

The US Is Openly Sending Heavy Weapons From Libya To Syrian Rebels

By Geoffrey Ingersoll and Michael B. Kelly

Global Research, December 10, 2015

Business Insider 9 December 2012

GR Editor's Note:

This article was originally posted in December 2012. It is of utmost relevance in assessing the present situation. It documents the fact that the Al Qaeda affiliated rebels (including the ISIS) operating in Syria are directly supported by Washington.

The Lies of London's Sunday Times regarding Obama's counter-terrorism campaign against the ISIS is refuted by an earlier Sunday Times report. The Sunday Times report quoted below confirms that Obama has been arming the terrorists for the last three years, since 2012.

M. Ch, GR Editor, December 10, 2015

* * *

The Obama administration has decided to launch a covert operation to send heavy weapons to Syrian rebels [December 2012], Christina Lamb of The Sunday Times of London reports.

Diplomatic sources told the Sunday Times that the U.S. "bought weapons from the stockpiles of Libya's former dictator Muammar Gaddafi."

The heavy arms include mortars, rocket propelled grenades, anti-tank missiles and the controversial anti-aircraft heat-seeking <u>SA-7 missiles</u>, which are integral to countering Bashar Al-Assad's bombing campaign.

Many have suspected that the US was already involved in sending heavy arms.

The administration has said that the <u>previously hidden CIA operation in Benghazi</u> involved finding, repurchasing and destroying heavy weaponry looted from Libyan government arsenals, but in October we reported evidence indicating that U.S. agents — <u>particularly murdered ambassador Chris Stevens</u> — were at least aware of heavy weapons moving from Libya to jihadist Syrian rebels.

There have been <u>several possible SA-7 spottings</u> in Syria dating as far back as early summer 2012, and there are indications that at least some of Gaddafi's 20,000 portable heat-seeking missiles were shipped before now.

On Sept. 6 a Libyan ship carrying 400 tons of weapons for Syrian rebels docked in southern Turkey. The ship's captain was "a Libyan from Benghazi" who worked for the new Libyan government. The man who <u>organized</u> that shipment, Tripoli Military Council

head Abdelhakim Belhadi, worked directly with Stevens during the Libyan revolution.

Stevens' last meeting on Sept. 11 was with Turkish Consul General Ali Sait Akin, and <u>a source told Fox News</u> that Stevens was in Benghazi "to negotiate a weapons transfer in an effort to get SA-7 missiles out of the hands of Libya-based extremists."

Last month <u>The Wall Street Journal reported</u> that the State Department presence in Benghazi "provided diplomatic cover" for the <u>now-exposed CIA annex</u>. It follows that the "weapons transfer" that Stevens negotiated may have involved sending heavy weapons recovered by the CIA to the revolutionaries in Syria.

The newest report comes days before the U.S. is expected to recognize the newest Syrian coalition as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people. The State Department has also indicated it will soon <u>name the opposition's highly effective al-Nusra Front</u> a "terrorist organization" for its <u>ties to Al Qaeda in Iraq (AQI)</u>.

Both of these stipulations — recognition of a unified opposition and creation of distance from extremists — are pivotal in order for the Obama administration to openly acknowledge supporting Syrian rebels with heavy weapons.

The original source of this article is <u>Business Insider</u>
Copyright © <u>Geoffrey Ingersoll</u> and <u>Michael B. Kelly, Business Insider</u>, 2015

Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page

Become a Member of Global Research

Articles by: Geoffrey
Ingersoll and Michael B.
Kelly

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca