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The Foreign “Martyrs” of Iraq: 2003-2004



- **Abu Usama al-Maghribi [Morocco]**

- Date of Death: September 22, 2003
- Abu Usama, 26 years old, was known to talk very little and to often seek seclusion. He was from the city of Tangiers in northern Morocco. He and his father owned a fancy restaurant in Tangiers that earned them an income of \$3,000/month. He purchased land and was married in 1997.
- After reading about the glory of jihad and the mujahideen, he decided he wanted to experience combat, but he had nobody to guide him there, nor friends to accompany him. He sold his land and bought a plane ticket to an unnamed Arab country in hopes of finding his way to Jihad. He wandered from mosque to mosque, staying for long periods and praying for a doorway to open up for jihad.
- One day at such a mosque, he heard some other young men speaking in a North African dialect, so he introduced himself to them to find out if they had the same interest. The men turned out to be mujahideen, and Abu Usama traveled on with them to Iraq under the leadership of Abu Khabbab al-Falastini (“Abu Khabbab the Palestinian”).
- Abu Usama and his companions gathered together one night in a house in central Iraq, and swore an oath together to die in the jihad for the sake of Allah. Sometime afterwards, Abu Usama’s unit was asked by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi’s Tawheed wal-Jihad Movement to attack the United Nations headquarters in Baghdad, even though it had already been hit by a devastating suicide bombing less than a month previous. According to a companion of Abu Usama in an account later published by Tawheed wal-Jihad:



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“We scouted the location, and the best way to attack it, the type of car we would use, and the type of explosives, and escape routes, etc. Abu Usama was the most sincere planner, and the one pushing for the attack; in the meantime, he asked me to call his family, when his mother gave us the news that his wife had given birth to a baby boy they named Usama after the symbol of the people of Sunnah and Jamaah [Bin Laden]. I went to the house where Abu Usama was, my mind occupied with the burden of the mission and how to execute it. I talked to my brother privately and I told him that he was chosen to be the one for the mission; he was so pleased and happy that he told me not to tell anybody and to keep it as a secret between him and me. In response, I promised him that... On the night of mission, I brought him to my house to be by himself, away from the others. He started praying and crying, while I was watching him in satisfaction, then I told him at about two o'clock in the morning: ‘Usama, rest a little bit; you should get some sleep.’ Then he slept and I did not. I was watching him and I swear by Allah he was more beautiful than the full moon, with joy on his face... In the morning, I was supposed to go with him to see the target for the last time before execution, to check out any changes... When we saw the target and found out that the enemy had added another major checkpoint I asked him, ‘Does this pose a problem for you?’ He replied, ‘No, I will pass it easily with Allah’s praise.’ I continued to remind him of Allah and this was the time for victory, trying to strengthen his will. He knew I wanted him to say something to assure me and give me peace of mind, then he said words that should be written in gold: ‘O’ Sheikh, you should know that if death was right here,’ and he pointed to a stone front of us, ‘and I could only reach it by crawling on the ground I would do so, rest assured.’ Then he came back and took his (bride), his (car), and sped off in front of me, while I followed him from a distance in heavy traffic. He started zigzagging between cars like he was on a track at a Grand Prix. I could not hold myself together; I collapsed and shed lots of tears. Then I stopped my car and watched him disappear in front of me, approaching his target to lodge himself in the heart of the enemy, to rip out the hearts of the criminals... I saw the fire shoot up approximately twenty meters in the air, causing a deafening sound, and killing fifty infidels who are the enemies of Allah and his messenger... I should also add that he provided for himself, meaning that he paid for the car that was used in the mission. He went out soul and money, did not come back with any, and that is the highest degree of martyrdom.”

• **Abu Hussain al-Suri**

- Date of Death: April 29, 2004
- Abu Hussain al-Suri has never been fully identified, and his exact point of origin unknown, although it is most likely Syria, Jordan, or Lebanon. Abu Hussain served as a suicide bomber in an attack on a group of U.S. troop carriers, armored vehicles, Humvees en route to their camp in Al-Radwaniyya, southwest of Baghdad.
- On May 2, 2004, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi issued a claim of responsibility for the attack and named the suicide bomber. Zarqawi claimed 70 casualties resulted from the bombing.

• **Abu al-Walid al-Tunisi [Tunisia]**

- Date of Death: April 30, 2004
- Abu al-Walid al-Tunisia (from Tunisia) has never been fully identified. Abu al-Walid served as a suicide bomber in an April 30 attack on a group of five troop carriers transporting U.S. soldiers through the Al-Yusifia district south of Baghdad.
- On May 2, 2004, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi issued a claim of responsibility for the attack and named the suicide bomber. Zarqawi claimed 51 casualties resulted from the bombing.



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- **Khalid Mohammed Al-Ajmi (a.k.a. Abu al-Zubair) [Kuwait]**

- Date of Death: approximately May 1, 2004
- Khalid al-Ajmi, approximately 33 years old, was a former serviceman in the Kuwaiti Navy from the town of Fahaheel. During the U.S. war to liberate Iraq, al-Ajmi grew deeply religious, later traveling to Afghanistan and then on to Syria.
- From Syria, al-Ajmi reportedly infiltrated into Iraq with the intention of engaging in jihad against coalition military forces. Al-Ajmi was successful in reaching southern Baghdad, where he joined up with unknown insurgents in attacking U.S. and Dutch forces active in the area.
- Al-Ajmi was killed during U.S. combat operations in Fallujah on approximately May 1, 2004. His death was reported publicly several days later. Several months later, video of al-Ajmi fighting in Iraq was featured in a propaganda video released by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi titled “Winds of Triumph.”



- **Khalid Al-Sulayti (Abu Mitan al-Saudi) [Saudi Arabia]**

- Date of Death: May 6, 2004
- Khalid al-Sulayti was from the town of Hail in northern Saudi Arabia. According to Arab media, many families in Hail have received news about the deaths of their missing sons in Iraq either through direct telephone calls or through posts on Internet sites.
- On May 6, al-Sulayti served as a suicide bomber in an attack on the Iraqi capital, detonating over 600kg of explosives at a U.S. military checkpoint on the 14 July Bridge, just a few yards away from the secure Green Zone. The attack killed at least five Iraqis and one American national.
- Abu Musab al-Zarqawi later took credit for the suicide bombing on the 14 July Bridge in a statement posted on the Internet.

- **Majed Al-Haqas [Saudi Arabia]**

- Date of Death: May 9, 2004
- Majed al-Haqas was from Saudi Arabia, possibly the town of Hail. Nothing more is known about his background or the nature of his death.



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- **Faisal Said Al-Mutairi (a.k.a. Abul-Baraa) [Kuwait]**

- Date of Death: June 6, 2004
- According to *Asharq Al-Awsat*, Faisal al-Mutairi was a former Kuwaiti police officer who had recently quit his post.
- Known to be quite religious, Al-Mutairi then left his home in Kuwait to study Islam at the Darul al-Hadith school in Medina, Saudi Arabia.
- Eventually, Al-Mutairi traveled on to the jihad Iraq without ever informing his family of his intentions. On June 6, 2004, al-Mutairi was reported killed while engaged in an unspecified “martyrdom operation”—most likely a suicide car bombing. Al-Mutairi was strongly suspected to be a disciple of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, and Zarqawi later celebrated Mutairi as a “martyr” in the propaganda video “Winds of Triumph.”
- Contacted via telephone, his brother in Kuwait said that he was very proud of Faisal and his sacrifice for their religion. The family asserts that they were never questioned by Kuwaiti authorities.



- **Abdulrahman bin Ali Al-Ahmari [Saudi Arabia]**

- Date of Death: June 10, 2004
- Al-Ahmari was from southern Saudi Arabia, but his father is currently living in Riyadh. Abdulrahman was “martyred” while in the environs of Baghdad, but nothing further is known about his fate.
- Contacted via telephone, his family was adamantly proud of him and his sacrifice, but refused to give any further information because, according to them, “our son did not die for publicity.”

- **Walid Al-Asmar bin Saadi al-Ramali Al-Shamri [Saudi Arabia]**

- Date of Death: June 15, 2004.
- Al-Shamri, 25-years old, was an orphan from Saudi Arabia. According to his brother, after receiving his initial high school degree, al-Shamri had been unemployed for at least the last three years prior to leaving for Iraq.
- In the spring of 2004, al-Shamri suddenly disappeared from his home in Saudi Arabia, and his family heard no news about him until approximately two weeks before his death. At that point, he contacted them by phone from Iraq to tell them that he was participating in armed jihad against the American occupation. According to his brother, al-Shamri fought in Iraq for at least two months prior to his death. Walid’s brother told *Reuters* by telephone, “I believe he belonged to the Tawheed wal-Jihad Movement.”



