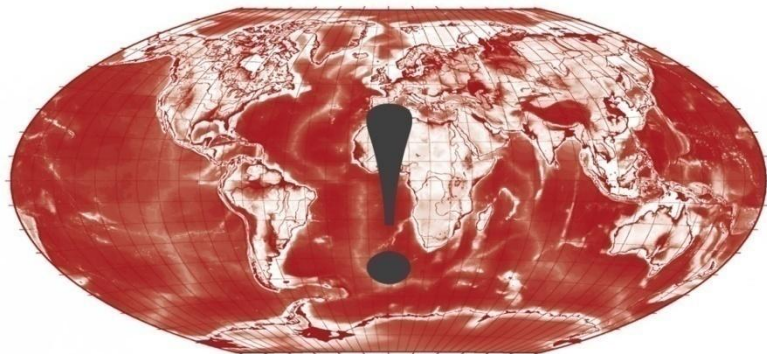


RISIKO



DAL WAHHABISMO ALL'ASSE DELLA RESISTENZA: LE MOLTE IDENTITÀ DEL MEDIO ORIENTE

OVVERO

LE GEISTESWISSENSCHAFTEN PER L'ANALISI GEOPOLITICA

ALESSANDRO VIVALDI
(FONDATORE DI INTELLEGO)



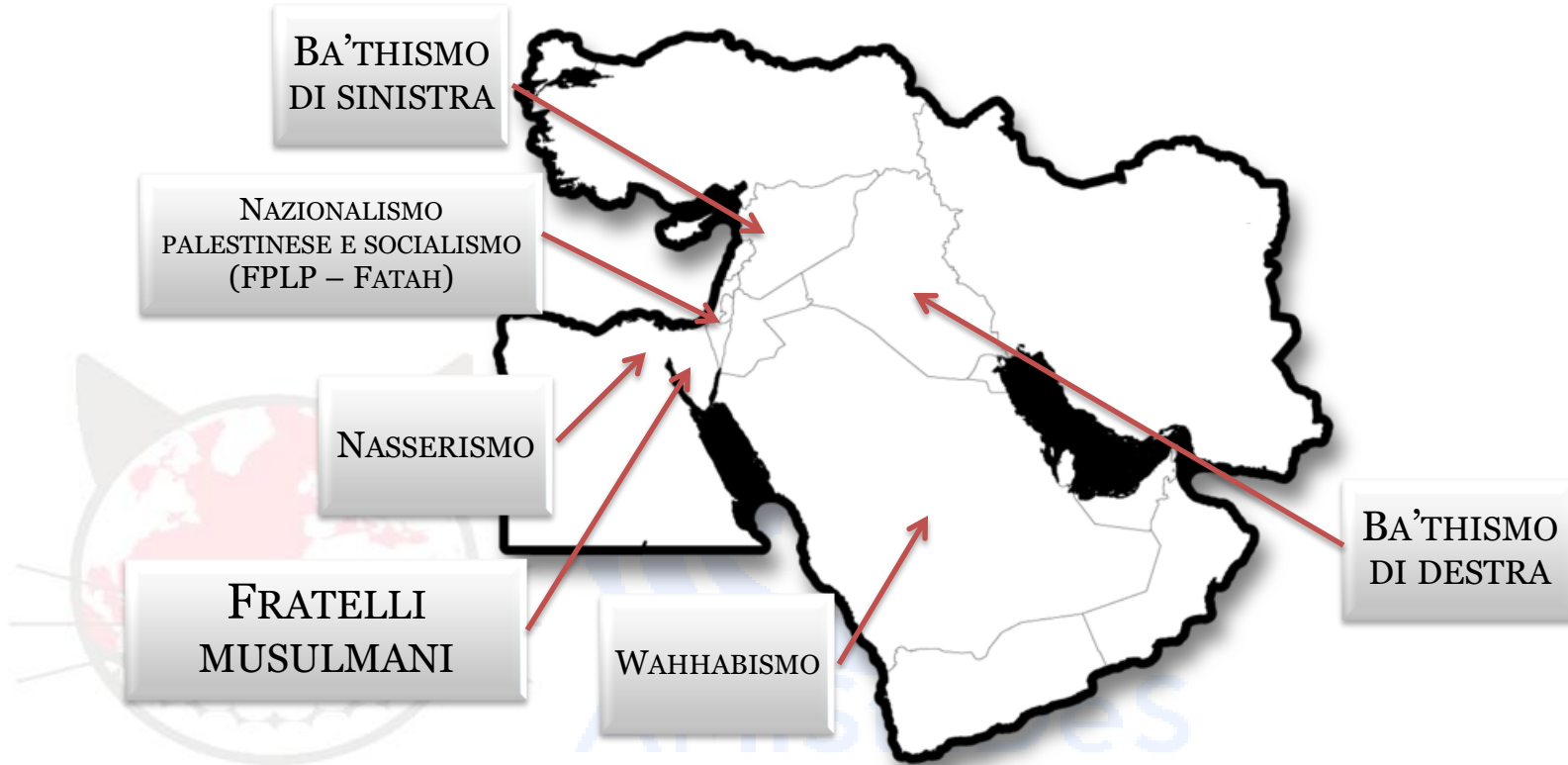
LEZIONE

V

ISLAMISMO E JIHADISMO



ISLAMISMO VS SOCIALISMO ARABO



Islamismo

- Prevede l'inscindibilità tra politica e Islam;
- Si diffonde nelle aree periferiche dei paesi arabi e tra gli strati più poveri della popolazione.

Salafismo

- Nasce come movimento esclusivamente religioso che cerca il ritorno all'Islam degli albori;
- Oggi si divide tra salafiti quietisti e fondamentalisti militanti;
- I movimenti salafiti sono innumerevoli, ma tendenzialmente tutti traggono ispirazione dal Wahhabismo saudita.

Fratelli Musulmani

- Nascono in Egitto nel 1928;
- Si diffondono in tutto il mondo arabo;
- “Salafismo” progressista: applicazione di democrazia e islamismo;
- Hamas è il braccio palestinese della Fratellanza.

ISLAMISMO VS ISLAMISMO

Fratelli Musulmani

- Nascono e si sviluppano nei paesi arabi “repubblicani”;
- Sono coordinati localmente e a livello regionale, sovvenzionati da Qatar, Turchia e diaspora estera;
- Si sviluppa principalmente nelle aree periferiche dei paesi arabi (aree desertiche e periferiche rispetto ai centri costieri);
- Si avvantaggia del crollo del socialismo arabo.



Wahhabismo e salafismo “conservatore”

- Nasce e si sviluppa nella penisola arabica;
- È forte laddove vi è l’appoggio delle monarchie del golfo (in particolare Arabia Saudita e UAE);
- È frammentato in centinaia di gruppi supportati economicamente da sauditi ed emiratini (non sempre su base istituzionale)

IL JIHADISMO CONTEMPORANEO

