

stated by the groups themselves, including in their publications, typically issued from Britain, which otherwise issue marching orders against targeted states. Egypt, Turkey, France, Algeria, Israel, and Peru are among the governments which have lodged diplomatic protests to Britain, for protecting these groups. Of course, all this, and much more, is known to, but never acknowledged by the State Department.

Table 1 shows the headquarters of the groups on the U.S. State Department banned list, their primary targets, governments which have made official protests to Britain over its safehousing and aid to the groups concerned, and the governments typically blamed by the United Nations, U.S. State Department, and Western media for their actions. *EIR* has been extremely conservative in its assessments, basing its conclusions on authorized statements of the groups themselves, sworn testimony or related evidence presented in public court, or authorized statements of aggrieved governments. (For more extensive documentation of *EIR*'s charges, see *Bibliography*.)

Egypt's 'wanted list' live in London

In an important escalation of its campaign against British harboring of international terrorists, the Egyptian government's State Information Service has issued a list of 14 Islamic Group terrorists wanted for massacres in Egypt, including the November massacre in Luxor, on its official Internet "home page." It includes photographs of the terrorists, de-

scriptions of their crimes, and vital statistics. The wanted list, issued under the title, "Call to Combat Terrorism," reads:

"Terrorism has unfortunately become an international phenomenon. Terrorists do not recognize any boundaries or nationalities. To combat such phenomenon, the international community is under obligation to work collectively, to deny such terrorists any safe haven. Their language of violence should be rejected not only in words, but also in deeds. Giving safe refuge, under any pretext whatsoever, is tantamount to condoning their heinous acts and activities. Hereunder, is a list of some of the wanted masterminds of terrorism, who are currently enjoying secure and convenient asylum in some world capitals."

The following individuals are on Egypt's State Information Service's "wanted list." Quoted remarks are taken from its home page. The residence identified, is taken from the Egyptian government-owned newspaper *Al Jumhuriyah*, which based its assessment on comments by Egyptian security officials:

Yasser al Sirri: Residence: London. "Sentenced to death in the assassination attempt on the life of former Prime Minister Dr. Atef Sidqi; founded the Media Observatory in London as mouthpiece for the New Vanguard of Conquest."

Adel Abdel Bari: Residence: London. "At present, heads Egyptian Human Rights Defense Office, affiliated to Media Observatory in London, the mouthpiece of the outlawed Jihad Organization."

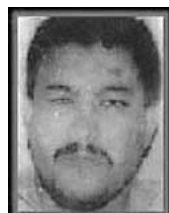
Mustafa Hamzah: Residence: London. "Commander of the military branch of the outlawed 'Islamic Group.'"

Tharwat Shehata: Residence: London. "Sentenced to death in the assassination attempt on Dr. Atef Sidqi, former prime minister; associated with, and in charge of financing extremist elements abroad; involved in reactivating the outlawed 'Jihad Organization' abroad."

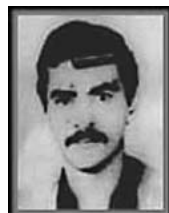
WANTED



Yasser Al Sirri



Adel Abdel Bari



Mustafa Hamzah



Tharwat Shehata



Osama Khalifa



Refai Mousa



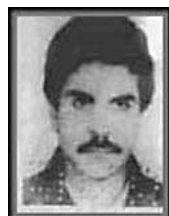
Mohamed el Islambouli



Ayman al Zawahri



Osama Ayoub



Adel el Sayyed Mohamed



Othman el Samman



Hussein Shmait



Islam el Ghamry



Ahmad Hussein Mustafa

Osama Khalifa: Residence: London, Afghanistan. “Accused no. 1 in the case involving domestic and foreign activities of the outlawed Islamic Group.”

Refai Mousa: Residence: London, Afghanistan.

Mohamed el Islambouli: Residence: London. “One of the principal leaders of the Islamic Group; sentenced to death in the case of the outlawed organization of ‘Returnees from Afghanistan.’ ”

Ayman al Zawahri: Residence: Switzerland. “Commander of the military branch of the outlawed ‘Jihad Organization,’ in charge of planning terrorist operations.”

Osama Ayoub: Residence: Amsterdam.

