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**NYPD Intelligence Division
Demographics Unit**



Egyptian Locations of Interest Report

July 7, 2006

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Egyptian Locations of Interest Report

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Egyptian Locations of Interest Report

Overview:

The Demographics Unit examined the various Egyptian communities within New York City in an effort to identify Egyptian business districts and population centers. This examination further identified Locations of Interest. These locations give the Demographics Unit the maximum ability to gauge the general sentiment of this community. Further, these identified locations also allow the Demographics Unit the greatest insight into the general activity of this community.

Methodology:

The Demographics Unit reviewed census reports as well as federal, state and local law enforcement computer systems to locate geographic population concentrations of Egyptians. Upon identification of these locations, field work was conducted to determine the major Egyptian Locations of Interest in New York City.

For the purposes of this report, a *Location of Interest* is defined as follows:

- Localized center of activity for a particular ethnic group.
- Location that persons of concern may be attracted to.
- Location that individuals may frequent to search for ethnic companionship.
- Location that individuals may find co-conspirators for illegal actions.
- Location that has demonstrated a significant pattern of illegal activities.
- Location that can be used as a listening post.
- Popular *hangout* or meeting location for a particular ethnic group that provides a forum for listening to neighborhood *gossip* or otherwise provide an overall *feel* for the community.

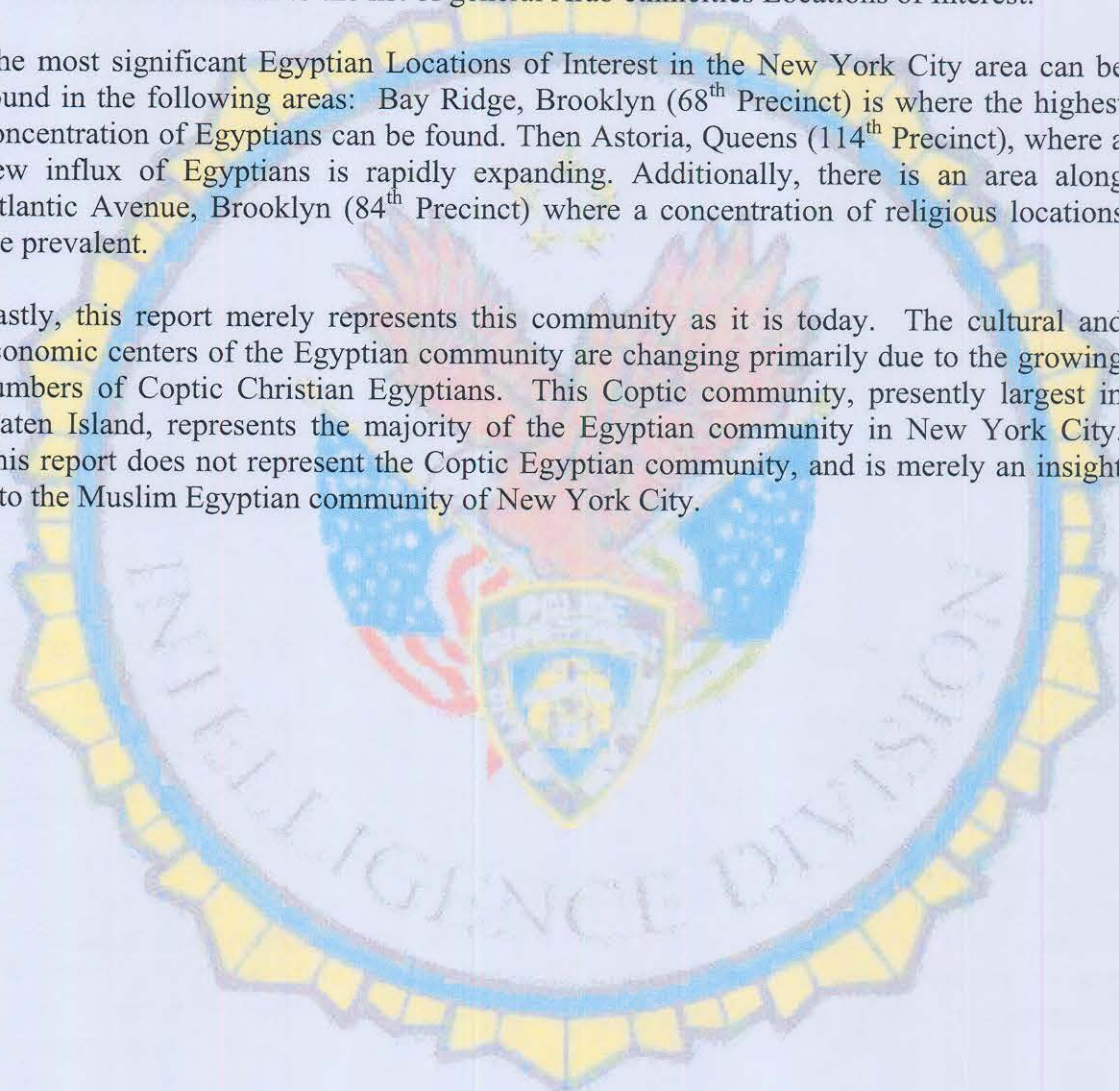
Summary:

The Demographics Unit found that the New York City Egyptian population has grown over fifty percent (50%) since 1990. The actual population figures appear to be grossly understated. This is a result of the community's lack of involvement with census reporting and their distrust of government officials. In addition it should be noted that the federal standard for the classification of race and ethnicity was revised in 1997. The Office of Management and Budget noted the lack of consensus about the definition of an Arab ethnic category and suggested that further research be done in order to improve data on the Arab population groups. As a result of these limitations, a definitive figure of the Egyptian population is undetermined.

What is known is that the Egyptian community is the second largest Arab ethnicity both in New York and in the United States of America. The Egyptian, Lebanese, Palestinian, Jordanian, Syrian, Moroccan, and other Arab ethnicities are so closely interrelated, it is logical that all these ethnicities can be found together. Therefore, the Egyptian Locations of Interest list is similar to the list of general Arab ethnicities Locations of Interest.

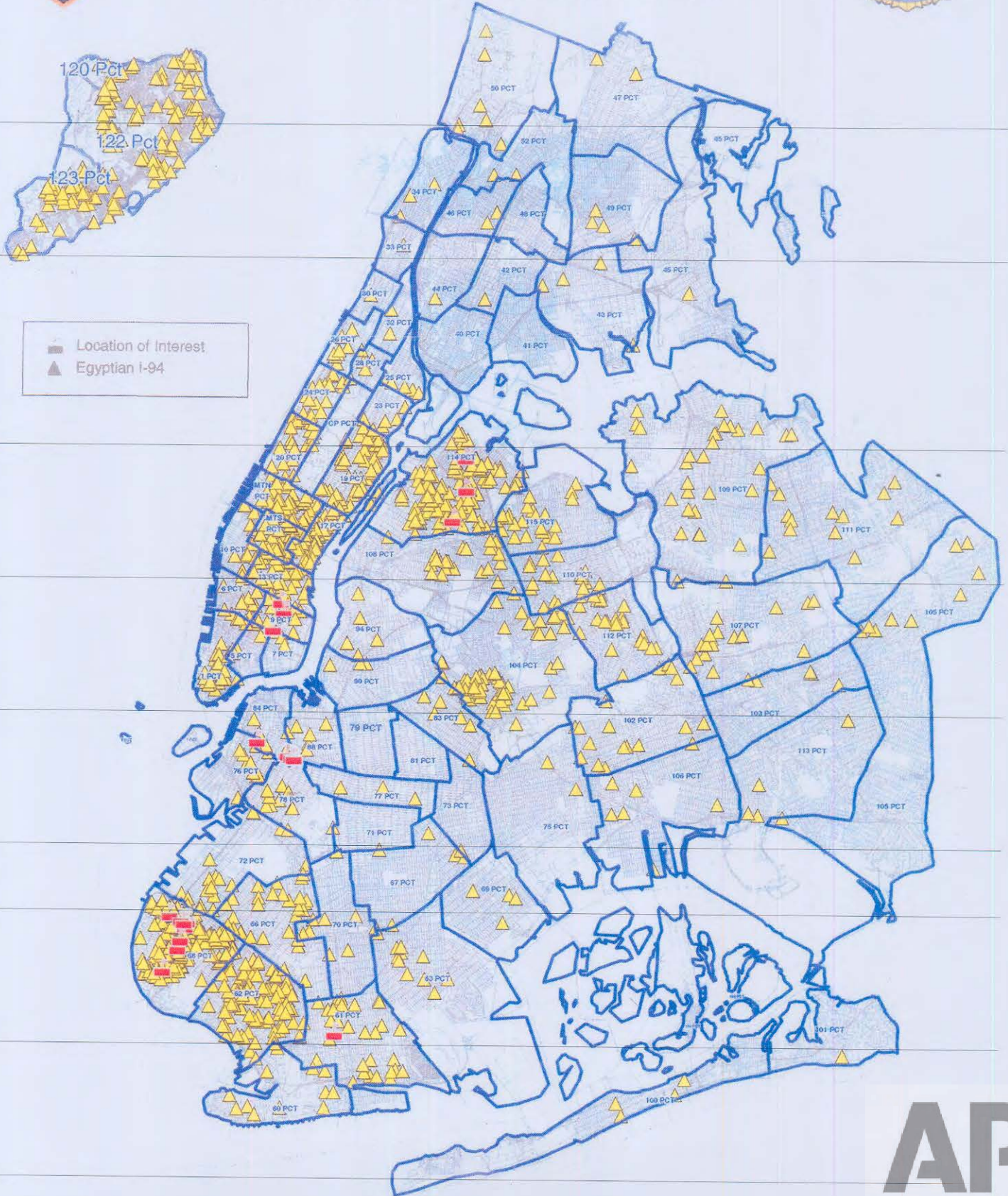
The most significant Egyptian Locations of Interest in the New York City area can be found in the following areas: Bay Ridge, Brooklyn (68th Precinct) is where the highest concentration of Egyptians can be found. Then Astoria, Queens (114th Precinct), where a new influx of Egyptians is rapidly expanding. Additionally, there is an area along Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn (84th Precinct) where a concentration of religious locations are prevalent.

Lastly, this report merely represents this community as it is today. The cultural and economic centers of the Egyptian community are changing primarily due to the growing numbers of Coptic Christian Egyptians. This Coptic community, presently largest in Staten Island, represents the majority of the Egyptian community in New York City. This report does not represent the Coptic Egyptian community, and is merely an insight into the Muslim Egyptian community of New York City.





Egyptian Locations of Interest



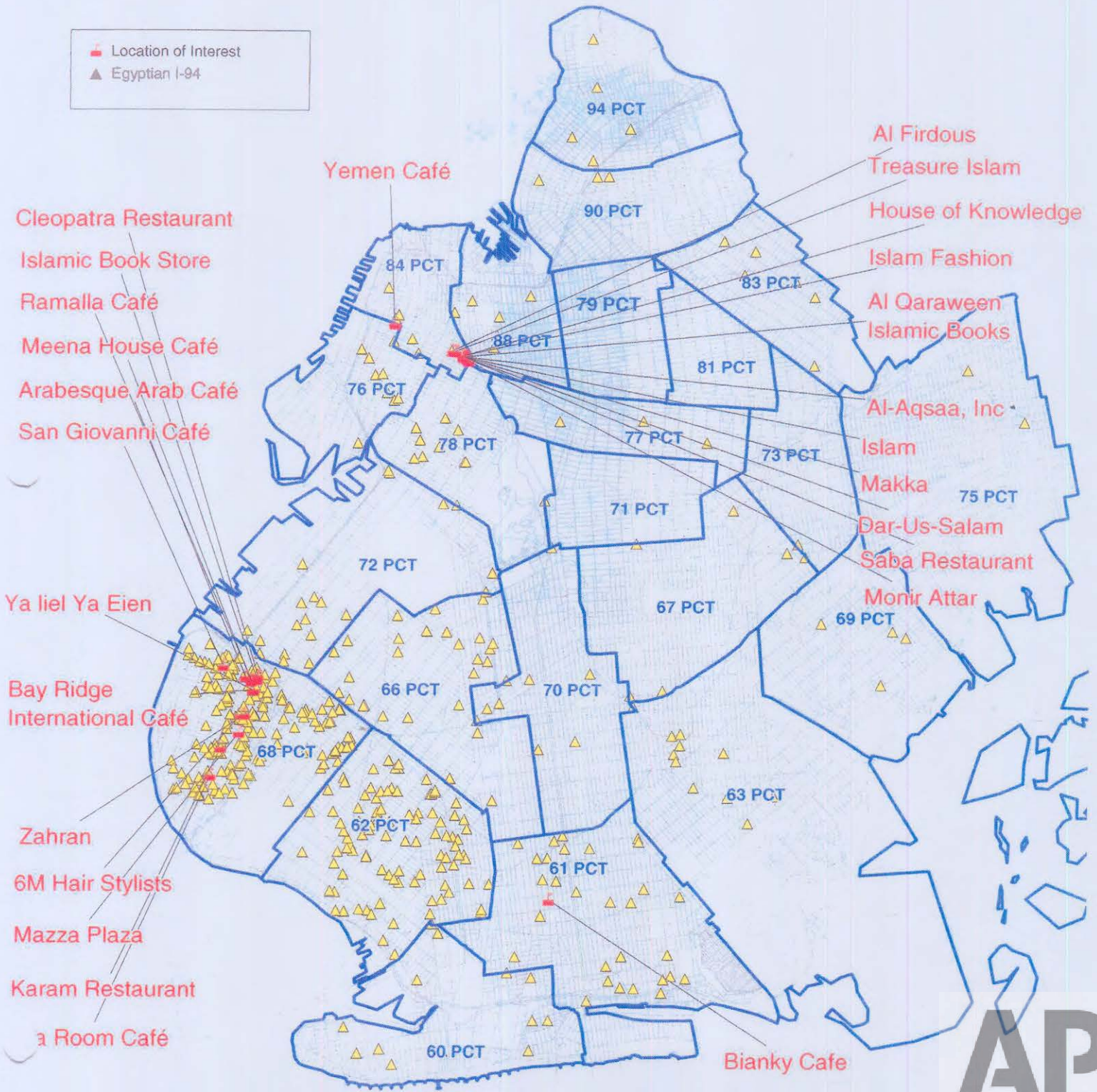


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Egyptian Locations of Interest Brooklyn

■ Location of Interest
▲ Egyptian I-94





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Egyptian Locations of Interest Queens



- Tutankhamun Cafe
- Al-Madeena
- Al-Menawara
- Egyptian Café
- El-Khayam Cafe
- Nile Gourmet
- Alfrha Grocery
- Alzaeem Restaurant and Cafe
- Laziza of New York Pastries
- Naseem Halal Meat
- Eastern Nights
- El-Manara Inc
- Kebab Café
- Dandana Cafe



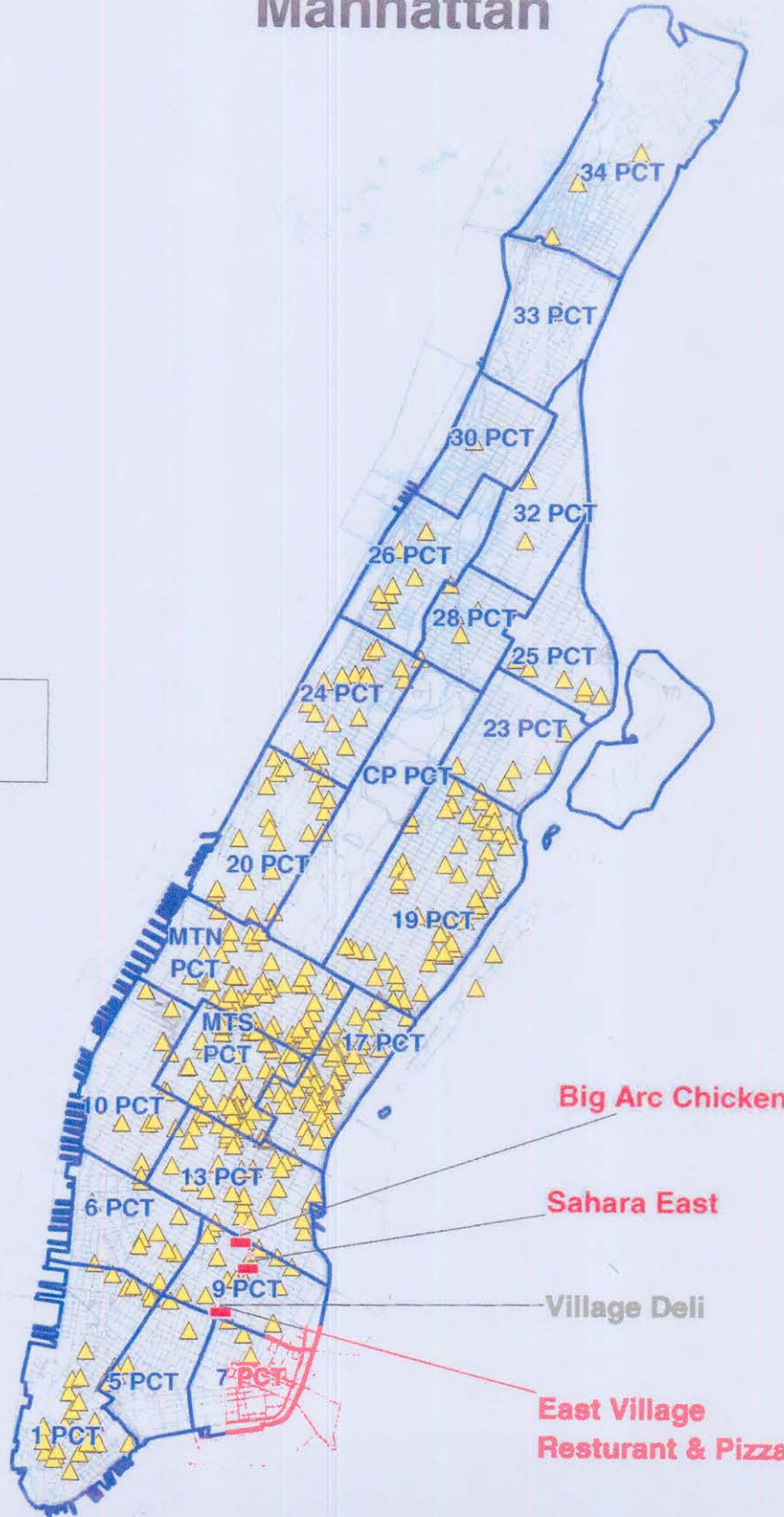


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Egyptian Locations of Interest Manhattan

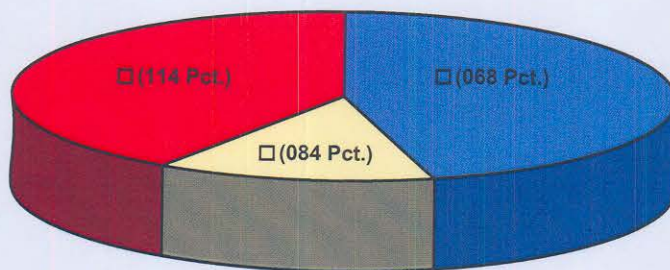
- Location of Interest
- Egyptian I-94



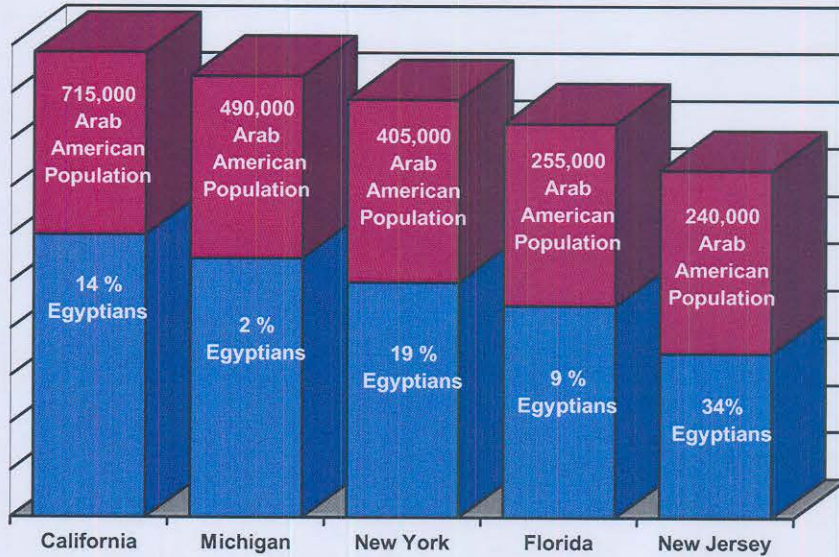
The below chart lists the “Top Ten Residential Areas” by precinct as per the 2000 Census:

COUNTRY	EGYPT									
	68	114	122	61	62	66	120	104	123	108
PCT										
COUNTRY OF BIRTH	2,045	1,712	848	996	879	805	636	506	497	455
ANCESTRY	2,016	1,772	1,258	826	837	647	770	629	627	633
TOTALS	4,061	3,484	2,106	1822	1716	1452	1406	1135	1247	1088

Arab Americans live throughout New York City:
 In Brooklyn: Bay Ridge (068 Pct.), Sunset Park (072), Sheepshead Bay (061 Pct.), and Atlantic Avenue (084 Pct.).
 In Queens: Astoria (114 Pct) and Woodside (108 Pct.)
 Staten Island (122 Pct.)
 Egyptian locations of interest are heavily concentrated in certain precincts (068 Pct.), (084 Pct.), and the (114Pct).



Arab Population in the United States
 (these statistics were obtained from <http://www.aaiusa.org/>
 (2000 U.S census))

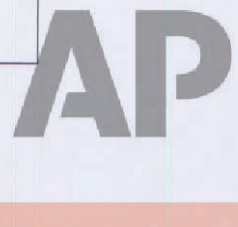
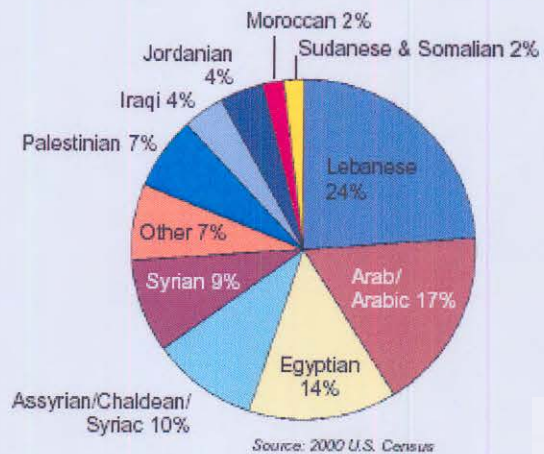


Over view of the top 5 States:

❖ **California**

State's Rank by Arab American Population: **1**
 Estimated Arab American Population: **715,000***
 Estimated Egyptian Population: **14 %**

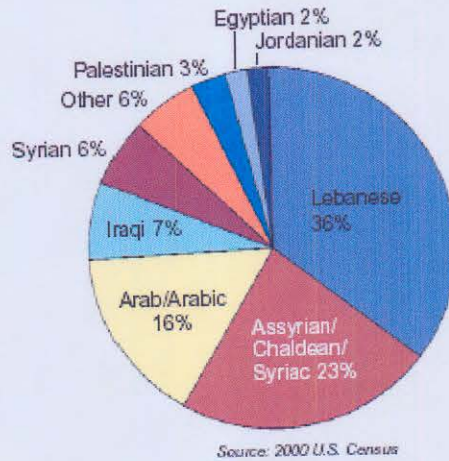
California has the largest number of Arab Americans of any state. The southern California Arab community in Los Angeles and Orange Counties constitutes the largest cluster in the state, which is growing rapidly and becoming a major political, cultural and business center. More new immigrants from the Arab world select California as their destination than any other state.



❖ **Michigan**

State's Rank by Arab American Population: **2**
 Estimated Arab American Population: **490,000***
 Estimated Egyptian Population: **2%**

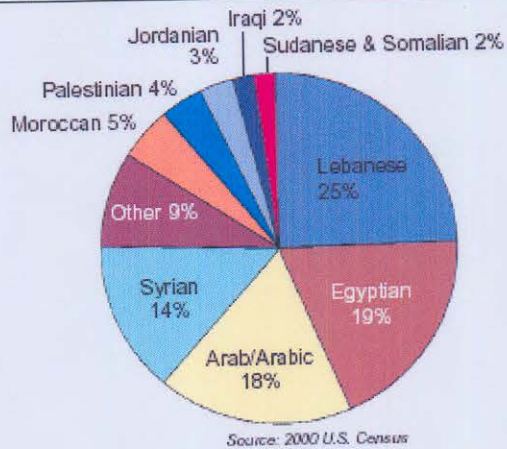
Michigan is home to the highest concentration of Arab Americans in any U.S. state. Arab Americans in Michigan constitute the most visible, organized and politically influential. The greater Detroit area community is known for its diversity, institutional leadership, and cultural outreach.



❖ **New York**

State's Rank by Arab American Population: **3**
 Estimated Arab American Population: **405,000***
 Estimated Egyptian Population: **19 %**

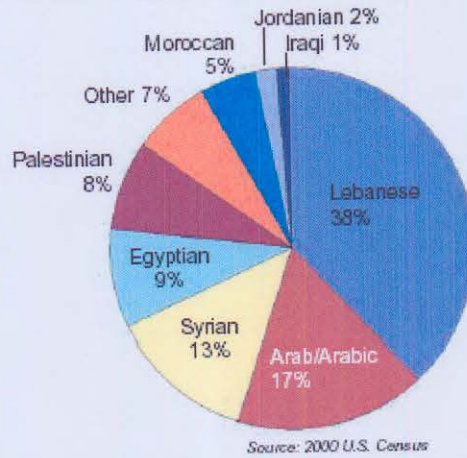
New York consistent with its reputation as a "melting pot," New York's Arab American population, which ranks third among the states, is diversified by geography, generation and national origin. The original mother colony for the first wave of Arabic-speaking immigrants, it is still a major gateway destination for new immigrants. Metropolitan New York City is home to a diverse Arab community with roots in the business, professional, cultural and civic life of the region.



❖ **Florida**

State's Rank by Arab American Population: **4**
 Estimated Arab American Population: **255,000***
 Estimated Egyptian Population: **9 %**

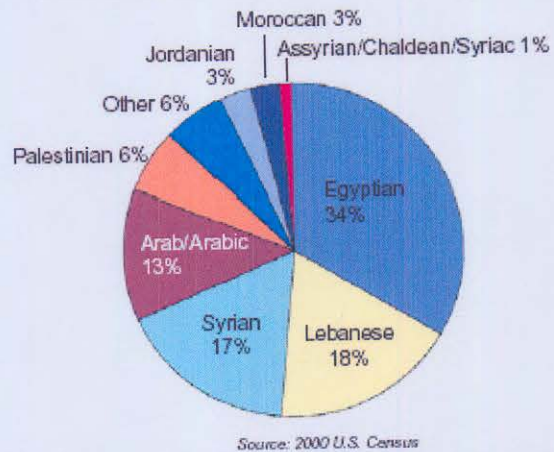
Florida ranks fourth among states by Arab American population. The community is well dispersed, consisting of both Lebanese and Syrian Americans well into their third generation along side growing numbers of Palestinians and Egyptians. Florida's Arab American population is well represented in business and the professions and is developing a network of ethnic institutions.



❖ **New Jersey**

State's Rank by Arab American Population: **5**
 Estimated Arab American Population: **240,000***
 Estimated Egyptians Population: **34 %**

New Jersey ranks fifth among Arab American population centers and remains a favored destination for new arrivals from the Arab world. N.J. is the only state where the Egyptian population is the dominant subgroup (34%). Second wave immigrants have settled in cities like Jersey City, Bayonne, Paterson and Hoboken.



68th Pct. (Bay Ridge, Brooklyn South)

The 68th Precinct provides police service to the Brooklyn neighborhoods of Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights and Fort Hamilton. These middle-class neighborhoods are culturally and ethnically diverse. Over recent years there has been a significant influx of people of Middle-Eastern and Asian descent into the area. One and two family homes dominate the landscape; however, there are also many four and six story apartment houses throughout the precinct. Residents and visitors enjoy the recreational amenities afforded by the areas seven major parks, two theaters, golf course and spectacular waterfront along "The Narrows" between Brooklyn and Staten Island. Independent merchants, as well as some chain stores, provide for ample retail shopping and other services along Third, Fifth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Avenues as well Fort Hamilton Parkway and 86th Street. Over one hundred restaurants, bars and nightclubs provide for a vibrant nightlife. Fort Hamilton is the only active duty military installation in New York City.

Total Area: 4.1 Square Miles

Community Population: 122,542 (according to the 2000 census)

Notable Areas/Points of Interest

1. Verrazano Narrows Bridge
2. Fort Hamilton Army Base
3. American Veterans Memorial Pier (69th Street Pier)
4. Dyker Beach Golf Course
5. Revolutionary War Cemetery (Narrows Ave. & 70th Street)

Major Thoroughfares/Commuting Facilities

1. Belt Parkway
2. Gowanus Expressway
3. NYC Transit: Subway lines "N" and "R"

Schools

There are seventeen elementary schools, four junior high schools and five high schools providing education to the area's children

Houses of Worship

There are twenty-one Protestant Churches, eight Roman Catholic Churches, three Islamic mosques, two Greek Orthodox Churches, one Jewish Center, one Eastern Orthodox and one Coptic Orthodox houses of worship serving the spiritual needs of the community within the 68th Precinct.

Notable Institutions

1. U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Hamilton
2. Veterans Administration Hospital
3. Victory Memorial Hospital
4. Owl's Head Water Pollution Control Plant

The above information was obtained from the NYPD Website
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/pct/pro068.html>



- **Tea Room Cafe:** 9126 4th Avenue
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic cafe
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** The cafe is owned and operated by a male Egyptian. The owner also owns the Marine car service next door.
 - The Al Jazeera news channel is prohibited inside this location because the owner feels it brings about extra scrutiny from law enforcement.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Lebanese and Caucasians.



- **Ramalla Coffee Shop:** 473 Bay Ridge Avenue
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic cafe
 - **Owner:** Palestinian.
 - **Information of note:** The owner, Mofead, bought a new store located at 6818 5th Avenue. The new store is called Brooklyn Restaurant
 - **Political and Inflammatory Rhetoric.**
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Palestinians, Egyptians, Syrians and Lebanese



- **Bay Ridge International Cafe:** 7101 5th Avenue
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic cafe
 - **Owner:** Palestinian.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional place for young people to gather. Al-Jazeera is always on at this location. Location stays open late.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Lebanese, Egyptians, and Yemenis.



- **Ya Liel Ya Eien:** 7116 5th Avenue.
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic cafe
 - **Owner:** Lebanese.
 - **Information of note:** The sale of untaxed cigarettes is has been noted at this location. This location also provides customers with all the local papers as well as a community board which is used to post apartments for rent as well as other items.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Lebanese, Palestinians, Egyptians, and Yemenis.



