

## Global Jihad: Summary of Information from Arabic Media Sources

### The Second Half of January 2011

This report summarizes the most prominent articles published in the Arabic media on the subject of global Jihad over the course of the second half of January 2011.

Following are the main issues raised in this report:

- A wave of attacks in Iraq resulted in the death of over one hundred people. Al-Qaeda has been targeting Shi'ites who practice their religious rites.
- The Egyptian security authorities have found new evidence regarding who was behind the attack on the Al-Qiddissin Church in Alexandria.
- Al-Qaeda in Yemen spoke out against the Yemeni army and the Houthi movement and threatened to harm them.
- Bin Laden published a new tape in which he threatens France.
- 35 people were killed in a suicide bombing in the arrivals hall at the Domodedovo airport in Russia.

**Afghanistan – Pakistan:**Afghanistan

- On January 20<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the “Al-Hayat” newspaper reported that the suicide bombings in Afghanistan were continuing to kill scores of citizens and members of the defense forces. At the same time, NATO and the local defense forces were continuing to arrest Taliban activists and those belonging to the Haqqani network.<sup>1</sup>
- On January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the “Al-Sharq Al-Awsat” newspaper published an article by the veteran publicist Huda Al-Husseini in which she states that while there are local uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt and Lebanon, Al-Qaeda and the Taliban in Afghanistan have much greater ambitions. She claims that Al-Qaeda is supporting the opposition Asian Republics, in particular Uzbekistan and Chechnya, and that the organization has positioned itself in the Baghlan region in the north of Afghanistan, which is close to the Central Asian Republics.

In the article, Al-Husseini relays what she was told by a senior defense official from Asia. The official explained to her that the Taliban's choice of Baghlan as its main center indicates that the organization has far more widespread ambitions than a local rebellion or movement and that many Chechen and Uzbek fighters are also in the region. He added that Baghlan is situated in a strategic position; the area has many mountains and valleys where the Taliban can hide and it also serves as a transition point to the cities on the border with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Al-Husseini further writes that, according to Afghan intelligence, Al-Qaeda sent the “Jund Allah” fighters in Borka, in the Baghlan region, to stir up the armed opposition in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Chechnya, and that Al-Qaeda has started using Afghans and Uzbeks. Al-Husseini states that although Iran is not an ally of the

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<sup>1</sup> Al-Hayat, 20.1.2011: <http://international.daralhayat.com>

Taliban or of Al-Qaeda, its desire to complicate matters for the American forces and NATO leads it to support and finance these groups.

Al-Husseini also says that Al-Qaeda is re-deploying in Waziristan, Pakistan, and is using this region to improve its propaganda. She mentions that youth from the West have started to arrive at Al-Qaeda camps in the north of Waziristan to train for Jihad. According to her defense source, the fighters training in Waziristan are of various nationalities and, in addition to Arab fighters and fighters from Central Asia, there are also American, British and German Jihadi activists.

At the end of her article, Al-Husseini presents her estimation that Al-Qaeda is expanding towards the Central Asian Republics.<sup>2</sup>

- The "Al-Hayat" newspaper, quoting Western press agencies, reported that the Deputy Governor of the Kandahar region in Afghanistan was assassinated by a suicide bomber on a motorcycle. The attack took place when the Deputy Governor was leaving his home for his office.<sup>3</sup>

#### Pakistan

- On January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Hayat" newspaper reported that 18 people were killed in a bus explosion in the Kohat tribal region in north-west Pakistan. The explosion was set off by an improvised time-bomb hidden close to the bus' gas tank.<sup>4</sup>
- The "Al-Hayat" newspaper quoted Western press agencies' reports on the 12 Canadians who trained in Al-Qaeda's camps in Pakistan in preparation for carrying out attacks in central Canadian cities. Similar to Al-Husseini's article discussed

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<sup>2</sup> Al-Sharq Al-Awsat, 27.1.2011: <http://www.aawsat.com>

<sup>3</sup> Al-Hayat, 30.1.2011: <http://international.daralhayat.com>

<sup>4</sup> Al-Hayat, 18.1.2011: <http://international.daralhayat.com>

above, this article also claims that British, American and German citizens are training in Al-Qaeda's camps.<sup>5</sup>

- On January 17<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Sharq Al-Awsat" newspaper reported that the Pakistani Minister of Finance had warned that another military campaign against Al-Qaeda and the Taliban in the tribal region of North Waziristan would increase the budget deficit to approximately 7.5% of the G.D.P., an increase Pakistan would not be able to tolerate. This statement was made against the backdrop of U.S. Vice President Joe Biden's visit to Pakistan last week (the week before the article was published), during which the possibility of the Pakistani army intervening in North Waziristan against Al-Qaeda and the Taliban was discussed.

