



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

AMERICA BETRAYED

**...BUSH, BIN LADEN, 9-11...
...AIDS, ANTHRAX, IRAQ...**

Rhawn Joseph, Ph.D.



America Betrayed

AMERICA BETRAYED
...BUSH, BIN LADEN, 9-11...
...AIDS, ANTHRAX, IRAQ...

Copyright ©2003 Rhawn Joseph

All rights reserved. This book is protected by copyright. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, including photocopying, or utilized in any information storage and retrieval system without permission of the copyright owner.

Joseph, R.
America Betrayed, R. Joseph — 1st ed.

Includes Extensive Footnotes & References

ISBN 0971644578

1. Terrorism 2. 9-11 3. Osama bin Laden 4. George Bush
5. Hitler 6. Nazi 7. Saudi Arabia 8. Taliban 9. Iraq

University Press
UniversityPress.Info
San Jose, California



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

AMERICA BETRAYED





CONTENTS

Part I: The Brotherhood of Death

1.	THOSE WHO BURN BOOKS	7
	When History Repeats Itself. The Nazi Roots.	
2.	THE NAZI-TERRORIST OIL-CONSPIRACY	23
3.	THE BROTHERHOOD OF DEATH	57
4.	CIA-NAZIS: TERROR & MURDER INCORPORATED	101
	Corporate Terrorism, Guatemala, Chile, Cuba, Watergate and the Kennedy Assassination	
5.	THE TERRORIST ASSASSINS	173
	Operation Gladio, Rockefeller, Bush, the Ford-Reagan Assassinations	
6.	THE TANGLED ROOTS OF TERRORISM	213
	Wahhabism, Nicaragua, Iran - Iraq War Iran - Contra, and the Sadat Assassination	
7.	BUSH-LADEN, WAHHABISM & THE GULF WAR	263



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

Part II: America Betrayed: Bush, bin Laden & 9-11

- 8. BIOLOGICAL ETHNIC WEAPONS: THE U.S.
TERRORIZES AMERICANS 297
IG Farben, AIDs, Anthrax, Eugenics

- 9. OSAMA BIN LADEN, AFGHANISTAN,
TALIBAN, AL-QAEDA, FLORIDA &
GEORGE BUSH.....371

- 10. BUSH, FBI & CIA SABOTAGE PRE-9-11
INVESTIGATIONS 409
FBI/CIA Agents Working for Bin Laden?

- 11. 9-11: BUSH KNEW & ALLOWED IT TO
HAPPEN 439

- 12. TERROR FOR OIL 479

- 13. BIN LADEN THE BUSINESSMAN 505
“This is Not Terrorism. This is Strictly Business.”

- 14. A TAIL OF TWO “HEROES” 535
Drunk, Drugged & Getting Out of Harm’s Way



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

-7-

BUSH-LADEN, WAHHABISM & THE GULF WAR

WAHHABISM AND A LESSON IN HISTORY

It was thirteen hundred years ago, in the seventh century AD., that the religion known as Islam arose in the Arabian peninsula (1). Arabia became the holiest of all Muslim lands, the land of Mecca. Arabia, today, is known as Saudi Arabia (1,2)—Saud being the name of King Ibn Saud who had aligned himself and his family, with Britain’s Imperial government.

With astonishing rapidity, Islam quickly spread across and conquered the Middle East, Byzantium, Persia, northern Africa, and Spain.

Islam was spread by the sword (1,2,3).

Over a thousand years ago, after driving out the polytheists and those who worshipped multiple gods and those who profaned the lands of Arabia, the prophet Muhammad declared that hencefore there shall “not be two religions in Arabia.”

And then, Arabia became the home of two Islamic religions: The Sunni Islamic religion (which claims the vast majority of followers, i.e. over 80%), and the Shiit Islamic religion which today, is the dominant religion of Iran (1,2).

The origins of this schism and the creation of two branches of Islam is in dispute. According to some versions, Islam became fragmented after the murder of Ali al-Husain, the son of Muhammad’s daughter, Fatima. It is said that Ali was murdered after a Jewish convert to Islam, claimed prophethood, and then declared that Ali was Allah (in the flesh). Ali (and others) believed these declarations to be sacrilegious and had the man, along with seventy others who attributed divinity to him, burned alive (1,4).

In a related version, internal squabbling developed when two of Muhammad’s original followers, Talha and Az-Zubair saw Ali as a rival to their leadership. Ali believed, that since he was the



grandson of Muhammad that he had the right to leadership, and to claim the caliphate (1,4).

Talha and Az-Zubair rejected that, and preached that anyone who is pious, and accepted as a devout Muslim can potentially be a caliph.

Ali mobilized his forces to fight them, in order to claim what he believed to be his birthright. Those who followed Ali were called “Shiits” (1,4).

The Shiits rejected the leadership of Talha and Az-Zubair as they believed the caliphate could only be held by descendants of Muhammed through his daughter Fatimah, beginning with Ali al-Husain. According to the Shiits only the descendants (Imam) of Muhammed could become the caliph, because Muhammed and thus his descendants, were saintly and divinely appointed (4).

Ali was defeated and beheaded. However, his followers refused to follow Talha and Az-Zubair, and thus Shi’ism became an independent entity with a distinctive identity.

As Ali was the loser and his followers defeated, Sunni Islam became the dominant sect, and Shiits became the minority.

Although Sunnis and Shiits share the same Koran, they differ in regard to its interpretation and application (1,4,5). Sunnis take the Koran literally, as meaning exactly what it says. Shiites believe it is permissible to interpret the text and that their Imams can expand on it.

In Arabia, the home of Mecca, the Sunni branch of Islam is thus the more conservative. Since 800 AD, there has been an increasing emphasis on strictly obeying the authority of traditional doctrines. The Sunnis believe in the unquestioning adoption of previous authority, i.e. taqlid (“tradition”). New interpretations to fit the times or new circumstances (bida’ = innovation) is strictly forbidden (5).

According to the Sunni branch, God (Allah) is served by worshipping Him by what He prescribed. He is not served by innovation.

This belief system soon became known as the creed (or school) of Ahmad Ibn Hanbal. Ahmad Ibn Hanbal, the imam of Baghdad, was a Muslim jurist and theologian who lived and taught during the years 780-855. He was also the medieval founder of the

most rigorous school of Islamic law. It was his disciples who founded the fourth major Sunni school of jurisprudence, the Hanbali (6).

Ibn Hanbal based his teaching on *hādith* traditions (6). The *hādith* are a collection of the traditions of Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam, including his sayings and deeds. The *hadith* also include his tacit approval of what was said or done in his presence (7).

Ibn Hanbal taught that the Koran was the uncreated word of God. He advocated a literal interpretation of the Revealed Text. Rational or dialectical attempts to dissect the meaning of the Koran, Ibn believed, would only lead to error and sin. He taught that only God could understand the Divine mystery and no one should attempt to interpret, dissect, analyze, or search for a deeper truth, beyond the obvious and literal meaning found in the words of the Koran (1,4,6).

This view continued to be championed and codified over the next four hundreds years. Taqi al-Din Ibn Taymiyya (1263-1328), was the leading conservative or traditionalist voice of the Hanbali School of Islamic thought in the Middle Ages. He preached that the purpose of human life is not to know God. Life's purpose is not to speculate about God. Nor is the goal to love God. The purpose of human life is to serve God through worship and obedience (1,4).

The school of Ibn Hanbal and that of Taqi al-Din Ibn Taymiyya, inspired what became the Wahhabi school of Islam, which was led by Muhammad Ibn Abd al-Wahhab (1703-1792) in the late 18th century (1,4,5).

Because of wars, the repeated crusades by the Catholic West, and the battles fought with the Mongols of the East, as well as internal strife between Sunni and Shiites and the numerous rival Caliphs, the Muslim peoples had become fragmented and were now battling among themselves. Instead of Islam, some Arabs were even worshipping rocks, trees, caves, and the moon and the stars.

Muhammad Ibn Abd al-Wahhab saw it as his mission to unify the various factions and to recreate a single, unified, Islamic state. This became known as the "Wahhabi" movement: "those who advocate oneness" (Muwahiddun).

In the late 1700s, Muhammad Ibn Abd al-Wahhab formed an alliance with Muhammad Ibn Saud, a local war lord. Together



they would lead a militant Islamic fundamentalist revival movement in Arabia (1,2,5). They called themselves Muwahiddun and demanded a strict monotheism based, in part, on the Islamic doctrines of Ibn Hanbal and Taqi al-Din Ibn Taymiyya.

