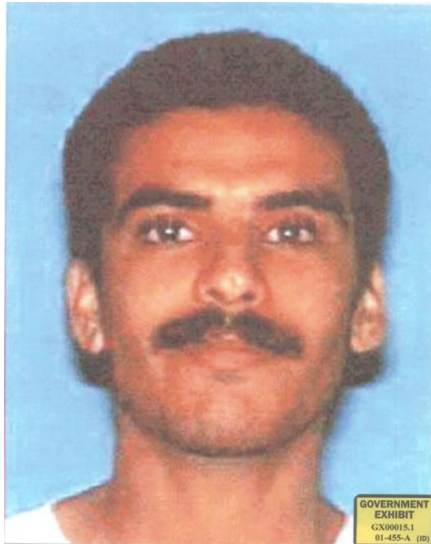
Assistant U.S. Attorneys Mike Garcia and Dietrich Snell presented a riveting, evidence case... and characterized the material retrieved from Ramzi's Toshiba laptop as "the most devastating evidence of all.".... While Yousuf's Toshiba laptop... contained the full details of the plot later executed on 9/11, not a word of that scenario was mentioned during trial. Most surprising, during the entire summer-long trial, the name of the fourth Bojinka conspirator, Khalid Shaikh Mohammed...was mentioned by name only once, in reference to a letter found in [Yousuf's apartment].¹⁶⁰

Lance repeatedly suggests that U.S. prosecutors in New York, and particularly Dietrich Snell, were responsible for minimizing the role of Khalid Sheikh Mohamed and other shortcomings, because they were seeking "to hide the full truth behind the Justice Department's failures."¹⁶¹ But the matter of KSM's escape in 1996, like the release of Jamal Khalifa, was sensitive at a much higher level than that of prosecutors. It was a matter that reached back into the black hole that is represented by the ultimate United States dependency on Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and OPEC, for the defense of the petrodollar.

In other words, the suppression of KSM's name was not surprising at all. On the contrary, it was totally consistent with one of the most sensitive and controversial features of the 9/11 story: the much-discussed fact that before CIA two counterterrorist officers protected two of the alleged future hijackers from detection and surveillance by the FBI.

Federal Protection for Alleged 9/11 Hijackers

Morgenthau's hypothesis that the CIA was protecting Saudi criminal assets received further corroboration in the wake of 9/11. There is now evidence, much of it systematically suppressed by the 9/11 Commission, that before 9/11 CIA officers Richard Blee and Tom Wilshire inside the CIA's Bin Laden Unit, along with FBI agents such as Dina Corsi, were protecting from investigation and arrest two of the eventual alleged hijackers on 9/11, Khalid al-Mihdhar and Nawaf al-Hazmi — much as the FBI had protected Ali Mohamed from arrest in 1993.



There are also indications that al-Mihdhar and al-Hazmi, like Hampton-El before them, may have been receiving funds indirectly from the Saudi Embassy in Washington:

“[B]etween 1998 and 2002, up to US\$73,000 in cashier cheques was funneled by [Saudi Ambassador Prince] Bandar’s wife Haifa – who once described the elder Bushes as like “my mother and father” – to two Californian families known to have bankrolled al-Midhar and al-Hazmi. ... Princess Haifa sent regular monthly payments of between \$2,000 and \$3,500 to Majeda Dweikat, wife of Osama Basnan, believed by various investigators to be a spy for the Saudi government. Many of the cheques were signed over to Manal Bajadr, wife of Omar al-Bayoumi, himself suspected of covertly working for the kingdom. The Basnans, the al-Bayoumis and the two 9/11 hijackers once shared the same apartment block in San Diego. It was al-Bayoumi who greeted the killers when they first arrived in America, and provided them, among other assistance, with an apartment and social security cards. He even helped the men enroll at flight schools in Florida.”¹⁶²

The Report of the Joint Congressional Inquiry into 9/11 (pp. 173-77), though very heavily redacted at this point, supplies corroborating information, including a report that Basnan had once hosted a party for the “Blind Sheikh” Omar Abdul Rahman. In other words, the Congressional investigation found indications that those supporting the Islamist conspirators of 1993, were in 2001 supporting those eventually accused of 9/11.

The 9/11 Commission Report, overruling FBI reports, simply denied that Saudi embassy money had supported the two hijackers.¹⁶³ It recognized that there had been an intelligence failure with respect to the al-Mihdhar and al-Hazmi, but treated it as an accident that might not have occurred “if more resources had been applied.”¹⁶⁴ This explanation, however, has since been rejected by 9/11 Commission Chairman Tom Kean. Asked if the failure to deal appropriately with al-Mihdhar and al-Hazmi could have been a simple mistake, Kean replied:

Oh, it wasn’t careless oversight. It was purposeful. No question about that The conclusion that we came to was that in the DNA of these organizations was secrecy. And secrecy to the point of ya don’t share it with anybody.¹⁶⁵

In 2011 an important book by Kevin Fenton, *Disconnecting the Dots*, demonstrated conclusively that the withholding was purposive, and sustained over a period of eighteen months.¹⁶⁶ This interference and manipulation became particularly blatant and controversial in the days before 9/11.¹⁶⁷

Before reading Fenton's book, I was satisfied with Lawrence Wright's speculation that the CIA may have wanted to recruit the two Saudis; and that "The CIA may also have been protecting an overseas operation [possibly in conjunction with Saudi Arabia] and was afraid that the F.B.I. would expose it."¹⁶⁸ However, I am now persuaded that Lawrence Wright's explanation, that the CIA was protecting a covert operation, may explain the beginnings of the withholding in January 2000, but cannot explain its renewal, after a quiescent period, in the days just before 9/11.

Fenton analyzes a list of thirty-five different occasions where the two alleged hijackers were protected in this fashion, from January 2000 to about September 5, 2001, less than a week before the hijackings.¹⁶⁹ In his analysis, the incidents fall into two main groups. In the earlier incidents he sees an intention "to cover a CIA operation that was already in progress."¹⁷⁰ However after "the system was blinking red" in the summer of 2001, and the CIA expected an imminent attack, Fenton can see no other explanation than that "the purpose of withholding the information had become to allow the attacks to go forward."¹⁷¹

In support of Fenton's conclusion, there is evidence (not mentioned by him) indicating that in mid-2001 the CIA's Counterterrorism Center (CTC), who were the chief suppliers of the CIA protection, believed an al-Qaeda attack was imminent, and that al-Mihdhar was important to it. On August 15, CIA Counterterrorism Chief Cofer Black told a secret Pentagon conference, "We're going to be struck soon.... Many Americans are going to die, and it could be in the U.S."¹⁷² Three weeks earlier, CTC Deputy Chief Tom Wilshire had written that "'When the next big op is carried out... Khallad [bin Attash] will be at or near the topKhalid Midhar should be very high interest."¹⁷³ Yet Wilshire (like his superior, Richard Blee), instead of telling the FBI what he knew about al-Mihdhar, did the opposite: he

not only failed to tell anyone else involved in the hunt [for Al-Mihdhar] that Almihdhar would likely soon be a participant in a major al-Qaeda attack inside the US, but also supported a dubious procedure which meant that the FBI was only able to focus a fraction of the resources it had on the hunt.¹⁷⁴

Fenton's serious allegation has to be considered in the light of the earlier instances of protection we have surveyed:

- 1) the protection given to Salameh and Abouhalima in the 1990 Kahane murder, leaving them free to participate in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing;
- 2) the failure for two or three years to process Ali Mohamed's documents seized in 1990, which could have prevented the 1993 World Trade Center bombing;
- 3) the release of Ali Mohamed from RCMP detention in 1993, leaving him free

to participate in the 1998 Nairobi Embassy bombing;

4) the treatment of Ali Mohamed as an “unindicted coconspirator” in the 1993 WTC bombing case and Landmarks case, leaving him free to participate in the 1998 Nairobi Embassy bombing.

