

FROM A TR

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Sketch of a South Asia-Based Terrorist Training and Logistic Network

(b)(3)

Afghanistan and Pakistan remain key training and logistic centers for Sunni Islamic militants involved in terrorist incidents worldwide. Various Sunni Islamic extremist groups use well-established systems of interrelated—and sometimes overlapping—safehouses and training facilities in these two countries.

[redacted] (b)(1)
[redacted] (b)(3)
different groups use discrete facilities in both (b)(1)
countries. [redacted] (b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted] (b)(3)
[redacted] (b)(3)
[redacted] (b)(1)
Each of these networks overlaps (b)(1)
the others at various points [redacted] (b)(1)

[redacted] highlights the worldwide reach of Sunni Islamic extremist groups and their growing ability to target US interests as well as their own governments.

[redacted] (b)(b)(3)
[redacted] (b)(3)
Peshawar NGO at Center of the Network [redacted] (b)(1)(3)
One Peshawar-based nongovernmental organization (NGO)—the Maktab al-Khidamat (MAK), or Service Organization—appears to play a key role in facilitating the training and travel of Islamic extremists [redacted] (b)(1)

How the Network Operates [redacted]
[redacted]
the extensive use by Islamic militants of safehouses and training facilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan. In some cases, the individuals concerned depart Afghanistan only shortly before their involvement in a terrorist incident:

[redacted] (b)(3)
[redacted] (b)(3)
[redacted] (b)(1)
[redacted] (b)(3)
[redacted] (b)(1)
[redacted] (b)(3)
[redacted] (b)(1)
[redacted] (b)(3)

[redacted]

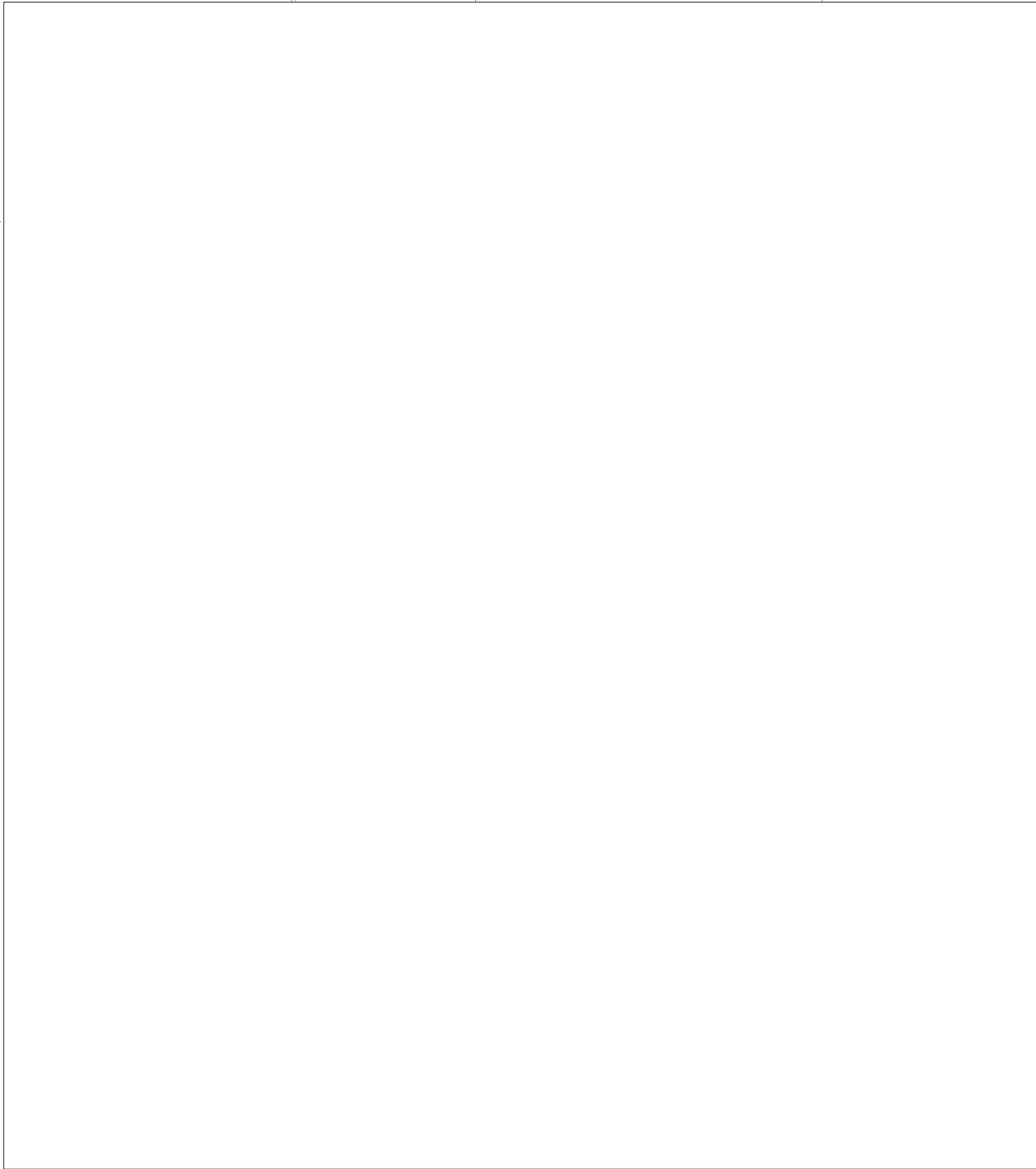
World Trade Center and Manila-Based Plots. Many of the individuals convicted of bombing the World Trade Center in New York in 1993 were recruited through the al-Kifah center in Brooklyn—a branch of the MAK—according to press reports. The alleged mastermind of the plot, Ramzi Yousef, left Peshawar for New York six months before the bombing. Another member of the group, Mahmud Abuhlima, was [redacted] (b)(1)
[redacted] (b)(1)
[redacted] (b)(1)

