Thank you very much.

In 1993, a group of radical Islamic fundamentalists attempted to

blow up the World Trade Center; although the conspirators failed

to topple the building as planned, the result was six dead Americans

and more than 1,000 wounded. The carnage from a successful

attack would have killed anywhere between 30,000 and 50,000 people.

Undeterred by a series of arrests, the same clique of radical fundamentalists

then planned an even more brutal series of attacks.

Their goal was to blow up tunnels and bridges leading to New York

City, tourist landmarks, and a Federal building. Fortunately, their

plans were interdicted by successful FBI work and the assistance

of an Egyptian Muslim informant. A successful series of attacks

would have produced more deaths on American soil, as Judge Michael

Mukasey noted in sentencing the defendants, than any other

event since the Civil War.

The fact that these terrorists would conspire to cause the deaths

of tens of thousands of innocent civilians for the perceived obligation

of waging a Jihad (or holy war) against the United States,

forces hesitance in considering a policy that might lessen or reduce

the pressure on those regimes that support, directly and indirectly,

such mass murder.

Although Iran and the Sudan are equally culpable in sponsoring

and orchestrating terrorist attacks. Sudan, under the leadership of

Dr. Hassan al-Turabi, the head of the ruling National Islamic

Front Party and de facto chief, has been responsible for helping to

create the global Muslim brotherhood movement and subsidiary organizations.

It would be wrong and self-deceiving to underestimate

the success and guile of Dr. Turabi in both building up a fledgling

Muslim brotherhood movement into an actual State, and, more

critically, forging alliances between myriad branches and leaders of

radical Islam. Dr. Turabi’s popular Arab Islamic Conferences—

three have been held so far—feature the full panorama of a global

militant Islamic movement, including Islamic delegations and leaders

not only from the Middle East, but from Spain, France, Italy,

Argentina, Mexico, Canada, Kenya, and even the United States.

I think it is important, as you hold this very, very significant

hearing, that in the attempt to tighten the screws on Sudan policy,

that the intent of Congress in the 1996 antiterrorist legislation be

fully upheld. That intent was to pressure countries which actively

support or encourage international terrorism by denying them access

to the full American market and technology. Policy exemption

cannot rely upon distinctions between the evil government sector

and the private good sector of a foreign terrorist regime, because

these distinctions are thoroughly false. There is no doubt that with

regard to the Sudan it has played a key role, and continues to play

a key role, as a leader of radical Islamic militant movements and

groups throughout the Middle East and throughout the world.

Indeed, in the World Trade Center bombing itself, there has been

little discussion, primarily because of the absence of hard information,

about who was truly responsible. In fact, what officials have

discovered, supported by evidence released at trial and other evidence

still not released, (including wire transfers, telephone

records, bank accounts, and personal papers), was that the Jihad

conspiracy was the unique product of operational collaboration, an

ad hoc network of radical Islamic groups operating in the U.S. for

the first time, the Egyptian Jamat Islamiya, the Palestine Islamic

Jihad, the Al-Fuqra group, Hamas, and the National Islamic Front.

Interestingly, the only group whose organization is directly tied

to a government is the National Islamic Front, or the Islamic Fundamentalist

Party, which controls the Sudan under the de facto

leadership of Dr. Hassan al-Turabi. Indeed, the evidence produced

at the trial and other information obtained by prosecutors shows

that top officials of the Sudanese regime not only had advance

knowledge of the second series of plots, but actively facilitated in

their preparation.

Evidence contained in intelligence intercepts and other types of

surveillance suggests that the entire Sudanese mission to the United

Nations, as well as Sudanese diplomats in Washington, DC., are

controlled by the National Islamic Front. As recently as 2 months

ago, a major Sudanese intelligence officer previously employed in

Washington sought to enter the United States under false documentation

in order to expand Sudan’s terrorist network in the

United States. Fortunately, he was intercepted.

It is important to acknowledge what was discovered in the trials

of the World Trade Center bombing. Conversations released in

transcript form, sourced from wire taps and other types of recorded

conversations, reveal explicitly and unequivocally that Saddiq Ali,

the Sudanese ringleader of the second series of plots, was very

close to the Islamic leadership in the Sudan. This evidence also

points to his close ties to the Sudan mission in New York, quote:

‘‘When we hit the United Nations it will teach the world—the

world, not only America. It will teach America a lesson.’’ This declaration

was made with reference to plans to blow up the East

River wing of the U.N.

