

## **January 8-9, 2015 -- Hebdo attack rife with "false flag" clues**

The reliance of governments and non-state actors on carrying out "false flag" terrorist attacks, which, in the modern-era, began in Europe with the 1980 time-bombing of the Bologna train station that killed 85 and injured over 200, is beginning to yield predictable clues. This is certainly the case with the three-man professional military assault carried out in a precision manner by three alleged Islamist terrorists on the Paris editorial offices of the satirical journal Charlie Hebdo.

The 1980 attack on the Bologna train station began the age of modern false flag attacks. Although the Italian government and media originally blamed the bombing on leftist radical Italian guerrillas, it was, in fact, carried out by an underground fascist cell that obtained the bomb materials from hidden caches belonging to the secret NATO "stay behind" paramilitary network known as "Gladio."

Gladio was intended to mobilize guerrilla forces to fight the Soviets in the event of a ground war in Europe. Weapons and materials were hidden underground and in caves throughout Western Europe for future guerrilla assaults on occupying Soviet troops. However, Italian rightists and Zionists attempted to use the discredited Mitrokhin Dossier, obtained from KGB files, to pin the blame for the Bologna attack on the Soviets acting in concert with radical Arabs, including Palestinian groups. It was later discovered that it was the CIA that funded such news stories in a psychological warfare operation against the Soviets and the Arab countries. From his Paris jail cell in 2005, Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, the famed terrorist known as "Carlos," revealed that it was the CIA and

Mossad that carried out the Bologna bombing and that the Mitrokhin File was being used to "falsify history."

Ever since Bologna, the tell-tale signs of Western intelligence false flag operations are extremely evident in attack after attack. By sticking to the same doctrine for over 40 years, Western intelligence fingerprints, including those of Mossad, are becoming as clear as day.

One such tell-tale sign of a false flag operation is the convenient discovery by police of evidence linking attacks to the perpetrators, be they unknowing double agents or patsies who believe in whatever cause has been dangled before them.

One sign of a false flag operation is that "evidence" linking the intended perpetrators to the crime scene is always discovered. French police claim they were able to pin the attack on two Franco-Algerian brothers, Cherif Kouachi and Said Kouachi, because one of them left his French identification card in a black Citroen used as a getaway car. Police would not say whose identification card they found. Some French security experts warned that the ID card may have been purposely planted in the car to confuse the police. Police also conveniently found Molotov cocktails and Islamist jihadist flags inside the getaway car.





From Bologna 1980 [left] to Paris 2015 [right], false flag operations all bear the same telltale signs and clues. They are becoming standardized, always a clue of government involvement.

Alleged 9/11 hijacker Mohammed Atta's passport was supposedly found in pristine condition in the rubble of the World Trade Center. A third suspect identified by French police, Hamyd Mourad, the 18-year old brother-in-law of the Kouachis, was said to be the third gunman but he has an alibi. Mourad was in school at the time of the attack. That means that the third gunman has not been captured, let alone identified. Mourad surrendered to authorities after his name appeared in the media as a supposed suspect.

Often, the true perpetrators of false flag attacks are masked. This was the case with the three gunmen who killed 12 people at the Charlie Hebdo offices who were wearing balaclavas during their assault on the newspaper's offices.

There are always other attacks in the region to confuse police. For example, while French police were concentrating their search for the gunmen from northern Paris to the Belgian border, a French police woman was shot and killed in Montrouge, south of Paris. French authorities were quick to say the events south of Paris and at Charlie Hebdo were not linked. A gas station in Villers-Cotteret in Picardy, northern France, was robbed by two men said to be the terrorists.

Another false flag clue is that the alleged perpetrators are almost always known to the police in advance. In 2008, Cherif Kouachi was convicted by French authorities for trying to recruit fighters for the Sunni insurgency in Iraq. However, he never served a day of his sentence because half of his three-year sentence was suspended and the rest if his pre-trial prison time was recognized as time served.

Pre-attack knowledge by the authorities of an alleged perpetrator was certainly the case in the Merah affair in March 2012 when Mohammed Merah, a French national, was

killed by French police. Merah was accused of killing three French paratroopers in Montauban and three students and a teacher at a Jewish school in Toulouse. It was later discovered that not only did the French Central Directorate of Internal Intelligence (DCRI) have a dossier on Merah but that it tried to recruit him as an agent. Merah traveled with ease to Afghanistan and Pakistan with the foreknowledge of French intelligence. The then-governing conservatives of President Nicolas Sarkozy and the opposition, now ruling, Socialist Party conspired to cover up Merah's links to French intelligence.

The Kouachi brothers are said to have returned from Syria this past summer, where the CIA and French intelligence have been backing Islamist guerrilla groups battling the government of President Bashar al-Assad.

Where government stories about terrorist perpetrators start to break apart is when descriptions of the alleged terrorists fail to meet popular conceptions. Although Cherif Kouachi was said to be a follower of Islamic cleric Farid Benyettou at the Addawa mosque in Paris, he was also reported by associates to be a drinker, smoker, carouser around women, and beardless. Similarly, the alleged 9/11 hijackers, far from being hard core Islamists, preferred to drink alcohol, spend time in topless bars, and use drugs.

Another common denominator in false flag operations is the release of information by authorities that the alleged perpetrators were bent on attacking Jewish targets. Cherif Kouachi was said to have planned attacks on Jewish targets in France just as Merah was identified as the attacker of the Jewish school in Toulouse.

The attack in Paris was the deadliest in Europe since the July 11, 2011 attack on a Norwegian Labor Party youth camp and

government buildings in Oslo. Although the attack was originally believed by the corporate medias to be an Islamist attack, it was later pinned on Norwegian fascist right-winger Anders Breivik. Breivik attacked the socialist party youth camp because it had just rallied in support of Palestine. Breivik, a neo-Nazi, maintained close links with European rightists, some of whom had traveled to Israel and even lived for a while on kibbutzes. Breivik's links to Zionists were quickly erased by the media from the public discourse.

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