

PARTICULARLY
SENSITIVEAl-Fadl
3501-1

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/10/96

On 11/4 - 11/5/96, SA's _____ FBI, NYO, and _____ FBI, NYO, conducted an interview of Gamal Ahmed Mohamed Al-Fedel in Europe. Also present during the interview were Assistant United States Attorneys, Patrick Fitzgerald and Ken Karas, Southern District of New York, as well FBI Arabic translator _____. Gamal was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and provided the following information.

Gamal explained that he was anxious to speak to the interviewing agents in order to provide as many details as possible with regard to certain terrorists and terrorist groups. Gamal stated that he no longer believes in terrorism, and that it is his decision to speak to the interviewing agents, and he is doing so voluntarily.

During the period from 1987 to 1995, Gamal worked with a terrorist group most recently called the Islamic Army, run by USAMA BIN LADIN. Gamal stated the he still has family members working with the Islamic Army, but he wants to make a break with his past.

According to Gamal, in 1985, BIN LADIN went to Afghanistan to help the Afghan rebels fight against the Russians. BIN LADIN went to Afghanistan with two other individuals, AL MADINI SHAFaq from Medina, Saudi Arabia, and OSAMA ASMURAI, a Saudi resident born in Mecca, but who is from Southeast Asia. These individuals met with ABU RASUL SAYYAF, a Pushtoon, who was a leader of one of the Afghan resistance groups. BIN LADIN provided financial support and spent four to five months a year in Afghanistan.

Gamal stated that ABDULLAH AZZAM, a professor at the Islamic University, went to Afghanistan and met with BIN LADIN. In 1987, AZZAM and BIN LADIN established a "MEKTAB AL KHIEMAT" or "Service Office", which handled the documents, distribution and logistics of all the newcomers to the war. The initial reason for keeping the documents of the individuals sent to the war was to notify the families if a soldier died in battle, but this

Investigation on 11/8/96 at Europe

File # _____

by _____

FBI, NYO
FBI, NYODate dictated 11/11/96

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objective later changed. In the early 1990's the documents of dead soldiers were being used to falsify travel documents. Gamal explained that the Islamic Army was very efficient in producing false documents, and they actually had a separate unit that handled this. The documents were not only forged, but background documents collected from the soldiers, including high school diplomas and birth certificates, would provide back up for false travel documents.

Two of the individuals that were specialists in manufacturing false documents were AHMED ALI MOHAMMAD ABU UBAIDA from Alexandria, Egypt, and NAWAH AL MASRI, who was from the Jihad group in Egypt, which is linked to the Islamic Army. In order to become an expert in the manufacture of these documents, you had to attend instructional courses.

Gamal stated that there are many divisions in the Islamic Army with various names created to confuse governments if a soldier was captured. This would make it difficult for these groups to be traced back to BIN LADIN's Islamic Army.

Gamal advised that each cell has its own goals and objectives, or services that they specialized in. These groups would not go beyond what their specialty or goal was, i.e. reconnaissance, operations, recruiting, etc. Gamal's not sure if there is a recruiting group in the U.S., but it is possible since BIN LADIN did work with MUSTAFA SHALABI in the U.S., at the Al Farooq Mosque in Brooklyn. Gamal said that he worked with SHALABI when he was in New York.

USAMA BIN LADIN's involvement in the war in Afghanistan was mostly in financing, according to Gamal, and his connections were with ABU SAYYAF. After meeting AZZAM, AZZAM suggested they open the Services Office. AZZAM believed that this would provide good connections in the Arab world and would help bring more Arabs to fight in Afghanistan.

Gamal stated that SHALABI, in New York, worked directly with AZZAM even before AZZAM met BIN LADIN. Gamal stated that AZZAM was the father of the Services Office and the idea of bringing Arabs and other Muslims from around the world to fight in Afghanistan. Gamal said that it was his belief that AZZAM had travelled to the U.S. on two occasions. Gamal said that BIN LADIN had a relationship with the SHALABI organization while Gamal was in New York, but Gamal did not learn of this relationship until after he left New York.

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There were other visitors to SHALABI while Gamal was in New York including ADNAN TAMIMI, a deputy of AZZAM, who visited often, a Saudi named AMAD AHMED MOHAMMAD, who studied in Georgia, and IBRAHIM BADAUD.

Gamal believes that AZZAM was killed from within the organization because there were many differences of opinion at that time as to the spending of the money that had been accumulated. AZZAM believed that all of the money and effort should be focused on Afghanistan only, and not used for other causes.

When the dispute arose, BIN LADIN left the service organization. Gamal stated that the Egyptians encouraged BIN LADIN to leave AZZAM because BIN LADIN was more interested in the Egyptians. BIN LADIN's objective was to utilize the Islamic Army in, and out, of Afghanistan. AZZAM wanted all the attention and money focused in Afghanistan. AZZAM actually lectured at a guest house on Arbab Road in Peshawar, Pakistan, that it was illegal under Islamic law to spend any jihad money meant for Afghanistan, outside of Afghanistan. AZZAM believed that if people found out that the money was being spent outside Afghanistan, financial support would suffer. Gamal stated that BIN LADIN broke with AZZAM in 1989, about a month before AZZAM was killed.

