What makes it a 'Suicide Bomber?'

In December 2010, I read about how the police in Dagestan, a Russian republic bordering the Caspian Sea, had managed to prevent a car-bombing. After de-charging the bomb, they opened the luggage room and were surprised to find a dead-body of a back-bound man. It demands little imagination that, had it gone according to the criminal's orchestration, the victim would have been hailed to as a suicide bomber, rather than just another death-toll of a remotely released massacre.

In 2005, I gave the topic particulate attention in a description of the terror in the Middle-East [1]. I described some cases, which are worth considering again.

The spectacular remotely-controlled suicide bombers

In an impressive Internet contribution in Arab [2] from May 11 2005, later translated to English [3], suddenly revealed, how a "suicide-bomber" is possibly selected:

"A few days ago, an American manned check point confiscated the driver license of a driver and told him to report to an American military camp near Baghdad airport for interrogation and in order to retrieve his license. The next day, the driver did visit the camp and he was allowed in the camp with his car. He was admitted to a room for an interrogation that lasted half an hour. At the end of the session, the American interrogator told him: 'OK, there is nothing against you, but you do know that Iraq is now sovereign and is in charge of its own affairs. Hence, we have forwarded your papers and license to al-Kadhimia police station for processing. Therefore, go there with this clearance to reclaim your license. At the police station, ask for Lt. Hussain Mohammed who is waiting for you now. Go there now quickly, before he leaves his shift work".

The driver did leave in a hurry, but was soon alarmed with a feeling that his car was driving as if carrying a heavy load, and he also became suspicious of a low flying helicopter that kept hovering overhead, as if trailing him. He stopped the car and inspected it carefully. He found nearly 100 kilograms of explosives hidden in the back seat and along the two back doors.

The only feasible explanation for this incidence is that the car was indeed booby trapped by the Americans and intended for the al-Khadimiya Shiite district of Baghdad. The helicopter was monitoring his movement and witnessing the anticipated "hideous attack by foreign elements".

The same scenario was repeated in Mosul, in the north of Iraq. A car was confiscated along with the driver's license. He did follow up on the matter and finally reclaimed his car but was told to go to a police station to reclaim his license. Fortunately for him, the car broke down on the way to the police station. The inspecting car mechanic discovered that the spare tire was fully laden with explosives."

John Kaminski [4] adds further episodes: There was also the sorry tale of the Iraqi man who saw American soldiers plant a bomb which shortly thereafter exploded. Rumour has it that he saw an American patrol passing through the area and pausing at the bomb site minutes before the explosion. Soon after they drove away, the bomb went off and chaos ensued. He ran out of his house screaming to the neighbours and bystanders that the Americans had

1 http://www.schou.de/terrorwar/Responsible%20For%20the%20Terror%20in%20the%20Middle%20East.pdf
2 http://www.albasrah.net/maqalat_mukhtara/arabic/0505/moradi2_110505.htm
3 http://globalresearch.ca/articles/KHA505A.html
4 http://www.uruknet.info/?p=m12022&l=i&size=1&hd=0

either planted the bomb or seen the bomb and done nothing about it. When he said so out loud for all to hear, he was hauled away, never to be seen again.

On May 13, 2005, a 64 years old Iraqi farmer, Haj Haidar Abu Sijjad, took his tomato load in his pickup truck from Hilla to Baghdad, accompanied by Ali, his 11 years old grandson. They were stopped at an American check point and were asked to dismount. An American soldier climbed on the back of the pickup truck, followed by another a few minutes later, and thoroughly inspected the tomato filled plastic containers for about 10 minutes. Haj Haidar and his grandson were then allowed to proceed to Baghdad.

A minute later, his grandson told him that he saw one of the American soldiers putting a grey melon size object in the back among the tomato containers. The Haj immediately slammed on the brakes and stopped the car at the side of the road, at a relatively far distance from the check point. He found a time bomb with the clock ticking tucked among his tomatoes. He immediately recognized it, as he was an ex-army soldier. Panicking, he grabbed his grandson and ran away from the car. Then, realizing that the car was his only means of work, he went back, took the bomb and carried it in fear. He threw it in a deep ditch by the side of the road that was dug by Iraqi soldiers in preparation for the war, two years ago.

Upon returning from Baghdad, he found out that the bomb had indeed exploded, killing three sheep and injuring their shepherd in his head. He thanked God for giving him the courage to go back and remove the bomb, and for the luck in that the American soldiers did not notice his sudden stop at a distance and his getting rid of the bomb.