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- On June 15, al-Shamri served as the suicide bomber in an attack near a military checkpoint in Baghdad. The blast, which occurred in a crowded street, killed at least five foreign contractors—including two Britons, a Frenchman, and an American—and wounded ten others.
- Abu Musab al-Zarqawi claimed responsibility for the suicide bombing in a statement posted the same day on the Internet.
- Al-Shamri's family was later instructed by Saudi authorities not to discuss their son with anyone else.

• Redouane El-Hakim [France]

- Date of Death: July 17, 2004.
- Redouane, 19-years old, was a French national and the son of Tunisian immigrants. Himself and his older brother Boubaker were part of an Islamic fundamentalist group based in the town of Levallois-Perret known as the IQRA Association, which controls the local Hauts-de-Seine mosque. Searches of the mosque and other IQRA facilities in the summer of 2004 turned up weapons, computer software for falsifying official documents, forged papers, literature of the notorious Al-Qaida cleric Abu Qatada, an audiotape of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, and a fatwah from a French imam justifying suicide attacks. Authorities also found records of an electronic SMS message sent from a French national in Iraq at the beginning of June 2004: "The group has arrived. I will contact you if I need assistance."
- At about this same time, Redouane el-Hakim is suspected to have left France with his older brother and entered Iraq through Syria. Though Boubaker was arrested by Syrian authorities in transit, Redouane escaped and later died during an American bombardment of insurgents in Fallujah.

• Habib Aktas (a.k.a. Abu Anas al-Turki) [Turkey]

- Date of Death: September 8, 2004.
- Habib Aktas was Turkish Islamic extremist who helped form a 10-person Al-Qaida sleeper cell in Turkey during the late 1990s. According to Turkish sources, the men were in training at an Al-Qaida terror camp in Afghanistan when the September 11, 2001 attacks occurred. Both Aktas and another leader of the same Turkish Al-Qaida cell are suspected to have met with both Usama Bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri.
- In the aftermath of the U.S. invasion of Iraq, Aktas and





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his conspirators planned acts of revenge for the “suffering of Iraqi Muslims.” In November 2003, Aktas ordered his comrades to carry out suicide bombings in Istanbul at two synagogues and the British HSBC bank building.

- On September 8, 2004, after completely disappearing for nearly a year, Aktas turned up dead in Iraq, after being killed in a U.S. bombardment west of Baghdad. A week later, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi’s “media department” released video of Aktas’ corpse, “announcing to the Islamic nation in general, and especially those of you in Turkey, the news of the martyrdom of the courageous brother Abu Anas al-Turki, may Allah have mercy on him.” The video was released by Zarqawi’s authentic media agent Abu Maysarah al-Iraqi.





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• **Omar Yousef Jumah (a.k.a. Abu Anas al-Shami) [Jordan]**

- Date of Death: September 17, 2004
- Omar Yousef Jumah Saleh was a well known Palestinian Salafist cleric from Jordan who was born in 1968. Yousef was a student and admirer of like-minded militant clerics in the Middle East, particularly Shaykh Salman al-Awdah, Dr. Safar al-Hawali, and Shaykh Issam Barqawi (a.k.a. Abu Mohammed al-Maqdisi). In his youth, Yousef studied at a local mosque in As-Salimiyah, Jordan.
- After graduating High School, Yousef left Jordan to study at the Islamic University in Medina, Saudi Arabia. There, he met young men who had fought in jihad and was swayed by many of their opinions.
- During the early summer of 1990, before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Yousef traveled for the first time to Afghanistan accompanied by his university colleague Abu Hammam al-Falastini. The two men stayed at the Al-Farooq training camp for three months, completing courses in the use of light weapons, anti-aircraft guns, and bomb-making—and swearing an oath of allegiance to the camp commander.
- In 1991, Yousef married a Palestinian girl from the Gaza Strip and settled in the As-Suwaylih region of Jordan, where he became the Imam of the local Marad mosque. He was known to travel frequently to Saudi Arabia for consultations with other Salafist clerics concerning the American presence in the Arabian Gulf. During his time working at the mosque in Jordan, he became very active in Islamic missionary efforts and drew many young male followers.
- In the mid-1990s, Omar Yousef traveled to Bosnia-Herzegovina in southeastern Europe, ostensibly to act as a religious missionary there and help spread the Islamic faith. After working for some time in Bosnia, he returned back to his Jordanian homeland to help found a major outreach center of the fundamentalist group Jamaat al-Sunnah wal-Kitab (“Society of the Sunnah and the Book”).





