Interview With Saudi Dissident Bin Ladin

Usama Bin Ladin
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[Report on interview with Saudi Dissident Usama Bin Ladin by Robert Fisk in Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province; date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Usama Bin Ladin is a tall, slim man and when he walks towards me surrounded by his Arab "mujahidin" guerrillas in the mountains of Afghanistan, he towers over his companions. Huge insects fly through the night air, settling like burrs on his Saudi robes and on the clothes of his men. Bin Ladin's narrow eyes and long beard were familiar amid the battlefields of Afghanistan where he and his guerrillas fought the Soviet invasion army of the Eighties. His appearance is little changed, the beard a trifle greyer, perhaps, but the fierceness unquenched. Then he fought the Russians. Now, determined to overthrow the monarchy in Saudi Arabia and oust the Americans from the Kingdom, he is describing the bombings that slaughtered 24 Americans in Riyadh and Khobar-Dhahran as a symbol of Saudi anger, the presence of US forces as an "insult" to the Saudi people.

For Bin Ladin, the betrayal of the Saudi people began 24 years before his birth, when Abdul Aziz al-Saud proclaimed his kingdom in 1932.

"The regime started under the flag of applying Islamic law and under this banner all the people of Saudi Arabia came to help the Saudi family take power," he says as the night wind moves through the darkened trees, ruffling the robes of the Arab Afghan fighters around us. "Abdul Aziz did not apply Islamic law; the country was set up for his family. Then after the discovery of petroleum, the Saudi regime found another support -- the money to make people rich and give them the services and life they wanted and to make them satisfied."

Bin Ladin is picking his teeth with a piece of "miswak" wood, a habit that accompanies many of his conversations. History -- or his version of it — is the basis of almost all his remarks. And the pivotal date is 1990, the year Saddam Husayn invaded Kuwait.

"When the American troops entered Saudi Arabia, the land of the two Holy places [Mecca and Medina], there was a strong protest from the ulema [religious authorities] and from students of the Shariah law all over the country against the interference of American troops.

This big mistake by the Saudi regime of inviting the American troops revealed their deception. They had given their support to nations that were fighting against Muslims.
They helped the Yemen Communists against the southern Yemeni Muslims and helped East]. After it insulted and jailed the ulema 18 months ago, the Saudi regime lost its legitimacy."

Bin Ladin spreads his right hand and uses his fingers to list the "mistakes" of the Saudi monarchy. "At the same time, the financial crisis happened inside the Kingdom, and now all the people there suffer from this. Saudi merchants found that their contracts were broken. The government owes them 340 billion Saudi riyals, which is a very big amount; it represents 90 per cent of the national income inside the Kingdom. Prices are going up and people have to pay more for electricity, water and fuel. Saudi farmers have not received money since 1992, and those who get grants now receive them on government loans from banks. Education is deteriorating and people have to take their children from government schools and put them in private education, which is very expensive."

Bin Ladin pauses to see if I have listened to his careful, if frighteningly exclusive history lesson. "The Saudi people have remembered now what the ulema told them and they realise America is the main reason for their problems.

"The ordinary man knows that his country is the largest oil producer in the world, yet at the same time he is suffering from taxes and bad services. Now the people understand the speeches of the ulema in the mosques—that our country has become an American colony. They act decisively with every action to kick the Americans out of Saudi Arabia. What happened in Riyadh and Khobar [when 24 Americans were killed in two bombings] is clear evidence of the huge anger of Saudi people against America. The Saudis now know their real enemy is America."

There is a dark quality to Bin Ladin's calculations. "If one kilogram of TNT exploded in a country in which nobody had heard an explosion in a hundred years, surely the exploding of 2,500 kilos of TNT at Khobar is evidence of the people's resistance to American occupation...

Did not the Europeans resist German occupation in the Second World War, Mr Bin Ladin asks? I tell him no European would accept this argument because the Nazis killed millions of Europeans, yet the Americans have never murdered a single Saudi. Surely, I say, such a parallel is historically and morally wrong.

Bin Ladin does not agree. "We as Muslims have a strong feeling that Binds us together... We feel for our brothers in Palestine and Lebanon. The explosion at Khobar did not come as a direct result of American occupation but as a result of American behaviour against Muslims... When 60 Jews are killed inside Palestine [in suicide bombings earlier this year], all the world gathers within seven days to criticise this action, while the deaths of 600,000 Iraqi children [after UN sanctions were placed on Iraq] did not receive the same reaction. Killing those Iraqi children is a crusade against Islam. We, as Muslims, do not like the Iraqi regime but we think that the Iraqi people and their children are our brothers and we care about their future."

Saudi Arabia's angriest dissident reserves some of his fury for the British. "I astonished at
the British government,” he says. "They sent a letter to me through their embassy in Khartoum before I left Sudan, saying that I would not be welcome in the UK. But I did not ask to go to Britain. So why did they send me this letter? The letter said, 'If you come to Britain, you will not be admitted.' The letter gave the Saudi press the opportunity of claiming that I had asked for political asylum in Britain—which is not true."

But it was America that captured Bin Ladin’s anger. "I believe that sooner or later the Americans will leave Saudi Arabia and that the war declared by America against the Saudi people means war against all Muslims everywhere. Resistance against America will spread in many, many places in Muslim countries. Our trusted leaders, the ulema, have given us a fatwa that we must drive out the Americans. The solution to this crisis is the withdrawal of American troops... their military presence is an insult for the Saudi people."

Yet did not the Americans support the mujahidin’s war against the Soviets? "We were never at any time friends of the Americans," Bin Ladin says. "We knew that the Americans support the Jews in Palestine and that they are our enemies. Most of the weapons that came to Afghanistan were paid for by the Saudis on the orders of the Americans because Turki al-Faysal [the head of Saudi external intelligence] and the CIA were working together."

So what kind of Arabian Islamic state does Mr. Bin Ladin wish to see? Would thieves and murderers still have their heads cut off, for example, in a Shariah-governed state? Mr. Bin Ladin’s answer is unsatisfactory. All Muslims would love to live under true Shariah, he says. A guilty man would only be happy if he was justly punished.

Dissident Mr. Bin Ladin may be. But moderate, never

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