



For a number of years, the late arch-terrorist and America's #1 most-wanted man, Osama bin Laden, received inside information from a highly trained double-agent. Even as this agent worked for the FBI and CIA, he stole American secrets and used his knowledge and experience to train Al Qaeda terrorists to carry out their jihad against America.

In a story that will make your blood boil, the FBI had plenty of chances to discover the true identity of the man known as Ali Mohamed, but because of its failure to put the pieces of the puzzle together, Mohamed continued to receive his weekly salary from the US government even as he trained its enemies to attack it. Read on to learn about bin Laden's spy, his activities, and how he was eventually discovered.

Aryeh Cohen

**The Man of Many Roles: American Army Commando,
CIA Agent, FBI Agent and... Al Qaeda Agent!**

Bin Laden's Spy... In The US Government



October 6, 1981 dawned bright in Cairo. Millions of Egyptians went about their business just like any other day. For a certain group of people with malicious intentions, however, this was no ordinary day.

In the center of the city, President Anwar Sadat participated in a military parade in honor of the day Egypt had surprised Israel in 1973 with the opening attack of the Yom Kippur War. He sat in his uniform on a specially erected dais as he reviewed the passing troops, smiling in high spirits.

Sadat and the other officials near him watched MiG fighters flying in formation in the sky and barely noticed as a military truck in the parade approached....

Suddenly, inexplicably, it slammed to a stop right in front of the president's platform. The doors swung open, four army officers sprung out and immediately opened fire with submachine guns and lobbed grenades in the direction of the president. The stunned



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat meets with President Ronald Reagan in Washington.

security guards returned the fire, but it was all over in a couple of minutes. Numerous government officials lay dead on the ground.

Most significantly, President Sadat was seriously wounded. Whisked away by military helicopter to a hospital, he died two hours later.

The entire world was shaken by this sudden turn of events. Just two years previously, Sadat had stunned the Arab world when he became the first Arab leader to sign a peace treaty with Israel. Defending his action—which was widely labeled as traitorous in the Arab world—as being the only feasible course for his country, he nevertheless drew the ire and ill will of the more fanatical Muslims in his homeland and throughout the Middle East.

In America, President Ronald Reagan mourned the loss of the moderate Egyptian leader, saying, "The world has lost an honored statesman and someone who fought for the sake of peace."

Authorities in Egypt under the leadership of the unanimously appointed President Hosni Mubarak pledged a heavy-handed crackdown on the militants who had disrupted the government. Numerous arrests followed, many after protracted firefights with Egyptian police, and a thorough investigation was launched.

It soon emerged that behind the assassination was a relatively new extremist

group known as Egyptian Islamic Jihad, or the EIJ. Within days Egyptian security forces had arrested the vast majority of the group's members, including its spiritual leader, a radical, blind sheik named Omar Abdel Rahman who had delivered the fatwa (Muslim religious decree) ordering the assassination of Sadat.

Although the murder of their leader surprised most Egyptians, there was no consensus in condemning it. Many Egyptians were embarrassed or angered that their president had made peace with the Jews, and at least to some extent they sympathized with the officers who carried out the assassination. Among those sympathizers was 29-year-old Egyptian Army Major Ali Abdul Saoud Mohamed.

Perhaps Mohamed himself would have been involved in the assassination had he not found himself 6,000 miles away on that fateful day. He was at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, as part of program under which foreign officers of armies allied with the US received training at the headquarters of the Green Berets and Delta Forces. Mohamed spent several weeks in military exercises with the Green Berets, learning the techniques of guerrilla warfare and how to carry out attacks under all sorts of inhospitable conditions.

When the time came, Mohamed put to good use everything the Americans had taught him.

Mohamed was often entrusted with special missions in foreign countries.

Despite hailing from a middle-class family, Mohamed became a follower of radical Islam and a believer in jihad against those perceived as enemies of his religion, joining such infamous extremist groups as the Muslim Brotherhood and the Egyptian Islamist Jihad.



Sadat's assassins fire at the presidential podium.



Chaos after the attack.



President Reagan speaks to reporters about the assassination.



Sadat's assassination made headlines everywhere.