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- Abu Mohammed al-Maqdisi recalled meetings with Omar Yousef in Jordan after 9/11: “I visited you in your house repeatedly and you visited me too, and your heart was emanating the heat of jihad clearly after the battles of New York and Washington... Anyone who knows you well was aware of your strong interest in jihad and martyrdom... I recognized the depth of your love for Shaykh Usama [Bin Laden]—may Allah protect him—and your determined attempt to join him, your detention in Iran, and your return to Jordan after the routes to Afghanistan were closed.”
- In March 2003, Yousef was arrested in Jordan along with scores of his students and followers for protesting publicly that the U.S. invasion of Iraq was a crusade against Islam and for urging others to support the jihad in Iraq.
- The radicalism of the Society caused growing tensions with the Jordanian government, which ultimately led to the forced closure of the Islamist outreach center in northern Markah.
- After being released, Yousef traveled to Saudi Arabia in September 2003 to consult with other clerics and perform Umrah rites. Soon afterwards, he disappeared and then reappeared in Iraq alongside Abu Musab al-Zarqawi as a member of the elite Shura (“Advisory”) Council of the Al-Tawheed wal-Jihad Movement.
- Yousef was killed on September 17, 2004 when a missile fired by a U.S. aircraft hit his vehicle as it was traveling in the west Baghdad suburb of Abu Ghraib. Tawheed wal-Jihad has insisted in communiqués since that Yousef was killed while leading an insurgent attack on Abu Ghraib prison.





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- **"Abu Abdullah"**

- Date of Death: September 17, 2004
- Abu Abdullah, of unknown origin, is reputed to have been one of the masked executioners featured in the beheading video of U.S. hostage Olin Eugene Armstrong released by Zarqawi's Tawheed wal-Jihad Movement.
- Abu Abdullah was previously detained for a year and three months in an unnamed Arab country for participating in Al-Qaida operations. He was eventually released and returned to his homeland.
- Abu Abdullah was killed on September 17, 2004 while alongside Omar Yousef Jumah Saleh in the suburb of Abu Ghraib. It is presumed he died from the same U.S. missile attack that targeted their vehicle.



- **Ali Bin Fahd al-Dakheel Al-Qiblan [Saudi Arabia]**

- Date of Death: September 17, 2004
- Al-Qiblan, born in 1981, was from the conservative town of Buraidah in Saudi Arabia. In 2002, he began to gradually grow more fundamentalist in his religion and mix with the "young men of jihad." Al-Qiblan grew progressively more interested in the concept of jihad and the prospect of traveling to the "battlefields of honor and dignity."
- Subsequently, al-Qiblan was able to find a way into Iraq, first joining up with Sunni insurgents in the city of Mosul. Two days before a major military operation was to take place farther south, al-Qiblan moved from Mosul to the city of Fallujah after being chosen to be among the attacking squadron.
- On September 17 at 9:30pm, he was carrying his RPG on his shoulder when his unit was suddenly spotted by U.S. forces prior to launching their attack. The unit was bombed by U.S. military aircraft, and al-Qiblan and his comrades were killed. His body was transferred to Fallujah and buried in the martyr's cemetery there.

- **"Tarek W." [France]**

- Date of Death: September 17, 2004
- Tarek, 24-years old, was a French national of North African origin living in Paris. He died under unspecified circumstances fighting alongside Islamic insurgents in central Iraq.

- **Majed bin Lafi Al-Mutairi [Kuwait]**

- **Adnan bin Talaq Al-Mutairi [Kuwait]**



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- Date of Death: approximately September 24, 2004
- Majed and Adnan al-Mutairi—apparently from the same family in Kuwait—were both reported “martyred” in Iraq under unspecified circumstances. The Kuwaiti family did not respond to repeated telephone calls.