Furthermore, the article mentioned new research published by the Pakistani Institute for Peace Studies. According to this research, in Pakistan in 2010 there has been an 11% decline in violent acts, while suicide bombings have decreased by 22%, from 87 of such attacks in 2009 to 68 in 2010. However, there is yet to be an overall long-term strategy for action against the radicals in Pakistan. The research also states that in 2010, there were 2,113 attacks perpetrated by armed radicals, which all together killed 2,913 people. According to the research, the increase in American Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) strikes contributed to the decrease in the number of attacks by radicals. Despite this decrease, however, security is still not within reach due to chronic government deficiencies.<sup>6</sup>

- On January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Hayat" newspaper, quoting Reuters, reported that a 13 year-old suicide bomber blew himself up near a Shiite procession in Lahore, Pakistan. 13 people were killed in the attack. The "Fedayee al-Islam" organization,

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<sup>5</sup> Al-Hayat, 17.1.2011: <http://international.daralhayat.com>

<sup>6</sup> Al-Sharq Al-Awsat, 17.1.2011: <http://aawsat.com>



which has ties to the Taliban, claimed responsibility for the attack and vowed to perpetrate similar attacks.<sup>7</sup>

### Iraq

- On January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Hayat" newspaper reported that the Iraqi defense establishment had succeeded in thwarting a terrorist plot to attack top government and security officials of the Al-Anbar region. Included in the plot was a plan to assassinate the governor of the region using a car bomb driven by a suicide bomber. A senior source in the counter-terrorism department told "Al-Hayat" that "the terror organization had prepared a complete plan; they had the addresses of all the local senior officials in Al-Anbar, the times they leave their homes, the number of guards they have, and the makes and license numbers of their cars." He added that the terror cell "intended to carry out the assassinations using pistols with silencers, car bombs and explosives belts".

While the source declined to give the name of the terrorist organization, the Deputy Governor of the Al-Anbar region confirmed that it was Al-Qaeda and told "Al-Hayat" that the organization was trying to attack influential people as part of its new strategy to start a civil war in Al-Anbar. He added that Al-Qaeda was focusing on the Al-Anbar region because of the organization's many sleeper cells there and "because it is a large region and its borders with the neighboring states are open, allowing the terrorists to still move there from these states, although less than in the past."<sup>8</sup>

- On January 19<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Sharq Al-Awsat" newspaper reported that a suicide bomber blew himself up in Tikrit. The suicide attack took place across from the

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<sup>7</sup> Al-Hayat, 27.1.2011: <http://international.daralhayat.com>

<sup>8</sup> Al-Hayat, 18.1.2011: <http://international.daralhayat.com>

volunteer center amongst a group of new recruits for the police force. 50 people were killed in the attack while another 150 people were wounded.<sup>9</sup>

- The Iraqi "Al-Sumaria" network's website reported a wave of suicide attacks in Baaquba, the capital of the Diyala region, during the second half of January 2011. The website also reported on scores of attacks in various other Iraqi regions, in which dozens of people were killed.<sup>10</sup>

On January 24<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Hayat" newspaper reported a wave of terror attacks, including five car bombs in Baghdad, in which scores of people were killed.<sup>11</sup> On January 28<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the newspaper reported that 53 people were killed in a car bomb that exploded in a Shiite area close to a group of mourners.<sup>12</sup>

- On January 21<sup>st</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Sharq Al-Awsat" newspaper reported that 45 people were killed and 150 were wounded in two car bomb suicide attacks that took place in Karbala. The attacks were aimed at the Shiite processions being held in memory of Imam Hussein.<sup>13</sup>

## Egypt

- In an interview published by the Egyptian "Al-Aharam" newspaper on January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the Egyptian Minister of Interior stated that the Egyptian authorities had caught a group of men suspected of being involved in the attack on the Coptic Church in Alexandria on New Year's Eve. Arms, ammunition and documents relating to Al-Qaeda, as well as sketches of churches, were found in their possession. According to the Minister of Interior, this group had ties to Al-Qaeda in Iraq and was targeting churches.

