

**FACT SHEET: U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
NEW YORK'S TERRORISM PROSECUTIONS**

U.S. v. Aafia Siddiqui: On August 4, 2008, Aafia Siddiqui arrived in New York to face charges related to her attempted murder and assault of United States officers and employees in Afghanistan. Siddiqui allegedly attacked a team of United States servicemen and law enforcement officers who attempted to interview her in Ghazni, Afghanistan, where she had been detained by local police the day before. When Siddiqui was detained by Afghan authorities, a number of items were in her possession, including handwritten notes that referred to a "mass casualty attack" and that listed various locations in the United States; other notes that referred to the construction of "dirty bombs," and discussed various ways to attack "enemies"; and a computer thumb drive that contained correspondence referring to specific "cells," "attacks" by certain "cells," and "enemies."

U.S. v. Viktor Bout and Andrew Smulian: International arms dealer Viktor Bout was indicted for, among other things, conspiring to sell millions of dollars worth of weapons to the FARC — a designated foreign terrorist organization based in Colombia — to be used to kill Americans in Colombia. Bout was arrested by Thai authorities on a provisional arrest warrant on April 9, 2008, based on a complaint, charging conspiracy to provide material support or resources to a designated foreign terrorist organization. Bout has been in custody in Thailand since March 6, 2008, pending an extradition request by the United States.

U.S. v. Monzer al Kassar, a/k/a "Abu Munawar," a/k/a "El Taous"; Tareq Mousa al Ghazi; and Luis Felipe Moreno Godoy: On June 8, 2007, Monzer al Kassar, Tareq Mousa al Ghazi, and Luis Felipe Moreno Godoy were arrested on charges of conspiring to kill Americans, and related terrorism charges. Specifically, the defendants are charged with agreeing to sell millions of dollars worth of weapons, including thousands of machine guns, millions of rounds of ammunition, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and surface-to-air missile systems, to the FARC — a designated foreign terrorist organization — to be used to kill Americans in Colombia. On October 16, 2007, Al Ghazi and Moreno Godoy were extradited, the first extraditions ever from Romania on terrorism charges. Al Kassar was extradited to the United States from Spain on June 13, 2008. The case against al Kassar, al Ghazi, and Moreno Godoy is pending.

U.S. v. Syed Hashmi, a/k/a "Fahad": On May 25, 2007, Syed Hashmi was extradited from the United Kingdom, the first ever extradition from the U.K. on terrorism charges, for allegedly providing material support to al Qaeda. Specifically, Hashmi is charged with providing military gear to others who transported the gear to al Qaeda associates in Pakistan, and with agreeing to provide military gear to al Qaeda to be used to fight against U.S. forces in Afghanistan. The case against Hashmi is pending.

U.S. v. Javed Iqbal, a/k/a "John Iqbal," and Saleh Elahwal: On November 20, 2006, an indictment was unsealed against Javed Iqbal (arrested on August 23, 2006 on related charges) and Saleh Elahwal (arrested that day) for allegedly providing material support to Hizballah by broadcasting Hizballah's television station, Al Manar, and by providing electronic equipment for satellite television broadcasting to Hizballah through Al Manar. The cases against Iqbal and Elahwal are pending.

U.S. v. Mohammed Mansour Jabarah: On July 30, 2002, Mohammed Mansour Jabarah pleaded guilty to charges stemming from his participation in a plot to bomb United States Embassies in Singapore and the Philippines. Jabarah, who was trained in al Qaeda-run terrorist camps in Afghanistan and had direct contact with top al Qaeda leadership, was sentenced on January 18, 2008 to life in prison.

U.S. v. Ahmed Abdel Sattar, Lynne Stewart, and Mohammed Yousry: On February 10, 2005, Ahmed Abdel Sattar, Lynne Stewart, and Mohammed Yousry were found guilty of various charges stemming from their involvements with Sheikh Abdel-Rahman and the Islamic Group. Sattar, an associate of Abdel-Rahman, was convicted of conspiring to kill persons outside the United States, including by resuming violence and killings directed at the Egyptian government by the Islamic Group. Stewart, Abdel-Rahman's attorney, and Yousry, Stewart's Arab language translator, were convicted of providing and concealing the provision of material support or resources, which they did by making Abdel-Rahman available (despite the Special Administrative Measures) to the Islamic Group to participate in the conspiracy to kill persons outside the United States. On October 16, 2006, Sattar, Stewart, and Yousry were sentenced to 288 months' imprisonment, 28 months' imprisonment, and 20 months' imprisonment, respectively.

U.S. v. Zacarias Moussaoui: Zacarias Moussaoui was charged on December 11, 2001 with participating in various al Qaeda conspiracies that culminated in the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. He was prosecuted in the Eastern District of Virginia by prosecutors from the Southern District of New York and the Eastern District of Virginia. On April 22, 2005, Moussaoui pleaded guilty to all six conspiracy charges, and on May 4, 2006, he was sentenced to life imprisonment, when after a three-month penalty-phase trial, a jury did not unanimously agree to impose the death penalty.