In 1988 Gamal worked in New York with SHALABI trying to raise money for the Afghan cause. Gamal was in the U.S. with a cousin, and Gamal worked at the Al Farooq Mosque. Gamal said that he also attended the Abu Bakr Mosque, and the Islamic Center in New Jersey. Gamal stated that he did a lot of work on Eastern Parkway where there are many Arabic stores. He would advise people of the Afghan cause and would carry a card with him that had SHALABI's name and the name of the Al Farooq Mosque. Gamal had collected money from an individual named ISSAM, an owner of a Key Food Store on Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn, as well as MOHAMMAD (MIKE) and his father, who worked at another Key Food along Eastern Parkway. Gamal stated that a substantial amount of money was raised through the targeting of individuals and stores, with most of the funds going to AZZAM in Pakistan, although some of the funds were used to buy documents and tickets for people to travel to Afghanistan from the United States. An individual by the name of ABU BAKR from New Jersey went with Gamal to the travel agent to purchase tickets for people travelling to Afghanistan. Gamal does not remember the travel agent or its location.

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Gamal stated that there were two stories circulating in the Sudan regarding the murder of MUSTAFA SHALABI. One story was that SHALABI embezzled some of the money that was going through his office. This caused a split which resulted in SHALABI's murder. The second story is that a close aid of SHALABI was an intelligence person. When SHALABI found this out he was murdered. Gamal stated that most people believed the second story. Either way, Gamal was certain that SHALABI was killed by a close associate.

Gamal advised that while he was at the Farooq Mosque he never heard of any training taking place. While he was back in the Sudan, someone told him of training in the U.S., but he was not specific. He was surprised when he heard about the U.S. training because he never knew about while he was in New York.

Gamal said that TEHAR, a black American who had been in the Army in the U.S., helped target the black Muslim community in New York. Gamal said that he was close with and that they were in the Afghani camps at the same time. is now in the Sudan and is a member of the Islamic Army. Gamal stated that around 1992, BIN LADIN became very interested in people with American citizenship.

TEHAR was first affiliated with the Tablir group in the Medina Mosque, and that this group would meet at the Medina or Farooq Mosque. He worked with another group run by IMAM SHEIK LOQMAN, an American with a dark complexion. TEHAR wanted to be involved in the struggle in Afghanistan but most of the others did not. In order to participate in the Afghan cause, TEHAR and some others from LOQMAN's group hooked up with SHALABI. Gamal stated that he met TEHAR again in the Jaheen camp in Afghanistan. was involved with training newcomers in martial arts, light arms, and close confrontation fighting.

Gamal met TEHAR again in the Sudan. TEHAR was bringing his children to the Sudan. Gamal believed that TEHAR was very nervous about the U.S. since TEHAR explained that he would not go back to the U.S. Gamal does not know the reason behind TEHAR's concern. Gamal advised that he never saw TEHAR carrying a gun in New York, nor did he hear of TEHAR committing any crime while he was in New York. He knows that TEHAR works for BIN LADIN but he is unaware of what TEHAR is involved in for BIN LADIN.

Gamal stated that when he saw TEHAR in Khartoum, TEHAR was meeting with BIN LADIN and ABU UBAIDA AL BANSHIRI, the military commander in the Islamic Army. TEHAR was escorted to

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Khartoum by MUSAB IBRAHIM ABDU. Gamal stated that TEHAR is not an advisor for BIN LADIN, but was more involved in military matters. When Gamal went to BIN LADIN's guest house in Khartoum with ABDU, they saw TEHAR and AL BANSIRI at the house studying various maps. TEHAR asked Gamal to wait in the hallway. ABDU told Gamal that TEHAR was visiting camps in Markhirat Umm Durman. This camp was for the training of special members of the Islamic religion, who were tasked with the public defense. This camp was formed when the Islamic Government took over in the Sudan, in order to prepare the public for the civil defense.

TEHAR supposedly visited other countries for BIN LADIN, but Gamal was unsure of his specific tasking. Gamal stated that TEHAR was more of a military planner who was not involved in the actual operations. He had heard that TEHAR went to Somalia where the Islamic Army eventually conducted an operation, but is unsure how TEHAR was involved. This was about the time of Operation Hope, when BIN LADIN wanted to send people to Somalia.

A camp was established outside of Mogadishu by the Islamic Army. Gamal stated that ABU HAFS and ABU TALHA went to Mogadishu to provoke the various factions in Somalia against the U.S. presence. Gamal stated that he understood that most of the operations against U.S. forces in Somalia were planned by the Islamic Army and that most of the operations involved provoking the clans to act against the U.S. Gamal is unsure of any of the specific assistance that may have been provided, i.e. money or weapons.