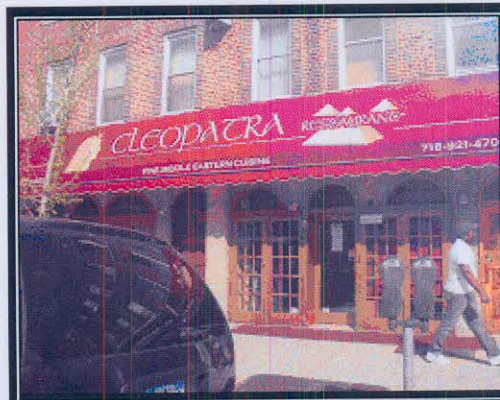
- **Arabesq Cafe and Bazaar:** 409 Bay Ridge Avenue
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic cafe
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** This cafe sells Egyptian antiques. Flyers and local newspaper are available with listings posted for apartment for rent and available jobs.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans and Lebanese



- **San Giovanni:** 230 Bay Ridge Avenue
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic cafe was known by Al-Basha cafe.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** The biggest and oldest cafe in the Bay Ridge area. Flyers and local newspaper are available with listing posted for apartments for rent and available jobs. This cafe is known by the Arabs in the area as a place where illegal activities occur. Some of these criminal activities include credit card fraud, gambling and fraudulent immigration papers.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans and Lebanese.



- **Mazza Plaza:** 8002 5th Avenue
 - **Business:** Restaurant.
 - **Owner:** Lebanese.
 - **Information of note:** Owned and operated by a Christian Lebanese male named Joseph. Local newspapers are available inside. This restaurant serves Halal foods for the Muslim clientele.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans and Lebanese



- **Cleopatra Restaurant:** 6745 5th Avenue
 - **Business:** Nightclub
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Location is next to Islamic Society of Bay Ridge 6807 5th Avenue. Brooklyn, NY. This is a late and after hours location with the doors opening usually after 8:00 pm. This location also serves alcohol, which is not offered in the majority of the Arab locations. Owned by two Egyptian owners, one of the owners is in jail at this time, the owners known to be involved in credit card fraud and prostitution.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans and Lebanese.



- **Islam Books and Tapes:** 6805 5th Avenue
 - **Business:** Islamic book store.
 - **Owner:** Pakistani.
 - **Information of note:** Extremist Islamic book store. Located directly adjacent to the Islamic Society of Bay Ridge 6807 5th Avenue. Location closes five times a day before each pray. This book store was involved in terrorist activities in the past.
 - **Inflammatory/Racist Rhetoric**
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans and Lebanese.



- **Zahran:** 7618 5th Avenue
 - **Business:** Grocery store
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Location is owned by an Egyptian male named Kamal. He was involved in credit card and WIC fraud.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans and Lebanese.



- **Karam:** 8519 4th Avenue
 - **Business:** Restaurant.
 - **Owner:** Lebanese.
 - **Information of note:** Location is near the R train subway station located on 86 Street and 4th Avenue.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, and Lebanese.



- **Meena House Cafe:** 476 Bay Ridge Avenue
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic cafe.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Location is owned and operated by an Egyptian male named Said. He previously owned of the Egyptian Cafe located at 25-62 Steinway Street. The Al Jazeera news network is shown here with all the local Arabic newspapers available for all.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, and Lebanese.

84th Precinct. (Brooklyn North)

The 84th Precinct is situated in the northwestern section of Brooklyn. It is a diverse Precinct with many ethnic and economic strata living and working in close proximity. It is comprised of four distinct residential districts and a varied business community. The Residential areas are: Brooklyn Heights, Boerum Hill, Vinegar Hill and the Farragut Residences.

The Downtown Brooklyn Business district encompasses the Fulton Street Mall, Atlantic Avenue., Antique and Middle Eastern strip, Court Street's Lawyers Row, Montague Street restaurants and upscale shops, Metro Tech's financial and utility district, as well as the commercial factories and artists lofts of mixed use, Vinegar Hill. The 84th Precinct is the seat of local Government as well. The Brooklyn Borough Hall, the Municipal building, the Brooklyn House of Detention, NYC Fire Department. H.Q., the Board of Ed H.Q., Transit Authority H.Q., NYPD "911" Bldg., and the Transit Museum are all within its confines.

The 84th Precinct also plays host to the Court system. The Federal, State Supreme, Criminal, Civil, Bankruptcy and Family Court are within its boundaries. Additionally, each day a prime conduit for thousands of people commuting to and from Manhattan via the major arterial highways, subway and local roadways is through the 84th Precinct. The focal point of the surface commute is the East River bridges: The Brooklyn Bridge and the Manhattan Bridge. The 84th Precinct is an exciting composite of all the elements noted above.

Community Population

43,862

1.07 Square Miles

Compiled by the 2000 Census

Housing Complexes

1. Farragut Housing Development

Notable Areas/Points of Interest

1. World Headquarters – Jehovah's Witness Watchtower Society
2. Brooklyn Bridge / Brooklyn Promenade
3. MetroTech – area transformation
4. United States Supreme Court – Eastern District
5. Supreme Court, Criminal Court, Appellate Court, Bankruptcy Court, Family Court
6. Board of Education, Department of Finance, Workman's Compensation, Federal Court, FDNY HQ
7. Fulton Mall
8. Downtown Brooklyn Business District
9. Atlantic Avenue Antique Strip
10. Court Street Lawyer's Row
11. Montague Street Restaurants and Upscale Shops
12. Metro Tech's Financial and Utility District
13. Brooklyn Borough Hall
14. The Municipal Building
15. Brooklyn House of Detention

16. Transit Authority HQ
17. Transit Museum
18. NYPD “911” Building

Major Thoroughfares/Commuting Facilities

1. Brooklyn Bridge
2. Manhattan Bridge
3. Brooklyn-Queens Expressway
4. Borough Hall, Hoyt Street., Nevins Street., Clark Street, IRT
5. DeKalb Avenue., Pacific Street, Lawrence Street, - BMT
6. High Street, Hoyt Street, Jay Street., Bergen Street, York Street. – IND

Schools

There are nine Elementary Schools, two Jr. High Schools, and thirteen High Schools within the confines of the 84th Precinct.

Houses of Worship

Seven Catholic, three Jewish, two Islamic, fourteen Protestant, four Baptist, one Krishna, and three Eastern Orthodox.

Notable Institutions

1. Brooklyn Law School
2. Brooklyn Historical Society
3. Transit Museum
4. Police Academy Annex
5. Transit Division District 30
6. Brooklyn House of Detention

The above information was obtained from the NYPD website
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/pct/pro084.html>



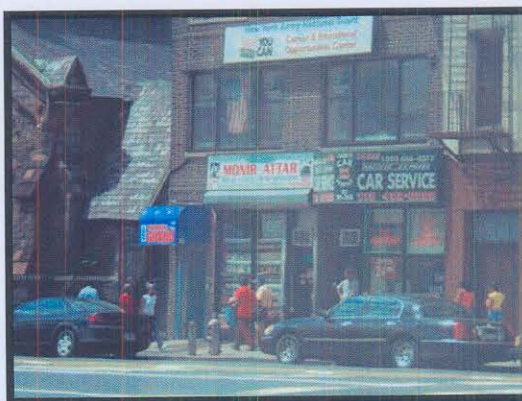
- **Treasure Islam:** 501 Atlantic Avenue
 - **Business:** Islamic book store.
 - **Owner:** Pakistani.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional Islamic books, videotapes and CDs are sold at this location.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians, Lebanese and Yemenis.



- **Islam Fashion:** 541 Atlantic Avenue
 - **Business:** Islamic book store.
 - **Owner:** Black American.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional Islamic clothes, videotapes, CDs and books.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians, Lebanese and Yemenis.



- **Islam:** 560 Atlantic Avenue
 - **Business:** Islamic book store.
 - **Owner:** Algerian.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional Islamic clothes, videotapes, CD's and books.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians, Lebanese and Yemenis.



- **Monir Attar:** 22 4th Avenue
 - **Business:** Islamic book store.
 - **Owner:** Bengali.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional Islamic clothes, videotapes, CD's and books. Located across the street from the Atlantic Avenue train station.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians, Lebanese and Yemenis.



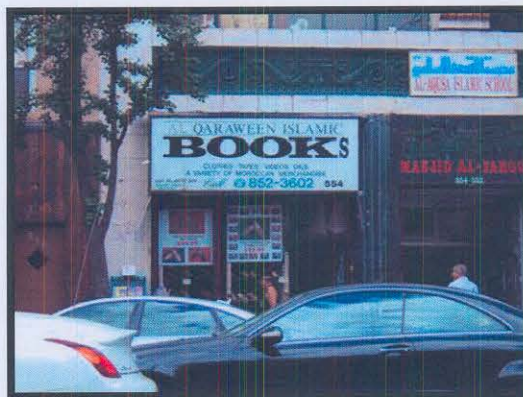
- **Dar-Us-Salam:** 572 Atlantic Avenue
 - **Business:** Islamic book store.
 - **Owner:** Pakistani.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional Islamic clothes, videotapes, CD's and books.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians, Lebanese and Yemenis.



- **Makka:** 564 Atlantic Avenue
 - **Business:** Islamic book store.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional Islamic clothes, videotapes, CD's, books and local newspaper.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians, Lebanese and Yemenis.



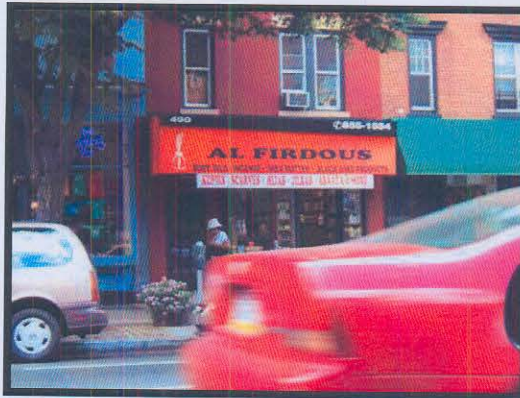
- **Al-Aqsaa, Inc Publishers and Distributors:** 556 Atlantic Avenue
 - **Business:** Islamic book store.
 - **Owner:** Senegal.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional Islamic clothes, videotapes, CDs, books, local newspapers and some videotapes about Jihad observed at this location..
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians and Lebanese



- **Al Qaraween Islamic Books:** 554 Atlantic Avenue
 - **Business:** Islamic book store.
 - **Owner:** Algerian.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional Islamic clothes, videotapes, CDs, books, local newspapers. Located next to Al-Farooq Mosque at 544 Atlantic Avenue.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians and Lebanese



- **House of Knowledge, Inc.** 542-550 Atlantic Avenue
 - **Business:** Islamic book store.
 - **Owner:** Pakistani.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional Islamic clothes, videotapes, CD's, books, local newspaper. Located on the second floor of the building and next to the Atlantic Avenue Post Office.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Palestinians, Algerians, and Moroccans.



- **Al Firdous:** 490 Atlantic Avenue
 - **Business:** Islamic book store.
 - **Owner:** Black American.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional Islamic clothes, videotapes, CDs, books, local newspapers and local flyers.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Palestinians, Algerians, and Moroccans



- **Yemen Cafe and Restaurant:** 176 Atlantic Avenue
 - **Business:** Restaurant.
 - **Owner:** Yemeni.
 - **Information of note:** A Yemeni popular location. Traditional Yemeni foods served. Observed local flyers and newspapers.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Sudanese, and Moroccans



- **Saba Restaurant:** 574 Atlantic Avenue
 - **Business:** Restaurant.
 - **Owner:** Yemeni.
 - **Information of note:** Many African Muslims observed dining inside. Located few doors away from Al-Faroq Mosque located at 544 Atlantic Avenue.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians, Lebanese and Yemenis.

61st Precinct (Brooklyn South)

The 61st Precinct is located in the south end of Brooklyn. It is a residential area encompassing, Sheepshead Bay, Gravesend, Kings Highway, Homecrest, Madison, Manhattan Beach, and Gerritsen Beach. There are 2 New York City Housing complexes. *Gerritsen Beach* is located on the Eastside of the Command and named after Wolphert Gerritsen, a settler there before the Revolutionary War. *Gravesend*, the word comes from two Anglo-Saxon words meaning: at the end of a grove of trees. It was named after the English seaport of Gravesend, Gravesham, Kent. *Manhattan Beach*, a seaside resort named after Manhattan in the 19th Century, is a fashionable residential area located across Sheepshead Bay. *Kings Highway*, named after King George III of England, was an old Indian path and one of the first highways of the borough. *Midwood*, located between Gravesend and Flatbush, comes from the Dutch word meaning "middle woods." Lundy's Restaurant is an historical site, a visible symbol of Sheepshead Bay, in its heyday, and exemplifying the resurgence of a nationally popular tourist attraction, re-opened after being closed for over 20 years. The re-opening has been a momentous event because of the fact that it is a designated historic landmark and significant to the improving attractions and quality of life within the Sheepshead Bay area.

Community Population

160,319

5.5 Square Miles

Compiled by the 2000 Census

Housing Complexes

1. Nostrand Apartment Buildings
2. Sheepshead Apartment Buildings

Notable Areas/Points of Interest

1. Sheepshead Bay – boating and shopping areas
2. Kings Highway
3. Manhattan Beach
4. Gerritsen Beach
5. Lundy's Restaurant
6. Gravesend Neighborhood
7. Six (6) Public Libraries

Major Thoroughfares/Commuting Facilities

1. Belt Parkway
2. Knapp Street
3. Kings Highway
4. Ocean Parkway
5. Ocean Avenue
6. Coney Island Avenue

Schools

There are twenty seven Elementary Schools, four Jr. High Schools, eleven High Schools

and one College within the confines of the 61st Precinct.

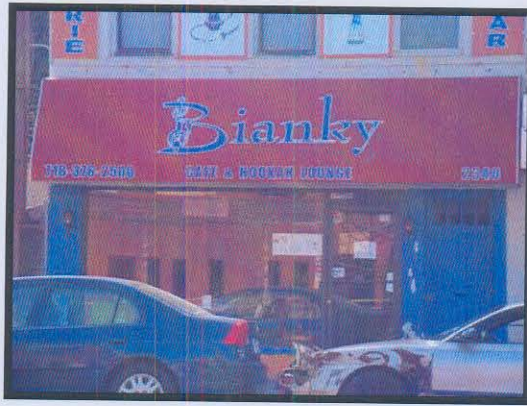
Houses of Worship

Six Catholic, thirty five Jewish, one Greek, four Protestant, two Islamic, seven Chinese Non Denominational.

Notable Institutions

1. Sheepshead Bay for its fishing fleet
2. Lundy's Restaurant
3. Loehmann's
4. Manhattan Beach
5. Kingsborough Community College
6. Gambling Boats (seasonal)
7. Coney Island Hospital
8. Three (3) Senior Residences
9. Four (4) Nursing Homes
10. Twenty (20) Senior Centers

The above information was obtained from the NYPD website
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/pct/pro061.html>



- **Bianky Cafe:** 2340 Coney Island Avenue
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic Cafe.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Owned and operated by two Egyptian males named Hussein and Said. This cafe is patronized predominately by young Caucasians. Underage smoking was observed at this location.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians and Lebanese

114 Pct. (Astoria, Queens)

The 114th Precinct is located in the northwestern portion of Queens patrolling the neighborhoods of Astoria, Long Island City, Woodside, and Jackson Heights. This area houses the second largest Egyptian community within New York as well as a large strip of commercial establishments. The businesses are concentrated primarily along Steinway Street between. These business locations are in close proximity to the following Mosques and Islamic Schools: Al-Iman Mosque 24-30 Steinway Street, and Omar Iba Al-Khittab School for Girls at 2555 Steinway Street.

Community Population

220,740

6 Square Miles

Compiled by the 2000 Census

Housing Complexes

1. Astoria Houses
2. Queensbridge Houses
3. Ravenswood Houses
4. Woodside Houses

Notable Areas/Points of Interest

2. American Museum of the Moving Image
3. Socrates Park
4. Commercial District – Steinway Street., Broadway, Ditmas Blvd., 30th Avenue., and Northern Blvd.

Major Thoroughfares/Commuting Facilities

1. Queens borough Plaza
2. Grand Central Parkway
3. Northern boulevard.

Schools

There are twenty seven Elementary Schools, five Jr. High Schools, and six High Schools within the confines of the 114th Precinct.

Houses of Worship

Twelve Protestant, nine Roman Catholic, seven Muslim, four Greek Orthodox, three Jewish, two Baptist, one Egyptian Coptic, one Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Jehovah's Witness.

Notable Institutions

1. Mount Sinai Hospital of Queens

The above information was obtained from the NYPD website

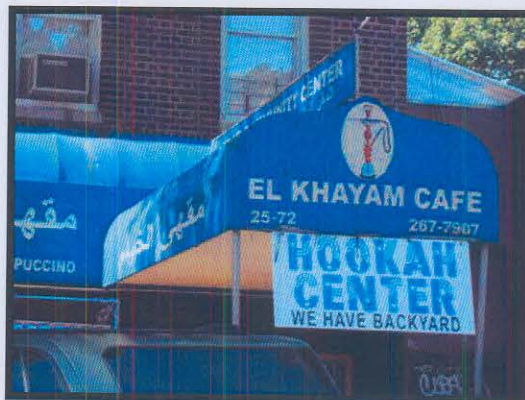
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/pct/pro114.html>



- **Egyptian Cafe:** 25-62 Steinway Street., Brooklyn (68 Pct.)
 - **Business:** Traditional cafe.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional place for young people and livery drivers. Al-jazeera is not allowed inside the location with out the permission of the owner. Location stays open late.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Palestinians and Lebanese.



- **Laziza Of New York Pastries:** 25-78 Steinway Street
 - **Business:** Sweets and Pastries Shop
 - **Owner:** Palestinian.
 - **Information of note:** Religious flyers are posted inside. Arabs in the greater New York area travel here to purchase sweets especially during the month of Ramadan.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans and Lebanese



- **El-Khayam Cafe:** Located at 25-72 Steinway Street
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic Cafe.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Owned and operated by an Egyptian male named Gamal. The local newspapers and community flyers are available inside.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians and Lebanese



- **El-Manara Inc:** 25-95 Steinway Street
 - **Business:** Grocery store and restaurant.
 - **Owner:** Lebanese.
 - **Information of note:** The owner also owns the cafe Layali Beirut located at 25-60 Steinway Street.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans and Lebanese



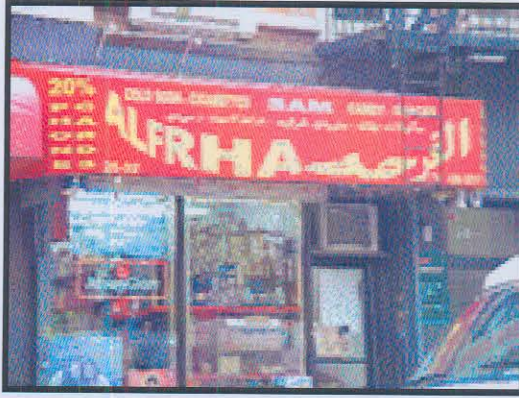
- **Egyptian Cafe:** 25-62 Steinway Street
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic cafe.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Owned by an Egyptian male. Flyers for local community events are posted inside. Observed the purchase of un-taxed cigarettes with as well as the sale of electronics from credit card fraud.
 - **Political and Inflammatory Rhetoric.**
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Moroccans, Palestinians and Lebanese.



- **Nile Gourmet:** 25-10 Steinway Street
 - **Business:** Grocery Store
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Owned and operated by an Egyptian male. Local flyers and community events posted inside. Located in close proximity to the Al-Iman Mosque.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Palestinians, Algerians, and Moroccans



- **Al-Madeena Al-Menawara:** 25-03 Steinway Street
 - **Business:** Islamic Book Store.
 - **Owner:** Pakistani.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional Islamic book store located across the street from Al-Iman Mosque. Local newspapers and flyers for upcoming events are found here. Tapes and DVD's of extreme political nature have been purchased here.
 - **Political and Inflammatory material.**
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Moroccans, Palestinians and Lebanese.