An On-Going Cover-Up That Did Not End with 9/11

There are other indicators that these events were part of a single long-term cover-up, one that is still on-going. One of the connectors is Sheikh Abdul Rahman’s Al-Salaam Mosque in Jersey City, visited by Ali Mohamed and his trainees in 1989, and allegedly frequented by two of the alleged 9/11 hijackers (Mohamed Atta and Marwan al-Shehhi) in 2000-01.¹⁷⁵

Next door to the Mosque in Jersey City was the Sphinx Trading Company, whose incorporator and director, Waleed Abouel Nour, was like Ali Mohamed listed as an unindicted coconspirator in the 1995 Landmarks conspiracy case. (The New York Times later reported that the FBI had identified Nour as a terrorist.)¹⁷⁶

At minimum [sic], two Ali Mohamed-trained members of the New York cell — El Sayyid Nosair and Siddig Ali Siddig — are confirmed to have kept mailboxes at Sphinx Trading during the 1990s, as did the blind Sheikh himself. A decade later, the mailboxes were still being used by al Qaeda-linked terrorists. Testifying in a sealed proceeding in 2002, a New Jersey policeman said the FBI told him that “several of the hijackers involved in the September 11th event also had mailboxes at that location.” Police searched the office of a New Jersey businessman [Mohamed el-Atriss] whose name appeared on the Sphinx Trading Co. incorporation papers and found the names and phone numbers of several hijackers among his papers. The businessman eventually admitted having sold fake identification cards to two of the hijackers.¹⁷⁷

[One of the fake IDs was given to Khalid al-Mihdhar.]¹⁷⁸

This important inquiry into the infrastructure of the Ali Mohamed connection was quickly shut down by the FBI:

The police officer testified in 2002 that the FBI had shut down the New Jersey police investigation of these connections, without explanation but amid unconfirmed rumors (reported by the New York Times) that the businessman was himself an FBI informant. All terrorism charges against the businessman were eventually dropped.¹⁷⁹

The Saudi-American Petroleum Complex and the Defense of the Petrodollar

This on-going cover-up of a terrorist infrastructure spanning a decade is mirrored by the censorship of the Joint Inquiry findings about Osama Basnan, involved in the pass-through of Saudi Embassy funds to al-Mihdhar, and earlier the host of a party for Sheikh Abdul Rahman. One factor enabling the cover-up is the overarching and little understood U.S.-Saudi relationship. To understand it we must also consider the context of petrodollars, OPEC and the major oil companies.

The export of Saudi oil, paid for by all customers in U.S. dollars, and in the U.S. case largely offset by the export of U.S. arms to Saudi Arabia, is a major underpinning of America's petrodollar economy. As I have documented elsewhere, its current strength is supported by OPEC's requirement (secured by a secret agreement in the 1970s between the US and Saudi Arabia and continuing to this day) that all OPEC oil sales be denominated in dollars.¹⁸⁰ \$600 billion of the Saudi dollar earnings have been reinvested abroad, most of it in U.S. corporations like Citibank (where the two largest shareholders are members of the Saudi Royal family).¹⁸¹

This fusion of U.S. and Saudi governing interests is as much political as economic. The first oil price hikes of 1972-73, arranged by Nixon with the King of Saudi Arabia and the Shah of Iran, helped pay to arm Iran and Saudi Arabia as U.S. proxies in the region, following the withdrawal of British troops from the region in 1971.¹⁸² The oil price hikes of 1979-80, on the other hand, were assuredly not the intention of President Carter, a political victim of the increases. They have however been credibly attributed to the work of oil majors like BP, possibly acting in collusion with Republicans; and had the result of helping to elect Ronald Reagan (as well as Margaret Thatcher in England).¹⁸³

I am suggesting that there is a high-level fusion of interests between the U.S. and Saudi governments, oil companies and banks (not to mention facilitating alliances like the Carlyle Group) which the CIA tends to represent continuously, and not just ad hoc for the sake of any one particular goal. The on-going protection given through the years to criminals like Salameh, Ali Mohamed, al-Mihdhar, and al-Hazmi should be seen as consequences of this high-level fusion of interests. Needless to add, the 99 percent of ordinary American people, having as a result now suffered a series of recurring attacks (the first World Trade Center bombing, the 1998 Embassy bombings, possibly even 9/11 itself), have been losers from this arrangement.

I am confident that the mystery of USG protection to terrorists can be traced in part to this "roof" of inscrutable governmental, financial, and corporate relationships between the United States and Saudi Arabia. There is a "black hole" at the center of this roof in which the interests of governments, petrodollar banks, intelligence agencies, and multinational oil companies, are all inscrutably mixed.

This multinational pyramid, with interests at odds with the American people's, is growing stronger. In March 2007 the major U.S. corporation Halliburton, one of the prime forces behind U.S. involvement in the Caspian basin, announced it would "open a corporate headquarters in the United Arab Emirates city of Dubai and move its chairman and chief executive, David J. Lesar, there."¹⁸⁴ One can see why. The UAE is a corporate paradise, with low taxes and unions forbidden by law.¹⁸⁵

Halliburton's Dubai Move Sparks Outcry

Members Of Congress Criticize Move As Insult To U.S. Soldiers And Taxpayers

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DUBAI, United Arab Emirates, March 12, 2007



Halliburton Co.'s main offices in Houston, left, and the Dubai skyline with Emaar's tower under construction (AP Photo)

(CBS/AP) U.S. oil services firm Halliburton Co. is shifting its corporate headquarters and chief executive from Houston to Dubai in a move that immediately sparked criticism from U.S. members of Congress.

Halliburton Chief Executive Dave Lesar, speaking at an energy conference in nearby Bahrain, said he will relocate to Dubai from Texas to oversee Halliburton's intensified focus on business in the Mideast and energy-hungry Asia, home to some of the world's most important oil and gas markets.

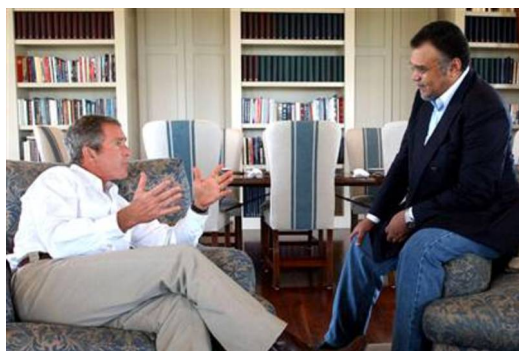
Haliburton in Dubai

Its petrodollars empower it to counter trends toward a more democratic Middle East: for example, the \$8 billion aid now promised from the UAE and the Saudis to al-Sisi after the military coup in Egypt now marginalizes the paltry \$1.5 billion annual aid package from the United States.¹⁸⁶

And in the UAE there will be increasingly sophisticated infrastructure for a global reach, immune from popular oversight. A secret American-led mercenary army is being put together for the UAE by Erik Prince, the billionaire founder of Blackwater, who is now a UAE resident.¹⁸⁷ In 2013 the UAE also hired Booz Allen, one of the National Security Agency's most important contractors "to replicate the world's largest and most powerful spy agency in the sands of Abu Dhabi."¹⁸⁸

Still at the apex of this pyramid are probably the banks and the colossi of the military-industrial-petroleum complex. Franklin Roosevelt wrote to Col. House in 1933: "The real truth . . . is, as you and I know, that a financial element in the larger centers has owned the Government ever since the days of Andrew Jackson."¹⁸⁹ A year later Senator Gerald Nye, a Republican, presided over a series of influential hearings into munitions companies and banks, after which Sen. Nye commented that it was "altogether fair to say that these bankers [referring to the "house of Morgan"] were in the heart and center of a system that made our going to war inevitable."¹⁹⁰

That inevitability appears to have been reinforced by the introduction of swollen Saudi oil profits into the American political system. Adnan Khashoggi, a wealthy political fixer of the 1960s and 1970s, is said to have once left a briefcase containing one million dollars with Nixon at his Western White House, and to have held deposits of \$200 million in the bank of Nixon's crony Bebe Rebozo.¹⁹¹ In 1977 Saudi billionaires Khalid bin Mahfouz and Ghaith Pharaon teamed up with former Texas Governor John Connally to buy the Main Bank in Houston – a bank distinguished by its "highly unusual " practice of obtaining and disbursing "more than ten million dollars a month in hundred dollar bills."¹⁹² Khalid bin Mahfouz also "helped finance the Houston skyscraper for the Texas Commerce Bank, in which [Reagan's Chief of Staff] James Baker had a significant stake."¹⁹³ Repeated investments in the struggling oil company of the young George W. Bush (Arbusto, later part of Harken Energy), led to speculation by "a knowledgeable Saudi source" that they "may have been part of the same strategy the Saudis had of investing in U.S. companies that were connected to powerful politicians."¹⁹⁴



George W. Bush and Prince bin Sultan

If we are ever to free our state from the invisible deep state behind it, and protect our

institutions and people from onslaughts of foreign wealth, a first step, I am convinced, must be a closer public examination of our pseudo-war on terror.

Peter Dale Scott, a former Canadian diplomat and English Professor at the University of California, Berkeley, is the author of [Drugs Oil and War](#), [The Road to 9/11](#), and [The War Conspiracy: JFK, 9/11, and the Deep Politics of War](#). His most recent book is [American War Machine: Deep Politics, the CIA Global Drug Connection and the Road to Afghanistan](#). His website, which contains a wealth of his writings, is [here](#).