In 1992, BIN LADIN became interested in a different type of Islamic jurisprudence, and became a believer in the Al Daheri or "apparent" jurisprudence. An example of this type of interpretation would be that according to the prophet Mohammad, the Jewish people broke an agreement he had with them. Due to this breach of the agreement Mohammad stated that there should be no other religions in the Arab desert. As a result of this statement by Mohammad, it is "apparent" that the Americans must be removed from Saudi Arabia.


Gamal was shown various photos numbered 1 - 77 (see attached list). Gamal identified the individual in photo number 3 (WALI KHAN AMIN SHAH AKA OSAMA ASMURAI) as OSAMA ASMURAI. Gamal stated that he met ASMURAI in Afghanistan and worked with him in Jalalabad for about four months. ASMURAI, who was on the front, would contact Gamal regarding the needs of the forces on the front. Gamal would then send the request to BIN LADIN. Gamal stated that when ASMURAI came to the Sudan, BIN LADIN sent him to

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the Philippines to set up new camps. ASMURAI also worked on the border of Afghanistan and Tajikistan, and he worked very closely with BIN LADIN. Gamal's relative MOHAMMED NAFI AL SOLIMAN told him that ASMURAI had been living at a guest house near Peshawar. Gamal stated that ASMURAI is missing fingers on one of his hands.

Gamal explained that he became the intermediary between ASMURAI and BIN LADIN as a result of the tasking by ABU TURAB AL LIBY. At the Jaura camp, ABU MUSAB AL SAUDI was in charge of the Islamic legal teaching in that area and he had Gamal teach a legal session in 1989. Gamal had received such legal training from MUSAB, who had a close relationship to LIBY.

Gamal stated that he heard that ASMURAI was trying to carry out an operation recently that failed, and some of ASMURAI's people were arrested sometime in 1994. Gamal stated that if ASMURAI was carrying out an operation, BIN LADIN must have given him permission. Gamal stated that in 1993, one AHMED AL RAHMAN met with ASMURAI, but he thinks that RAHMAN is currently in jail in Lahore, Pakistan. 

Gamal advised that he may have seen the person in photo number 4 (CARL TAYLOR AKA ABU UBAIDAH) in the United States, but he is not certain. Gamal identified photo number 26 (SHEIK OMAR ABDEL RAHMAN) as SHEIK RAHMAN. Gamal stated that photo 27 (AMIR ABDELGHANI) looked familiar and believes this person was a member of SHEIK RAHMAN's group. Gamal could not remember the name of Photo number 30 (CLEMENT HAMPTON-EL), but stated that this looked like a black American he had met, and that this individual accompanied TEHAR in Afghanistan. Photo number 31 (SAYFULLAH MCNEIL) might be a member of TEHAR's group. Gamal identified photo number 33 (EPHRON GILMORE AKA) as TEHAR .

Gamal identified two individuals in photo number 76. Gamal identified AHMAD ABID AL RAHMAN, AKA ABU MUAZ, a Sudanese, as a member of the Islamic Army, who in 1993 was sent to Afghanistan to penetrate the group of ABU HAMZA AL LIBI, who broke with BIN LADIN in 1991. MUAZ was also responsible for a battalion in Kashmir. Gamal also identified MUTAWAKIL, a Saudi, as a member of the Islamic Army who was an Emir in Jalalabad in Afghanistan. Gamal believes that he went to the Sudan in 1993 or 1994.

Gamal advised that the head of the International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO) in Peshawar is ABU HAMMAM. HAMMAM is the manager in Peshawar. HAMMAM is from Jeddah, Saudi

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Arabia, but was born in Aden, Yemen. HAMMAM is about 45 years old and is light skinned, average height and sometimes wears a light beard. He is unaware if HAMMAM is related to BIN LADIN, but believes that HAMMAM and ASMURAI are good friends.

Gamal stated that ABU ANIS, ABU HAMMAM, HASSAN AL MADANI, ABU HARON, and ABU RIDA, established the BIN LADIN company Wadi Al Aqiq. Gamal describes ABU ANIS as about 5'10", white, medium build, round face, speaks with a Saudi accent, and believes he fought in Afghanistan.

Prior to 1992, according to Gamal, BIN LADIN and HAMMAM were close. In 1992, when BIN LADIN started to create various cells, the rumor was that HAMMAM was no longer good friends with BIN LADIN. It is Gamal's belief that the rumor was sent out intentionally as disinformation, and that the relationship as between HAMMAM and BIN LADIN always remained good. The last time Gamal saw HAMMAM was in 1992 when HAMMAM and ANIS were sent on a mission, to which Gamal does not know the details. Gamal stated that the relationship between HAMMAM and BIN LADIN was so good that HAMMAM, which is a nickname, had the green light to make deals for BIN LADIN. Gamal does not know HAMMAM's real name. Gamal advised that he heard that HAMMAM had gone to the Philippines but he isn't certain of the information. HAMMAM also had a good relationship with many Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's), and would provide false IIRO identifications for people to travel. Gamal had heard that HAMMAM was in Bosnia in 1993. Gamal described HAMMAM as a facilitator, not an operations person, and that he would contribute funds or contacts to an operation.