The Wahhabis, now led by Muhammad Ibn Saud, went on a rampage against Shiits, Sufis, and all those deemed unfaithful to the Wahhabis' strict interpretation of the Sunna of the Prophet Muhammad. Heretics and apostates were tortured and killed if they refused to accept the Wahhabi's faith. Ibn Abd al-Wahhab and Ibn Saud had declared holy war (jihad) on other Muslims and neighboring Arab tribes (1,2,5).

As preached by the Wahhabis, the customs and community of Muhammad and his followers at Medina are the only acceptable models for behavior, and all Muslims must adhere to these models and avoid "objectionable innovations" (bida').

Even the structure and architecture of homes, Mosques, and graveyards had to conform to the Wahhabis' brand of Sunni Islam (5). In 1802, the Wahhabis captured Karbala in Iraq and destroyed the tomb of the Shia Imam Husayn. In 1803 the Wahhabis captured Mecca and Medina. The tomb of the Prophet in Medina was attacked. Even minarets and funeral markers were destroyed. Religious police, called mutawi'oon ("enforcers of obedience") were also set loose on the people and charged with maintaining Wahhabi moral order.

In 1901 Saudi amir Abd al-Aziz al-Saud captured Riyadh. Al-Saud soon gained control over the entire Arabian peninsula, at which point the Wahhabis went on a rampage smashing the tombs of Muslim saints and imams, and destroying the tomb of the Prophet's daughter Fatima (1,2,5).

ARABIA IN PIECES

At the end of the first world war, and with the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, Britain and France pounced on the Middle East, and divided up the spoils. They created artificial boundaries and thus new states in the Middle East, as they believed that by fragmenting the Arab peoples they would be easier to dominate and control (2,8).

Although the Arabs had collaborated with the British, all



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

war-time promises were scrapped at the urging of big oil companies in the name of “national security.” Thus, input from Arab leaders was not taken into consideration when Britain and France began creating new, artificial states in the Middle East.

Insofar as the oil men were concerned, a fragmented people, ruled by leaders appointed by France and Britain, would be easier to exploit, and could be more easily forced to accept whatever terms were offered in return for their oil. A single, powerful independent Arab state in the Middle East would be dangerous as the oil companies might be forced to pay oil royalties that would dip into their profits (8).

France took Syria and Lebanon, and Britain broke Arabia into three states: Iraq, Kuwait, and Arabia (2,10). Each state was then given its own ruler, who in turn owed their positions to France and Britain. Kuwait was handed to the al-Sabah family, the Hashemite King Hussein was awarded Jordan, and Arabia was given to the Saud family. Arabia was then renamed after King Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud (Ibn Saud).

Ibn Saud was not pleased by the outcome. The division of Arabia into three artificial states was not what the British had promised. Ibn Saud sought to convince British High Commissioner, Sir Percy Cox, to change his mind.

As detailed by Glenn Frankel and Harold Dickson (10), the British military attaché to the region, British High Commissioner Sir Percy Cox met with Saud in a 1922 conference in Baghdad: The meeting went on for five grueling days with no compromise in sight. Finally, one night in late November Cox, summoned Sheik Abdul-Aziz Ibn Saud, to his tent, and then explained the facts of life as the British carved up the remnants of the defeated Ottoman empire. Cox, in no uncertain terms, laid down the law and told Saud that he, Sir Percy Cox, would make the final decisions as to the boundaries.

“This ended the impasse. Ibn Saud almost broke down and pathetically remarked that Sir Percy was his father and mother who made him and raised him from nothing to the position he held and that he would surrender half his kingdom, nay the whole, if Sir Percy ordered.”

Thus, the modern borders of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Kuwait



were established by British Imperial fiat at what became known as the Uquair Conference (8, 9,10).

King Ibn Saud, however, was determined to someday unify Arabia and to erase the artificial boundaries which created Kuwait and Iraq. Saud not only lusted after Iraq and Kuwait, but the southern states of the Soviet Union, whose populations were predominantly Muslim. Ibn Saud dreamed of spreading Sunni-Wahhabi control over this region, thus creating an even greater Islamic state which would be under the domination of the Saud family (3,5). In 1922, however, it was an impossible dream.

That changed in 1938, when huge deposits of oil were discovered beneath the ground. Ibn Saud was to become rich beyond his dreams, and his dreams included the Wahhabism ideal of a super-Islamic state that encompassed Iraq and the southern states of the Soviet Union (3,5).

Others too, shared some of those dreams, including Adolf Hitler, and the Rockefellers and their associates such as Prescott Bush and the Harrimans. The future director of the CIA, Allen Dulles, who worked as a lawyer for Prescott Bush, the Rockefellers, and Harrimans, and assisted them in establishing and covering up their extensive business partnerships with the Nazis (11), went to work establishing several interlocking financial networks between IG Farben, Rockefeller's Standard Oil and the ruling family of Saudi Arabia, the House of Saud. Dulles played a significant role in the formation of the Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO), the principle American partners of which were Standard Oil, Mobile, and Texaco (12).

THE SAUDI-BIN LADENS

The bin Laden family, were also part of the equation, as they had already formed a very close relationship with the house of Saud, in the early 1930s. Specifically, in 1931, Sheik Mohammed bin Laden, who had immigrated from South Yemen to Saudi Arabia around 1901, was awarded a contract to construct a royal palace for King Ibn Saud. Saud was so pleased with the work that he gave bin Laden an exclusive contract to renovate the holy of holies: Mecca. Soon the bin Ladens and only the bin Ladens were granted the exclusive rights to perform all construction that was of

religious significance, including restoration of the holy places in Jerusalem (13).

The work of the bin Ladens was not limited to palaces, tombs, temples, and mosques, but oil-related construction projects. When ARAMCO was formed, the bin Ladens were part of the deal. The bin Ladens were the official contractor for the house of Saud (13).

The bin Ladens have had a very close relationship with the Saud family which has been maintained for over 70 years. It is said that Sheik Mohammed bin Laden was one of King Saud's closest friends—a friendship has been passed down from generation to generation (13).

In addition to the Rockefellers et al., in the 1930s, the Saudis also cultivated a “friendship” with the Nazis and achieved an understanding with Adolf Hitler, as both were eyeing the same prize: the Caspian Basin, and the southern states of the Soviet Union. As Hitler stated in *Mein Kampf* (14): If we speak of soil in Europe today, we can primarily have in mind only Russia and her vassal border states.”

SAUDI NAZIS

Hitler wanted “living space” and “oil.” And, he planned that upon conquering the Soviet Union, that Russia would be “divided up into individual states with governments of their own.” King Ibn Saud would be an ally in this campaign (15). Indeed, Hitler explicitly promised to Ibn Saud and his representatives that: “In this struggle which will decide the fate of the Arabs I can now speak as a man dedicated to an ideal and as a military leader and a soldier. Everyone united in this great struggle who helps to bring about its successful outcome, serves the common cause and thus serves the Arab cause.... The situation is as follows: We are conducting the great struggle to open the way to the North of the Caucasus...during the struggle... we will reach the Southern Caucasus...then I would like to issue a declaration; for then the hour of the liberation of the Arabs will have arrived.”

Hitler, however, was not just speaking to the Arabs, but to his partners, the oil companies, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, the Bush family, as well as the Sunni-Wahhabi clan of Saudi Arabia. Indeed, the Nazis were also in business with Bush, Rockefeller, et



America Betrayed

al., (see chapter 3), who in turn, would go into business with the Saud family, thus creating an international axis joining Nazi Germany with Saudi Arabia, and Bush, Rockefeller, and thus big oil. Indeed, all had their eyes on the same prize:

“Our intelligence sources believe that the most important event of this period was the alliance between American oil companies and Saudi Arabia. It was the indispensable precondition for the war and the Nazi holocaust” (16).

The Nazis wanted oil, sought world domination, and supported mass extermination and terrorism. Standard oil wanted oil and funneled money to Himmler’s SS and supported terrorism (Chapter 2). And the Wahhabis, like the Nazis, were seeking world domination through mass conversion to Sunni-Wahhabism, and failing that, the mass extermination of those who resisted (3,5). And all had their eyes on the oil-rich southern Caucasus, the Caspian basin, and the southern Asian underbelly of the Soviet Union.

Thus, in the 1930s and continuing into the 1940s, the royal family of Saudi Arabia, Bush and associates, the CIA, and American Oil formed an unholy alliance with a terrorist (Nazi) regime (11,17), and part of the mix was the bin Laden family (13).