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Notes

¹ Dana Priest and William Arkin, *Top Secret America: The Rise of the New American Security State* (New York: Little Brown, 2011), 52.

² E.g. Marc Ambinder and D.G. Grady, *Deep State: Inside the Government Secrecy Industry* (New York: Wiley, 2013); John Tirman, "The Quiet Coup: No, Not Egypt. Here," *HuffingtonPost*, July 9, 2013, [here](#).

³ Erich Lichtblau, "In Secret, Court Vastly Broadens Powers of N.S.A.," *New York Times*, July 6, 2013.

⁴ In addition there are unproven allegations that the United States granted a green card to Ayman al Zawahiri, identified in the 9/11 Commission Report (p. 57) as “the most important Egyptian in bin Laden’s circle,” and since 2011 the leader of al-Qaeda (Nafeez Mosaddeq Ahmed, *The War On Truth: 9/11, Disinformation And The Anatomy Of Terrorism* [Northampton, MA: Olive Branch Press, 2005], 46). It is not contested that “Foreign trial transcripts and U.S. court records confirmed that Zawahiri had previously flown to America, once in the early 1990s, and again in 1994.... Ali Mohamed, bin-Laden’s American-trained military adviser, served as Zawahiri’s host during the 1994 American fundraising campaign” (Jayna Davis, *The third terrorist: the Middle East connection to the Oklahoma City bombing* [Nashville, TN: WND Books, 2004], 318-19).

⁵ Richard Clarke, *Against All Enemies: Inside America’s War on Terror* (New York: Free Press, 2004), 30.

⁶ It is relevant that in 2011 the U.S. provided assistance to the armed overthrow of Gaddafi in Libya, by a violent resistance force in which the MB were prominent. See Peter Dale Scott, “The Libyan War, American Power and the Decline of the Petrodollar System,” *Asian-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus*, April 27, 2011, [here](#).

⁷ E.g. Mark Mazzetti, “Spy Agencies Say Iraq War Worsens Terrorism Threat,” *New York Times*, September 23, 2006, [here](#).

⁸ A recent FBI circular instructs enforcement officials that people should be “considered suspicious” of possible involvement in “terrorist activity” if they hold the “attitude” described as “Conspiracy theories about Westerners” (Ralph Lopez, “FBI calls half of populace with 9/11 doubts potential terrorists,” *Crime*, September 19, 2013, [here](#); citing FBI circular, “Potential Indicators of Terrorist Activities Related to Sleepers”).

⁹ Jean-Charles Brisard and Guillaume Dasquié, *Ben Laden: la vérité interdite* (Paris: Denoël, 2001), 14.

¹⁰ Robert Baer, *See No Evil: the true story of a ground soldier in the CIA’s war on terrorism* (New York: Crown Publishers, 2002), 243-44; discussion in Peter Dale Scott, *Drugs, oil, and war: the United States in Afghanistan, Colombia, and Indochina* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2003), 28-31; *The Road to 9/11: Wealth, Empire, and the Future of America* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2007), 170-72.

¹¹ Cf. my enlargement of the concept of an American deep state beyond parallel government in Peter Dale Scott, *American War Machine* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2010), 20-23; Peter Dale Scott, “The ‘Deep State’ behind U.S. democracy,” *VoltaireNet*, April 6, 2011, [here](#); etc.

¹² All of America’s military engagements since 1950 have involved defense of the petrodollar system. See Peter Dale Scott, “The Libyan War, American Power and the Decline of the Petrodollar System,” *Asian-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus*, April 27, 2011, [here](#).

¹³ Peter Lance, *Triple Cross: How bin Laden’s Master Spy Penetrated the CIA, the Green Berets, and the FBI — and Why Patrick Fitzgerald Failed to Stop Him* (New York: Regan/ HarperCollins, 2006), 120-25. Cf. *Toronto Globe and Mail*, November 22, 2001; Tim Weiner, *Enemies: a history of the FBI* (New York: Random House, 2012), 397.

¹⁴ Ali H. Soufan, *The Black Banners: The Inside Story of 9/11 and the War Against al-Qaeda* (New York: Norton, 2011), 75-77.

¹⁵ Lance, *Triple Cross*, 373. Cf. J.M. Berger, "Paving the Road to 9/11," *Intelwire*, [here](#): "Ali Mohamed was the utility player who created al Qaeda's terrorist infrastructure in the United States — a series of connections, ideas, techniques and specific tools used by the [9/11] plot's hijackers and masterminds.... Mohamed described teaching al Qaeda terrorists how to smuggle box cutters onto airplanes."

¹⁶ Lance, *Triple Cross*, 123-24.

¹⁷ Soufan, *The Black Banners*, 561. The testimony of former FBI agents like Ali Soufan that Mohamed was not incarcerated has been challenged in a curious book by Special Forces veteran Pete Blaber, *The Mission, The Men, and Me: Lessons from a Former Delta Force Commander* (New York: Berkley Trade, 2010). Blaber claims to have interviewed Mohamed in a prison cell, after reading Mohamed's perceptive document on how to track down Osama bin Laden. Blaber argues strenuously that Mohamed was not a double agent, but fails to deal with any of the countervailing evidence (such as the RCMP release).

¹⁸ "D.E.A. Deployed Mumbai Plotter Despite Warning," *New York Times*, November 8, 2009; cf. Scott, *American War Machine*, 246-47. Cf. *The Globe and Mail* (Canada), May 26, 2011: "FBI thought Mumbai massacre plotter worked for them, court told." Another much simpler domestic example of this puzzle is Richard Aoki, the FBI informant who in the 1960s supplied the Black Panthers in Oakland with arms (Seth Rosenfeld, *Subversives: The FBI's War on Student Radicals, and Reagan's Rise to Power* [New York: Macmillan, 2012], 418-24, etc.).

¹⁹ Peter Dale Scott, *The Road to 9/11: Wealth, Empire, and the Future of America* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2007), 151-60. For a summary, see Peter Dale Scott, "Bosnia, Kosovo, and Now Libya: The Human Costs of Washington's On-Going Collusion with Terrorists," *Asian-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus*, July 29, 2011, [here](#).

²⁰ Steven Emerson, *American jihad: the terrorists living among us* (New York: Free Press, 2002), 57-58; Peter L. Bergen, *Holy war, Inc.: inside the secret world of Osama bin Laden* (New York: Free Press, 2001), 135; Lawrence Wright, *The Looming Tower: Al-Qaeda and the Road to 9/11* (New York: Knopf, 2006), 181-82. Wright gives a detailed summary of John Zent's ensuing interview with Mohamed in May 1993, but says not a word about Zent's intervention with the RCMP. To my knowledge the only privileged book to do so is Tim Weiner, *Enemies: a history of the FBI* (New York: Random House, 2012), 397: "He explained that he was working for the FBI and he offered the telephone number of his Bureau contact in San Francisco. The Canadians released Mohamed after the agent vouched for him." Weiner's relative candor came in 2012, long after this FBI scandal had already been publicized by Lance and other authors, including myself.

²¹ Cf. *Washington Post*, June 1, 2012: "Soufan's case was unusual because he never worked for the CIA. The PRB's [Publications Review Board's] authority [i.e. legal authority] is grounded in the secrecy agreements signed by agency employees that require them to submit any material prepared for public disclosure 'either during my employment . . . or at anytime thereafter.'" In other words, the CIA's PRB had no legal right to censor Soufan's book, but did so anyway – an example of the blurring of past bureaucratic distinctions in today's shadow state.

²² Michael Scheuer, *Osama bin Laden* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011), 218n.

²³ “Ali Mohamed Case,” Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA), Department of Defense, [here](#); citing the Toronto Globe and Mail.

²⁴ Benjamin Weiner and James Risen, “The Masking of a Militant: A special report; A Soldier’s Shadowy Trail In U.S. and in the Mideast,” *New York Times*, December 1, 1998. This embarrassing exercise in damage control cannot be found on Lexis Nexis.

²⁵ Peter Waldman, Gerald F. Seib, Jerry Markon, Christopher Cooper, “Sergeant Served U.S. Army and bin Laden, Showing Failings in FBI’s Terror Policing,” *Wall Street Journal*, November 26, 2001.

²⁶ Daniel Coleman, Affidavit, Sealed Complaint, United States of America v Ali Abdelseoud Mohamed, U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, September 1998 (obtained by INTELWIRE.com), p.7, [here](#). In fact Mohamed had been an FBI informant since at least 1992 (see below).

²⁷ I had no choice but to remove certain relevant material from *The Road to 9/11*. As British and American lawyers pointed out to me, my sources had already retracted their statements before me.