● **Salem Mohammed Qamdan Al-Ajmi [Kuwait]**

- Date of Death: October 2, 2004
- Al-Ajmi, 21 years of age, was born and raised in Kuwait, and had worked as an employee of the Kuwaiti government. He was fairly religious and attended the local mosque regularly.
- According to his sister, al-Ajmi first traveled to Iraq in roughly May 2004 without previously notifying any of his family members. During the six months he spent in Iraq, he called his father regularly on the telephone.
- On approximately October 2, al-Ajmi was “martyred” in unspecified circumstances while fighting U.S. forces near Fallujah.
- Both al-Ajmi’s sister and father expressed adamant pride in Salem’s sacrifice, which was done in the name of “his religious beliefs.” When asked why Salem had decided to sacrifice his life for the jihad in Iraq, his sister replied that he had only done what any other Muslim should do. She further admonished, “Why? Wouldn’t you?”
- Al-Ajmi’s father refused to provide a photo of Salem because “my son did not die for publicity or ‘earthly reasons.’” The family denies ever having been questioned by Kuwaiti authorities.

● **Sultan Halis Al-Taimyat (a.k.a. Abul-Baraa) [Saudi Arabia]**

- Date of Death: October 6, 2004
- Sultan al-Taimyat was a Saudi militant fighting alongside Islamic insurgents in central Iraq. His detailed background is presently unknown.
- At 7:30am on October 6, U.S. military forces raided an area on the bank of the Euphrates, forcing the mujahideen to attempt an escape in small boats across the river.
- Amid the river crossing, one of the boats sank and al-Taimyat—onboard at the time and evidently unable to swim—quickly drowned. According to his companions:

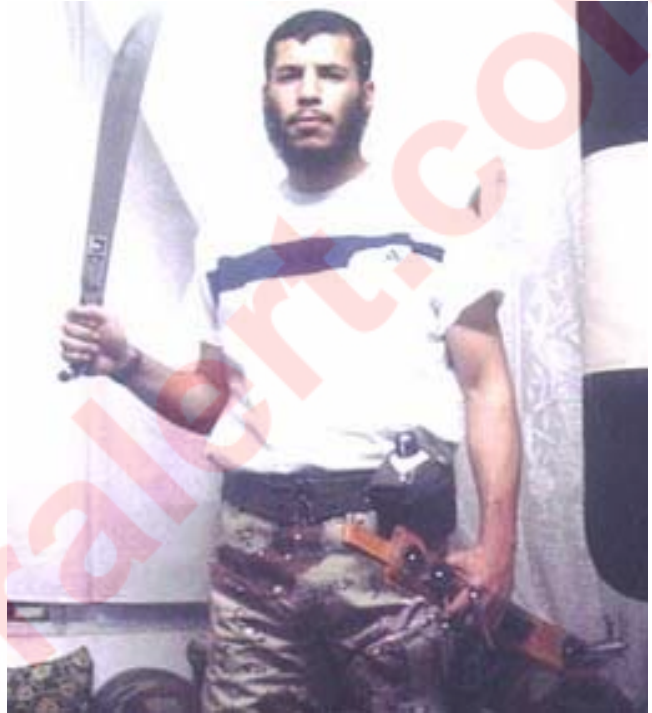
“The last of him that we saw was him raising his index finger to attest that there is only one all-powerful God. His body was removed from the river two days after his drowning... his index finger still pointing up the same way it had when he died, and then he was buried. May Allah grant mercy upon him and accept him among the martyrs, and may we meet again one day in his divine heaven.”