At the close of World War II, the United States government discovered what the oil companies already knew. A report issued by the U.S. State Department in 1945 described Saudi Arabia and its oil resources as “a stupendous source of strategic power, and one of the greatest material prizes in world history” (18).

Thus, the needs of the Saudi royal family, and the need to protect this “stupendous prize” became of paramount concern to the U.S. government. In 1950, President Truman wrote a letter to King Saud in which he said, “No threat to your kingdom could occur which would not be a matter of immediate concern to the United States.”

Middle Eastern policy became centered on Saudi Arabia, and the Saudi royal family who could do no wrong.

Ibn Saud and other local sheiks became rich and powerful men.

The Arabian people, however, remained ignorant, uneducated,



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

impoverished, and thus easily controlled. In 1946, Ibn Saud spent \$2 million just to maintain the upkeep of the garages which housed his three dozen luxury automobiles. By contrast, the Saudi government spent \$150,000 on education (19).

THE SAUDI—MULTI-BILLIONAIRES

In 1922, as noted, Arabia was split apart into separate states. King Ibn Saud, like his ancestors, was also a Wahhabi and an advocate of Muwahiddun (oneness). He was determined to someday unify his country and to erase the artificial boundaries which created the bastard states of Kuwait and Iraq. And, he and his family were determined to spread the Wahhabi movement to every corner of the globe in order to create a single, unified, Islamic state (3,5) — which, of course, would be ruled by his family.

Ibn Saud was succeeded by his son, the crown prince, Saud bin Abdul Aziz (King Saud) who reigned from 1953 to 1964. With the wealth pouring into his family's coffers, King Saud began establishing ministries whose duties would include the export of the Sunni-Wahhabi brand of Islam to other nations. During his reign, the King Saud University was opened in Riyadh (2).

In 1960, Western hegemony was rocked to the core following the formation of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries). OPEC was formed at a meeting held on September 14, 1960 in Baghdad, Iraq, by five Founder Members: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. Control over oil from the Middle East was wrestled away from the big oil companies. However, the big oil corporations were content to go along as they continued to control the distribution and marketing of oil. Indeed, it was well recognized that if OPEC increased the price of oil, then American owned oil would also go up in price (19).

Riches beyond belief began pouring into Saudi Arabia

In 1962, the Muslim World League was founded in Saudi Arabia for the specific purpose of exporting Wahhabism throughout the world (3,5,20).

In 1964, Faisal bin Abdul Aziz (King Faisal) became the third king of Saudi Arabia, reigning from 1964 to 1975. Faisal was a man wise to the ways of the world, having served as a successful general in the 1920s, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the 1930s and



America Betrayed

then Prime Minister under King Saud (2).

The huge surge in the price of oil following the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, made not just oil companies, but the royal family of Saudi Arabia incredibly wealthy. Faisal and over fifty of the patriarchs became billionaires (19). By the mid-1990s, over 680 billion dollars of Saudi money would be invested in the U.S. economy.

Faisal was dedicated to serving the Wahhabi ideals, and this, he believed could be best achieved by forming alliances with the rulers and the up and coming leaders of other countries, such as the United States (20). Faisal knew that the road to success was paved with gold, black gold (19), and that most men, no matter how “honorable” or “distinguished” had a price and could thus be bought and sold like whores. Faisal began buying friends and influence in America and elsewhere, “friends” who could be counted on for assistance or to look the other way.

The Bush family, with their outstretched hands, eagerly stepped up to the plate.

This incredible wealth also meant huge amounts of money were now available to fund Wahhabi missionary movements and Wahhabi centers of learning throughout the Muslim world.

Millions of dollars were spent on developing Islamic colleges and seminaries throughout the Islamic world as well as in the Americas and the European states. The Wahhabis began supporting Islamist fundamentalist movements in Egypt, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, the central Asian states of the Soviet Union (Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Uzbekistan), Western China, Malaysia, Indonesia, East Africa, and within the growing Muslim communities of Europe, Britain, and the Americas (3,5,20).

The Saudis also had the wealth to export their brand of Sunni Islam to other parts of the world through murder and terror. Wahhabism would be spread by the sword (3,5,20).

Terror, of course, had long been an instrument of the CIA and a succession of U.S. governments and Presidents. Insofar as their goals were congruent and compatible, the Saudis and the CIA, the oil companies, and the Wall Street elite, were happy to partner together in murder, terror and crime.

This partnership, which has its roots firmly entrenched in



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

Nazi Germany, was given renewed emphasis when Khalid bin Abdul Aziz (King Khalid) became the fourth King of Saudi Arabia, reigning from 1975 to 1982. King Khalid, however, had a serious heart condition, and he was assisted in these Wahhabi-related endeavors by Fahd bin Abdul Aziz who, in 1982, became King Fahd, “Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques” (2).

It was during the co-reign of these two monarchs, that the bin Ladens became business partners with the Bush family. The Bush clan also forged relations with other Saudi families who would later play a significant role in financing and aiding the 9/11 terrorist attack on America.

BUSH-LADENS

With the election of Jimmy Carter, in 1976, George H. W. Bush (the director of the CIA) would soon be out of a job. George H.W. Bush, immediately began scouring the country, and other nations, for financial and other support, as he intended to run for the presidency in 1980.

That same year (1976), CIA director Bush personally recruited James R. Bath into the CIA (21). According to Bath business associate Charles W. “Bill” White: “Bath told me that he was in the CIA. He told me he was recruited by George H. W. Bush himself in 1976.”

James R. Bath, CIA operative, and friend of the Bush family, “was named a trustee for Sheik Salem bin Laden of Saudi Arabia. Bath’s job was to handle all of bin Laden’s North American investments and operations” (22).

James Bath also had the good fortune to become the representative of yet another rich and influential Saudi family, that of Khalid bin Mahfouz, the brother-in-law of Osama bin Laden (23).

Investing in the family of a man who might soon be president, made good business sense to the bin Ladens and other Saudis, and James R. Bath, invested \$50,000 in the younger Bush’s first company, Arbusto Energy, even though it was nearly bankrupt with no hope of making a buck (23,24). These and other funds were provided by the bin Ladens and the Mahfouz families. Indeed, “most of Bath’s investments....were really fronts for Mahfouz and other Saudis connected with the Bank of Credit and Commerce



(BCCI)” (24) as well as the bin Ladens (22).

James R. Bath was well connected to and trusted by the Bush family, having served not only as a CIA-operative, but in the Texas Air National Guard with George W. Bush (23). This friendship was apparently maintained during those periods when George W. was constantly drunk, snorting cocaine, as well as AWOL from his unit (25).

Over the next two decades the Bush family would continue to sell themselves to the Saudis and bin Ladens. Indeed, one he became vice-president and then President, an assortment of Saudi terrorists, crooks, gangsters and murderers eagerly lined up buy influence and to invest in the Bush family during the 1980s and beyond (21-25,26).

For example, Bin Laden brother-in-law, Sheik Mahfouz, the NCB banker for Saudi billionaire financier Abdullah Bakhsh (and David Edwards—a close friend of Bill Clinton who was also representing Bakhsh’s U.S. interests), arranged for Bakhsh to purchase 17% of another Bush company, Harken Energy, in 1987 (26). Harken was struggling with debt, and like Arbusto before it, was in danger of going bankrupt.

Bush, in a deal that has been described as classic, illegal, “insider trading,” dumped most of his stock before it tanked (27). Bush, and his Harken Energy company were desperately in need of a cash, and the Saudis stepped up to the plate and pitched him \$25 million (26).

Talet Othman, a Palestinian representative of Bakhsh was also given a seat on Harken’s board of directors whose members included George W. Bush—the son of vice president, soon to be President George H.W. Bush.

It was soon thereafter that George W. Bush’s nearly bankrupt Harken Energy, was given a drilling contract with Bahrain. Money began pouring in (25,26).

The Saudis bought more than board membership, but a seat at President George H. W. Bush’s White House foreign policy table (23,26). In exchange for bailing out his son, George H.W. Bush also sold these men the right to help determine U.S. foreign policy.

In 1990, Othman, acting as a representative of Mahfouz, Bakhsh, and the Saudi royal family) along with 15 other Saudis, began attending White House meetings with the President George



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

H.W. Bush and National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, to discuss not only Middle East policy, but Iraq (23,25). Three of these meetings took place during the period just before and after Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Although Saddam Hussein didn't know it, the Saudis and the Bush men were plotting the demise of Iraq as an independent nation.