Gamal stated that another good friend of HAMMAM was ADEL AL BITAL, a very rich Saudi. BITAL owns a relief organization and also has a good relationship with BIN LADIN. Gamal stated that HAMMAM may have gone to the U.S. in connection with his work with the relief organizations. HAMMAM also worked on outside business of BIN LADIN. HAMMAM, who was involved with the Al-Aqiq Company, had some dealing with a company called Premium. The Premium company dealt in sunflower seeds, and HAMMAM was going to try and market these seeds overseas.

Gamal advised that the BIN LADIN person in charge in Zagreb, Bosnia was AL FATEH ABU HASSANEN. The person running the office in Zagreb was ADEL AL BITAL. Gamal stated that he was surprised that HASSANEN was in Zagreb because he usually runs the relief organization in Vienna. Gamal believes that HASSANEN's office received money from the U.S.

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Gamal stated that BIN LADIN wanted an Islamic state in Bosnia, but believed that it would never happen in Europe. BIN LADIN believes that European Muslims are different, and that Western nations would never permit such an Islamic state to be formed in Bosnia. Gamal believes that BIN LADIN sent TAHER to Bosnia to report on the situation.

Gamal does not know the relatives of BIN LADIN, and would never ask about any females in the family, as this is not done in the Muslim culture. Gamal does not know the name MOHAMMAD Gamal KHALIFAH, but stated that he knows of ABU BARA. Gamal says that ABU BARA is close to BIN LADIN, and that Gamal met him in the Sudan in 1993. Gamal described ABU BARA as 36-40 years old and of medium height, with prior military experience. Gamal stated that HAMMAM, BARA and BIN LADIN are part of the group the has been around along time.

Gamal stated that he knows of a business in Malaysia run by ABU HAJIR AKA MANDOUR SALIM, that deals mostly in palm oil. SALIM is a member of the AL-Shurrah Council and is very close to BIN LADIN. He was told by MADANI AL TAYYIB that SALIM goes to Malaysia very often, and that BIN LADIN launders money through HAJIR. Gamal stated that SAID BIN LADIN, who could be a brother or uncle of BIN LADIN, is the father in law of TAYYIB. Gamal stated that TAYYIB has a relative who is an engineer for Saudi Airlines named ABU ABDEL AZIZ.

Gamal advised that a ABU AKRUM (Jordanian) owns a farm in Jordan. Members of the AL Shurrah Council would go there for meetings.

As for the Meir Kahane Murder, Gamal said that he heard that Kahane was killed by an Egyptian named NOSAIR, whom Gamal never met. Gamal stated that incidents like the Kahane murder were discussed within the community. Gamal stated that the talk at the time was that the killing was done by the Islamic Army of BIN LADIN. Gamal advised that he did not think NOSAIR was not part of SHEIK RAHMAN's battalion but that he was motivated to do it by the RAHMAN cell. Gamal believes that the group in New York took the responsibility upon themselves.

Gamal had met on an occasion an individual named ABDELLAH HAMED YOUSEF, who said he was in charge of the Qatari Welfare Organization in Sudan. YOUSEF told Gamal that he was associated with ABU YASSER, the Egyptian, who was in charge of operations. Gamal stated that YASSER wanted to get people visas to the U.S. through YOUSEF.

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Gamal said that on Thursday afternoons, Islamic Army personnel would meet at BIN LADIN's Soba farm. The farm is located outside Khartoum, about 2 miles from the hospital, near a soap factory. People would come to discuss the latest news, have general discussions and reinforce relationships.

Gamal stated that an ABU MAHMOUD AL MASRI travels in and out of the U.S., and that he is an explosives specialist. Gamal stated that when he previously heard that MASRI was in the U.S., he assumed that he would organize there, but has not heard about him since.

Gamal stated that when he was in Afghanistan there was an organization called Al Qaida or "The Base". This organization would train people, and the Emir would select certain individuals based on their skills to participate in certain assignments. There was a written contract made between the Emir and the person being trained, and the contract would then be sworn to by putting your hand on the Koran. The objectives and duties of The Base were written within the contract, as well as the rules and regulations. At the end of the contract there was a statement that loyalties were to the Emir, as well as the leader BIN LADIN, and the rules and regulations must be followed whether they like it or not. Gamal stated that the contract was kept at Al Qaida.

Gamal advised that when he went to the Sudan, there was a new contract that needed to be signed for the Islamic Army, that was more detailed and comprehensive. Gamal stated that HASSAN AL MEDINI was a member of the file committee and that each persons file would contain the contract, credentials, mission, heath, notes, etc. Gamal stated that his file number was A128.