He told his fellow conspirators that he could obtain critical help

from the Sudanese mission at the U.N. to obtain credentials, license

plates, and ID cards required to drive an explosive-laden Lincoln

car into the parking garage adjacent to the U.N. And when

Saddiq Ali began to plan the assassination of Egyptian President

Hosni Mubarak, it was the Sudanese mission in New York that

provided the conspirators with acutely sensitive information about

how to pierce President Mubarak’s security detail and transportation

route to the Waldorf Astoria, where the Egyptian President

was scheduled to stay.

In a conversation taped by Ahmed Salem, and these tapes are

available, Mr. Ali informed his conspirators of the precise route

that Mr. Mubarak’s U.S. Secret Service would be taking to Manhattan.

Asked by Mr. Salem where he got this information, Mr. Ali

responded, ‘‘I get it from the highest level, from people inside the

Sudanese Embassy. My contact is the Ambassador, brother.’’

I should like to add that Mr. Ali was not the only Sudanese connection

to this terrorist plot. Another defendant is Mohammed

Saleh. This Yonkers gasoline operator was responsible for providing

the fuel for the incendiary brew, the explosive agent. According

to information obtained by Federal investigators and other undisclosed

material found on his possession, Saleh is a Hamas leader

in charge of training Hamas terrorist recruits in the Sudan.

Mr. Saleh traveled in Sudan several times prior to his involvement

in the plan to oversee Hamas training exercises. However, he

has also revealed that he had obtained various terrorist weapons

in the Sudan, including guns and night vision goggles, and ultimately

smuggled them to Hamas terrorist squads in the West

Bank. Mr. Saleh’s home in the Bronx was used as a haven for

known terrorists visiting the United States.

I’d like to request that the rest of my speech and testimony be

put into the record. Also, I would also like to state my belief that

your concentration on the intent of Congress and the reasons for

deviation in the interpretation of section 321, focused on the core

elements of this case.

Allah will spread terror in the infidel hearts, and cut their necks up, and cut

every finger of them [since] they stood up against Allah and his Prophet and

who stands against Allah and his Prophet must realize that Allah is a strong

punisher.

Recorded conversation of Siddiq Ali, Sudanese ringleader of the plot to

blow up New York tunnels, bridges and buildings in mid-1993 following the

World Trade Center bombing.

Imagine 1 the horror of multiple car bombs—filled with a deadly mix of ammonium

nitrate and fuel oil—being detonated in the middle of the day in the Lincoln

and Holland Tunnels and the George Washington Bridge, the three principal transportation

arteries connecting the island of Manhattan to New Jersey, where tens of

thousands of commuters travel each hour. Or, consider the bloody mayhem that

would have resulted in blowing up the United Nations Headquarters or Federal

Building at 26 Federal Plaza in downtown Manhattan.

In 1993, a group of radical Islamic fundamentalists tried to blow up the World

Trade Center, killing six Americans and wounding more than one thousand. Although

the conspirators failed to topple the building as planned, the resulting carnage

from a successful attack of the one they intended would have killed and

wounded anywhere between 30,000 to 50,000 people. Undeterred by a series of arrests,

the clique of radical fundamentalists then planned an even more brutal series

of attacks, this one designed to blow up tunnels and bridges leading to New York

City, tourist landmarks, and a federal building. Fortunately, the attack was interdicted

by successful FBI work and the courage of an Egyptian Muslim informant.

Had the attack succeeded, the resulting slaughter would have caused more deaths

on American soil, as Judge Michael Mukasey noted in sentencing the defendants,

than any other event since the Civil War. The fact that these terrorists would willingly

plan the deaths of tens of thousands of innocent civilians for no other reason

than the perceived obligation of waging a Jihad, or holy war, against the United

States must give anyone pause before considering any policy that might lessen the

pressure on those regimes that support, directly or indirectly, such mass murder.

Today, as this congressional panel considers the role of Sudan in the arena of

world terrorism, it is important that we look at the evidence unclouded by questions

of political correctness, unobscured by the deception of disingenuous moderate

sounding language, and untethered to vested commercial or political considerations

that somehow always insidiously creep into the formation of counterterrorist policy.

