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- 1- The brothers began surveillance of all the Interior Minister - Abdul Halim Mousa's movements, from his departing his house until entering the ministry. The surveillance lasted several weeks.
- 2- Friday morning was set for the execution of the operation where the minister heads to work.
- 3- Exactly at ten in the morning the brothers were fully prepared. An observer was going to give a signal to the brothers when the minister's car departed from his house.
- 4- When the convoy reached the specified location of the operation (the operations stage), bullets were sprayed from all directions on the private car in front of him and on the escort vehicle.
- 5- The brothers approached the car after firing at the tires to confirm that the minister was dead, The brothers did not find the Minister of the Interior, but they did find Rif'at El-Mahgoub, Head of the People's Assembly, dead inside the car. [TN: Similar to our Speaker of the House].
- 6- This was an startling situation. The two convoys (the Interior Minister's convoy and that of the Head of the People's Assembly) were separated by only about seven minutes. After about seven minutes the Minister of the Interior arrived at the location of the incident.
- 7- The brothers who were participating in the operation (four brothers to execute the assassination and two to drive the motorcade) had only two motorcycles (three people to each motorcycle), and after executing the operation, one of the two motorcycles fled and the other broke down, and after a moment they left that motorcycle behind.
- 8- When the motorcycle broke down, one of the brothers fled on foot, carrying his weapon in the opposite direction of the cars. He stopped a taxi and threatened the driver with his weapon, and then rode with him. During the drive, a police officer (a general in the police force) stopped the car, supposing that the armed man was just a thief. He opened the door to arrest him, but the brother put the rifle to his chest and emptied a burst of rounds into it and the officer fell to the ground like a slain bull. It came to light afterwards, that this officer was one of the criminals who used to torture the brothers in some neighborhoods of Cairo.

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Introduction:

Explosives are believed to be the safest weapon for the Mujahideen [TN: Mujahideen does not refer to a specific group but rather is a generic term for holy warriors.] [Using explosives] allows them to get away from enemy personnel and to avoid being arrested. An assassination using explosives doesn't leave any evidence or traces at the operation site. In addition, explosives strike the enemy with sheer terror and fright.

Defining Explosives:

They consist of chemical compounds or mixtures capable of being converted into large quantities of hot gas in a very short period of time. It is affected by a specific external agent that produces increasing pressure, resulting in a chain reaction.

Explosive Chain [Reactions]

A series of initial explosions starting with a small amount of highly sensitive explosives and ends with a large charge composed of basically stable explosives.

It is composed of explosions arranged to bring about a large yield.

The simplest explosive chain [reaction] has two stages whereas other explosions could require four stages or more. Any break in the chain prevents the material which follows it from exploding.

The Usual Series

The series starts with a small spark and ends with a sizeable explosion.

- 1- The Spark
- 2- Combustible material
- 3- A small amount of secondary material
- 4- Basic charge

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Methods of Detonation:

This means pyrotechnics or electronic devices used for detonation. They are divided into means of generating - means of transferring - means of stabilizing

A- Means of Generating

Divided into:

1- Combustible Means

2- Mechanical Means

B- Means of Transferring

Types of fuses-

First the Slow Fuse: (The Safety Fuse)

It consists of cotton or linen threads woven together and coated with an insulating layer of pitch or plastic, and has capsules of black gunpowder inside.

The threads help to circulate the wave of combustion. The pitch or plastic holds the fuse together and prevents it from absorbing moisture.

Characteristics:

- 1- Ignites with sparks or flames.
- 2- Ignites quickly, at about one centimeter per second.
- 3- Ignites under water.
- 4- Cutting it is a way to stop combustion.

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How to Prepare for the Explosion:

- 1- Cut an appropriate length of fuse and check that there is no moisture.
- 2- Cut the appropriate length of fuse for the distance that would be sufficiently safe.
- 3- Cut one end of the fuse, which will be used for ignition, [at a 45 degree angle. The other end of the fuse, which is placed inside the blasting cap, should be at a 90-degree angle.
- 4- Put the fuse inside the blasting cap carefully and cautiously, and then put moderate pressure on the opening of the blasting cap.
- 5- Put the head of a match on the gunpowder at the end of the fuse cut at 45 degrees so that the head of the match touches the gunpowder, then ignite it by rubbing the flint on the pack with the match. It is possible that the fire will send its flame to the black gunpowder and the fuse will begin burning. In this case, cut the fuse on both ends at a 90-degree angle.

Observation:

White fuses are used in coal mines. Green fuses are used in the military, and they have more safety [features]. Black and orange [fuses] are for general civilian use.

Second, The Fast Fuse

It is the same as the slow fuse except for the fineness of the gunpowder and the speed at which it ignites, which goes up to 90 centimeters a second. Its use is limited to ambushes and traps.

Important Warning:

Before using any type of fuse, take part of it and test it to check that it is free of moisture, also [check] the ignition speed because if you were to use a fast fuse supposing that it is

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a slow one, then the burning will reach the blasting cap and the charge will explode before you leave the location.