IRAQ: THE GULF WAR

From 1980 to 1988, as the Afghan Mujahideen battled the Soviets, the Iraqi and Iranian armies were also slaughtering one another in a war that seemed to be without end.

The war between Iran and Iraq, which took over 1 million lives, was yet another manifestation of the Hegelian ideal: controlled conflict; or, in other words: "Lets you and him fight!"

Bankers loaned money to Saddam, knowing that if Iraq lost the war and defaulted, that U.S. taxpayers would pick up the bill. Defense contractors sold Iraq weapons that were paid for by U.S. backed loans.

The Hegelian synthesis, however, required that neither side win, and that both sides lose by nearly bleeding themselves to death in the ensuing war.

Finally, in 1988, a cease fire was agreed to, and Saddam turned his attention to settling old scores with the Kurds. Two of the largest Kurdish parties, the KDP (Kurdistan Democratic Party) and the PUK (Patriotic Union of Kurdistan) had collaborated with Iran during the war. Saddam murdered 200,000 Kurds in retaliation, with the assistance of the Reagan-Bush administration who provided chemical and biological weapons (39,40), including "19 containers of Anthrax bacteria" (39)

Indeed, all manner of advanced biological weapons were shipped to Iraq between 1988 and 1990, some of which was supplied by the American Type Culture Collection company, located near Fort Detrick, MD, the site of the US Army's high security germ warfare labs" (39).

In return for U.S. assistance, Saddam agreed to allow the CIA and government scientists to study the effects of biological warfare on large population centers. With U.S. help and assistance, Saddam used biological weapons on the Kurds whose two main

political parties, the PUK and the KDP, had backed Iran during the war.

It was not just biological weapons that the Reagan-Bush team made available to Saddam, but “weapons of mass destruction.”

Bush was the point man in dealing with Saddam, and at his urgings, the Reagan-Bush administration provided Saddam with advanced weapons, technology, military training, and the scientific know-how and the aid to develop a wide array of biological and chemical weapons, such as Sarin gas and military grade anthrax (39,40).

In 1988 and 1989, the Bush administration also approved licenses to U.S. firms to sell biological products to the Iraqi Atomic Energy Agency. In July 1988—two months after Saddam used chemical weapons to wipe out the Kurdish village of Halabja—the California-based Bechtel Corp. was awarded a contract to build a petrochemicals plant which would enable Iraq to produce mustard gas and fuel-air explosives. With the assistance of the Bush administration, U.S. businesses created a virtual “Saddam lobby” to increase weapons sales to Iraq (40).

U.S. firms also sold almost \$800 million in “dual use” aircraft—ostensibly to be used for civilian purposes, but easily convertible to military use, as well as electronics equipment to Iraqi missile-producing plants. In fact, George H.W. Bush and his allies in the defense and banking industries, made it possible for Saddam to continue building up his war machine right up until August 1990, when Saddam invaded Kuwait (39,40,41,42).

As revealed by the Los Angeles Times (41) the administration of President George H.W. Bush signed a number of “National Security Decision Directives in 1989 ordering closer ties with Baghdad and paving the way for \$1 billion in new aid. Secretary of State James Baker, after meeting with Iraqi foreign minister Tariq Aziz in October 1989, intervened personally to support U.S. government loans guarantees to Iraq.”

Of course, it must be pointed out that what Bush and Baker were guaranteeing is that U.S. tax payers would bail out any banks which provided loans, should Iraq be unable to pay, or if Iraq was subsequently destroyed—such as following a war with the United States.



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

As reported by Ted Koppel and ABC News Nightline (42) “It is becoming increasingly clear, that George Bush, operating largely behind the scenes throughout the 1980s, initiated and supported much of the financing, intelligence, and military help that built Saddam’s Iraq into the aggressive power that the United States ultimately had to destroy.”

**THE BANK OF CRIMINALS & CUTTHROATS
INCORPORATED: BCCI**

In the late 1980s, Bush also used his relationship with the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), and the Banca Nacional del Lavoro (BNL) to help Iraq acquire funds and weapons. These banks, thanks to Bush, served as paymaster and provided Saddam with loans that would enable him to create a huge army that the U.S., in 1991, would fight and destroy (21,24).

Among their many sordid activities, George H.W. Bush, and his father, Prescott Bush, were also bankers—and banks are perfect for laundering funds including those obtained through the illegal drug trade or those destined to support terrorism or terrorist regimes. One of the owners of BCCI included powerful Saudi banker, Khaled bin Mahfouz, also known as the “king’s treasurer.” Mahfouz owned 20% of BCCI stock during the Reagan-Bush administration. Funds from BCCI were used not only to arm Iraq but the terrorist organization of Abu Nidal (24).

BCCI was in fact a criminal enterprise, a corrupt global banking empire operating in 73 nations. BCCI clients included the Medellin drug cartel, Panama dictator Manuel Noriega, and Khun Sa—the heroin kingpin in Asia’s Golden Triangle (24).

BCCI was thus a large conduit of illegal funds, and BCCI was also being used to “loan” money to Saddam Hussein—money that U.S. tax payers would have to repay if Hussein defaulted.

In 1988, however, the entire criminal enterprise began to crumble, and BCCI as well as the Banca Nacional del Lavoro became implicated in the largest bank-fraud case in U.S. history (21,24).

The BCCI scandal soon enveloped the Bush family (43). Neil Bush, brother of Jeb and George W., became implicated in the pillaging and subsequent failure of the Silverado Savings and Loan



America Betrayed

of Denver, Colorado, which went bankrupt and had to be seized by federal regulators during 1988. Not only had Neil Bush lost \$1.6 billion which would be repaid by tax payers, he had illegally received a \$1.25 million line of credit and a \$100,000 personal loan (never repaid) from two local land speculators who were very prominent in the Republican Party. In return Neil Bush's Silverado Savings and Loan lent \$235 million to these two men, and the money was also never repaid. Again, the tax payers were required to foot the bill (24,43).

Neil was soon ordered to testify, under oath, before a congressional committee probing fraud in the S & L banking industry (43).

Soon the head of the Bush crime family and his intimate associates were implicated in not just the S & L crisis, but in the criminal enterprise known as BCCI.

As was the Bush custom, a coverup was immediately put into place, and administration officials, claiming "national security" began interfering with the investigation.

William von Raab, director of the US Customs, reported that top Reagan-Bush officials, including Secretary of the Treasury, James Baker, had hindered and sabotaged his efforts to investigate BCCI (24,44).

Fortunately for Bush, before the scandal broke, he appointed his cousin and Skull and Bones alumni John Walker, to be the assistant secretary of the Treasury for enforcement. John Walker would have the primary responsibility for conducting any and all investigations into the BCCI scandal.

Yet another Bush "cover-up artist" was appointed to the BCCI investigation, Robert Mueller (44,45) the same Robert Mueller who would be appointed by a second Bush administration to head the FBI and who would be accused by FBI veterans of a "cover up" of FBI complicity in the 9/11 tragedy.

Mueller was initially installed in the Department of Justice in 1986. During the second term of the Reagan-Bush administration, Mueller helped "investigate" the Iran-Contra scandal, in which it had been discovered that top Reagan-Bush officials had been selling arms to the terrorist regime of Iran, in exchange for cash that could be funneled to terrorists who were trying to overthrow



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

the Sadinista government in Nicaragua. Mueller's duties, it has been charged, was to coverup the involvement of George H.W. Bush (44).

When G.H.W. Bush was elected President, Robert Mueller was called upon again. He was appointed chief of the Justice Department's criminal division. His duties now included "investigating" the BCCI scandal. However, as was the case with Iran-Contra (44), Mueller was accused by many critics, including democratic Senator Christopher Dodd, then Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of having shredded documents that would have implicated Bush and other senior Bush officials in illegal BCCI transactions.

A number of critics including the American Free Press (45), former US Navy Lt. Commander, Office of Naval Intelligence, Al Martin, and members of congress, and the Federation of American Scientists have either implied or directly accused Mueller, as well as the CIA, of purposefully undermining the BCCI investigation.

In a detailed report by the Federation of American Scientists (46), it was concluded that " Under Assistant Attorney General Mueller... the Department sought to impede the investigations of others through a variety of mechanisms, ranging from not making witnesses available, to not returning telephone calls, to claiming that every aspect of the case was under investigation in a period when little, if anything, was being done" (46).