²⁸ Lance, *Triple Cross*, 125. Cf. Steven Emerson, “Osama bin Laden’s Special Operations Man,” *Journal of Counterterrorism and Security International*, September 1, 1998, [here](#): “In a seemingly bizarre twist, while in California, Mohammed volunteered to provide information to the FBI on a smuggling operations involving Mexicans and other aliens not connected to terrorist groups. Within time, officials say, the relationship allowed Mohammed to divert the FBI’s attention away from looking at his real role in terrorism into examining the information he gave them about other smuggling.” But it could not have diverted the FBI’s attention for very long. By May 1993, five months later, Mohamed had described to Zent in some detail his activities with Obama and al-Qaeda (Wright, *Looming Tower*, 181-82; J. M. Berger, ed., *Ali Mohamed: An Intelwire Sourcebook* (Intelwire Press, 2006), 31-32).

²⁹ Lance, *Triple Cross*, 95. Cf. Tim Weiner, *Enemies*, 397.

³⁰ Lance, *Triple Cross*, 99. Similarly Tim Weiner writes that the FBI agents handling Mohamed “did not comprehend him” (Weiner, *Enemies: a history of the FBI*, 397).

³¹ “Ali Mohamed Case,” Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA), Department of Defense, [here](#), emphasis added.

³² Miller, Stone, Mitchell, *The Cell*, 90-91.

³³ U.S. vs. Omar Abdel Rahman et al., September 11, 1995; quoted in Berger, *Ali Mohamed*, 210; cf. Lance, *Triple Cross*, 48.

³⁴ “Sergeant Served U.S. Army and bin Laden,” *Wall Street Journal*, November 26, 2001: “At the time, the FBI wrote them off as harmless zealots, fired up to help the mujahedeen fighting the Soviet puppet government in Afghanistan.”

³⁵ Bergen, *Holy War, Inc.*, 134. The al-Kifah Center (al-Kifah means “the struggle”) was “known informally as ‘the jihad office.’... There was no problem finding volunteers, who might stay in Afghanistan up to three months at a time.... The volunteers joined the forces of the Hezb-I-Islami (Party of Islam), led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar” (Stephen Franklin, “Slain Muslim Had Link To Radical Cleric,” *Chicago Tribune*, July 11, 1993, [here](#).)

³⁶ Mitchell D. Silber, *The Al Qaeda Factor: Plots Against the West* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2012), 169-70.

³⁷ Peter Bergen, *Holy War, Inc.*, 130-31.

³⁸ Lawrence Wright, *Looming Tower*, 180; citing *Boston Globe*, February 3, 1995; cf. Robert Friedman, “The CIA’s Jihad,” *New Yorker*, March 17, 1995; Paul L. Williams, *Al Qaeda: brotherhood of terror* ([Parsippany, NJ]: Alpha, 2002), 117.

³⁹ Lance Williams and Erik McCormick, “Al Qaeda terrorist worked with FBI,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 4, 2001.

⁴⁰ “Ali Mohamed Case,” Pentagon, [here](#).

⁴¹ Robert Friedman, “The CIA and the Sheik,” *Village Voice*, March 30, 1993; Evan Kohlmann, *Al-Qaida’s Jihad in Europe* (New York: Berg, 2004), 26.

⁴² John Miller, Michael Stone, Chris Mitchell, *The Cell: Inside the 9/11 Plot, and Why the FBI and CIA Failed to Stop It* (New York: Hyperion, 2002), 44. Cf. J.M. Berger, *Jihad Joe: Americans who go to war in the name of Islam*, (Washington, D.C.: Potomac Books, 2011), 44: “The stash included military training manuals and documents given to Nosair by Sergeant Ali Mohamed, the jihadist mole at Fort Bragg.”

⁴³ *Newsday*, November 8, 1990.

⁴⁴ *New York Times*, November 8, 1990.

⁴⁵ *New York Times*, December 16, 1990. Compare the Pentagon’s terrorist account of the training given by Mohamed (“surveillance, weapons and explosives”) with the more benign version in the long article about Mohamed in the *New York Times*: “Mr. Mohamed met the local Muslims at an apartment in Jersey City, and taught them survival techniques, map reading and how to recognize tanks and other Soviet weapons, according to testimony by one of his students at Mr. Nosair’s 1995 Federal trial” (Weiner and Risen, “The Masking of a Militant: A special report,” *New York Times*, December 01, 1998).

⁴⁶ TV journalist John Miller, a former New York deputy police commissioner who would later become the FBI’s Assistant Director for Public Affairs, reported in *The Cell* (44) that the disputed evidence from Nosair’s home was withheld from NYPD officer Edward Morris, who prepared the NYPD case against Nosair: “On the third day after the shooting, while Norris was out to lunch, the FBI removed Nosair’s 16 boxes of files from Norris’s squad room. Unfortunately the evidence was about to enter a black hole. The FBI now says it turned the files the evidence was about to enter a black hole. The FBI now says it turned the files over to the Manhattan District Attorney’s Office, after it was decided,

following a series of meetings and phone calls, that the local prosecutor and the NYPD would have exclusive jurisdiction over the murder case. The Manhattan DA's office won't comment on what was done with the files before Nosair's trial, though Norris was never informed they were available. But this much is certain: The bulk of the material remained untranslated and unread for nearly three years." [This last sentence is hard to reconcile with the detailed description given at the time by Borelli.]

⁴⁷ Friedman, "The CIA's Jihad."

⁴⁸ Lance, *Triple Cross*, 58-62.

⁴⁹ For the list, see Lance, *Triple Cross*, 574-75.

⁵⁰ Steve Coll, *Ghost wars: the secret history of the CIA, Afghanistan, and bin Laden, from the Soviet invasion to September 10, 2001* (New York: Penguin Press, 2004), 251.

⁵¹ Quoted in Peter Lance, *Triple Cross*, 383.

⁵² Steve Coll, *Ghost Wars*, 255; "Since 1989 the FBI had been running paid informants inside circles of Islamic radicals in New York and New Jersey. In 1990, the FBI carted away forty-seven boxes of documents and training manuals from the home of El Sayyid Nosair." Cf. Lance, *Triple Cross*, 73-75, etc.

⁵³ Robert Friedman, "The CIA's Jihad," *New Yorker*, March 17, 1995.

⁵⁴ Robert Dreyfuss, *Devil's Game: how the United States helped unleash fundamentalist Islam* (New York: Metropolitan Books, 2003), 73-79, 98-108, 120-25. Cf. Robert Baer (a former CIA officer), *Sleeping with the Devil* (New York: Crown, 2003), 99: "The White House looked on the Brothers as a silent ally, a secret weapon against (what else?) communism. This covert action started in the 1950s with the Dulles brothers... when they approved Saudi Arabia's funding of Egypt's Brothers against Nasser;" Scott, *Road to 9/11*, 44.

⁵⁵ Dreyfuss, *Devil's Game*, 274-75; quoting John Cooley, *Unholy Wars* (London: Pluto Press, 1999), 31-32: "By the end of 1980, U.S. military trainers were sent to Egypt to impart the skills of the U.S. Special Forces to those Egyptians who would, in turn, pass on the training to the Egyptian volunteers flying to the aid of the mujahideen in Afghanistan."

⁵⁶ Joseph J. Trento, *Prelude to terror: the rogue CIA and the legacy of America's private intelligence network* (New York: Carrol and Graf, 2005), 150, 247.

⁵⁷ "Ali Mohamed Case," [here](#).

⁵⁸ Cf. Emerson, "Osama bin Laden's Special Operations Man:" "He had been in the United States earlier that decade, having graduated as a captain from a Special Forces Officers School at Fort Bragg in 1981 in a program for visiting military officials from foreign countries."

⁵⁹ Lance, *Triple Cross*, 194 (oath).

⁶⁰ Scott, *Road to 9/11*, 161-62; citing *Guardian* (London), January 7, 1993; Kohlmann, *Al-Qaida's Jihad in Europe*, 16.

⁶¹ Ferrukh Mir, *Half Truth* (iUniverse.com, 2011), 163-64: "In 1992, Ali Mohamed, a double agent and ex-US Special Forces officer with close ties to Al-Kifah, led a group of US militants who were all ex-US soldiers to train and fight in Bosnia. Abu Obadiyah Yahiya, an ex-US Marine and security chief at the Brooklyn branch, lead [sic] a second group of US militants to fight in Bosnia." Cf. Mark Huband, *Trading Secrets: spies and intelligence in an age of terror* (New York: I.B. Tauris, 2013), 112; "Mohamed – using the nom-de-guerre Abu 'Abdallah – travelled to Bosnia as part of a team which trained and armed Muslim fighters there until June 1993, when he travelled on to Khartoum and was asked by bin Laden to set up the al-Qaeda cell in Nairobi, Kenya."