- **Alfaha Grocery:** 25-32 Steinway Street
 - **Business:** Grocery Store
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Owned and operated by an Egyptian male with the majority of his business coming from the sale of phone cards.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians and Lebanese



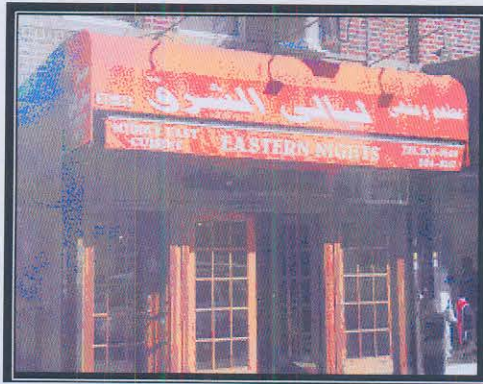
- **Kebab Cafe:** 25-02 Steinway Street
 - **Business:** Take-out restaurant.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Owned and operated by an Egyptian male. Local flyers and community events posted inside.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans and Lebanese



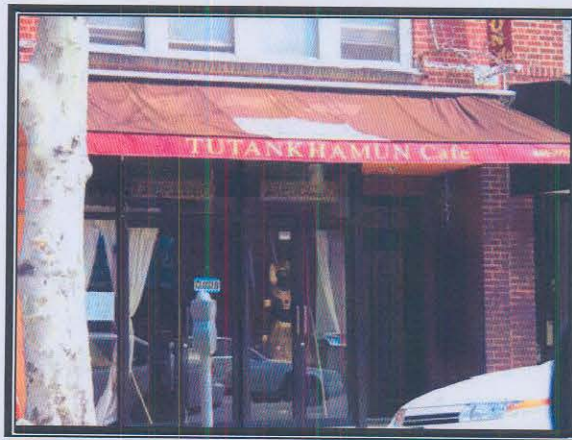
- **Naseem Halal Meat:** 25-65 Steinway Street.
 - **Business:** Grocery Store
 - **Owner:** Moroccan
 - **Information of note:** The store sells halal meats and is half a block away from the Al-Iman Mosque located at 24-30 Steinway Street. The sale of untaxed cigarettes has been documented here.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Algerians, and Moroccans.



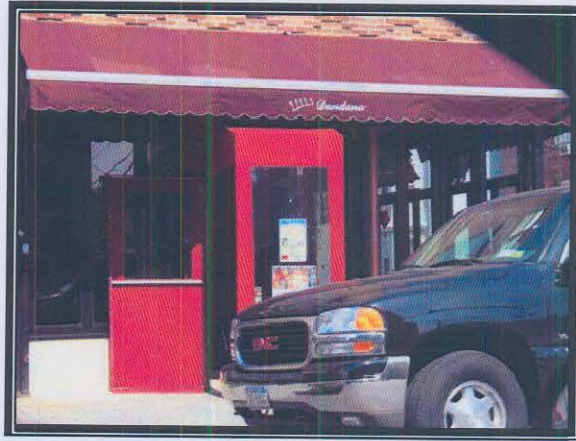
- **Alzaeem Restaurant and Cafe :** 25-09 Steinway Street
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic cafe and restaurant.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional place for young people and livery drivers. Al-Jazeera is always on at this location. Location stays open late.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Moroccans, Palestinians and Lebanese.



- **Eastern Nights:** 25-35 Steinway Street
 - **Business:** Restaurant \ Traditional Arabic cafe
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** This location has two rooms. A main dining area in the front of this location has a capacity of approximately 40-50 people. In the rear area a traditional cafe has been setup. This area has a large screen T.V. and hookah is smoked here. The rear area has a capacity of approximately 50-60 people.
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans and Lebanese



- **Tutankhamun Cafe:** 28-09 Ditmars Boulevard
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic cafe.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Traditional place for livery drivers. Al-Jazeera is always on at this location. Location stays open late.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Moroccans, Palestinians and Lebanese.



- **Dandana Cafe:** 42-21 Broadway
 - **Business:** Traditional Arabic cafe.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** This location has one large room. A main dining area in the front of this location has a capacity of approximately 50-60 people. In the rear area a traditional cafe has been setup. This area has a large screen T.V. and hookah is smoked here. The rear area has a capacity of approximately 50-60 people. This location is probably the biggest location that serves hookah and traditional drinks.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Moroccans, Palestinians and Lebanese.

9th Precinct (Manhattan South)

The 9th Precinct encompasses the area from East Houston Street to East 14 Street from Broadway to the East River in Manhattan. It is comprised of both residential and commercial districts. The busy Broadway area has been revitalized with new shops, eateries, theatres and galleries. Many cultures are also represented in this area making it a true "melting pot."

Community Population

71,503

79 Square Miles

Compiled by the 2000 Census

Housing Complexes

1. Metlar Houses
2. Campos Plaza
3. Lower East Side Houses
4. Bircetti Houses
5. Jacob Riis Houses
6. Lillian Wald Houses
7. First House

Notable Areas/Points of Interest

1. 9th Precinct Station House featured in NYPD Blue and Kojak
2. Plays: Stomp, Blue Man Group and Dinner with Andre
3. Cooper Union
4. St. Marks Place
5. Several off Broadway Theaters
6. "Broadway" – theaters, galleries, shops

Major Thoroughfares/Commuting Facilities

1. FDR Drive

Schools

There are eleven Elementary Schools, six Jr. High Schools, six High Schools and two Colleges within the confines of the 9th Precinct.

Houses of Worship

There are sixty one houses of worship within the confines of this command.

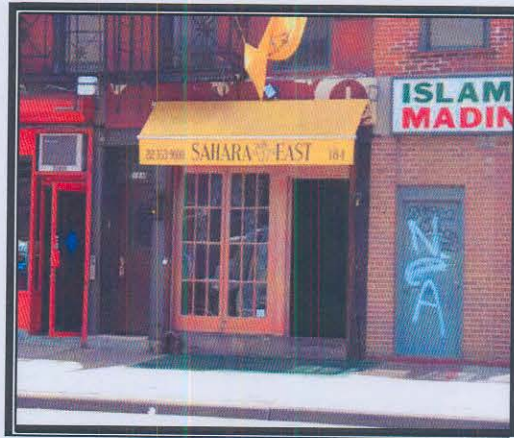
Notable Institutions

1. New York Eye and Ear Infirmary
2. Merchant Museum

The above information was obtained from the NYPD website
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/pct/pro009.html>



- **East Village:** 35 1st Avenue
 - **Business:** Restaurant.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Restaurant for livery and yellow cab drivers. Location stays open late. Location has a prayer area downstairs in the basement.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Palestinians, Pakistanis and Lebanese.



- **Sahara East:** 184 1st Avenue
 - **Business:** Fast food restaurant and Hookah location.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Underage smoking was observed at this location.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Palestinians and Lebanese.



- **Village Deli:** 39 1st Avenue
 - **Business:** Grocery Store
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Location is known as a hang out location for yellow cab drivers.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Palestinians and Lebanese.



- **Big Arc Chicken:** 233 2nd Avenue
 - **Business:** Fast food restaurant.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Observed donation boxes for different organizations at this location.
 - **Other Ethnic Groups:** Palestinians and Lebanese



- **6 M Hair Stylist:** 477 77th Street.
- **Business:** Barber Shop.
 - **Owner:** Egyptian.
 - **Information of note:** Owned and operated by an Egyptian male named “Magdy”. The local newspaper and community events are available inside. Local community members congregate here to view soccer games.
 - **International Soccer game viewing location.**
 - **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Moroccans, Algerians and Lebanese

FACTS REGARDING EGYPT:

Flag:



Historical Synopsis:

Concise History of Egypt

The regularity and richness of the annual Nile River flood, coupled with the semi-isolation provided by deserts to the east and west, allowed for the development of one of the world's great civilizations. A unified kingdom arose circa 3200 B.C. and a series of dynasties ruled in Egypt for the next three millennia. The last native dynasty fell to the Persians in 341 B.C., who in turn were replaced by the Greeks, Romans, and Byzantines. It was the Arabs who introduced Islam and the Arabic language in the 7th century and who ruled for the next six centuries. A local military caste, the Mamluks took control about 1250 and continued to govern after the conquest of Egypt by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. Following the completion of the Suez Canal in 1869, Egypt became an important world transportation hub, but also fell heavily into debt. Ostensibly to protect its investments, Britain seized control of Egypt's government in 1882, but nominal allegiance to the Ottoman Empire continued until 1914. Partially independent from the UK in 1922, Egypt acquired full sovereignty following World War II. The completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1971 and the resultant Lake Nasser have altered the time-honored place of the Nile River in the agriculture and ecology of Egypt. A rapidly growing population (the largest in the Arab world), limited arable land, and dependence on the Nile all continue to overtax resources and stress society. The government has struggled to ready the economy for the new millennium through economic reform and massive investment in communications and physical infrastructure.

Languages Spoken: Arabic is spoken by about 180 million people in more than twenty different countries, from Morocco in the west to Iraq in the east, and as far south as Somalia and the Sudan. As the language of the Koran, the holy book of Islam, it is taught

as a second language in Muslim states throughout the world. Arabic originated in Saudi Arabia in pre-Islamic times, and spread rapidly in the wake of the Arab conquests from the seventh century. The languages of northern India, Turkey, Iran, Portugal, and Spain are full of words of Arabic origin.

Arabic is divided into two basic forms: Classical Arabic and local dialects. Classical Arabic has a standard form, and carries high prestige, it is primarily a written language, used for all literary purposes; it is spoken on very formal occasions, for example, when someone is making an official speech. Local dialects are used for all everyday communication, at work and in the home, and will clearly be of more practical use to the average person.

Egypt is at the heart of the Arab world, geographically, historically, and politically. With 77 million inhabitants it has by far the highest population of any Arab country, and more than 3 million teachers, doctors, business professionals, and workers of all kinds are to be found in the wealthier Arab countries. Because Egypt also produces films, songs, and TV serials that are immensely popular throughout the Arab world, Egyptian Arabic has acquired a special prestige even in remote areas people are familiar with the dialect.

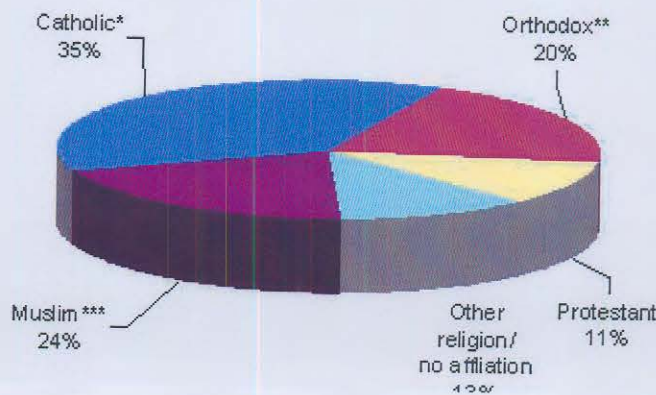
Egyptian is similar to the dialects of the eastern Mediterranean-Lebanese, Syrian, Palestinian, and Jordanian- and to Sudanese. The dialects of North Africa, from Morocco to Libya, have features in common, as do the dialects of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf. The main differences in pronunciation and in some key everyday expressions are all that separate these countries. If you use Egyptian Arabic you will have no problem being understood, and many people will be able to adapt their own accent to help you.