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- **Bahaa' Ibrahim Mohammed Yahya (a.k.a. Abu al-Muthanna) [Jordan]**

- Date of Death: approximately October 7, 2004
- Bahaa' was an expert in Kung Fu, reigning as Jordan's Kung Fu champion during 2003-2004 and taking second place at the Jordanian national kickboxing tournament. Bahaa' was also a computer science student at Isra University.
- In the spring of 2004, Bahaa' told his family he intended to travel to Lebanon in order to participate in a local Kung Fu tournament. However, instead, he ended up in Iraq where he "fought against American troops" for four months.
- Bahaa's brother Waal' said that he received a phone call from Bahaa' one week after he left for Iraq, admitting that he hadn't gone to Lebanon. He continued calling his family regularly to assure them that he was fine and that he had not yet achieved martyrdom.
- On October 7, Waal' received an anonymous phone call saying that Bahaa' had finally been martyred in Iraq. In his will, Bahaa' asked his family to take good care of his mother and the young children.
- According to *Al-Arab Al-Yaum*, the minute his mother received the news of his death, she pronounced, "I think that he's with God now." Then his brothers began to serve dates and candy to those who came to offer condolences at their house. Flyers were posted asking friends and supporters to come and celebrate his martyrdom with the "family of the hero."



- **Majed bin Shafi Al-Baqmi [Saudi Arabia]**

- Date of Death: approximately October 15, 2004
- Majed, 28-years old, had been a longtime supporter of the mujahideen and Al-Qaida. Since 2000, he had made multiple unsuccessful attempts to travel to an ongoing jihad. When the U.S. invaded Afghanistan, he attempted to join the Taliban by leaving through Syria; however, this effort also failed.



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- Majed's potential terrorist activities were allegedly well known to Saudi authorities. During an investigation of Al-Qaida cells in the Kingdom, Saudi police arrested Majed while his pregnant wife was in the hospital. His supporters accuse the police of causing Majed's terrified wife to have a miscarriage, and assert that he was immediately released from custody by embarrassed Saudi officials who feared being held responsible by the public for the death of the fetus. A month later, the Saudis re-arrested Majed, interrogated him, and then released him yet again. According to his supporters, Majed began receiving threats from the Saudi police that if he did not stop his Al-Qaida activities, they would take the necessary measures. While the Saudis hesitated over what to do with him, Majed fled his homeland in order to join in the jihad in Iraq.
- The first four times he attempted to cross the border into Iraq met with failure. Finally, on the fifth time, he was able to enter Iraq (presumably through Syria) and was later martyred there in mid-October under unspecified circumstances.

- **Mohammed bin Sanad Al-Shamri (a.k.a. Abu Sufyan) [Saudi Arabia]**
 - Date of Death: October 15, 2004
 - Mohammed al-Shamri was reportedly from the Sali district east of the Saudi capital Riyadh. His brother, Saud bin Sanad Al-Shamri, is also a current resident of Riyadh.
 - Mohammed was killed on October 15 while fighting alongside Islamic insurgents in the Iraqi city of Fallujah.

- **Mufrij bin Jahaz Al-Harbi (a.k.a. Abu Sahil) [Saudi Arabia]**
 - Date of Death: October 15, 2004
 - Mufrij al-Harbi was reportedly from the Sali district east of the Saudi capital Riyadh. He was killed on October 15 while fighting alongside Islamic insurgents in the Iraqi city of Fallujah.

- **Abdel Halim Badjoudj [France]**
 - Date of Death: October 20, 2004
 - Badjoudj, 19-years old, was a French national of mixed Tunisian-Algerian ethnicity. In 2003, he left with a group of other French Muslims to attend an Islamic seminary in Damascus. Six months later, he returned to Paris and married an 18-year old Moroccan woman, before returning back to Syria. Badjoudj's uncle Hisham told the Associated Press, "He said, 'Inshallah (God willing), I will be going to Iraq.' He wanted to help the brothers, the Arabs. He wanted to be with them... I told him not to go, that I would try to find him a job here. But I didn't try hard enough. I didn't know he would become a kamikaze... He said life was much better over [in Syria], that people are nicer, [that] people live like crazy here... He said, 'I want to live just one whole day in peace'... If he had work, this wouldn't have happened. He saw no future for himself."
 - Badjoudj blew himself up on October 20 while driving a car packed with explosives near a U.S. military patrol on the road to the Baghdad airport. The attack wounded two Iraqi policemen and two U.S. soldiers.
 - Badjoudj's brother Sabri followed his trail to Iraq and may now be fighting in Mosul.



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- **Fahd al-Dughailibi Al-Otaibi [Saudi Arabia]**

- Date of Death: October 21, 2004
- Allegedly, Fahd al-Dughailibi Al-Otaibi was the nephew of most wanted Saudi Al-Qaida suspect and terrorist ideologue Sultan al-Otaibi.
- Fahd was reportedly “martyred while defending one of the fortified frontiers of wounded Iraq.”