⁶² Kohlmann, *Al-Qaida's Jihad in Europe*, 39-41; citing Steve Coll and Steve LeVine, "Global Network Provides Money, Haven," *Washington Post*, August 3, 1993. Bin Laden also gave money to the Third World Relief Agency to buy weapons for Bosnian fighters (Anonymous [Michael Scheuer], *Through our enemies' eyes: Osama bin Laden, radical Islam, and the future of America* [Washington, D.C.: Potomac Books, Inc., 2006], 151).

⁶³ Scott, *Road to 9/11*, 149-50; Kohlmann, *Al-Qaida's Jihad in Europe*, 45, 73-75.

⁶⁴ Scott, *Road to 9/11*, 149; Kohlmann, *Al-Qaida's Jihad in Europe*, 73. I have been unable to identify this Prince Faisal securely. He is perhaps Prince Faisal bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, who frequently visited the United States in connection with his horse-breeding interests in Kentucky. In 2003 Gerald Posner claimed that Faisal's older brother and business partner Ahmed bin Salman had had ties to al-Qaeda and advance knowledge of 9/11 (Gerald Posner, *Why America slept: the failure to prevent 9/11* [New York: Random House, 2003]), 202. Cf. Anthony Summers and Robbyn Day, *The Eleventh Day: The Full Story of 9/11 and Bin Laden* (New York: Ballantine Books, 2011), 405-07, 419, 563-64.

⁶⁵ Friedman, "The CIA's Jihad." About this time, Ayman al-Zawahiri, in 2013 the leader of al-Qaeda, came without difficulty to America to raise funds in Silicon Valley, where he was hosted by Ali Mohamed (Lawrence Wright, *New Yorker*: "Zawahiri decided to look for money in the world center of venture capitalism-Silicon Valley. He had been to America once before, in 1989, when he paid a recruiting visit to the mujahideen's Services Bureau branch office in Brooklyn. According to the F.B.I., he returned in the spring of 1993, this time to Santa Clara, California, where he was greeted by Ali Mohamed, the double agent.")

⁶⁶ Bruce O. Riedel, *The Search for Al Qaeda: Its Leadership, Ideology, and Future* (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press, 2008), 43: "Osama also worked with ISI in the creation of a key Kashmiri jihadist group in the late 1980s, the Lashkar-e-Tayyiba." Cf. Yossef Bodansky, *Bin Laden: The Man Who Declared War on America* (Rocklin, CA: Forum, 2001), 320.

⁶⁷ Michael Scheuer, "Central Asia in Al-Qaeda's Vision of the Anti-American Jihad, 1979-2006," *China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly* (2006), 3.

⁶⁸ [The Black Vault](#)

⁶⁹ Ahmed Rashid, "They're Only Sleeping: Why militant Islamicists in Central Asia aren't going to go

away,” New Yorker, January 14, 2002, [here](#); cf. Ahmed Rashid, *Jihad* (New Haven: Yale UP, 2002), 165; Svante Cornell, “Narcotics, Radicalism and Security in Central Asia: The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan,” Uppsala University, December 2004, 19: “Bolot Januzakov, Head of the Kyrgyz Security Council, asserted in 2000 that the IMU controlled the majority, perhaps up to 70%, of the heroin entering Kyrgyzstan.”

⁷⁰ Gretchen Peters, *Seeds of Terror: How Heroin Is Bankrolling the Taliban and Al Qaeda* (New York: Macmillan, 2009), 69, 87, 89, 132-33.

⁷¹ Peters, *Seeds of Terror*, 132-33.

⁷² 9/11 Commission, “Monograph on Terrorist Financing: Staff Report to the Commission,” 7. Cf. 9/11 Commission Report, 171: “Al Qaeda has been alleged to have used a variety of illegitimate means, particularly drug trafficking and conflict diamonds, to finance itself.... While the drug trade was a source of income for the Taliban, it did not serve the same purpose for al Qaeda.” The footnote to this sentence (p. 499) adds: “No evidence indicates any such involvement in drug trafficking, and none of the detained al Qaeda operatives has indicated that this was a method of fund-raising.”

⁷³ “[Evidence Presented to the British Parliament, 4th October 2001](#),” Los Angeles Times, October 4, 2001. Cf. New York Times, October 4, 2001. For further documentation, see Peter Dale Scott, *Drugs, Oil, and War*, 32, 36.

⁷⁴ New York Times, 7/20/93. Cf. J. R. de Szigethy, “[Crime Scene — World Trade Center](#),” AmericanMafia.com, September 2004: “The murders [from the 1993 WTC bombing] were the result of a plot by members of an organized crime syndicate involved in drug trafficking.”

⁷⁵ Jayna Davis, *The Third Terrorist: The Middle East Connection to the Oklahoma City Bombing* (Nashville: WND Books/Thomas Nelson, 2004), 303.

⁷⁶ Boston Herald, 10/17/01; cf. 9/11 Report, 175.

⁷⁷ Cf. Scott, *American War Machine*.

⁷⁸ Steven Emerson, *American jihad: the terrorists living among us* (New York: Free Press, 2002), 28.

⁷⁹ Yossef Bodansky, *Terror! The Inside Story of the Terrorist Conspiracy in America* (New York: S.P.I. Books, 1994), 166. Similarly Gerald Posner notes “rumors that [Mustafa] Shalabi [the head of the al-Kifah Center until he was murdered in February 1991] ... might be involved in counterfeiting” (Posner, *Why America slept*, 8).

⁸⁰ Berger, *Jihad Joe*, 37; citing *USA v. Rahman*, S5 93 Cr. 181, court transcript, April 3, 1995.

⁸¹ Scheuer, *Through Our Enemies’ Eyes*, 151.

⁸² Emerson, *American jihad*, 28.

⁸³ Bin Laden’s and al-Qaeda’s proximity to Khattab is both asserted and disputed at high levels. See

Robert W. Schaefer, *The Insurgency in Chechnya and the North Caucasus: from gazavat to jihad* (Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger Security International, 2011), 165-66.

⁸⁴ Thomas Hegghammer. *Jihad in Saudi Arabia: violence and pan-Islamism since 1979* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 56.

⁸⁵ Soufan, *Black Banners*, 62. Jeremy Scahill also writes of Special Operations veterans in *Blackwater* with previous “experience in Chechnya” (Jeremy Scahill, *Dirty Wars: The World Is a Battlefield* [New York: Nation Books, 2013], 408.).

⁸⁶ Berger, Ali Mohamed, 18 (discussed below).

⁸⁷ Yaroslav Trofimov, *The Siege of Mecca: The 1979 Uprising at Islam’s Holiest Shrine* (New York: Anchor, 2008).

⁸⁸ Peter Tomsen, *The Wars of Afghanistan: messianic terrorism, tribal conflicts, and the failures of great powers* (New York: PublicAffairs, 2011), 179-82, 195-99.

⁸⁹ Coll, *Ghost wars*, 155. For Azzam’s and OBL’s Muslim Brotherhood memberships, see Steve Coll, *The Bin Ladens: an Arabian family in the American century* (New York: Penguin Press, 2008), 148, 253.

⁹⁰ Ahmed Rashid, *Taliban: Militant Islam, Oil and Fundamentalism in Central Asia* (New Haven: Yale UP, 2001), 131. Cf. Steven A. Yetiv, *The Petroleum Triangle: Oil, Globalization, and Terror* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2011), 65.

⁹¹ Tomsen, *The Wars of Afghanistan*, 198.

⁹² Scott, *Road to 9/11*, 171; citing Rajeev Sharma, *Pak Proxy War* (New Delhi: Kaveri Books, 2002), 145-46.

⁹³ Cf. John J. Loftus, “What Congress Does Not Know about Enron and 9/11,” May 2003, [here](#): “The ... block order, in force since the 1980’s, was against any investigation that would embarrass the Saudi Royal family. Originally, it was designed to conceal Saudi support for Muslim extremists fighting against the Soviets in Afghanistan and Chechnya, but it went too far. Oliver North noted in his autobiography, that every time he tried to do something about terrorism links in the Middle East, he was told to stop because it might embarrass the Saudis. This block remains in place.”

⁹⁴ Scott, *Road to 9/11*, 172; citing Greg Palast and David Pallister, “Intelligence: FBI Claims Bin Laden Inquiry Was Frustrated,” *Guardian*, November 7, 2001, [here](#).

⁹⁵ Coleman affidavit, 2; in Berger, Ali Mohamed, 26.

⁹⁶ Coll, *The Bin Ladens*, 399-401.

⁹⁷ For a summary of some of the conflicting accounts, see Summers and Day, *The Eleventh Day*, 215-16.

⁹⁸ Coll, *Ghost Wars*, 231, emphasis added. In 2001 Peter Bergen had claimed that bin Laden “used his family connections with King Fahd to convince the [Saudi] government that he needed to leave the country to sort out some business matters in Pakistan. Arriving there in April 1991, he then sent a letter to his family telling them that he would not be able to return home. After some months in Afghanistan he arrived in Sudan” (Bergen, *Holy War, Inc.*, 81-82).

⁹⁹ 9/11 Commission Report, 57. In the December 2004 paperback edition of *Ghost Wars* (231-32), Coll adjusted his account to reconcile with the 9/11 Report. He replaced his sentence, “The escort put bin Laden on a plane out of Saudi Arabia,” with two new ones: “Two associates of bin Laden later offered a different version while under interrogation. They said a dissident member of the royal family helped him leave the country by arranging for bin Laden to attend an Islamic conference in Pakistan during the spring of 1991.” The “Islamic conference” is almost certainly a reference to the negotiations in Peshawar, which produced the Saudi-backed Peshawar Accord (finalized in April 1992) to end the Afghan Civil War. Bin Laden did play a part in these negotiations. Like Sheikh Rahman before him, he tried, vainly, to negotiate a truce between the warring mujahideen leaders, Massoud and Hekmatyar (Wright, *Looming Tower*, 161; Roy Gutman. *How We Missed the Story: Osama Bin Laden, the Taliban and the Hijacking of Afghanistan* [Washington DC., Endowment of the United States Institute of Peace, 2008], 34).

¹⁰⁰ Steve Coll also suggests that the “interior ministry” (headed by the Prince) supplied bin Laden with “a one-time exit visa to travel to Pakistan to liquidate investments there” (Coll, *The Bin Ladens*, 381). Both motives may have been present in bin Laden’s mind, but his capacity to serve as a mediator may have been more influential in persuading the Saudis to arrange for his departure.

¹⁰¹ Wright, *Looming Tower*, 161. For Naif (or Nayef) as anti-American, see Coll, *Ghost Wars*, 399; Coll, *The Bin Ladens*, 437, 626n.

¹⁰² Tomsen, *Wars of Afghanistan*, 485: “Al-Qaeda, Muslim Brotherhood extremists, and Prince Turki’s General Intelligence Directorate supported the ISI’s extremist-centered Afghan strategy.”

¹⁰³ Against this odd claim cf. e.g. Wright, *Looming Tower*, 154: “The minister of the interior, Prince Naif, ... summoned bin Laden to his office.... Bin Laden had reported to Naif...many times during the Afghan jihad.” As noted above, Ahmed Rashid claims that bin Laden and Prince Turki became “firm friends and allies” in the same cause (Taliban, 131).

¹⁰⁴ “A Biography of Osama bin Laden,” Frontline, PBS, [here](#).

¹⁰⁵ Anonymous [Michael Scheuer], *Through our enemies’ eyes*, 131.

¹⁰⁶ Coll, *Ghost Wars*, 207.

¹⁰⁷ Barnett R. Rubin, *Afghanistan in the Post-Cold war Era* (New York: Oxford UP, 2013), 86.

¹⁰⁸ Coll, *Ghost Wars*, 215-16.

¹⁰⁹ Coll, *The Bin Ladens*, 403-05: (“Osama now became a target; it is not entirely clear why”).

¹¹⁰ Tomsen, *The Wars of Afghanistan*, 337.

¹¹¹ Tomsen, *The Wars of Afghanistan*, 406-07.

¹¹² Coll, *Ghost Wars*, 225.

¹¹³ Scott, *American War Machine*, 94-105; Peter Dale Scott, *The War Conspiracy: JFK, 9/11, and the Deep Politics of War* (Ipswich MA: Mary Ferrell Foundation Press, 2008), 98-103.

¹¹⁴ Ahmed Rashid, *Taliban*, 145.

¹¹⁵ Thomas Goltz, *Azerbaijan Diary: A Rogue Reporter's Adventures in an Oil-Rich, War-Torn, Post-Soviet Republic* (Armonk, NY: M. E. Sharpe, 1999), 272-75. Cf. Mark Irkali, Tengiz Kodrarian and Cali Ruchala, "God Save the Shah," *Sobaka Magazine*, May 22, 2003, [here](#). A fourth operative in MEGA Oil, Gary Best, was also a veteran of North's Contra support effort. For more on General Secord's and Major Aderholt's role as part of Ted Shackley's team of off-loaded CIA assets and capabilities, see Jonathan Marshall, Peter Dale Scott, and Jane Hunter, *The Iran-Contra Connection: Secret Teams and Covert Operations in the Reagan Era* (Boston: South End Press, 1987), 26-30, 36-42, 197-98.

¹¹⁶ It was also a time when Congress, under pressure from Armenian voters, had banned all military aid to Azerbaijan (under Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act). This ban, reminiscent of the Congressional ban on aid to the Contras in the 1980s, ended after 9/11. "In the interest of national security, and to help in 'enhancing global energy security' during this War on Terror, Congress granted President Bush the right to waive Section 907 in the aftermath of September 11th. It was necessary, Secretary of State Colin Powell told Congress, to 'enable Azerbaijan to counter terrorist organizations'" (Irkali, Kodrarian and Ruchala, "God Save the Shah," *Sobaka Magazine*, May 22, 2003).

¹¹⁷ Goltz, *Azerbaijan Diary*, 272-75; Peter Dale Scott, *Drugs, Oil, and War* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2003), 7. As part of the airline operation, Azeri pilots were trained in Texas. Dearborn had previously helped Secord advise and train the fledgling Contra air force (Marshall, Scott, and Hunter, *The Iran-Contra Connection*, 197). These important developments were barely noticed in the U.S. press, but a *Washington Post* article did belatedly note that a group of American men who wore "big cowboy hats and big cowboy boots" had arrived in Azerbaijan as military trainers for its army, followed in 1993 by "more than 1,000 guerrilla fighters from Afghanistan's radical prime minister, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar." (*Washington Post*, 4/21/94) Richard Secord was allegedly attempting also to sell Israeli arms, with the assistance of Israeli agent David Kimche, another associate of Oliver North. See Scott, *Drugs, Oil, and War*, 7, 8, 20. Whether the Americans were aware of it or not, the al-Qaeda presence in Baku soon expanded to include assistance for moving jihadis onwards into Dagestan and Chechnya.

¹¹⁸ Cooley, *Unholy Wars*, 180; Scott, *Drugs, Oil, and War*, 7. These important developments were barely noticed in the U.S. press, but a *Washington Post* article did belatedly note that a group of American men who wore "big cowboy hats and big cowboy boots" had arrived in Azerbaijan as military trainers for its army, followed in 1993 by "more than 1,000 guerrilla fighters from Afghanistan's radical prime minister, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar." (*Washington Post*, April 21, 1994). The Azeri "Afghan Brigade" was formally dissolved in 1994, after which it focused more on sabotage and terrorism (Cooley, *Unholy Wars*, 181),

¹¹⁹ As the 9/11 Commission Report notes (58), the bin Laden organization established an NGO in Baku, which became a base for terrorism elsewhere. It also became a transshipment point for Afghan heroin to the Chechen mafia, whose branches “extended not only to the London arms market, but also throughout continental Europe and North America (Cooley, *Unholy Wars*, 176).

¹²⁰ Rubin, *Afghanistan from the Cold War*, 86.

¹²¹ Bergen, *Holy War, Inc.*, 67. Cf. Ali Soufan, *Black Banners*, 565 (murder of Anwar Sadat, watch list); Berger, *Jihad Joe*, 24 (watch list).

¹²² Lawrence Wright, *Looming Tower*, 180; cf. Paul L. Williams, *Al Qaeda: brotherhood of terror* ([Parsippany, NJ?]: Alpha, 2002), 117.

¹²³ “A Soldier’s Shadowy Trail In U.S. and in the Mideast,” *New York Times*, December 1, 1998, [here](#).

¹²⁴ Phil Karber, *Fear and faith in paradise: exploring conflict and religion in the Middle East* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2012), ZZ; cf. Wright, *Looming Tower*, 164-65.

¹²⁵ Summers, *The Eleventh Day*, 393: “Citing a U.S. intelligence source, the author Simon Reeve reported as much in 1999 – well before it became an issue after 9/11.”

¹²⁶ Summers and Swan, *The Eleventh Day*, 394.

¹²⁷ Coll, *The Bin Ladens*, 399-401. Cf. Geoffrey Wawro, *Quicksand: America’s pursuit of power in the Middle East* (New York: Penguin Press, 2010): “Osama mixed business and religion. He committed to build an airport at Port Sudan;” Karber, *Fear and faith in paradise*: “Bin Laden promised the people of Sudan an airport at Port Sudan.”