Second, The Detonating Cord (Cortex Cord)

It consists of a flexible cord that contains highly explosive material covered with a layer of plastic to insulate it from moisture. It is distinguished from delayed fuses because it contains a very white substance, PETAN, though it could have another substance added to it, which would change its color to gray.

Characteristics:

- 1- Speed of explosion varies between five and seven kilometers a second.
- 2- It could explode with the force of 15 kilograms, or the round of a weapon.
- 3- [Can be] used underwater for not more than 15 hours.
- 4- It is used to explode several charges at the same time.
- 5- It is affected by moisture, the sun, electric shocks, and mechanical jolts.
- 6- It is used as an explosive belt to fell trees as well as cement and iron pillars.
- 7- It is in the shape of a coil varying in length from 100 to 200 meters.
- 8- It can be substituted for a large number of fuses.
- 9- It is used as an open cord to clear the way in a mine field and to increase the width by doubling the number of detonating cords which form the cord.

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Blasting Caps

Consist of a metal capsule [made] of copper or aluminum containing a small amount of catalyst and other stimuli. Care and caution must be used while handling because it is very sensitive to external factors (bumping, shaking, friction).

Composition of a Normal Blasting Cap

It consists of an extended pipe, one end which contains sensitive explosive material, which is the basic substance. Its charge is also pressure-sensitive. The third charge is combustible.

Length of the cap is 5 cm Diameter of the cap is 7 cm

There is an example of the largest normal blasting cap. The normal blasting cap should only be exploded with a slow fuse.

[Drawing of a blasting cap with the captions: slow fuse (to the right) Chlorate and sugar 10% & Lead Nitrate 30% (beneath).]

Composition of the Electrical Blasting Cap-

It has the same composition as the normal blasting cap, with the addition of a hot wire and connecting wire. The opening of the extended pipe is insulated with rubber.

[Drawing with the captions: hot wire (above), active substance (to the left), and (from right to left beneath:) Electrical wire, stabilizing column, wires, rubber, combustible charge, & catalyst.

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Precautions that must be taken with Blasting Caps:

- 1- Do not store blasting caps with explosive materials, and don't expose them to the heat of the sun.
- 2- Don't test a blasting cap with an O'meter, Alpha meter or other electrical devices which have batteries lest it explode (this pertains to electrical blasting caps.)

Connecting and Connectors

First: Connecting one Slow Fuse with Another:

- 1- Cut one end of the fuse at a 45-degree angle.
- 2- Place the two sides next to each other so that the black powder is in contact with both of the fuses together.
- 3- Connect the two sides with a strong tape or chord.
- 4- The head of a match or something similar can be placed between the two ends of the fuse before the connector. The two of them must touch the match stick, which increases the flames burning between them (ensuring the transmission of the flame from one fuse to another.)

Second: Connecting a Slow Fuse with Another Blasting Cap (Explosive):

- 1- A detonating cord can't explode without a blasting cap, so there is no benefit from connecting a slow fuse directly; it should have a blasting cap placed between them to transfer the spark of the slow fuse to its cap so that the detonating cord will ignite.
- 2- When the slow fuse ignites, the resulting spark reaches the cap and it explodes and ignites the fuse.

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Third: Connecting the Detonating Cord with the End of the Cap:

The two detonating cords can be connected to one of the following:

1- Place the two cords one above the other [overlapping] by 15 cm, and tie them with strong tape or cord.

[Drawing with the following captions: Blasting cap fuse (to the right), blasting cap fuse (to the left), and tape (beneath).

2- With a straight knot. [Drawing (no caption)]

3- A Tree Leaf [Knot]: [Drawing]

We connect this way when exploding two charges at the same time, starting from the main branch of the explosive cord, or to ensure the charge explodes using two detonating cords.

4- The Letter P Connector: [Drawing]

This connector is used when the direction of the explosive wave in the main branch is not known.

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5- Letter Y Connector: [Drawing]

This method is also used when the direction of the explosive wave in the main branch is not known.

6- Broken Chord Connector: [Drawing]

It is used when the time needed to prepare the charges is limited. Connect it with an explosive chord. Except for the problem of moisture, "Petan" causes a break in the fuse; it is not recommended to use this material for a period of more than 24 hours because of slackening of the two fuses, and they become separated.

7- Letter U Connector: [Drawing]

It is the safest because the explosive wave transfers from the main line to the parallel branch in both directions.

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Booby Traps:

These consist of creative, innovative methods aimed at planting anti-personnel and anti-vehicle explosive charges, and the enemy is blown up as a result of normal movement without paying attention to what is around him. Booby traps are considered one of the best ways to execute an assassination operation against enemy personnel because we have gotten a long distance away from the site of the incident without leaving any evidence or trace enabling the enemy to know who were the perpetrators. However, a brother should not be allowed the opportunity to work with setting booby traps until after he has mastered the use of explosives and has successfully worked in the electrical and mechanical fields, because the first mistake a brother makes could be his last mistake.

One of the most important considerations in placing a booby trap is to make the right choice of the appropriate switch that the enemy would not notice [and avoid his detecting] and removal of the charge.

Any sign of our work or presence in the area where the booby trap was placed must be removed, because any tools, pieces of electrical wire, tape etc. would put the enemy on the alert, and the plan and operation would fail.

