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ISIL Janissary Army of Sultan Erdogan

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In the days of the Ottoman sultans, Janissaries, mercenaries recruited to personally serve as the sultan's private army, wielded tremendous power throughout the Ottoman empire, which also happened to be the last Islamic caliphate. The Janissaries were mostly recruited from conquered Christian peoples in Albania, Serbia, Macedonia, Bosnia, and Bulgaria. Christian families saw their young sons pressganged into military service as soldier slaves for the Ottoman emperor. Normally, the families never again saw their sons.

Fast forward the calendar to the present and we see a resurgent neo-Ottoman leader, Turkish president Recep Tayyip Erdogan, who recently praised the strong presidential system of government established by German Nazi Fuhrer Adolf Hitler, providing covert support to the modern janissaries, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Like the Janissary Corps of the sultans, ISIL, which has proclaimed its own «caliphate» over lands stretching from Iraq and Syria to Libya, the Horn of Africa, and northern Nigeria, is composed mainly of mercenaries. Although many ISIL mercenaries traveling through Turkey to join the ranks of their jihadist

comrades in Syria and Iraq did so of their own volition, recent reports suggest that some young people were lured into joining the jihadist army after being subjected to false promises.

Eventually, the Janissary Corps turned on the sultan who tried to limit their influence and power. In 1826, Sultan Mahmud II abolished the Janissary Corps in a bloody operation that saw more than 6000 Janissaries slaughtered, many decapitated in the infamous «blood tower» of Thessaloniki. Such a bloody suppression of a powerful praetorian guard had not been seen since Friday, October 13, 1307, when French King Philippe IV ordered the papal mercenary force, Knights Templar, to be murdered en masse.

President Erdogan, who has authorized his military and National Intelligence Organization (MIT) to provide support for his ISIL «Janissaries» in Syria and Iraq is obviously not an astute follower of history. ISIL's caliphate poses as much a long term danger to Turkey as it does presently to Syria, Iraq, and Libya.

Turkey's and Saudi Arabia's Sunni jihadist «foreign legion», officially known as ISIL, Da'esh, and by a few other names, is beginning to open up an eastern front. Beset with Russia's entry into the Syrian civil war to protect President Bashar al-Assad's government from the ISIL's mercenaries in the employ of Turkish president Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Saudi King Salman and major losses on the ground to Iraq's army, ISIL has started to sow terror among the Shi'as of Saudi Arabia's eastern province.



In order to help lay the groundwork for ISIL's advance, in May of last year Saudi intelligence permitted the Sunni Legion terrorists of ISIL to bomb two Shi'a mosques. On May 22, 2015, the Shia Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib Mosque, in the village of Qudeih in Qatif city was bombed by ISIL terrorists. Twenty-one people were killed in the bombing, which took place during Friday prayers. On May 29, another ISIL terrorist blew himself up in the parking lot of the Imam Husain mosque in Dammam. Four people were killed in the attack.

The attacks on the mosques came after Erdogan visited Saudi Arabia in March 2015 to shore up his neo-Ottoman alliance with Saudi King Salman. Turkish MIT chief Hakan Fidan was given the latitude to continue recruiting for ISIL in Muslim communities around the world and in

establishing new targets for the emerging Turkish-Saudi axis. These targets, as seen in the attacks of May 2015, included the Shi'a minority of eastern Saudi Arabia.

In June 2015, Saudi-led ISIL mercenaries arranged for a suicide bombing attack of the Imam Sadiq mosque in the Sawaber district of Kuwait City. Twenty-seven Shi'as were killed and another 227 wounded. On November 24, 2015, MIT gave the order for the Turkish air force shoot down of a Russian Su-24 warplane, flying missions against jihadist guerrillas in Syria, after it strayed for a few seconds over a micro spit of Turkish territory jutting into Syria. It was also Fidan who ordered Turkoman jihadist guerrillas, fighting for ISIL in Syria and supported by the MIT, to shoot at the parachuting Russian pilots and attack with American TOW missiles a Russian Marine helicopter sent to rescue them.

In November of last year, with the blessing of the Turks and Saudis, ISIL terrorists struck another Shi'a mosque, this time in the southern suburbs of Baghdad. Six people were killed and 19 wounded. The mosque attack followed a week of bloody ISIL attacks on Shi'as throughout Baghdad.