¹²⁸ Wright, *Looming Tower*, 165.

¹²⁹ The text of the State Department paper of August 14, 1996, “State Department Issues Factsheet on Bin Ladin,” is reproduced in Brisard and Dasquié, *Ben Laden: la vérité interdite*, 257-58.

¹³⁰ The Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan and the Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt were both founded in 1977 with official approval by Prince Mohammed al-Faisal al-Saud, a graduate of Menlo College in California. Cf. “Sudan Islamic Banking,” Photius, [here](#): “The Faisal Islamic Bank, whose principal patron was the Saudi prince, Muhammad ibn Faisal Al Saud, was officially established in Sudan in 1977 by the Faisal Islamic Bank Act. The ‘open door’ policy enabled Saudi Arabia, which had a huge surplus after the 1973 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) increases in the price of petroleum, to invest in Sudan. Members of the Muslim Brotherhood and its political arm, the National Islamic Front, played a prominent role on the board of directors of the Faisal Islamic Bank, thus strengthening the bank’s position in Sudan.”

¹³¹ Dreyfuss, *Devil’s Game*, 180-81.

¹³² *Jane’s Intelligence Review*, August 1, 2001; quoted in Scott, *Road to 9/11*, 356.

¹³³ John Crewdson, "[Swiss Officials Freeze Bank Accounts Linked to Supporters of Terrorist Groups.](#)" Chicago Tribune, November 3, 2001, Cf. Ahmed, War on Truth, 98; Financial Times, November 29 2001: "[A US State Department report in 1996 and a French investigation into the bank separately concur that bin Laden invested \\$50m in the bank on his arrival in Sudan in 1991, an allegation Mr Ismail \[of the bank\] denies.](#)" Cf. also Brisard, Ben Laden: La Verité Interdite, 119-21, 308-10, etc.

¹³⁴ Coll, The Bin Ladens, 413. There is a brief reference to the State Department White Paper in Bergen, Holy Wars, Inc. (2001), 83: "Bin Laden...sank \$50 million of his own money into the Al-Shamal Islamic Bank in Khartoum" (cf. 264n). The controversial author Yossef Bodansky links both the Faisal Islamic Bank and the Al-Shamal Bank to significant jihad activities, as well as possible drug trafficking (Bodansky, Bin Laden, 42-43).

¹³⁵ Lance, Triple Cross, 157-59, citing State Department Cable 1994STATE335575.

¹³⁶ Steve A. Yetiv, The petroleum triangle: oil, globalization, and terror (Ithaca, NY: Cornell UP, 2011), 114-15.

¹³⁷ Zachary Abuza, Militant Islam in Southeast Asia: Crucible of Terror (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2003), 108. At ease in Saudi Arabia, Khalifa became a misleading source, rather than a topic of inquiry, in privileged bin Laden books like Lawrence Wright's The Looming Tower (112-13, 450).

¹³⁸ Anonymous [Michael Scheuer], Through our enemies' eyes, 151.

¹³⁹ Lance, Triple Cross, 161, citing personal interview.

¹⁴⁰ Lance, Triple Cross, 162.

¹⁴¹ Lance, Triple Cross, 157-58.

¹⁴² Khalifa also "headed the Muslim World League office in Peshawar in the 1980s. In 1988, he moved to Manila and opened a branch office of the World Assembly of Muslim Youth [an allied royal creation]" (Tomsen, The Wars of Afghanistan, 198).

¹⁴³ Baer, Sleeping with the Devil, 167, 140.

¹⁴⁴ Tomsen, The Wars of Afghanistan, 179-82, 195-99.

¹⁴⁵ Abuza, Militant Islam in Southeast Asia, 93.

¹⁴⁶ Baer, Sleeping with the Devil, 69; Aaron Mannes, Profiles In Terror: The Guide To Middle East Terrorist Organizations (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2004), 41.

¹⁴⁷ Kumar Ramakrishna (ed.), After Bali: The Threat of Terrorism in Southeast Asia (Singapore: Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, 2003), 139.

¹⁴⁸ Wesley J. L. Anderson, Disrupting Threat Finances: Utilization of Financial Information to Disrupt Terrorist Organizations in the Twenty-First Century (S.l.: BiblioScholar, 2012), 14.

- ¹⁴⁹ Girma Yohannes Iyassu Menelik, *Europe: The Future Battleground of Islamic Terrorism* (München: GRIN-Verlag, 2010), 95.
- ¹⁵⁰ Kohlmann, *Al-Qaida's Jihad in Europe*, 41-42. Before being captured in Pakistan, Ramzi Yousuf was being sheltered by his maternal uncle Zahid al-Shaikh, a principal with Mercy International (Lance, *1000 Years for Revenge*, 189). Mercy International was another Islamic NGO involved in recruiting "international volunteers" for the war in Bosnia (Richard Labévière, *Dollars For Terror: The United States and Islam* (New York: Algora, 2000), 151.
- ¹⁵¹ Larry Nicksch, *Abu Sayyaf: Target of Philippine-U. S. Anti-Terrorism Cooperation* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 2007), CRS-4.
- ¹⁵² Peter L. Bergen, *The Osama Bin Laden I Know: An Oral History of Al Qaeda's Leader* (New York: Free Press, 2006), 444.
- ¹⁵³ 9/11 Commission Report, 73; citing Joint Inquiry Report (classified version), 324-28. Cf. pp. 146, 148: "In 1992, KSM... moved his family to Qatar at the suggestion of the former minister of Islamic affairs of Qatar, Sheikh Abdallah..., In January 1996, well aware that U.S. authorities were chasing him, he left Qatar for good."
- ¹⁵⁴ Robert Baer, *Sleeping with the Devil*, 18-19, 194-96. Baer heard from another member of the al-Thani family, former police chief Hamad bin Jasim bin Hamad al-Thani, that when KSM came from the Philippines, Abdallah bin Khalid gave him 20 blank Qatari passports. Later, "As soon as the FBI showed up in Doha" in 1996, the emir ordered Abdallah to move KSM out of his apartment to his beach estate, and eventually out of the country (pp. 195-96).
- ¹⁵⁵ Brian Ross and David Scott, "Al Qaeda Ally? Member of Qatari Royal Family Helped Senior Al Qaeda Official Get Away," ABCNEWS.com, February 7, 2003, [here](#).
- ¹⁵⁶ 9/11 Commission Report, 488; citing Intelligence report, interrogation of KSM, July 23, 2003.
- ¹⁵⁷ 9/11 Commission Report, 171. A Sarajevo paper confirmed that KSM worked for a relief group in Bosnia that "was just a cover for the Cairo-based Islamist movement, the Muslim Brotherhood" (Adnkronos, January 20, 2009, [here](#)).
- ¹⁵⁸ "How Saudi Arabia and Qatar are the Tortoise and the Hare of the Middle East," *The Atlantic*, August 27, 2013, [here](#). Qatar's motives for this support seem to be the same as Saudi support earlier, for protection at home: "By aligning itself with [the Brotherhood] Qatar could extend its influence and protect itself from revolution on its own soil, turning the Muslim Brotherhood into an ally rather than a threat" (Frida Ghitis, "Qatar's Risky Bet on the Muslim Brotherhood," *World Policy Review*, January 31, 2013).
- ¹⁵⁹ E.g. Kimberley N. Trapp, *State Responsibility for International Terrorism* (New York : Oxford University Press, 2011), 51.
- ¹⁶⁰ Lance, *Triple Cross*, 253; emphasis in original. Lance does discuss the role of Qatar's Sheikh Abdullah in helping KSM to escape the FBI (Cover up: what the government is still hiding about the war on terror [New York: Regan Books, 2004], 168-69).

¹⁶¹ Lance, *Triple Cross*, 342.

¹⁶² Summers and Day, *The Eleventh Day*, 410-15, 559-62; Former Senator Bob Graham, *Keys to the Kingdom*, 131-32; cf. David B. Ottaway, *The king's messenger: Prince Bandar bin Sultan and America's tangled relationship with Saudi Arabia* (New York: Walker & Company, 2008), 198-99.

¹⁶³ 9/11 Commission, "Appendix A: The Financing of the 9/11 Plot, Staff Report, Terrorist Financing, 1." "Despite persistent public speculation, there is no evidence that the hijackers who initially settled in San Diego, Mihdhar and Hazmi, received funding from Saudi citizens Omar al Bayoumi and Osama Bassnan, or that Saudi Princess Haifa al Faisal provided any funds to the hijackers either directly or indirectly. A number of internal FBI documents state without reservation that Bayoumi paid rent on behalf of Mihdhar and Hazmi, a claim reflecting the initial view of some FBI agents. More thorough investigation, however, has determined that Bayoumi did not pay rent or provide any funding to the hijackers."