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<sup>9</sup> Al-Sharq Al-Awsat, 19.1.2011: <http://www.aawsat.com>

<sup>10</sup> Al-Sumaria, 20.1.2011: <http://www.alsumarianews.com>

<sup>11</sup> Al-Hayat, 24.1.2011: <http://international.daralhayat.com>

<sup>12</sup> Al-Hayat, 28.1.2011: <http://international.daralhayat.com>

<sup>13</sup> Al-Sharq Al-Awsat, 21.1.2011: <http://www.aawsat.com>

The group included 19 terrorists. One of those apprehended, Ahmad Lutfi Ibrahim, was tied to the attack in Alexandria and was in contact with the other members of the group. In his interview, the Minister of Interior explained that Ibrahim was caught after the attack and he was taken for interrogation where he confessed, in writing, to being a member of Al-Qaeda and to having ties to the "Jaish Al-Islam" organization in Gaza.

During his interrogation, Lutfi confessed that he had gone to Gaza in 2008 to meet with the leaders of the "Jaish Al-Islam". After returning to Egypt, he remained in contact with them via the Internet. The "Jaish Al-Islam" organization instructed him to keep a close watch on a number of churches in various regions. In compliance with such instructions, he took photographs of the Al-Qiddissin Church in Alexandria, which he then sent by Internet to the organization. After sending them the photographs, he was told to prepare an apartment and a vehicle. He replied that it was possible to prepare an apartment for the operatives who were going to perpetrate the attack, but requested not to buy a car and suggested instead that the attack be carried out using a suicide bomber.

In the interview, the Minister of Interior explained that, while the direct perpetrators were not yet known, to the best of his knowledge, "Jaish Al-Islam" has a rule according to which perpetrators of attacks in Egypt cannot be Egyptian or Palestinian. He added that Egypt was fighting against the tunnels, which serve as a smuggling channel between the Gaza Strip and Egypt and constitute a threat to Egypt's national security. Furthermore, the Minister of Interior claimed that "Jaish Al-Islam" had perpetrated an attack in Egypt once before, in which a French tourist was killed. He also said that Lutfi himself does not know who the direct perpetrators of the Alexandria attack are, and, as far as the Egyptian authorities are concerned,

the suicide bomber was killed and if there were other perpetrators, they are definitely not of Egyptian origin.

The Minister of Interior added that the attack in Alexandria was the continuation of a series of attempted attacks coming from outside Egypt, which were recently foiled and which did not only target Christians. According to the Minister, neither Al-Qaeda nor any other terrorist organization exists within Egypt; however, there are attempts to "push" entities who have been training abroad and to recruit Egyptians via the Internet. He stated that the authorities are aware of the scores of activists in the Gaza Strip who are loyal to Al-Qaeda, some of whom have been involved in the past in attempts to perpetrate terror attacks inside Egypt.<sup>14</sup>

It should be noted that the "Al-Ahram" newspaper reported on January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2011, that the Egyptian authorities blamed "Jaish Al-Islam" for the attack in Alexandria<sup>15</sup> and that "Al-Sharq Al-Awsat" published a day later that the "Jaish Al-Islam" had denied any involvement in the attack.<sup>16</sup>

## The Arabian Peninsula

### Yemen

- On January 19<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Hayat" newspaper reported that Abdul Ilah Al-Sha'e, a reporter who is an expert on Al-Qaeda and Islamic organizations, was indicted and sentenced to five years in prison, together with a taxi driver named Abd Al-Karim Al-Sheikh Abu Muhammad Al-Shami who was sentenced to two years imprisonment. The two were sentenced for being the leaders of an armed gang. Sha'e was charged with recruiting Arab mercenaries for Al-Qaeda, with

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<sup>14</sup> Al-Ahram, 25.1.2011: <http://www.ahram.org.eg>

<sup>15</sup> Al-Ahram, 23.1.2011: <http://www.ahram.org.eg>

<sup>16</sup> Al-Sharq Al-Awsat, 24.1.2011: <http://www.aawsat.com>



photographing defense sites and embassies and with transferring data to Al-Qaeda regarding senior defense officials, data that was going to be used to attack them.<sup>17</sup>

- On January 17<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Jazeera" network reported that the wave of attacks, which had apparently been carried out by Al-Qaeda, had recommenced after a period of calm. The attacks included assaults on an army vehicle, on soldiers and on the defense headquarters in Abyan, South Yemen.