Senior Saudi Al-Qaida member Shaykh Sultan Bjad Sadoun Al-Otaibi

- **Faris bin Jazaa Al-Bodaywi (a.k.a. Abu Malik) [Saudi Arabia]**

- Date of Death: approximately October 27, 2004
- Faris al-Bodaywi came from a very wealthy family in Saudi Arabia; he is the cousin of the foreign mujahideen commander Nayif al-Bodaywi in Chechnya.
- Faris traveled to Syria twice seeking jihad, but both times he was unable to enter Iraq. On his third attempt to enter Iraq from Syria, al-Bodaywi was finally successful. Upon arriving there, “he was immediately devoted to the commander Abu Musab al-Zarqawi... and loyal to his group, the Tawheed wal-Jihad Movement.”
- Al-Bodaywi was “martyred” under unspecified circumstances in late October somewhere in the Sunni triangle.



- **Omar bin Mohammad Al-Otaibi**

- Date of Death: October 27, 2004
- Al-Otaibi was approximately 22 years old when he was “martyred.” No further information about him is available, though he most likely originated from either Saudi Arabia or Kuwait.

- **Jihad bin Abdullah Bin Misbah Al-Otaibi**

- Date of Death: October 27, 2004



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- Al-Otaibi was approximately 22 years old when he was “martyred.” No further information about him is available, though he most likely originated from either Saudi Arabia or Kuwait.
- **Zakariya bin Salim bin Omar Al-Salmi (a.k.a. Usama Fadetak) [Saudi Arabia]**
 - Date of Death: October 30, 2004
 - Zakariya al-Salmi was from the city of At-Taif in northern Saudi Arabia, but had been living with his family in eastern Amman, Jordan. According to his wife, he was an experienced mujahid and was originally a member of Al-Qaida’s network in Saudi Arabia—at least “until Allah guided him to travel to Iraq.”
 - Al-Salmi was “martyred” on October 30 in the central Iraqi town of Ar-Ramadi under unspecified circumstances.

- **Assaf bin Saud Al-Subiei [Saudi Arabia]**

- Date of Death: October 30, 2004
- Assaf al-Subiei was 26 years old and unmarried when he left his hometown of Hafer al-Batin in far northern Saudi Arabia for central Iraq.
- After spending over five months as part of the insurgency in Iraq, al-Subiei was martyred under unspecified circumstances on approximately October 30, 2004.
- To eulogize him, his friends wrote a poem, praising al-Subiei’s sacrifice: “He had sold this world in order to purchase the hereafter. What an excellent bargain from Allah!”

- **Muqrin Al-Otaibi [Saudi Arabia]**

- Date of Death: approximately November 15, 2004
- Muqrin, the son of Majed Shabib al-Otaibi, was a young Saudi national who traveled to Iraq to join in the jihad under the guise of a religious pilgrimage to the city of Mecca. Muqrin was killed under unexplained circumstances while fighting alongside Islamic militants in central Iraq.

- **Yusef As-Sayegh Al-Johani [Saudi Arabia]**

- Date of Death: approximately November 20, 2004
- Yusef al-Johani, 21-years old, was a native of the city of Tabuk in northern Saudi Arabia. Prior to the war in Iraq, Yusef was in his first year of studies at the Teachers’ College in his hometown of Tabuk.



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- Three months before U.S. authorities seized the capital of Baghdad from Saddam Hussein in 2003, Yousef and a group of companions first entered Iraq seeking to fight in the jihad against America. The group was initially forced to leave Iraq when Baghdad fell to U.S. forces in April.
- However, sometime after departing the battlefield, Yousef and his friends once again sought to enter Iraq for purposes of jihad through Syria, and were arrested by Syrian authorities. The Syrians promptly handed over the group to Saudi authorities, who investigated and eventually released them.
- Only days after the end of Ramadan in November 2004, Yousef slipped out of Saudi Arabia again, and back into Iraq in order to join the insurgency battling U.S. forces in Fallujah. He was killed on approximately November 20 under unspecified circumstances allegedly “at the hands of the American army in Fallujah.”