¹⁶⁴ 9/11 Commission Report, 266-72 (272).

¹⁶⁵ Rory O'Connor and Ray Nowosielski, "[Who Is Rich Blee?](#)" 911Truth.org, September 21, 2111; Rory O'Connor and Ray Nowosielski, "Insiders voice doubts about CIA's 9/11 story," Salon, October 14, 2111, [here](#). O'Connor and Nowosielski add corroboration from former Counterterrorism Chief Richard Clarke. "Clarke said he assumed that 'there was a high-level decision in the CIA ordering people not to share that information.' When asked who might have issued such an order, he replied, 'I would think it would have been made by the director,'" referring to Tenet — although he added that Tenet and others would never admit to the truth today "even if you waterboarded them."

¹⁶⁶ Kevin Fenton, *Disconnecting the Dots* (Walterville, OR: TrineDay, 2011); cf. Peter Dale Scott, "9/11 as a Deep Event: How CIA Personnel Helped Allow It To Happen," in James R Gourley, ed., *The 9/11 Toronto Report: International Hearings on the Events of September 11, 2001* (Seattle, WA: CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 2012), 109-27. According to Fenton (pp. 72-79), the post-9/11 cover-up of Wilshire's behavior was principally the work of one person, Barbara Grewe, who worked first on the Justice Department Inspector General's investigation of Wilshire's behavior, then was transferred to two successive positions with the 9/11 Commission's staff.

¹⁶⁷ On August 29, less than two weeks before 9/11, this interference led one FBI agent, Steve Bongardt, to predict accurately that "someday someone will die" (9/11 Commission Report, 259, 271; Lawrence Wright, *Looming Tower*, 352-54; Scott, *American War Machine*, 203).

¹⁶⁸ Lawrence Wright, "The Agent," *New Yorker*, July 10 and 17, 2006, 68; cf. Wright, *Looming Tower*, 339-44; discussion in Scott, *The War Conspiracy*, 355, 388-89.

¹⁶⁹ Fenton, *Disconnecting the Dots*, 383-86.

¹⁷⁰ Fenton, *Disconnecting the Dots*, 48. Cf. Lawrence Wright, "The Agent," *New Yorker*, July 10 and 17, 2006, 68; quoted approvingly in Peter Dale Scott, *American War Machine*, 399.

¹⁷¹ Fenton, *Disconnecting the Dots*, 371, cf. 95.

¹⁷² Quoted in Jeremy Scahill, *Dirty Wars*, 21.

¹⁷³ Tom Wilshire, July 23, 2001, in “United States v. Zacarias Moussaoui (No. 01-455), Substitution for the Testimony of ‘John.’” U.S. Court for the District of Alexandria, July 31, 2006; quoted in Fenton, *Disconnecting the Dots*, 274, 401.

¹⁷⁴ Fenton, *Disconnecting the Dots*, 276.

¹⁷⁵ Berger, Ali Mohamed, 17; citing Wayne Parry, “Mysterious pair in custody perplexes federal investigators,” Associated Press, November 11, 2001; Falasten M. Abdeljabbar, “Neighborhood tired of suspicions and fear,” *The Jersey Journal*, December 18, 2001.

¹⁷⁶ Robert Hanley and Jonathan Miller, “4 Transcripts Are Released In Case Tied to 9/11 Hijackers,” *New York Times*, June 25, 2003.

¹⁷⁷ Berger, Ali Mohamed, 18; citing John Kifner, “Kahane Suspect Is a Muslim With a Series of Addresses,” *New York Times*, November 7, 1990; Transcript, Sealed Bail Hearing, *US v. El-Atriss*, November 19, 2002. The transcripts were unsealed after a lawsuit by several organizations including the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*.

¹⁷⁸ Wayne Parry, “September 11 Fake ID Suspect Flees U.S.,” Associated Press, July 31, 2003, [here](#).

¹⁷⁹ Berger, Ali Mohamed, 18; citing Robert Hanley and Jonathan Miller, “4 Transcripts Are Released In Case Tied to 9/11 Hijackers,” *New York Times*, June 25, 2003; Wayne Parry, “Judge releases transcripts in Sept. 11 fake IDs case,” Associated Press, June 24, 2003. The *New York Times* story is worth quoting further: “*Mr. Atriss was a co-founder of a Jersey City check-cashing company, Sphinx Trading Company, that had bank accounts with millions of dollars and had as a co-owner Waleed Abouel Nour, whom the F.B.I. had identified as a terrorist. That business was at the same location, on Kennedy Boulevard, used as a mailing address by several of the hijackers and earlier by Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman, whose followers were convicted of the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.”

¹⁸⁰ Peter Dale Scott, *Drugs, Oil, and War*, 53. Cf. David E. Spiro, *The Hidden Hand of American Hegemony: Petrodollar Recycling and International Markets* (Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1999), x: “In 1974 [Treasury Secretary William] Simon negotiated a secret deal so the Saudi central bank could buy U.S. Treasury securities outside of the normal auction. A few years later, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal cut a secret deal with the Saudis so that OPEC would continue to price oil in dollars. These deals were secret because the United States had promised other industrialized democracies that it would not pursue such unilateral policies.

¹⁸¹ See e.g. Michael Quint, “Saudi Prince Becomes Citicorp’s Top Stockholder.” *New York Times*, February 22, 1991.

¹⁸² Andrew Scott Cooper, *The Oil Kings: How the U.S., Iran, and Saudi Arabia Changed the Balance of Power in the Middle East* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2011), 275, etc.; Scott, *Road to 9/11*, 33-34.

¹⁸³ F. William Engdahl, *A Century of War: Anglo-American Oil Politics and the New World Order* (London: Pluto Press, 2004), 173; Andrew Gavin Marshall, “The Imperial Anatomy of Al-Qaeda. The CIA’s Drug-Running Terrorists and the ‘Arc of Crisis.’” *Global Research*, September 4, 2010, [here](#). Cf. Scott, *Road to 9/11*, 86-89.

¹⁸⁴ “Halliburton to Move Headquarters to Dubai,” New York Times, March 11, 2007, [here](#). Halliburton made this announcement after it was “being investigated by different government agencies for various allegations of improper business dealings, and it is in the cross hairs of Democrats in Congress for alleged overbilling” (ABC News, March 12, 2007, [here](#)).

In 2013 the hotel conglomerate Starwood, operating Sheraton and Westin hotels, announced a similar move for a month as “a grand experiment” (Business Insider, April 11, 2013, [here](#)).

¹⁸⁵ Energy analyst Roger Read said that if Halliburton “formally incorporates itself in the U.A.E., the banking mecca of the Middle East, company profits will soar.... ‘You’d probably be looking at a tax savings of several hundred million [dollars]. ... It’s a win for the shareholders’” (ABC News, March 12, 2007, [here](#)).

¹⁸⁶ “Egypt Is Arena for Influence of Arab Rivals,” New York Times, July 9, 2015, [here](#)

¹⁸⁷ “Secret Desert Force Set Up by Blackwater’s Founder,” New York Times, May 14, 2011, [here](#).

¹⁸⁸ David E. Sanger and Nicole Perlroth, “After Profits, Defense Contractor Faces the Pitfalls of Cybersecurity,” New York Times, June 15, 2013, [here](#)).

¹⁸⁹ Kevin Phillips, *Wealth and Democracy: a political history of the American rich* (New York: Broadway Books, 2002), 71.

¹⁹⁰ “Nye Denies Inquiry ‘Cleared’ Morgan, New York Times, February 10, 1936;

quoted in Oliver Stone and Peter Kuznick, *The Untold History of the United States* (New York: Gallery Books, 2012), 76.

¹⁹¹ Summers with Swan, *Arrogance of Power*, 283; Baer, *Sleeping with the Devil*, 43 (briefcase); Renata Adler, “Searching for the Real Nixon Scandal,” *Atlantic* [December 1976], 76–84 (Rebozo’s bank).

¹⁹² Russ Baker, *Family of secrets: the Bush dynasty, the powerful forces that put it in the White House, and what their influence means for America* (New York: Bloomsbury Press, 2009), 304; citing Craig Unger, *House of Bush, House of Saud*, 34.

¹⁹³ Unger, *House of Bush, House of Saud*, 101.

¹⁹⁴ Unger, *House of Bush, House of Saud*, 122; cf. Scott, *Road to 9/11*, 176–78.

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The original source of this article is [The Asia-Pacific Journal, Vol. 11, Issue 40, No. 2, October 7, 2013](#).

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