

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 Ahram* 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 Ahram*.

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.