The article quotes Saeed Obaid Al-Jamhi, a researcher specializing in Al-Qaeda. According to Al-Jamhi, Al-Qaeda took advantage of the period of calm that arose due to the "Khaliji 20" football championships. The organization did not carry out any attacks during this period for two main reasons: the heavy security surrounding the championships and fear of losing its popularity. Instead of perpetrating attacks, the organization used this period, during which thousands of people from across the Gulf region came to Yemen, to recruit.

Al-Jamhi explained that during this period the organization received a great deal of support and funds and succeeded in recruiting many of those who had come to Yemen. According to Al-Jamhi, Al-Qaeda uses the Sharia to justify its attacks on the Yemenite Army. He shared his belief that, in the near future, there will be widespread conflicts between Al-Qaeda and the Yemenite defense forces.

The article also quotes Mansour Balaidi, a political commentator. Balaidi told Al-Jazeera in a telephone interview that the common view among the locals is that Al-Qaeda is acting in accordance with the political and personal interests of influential people in the government. There are those who say that the organization's activists receive special treatment and a blind eye at security checkpoints. He stated that there have been many complaints that the numerous security checkpoints between Jaar and Ludar do nothing against the groups which operate in the area.

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<sup>17</sup> Al-Hayat, 19.1.2011: <http://ksa.daralhayat.com>

Balaidi added that the members and the locations of the armed groups are more or less known. According to him, they infiltrate the city of Zanzibar, attacking defense centers and killing people despite the large military presence in the city. Local sources told Al Jazeera that the city of Ludar is controlled by Al-Qaeda, which has imposed a curfew on the city from five o'clock in the evening to six in the morning, and the army is unable to enter the city because the armed men are local inhabitants and enjoy the protection of their tribes<sup>18</sup>.

- On January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Hayat" newspaper published an article on Al-Qaeda in Yemen. According to the article, the organization claimed responsibility for the suicide bombings against two convoys of Houthis, during which the spiritual father of the Houthi movement, Badr Al-Din Al-Houthi, was killed. In actual fact, the conflict between the Houthi movement and Al-Qaeda was fabricated, and there is cooperation between the two. According to the article, the conflict was created in order to encourage the Saudis to join the ranks of Al-Qaeda.

The article also stated that, according to senior sources, the deputy leader of the Al-Qaeda in Yemen, Said Al-Shihri, had operated in collaboration with the security forces of another country in the region in order to assist in bringing 3/4 of the organization's youth to Afghanistan. He is now receiving money from this country in order to attack specific targets in Saudi Arabia. The sources also told the newspaper that Al-Shihri is aware that the intelligence establishment of this country is his handler and is in control of his funding, which they give him in order to destabilize the internal security in Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Yousef Al-Ramih, an expert on crime and terrorism, told "Al-Hayat" that he does not doubt that the terror organizations in the Arabian Peninsula, who are grouped under the name of Al-Qaeda, are demonstrating their hatred and hostility towards

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<sup>18</sup> Al-Jazeera, 17.1.2011: <http://aljazeera.net>

the Houthi group and the regional country. However, there exists a common interest between Al-Qaeda and the Houthis, particularly in light of their shared hatred of some of the countries in the region. According to Al-Ramih, Al-Qaeda has no principles at all; it operates solely to achieve its own interests and it will use any means possible to this end.

It is also reported in the article that the reformed former Al-Qaeda leader, Mohammad Al-Awfi, had stated in the past that Al-Qaeda members had met with other Iranian intelligence officials and other Shiites, and when he asked Al-Shihri what this meant, he was told that that the organization puts its own interests before all else.<sup>19</sup>

Note: It seems to us that the article is biased and is intended for internal Saudi Arabian use as part of the government's war against the Saudi youth who are hurrying to join Al-Qaeda. It should be noted that the regional country mentioned in the article is, without doubt, Iran. Moreover, hatred towards Shiites, including Houthis, is a consensus amongst all the Saudi Arabian Wahabbi movements. In order to vilify Al-Qaeda, and thereby discourage the Saudi youth from joining its ranks, the Saudis depict Al-Qaeda as an ally of the Iranians and the Houthis – they are employing ethnic hatred (identified with Al-Qaeda, but also widespread in the whole Saudi Arabian Wahabbi stream) in order to criticize and malign Al-Qaeda.