10 / INTERNATIONAL

The Saudi businessman who recruited mujahedin now uses them for large-scale building projects in Sudan. Robert Fisk met him in Almaty

Anti-Soviet warrior puts his army on the road to peace

OSAMA Bin Laden is an old-fashioned rebel, guided by the local Arab mujahedin who fought alongside him in Afghanistan. Bombing, snipers, hijacks — operations he never more than a few yards from the coast who recruited, trained, trained them and their distribution from to destroy the Soviet army — they switched something to the Sudanese villages of Almaty lined up to thank the Saudi businessman who is about to complete the highway linking their homes to Khartoum for the first time in history.

Who his high school, university and long boy's club, Mr Bin Laden looks every inch the mountain warrior of mountain legend. Chartered children dangled in front of him, primly acknowledged his presence. "We have been waiting for this road through all the revolutions in Sudan," he said. "We would not have given up on anybody — and then Osama Bin Laden came along."

Osama Bin Laden came along in 1981, he is not regarded with quite such high esteem. The Egyptian poet claims he brought hundreds of former Arab fighters back to Sudan from Afghanistan, while the Western embassy in Khartoum has suggested that some of the "Afghans" whom this Saudi entrepreneur has to Sudan are now busy training for further jihad ways in Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt. Mr Bin Laden is well aware of this. "The rubbish of the media and the embassies," he calls it. "I am a construction engineer and an agriculturalist. If I had training camps here in Sudan, I couldn't possibly do this job."