There can be no denying that Sudan plays a pivotal role in the worldwide operations

of militant Islamic groups bent on imposing the Sha’aria—the body of Islamic

law—and confronting through murderous violence any regime or institution that

stands in its way. Sudan, arguably the largest terrorist camp in the world, has become

a central player in supporting, sponsoring and enhancing radical terrorist

groups that have carried out—or at least tried to carry out—the most horrific violence

that the world has witnessed in decades. A veritable ‘‘Murder Incorporated,’’

Sudan has been directly tied to the entire spectrum of radical Islamic violence that

has plagued not only the Middle East but the West as well. Unless some type of

brakes are forcibly applied to the spinning vortex of terrorism emanating from the

Sudan, the attacks on our friends and on ourselves will only continue. And as lowtech

and low-cost weapons and agents of mass destruction, such as poison gas and

bacteria, become more accessible to all terrorists worldwide, it ought not come as

a surprise the day these weapons are finally used . . . against the United States.

Just look at Sudan’s record thus far. To pick at random: Suicide bombings in Israel.

The attempted assassination of the Egyptian President. A brutal military campaign

of near genocidal proportions against the black non-Muslim tribal minorities

in southern Sudan. Attacks on American Forces in Somalia. Sponsorship of the most

ruthless terrorist financier in the world today, Osama Bin Laden, who in turn is

linked to the World Trade Center conspiracy and two acts of carnage in Saudi Arabia

against American forces. Sponsorship and hosting of unparalleled get-togethers

of the most militant Islamic terrorist leaders in the world today, including those

that have planned the murder of hundreds of Americans, not to mention Jews and

Arabs deemed to be ‘‘infidels’’ or ‘‘enemies of Islam.’’ Training camps for more than

a dozen terrorist organizations whose raison d’Etre is to kill infidels, Christians,

Jews and secular and moderate Muslims. Basing privileges for the Iranian Navy.

Training camps for Iranian Revolutionary Guards, who in turn have trained street

militias called the Popular Defense Forces who carry out vigilante violence. Use of

the Sudanese diplomatic pouch to transport explosives. Support of terrorist attacks

in Ethiopia. And even direct support for, advance knowledge of and critical involvement

with the second series of planned terrorist attacks in Manhattan following the

World Trade Center bombing designed to kill tens of thousands of American civilians.

Although Iran is as equally culpable as the Sudan in sponsoring and orchestrating

terrorist attacks internationally, what makes Sudan stand out has been the marked

success of Dr. Hassan al-Turabi, the head of the ruling National Islamic Front party

and de facto chief, in creating a regime solely dedicated to supporting the global

Muslim Brotherhood movement and subsidiary organizations, all of which are

Sunni. It would be wrong and self-deceiving to underestimate the success and guile

of Dr. Turabi in not only building up a fledgling Muslim Brotherhood movement into

an actual State, but in critically forging alliances between the myriad branches and

leaders of radical Islam. Dr. Turabi’s Popular Arab Islamic Conferences—three have

been held thus far—are unprecedented conferences featuring representation of the

full panorama of the global Islamic movement, including Islamic delegations and

leaders from not only throughout the Middle East but from Spain, France, Italy, Argentina,

Mexico, Canada, Kenya and the United States—and even Arab and Christian

left-wing nationalists.

Apologists and supporters of Dr. Turabi and Sudan like to claim that Sudan is

being picked on only because of its Islamic identity. For example, a militant Washington

D.C. headquartered Islamic organization called the Council on American Islamic

Relations (known as CAIR)—which falsely hides as an organization dedicated

to preserving Muslim ‘‘civil rights’’—wrote a letter to the Atlantic Monthly magazine

in response to an earlier article (‘‘Turabi’s Law’’ by William Langewiesche, Atlantic

Monthly, August 1994) which exposed in chilling detail the totalitarian religious

code of law imposed by Sudanese leader Turabi according to his extremist interpretation

of Islam. In his response (Atlantic Monthly, November 1994), Mr. Hooper attacked

the author of the article for making ‘‘many negative assertions about Islam,

Sha’riah, Sudan and Hassan al-Turabi,’’ denied the existence of Sudanese secret police,

and criticized the article as having ‘‘merely rehashed Western cliche´s about

‘fundamentalism’ and ‘Islamic radicalism’ [while] ignor[ing] nonIslamic causes of Sudan’s

turmoil.’’