Adel el Sayyed Mohamed, Othman el Samman, Hussein Shmait, Islam el Ghamry, Ahmad Hussein Mustafa: residence unidentified.

Other London terrorists

Additional Islamic Group officials known to enjoy British safe haven, according to Egyptian security officials cited by the government newspapers *Al Ahrām* and *Al Jumhuriyah*, include:

Mohamed Mustafa Gomaa: Accused by Egyptian government of bankrolling Luxor massacre through an unidentified London-based non-governmental organization, “which he uses as a front organization to finance terrorist operations in Egypt,” according to security sources cited by *Al Ahrām*.

Ahmad al Najjar: Islamic Group leader; sentenced to death *in absentia* in October 1997, for attempting to revive Islamic Jihad.

Abd al Qadir abd al Aziz: Directs the Islamic Group’s Media Observatory, with Yasser al Sirri.

Ahmed Abdul Majid Fahmi: Islamic Group official; founder of Britain’s Egyptian Action Committee.

Talat Fuad Qasim: Islamic Group leader

Abu Hamzah al Masri: Egyptian Afghan mujahideen leader; also serves as Sheikh of Algerian Armed Islamic Group.

Omar Bakri: Coordinator of Afghan mujahideen networks of Osama bin Laden, the London- and Afghanistan-based Saudi terrorist bankroller of the Islamic Group, Islamic Jihad, and other terrorist organizations.

Islamic Group praises Britain, condemns U.S.

Anglophiles in the U.S. Congress and U.S. State Department repeatedly condemn Sudan, Iraq, and other third parties, for protecting and deploying international terrorists. But what do the terrorists themselves have to say?

Islamic Group leader Yasser al Sirri spoke about his group’s views in the aftermath of the Luxor atrocity, in an

interview at his home in London on Dec. 6. The interview was made available to EIR. Also taking part in the interview was his sidekick, Mohammed al Masari, the London-based Saudi terrorist who, in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp., praised the June 1996 bombing of the U.S. Army barracks in Dharhan, Saudi Arabia, which left 19 U.S. soldiers dead. In the interview, both terrorists effusively praised British authorities for protecting them from Egyptian and other Mideast government authorities, and condemned the United States for alleged responsibility for Egypt’s anti-terrorist measures, which the London terrorists claimed caused the terrorism. (See last week’s issue, p. 58, for more of the interview.)

Q: What about foreign pressures on Mubarak to take a hard line against the Islamic Group?

Al Sirri: This is quite likely. It is now clear that Hosni Mubarak is acting hysterically. He is focussing a campaign on Britain. But he’s only acting within the larger framework of the United States’ policy, acting as a dog or agent of America. His campaign against Britain is part of a comprehensive U.S. plan and general policy to unleash its dogs against Britain.

Al Masari: You know that there are certain circles in the United States which would like to weaken Britain more, to marginalize it more. There’s a world struggle between the big powers.

Al Sirri: American policy is to support Hosni Mubarak officially and substantially. The U.S. is the only state which still allows its tourists to visit Egypt [following Luxor]. The U.S. is sacrificing the lives of its citizens, through supporting the Egyptian regime. The U.S. is still giving support to Mubarak, despite his violations of human rights. . . .

The Egyptian government demanded many times that I be extradited to Egypt. But, Britain, every time, required they submit proof against me. The only proof that the Egyptian regime has presented to the British authorities, was a sentence against me by an Egyptian military tribunal. Mubarak is trying to cover his failure internally by attacking other states. Mubarak tells Britain that “law is the creation of man and not a divine revelation, therefore it can be changed.” Mubarak is used to changing policy, and he demands these governments, like Britain’s, change theirs, too.

Al Masari: The Egyptian government has made several diplomatic protests, I think three or four times, to deliver Mr. Al Sirri. And every time the British ask, “What is the evidence against the man? There’s no evidence.” Sometimes they bring the court ruling against him, the accusation that he was involved in the [Prime Minister] Atef Sidqi assassination attempt affair. So the British government said, “Okay, if you have other evidence which British courts or British police could check, we would do that. Even though there is no exchange treaty for criminals, we can still accommodate you.” The Egyptians were at a loss every time, to bring forward anything respectable, which could withstand the scrutiny of Scotland Yard or any British court.