And "this job" is certainly an action one: a brand-new highway connecting all the way from Khartoum to Port Sudan, a distance of 1000 (745 miles) on the road, so shortened to 800km by the new Bin Laden route that will turn the road into a road from the capital into a

new life's journey into a country that is inspired by Saudi Arabia for its support of Sudan. Osama Bin Laden's arrival in Sudan was not as much as it is in the United States. He brought the very construction equipment that he used only five years ago to build the guerrilla trails of Afghanistan. He is a shy man. Maintaining a home in Khartoum and only a small apartment in his home city of Jeddah, he is married — with four wives — but wary of the press. His interview with the *Independent* was the first he has ever given the Western journalists, and he is usually so fond of talk about Afghanistan, still alive already on a chair at the back of a makeshift tent, breaking his teeth in the Arab fashion with a stick of wood. But he is eventually did about a war which he

Laden was sending Arab fighters — Egyptians, Algerians, Lebanese, Kuwaitis, Tunis and Tunisians — into Afghanistan. "I've been there for months," he said. He supported them with weapons and he sent construction equipment. Along with his Iraq companion, Mohamed Said — who is now building the Port Sudan road — Mr Bin Laden bought many trucks into the Zai mountains of Bakhtar province for guerrilla operations and arm-drops, then set a roadhead trail across the country to within 15 miles of Kabul.

"No, I was never afraid of death. As Muslims, we believe that when we die, we go to heaven. Before a battle, God sends us signs of quality. "That I was only 11 years old, the Russians and they were trying to capture me. I was under bombardment but I was so peaceful, my heart that I felt alone. This experience has been written about in my earlier books. I saw a 100mm mortar shell land in front of me, but it did not blow up. Four more bombs were dropped from a Russian plane on our headquarters but they did not explode. We beat the Soviet Union. The Russians fled."

But what of the Arab mujahedin whom he took to Afghanistan — members of a guerrilla army who were also encouraged and armed by the United States — and who were forgotten when that war was over? "Personally I met my brother, but we saw evidence of American help. When my mujahedin were victorious and the Russians were driven out, differences started between

the guerrilla movement as I returned to my command in Tadjikistan. I brought back the equipment I had used to build roads and roads for the mujahedin to my command — I believe most of the equipment went back to Sudan after the war."

How many Osama Bin Laden say. But they are late now with me, they are working night here building the road to Port Sudan. I told him that Osama Bin Laden fought in the Russian town of Tadjikistan but I did not mention his name to me. "I just remember that does not provide the same opportunity as Afghanistan. A good number of mujahedin here go to fight in Bosnia-Herzegovina, in Croatia and in Chechnya. I think the mujahedin in Chechnya did with Afghanistan."

That did Mr Bin Laden reflect upon what while his former fellow-comrades looked on. Was it not a little bit awkward for them, I asked, to fight the Russians and end road-building in Sudan? "They like this work and so do I. This is a great plan which we are abetting for the people here, it below the Muslims and improve their lives."

Mr Bin Laden company — not to be confused with the larger construction business run by his cousin — is paid in Sudanese currency which is then used to purchase new and other products for export: profits are clearly not Mr Bin Laden's top priority.

How did he feel about Algeria, I asked? Not a man to a great man calling himself Mohamed, Osama — he claimed to be Nigerian although he was a Sudanese security officer — tapped me on the arm. "You have asked more than enough questions," he said. At which Mr Bin Laden went off to inspect his new road.



Osama Bin Laden surveys the 800km road he is building in northern Sudan. Photos

'What I lived in two years in Afghanistan, I could not have lived in a hundred years elsewhere,' said Osama Bin Laden

MAKTAB AL-KHIDAMAT
(Abdullah Azzam, Osama Bin Laden, Ayman Al
Zawahiri) – Reclutamento di combattenti per
la guerra afghana.

Fondazione di Al Qaida (1988) alla
morte di Azzam.

1992 – 1996 periodo sudanese
(esiliato dai sauditi, Bin Laden si
rifugia da Al-Bashir).

1996 – 2011 Afghanistan e Pakistan.

Obiettivo principale di Al
Qaida è ingaggiare le
forze STATUNITENSI in
Medio Oriente portando
al sollevamento della
popolazione araba e alla
creazione di un califfato
wahhabita panarabo.

AL QAIDA IN IRAQ



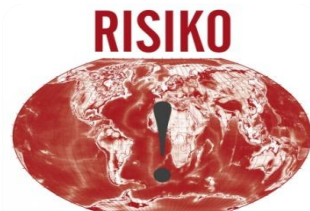
Abu Musab Al Zarqawi fonda Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-Jihad, poi Al Qaida in Iraq (2003 – 2006).

AQI entra nel Mujahideen Shura Council. Al Zarqawi scatena attacchi contro militari USA, civili stranieri e la comunità sciita. Muore in un attacco USA (2006).

Abu Omar al-Qurashi al-Baghdadi prende il comando del MSC e si distacca da Al Qaida, fondando lo Stato Islamico dell'Iraq (2006 – 2010).

Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi trasforma ISI – Al Qaida in Iraq in Stato Islamico dell'Iraq e del Levante (2013).





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