Similar to statements he would make following the 9/11 terrorist attack on America, Mueller responded to his critics by stating in testimony before the Senate, that "At no time, to my knowledge, has anyone from the CIA, or any agency, attempted to obstruct or interfere with the Department of Justice's investigation and prosecution of BCCI."

Nevertheless, the Justice Department was later forced to admit that it had committed "critical strategic errors." As pointed out by the Federation of American Scientists, these errors were "compounded by the Justice Department's attempts to hinder other legitimate investigative efforts, and by the Justice Department's inability to admit that it had made any of these mistakes" (46).

As summed up by the Federation of American Scientists, "the US Attorney's office chose to bring...a limited, money-laundering



America Betrayed

case against the bank in Florida and indicted several mid-level BCCI officials, throwing out a possible Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) case that would have enabled it to have gone after all of BCCI's assets in the United States... The result was that the Justice Department permitted BCCI... to continue its worldwide criminal activity... the Justice Department [gave] the public impression that it was aggressively moving against BCCI, at a time when it was doing very little concerning the bank."

Like Iran-Contra, the BCCI "cover up" was successful. Although others went to prison, John Walker, Robert Mueller and their accomplices, were unable to find any evidence to implicate Bush, Baker, or any other members of their crime family (24,46).

A lot of Bush cronies, however, had lost money and they were eager to recoup their losses. Bush rose to their rescue by proposing a Savings & Loan bailout that would require U.S. taxpayers to pony up \$500 billion (24). One of the beneficiaries of this bail out, was Khaled bin Mahfouz and members of the Saudi royal family (24).

In the late 1990s, Khaled bin Mahfouz would again go into business with Bush and Reagan-Bush cabinet members, including James Baker (former Secretary of the Treasury), and Frank Carlucci (former deputy director of the CIA, and Secretary of Defense) investing huge sums of money in the Carlyle Group, a defense-industry investment group and whose chairman is former CIA deputy director, Frank Carlucci. In August of 2002, Khaled bin Mahfouz, along with 3 Saudi princes, would be named in a trillion dollar lawsuit filed by families of some of the victims of the 9/11/2001 terrorist attack on America.

THE HEGELIAN GAME: IRAQ

In the late 1980s, Bush and team were still playing the great Hegelian game. Because Iraq was rearming, Saudi Arabia would have to do the same. However, whereas the U.S. tax payers would foot the Iraqi armaments bill, thus making Bush banking and defense industry associates very rich, Saudi Arabia would pay cash.

The Iraq-Iranian war served the long-term objectives of the



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

CIA, Wall Street, the oil men, the Bush family, Israel, as well as the Saudi royal family. However, by rearming Iraq, with U.S. weapons replacing Soviet arms (28,41,42,47), the Saudis too were forced to purchase arms as was Israel, because a strong Iraq was not what they had been striving for (28).

The United States was willing to accommodate the needs of all concerned throwing in the added bonus that the U.S. would also protect Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, if in return, the U.S. was able to increase its military presence in the gulf and could use Saudi Arabia as a base of operations in the future (28,48).

Saudi Arabia was agreeable and spent nearly \$50 billion building a Gulf-wide air defense system to U.S. specifications. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also constructed a \$14 billion network of military facilities across the desert sands of Saudi Arabia, all of which were designed to accommodate U.S. forces (49).

From the perspective of the U.S. the Iran Iraq war followed by the arms buildup in the Gulf, was just a prelude to further military expansion into the Middle East (48,49). Although Saddam Hussein didn't know it, the U.S. was preparing to attack Iraq in order to serve the interests of Saudi Arabi, Kuwait, and big oil.

It had been U.S. policy since the 1950s to protect Saudi Arabia. This protective policy, in regard to Saudi Arabia, was reaffirmed in 1979, when President Carter announced his "Carter Doctrine" which stated that because of U.S. dependency on Persian Gulf oil for its material wealth, the U.S. was required to use military force to maintain its control over the region. Again, this had been U.S. policy since 1950s. The only difference was that by 1979, competing imperialist powers such as Britain and France had already been driven from the Gulf. That left only the Soviet Union which had been supporting and arming Iraq.

As detailed in the previous chapter, during the 1980s, Iraq was the designated proxy for America in its covert "cold" war against communism, the Soviet Union, as well as the fundamentalist Islamic regime controlling Iran. Iraq was to become the thorn, or rather, the tip of the sword, that America would wield and point at the throat of the Soviet Union, and which the U.S. would use to



America Betrayed

threaten and fight wars against radical Islamic states, such as Iran.

However, by 1990, the Soviet Union was on the verge of collapse. On March 11, 1990, Lithuania declared its independence and pulled out of the union, and on March 30, 1990, the Estonian supreme council announced its intentions to follow suit. It was clear to all that within another year or two, the Soviet Union would be no more.

The Soviet Union was taking its last gasps. It was also clear to all that it would be decades before Iraq would be able to repay its loans. It was also becoming apparent that Iraq, with its military machine and the second largest oil reserves in the world, would have to be conquered and destroyed before it has the opportunity to regain strength.

As noted earlier and in previous chapters, the Saudis had long lusted after Iraq, which they believed to be a broken off piece of Arabia.

In 1990, a delegation of 16 Saudis, began attending White House meetings with the President George H.W. Bush and National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, to discuss the fate of Iraq (23,25).

THE GULF WAR

In 1979, after the overthrow of the Shah of Iran, and with the subsequent fear that Iran would import its fanatical fundamentalist Shiit Islamic revolution in to neighboring states, the ruling families of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait offered financial backing and assistance to Iraq, if Saddam Hussein would defend them all and destroy the Iranian enemy (49).

Iraq emerged victorious, but instead of the promised assistance in repaying the \$65 billion debt accrued through Western Loans to fight Iran, Saudi Arabia turned hostile and Kuwait began dumping oil on the world market, thus lowering prices when Iraq needed better oil revenues to pay for the war. Saddam felt that both Saudi Arabia, and especially Kuwait, had stabbed him in the back and were trying to undermine his rule (49,50).

For reasons that Saddam couldn't understand, Kuwait also felt emboldened to steal oil from Iraq by over pumping the Rumailia oil field, located along the Iraq-Kuwait border (49,50).

Saddam was being provoked. He was being lured into a trap. Hussein began publicly complaining about the Kuwaiti thefts, as well as demanding assistance from Saudi Arabia. As was repeatedly pointed out, he defended Kuwait as well as the Sunni-ruling family of Saudi Arabia, from the fanatical fundamentalist Shia regime of Iran's Khomeini. Iraq had suffered incredible losses, had run up a ruinous debt, and now Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, who he had protected, were not only refusing to repay their debts but were thumbing their noses at him.

Finally, after months of saber rattling to no effect, Saddam Hussein began threatening to take what he believed to be rightfully his. His threats included the use of his military to force Kuwait to either pay up or again become what it had always been, part of Iraq (49,50,51).

As noted, the "borders" of Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, Syria, Israel, and other Middle Eastern countries are totally artificial, a creation of the Imperialistic colonial government of Britain and France. Kuwait, Iraq, and Arabia, had for centuries been one state. However, just as the Saudi royal family believed that Kuwait and Iraq were broken off parts of Arabia, Saddam Hussein and his Baath party, believed that Kuwait and Arabia were in actuality, broken off parts of Iraq (that is, Arabia), Kuwait in particular.

Saddam felt justified in threatening to take Kuwait by force if Kuwait did not begin paying its debts, and cease and desist from its thieving ways.

Saddam also thought that with the exception of Saudi Arabia and Israel, that other countries in the Middle East would not object to his attack on Kuwait. Jaber el Saba, the Emir of Kuwait, was widely hated throughout the Islamic and Arab world. It was not because Kuwait was little more than the Emir's private plantation, that upset so many, but his close relationship with the West. Indeed, Sheik Jaber al Ahmed al Sabah, had been partners with Bush since the late 1950s when Bush was running his Zapata Offshore oil companies. Likewise his family had been partnering with this British since 1900. Jaber el Saba was seen as a Western-imperialist pawn.

Perhaps not surprisingly, given his western connections, although Saddam huffed and puffed, the Emir of Kuwait continued



America Betrayed

to thumb his nose at Iraq.

Saddam was being lured into a trap.

However, before he dared act, Saddam turned to the United States, and received, what he believed, was a “green light.”

In July of 1990, the Washington Post reported that the Bush administration would not object if Iraq seized a small amount of Kuwaiti territory.