(b)(3)

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DI TR 95-012
December 1995

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(b)(1)
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Maktab al-Khidamat (MAK) (U)

Abdullah Azam, [redacted] founded the MAK as the Services Office for Afghanistan in 1985 to support the recruitment and movement of volunteers to fight in the war in Afghanistan.

[redacted] he was killed by a car bomb in Peshawar in 1989. His followers have continued to pursue his stated goal of bringing about Islamic government worldwide through violence.

During the Afghan-Soviet war, MAK established several offices in Pakistan and also in New York.

Since 1992, the MAK has opened additional offices

in Peshawar—in 1988.

Logo for the Al-Kifah Center in Brooklyn, New York (U)



(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(1)
(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(3)
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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

- The MAK may be sponsoring one of the *mujahidin* units in Bosnia. [Redacted]
[Redacted] a recent issue of MAK's magazine, *Al-Jihad*, told readers to send \$100 to the Emirate's Bank in Peshawar to sponsor a *mujahidin* in Bosnia.

- In another article in its magazine, MAK stated that it had tried to open a school in Muzzafrabad, Pakistan, to attract Arab volunteers for the struggle in Kashmir.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

(h)(3)
(b)(1)
(t)(b)(3)

(h)(1)
(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(1)
(h)(3)

(b)(3)

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(h)(1)
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(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(3)

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Implications [redacted]

Information we have about this Afghanistan-Pakistan-centered network highlights the growing capabilities and worldwide reach of Sunni Islamic extremist groups. The groups involved in this network can target opponents virtually anywhere in the world. In addition, experts from various organizations in the network can be brought together to attack targets of mutual interest on an ad hoc basis—increasing the danger to Western interests. For example, the bombing of the World Trade Center and the Manila-based plots against US interests involved individuals from several countries—including Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Philippines—and from different Islamic extremist groups. [redacted]

This greater degree of cooperation between Islamic militant groups enhances their abilities against their home governments and their resiliency in the face of crackdowns by improving their access to money, arms, expertise, and safehavens. A group forced out of one location can move to any one of a dozen others.

[redacted]

[redacted]

(b)(3)

(b)(1)

(b)(3)

(b)(3)

(b)(3)

(b)(1)

(b)(3)

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