"They intended it to explode in Baghdad and claim that it is the work of the 'terrorists', or 'insurgents' or who call themselves the 'Resistance'. I decided to expose them and asked your reporter to take me to Baghdad to tell you the story. They are to be exposed, as they now want to sow strife in Iraq and taint the Resistance after failing to defeat it militarily.

A slightly modified technique was reported in 2006, in which the alleged suicide-bomber was supposed to cause his own destruction [5]: "One young Iraqi man told us that he was trained by the Americans as a policeman in Baghdad ... they gave him a mobile phone and told him to drive into a crowded area near a mosque and phone them. He waited in the car but couldn't get the right mobile signal. So he got out of the car to where he received a better signal. Then his car blew up."

In 2007, Iraqirabita tell a story [6] about an Iraq interpreter working in an American military base, who was sent to the city to buy computer hardware. He took the car but stopped by friends and got suspicious because the Americans called him every now and then, asking him if he already in the market. Then he parked the car in the middle of nowhere and confirmed the next such request. A few minutes later, the car exploded.

Another strategy of spreading terror involves the use of remote control without any 'suicider' being present. On September 13, the following incidence occurred [7]:

A suicide bomber lured a crowd of Shi'ite day labourers to his minivan and blew it up in Baghdad on Wednesday, killing 114 people and wounding more than 156 in Iraq's second deadliest bombing since the war began. The bomber drew the men to his vehicle with promises of work before detonating the bomb, which contained up to 220 kg of explosives.

Four days later, the story was modified [8]: Witnesses stated that a man (Israeli intelligence agent) pulled up to the employment centre, had 350 day workers fill out work forms at his mini-van, then walked away, and he set the bomb off using a remote detonator.

From the information given, it is difficult to understand how the culprit was identified as a Mossad agent. The remotely controlled explosion fits into the above given explosions. More impressive was the following story, in which the bomb did not explode but allied soldier were deeply involved.

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5 http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/article12885.htm
6 http://www.uruknet.de/?s1=1&p=31479&s2=19
7 http://www.uruknet.info/?p=15710&hd=0&size=1&l=x
8 http://judicial-inc.biz/mossad_kills_195_in_bombing_spree.htm

Caught in the Act

On Sept. 18 2005, two British soldiers in Arab garb and headdress drove a car in the Iraqi port city of Basra. The car appeared suspicious to the policemen of a road control and they tried to stop it. The soldiers, however, opened the fire. Two policemen were hit of which the one died soon after in the hospital. After a chase in Basra, however, the police managed to stop the car and arrest the soldiers, who were taken to a nearby jail and interrogated by an Iraqi judge. "They refused to say what their mission was. They said they were British soldiers and (suggested) to ask their commander about their mission" [9]. Shockingly, the soldiers were not only disguised as Arabs, their car was also stuck with explosives, connected to a remote-control [10,11,12].

The Basra government rejected the initial demand that the soldiers be released. At that point, tanks were sent in to 'rescue' the terrorists and the 'liberated' Iraqis started to riot, firebombing and pelting stones at the vehicles injuring British troops. Three soldiers experienced burns injury, one of them severe, while nine Iraqi civilians were killed. While this was going on, 6 British officers tried to persuade the jail authorities that they had no right to keep occupation forces in prison, even when these had murdered a policeman and were probably about to make worse crimes in the city.

From this point on media coverage was monopolized by accounts of the rescue and the burning question, namely *why the soldiers were arrested in the first place*, was routinely ignored. In the night, the British came back with a larger force. The Times describes: 'The rescuers, from the same squad as the captives, blew out the doors and windows of the smart suburban villa with plastic explosive and hurled stun grenades at the militiamen guarding the two undercover soldiers. A short, intense burst of automatic gunfire was heard before the men were freed and their captors were seen being dragged away, hoods over their heads and their hands tied behind their backs' [13]. As the SAS were rescued, also 150 prisoners escaped from jail.

"Iraqi law is very clear. British personnel are immune from Iraqi legal process. They remain subject to British law," the Minister of Defence, Reid, said [14]. However if he wants to claim the British men are subject to British law, then the British authorities need to arrest them for murder, for posing as Arabs while shooting at Iraqi police. If they fail to do so, this is an admission that this false-flag attack by British soldiers disguised as insurgents was official policy. The Geneva Convention makes clear that soldiers operating in civilian clothes are spies and should be treated as such. The Iraqis were within their legal rights to have executed them on the spot.