On July 24, 1990, U.S. State Department spokeswoman, Margaret Tutweiler, announced that “We do not have any defense treaties with Kuwait, and there are no special defense or security commitments to Kuwait.”

On July 25, US Ambassador April Glaspie met with Saddam Hussein, and assured him that she was acting on direct instructions from Bush. She then informed him: “We have no opinion on the Arab-Arab conflict, like your border disagreement with Kuwait. I have direct instructions from the president to seek better relations with Iraq.”

Saddam had every reason to believe these assurances, for an identical green light had been given to Indonesia to invade East Timor, when Bush was director of the CIA. That “green light” was given by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and his aid, Brent Snowcroft, to President Suharto of Indonesia, in 1975. Kissinger authorized the illegal invasion of East Timor and the mass murder of 100,000 women, children and men. Suharto began the invasion knowing that he had the full approval of the White House (52). It has been argued that the “green light was given because the Kissinger-Rockefeller-Bush clique believed it would be easier to get access to Timor’s oil reserves by dealing with Indonesia rather than with an independent East Timor.

Saddam was dealing with many of the same Republicans who had given that “green light” 25 years before to Indonesia, including Brent Snowcroft and George Bush (in 1975 the director of the CIA), as well as Dick Cheney. Based on history and the weapons he had been so recently been provided, Saddam had every reason to believe that his illegal invasion of Kuwait had the full approval of the Bush White House.

On July 31, the Washington Post reported that the Iraqi troop buildup had reached 100,000 men who were stationed on the Ku-



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

waiti border. The Bush Administration expressed “concern” but was otherwise silent. On the same day, when the New York Times (53) reported that Iraq was poised to invade and that hostilities were about to break out, President George Herbert Walker Bush said nothing.

On Wednesday, August 1, Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait. Late that evening, just before midnight, Bush released a statement strongly condemning the Iraqi invasion and demanding “the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces.”

However, Bush did not threaten any specific consequences if Saddam failed to withdraw. Saddam believed he was listening to standard Bush propaganda designed for U.S. public consumption, and that these words were not to be taken seriously.

Over the ensuing weeks and months, Bush began attacking Saddam’s honor, his masculinity, and his courage, and repeatedly referred, to him as Hitler (54). Saddam Hussein was completely taken by surprise. He was not just surprised, but insulted. Nevertheless, there was no way Saddam Hussein could back down—which is exactly what Bush and team hoped for: Thesis, Anti-Thesis, a controlled conflict stage managed by the U.S., the synthesis being the destruction of Iraq and the eventual seizing of its oil reserves by the Bush oil-men.

Bush had been instrumental in building up Iraq’s army and in urging his friends in the banking community to loan the regime vast amounts of money (40-42,47). Now, his presidency (and his own “masculinity”) on the line, Bush the effeminate “wimp” was determined to destroy the Iraqi people and to create an Iraq that would become so weak, that in just a few years it could be invaded, occupied and its oil reserves seized.

Of course, the Saudis were partners in this Hegelian game and Saudi Arabia agreed to serve as the main base of attack against Iraq. However, it has been implied that not all of the Saudi ruling family were of the same mind. For example, according to some reports, King Fahd was cool to the Bush plan to base hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops on Saudi soil, whereas Prince Bandar was pushing for the stationing of permanent U.S. ground troops, explaining to Fahd that the troops would be necessary to protect Saudi Arabia from Iraq. Prince Bandar, we are told, however, never



America Betrayed

believed that Iraq was a threat. Instead, he saw the presence of these troops as necessary to destroy Iraq, and believed they would be useful for further joint military operations in the future.

On August 6, 1990, the first of 230,000 American troops arrived in Saudi Arabia to take up “defensive action” as part of “Operation Desert Shield.” This was followed by an additional 200,000 troops who were deployed to take offensive action by the U.S.-led coalition forces (51,55).

The U.S. led coalition carried out over 120,000 air attacks against Iraq (51,55). If each bombing sortie claimed only 3 Iraqi civilian lives, then at least 360,000 Iraqis, men, women, and children, were killed during the Gulf War. The actual figure was probably well over 500,000.

As is well established, U.S. bombers concentrated on obliterating the civilian infrastructure of Iraq, wiping out the Iraqi’s ability to supply water or electricity to its cities, and destroying highways, bridges and all means of mass transportation—targets which had no military value, but which were designed to inflict maximal punishment on the “sand niggers.” Members of the Bush administration joked that this was the “bomb now, die later” strategy.

The goal was not to eliminate Saddam Hussein, but genocide, the mass murder of Iraqi civilians and their children, and the creation of an Iraqi state so weak, that after a few years time it could be easily invaded and occupied.

The first fruit’s of the Gulf War included an astronomical rise in infant mortality.

Even after Saddam Hussein cried uncle, after more than a month of bombing, and agreed to accept the UN resolution calling for Iraq’s withdrawal from Kuwait, the Bush administration continued to strike at civilian targets (51,55).

Even after Saddam announced that his army was pulling out of Kuwait, and even as Iraqi soldiers began streaming toward Iraq, the Bush administration continued to strike (51,55).

As described by Lance Selfa (40): on February 28, U.S. and British forces mounted a relentless assault against retreating and defenseless Iraqi soldiers. The road leading from Kuwait to Basra became known as the ‘Highway of Death.’ Iraqi soldiers fled Ku-



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

wait in every possible vehicle they could get their hands on. Allied tank units cut the Iraqis off. U.S. warplanes bombed, strafed and firebombed the stranded columns for hours without resistance. In a slaughter that a U.S. pilot described as ‘like shooting fish in a barrel,’ thousands of Iraqi conscripts were killed on a 50-mile stretch of highway. So many planes filled the skies over southern Iraq that military air traffic controllers maneuvered to prevent mid-air collisions.”

Bush, however, was unwilling to actually topple Saddam Hussein as he feared the political cost and as it was not part of the long ranged strategy. If the coalition forces actually invaded Iraq, the horrendous street to street fighting would have resulted in thousands if not tens of thousands of U.S. casualties (51,55). The fighting could go on for weeks, months, and even years, and this would be unacceptable given that Bush would soon be running for reelection. Better to slowly strangle Iraq to death through crippling sanctions that would make it impossible for Iraq to rebuild its infrastructure (48)—part of the “bomb now die later” strategy. Also, as Iraq slowly died, it could still be presented to the world as a threat, thus justifying an increased American military presence in the gulf—and this is exactly what happened. The Bush administration established a ring of permanent military bases throughout the Persian Gulf and Middle East.

The results of this “controlled conflict” were exactly as expected. Indeed, they were better than expected as Iraq’s army was defeated in an admittedly brilliant and lightning-fast campaign within 100 hours after the ground offensive started (51,55).

Iraq rapidly became a basically a conquered country that in due time would be strangled to death by sanctions. Its oil reserves were almost within grasp (56).

Indeed, oil, and only oil, was the main reason the Bush administration attacked Iraq—to eventually seize its oil reserves.

“They know we own their country. We own their airspace... We dictate the way they live and talk. And that’s what’s great about America right now. It’s a good thing, especially when there’s a lot of oil out there we need.” -U.S. Brig. General William Looney (56).

At the close of the Gulf War, the U.S. not only dominated Iraq, it had achieved dominion in the Middle East by placing American



America Betrayed

military bases in all the oil producing nations of the Persian Gulf. With the establishment of these military bases, the U.S. also gained a potent weapon aimed right at the hearts of the emerging industrial giants of the region, India and China.

With the successful completion of the Gulf War, the oil weapon was now within Washington's grasp. Now Bush need only wait until after the 1992 presidential election and after Iraq became sufficiently weak, so as to make a successful occupation of Iraq that much easier to achieve. Associates of the Bush crime family looked eagerly forward to the benefits they would reap when Bush was elected to a second term.

But then the unexpected.

George H.W. Bush lost the 1992 election.

TERRORISM: THE NEW WORLD ORDER

1991 was a banner year for George H.W. Bush: Iraq had been defeated and was slowly being strangled to death. Najibullah, the communist leader of Afghanistan had been overthrown by the mujahideen. The Soviet Union had ceased to exist on December 21, 1991. And George H. W. Bush was riding high in the polls, with a 90% approval rating. Bush was so overcome with glee that he proclaimed "the new world order" (57)—echoing the words of Adolf Hitler some 60 years before.

Hitler sought to establish his "new world order" through terror. And to maintain that new world order, and his own power, Hitler first unleashed the terror on those he ruled, the German people.