The individuals involved in writing the contract were SA-AD AL SHERIF, ABU AL FARAJ AL YEMENI, and ABU RAWHA (deputy of SALMAN AL AUDA, who is in a Saudi prison). The contract would be signed and the fingerprint of the signer would be placed on the document. Gamal stated that the Islamic Army was very concerned with infiltrators and believed that the contractual process would help uncover such people.

The Al Qaida period in Afghanistan was considered phase one, and phase two began in the Sudan in 1991. One of the individuals involved in the discussions regarding phase two was ABDUL MAJID ZINDANI. Gamal explained that Qaida was not a physical place, it was just in the mind.

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Gamal mentioned that the war in Afghanistan did not accomplish the goal of the Islamic Army since it was not an ideal Islamic state. Since this goal was not attained in Afghanistan, the Islamic Army began looking for different places where such an Islamic State could exist.

Gamal stated that BIN LADIN's assistance in Afghanistan was generally financial and that during the war many donations, including one from a very rich Saudi whose name he does not know, was sent to the IRO run by ABU HAMMAM. Gamal believes that all of the money was not spent in Afghanistan, and that BIN LADIN most likely used some of the funds for other Arab causes.

Gamal has no knowledge of BIN LADIN receiving money from the U.S. government, but advised that money was received by donations from U.S. citizens, through groups like the one run by SHALABI. Gamal stated that the weapons they received came from Pakistan, not directly from the U.S. government. There was one occasion when they received some mortar pipes that were labeled from the U.S., but BIN LADIN believed that they were deliberately made defective because they kept falling apart. After that, BIN LADIN was very cautious as to American weapons. Gamal stated that he witnessed BIN LADIN dealing with a Pakistani Army middle man, and that he does not believe that BIN LADIN ever dealt directly with the Americans.

Gamal stated that when BIN LADIN left Afghanistan for the Sudan in the spring of 1991, he travelled through Saudi Arabia first. When in Saudi, BIN LADIN was forbidden to travel. There were Islamic jurists in Saudi that stepped in on BIN LADIN's behalf, in order to convince the King to permit BIN LADIN to travel. BIN LADIN was not in jail, but his movement was restricted. When he was permitted to leave Saudi, he travelled back to Afghanistan. He soon became aware, through ABU UBAIDA AL BANSHIRI, of an assignation plot against him in Peshawar. At this point ABU HAMMAN arranged through the family of ABDUL LATIF AL JAMIL, to get a private plane for BIN LADIN to travel to the Sudan. Gamal states that ABU RIDA AL TUNISE and ABDU AL MUKHLAFI travelled with BIN LADIN to the SUDAN, and that Pakistani intelligence assisted BIN LADIN in his travel out of Pakistan.

Gamal stated that BIN LADIN, while he was in Afghanistan, had mostly Egyptian bodyguards, but in the Sudan they were Yemeni. Two of his bodyguards were ABU KATADA UGANDA, a former member of IDI AMIN's security, and ABU OMAR ASWANI.

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When he arrived in Afghanistan, Gamal became a member of Al Qaida. Gamal explained that when he left the U.S. in 1988, he first went to the Services Office and then to the Khalid Bin Al Waleed camp. The Emir of this camp was a Palestinian named ABU AL SHAHEED AL PALASTINI. They do a day of screening at this camp to better understand the backgrounds of the new arrivals. After attending the Waleed camp, Gamal went to Teri Mingle village on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, this was an area under the control of BIN LADIN. After a few months at the camps, Gamal stated that he realized he was part of BIN LADIN's group.

Gamal explained that during his time in the Sudan he worked closely with MADANI AL TAYYIB. TAYYIB was involved with finances in and out of the Sudan. TAYYIB and Gamal would establish various companies and help recruit staff members for the companies. Gamal stated that at times he acted as a middleman between the National Islamic Front (NIF) and BIN LADIN. Gamal stated that he was jailed for a couple of months one time but BIN LADIN arranged for his release which was conditioned on his contractual promise he would not work against the (NIF). Gamal explained that when he was in Afghanistan he spoke out against the NIF, but that the relationship with the NIF improved. Gamal believes that BIN LADIN has a very good relationship with the NIF.

Gamal stated that the NIF wanted information on BIN LADIN because they felt that BIN LADIN never really told them of all his plans. He told the NIF of BIN LADIN's thoughts of the future, his plans and ideals. Gamal then worked with the NIF when they asked BIN LADIN for assistance in establishing a security system to screen out intelligence personnel.

Gamal stated that he became close to BIN LADIN, and at times he stayed at BIN LADIN's guest house. It was through his excellent relationship with TAYYIB that he became closer to BIN LADIN. Gamal stated that he lived in the guest house for about 5 months after his return from Afghanistan. The guest house was described as about 20 meters from BIN LADIN's house, three stories high, containing about 15 rooms. Gamal stated that the house is well protected by guards. Others who stayed in the guest house include aides, guards, high commanders, and the big bosses such as BANSHIRI, HAFS, and ASWAN. No cars except those belonging to BIN LADIN are allowed in the compound.

Gamal described BIN LADIN's day as prayers at 4:30 am, when they all pray together at the guest house. BIN LADIN then returns to his house and usually starts his day of work around

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9:00 am. His day would consist of going to the various companies, or having meetings with regard to his companies or the Islamic Army.

Gamal stated that after he left the U.S., he spent a lot of time in the camps, and received some legal teaching from ABU MUSAB AL SAUDI. Gamal came from a rich family, and Gamal's father was a member of the National Party in the Sudan. Since his family had money and Gamal was going against his father's National Party, BIN LADIN trusted Gamal. Gamal explained that after some time he became somewhat disenchanted since he was never compensated for the things he did for BIN LADIN. Gamal stated that while he believed that others around him were compensated, he received nothing. As a result, Gamal admitted that he began to work for himself on the side, without the knowledge of BIN LADIN. Gamal embezzled money from BIN LADIN companies because he believed he had a right to do so. Gamal stated that when they found out, it was a big problem for him, so he left the Sudan without informing anyone.

Gamal stated that a NIF man, ABDEL AL SAAM SULIMAN SA-AD is head of the Dawa organization in the Sudan. His assistant was SHARIF AL DIN ALI MUHKTAR. These individuals helped BIN LADIN with the logistics of newcomers when they first went to the Sudan. At this time BIN LADIN began to establish companies, purchased a camp outside of Khartoum, and bought the Soba farm. BIN LADIN contracted with the NIF to build a road to support the war in the Sudan. Before BIN LADIN went to the Sudan, ABU HAMMAN was sent to find out some of the needs of the NIF. In one instance, BIN LADIN paid for 15 million dollars worth of weapons from the Chinese, of which BIN LADIN was able to keep a small portion.

Once established in the Sudan, there were many meetings and talk was of uniting people and improving the way of life for all Muslims. BIN LADIN said that they had to find a common objective and unite because the enemy was united. BIN LADIN stated that there were two enemies, one being Arab countries not living under Islamic law, and other countries preventing "us" from becoming an Islamic state. BIN LADIN complained that Arab wealth was not distributed for Muslims, but was kept in western banks. BIN LADIN also declared that economics is important, not only weapons and military power.

Gamal stated that by the beginning of 1992, all the basic rules for the Islamic Army were in place. At this time a fatwa was issued by the Islamic Army declaring that all foreign

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forces must be fought, especially in Saudi and the Gulf. The presence of forces in Mecca and Medina legitimized the fatwa. The fatwa indicated that it was necessary to strike at American forces because the American forces were like the "head of the snake" If the Americans changed their policy and left, other countries would follow. Gamal learned of this fatwa in a pamphlet. The legal council distributed this pamphlet, its contents based on the fatwa that was issued by the Al-Shurrah Council.

Gamal stated that BIN LADIN would usually speak about the fatwas in general terms. After this fatwa was issued, BIN LADIN sent a pamphlet and a cassette tape to the Saudi's urging them to boycott all American products.

Gamal explained that the beliefs of BIN LADIN were very influential to the Al-Shurrah Council. BIN LADIN could not issue a fatwa without the Council because he is not an Islamic jurist.

Gamal advised that BIN LADIN wanted to strike against the imperial powers in the Gulf. He never heard BIN LADIN speak of the Americans, or of attacking Americans or American interests, when he was in Afghanistan. The first time BIN LADIN spoke of Americans was when they were in the Sudan. Gamal had heard that BIN LADIN spoke about how the U.S. forces were supposed to leave Saudi Arabia after the war with Iraq, but they broke their agreement and will never leave unless they are confronted with force.

With regard to the Shiites and the Iranians, Gamal stated that it was the work of HASSAN TURABI, not BIN LADIN, to coordinate between the Shiite and Sunni. Gamal does not believe BIN LADIN ever negotiated a deal with the Iranians. Gamal advised that a Shiite from Iran by the name of NOMANI was in Khartoum. Gamal contends that NIF was very effective in dealing with then Shiites. USAMA BIN LADIN thought that the Shiites could be helpful when it came to military matters. Gamal advised that there were some defections from the Islamic Army because some people did not like making agreements with the Shiites. In the beginning of 1993, the relationship between the Shiites (Hezbollah) and BIN LADIN became very good. Gamal stated that when BIN LADIN was questioned about agreements with the Shiites, he responded by saying that our biggest enemy is ourselves, that all Muslims must unite and defend ourselves. In the spring of 1993, Gamal had heard that BIN LADIN had been working with the Shiites for about 6-7 months. Gamal advised that he heard that in 1993 some BIN LADIN people, ABU HAJIR, ABU AYOB AL IRAQI, ABU

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BANSHIRI, ASOURI ABU RIDA, all went to Iran. Gamal also heard that in 1993, about 8 people went to south Lebanon to train and obtain skills that the Islamic Army did not have.

Gamal stated that the Al-Shurrah Council consists of five people; SHARIF, IBRAHIM AL IRAQI, ABU HAJIR, ABU HAFS AL MURITARI, and DR. FADLE and they establish a fatwa, while the military committee, run by BIN LADIN and BANSHIRI, execute the fatwas.

Gamal explained that he is aware of five fatwas issued by the Al Shurrah Council. The first one he learned about by reading a pamphlet that was distributed regarding the fatwa. This was in the beginning of 1992, right after BIN LADIN got to the Sudan. This fatwa was against Americans in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf. Gamal stated that he also attended a lecture by ABU HAJJER where the presence of Americans in Saudi was discussed in its legal sense. HAJIR was saying that the Americans had no legitimate right to be in Saudi. Gamal stated that BIN LADIN was at the lecture, and answered some questions at its conclusion.

The second fatwa that Gamal recalls was issued against President George Bush. The fatwa was issued because it was believed that Pres. Bush was responsible for the situation in the Gulf, and the American presence in Saudi. This was issued after the Gulf War. Gamal explained that TAYYIB told him of the Fatwa and he never attended a lecture or read a pamphlet with regard to this fatwa.

The third fatwa was issued around the time of Operation Hope. This fatwa was for the expulsion of U.S. forces from the horn of Africa. Gamal stated that this was aimed at Somalia because it was feared that the Americans in Somalia could affect the whole area. Gamal did see a pamphlet on this fatwa, and explained that the pamphlets are not signed. Gamal said that he attended lectures on this fatwa by ABU TALHAR AL SUDANI. Gamal also explained that ABU HAFS told him what was occurring in Somalia because HAFS spent time there. Gamal heard BIN LADIN speak about Somalia as he was giving a pep talk to some people that were being sent there. This occurred in the guest house at the farm. BIN LADIN argued that he predicted that the Americans would not leave Saudi Arabia and the fact that the Americans stayed in Saudi Arabia is proof that they will never leave Somalia once they are entrenched. Gamal stated that he heard BIN LADIN claim that it would be easier to expel the Americans from Somalia, and that it needed to be done immediately.

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Gamal stated that the fourth fatwa may have been issued around the summer of 1992, but he is not certain. This fatwa was against the American forces only, in Saudi Arabia. Gamal was provided a pamphlet of this fatwa from HASSAN AL MEDINI, who is part of the information office. Gamal stated that there were many lectures, and much discussion regarding this fatwa. He heard talks by ABU HAFS and ABU IBRAHIM AL IRAQI, which centered around the justification of this fatwa in the Koran. The legal issues were discussed, with citations from the Koran. Gamal stated that some people felt that a fatwa against the Americans would bring too much trouble. Gamal heard BIN LADIN answer questions regarding this fatwa on one occasion. USAMA BEN LADIN was questioned that with all the work going on around the world, i.e. the Philippines, Somalia, Algeria, how would it be possible to conduct a fatwa against the Americans. BIN LADIN replied that the Saudi people can conduct the fatwa, but they will need assistance from outside Saudia Arabia. Gamal stated that BIN LADIN spoke in general terms, not in specifics.

Gamal stated that he heard at some point about the possibility of the U.S. Embassy or U.S. Club being a target of a future attack, but he never heard much about it. There was a general discussion about the legality of attacking the Embassy or Club where innocent people, even Muslims, could be killed. It was explained that the fact that a Muslim would work with the Americans shows that the Muslim is a collaborator and it would be acceptable if they should die in an operation.

Gamal stated that ABU BARA told him, and others, that it was necessary to evaluate military operations. This discussion was subsequent to the Riyadh bombing. BARA was saying that if you react too fast, it would lead to unsuccessful results. BARA stated that an operation should be conducted every five to six months.

Gamal explained that the fifth fatwa he heard from his cousin NAFI. This fatwa was issued in late 1995 and was against American military personnel and U.S. government employees. Gamal said that at the time he heard of this fatwa, he was already involved in his dispute with BIN LADIN. Gamal said he never heard BIN LADIN speak of this fatwa, but he did hear MOHAMMAD ABU OBAIDA speak on the topic. Gamal said that he left the Sudan in February 1996, and believes that he heard of the fatwa in November or December 1995.

Gamal advised of an additional fatwa that was issued in 1992. This fatwa was not against the U.S., but said that Islamic

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countries should stop their cooperation with the United Nations. Gamal said he heard ABU HAJIR speak of this. It was never clear to Gamal that this was an Islamic Army fatwa, but that HAJJER advised that it is against Islamic law for Islamic countries to be members of the United Nations.

Gamal advised that he believes that the Riyadh bombing was an Islamic Army operation, and his cousin NAFI told him that it was an Islamic Army act, although he never heard BIN LADIN speak directly about Riyadh. Gamal advised that TAYYIB told a group of about twenty people that the Saudi government had no evidence on HADI AL DOUSARI, who had been arrested in Saudi for the Riyadh bombing. DOUSARI was also arrested once before in Saudi Arabia. Gamal was told by HAMZA AL SUDANI that AL DOUSARI is the Emir of an Islamic Army cell in the central region of Saudi Arabia. Gamal stated that AL HAMZA was arrested in Saudi in late 1995 but was later let go, so he fled to the Sudan. Gamal heard that four people were arrested for the bombing in Riyadh, but he did not recognize who they were.

