

# Somalia – Bush’s New Terror-War

It is almost incredible: While the Americans are losing ground in Iraq and while Israel tries to oblige them (or by means of a false-flag action trick them into) a new War against Iran, they suddenly start a new war in Africa. And then, the American dictator, contrary to the broad will in his people and contrary to the advice of the ‘Iraq Study Group’ decides to send 21,500 more soldiers to Iraq. And observing the lack of reaction among my friends and colleagues caused me suddenly to understand how Hitler emerged in the 1930’ies. However, let us start with a short Flashback to the War in Somalia in the 1990ies.

## Black Hawk Down

In 1991, the Somalian dictator Siad Barre died, and his country sank into anarchy, created by rivalling warlords. In 1993, in the most ridiculous invasion of all times – CNN camera teams waited on the shores of Mogadishu with heavy lamps to make pictures of the nightly action – American troops invaded the country and rapidly conquered the capital. However, after a brief stay, they grasped that they were not welcome: a helicopter from the type “Black Hawk” was shot down over Mogadishu and the naked dead-bodies of the American soldiers were torn around in the streets of the city, extensively covered by the press. 18 US soldiers were attacked and killed in Mogadishu, Somalia, in a spontaneous gun battle following an unsuccessful attempt by US Army Rangers to snatch a local warlord. As a result, President Bill Clinton turned the ambitious action off.

## Ethiopia Attacks

In response to the ongoing anarchy through rivalling war-lords, an Islamic movement termed ‘Islamic Courts’ in the autumn of 2006 conquered most of the country, here reflected by important press notices:

The Guardian, on September 11, 2006, reported: “leaked communications between US private military companies suggest the CIA had knowledge of the plans to run covert military operations inside Somalia - against UN rulings - and they hint at involvement of British security firms ... foreign involvement in the conflict would not only breach the UN arms embargo but could destabilise the entire region” [1].

At the end of the year, the New York Times added: “US signalled its support for the Ethiopian offensive in Somalia, calling it a response to ‘aggression’ by Islamists who have since the summer been consolidating power in the country ... The American military has for years trained Ethiopian troops at bases in the eastern region” ... “The press must not be allowed to make this about Ethiopia, or Ethiopia violating the territorial integrity of Somalia” the [press] guidance said ... This year, the CIA began a covert operation to arm and finance the warlords ... When the payments to the warlords shifted the military balance of the country in their favour, the Islamists started a strike against the American-backed coalition and ran it out of Mogadishu [2].

Independent wrote on November 23: “Ethiopia says it has sent “military advisers” - not soldiers - into Somalia. But the country’s Prime Minister, Meles Zenawi, has promised to send tens of thousands of troops across the border if the Council of Islamic Courts attacks” [3].

Already the following day, he dropped the mask and regular Ethiopian troops arrived [4]. Within 5 weeks, they had driven the Islamists out of all strongholds. The weak central government, which had before controlled only one provincial capital (Baidoa in the North) were reinstated in Mogadishu. However, the Islamic movement had cleverly avoided armed resistance against the superior forces. That is when the Americans intervened actively.

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1 <http://observer.guardian.co.uk/world/story/0,,1868920,00.html>

2 [http://www.nytimes.com/2006/12/27/world/africa/27africa.html?\\_r=1&oref=slogin](http://www.nytimes.com/2006/12/27/world/africa/27africa.html?_r=1&oref=slogin)

3 <http://news.independent.co.uk/world/africa/article2007484.ece>

4 [http://www.news24.com/News24/Africa/News/0,,2-11-1447\\_2035339,00.html](http://www.news24.com/News24/Africa/News/0,,2-11-1447_2035339,00.html)

Claiming that they fought their Arch-Villain Al-Qaida, to which the Islamic movement denied any contact, American jets from Djibouti bombed targets near the border to Kenya and on an Island. US Navy vessels were deployed off the Somali coast of Somalia. Also Ethiopian airplanes and helicopters were active, though less successfully: they bombed a border post in Kenya [5]. The American forces aimed at the embassy bombers in Nairobi and Dar-Es-Salaam from 1998, which claimed 224 casualties, 12 of them Americans. On January 9, 2007, the Americans jubilant claimed that they killed the alleged mastermind Fazul Abdullah Mohammed [6]. Four days later, they admitted this not to be the case [7]. Instead, Aljazeera (Dubai) reported, “We haven’t seen any al-Qaeda members killed but what we can confirm is that a lot of innocent civilians have been killed by the American warplanes” [8].

In these days, it is refreshing to read when the censored American mainstream media lets some critic shine through, as in this example from the International Herald Tribune: “Undeterred by the horrors and setbacks in Iraq, Afghanistan and Lebanon, the Bush administration has opened another battlefield in the Muslim world. With full US backing and military training, at least 15,000 Ethiopian troops have entered Somalia in an illegal war of aggression ... reckless in the extreme” [9].

### Who is Ali Mohammed?

Ali Mohammed is an Egyptian-born former US Army sergeant. The BBC reported [in 2000] that Ali Mohamed confessed to the 1998 bombings of US embassies in Africa, and named Osama bin Laden as the ringleader for that plot. But strangely enough, Ali Mohamed was sentenced to house arrest by Janet Reno and early release was arranged by no less than Alberto Gonzales himself [10]. This would be in accordance of the embassy bombings also being a false-flag action. The unspecific name, shared (among others) by the PM of Somalia, makes an internet search impossible.

### Later Occurrences

After the reports of the rapid military adventure, the news have been scarce from Somalia the last week. Probably, this is only a brief matter of time. On January 20<sup>th</sup>, scattered guerrilla activity were reported both from the country and from Mogadishu. Considering that the Islamists cleverly avoided open fighting with the superior Ethiopian forces, there is a potential for more of that kind.

In March, it happened again what caused the Americans to withdraw, 14 years earlier: At least 10 dead soldiers were towed around in the city, claimed to be controlled by the Ethiopian-War-Lords coalition [11] – not a very convincing claim, it seems.

By the end of that month, an Ethiopian helicopter was shot down over Mogadishu, which suffered the worst fighting in 15 years. The warmongers had success!

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5 [http://www.rawstory.com/showarticle.php?src=http%3A%2F%2Fnews.yahoo.com%2Fs%2Fafp%2F20070102%2Fwl\\_africa\\_afp%2Fsomaliaunrestethiopia%26printer%3D1](http://www.rawstory.com/showarticle.php?src=http%3A%2F%2Fnews.yahoo.com%2Fs%2Fafp%2F20070102%2Fwl_africa_afp%2Fsomaliaunrestethiopia%26printer%3D1)

6 <http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/spages/811936.html>

7 <http://story.malaysiasun.com/index.php/ct/9/cid/b8de8e630faf3631/id/224132/cs/1/>

8 [http://www.aljazeera.com/me.asp?service\\_ID=12764](http://www.aljazeera.com/me.asp?service_ID=12764)

9 <http://www.ihf.com/articles/2006/12/26/opinion/edlone.php>

10 <http://www.whatreallyhappened.com/alimmohamed.php>

11 <http://www.guardian.co.uk/international/story/0,,2039521,00.html>