George H.W. Bush (and his partners in crime, Kissinger, Nixon, Dulles, the Saudis, and on and on), had been associated with and helping to fund and train terrorists and murderers for much of his life. Bush liked to call these terrorists "freedom fighters." For decades these fighters against freedom, had been unleashed by a succession of Republican administrations on defenseless civilians who were seeking democracy, education, health care, or a living wage — "Freedom fighters" whose job was to fight freedom and to rape, torture, maim, castrate, burn, and disembowel women, children, infants, babies, boys, girls, and innocent men.

George H.W. Bush and his partners in crime had unleashed "freedom fighters" on the women and children of Guatemala, Nica-



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

ragua, Chile, El-Salvador, East Timor, Afghanistan, and the list goes on and on.

However, when George H.W. Bush announced the “new world order” what the public didn’t know is that terrorists would soon be unleashed on America’s daughters and sons.

The Hegelian dialectic requires controlled conflict between opposing parties: thesis - anti-thesis. For the last half of the 20th century, the communist Soviet Union had made up half of that equation. But in December, 1991, the Soviet Union, the communist threat, and the “Cold War,” had died and was no more.

Bush, the CIA, the bankers and arms merchants, and the Wall Street elite, needed a new boogey man.

So Bush and team met with his Saudi friends...

And they plotted and they planned...

The American people did not know it yet...

Terrorism was coming home, courtesy of the CIA, George Bush, and his Saudi friends.

THE 1993 WORLD TRADE CENTER BOMBING

The Bush family had been partnering with terrorists for decades, using murderers, rapists, gangsters, and the like, in innumerable operations which were designed to increase the power and wealth of the Bush clan and their associates.

A man who would order or make it possible for others to carry out the worst of atrocities, obviously has no sense of humanity, and no love for his fellow man—be they American or otherwise. Only a fool would believe that a man like George Bush would make a distinction between the morality of terrorizing and murdering foreigners or American citizens. Indeed, as detailed in chapter 3, the Bush family in fact partnered with the regime of Adolf Hitler, and thus assisted Hitler and the Nazis to wage war against the United States.

The Bush family has a history... and although a snake may shed its skin, it is still a snake. A leopard can be painted, or covered up, but it cannot change its spots.

Thus we should not be surprised to learn, that in 1990, the



America Betrayed

administration of George H.W. Bush—an administration which included Dick Cheney, Colin Powell, Condoleeza Rice, and 300 other individuals who would 10 years later become part of the administration of his son—began laying the ground work for the first major terrorist attack on U.S. soil.

The attack would serve as justification for Bush and team to finally destroy a greatly weakened Saddam Hussein, and seize the oil reserves of Iraq.

In July of 1990, the administration of George H.W. Bush called upon a “valuable” CIA “asset” (58), Sheik Omar Abdul Rahman—a man who was also linked to the assassin who killed Senator Robert Kennedy (59). Sheik Omar, a Saudi- and CIA-financed cleric had been in Peshawar, coordinating and attempting to unify the various mujahideen groups fighting in Afghanistan. He arrived in New York, via Saudi Arabia on “a tourist visa issued by an undercover agent of the CIA” (58).

Initially, “his primary purpose was to set up a U.S. infrastructure, a funding mechanism, and an organizational base for militant Islamic groups” (58). However, in truth, he had been brought here to create terror.

In 1993, he was arrested in connection with the February, 1993, World Trade Center bombing, and for conspiring to attack several New York landmarks.

The FBI, acting, apparently, according to plan, initially tried to blame the 1993 WTC bombing on Iraq (60).

Several months after the 1993 bombing, the New York Times reported that the FBI had advanced knowledge that the WTC would be attacked (61). An FBI informant, acting at the behest of the FBI, even offered to build the bomb (61,62). Yet another FBI informant, even suggested the World Trade Center as a target.

Unfortunately for Bush and his cronies, they were out of power in 1993, and thus could not reap the geo-political and financial benefits that would have been theirs following this crime.

Instead, they would have to wait nearly 10 years before again orchestrating yet another terrorist assault on the World Trade Center. And as was the case in 1993, we would learn that a man recruited by the CIA would be held accountable, and that the FBI and CIA, knew of the attack, in advance.

NOTES

1). John L. Esposito (Editor), "The Oxford History of Islam," Oxford University Press, 2000.

2). A. M. Vasilev, Alexei Vassiliev, "The History of Saudi Arabia," New York University Press, 2000.

3). Robert Spencer, David Pryce-Jones, "Islam Unveiled: Disturbing Questions About the World's Fastest Growing Faith," Encounter Books, 2002; Ahmed Rashid, Jihad: The Rise of Militant Islam in Central Asia," Yale Univ Press, 2002; Stephen Schwartz, "The Two Faces of Islam," Double Day, 2002.

4). John L. Esposito, "Islam: The Straight Path," Oxford University Press, 1998; al-Fihrist, "Ibn al-Nadim," Ash-Shi'a wat-Tashayyu, "Ehsan Elahi Zaheer."

5). Hamid Algar, "Wahhabism: A Critical Essay," Islamic Publications International, 2002.

6). Frank E. Vogel, "Islamic Law and Legal System: Studies of Saudi Arabia," Brill Academic Publishers, 2000.

7). Rashad Khalifa, "Quran, Hadith, And Islam," Universal Unity, 2000; Muhammad Ali, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Maulana Myhammad, "A Manual of Hadith," Ahmadiyya Anjuman Ishaat Islam Lahore, 1992.

8). Micah L. Sifry and Christopher Cerf, "The Gulf War Reader," Random House, 1991.

9). Phillip Knightly, "Imperial legacy."

10). Glenn Frankel, "Lines in the Sand," The Gulf War Reader, Random House, 1991; Harold Richard Patrick Dickson, "The Arab of the Desert," Unwin Hyman, 1983.

11). John Loftus and Mark Aarons. "The Secret War Against The Jews" St. Martins Press, New York, 1994; Charles Higham, "Trading with the Enemy: An Expose of the Nazi-American Money Plot 1933-1949," Delacorte Press, 1983.

12). From 1927 to 1941, Dulles worked as lawyer and international finance specialist for Sullivan & Cromwell, a Wall Street law firm in New York. Dulles performed work for Bush, Harriman, and Rockefeller in setting up business relationships with the Nazis and with top Nazi industrialists and played a pivotal role in promoting U.S.-Nazi corporate relations. Allen Dulles was also legal counsel for Standard Oil and the Nazi's I. G. Farben, co-owned by the Rockefellers. Dulles was recruited by OSS intelligence chief Colonel William J. Donovan, in 1941, and was posted to Berne, Switzerland. Dulles was picked because of his great expertise on Germany which he acquired through his law firm during the 1930s. From October 1942 to May 1945, he gathered intelligence information on Nazi Germany



America Betrayed

related to all aspects of the war effort, including as it pertains to commerce and industry.

13). PBS Frontline, 2001; Jean Charles Brisard & Guillaume Dasquie, "Bin Laden: The Forbidden Truth."

14). Adolf Hitler, "Mein Kampf."

15). OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALITY No. 792-PS 17 September 1945 Source of Original OKW Files, Flensburg [Excerpt] LEADS: CANARIS, IBN SAUD, GRAND MUFTI. SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references): 1. Only through the funds made available by Germany to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem was it possible to carry out the revolt in Palestine. (Page 1). 2. Germany will keep up the connection with the Grand Mufti. Weapons will be stored for the Mufti with Ibn Saud in Arabia. (Page 2). 3. Ibn Saud himself has close connections with the Grand Mufti and the revolting circles in TransJordan. (Page 2). 4. To be able to carry out our work one of Germany's agents will be placed in Cairo (Page 3). 5. The document is undated but obviously written before the outbreak of the war in 1939. It is not signed. Analyst Landmann Doc. No. 792-PS.

16). John Loftus & Mark Aarons, "The Secret War Against the Jews."

17). Webster G. Tarpley & Anton Chaitkin, "George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography," The Executive Intelligence Review; Robert Lederman, Philadelphia City Paper, 1/18/01; Office of Alien Property Custodian Vesting Order No. 248, Vesting Order No. 259, Vesting Order No. 261, Vesting Order No. 370; BBC News, 9/17/2001; UPI, "CIA says Nazi general was intelligence source" 9/20/2000.

18). Joe Stork, "Middle East Oil and the Energy Crisis," Monthly Review, 1975.

19). Sa'ûd K. Aburish, "A Brutal Friendship: The West and the Arab Elite," St. Martins Press, 1997.