‘‘Non-Islamic causes of Sudan’s turmoil?’’ This is nothing but unvarnished apologia

for the terrorist regime of Sudan. Sudan’s current turmoil was brought on by

only one regime—the Sudanese government itself. Its support of terrorism, its authoritarian

Islamic dictatorship, its war against non-Muslims and its exhortations

for other militants to carry out a worldwide Jihad. To claim that these factors are

fabricated by the West is in reality a blatant effort to render Sudan—and the Islamic

radical movements it supports—immune from any criticism. It is the same argument

that Sheik Omar Abdul Rahman, mastermind of the World Trade Center

bombing conspiracy, used in decrying his conviction as tantamount to a ‘‘war on

Islam.’’ And it is the same argument used by Hamas and Islamic Jihad terrorists

in justifying their murderous suicidal rampages against defenseless Israeli children

and women. And it is the same argument used by the World Trade Center conspirators

in justifying their original attack on the United States as a need to avenge the

United States ‘‘conspiracy against Islam.’’

To be sure, there are also non-Muslim apologists for Sudan. In 1993, when the

Sudan was placed on the State Department list of countries supporting terrorism,

former President Jimmy Carter expressed his disdain for the State Department decision,

‘‘They declared that Sudan was a terrorist training center, I think without

proof . . . In fact, when I later asked an assistant secretary of state he said they did

not have proof, but there were strong allegation . . . I think there is too much of an

inclination in this country to look at Muslims as inherently terrorist or inherently

against the West . . . I don’t see that when I meet with these people.’’ (Reuters Financial

Service, September 13, 1993)

Well, despite what Mr. Carter is told by the urbane and British and French educated

Hassan Al-Turabi—he has a doctorate from the Sorbonne and has also studied

in London—Mr. Carter seems to believe that militants have to carry automatic

weapons, wear scruffy beards and openly chant ‘‘Death to America’’ before they can

qualify as terrorists. In fact, the danger represented by Dr. Turabi is that he speaks

one, very soothing language to people like Mr. Carter and another more revealing

language when talking to his own. The focus on the Sudan as a terrorist supporting

nation has nothing to do with picking on Islam; that would be the equivalent of saying

that focusing on the Klu Klux Klan as a racist and extremist movement is picking

on Christianity or focusing on radical Jewish fundamentalists is picking on Judaism.

Cuba and North Korea—two States that are decidedly not Islamic—were

placed on the list of nations supporting terrorism precisely because of their support

for international terrorism. Indeed, to suggest that Sudan is being unfairly accused

of terrorism merely because of its Islamic identity is an affront to the vast majority

of the Muslim population that forswears and disavows any support for terrorism or

violence.

The hearing today is not about Islam but about the policies of a rogue regime and

how the United States should formulate and implement its counter-terrorist policies

to safeguard its vital national security interests. If the intent of Congress in the

1996 anti-terrorist legislation and in earlier Congressionally-directed initiatives was

to pressure countries which actively support or encourage international terrorism by

denying them full access to the American market as well as to American technology,

then any exemptions to this policy predicated on the notion that such trade is determined

‘‘not to have an impact on any potential act of terrorism’’ is a meaningless

and unjustified exemption. Regimes which support terror—whether they pull the

trigger or pay others to pull the trigger—cannot be compartmentalized into an ‘‘evil’’

government sector and a private ‘‘good’’ sector. While not everyone living in a terrorist-

regime necessarily supports terrorism, the regime itself is the ultimate beneficiary

of any increased trade and technology. When dealing with totalitarian terrorist-

supporting regimes, any policy that can claim to substantively differentiate between

trade that has no impact on terrorism and that which has an impact on terrorism is an illusion. While dollars may accrue to exporters in the short term by

exploiting the unintended exemption, the long term injury to American interests by

continuing to build up a terrorist infrastructure to be used against the West is not

only incalculable, but unfathomable in the belief that policymakers at the State Department

would accept it.