U.S. v. Dhiren Barot, a/k/a "Esa al-Briatni," "Abu Esa al-Britani," "Esa al-Hindi," and "Issa al-Hindi"; Nadeem Tarmohamed; and Qaisar Shaffi: Dhiren Barot, Nadeem Tarmohamed, and Qaisar Shaffi were indicted on charges of conspiring to use weapons of mass destruction and providing material support to al Qaeda in plotting to attack several buildings in the U.S., including the New York Stock Exchange Building and the Citigroup Centre in Manhattan, the

IMF World Headquarters and World Bank Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and the Prudential Corporate Plaza and World Headquarters Building in Newark, New Jersey. The defendants are currently serving prison sentences for criminal cases in the United Kingdom.

U.S. v. Mustafa Kamel Mustafa, a/k/a "Abu Hamza," Oussama Abdullah Kassir, and Haroon Rashid Aswat:

- On May 27, 2004, Abu Hamza was arrested in London, England for his alleged involvement in a 1998 hostage-taking plot in Yemen that resulted in the death of four hostages. The indictment also charges Abu Hamza with providing material support to al Qaeda for allegedly attempting to set up a jihad training camp in Bly, Oregon, and for facilitating violent jihad in Afghanistan. Abu Hamza was ordered extradited by the UK Home Secretary and the decision whether to extradite him rests with the European Court of Human Rights.
- On December 11, 2005, Oussama Abdullah Kassir was arrested in Prague, Czech Republic on charges of conspiring to provide material support to terrorists and al Qaeda, stemming from his alleged participation in the effort to establish a jihad training camp in Bly, Oregon, and his operation of several terrorist websites. On September 25, 2007, Kassir was extradited from the Czech Republic, and his case is pending.
- On August 7, 2005, Haroon Rashid Aswat was arrested in London, England (after having been arrested in, and deported from, Zambia) on charges that he also conspired to provide material support to terrorists and al Qaeda based on his alleged participation in the effort to establish a jihad training camp in Bly, Oregon. An extradition Order against Aswat has been entered and affirmed by the United Kingdom High Court. A final decision on his extradition now rests with the European Court of Human Rights.
- On August 13, 2007, Earnest James Ujaama pleaded guilty to charges of providing and conspiring to provide material support to terrorists arising from efforts to establish a jihad training camp in Bly, Oregon, and his efforts to facilitate violent jihad in Afghanistan. Ujaama also pleaded guilty to one count of unlawful flight to avoid giving testimony, stemming from his previously fleeing to Belize in order to avoid giving testimony in this matter. Ujaama was arrested in Belize, and returned to the United States to face a violation of his supervised release and the additional charges to which he pleaded guilty.

U.S. v. Tarik Ibn Osman Shah, Mahmud Faruq Brent, Abdelrahman Farhane, and Rafiq Sabir: On May 29, 2005, Tarik Ibn Osman Shah and Rafiq Sabir were arrested for conspiring to provide material support to al Qaeda. On August 4, 2005, Mahmud Faruq Brent was arrested for conspiracy to provide material support to the Lashkar-e-Taiba foreign terrorist organization. On April 2, 2007, Brent pleaded guilty to providing material support to the Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist organization by traveling to Pakistan in 2002 to attend a terrorist training camp. Brent received martial arts training from Shah, who pleaded guilty to the material support charges stemming from his pledging "bayat," or allegiance, to Usama bin Laden, and agreeing to train al Qaeda terrorists in martial arts and hand-to-hand combat with weapons. On May 21, 2007, Sabir was found guilty of conspiring and attempting to provide material support to al Qaeda, after pledging an oath of loyalty to bin Laden, by agreeing to lend his medical expertise to al Qaeda. Brent was sentenced on July 25, 2007 to 15 years in prison. On November 7, 2007, Shah was also sentenced to 15 years in prison. On November 28, 2007, Sabir was sentenced to 25 years in prison. On April 16, 2007, Abdelrahman Farhane, an associate of Shah, was sentenced to 13 years in prison for conspiring to provide funds to jihadists in Afghanistan and Chechnya for the purchase weapons and equipment, and for making false statements to federal agents.

U.S. v. Uzair Paracha: On November 25, 2005, Uzair Paracha was found guilty of providing material support to al Qaeda for conspiring with others to obtain travel documents that would allow entry into the United States by individuals intending to carry out terrorist acts. On July 20, 2006, Paracha was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

U.S. v. Naji Antoine Abi Khalil and Tomer Grinberg: On May 25, 2004, Naji Antoine Abi Khalil was arrested on charges of conspiring to provide material support to Hizballah by attempting to export sensitive military equipment, including night-vision goggles and infrared aiming devices, to Hizballah in Athens. Tomer Grinberg was arrested on May 19, 2004 on related export charges. Khalil and Grinberg pleaded guilty, on August 9, 2005 and July 28, 2005, respectively. Khalil was sentenced to 5 years in prison; Grinberg was sentenced to 6 months in prison.

U.S. v. Abdul Tawala Ibn Ali Alishtari, a/k/a "Michael Mixon": On February 16, 2007, Abdul Tawala Ibn Ali Alishtari was arrested on charges of terrorism financing, material support of terrorism, and international money laundering, stemming from his facilitating the transfer of \$152,000, which he believed would be sent to Pakistan and Afghanistan, ultimately to fund the purchase of equipment such as night vision goggles for a terrorist training camp in Afghanistan. Alishtari was also indicted on additional charges of conspiracy and wire fraud relating to a multimillion dollar investment fraud. The case against Alishtari is pending.