- On January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Sharq Al-Awsat" newspaper reported that militants suspected of belonging to Al-Qaeda had attacked a post office vehicle in the Hadhramawt region and had stolen 10,000,000 Yemeni riyals (about \$50,000) and shot the guards. The attack resulted in the death of five of the militants. According to the article, over the course of the past year, there have been a number of similar attacks. The article refers to an investigative report published by the newspaper on

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<sup>19</sup> Al-Hayat, 22.1.2011: <http://ksa.daralhayat.com>

December 30<sup>th</sup>, 2010, in which Yemenite experts confirm that Al-Qaeda has religious rulings permitting its members to steal in order to carry out attacks.<sup>20</sup>

- On January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Hayat" newspaper reported that the deputy leader of Al-Qaeda in the Arab Peninsula, Said Al-Shihri, published a video, which was subsequently distributed by Al-Qaeda in Yemen's "Al-Malahem" institute.

In the video, Al-Shihri speaks of the danger the Houthis present, describing them as one of the "heads of evil" against whom Al-Qaeda is fighting in the Arabian Peninsula. He says that the Houthis "represent the next Persian flow from Iran". Al-Shihri addresses the Yemenite tribes in general and the Sa'ada, Amran, Razih and Al-Jawf tribes in particular, calling on them to raise the Jihadi flag against the Houthis. Al-Shihri also attacks the regional governments who he claims are loyal to the Jews and the Christians and who are fighting against the Jihad fighters. He accuses the Houthis of spilling Sunni blood in North Yemen and of banishing Sunnis from their lands, destroying their homes and converting their mosques into pagan Shiite mosques where they pray to Gods other than Allah.<sup>21</sup>

#### Saudi Arabia

- On January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Hayat" newspaper reported that, according to senior Saudi Arabian sources, Walid Abdullah bin Barghash, who was number 82 on Saudi Arabia's list of 85 wanted men, was arrested in Turkey by Turkish authorities while he was planning a terror attack. The sources also told the newspaper that the Saudi Arabian detainee was carrying a forged passport. "Al-Hayat" sources reported that Bin Barghash belonged to the parent Al-Qaeda organization in Afghanistan and that he had infiltrated Turkey via Iran. The sources added that Bin Barghash left Afghanistan more than five years ago via the Emirates and that he had been in

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<sup>20</sup> Al-Sharq Al-Awsat, 27.1.2011: <http://www.aawsat.com>

<sup>21</sup> Al-Hayat, 30.1.2011: <http://international.daralhayat.com>



contact with the organization both inside and outside of Saudi Arabia and that his activities require him to move between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. The article states that he was also wanted by Interpol based on information from Saudi Arabia.<sup>22</sup>

## The Maghreb

### Maghreb – General

- On January 19<sup>th</sup> 2011, the “Al-Sharq Al-Awsat” newspaper reported that the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference of the Marrakesh Security Forum would commence on January 20<sup>th</sup>, 2011. The danger Al-Qaeda poses to the Islamic Maghreb states in the Sahel and Sahara regions is on the agenda to be discussed. Two hundred people from 80 countries in Africa, Europe, America and Asia will take part in the conference. Mohammed Ben Hamou, head of the African Federation of Strategic Research Institutes, told “Al-Sharq Al-Awsat” that the topic of terrorism has been chosen for discussion at the conference due to the increase in Al-Qaeda's activities in Africa in recent months.