Without mentioning the secret mission, the Guardian [15] added: 'What was clear last night was that the trust between the British army and Iraqi police - whom the British helped to train - has largely broken down. Many of the 7,000 Iraqi police in Basra are now said to owe allegiance not to the state, but to the mosque.' Already two days later, BBC and Aljazeera had totally dropped the story. Fortunately, as sent directly from al-Qaida, a hurricane threaded the US (as it often does in September) and totally absorbed the interest of the mainstream media.

Later, Times added details [16]: the soldiers were engaged in a "secret war" against insurgents bringing sophisticated bombs into the country from Iran. In October, the story was finally improved this way: 'A senior British official directly blamed Iran's Revolutionary Guard with supplying the lethal explosive technology used by Iraqi insurgents to kill British soldiers … He played down the dramatic operation in which British forces were forced to storm a police

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9 http://www.abc.net.au/news/newsitems/200509/s1463925.htm
10 http://www.globalresearch.ca/index.php?context=viewArticle&code=20050920&articleId=972
11 http://english.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/9E60DCBA-3470-4FF5-AA15-8000CCF163E9.htm
12 http://www.guardian.co.uk/Iraq/Story/0,2763,1573681,00.html
13 http://www.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,7374-1790292,00.html
14 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/4277532.stm
15 http://www.guardian.co.uk/Iraq/Story/0,2763,1574810,00.html
16 http://www.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,2087-1796566,00.html

station in Basra to rescue two SAS soldiers' [17]. Britain now blamed Iran's Revolutionary Guard for supplying the advanced technology that had helped Iraqi insurgents to kill British [and Danish] soldiers with roadside bombs. "We think [the new technology] has come from Lebanese Hezbollah via Iran," a military said [18], ignoring the denials from both of the accused parts. In the meantime, another Briton was arrested by Iraqi police for illegally crossing the border under suspicious circumstances [19]. Following the rule that attack is the best defence, British soldiers conducted raids in Basra and detained 12 people suspected of links to a spate of attacks against British forces. Most of those arrested were al-Sadr supporters [20].

I have no doubt that this was the most obvious example that a 'suicide bomber' was about to disturb a religious ceremony in Basra. As Matt Hutaff comments: "If a country like the United Kingdom is willing to commit acts of terror, what kind of false-flag operations do you think the United States is capable of?" [21]. The way this was *not* reported in the media is part of the proof, that sinister forces control these. Only few then dared to ask questions, what had originally caused these troubles [22].

A similar incident was referred in Baghdad from Oct. 11 [23]. Residents of western Baghdad's al-Ghazaliyah district told Quds Press that the people had apprehended two suspiciously looking men as they left their Caprice car. They detained the men before they could get away and when they discovered that they were Americans, the Iraqi police was called. Five minutes after their arrival, a large force of US troops showed up and surrounded the area. They put the two Americans in one of their Humvees and drove away at high speed. The abandoned car was later found to be booby-trapped. The story was published with the same words in the Mirror, independent confirmation is missing.

Lessons learned

In human history, a number of cases are known where a desperate human collects final energy to kill who is regarded a tyrant disregarding the immediate or postponed death of the murderer. This kind of fatalistic fighters may show up (as their victims blow up), but nowadays real suicide bombers may be rare, and when the smoke facilitates, the bomb came to the scene by other means (1) or some humans brought it unwittingly (2), so stop talking about suicide bomber (3), next time you hear the detonation, although that is what certain people always want to hear and others expect generally to see cited.

The next question is who is behind the calamities. A single motivation is hard to identify among the so far indicted criminals. Therefore, the victims have a general characteristic, being plain people already victimized by the conflict. We have made an error in looking for a purpose of terror – terror is the purpose in itself and ever increasing man-power is dealing with it - and simultaneously, for its own prosperity, keeps fear of it upright.

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17 http://www.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,7374-1812450,00.html
18 http://www.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,7374-1813621,00.html
19 http://news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/051004/481/bag10810041535
20 http://english.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/076329E1-A1BF-46C1-8A42-72A79008F106.htm
21 http://www.thesimon.com/magazine/articles/canon_fodder/0961_fake_terrorism_coalition_best_friend.html
22 http://english.pravda.ru/mailbox/22/101/399/16172_Blair.html
23 http://iraqwar.mirror-world.ru/article/66432