Gamal advised that a AL KHALIFAH AL OMANI told him that our people were involved in the World Trade Center bombing. Gamal advised that he was surprised to hear that because he never heard of a fatwa on that topic. Gamal stated that AL KHALIFAH AL OMANI was in Afghanistan until 1990, at which time he travelled to the Sudan. Gamal stated that OMANI travelled a lot since he was in charge of the Gulf region.

In addition, the Islamic Army was involved in Somalia, and if the Americans did not pull out, the Islamic Army was prepared to stay. Gamal advised that there is a Yemen cell of the Islamic Army called the South Islamic Sword. Members of this group include SAIF AL ISLAM AL JANUBI (Emir), AL MUTHANA AL HAITH, ISLAM YASLIM YAMAN AKA ABU GHAZWAN. Gamal heard of an operation by this cell in Yemen, either in Sana or Aden. Gamal stated that he heard of this when he was already in conflict with BIN LADIN. The operation had something to do with a hotel, and YAMAN told him that the operation was successful and that the cell did a good job.

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Photographs for Display

#1 : AHMED AJAJ
#2 : SATTAR EL KADOMEY
#3 : WALI KHAN AMIN SHAH
#4 : CARL TAYLOR (AKA ABU UBAIDAH)
#5 : KHALID IBRAHIM
#6 : KHALID SHEIKH MOHAMMAD (W/O BEARD)
#7 : ABDUL HAKIM MURAD
#8 : WALI KHAN AMIN SHAH
#9 : RAYMOND MURTEZA
#10: MOHAMMED A SALEH
#11: ABDUL RAHMAN YASIN
#12: MUSAB YASIN
#13: AHMED YOUSEF
#14: SIRAJE YOUSEF
#15: ABDOU WALY ZINDANI
#16: MUSTAFA ELNORE (AKA MUSTAFA SAIF)
#17: TAREK KHATTERIA
#18: HUSSEIN SAAFAN
#19: BILAL ALKAISI (AKA ABU ANIS)
#20: NIDAL AYYAD
#21: MOHAMMED ABOUHALIMA
#22: SALIHOU DJABI
#23: RAMZI YOUSEF
#24: MOHAMED HUSSEIN
#25: EL SAYYID NOSAIR
#26: SHEIK OMAR ABDEL RAHMAN
#27: AMIR ABDELGHANI
#28: SIDDIG IBRAHIM SIDDIG ALI
#29: IBRAHIM EL GABROWNY
#30: CLEMENT HAMPTON EL (AKA DR RASHID)
#31: SAYFULLAH MCNEIL
#32: LIN ZAO (ABDUL)
#33: EPHRON GILMORE (AKA TEHAR / ABU KHITEL)
#34: ALI MOHAMED
#35: QUAZI HAQUE
#36: MOHAMMAD ABDEL FAHIM
#37: JUTLAND
#38: JUTLAND
#39: ABDULLAH ALI (AKA MIGEUL MEJIA)
#40: HANIFE MUHAMMAD
#41: OTHMAN ABDULLAH
#42: LAWRENCE EL KHIDR
#43: YAHYA ABDUL RAHIM
#44: ALAMIN LATIF
#45: ASIM MUHAMMAD (AKA ULYSSES FOSTER)
#46: ALI ABD KARIM (AKA VERNON LEWIS)
#47: MAHMUD ABOUHALIMA
#48: JOHN MISHOE (AKA YAYA)
#49: NASRELDIN MOHAMED AHMED
#50: MUSTAFA ASSAD MUHAMMAD (AKA JOHN RODRIGUEZ)
#51: MOHAMMAD HASSAN ABDOU

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#52: ALI EL SHINAWY
#53: SHAWKUT WEHIDY
#54: MOHAMMED SAIFUDEEN
#55: NASSER AHMED
#56: JAMIL ALAMIN (AKA H RAPP BROWN)
#57: SUBHI ELDER
#58: AHMED KATTERIA
#59: MUSTAFA SHAKABIE
#60: SIRAJ WAHHAJ
#61: TARIG EL HASSAN
#62: FARES KHALLA FALLA
#63: FADIL ABDELGHANI
#64: MOHAMMED SALAMEH
#65: KHALID SHEIKH MOHAMMED (WITH BEARD)
#66: ALMOUDI
#67: IBRAHIM AHMAD SULIMAN
#68: 3 MEN (ABU HAFS ON RIGHT)
#69: MOHAMMAD JAMAL KHALIFAH
#70: MOHAMMED AMEIN
#71: HABIB
#72: NONEEM
#73: ABDUL SHAKOOR
#74: NFI SITTING ON FLOOR
#75: NFI
#76: 11 MALES WITH GUNS
#77: EYAD ISMOIL NAJIM