With regard to the Sudan, there can no doubt about the role it played in the series

of planned terrorist strikes against the United States right here in the U.S.

backyard. Though the principal leader of the bombing campaign, Egyptian Sheik

Omar Abdul Rahman was convicted for his role in authorizing the bombing campaign

as part of the radical Islamic Jihad against the West, a final accounting of

the organizations and powers behind the bombing has never been concluded because

of the absence of hard evidence. More than four years after the attack and foiled

conspiracy, many questions still linger, such as the extent of other’s involvement,

both here and abroad, in the conspiracy and in the master planning of the terrorist

campaign. Speculation and unconfirmed assertions have been made about possible

Iraqi or Iranian sponsorship but according to both FBI, Justice Department officials

and CIA officials, there has been no evidence whatsoever that either country was

involved in the conspiracy. In fact, the involvement of both countries has been all

but ruled out in internal FBI and CIA reports.

However, what officials have discovered, supported by evidence released at trial

and other evidence still not released, including wire transfers, telephone records,

bank accounts and personal papers, was that the Jihad conspiracy was the unique

product of operational collaboration by an ad hoc network of radical Islamic organizations

operating in the United States who joined forces in a collective terrorist

campaign: The Egyptian Jamat Islamiya, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Al-

Fugra organization, Hamas and the National Islamic Salvation Front or NIF. The

collaboration of these radical Islamic groups represented an unprecedented network

of loosely affiliated groups that previously had never united before on such a grandiose

operational scale. Interestingly, the only group in the conspiracy whose organization

was directly tied to a government was the National Islamic Front or NIF,

the Islamic fundamentalist party which runs the Sudan under the de facto leadership

of Dr. Hassan al Turabi.

Indeed, the evidence produced at the trial and other information obtained by federal

law enforcement and intelligence agents unambiguously showed that top officials

of the Sudanese regime not only knew in advance of the second series of bombing

plots but actively facilitated in the preparation of the plot. Two Sudanese diplomats

in New York, Ahmed Yousef Mohammed and Siraj Yousef, were later declared

persona non grata in 1996 and ordered out of the United States. But the evidence,

contained in intelligence intercepts and other types of surveillance, suggests

that the entire Sudanese Mission to the United Nations, and the Sudanese diplomats

in Washington, D.C. as well, are thoroughly controlled by the National Islamic

Salvation Front.

As recently as two months ago, a major Sudanese intelligence officer, who once

worked in Washington D.C. sought to enter the United States under false documentation

in order to expand the Sudanese terrorist network in the United States

on behalf of the National Islamic Front. In Washington, a covert Sudanese diplomatic

operative, worked secretly out of the Washington offices of the America Muslim

Council—a Washington group that pretends to be moderate but actively supports

the Sudanese National Islamic Front, in addition to other Islamic extremist

groups—at night for almost a year, in order to establish closer ties between Islamic

groups in the United States and members of their Muslim Brotherhood family in

the Middle East.

Because of the need to protect sources and methods, the intelligence community

is frequently unable to produce the type of physical evidence that is needed in a

court of law. In the trials of the World Trade Center defendants, however, actual

conversations were recorded in which the role of the Sudanese government was unequivocally

demonstrated. In those tapes, Siddiq Ali, a translator for the blind Sheik

and considered the Sudanese ringleader of the second series of attempted bombings

openly proclaimed that ‘‘our relation is very, very, very, very strong with the Sudanese

government, and with the Islamic leaderships of Sudan, thanks to God that

I have a direct contact with the Islamic leaders themselves. (#307–T, May 16, 1993).

In the same conversation, Mr. Ali stated that his ties are so close to Sudanese officials

in the U.S., that he could walk right into the office of the Sudanese Ambassador

to the United Nations, the Sudanese Consul and the Vice Consul.

‘‘When we hit the United Nations, it will teach the world, the world, not only

America a lesson,’’ Mr. Ali declared in revealing a plan to blow up the East River

wing of the United Nations Headquarters in Manhattan. Mr. Ali told his fellow conspirators

that he could obtain critical help from the Sudanese mission at the United

Nations to get credentials, license plates and id cards to enable them to drive an

explosives laden Lincoln into the parking garage adjacent to the United Nations.

The Sudanese officials were aware of the plan to destroy the U.N., Ali stated.