Fidan is a welcomed guest at Central Intelligence Agency director John Brennan's seventh floor office in Langley, Virginia. Brennan is also a confirmed Saudiphile who has not only provided cover for Saudi Arabia's financing and arming of ISIL but who, as the CIA station chief in Riyadh in the 1990s, paid homage to Islam by being given permission to visit the holy shrine of Mecca, something that is only reserved for observant Muslims. Curiously, when sworn in as CIA director, Brennan eschewed the Bible in favor of a copy of the US Constitution.

Saudi Arabia has attempted to create a multinational alliance to combat «radicalism». Three countries announced as part of the Saudi coalition – Pakistan, Malaysia, and Indonesia – expressed surprise at their inclusion since they had not been consulted in advance. The Lebanese government, which was also announced as part of the Saudi coalition, also expressed opposition, since the anti-Saudi Shi'a Hezbollah is part of the Lebanese government.

The Saudis followed their military pact announcement by holding a meeting of Syrian opposition parties in Saudi Arabia. The Saudis and their Turkish allies clearly invited those parties that were in the Ankara-Riyadh orbit. Present at the Saudi conclave were the Ahrar ash-Sham guerrillas, who are united with Al-Qaeda in Syria, and the Turkish-backed Syrian National Council, which is headquartered in Turkey.

Banned from the Riyadh meeting were the main Syrian Kurdish party, the Democratic Union Party (PYD), which has been repeatedly attacked in joint Turkish-ISIL operations; the Assyrian Democratic Party, which is mainly Christian and was not invited by the Saudis and the Turks because they disdain Christianity and seek a Quranically-inspired final showdown with it; the PYD's armed unit, the People's Protection Units (YPG); the Syrian Democratic Forces alliance, which combines the YPG with smaller Arab and Christian forces and receives US support; and most notably, the Syrian government of Bashar al Assad.

As the ISIL fronts in Syria and Iraq stalled, it was time to march the cadres east. Just as Erdogan's meeting with Saudi King Salman in March 2015 preceded the ISIL bombings of the

two Shi'a mosques in eastern Saudi Arabia, Erdogan's second trip to Riyadh on December 30, 2015 preceded by a few days the execution by Saudi Arabia of a popular Shi'a cleric Nimr al-Nimr and four lesser-known Shi'a clerics. For public relations purposes, the Saudi also mentioned it had executed an «Al-Qaeda» terrorist named Faris al-Zahrani who was arrested in 2004. After anti-Saudi Shi'a riots broke out in Tehran and Mashad, which saw the Saudi embassy and consulate in those cities stormed, the Riyadh regime broke relations with Iran and pressured the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Kuwait to suspend and downgrade their relations with Iran.

The execution of Nimr al-Nimr provided the stage for what Salman and Erdogan want: a showdown with the Shi'as and Iran in the east. The Iran-friendly Sultanate of Oman is also a target where the moderate Ibadi sect of Islam is a thorn in the side of the Saudi Wahhabis and the Turkish neo-Ottomans. Omani Sultan Qabus bin Said is in poor health and no successor has been named. Oman is a perfect target for Sunni International and the jihadist mercenaries.

For its part in the pending Turkish drive on behalf of its Sunni Legion in the Persian Gulf region, the Turkish military and MIT are establishing a military base in Qatar. The Turkish base in Qatar will coordinate ISIL/Da'esh/Sunni Legion attacks on Shi'a targets in the eastern province of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Bahrain, and Iran, as well as targets in Oman and Afghanistan, where ISIL is challenging the Taliban for control of the country. ISIL's units will also scope out potential targets in the emirates of Fujairah and Ras al-Khaimah where Iran has port and other business interests.



This neo-Ottoman operation in Qatar, which will consist of 3000 Turkish troops, naval, air, and «special operations» units, will conduct its operations in the shadow of the largest US military base in the Middle East, the Al Udeid airbase. Complementing the Turkish base in Qatar will be the 225-meter aircraft carrier, the «Anadolu», which will provide additional aircraft, helicopter, battle tank, and landing vessel support to the neo-Ottoman empire's foray into the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. Once again, the record will show that Barack Obama has aided and abetted jihadist terrorism, along with his chief Middle East adviser Sultan Erdogan, not only in Syria, Iraq, and Libya, but also in the Persian Gulf region.