During the conference, the following topics will be discussed: the fact that Africa has become the haven for terrorism and the arena for the international fight against terrorism; the unification of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC) and Al-Qaeda; Al-Qaeda's goals and the means which it uses to accomplish such ends; the connection between drug smuggling and terrorism in the Sahara and Sahel region; Al-Qaeda's local allies, and the means and policies for countering terrorism and organized crime in the region. The article also mentioned the security cooperation between Morocco and Spain in countering terrorism and organized crime.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Al-Hayat, 23.1.2011: <http://ksa.daralhayat.com>

<sup>23</sup> Al-Sharq Al-Awsat, 19.1.2011: <http://www.aawsat.com>

On January 24<sup>th</sup>, 2011, "Al-Sharq Al-Awsat" reported that at the conference which was organized by the African Strategic Research Institutes, experts highlighted the fact that Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb is relying, more and more, on local mercenaries to perpetrate attacks in its name, particularly in the hostage-taking field.

One expert, John Peter Pham, Head of the National Committee on American Foreign Policy (NCAFP), stated that Al-Qaeda's attacks indicate that the organization is using rebels from the Tawariq tribes and former militants from the Polisario front, who use the refugee camps in Tindouf in southern Algeria as their headquarters, in order to carry out attacks, in particular kidnappings, in its name in the Sahel and Sahara region. Al-Qaeda uses them for their military knowledge and familiarity with the region and pays them for their services. He added that Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb has succeeded in penetrating the population in the region by having its activists marry locals, thereby creating family ties, as well as by providing economic aid to some of the poorer population centers, which have been ignored by the governments. For these poor communities, cooperation with Al-Qaeda and concealment of the organization has become their main and most important source of livelihood.

Farma Maika, a researcher from Mali, explained at the conference that Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb is trying to recreate its experience in both Tora Bora, Afghanistan, and the tribal areas of Pakistan by building hiding places, assimilating with the locals and creating mutual interests with them. According to Maika, the remnants of the Al-Qaeda army are operating in small groups of one to three vehicles, in isolated areas, far from the supervision of the military and the police and close to the borders, where it is difficult to differentiate between terrorists and local smugglers, as they all have their faces covered. He also stated that immediately

after perpetrating an attack, such as a kidnapping, the small groups split up and hide in the large areas.<sup>24</sup>

## Africa

### Somalia

- On January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Hayat" newspaper, quoting Reuters, reported that the "Al-Shabab" movement is preventing relief organizations attempting to distribute food in Somalia, where there is widespread famine, from operating in its territory. According to the article, a year ago, the Global Food Program stopped its operations in Somalia because "Al-Shabab" demanded it pay for protection, causing many to leave their homes. The head of an NGO told Reuters that "Al-Shabab" was demanding large sums of money from U.N. agencies, as well as from a local organization which was instructed to pay \$5,000 plus 20% of the cost of the project it planned on undertaking. He added that this condition had also been imposed on Islamic organizations.<sup>25</sup>

## The West and the Rest of the World

### Russia

- The Arabic media quoted foreign press agencies regarding the suicide bombing perpetrated at Domodedovo airport, which killed 35 people. According to reports, the suicide bomber's head, which was found on the scene, has Arab facial characteristics.<sup>26</sup> The "Al-Sharq Al-Awsat" newspaper reported that, according to Russian defense sources, the terrorists, who are part of terrorist organizations based in the Caucasus, are employing new tactics – they are using youth to carry out

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<sup>24</sup> Al-Sharq Al-Awsat, 24.1.2011: <http://aawsat.com>

<sup>25</sup> Al-Hayat, 22.1.2011: <http://international.daralhayat.com>

<sup>26</sup> Al-Hayat, 25.1.2011: <http://international.daralhayat.com>, 26.1.2011: <http://aawsat.com>.

suicide attacks instead of widows and female terrorists, who were used for several of the previous suicide attacks, such as the one on the Moscow metro in March 2010. However, some say that a woman assisted the airport suicide bomber and was accompanying him before the attack. It was also reported that the perpetrator infiltrated the arrivals hall via an adjacent entrance to the vehicles' waiting area on the ground floor. This is the entrance which has the least security checks.<sup>27</sup>

#### France

- On January 21<sup>st</sup>, 2011, the "Al-Jazeera" network's website reported that Osama bin Laden distributed another videotape, in which he warned Sarkozy not to refuse to remove France's forces from Afghanistan. Bin Laden threatened that the French will pay a heavy price if Sarkozy does refuse, and that his refusal will be considered a "green light" to kill the French hostages.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Al-Sharq Al-Awsat, 26.1.2011: <http://aawsat.com>

<sup>28</sup> Al-Jazeera, 21.1.2011: <http://www.aljazeera.net>