And when Siddiq Ali began to conspire to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni

Mubarak, who was scheduled to visit New York City that spring, it was the Sudanese

Mission in New York that provided Mr. Ali with acutely sensitive information

about how to pierce President Mubarak’s security detail and transportation route

to the Waldorf Astoria, where the Egyptian President was scheduled to stay. In

chilling detail, Mr. Ali—in a conversation taped by Emad Salem—told his co-conspirators

the exact route of Mr. Mubarak’s U.S. Secret Service detail to be used in

transporting him to Manhattan, even specifying the exact car in the police motorcade

in which Mubarak would be sitting. Asked by Emad Salem where he got this

information, Mr. Ali responded, ‘‘ I get it from the highest level . . . from people inside

the [Sudanese] Embassy . . . My contact is the Ambassador, brother.’’

Mr. Ali was not the only Sudanese connection to the terrorist plot. Another defendant,

Mohammed Saleh, a Yonkers gasoline station operator who was to provide

the fuel for the incendiary brew that was to serve as the explosive agent, according

to information obtained by federal investigators and by papers found on his possession,

was a Hamas leader who was in charge of training Hamas terrorist recruits

in the Sudan. Not only had Mr. Saleh traveled to the Sudan several times prior to

his involvement in the plot to oversee several Hamas training exercises, but he also

revealed that he had obtained various terrorist weapons in the Sudan—including

guns and night-vision goggles—and ultimately smuggled them to Hamas squads in

the West Bank. Mr. Saleh’s home in the Bronx was used as a haven for known terrorists

visiting the United States, including Jordanian militant Ahmed Noufal who

has been directly involved in sponsoring and organizing Hamas terrorist attacks

against Israeli civilians. (Significantly, Mr. Saleh had organizational ties to Islamic

militant front groups, including Mounazamat al-Da’waw al-Islamiya, a Sudanese

headquartered Islamic religious group which used its protected religious status to

promote and spread militant Islam around the world, including the United States.

Mr. Saleh also participated in the radical Islamic conference in Oklahoma City in

December 1992 which was sponsored by a militant group called the Muslim Arab

Youth Association in concert with the Islamic Association for Palestine, another U.S.

Hamas front group.)

Mr. Turabi assumed control of the Sudan after a coup d’etat in 1989. As de facto

ruler of the Sudan, Mr. Turabi has transformed this nation into one of the largest

militant Islamic terrorist camps in the world today, hosting, sponsoring and training

nearly every radical organization and leader, including:

· Sheik Omar Abdul Rahman, the militant blind Egyptian cleric convicted in the

World Trade Center bombing conspiracy trial. In 1990, the Sheik succeeded in

entering the United States from the Sudan, which had offered him permanent

residence following the anti-Soviet Jihad victory in Afghanistan by the

mujahideen. Sheik Abdul Rahman declined the honor, preferring to manipulate

the strings of Jihad from the perceived safety of his residence in the heart of

the Great Satan itself.

· Training and sanctuary for the assassins who attempted but failed in their brazen

assassination effort of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on June 26, 1995

in Addis Ababa. The well-stocked killers—possessing rocket grenade launchers,

anti-tank missiles, explosives and automatic weapons—failed only because of

the tardiness of Mubarak’s motorcade. Credit for the attempt was claimed by

the Jamat Islamiya, whose members had been given training and whose extradition

was blocked by Dr. Turabi. In September 1995, the Organization of African

Unity condemned Sudan for its support of the attack and called upon the

regime to turn over the three terrorists wanted in the attack. Ethiopian Foreign

Minister Seyoum Mesfin openly declared that Sudan had used diplomatic cover

to smuggle the weapons and explosives to Ethiopia.

· Sponsorship of extraordinary conferences of the world’s most violently anti-

American Islamic fundamentalist leaders, with a smattering of residual Arab

Christian leftists who share the same anti-U.S. hatred.

· Headquarters and training camp for the Palestine Islamic Jihad, a militant Palestinian

group that specializes in dismembering and mutilating its victims. Mr.

Turabi not only gave diplomatic passports to the leaders of Islamic Jihad, such

as the Fathi Shekaki (killed in Malta in October 1995) and Sheik Abdul Azziz

Odeh, but funneled Iranian funds to the terrorist group and helped Islamic

Jihad terrorists make their way back to Israel to carry out specific terrorist operations.

· Training camps and safehaven facilities for Hamas, Algerian Islamic Salvation

Army fighters, Iranian Revolutionary Guards, Gamat lslamiya and others. At

present in the Sudan, half the 3000 Iranian Revolutionary Guards sent to Khartoum

came from Lebanon. Of these, more that 1000 were Lebanese Hizzbollah.