20). Gilles Kepel, "Jihad: The Trail of Political Islam," Cambridge, Belknap Press, 2002.

21). Jonathan Beaty & S.C. Gwynne, "Scandals: Not Just a Bank," Time Magazine, 9/2/1991.

22). Peter Brewton, "The Mafia, CIA, and George Bush," Shapolsky Book Pub., 1992.

23). Wall Street Journal, "Vetting the Frontrunners: From Oil to Baseball to the Governor's Mansion," 9/28/1999.

24). Jonathan Beaty & S.C. Gwynne, "The Outlaw Bank: A Wild Ride Into the Secret Heart of BCCI," Random House, 1993.

25). James H. Hatfield, "Fortunate Son," St. Martins Press.

26). Peter Brewton, "Harken Energy: George W.'s Perfect Storm," 7/15/2002.

27). According to U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) records, George W. Bush disregarded federal statutes on four different occasions, by failing to file insider stock trade reports on a timely basis. George W. Bush also illegally back-dating one trade by four months. By selling his stock based on illegal insider knowledge, Bush made around \$1 million in profit. The SEC was forced to investigate, and the investigation was led by general counsel James R. Doty who had previously served as George W. Bush's personal lawyer. The chairman of the SEC was Richard Brendon, deputy counsel to Bush's father when he was vice president. Not surprisingly, Bush was cleared of insider trade wrongdoing by his personal attorney and by his father's vice-presidential counsel. See also, Time magazines, 10/28/1991; New York Times, 7/7/2002.

28). John Prados, "Afghanistan lessons from the Last War. U.S. Analysis of the Soviet War in Afghanistan: Declassified," 10/9/2001.

29). Defense Intelligence Agency, Directorate for Research, "The Economic Impact of Soviet Involvement in Afghanistan," DIA Declassification Release, May 1983; Central Intelligence Agency, Directorate of Intelligence, "The Costs of Soviet Involvement in Afghanistan," CIA Declassification Release, February 1987; Vladislav Tamarov, "Afghanistan Soviet Vietnam," H-Russia, 1995.

30). Central Intelligence Agency, Directorate of Intelligence, Office of Political Analysis, "The Soviets and the Tribes of Southwest Asia," CIA Declassification Release, 9/23/1980.

31). Michael C. Hudson, "To play the hegemon: 50 years of U.S. policy toward the Middle East," Middle East Journal, Volume 50, 3, 1996.

32). Le Nouvel Observateur, 11/15-21/1998; Bill Blum, "Killing Hope."

33). Sayed Qasim Reshtya, "The Price of Liberty: The Tragedy of Afghanistan," Bardi Editore, Roma Italy, 1984.

34). Le Figaro, 10/31/2001.

35). Peter Schweizer, "Victory-The Reagan Administration's Secret Strategy that Hastened the Collapse of the Soviet Union."

36). Central Intelligence Agency, "Special National Intelligence Estimate 37-89, Afghanistan: The War in Perspective," November 1989.

37). CBS, 12/23/1998.

38). Le Figaro, 10/31/2001.

39). William Thomas, "Bringing the War Home" 1998.

40). Lance Selfa, "What We Say Goes," International Socialist Review, 7, Spring, 1999.

41). Los Angeles Times, 2/23/1992.

42). ABC News Nightline, 6/9/1991.

43). Alan Friedman, "The Neil Bush Bailout," Vanity Fair, October,

1990.

44). Al Martin, "The Conspirators. Secrets of an Iran Contra Insider."

45). American Free Press, "New FBI Head Is Old Bush Cover-Up Man," 8/20/2001.

46). Federation of American Scientists, "BCCI AND LAW ENFORCEMENT: The Justice Department."

47). "How the U.S. helped keep Hussein in power," International Socialist Review 4, Spring, 1998.

48). Anthony Cordesman, *The Gulf and Transition: U.S. Policy Ten Years After the Gulf War*, Center for Strategic and International Studies, October 2000; Robert G. Darius, et al., "Gulf Security into the 1980s: Conceptual and Strategic Dimensions," Hoover Institution Press, 1984.

49). Micah L. Sifry and Christopher Cerf (editors), "The Gulf War Reader," Random House, 1991.

50). Turi Munthe (Editor), "The Saddam Hussein Reader," Thunder's Mouth Press, 2002; Said K. Aburish, "Saddam Hussein: The Politics of Revenge," Bloomsbury, 1999; Sandra MacKey, "The Reckoning: Iraq and the Legacy of Saddam Hussein," W.W. Norton & Company, 2002.

51). Rick Atkinson, "Crusade : The Untold Story of the Persian Gulf War," Mariner Books, 1994.

52). Embassy Jakarta Telegram 1579 to Secretary State, 6 December 1975 [Text of Ford-Kissinger-Suharto Discussion], Gerald R. Ford Library, Kissinger-Scowcroft Temporary Parallel File, Box A3, Country File, Far East-Indonesia, State Department Telegrams 4/1/75-9/22/76; Enclosure to Document 3, State Department Briefing Paper, "Indonesia and East Timor," ca. 21 November 1975, National Archives, Record Group 59, Department of State Records, Executive Secretariat Briefing Books, 1958-1976, Box 227, President Ford's Visit to the Far East - Indonesia Nov-Dec. 1975; Ford, Kissinger and the Indonesian Invasion, 1975-76; National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 62 Edited by William Burr and Michael L. Evans December 6, 2001; James Dunn, "The Timor Affair in International Perspective," in Carey and Bentley, (editors) *East Timor at the Crossroads*. "Militias, death squads, and paramilitary forces were organized to terrorize the population and were under the direction of Kopassus, the Indonesian special forces who were "legendary for their cruelty" and who had been trained by U.S. forces. "Kopassus engaged in every kind of atrocity, including systematic rapes, tortures, and executions. Many of the Kopassus army officers attended courses in the United States under the International Military Education and Training program. The tactic employed were similar to those used by the Contras in Nicaragua. Their aim was to terrorize everyone including the Red Cross and journalists.

53). New York Times, 7/31/1990.

...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

54). Washington Post. "Describing Moral Debate, Bush Spellbinds Audience," 1/26/1991; Washington Post, "Bush and Saddam's Holy War of Words," 2/3/1991.

55). Department of Defense, "21st Century Complete Guide to the Gulf War, Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm, from the Invasion by Iraq and Saddam Hussein to the Liberation of Kuwait, with Declassified Military and CIA Files," Department of Defense, Progressive Management, 2002.

56). Washington Post, 8/30/1999.

57). Washington Post, "Bush: Out of These Troubled Times... a New World Order," 9/12/1990; Washington Post, "Bush's Talk of a 'New World Order: Foreign Policy Tool or Mere Slogan?" 5/26/1991.

58). Mary Anne Weaver, "Blowback," The Atlantic Monthly; May 1998.

59). The FBI had inserted listening devices into Sheik Rahman's home and offices, and taped a conversation between him and one of his followers who was urging that they bomb several New York buildings. "Slow down; slow down a little bit," Sheik Rahman whispered. "The one who killed Kennedy was trained for three years."

60). James Fox, the FBI's chief investigator into the February 26, 1993 bombing proposed that an Iraqi agent had masterminded the bombing. See also Laurie Mylroie, "Study of Revenge: Saddam Hussein's Unfinished War Against America."

61). New York Times, Oct. 28, 1993. As also reported in court documents in the trial of Sheik Omar Abdul Rahman et al, it was revealed that the FBI had recruited Emad Salem, to infiltrate radical Islamic groups. Emad Salem did so, and not only became involved in the plot to bomb the World Trade Center, but at the behest of the FBI, offered to build the bomb. See also Gov Exhibits 55119. In tape recordings of meetings he had with the FBI, Salem discusses how the FBI had planned on "building the bomb with a phony powder and grabbing the people who were involved in it." The Sheik was not sentenced for carrying out the World Trade Center bombing; however, phone calls to the Sheik by Muslim defendants in that case had been presented and accepted as evidence implicating his involvement. The conspiracy theory was also supported by the testimony of Abdo Haggag, an Egyptian, who quoted an unrecorded conversation he allegedly had with the Sheik. Haggag was a paid informer and admitted under oath to having received \$100,000 for his services to the US government.

62). When James Fox, the FBI's chief investigator. was asked by a reporter if it was true that the FBI had advance notice of the bombing, but allowed the bombing to take place anyway, Fox denied the allegation. Fox was later suspended from the FBI by FBI director Freeh.