Criminal Activity: Egyptians allegedly have been involved in credit card fraud, false documents and forgery.

Illicit Drugs Overview: Transit point for Southwest Asian and Southeast Asian heroin and opium moving to Europe, Africa, and the US; transit stop for Nigerian couriers; concern as money-laundering site due to lax financial regulations and enforcement

Religion: In Egypt, the majority of Egyptians are Muslims approximately 90 %, (mostly Sunni), 9% are Coptic, with the remaining 1% other Christian.

Based upon our knowledge and research we have found that in the United States the majority of Arabs are Christians with Muslims comprising approximately 24%. The following graph explains the breakdown of religions amongst Arabs in America.



Location: Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Libya and the Gaza Strip, and the Red Sea north of Sudan, and includes the Asian Sinai Peninsula

Area: Total: 1,001,450 sq km
land: 995,450 sq km
water: 6,000 sq km

Land boundaries: Total: 2,665 km
border countries: Gaza Strip 11 km, Israel 266 km, Libya 1,115 km, Sudan 1,273 km

Climate: Desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters

Population: 77,505,756 (July 2005 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: 33% (male 13,106,043/female 12,483,899)
15-64 years: 62.6% (male 24,531,266/female 23,972,216)
65 years and over: 4.4% (male 1,457,097/female 1,955,235) (2005 est.)

Religions: Muslim (mostly Sunni) 94%, Coptic Christian and other 6%

Languages: Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes

Country name: Conventional long form: Arab Republic of Egypt
conventional short form: Egypt
local long form: Jumhuriyat Misr al-Arabiyah
local short form: Misr

Government type: Republic

Executive branch: Chief of state: President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak(since 14 October 1981)
Head of government: Prime Minister Ahmed Nazif (since 9 July 2004)
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president
elections: president nominated by the People's Assembly for a six-year term, the nomination must then be validated by a national, popular referendum; national referendum last held 26 September 1999 (next to be held October 2005); prime minister appointed by the president
election results: national referendum validated President Mubarak's nomination by the People's Assembly to a fourth term

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador M. Nabil Fahmy
chancery: 3521 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 895-5400
FAX: [1] (202) 244-4319
consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, New York, and San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador C. David Welch
embassy: 8 Kamal El Din Salah St., Garden City, Cairo
mailing address: Unit 64900, Box 15, APO AE 09839-4900
telephone: [20] (2) 797-3300
FAX: [20] (2) 797-3200

Facts about Egypt:

“The above Information was obtained from <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications>”

Map Of Egypt



Current Political Parties in Egypt

Name : The National Democratic Party (NDP).
Chairman: President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak.
Founded : 1978.
Papers : - "Mayo", weekly.
 : - "Islamic Iowaa", weekly.

Goals and Objectives:

- Welfare to people
- To be in line with religious values, traditions and customs.
- To derive legislations from Islamic Shariaa.
- To strike deep roots for democracy and people participation in decision making.
- Development (economic, social, and political) is essential for progress.

Name : The Tomorrow Party (*Hizb al-Ghad*).
Chairman : Mr. Ayman Nour.
Founded : 2004.
Papers : "Al-Ghad", weekly newspaper.
Ayman Nour is estimated to have received 12% of the vote at the presidential election of 2005.

Goals and Objectives:

- Democracy based on the multiparty system.
- Respect for human rights and public freedom.
- Islamic Shariaa as the source of legislation.

Name : The National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party .
Chairman : Mr. Khaled Moheidin.
Founded : 1977.
Papers : "Al-Ahali", weekly newspaper.
 : "Al-Ahali" monthly book.

Goals and Objectives:

- National independence, respect for freedom, democracy and heavenly religions.
- The Arab nature of Egypt and fighting for the Palestinian Cause.
- A society free from exploitation.

Name : The Socialist Liberals.
Chairman : Mr. Mostafa Kamel Murad.
Founded : 1977
Papers : "Al-Ahrar", daily.
 : "Al-Haquiqa" weekly.
 : "Al-Nour", weekly.

Goals and Objective:

- Islamic Sharia'a as the only source of Constitution and law.
- Elective major offices in the Republic.

- Cementing the public sector and boosting labor rights.
- Free press whose leaders are not appointed by the government.

Name : The Socialist Labour .
Chairman : Mr. Ibrahim Shoukry.
Founded : 1978 then a halt and back in 1983.
Papers : "Al-Shaab" biweekly.
: "Manbar El-Sharq", biquarterly.

Goals and Objectives:

- Good environment to work and progress.
- Islamic Shariaa: source of legislation.
- National economy promotion, and social welfare and security.
- Facilitating services for citizens.
- Multiparty system.
- Freedom of press and parties.

Name : The Neo Wafd (The Delegation)
Chairman : Mr. Mohammad Fouad Seraguldin.
Founded : 1983.
Papers : "Al-Wafd"

Goals and Objectives

- Democracy based on the multiparty system.
- Respect for human rights and public freedom.
- Islamic Shariaa as the source of legislation.
- Pioneering Arab, African and Islamic role of Egypt.

Name : Egypt Arab Socialist
Chairman : Mr. Gamal Eldin Rabie Youssef.
Founded : 1985.
papers :

Goals and Objectives:

- Democracy of political action.
- Freedom of expression.
- Islamic Shariaa as source of legislation.
- National unity based on amity and fraternity.
- Press and media means; popular authority.

Name : The Egyptian Greens.
Chairman : Dr. Gen. Abdul Moneim El Aasar.
Founded : 1990
Papers : "Al Khodr", weekly.

Goals and Objectives:

- Islamic Shariaa as source of legislation.
- Protection of the ecological system.
- Optimal use of resources.
- Academic and scientific handling of problems.

Name : Social Justice.
Chairman : Mr. Mohammad Abdul Aal.
Founded : 1993.
Papers : "Al -Watan Al-Arabi", weekly.

Goals and Objectives:

- Social justice and rights

Name : The Democratic Unionist.
Chairman : Mr. Ibrahim Abdul Moneim Tork.
Founded : 1990.
Papers :

Goals and Objectives:

- Protection of political and personal rights.
- Comprehensive economic development.
- Foreign political constraints to preserve the dignity and prestige of Egypt.

Name : Misr El-Fatah (Young Egypt)
Chairman : Gamal Rabie
Founded : 1990.
Papers :

Goals and Objectives:

- Frozen on account of inter- member rift.

Name : The Democratic People's party.
Chairman : Anwar Afifi
Founded : 1992.
Papers :
Goals and Objectives: Has no activity since its foundation.

Name : E1- Takaful (Solidarity).
Chairman : Dr. Usama Mohammad Shaltout.
Founded : 1995.
Papers :

Goals and Objectives:

- Its philosophy is based on providing the needs of food, clothes and houses through imposing a solidarity tax on the rich, not on income, meaning on rich people only, not on workers and civil servants.

Name : Al-Ummah (The Nation)
Chairman : Mr. Ahmad Al Sabahi Awad Allah.
Founded : 1983.

AP

Papers : "Al-Ummah", Weekly.

Goals and Objectives:

- Islamization as remedy to all ailments.
-

Name :The Nasserist.

Chairman : Mr. Diaa Eldin Daoud.

Founded : 1992.

Papers : Al-Arabi newspaper weekly

Goals and Objectives:

- Social change towards progress and development.
- Defense and liberation of national will.

Terrorist Groups in Egypt:

INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUPS (within Egypt):

AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA (GAI)

Aliases: Al-Gamat al-Islamiya, Islamic Group (IG), Jamaat al-Islamiyya

Base of Operation: Afghanistan; Egypt

Founding Philosophy: Egypt's largest militant group, active since the late 1970s, is also one of the most highly decentralized. The GAI began as an alliance of loosely organized cells, whose leaders were in contact with one another. The majority of the cells developed after Sadat released many members of the nonviolent Muslim Brotherhood who had been imprisoned during Nasser's reign. Members who rejected the MB's nonviolent stance fragmented off into a variety of violent Islamist groups. The larger organization's spiritual leader is Shaykh Umar Abd al-Rahman, but his influence was somewhat lessened by his lifelong incarceration in the United States as of January 1996 for his involvement in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. The Group conducted a number of attacks on Egyptian security forces, government officials in Egypt, Coptic Christians, and on other perceived Egyptian opponents of Islam. GAI also claimed responsibility for the June 1995 attempted assassination of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia.

The group's founders, who are serving prison sentences in Egypt, first called for a ceasefire in 1997 and again in 1999. The 1997 ceasefire led to a split in the organization into two independent, sometimes warring factions. Mustafa Hamza's faction supports the ceasefire, but the other, led by Rifa'i Ahmad, is believed to be responsible for ordering his radical faction to massacre of a group of tourists at Luxor within months of the 1997 call for ceasefire. Ahmad's faction was based in Afghanistan and has been identified as having close links with Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ), which uses its website to condemn ceasefire initiatives advocated by moderate GAI leaders. The group's March 1999 ceasefire was somewhat more successful, but Shaykh Rahman rescinded his support for the cease-fire in June 2000.

Senior members of the radical faction signed Usama Bin Laden's fatwa in February 1998 calling for attacks against the United States, and since 2000, a number of GAI cells have targeted Coptic Christians in Egypt. Ahmad published a 2001 book in which he justifies mass casualty terrorist attacks. He seems to have disappeared since then and his current whereabouts are unknown. The radical faction was targeted by US-led attacks on Afghanistan after 9/11 and what remained of the faction is believed to have dispersed into Pakistan and various outlying regions, but may have regrouped. In March 2002, members of the group's moderate leadership declared the use of violence misguided and renounced its future use, which prompting denunciations by much of the leadership abroad.

Current Goals: For members still dedicated to violent jihad, the main goal is the overthrow of the regime of President Hosni Mubarak and the establishment of an Islamist state in Egypt. Since allying themselves with al-Qaeda however, the faction likely has broader objectives, including attacks on the US.

EGYPTIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD (EIJ)

Aliases: Al-Jihad, Al-Jihad al-Islami, Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ), Jihad Group, New Jihad Group, Qaeda al-Jihad, Talaa'al al-Fateh, Vanguard of Conquest

Base of Operation: Afghanistan; Egypt

Founding Philosophy: This Egyptian Islamic extremist group merged with Bin Laden's al-Qaeda organization in June 2001, but may retain some capability to conduct independent operations. The relationship between Jihad leader al-Zawahiri and bin Laden formally began in February 1998 when al-Jihad joined the International Front.