Among the sites of some of these camps are:

(1) the Al-Khalafiyya area, roughly 25 miles north of Khartoum where Algerian

Islamic Salvation Army and Armed Islamic Group members have trained.

(2) the Akhil Al-Awliya, located on the banks of the Blue Nile, south of Khartoum,

where upwards—at any one time—of 500 Palestinians, Syrians and Jordanians actively

train.

(3) Al Mrihat, north of Um-Durman, where Egyptian members of the Muslim

Brotherhood, the Jamat Islamiya and the Vanguards train.

(4) Mukhayyamat Al-Mazari, northwest of Khartoum, serving as an equal opportunity

training center for all nationalities, including Libyans, Tunisians, Palestinians,

Syrians, Saudis, Lebanese, Algerians—even several Americans are known to

have passed through.

Although Dr. Turabi has demonstrated his generous hospitality to all types of terrorists,

the most significant guest that Dr. Turabi has hosted was Osama Bin

Laden, the wealthy Saudi expatriate militant who single-handedly helped fund the

Arab Muslim volunteers who migrated to Afghanistan in the 1980’s to carry out

Jihad. Stripped of his Saudi passport in 1991 and looking to expand the Jihad

against the Western infidel—following the victory against Soviet infidel—the Sudanese

government warmly welcomed Mr. Bin Laden into the Sudan where Mr. Bin

Laden succeeded in establishing a worldwide network of front companies, Islamic

charities and non-governmental organizations, and terrorist recruitment centers to

carry out attacks against American, Egyptian, Israeli, Saudi and European targets.

The companies set up by Mr. Bin Laden with full Sudanese involvement and participation

were critical in helping the Sudan build up its transportation infrastructure,

including an airport in Port Sudan, roads and a port while at the same time building

up Bin Laden’s wealth—he was given monopolistic control over Sudanese agricultural

exports and exclusive purchase rights over large domains of farmland—together

with Mr. Turabi’s NIF cronies.

At the same time, Mr. Bin Laden sponsored the movement of nearly 2000

mujahideen from Afghanistan to the Sudan where they were headquartered, under

Bin Laden’s largesse, in the expansion of the Jihad battlefronts to other parts of

the Middle East and to the West itself. Mr. Bin Laden, who has openly called for

a ‘‘worldwide Jihad to destroy the United States’’ was afforded the opportunity to

regroup, establish a worldwide terrorist infrastructure—including cover companies

and radical Islamic groups in the United States itself—during his very profitable

and ‘‘productive’’ five year stay in the Sudan. It is suspected by FBI and State Department

officials that during his stay under Sudan’s protection, Mr. Bin Laden, beyond

directing or funding a host of terrorist attacks in the Middle East against

prowestern regimes, is connected financially to the World Trade Center bombing, in

particular the training and recruitment of a key conspirator, Ramzi Yousef in the

actual February 1993 bombing and the aborted attacks on American airplanes in

December 1994 in the Philippines. There is mounting circumstantial evidence that

Bin Laden was directly connected, if not the ultimate sponsor, of the twin attacks

against U.S. Servicemen in Saudi Arabia in November 1995 and June 1996, which

killed more than 2 dozen Americans and wounded scores of others. Bin Laden’s departure

from the Sudan in May 1996 back to Afghanistan was a direct result of the

mounting economic and diplomatic pressure placed on the regime. His exit demonstrated

that counter-terrorist sanctions do work.

It is impossible to draw that line. We used to have

a situation in this country where we had a distinction between foreign

terrorism and domestic terrorism. There is no such distinction

any longer.

The global village phenomenon that we saw CNN have with regards

to getting into every single television set around the world

has also replicated itself with regard to terrorism. Terrorism is an

international phenomenon. Terrorists come and go as they please.

They move and wire transfers, millions of dollars, they get credentials

to come in and out of countries, they use faxes and modems

and other telecommunications systems. There is no such distinction

as the domestic or foreign terrorist.

There may be distinctions in their identity, but there is no distinction

in what they are carrying out or their ability to carry out

any place in the world, whether they live in Chicago, Dallas,

Brooklyn, or in Khartoum.