Following the group's founding in the late 1970s, Egyptian security authorities began a ruthless crackdown on al-Jihad in the 1980s, imprisoning, torturing and executing its members. The group then split into two factions, one led by al-Zawahiri, the other by Abbud al-Zumar, who is currently imprisoned. The latter faction has since disappeared as many of its members have been jailed. But al-Zawahiri's faction, also known as the "Vanguard of Conquest" (Talaa'al al-Fateh), has thrived. In the mid-80s, al-Zawahiri moved the headquarters to Afghanistan and began recruiting Afghan Arabs. New cells of al-Jihad were trained in the mujaheddin camps of Afghanistan from which they set off on missions to Egypt. Al-Jihad militants were trained as suicide bombers (reputedly an al-Zawahiri specialty) and, for reasons of security and effectiveness, they formed into isolated cells working independent of one another.

Current Goals: Al-Jihad's primary goals today have merged with those of al-Qaeda, to include attacks on US and Israeli interests. Al-Jihad's original goals, which likely still have a place, include a violent overthrow of Egyptian President Hosny Mubarak, whom they see as corrupt, impious, and repressive, to be replaced by an Islamist state. Al-Jihad is unique among the Islamic movements, however, in that it views war against the Jews and Israel as an initial, essential step toward fulfilling the goals of Islam. According to the group, the only way to resolve the conflict with the Jews in Palestine is by direct violent confrontation. In 1990, one of the organization's leaders -- Sheikh Tamimi (author of a 1982 booklet called "The Obliteration of Israel: A Koranic Imperative") -- expressed this principle in the following words: "The Jews have to return to the countries from which they came. We shall not accede to a Jewish state on our land, even if it is only one village."

The original Jihad was responsible for the assassination in 1981 of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. It also claimed responsibility for the attempted assassinations of Interior Minister Hassan al-Alfi in August 1993 and Prime Minister Atef Sedky in November 1993. The group has not conducted an attack inside Egypt since 1993 and never targeted foreign tourists there.

AL-QAEDA

Aliases: Al Qaida, Qa'idat al-Jihad, The Base

Base of Operation: Afghanistan; Albania; Algeria; Australia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Belgium; Bosnia; Egypt; Eritrea; FRY (Kosovo); France; Germany; India; Iran; Ireland; Italy; Jordan; Kenya; Lebanon; Libya; Malaysia; Mauritania; Netherlands; Pakistan; Philippines; Qatar; Russia; Saudi Arabia; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Switzerland; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Tunisia; Turkey; Uganda; United Arab Emirates; United Kingdom; United States; Uzbekistan; Yemen

Founding Philosophy: Al-Qaeda ("The Base" in English) is a radical Sunni Muslim organization led by Usama bin Laden. In addition to its own members, al-Qaeda's network includes groups operating in as many as 65 countries throughout the world.

Bin Laden's first mentor was Dr. Abdullah Azzam, a Palestinian who became one of the leaders of the anti-Soviet jihad in Afghanistan. After education in Saudi Arabia, Bin Laden, who comes from a wealthy Saudi family, became involved in the funding and recruitment of Arab volunteers fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan and eventually came into contact with Azzam's organization. Bin Laden formed al-Qaeda in the late 1980s in order to organize the recruitment, funding and organization of these "Afghan Arab" mujahideen. When the Soviets withdrew, Bin Laden used his contacts and resources from the anti-Soviet struggle to turn al-Qaeda's focus toward his new perceived enemies of Islam in the West. The group changed its base of operations, principally due to government pressure, from Afghanistan to Saudi Arabia to Sudan and finally back to Afghanistan.

Al-Qaeda's philosophy is one of "defensive jihad." Using this philosophy, bin Laden encourages each Muslim to take it upon them self to fight what it perceives as attacks on Muslims across the world. As an extension of this view, the group aims to overthrow 'un-Islamic regimes' that they believe oppress their Muslim citizens and replace them with genuine Islamic governments, to expel US soldiers and Western influences from the holy territories of the Gulf and Iraq, and to capture Jerusalem as a Muslim city.

Al-Qaeda allies with and supports terrorist groups throughout the world that further these goals. These include groups fighting Muslim governments with allegedly apostate rulers (Egypt, Algeria, post-2002 Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia), groups fighting regimes perceived to oppress their Muslim citizens (Kosovo, India, Russia and Indonesia), and groups fighting to establish their own Islamic state (Palestine, Chechnya, Dagestan and Mindanao).

Al-Qaeda supports these groups in two ways, both by training group members in its camps and by sending its own members to help these groups in their struggles around the world. Training for its own members and for members of allied groups has focused on insurgent warfare in addition to the classic "terrorist" techniques that are usually associated with the group. Some experts even believe that the ratio of insurgent fighters

to terrorists in al-Qaeda's camps may be 15 to 1. American military officials have described the majority of those training in al-Qaeda's camps as "irregular ground combatants." Fighters such as these engaged U.S. troops at Shai-e-Kowt and Tora Bora in Afghanistan.

Throughout the 90s, al-Qaeda provided its affiliated groups with financing and training primarily through its bases in Sudan and Afghanistan. Some 10,000 recruits are thought to have passed through the training camps there. Most of al-Qaeda's members are veterans of insurgencies and terrorist campaigns in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kashmir, Mindanao, Chechnya, Lebanon, Nagorno-Karabakh, Algeria, and Egypt.

Bin Laden's and al-Qaeda's hatred of the United States fits into this strategy of defensive jihad. Support for al-Qaeda throughout the Muslim world has been garnered by the portrayal of the United States as a direct threat to and enemy of Islam. Under this view, the United States is engaged in attacks on Muslims through its stationing of troops in holy Muslim territories of the Gulf and Iraq, its support of Israel, India, Russia and the Philippines, and its invasion and subsequent occupation of Iraq and Afghanistan. In addition to the September 11th attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, al-Qaeda's anti-American attacks include the 1998 embassy bombings in Africa and the 2000 attack on the USS Cole in Yemen.

Current Goals: The largest groups of al-Qaeda operatives remain in Afghanistan and Pakistan. While Operation Enduring Freedom in 2001 and 2002 ended the Taliban's rule in Kabul and official Afghani government support for al-Qaeda, as well as destroying a large portion of its training camp infrastructure, the group remains a dangerous force and imminent threat to stability within Afghanistan.

Outside Afghanistan, al-Qaeda's jihad also continues. The al-Qaeda-linked attacks in Madrid showed that the group sees as a legitimate target any nation supporting American efforts in Iraq. Muslim insurgencies in which al-Qaeda members or groups trained in al-Qaeda's camps operate continue in the Philippines, Indonesia, Chechnya and Kashmir. Al-Qaeda activity in Saudi Arabia, targeted against both the Saudi regime and American forces, is also on the rise, and recent reports also show al-Qaeda's ongoing efforts to establish contacts in southern Lebanon and the Occupied Territories. The terrorist group of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi is acting as al-Qaeda's local affiliate in Iraq and presents a dangerous threat to Iraqi and coalition troops. Al-Qaeda, in any form, remains a dangerous threat to peace and stability throughout the world

DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS (within Egypt):

MOROCCAN ISLAMIC COMBATANT GROUP

Base of Operation: Afghanistan; Belgium; Denmark; Egypt; France; Morocco; Spain; Turkey; United Kingdom

Founding Philosophy: The Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, or GICM, is dedicated to the creation of an Islamist state in Morocco. It has issued communiques criticizing the current Moroccan government. In addition, the group actively supports al-Qaeda's terrorist objectives against U.S. and Western European countries. Moroccan members of GICM trained in Afghanistan terrorist-training camps. GICM and al-Qaeda are allies and the two groups share members.

The roots of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group can be traced to the Moroccan organization, Shabiba Islamiya. Shabiba Islamiya split into two factions and GICM emerged as one of the two factions. According to certain reports, at the time of GICM's founding, it was primarily comprised of mujahadin who had fought in the Soviet-Afghan war. The group was formed in the 1990s, but there are conflicting reports regarding the exact date.

Current Goals: GICM is an active member of the international jihadi movement. In addition to its presence in North Africa, GICM members are positioned in Western Europe. The group fosters relationships with other North African extremists. According to a pro-government paper in Morocco, a GICM member confessed to police that GICM requested help from al-Qaeda. The GICM member stated that Usama bin Laden's second-in-command, Ayman al-Zawahiri, met with a senior member of GICM. While GICM is dedicated to the creation of an Islamist state in Morocco, it is clear that the group has more international ambitions.

TAKFIR WA HIJRA

Aliases: Martyrs for Morocco , Rejection of sins and exodus

Base of Operation: Algeria; Egypt; France; Germany; Italy; Lebanon; Morocco; Netherlands; Spain; United Kingdom

Founding Philosophy: Takfir Wa Hjira, whose name means "rejection of sins and exodus" in English, is regarded as one of the most fundamentalist of the Islamist groups operating today. Claims differ as to the origin of the group. Some suggest that the group was founded in the early 1970s in Egypt under the leadership of Mustafa Shukri. In Egypt, the group targeted secular institutions such as cafes as well as government ministers, and set up a commune in the desert to separate themselves from Egyptian society. Others assert that Takfir Wa Hjira grew out of the al-Zawahiri faction of the early 1980s split in Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ), a claim that fits with evidence that Takfir members were involved in the EIJ-linked 1981 assassination of Egyptian President

Anwar al-Sadat. Official Dutch government reports claim that Takfir is now under the guidance of a UK-based Palestinian, “Caliph” Abdallah al-Rifai.

Takfir Wa Hijra is best analyzed as a pan-Islamic religious sect or cult, whose membership allegedly includes al-Qaeda deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri and Iraqi terrorist leader Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, rather than an organized terrorist group. Its members, who reportedly can never leave the sect once joining, attempted to assassinate Usama bin Laden in 1995 in Sudan for his “liberal” views.

Current Goals: Takfir Wa Hjira, whose membership includes Egyptians, Syrians, Palestinians, Lebanese and other Arabs, operates throughout the Arab and Muslim world and also has cells in Europe. The group suffered a setback in 1999 and 2000 when Syria-backed Lebanese troops crushed one of its strongholds in northern Lebanon, capturing and killing a number of its members. Authorities in a number of Arab countries have arrested members of the group, however Takfir Wa Hjira remains active, and has recently been linked to the November 2004 murder of Dutch filmmaker Theo van Gogh. Moroccan sources have asserted that Takfir members in Morocco have formed an operational alliance with the Armed Islamic Group (GIA) in neighboring Algeria.