Switches for traps and explosive charge housings are categorized as follows:

1- Electrical 2- Chemical 3- Mechanical 4- Friction

Electrical Switches:

They can be divided into four groups:

A- For manual use: Pull - push - loosen - raise - drop.

B- Delayed (timed): Alarm clock - Temperature - Closed circuit (pressure placed on the insulator until it burns and contact is made.)

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C- Modifying Natural Circumstances:

Temperature - Smoke or Sensitive Gas - Sensitive Metal.

D- With the Influence of Waves: FM waves - Radio - Infrared Rays -ultraviolet - or Radar Waves.

[Drawing with the following captions:]

Switch (above), Charge with blasting cap (to the right), Opening to be closed after the operation is over (beneath), and Battery (to the left).

The entire success of the switch [depends on] intelligence, innovation, and judgment.

The Appropriate Switch

The electric circuit is considered the best because it is timely, but its only flaw is a leaky battery.

We will now touch on various simple types of booby traps to make it easy for the brother to comprehend; we have not written any new ideas in order to help invent other more preferable methods.

1- The charge goes off when the door opens after the target has pulled the insulation from between the contact points, and the electrical circuit is broken. If we want to kill the target, we put [the booby trap] over the door; if we want to cut off his legs or bring about permanent injuries to various parts of the body, we put it in the vicinity of the door.

[Drawing (on the left) with captions:]

Nine V Battery (upper right), insulation (upper left), the explosive charge (on the door), The personnel use a line fixed the wall, and it can make the charge explode as soon as soon as the prominent famous person is under it (to the left.)

[Drawing on the right (with captions:)]

When the door is opened, the insulation is separated and the circuit is broken (middle left), attached insulation (lower left), the explosive charge (beneath).

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2- Igniting / closing the circuit:

When the electric switch is pushed, the circuit is connected and the charge explodes.

[Drawing and captions:]

Electric switch (upper left), charge without a fuse (bottom right), and battery (bottom left).

3- Booby-trapping a recorder and television:

The idea is based on closing the circuit to [cause] the explosion when the equipment is turned on. A battery is used when setting the trap for a radio or recorder that works on batteries or by a power cord to the radio or television switch.

4- Booby-Trapping a Car:

Close the electrical circuit and cause the explosion when the ignition key is turned to start the car. It is possible to use the car battery when setting this type of trap. Explosives placed in locations inside the car, in the back or front, cause the explosion to be centered inside the car.

[Drawing with captions:]

Ignition key (above)

Charge with detonator and explosives (beneath).

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5- Trap using an Alarm Clock:

[Drawing with captions:]

Explosive charge (upper right), battery (upper left), flexible rubber wire (middle right), small [hour] hand (upper middle left), and the big [minute] hand (lower middle right).

According to the drawing, the charge will explode at 3:30, when the small hand is on three and the big is on six. There must not be any insulation between the two hands. It is advisable to use a flexible rubber wire in front of the number three in case the big hand goes past it more than one time per hour.

6- Time Bomb Using an Alarm Clock:

[Drawing (with captions):]

Charge without a fuse (above) and battery (upper left).

The explosion takes place when the time is reached, the alarm goes off, and the two electric wires make contact.

7- It is also possible to booby trap a car by connecting two wires from the battery. One of the blasting cap wires makes contact with the wire connected to the battery, and the other wire connects to the line and is also connected to the fan. The wire connected to the battery does the same thing. When the ignition key is turned, the blade rotates, and the two sides connect, closing the circuit.

8- There are very many things one could use in a very simple way to set a trap, like: shoes, bed etc.

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Examples of Assassination Operations Using Explosives:

1- Blowing up a building or motorcade using a car bomb, whereby the driver of the car loaded with explosives blows up his [illegible-possibly car].

An Actual Example:

Some of the brothers in Egypt tried to blow up the motorcade of the former Minister of the Interior's vehicle (Z I B) by putting 200 kilograms of TNT in a pick-up truck. When the minister's car was seen, the brother approached in his car and blew up the car. However, it didn't cause an explosion in the car, and it was confirmed afterward that the explosives didn't go off because no catalyst was placed with the large quantity of explosives. The explosives ignited but they did not explode.

2- Throwing one or more bombs into a group of enemy personnel or into the target's car:

An Actual Example:

Personnel from the Covert Branch of the Muslim Brotherhood threw some bombs into [some] stores and bars on the evening of January 7, 1947 at 11:00 pm.

3- Blowing up a location or car with a time bomb.

Some Palestinians were able to place a time bomb inside an aircraft's radio, and after the aircraft took off it blew up in the air.

It is also possible to explode a time bomb using the timer from a washing machine or any other device (a fan, etc.); at a specified time, the two wires make contact and the charge explodes.

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LESSON SIXTEEN

ASSASSINATIONS

USING

POISONS

AND

COLD STEEL

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Assassinations Using Cold Steel:

A- Assassinating with a knife: When undertaking any assassination using a knife, the enemy must be struck in one of these lethal spots:

From the Front: 1- Anywhere in the rib cage.

2- Both or one eye.

3- The pelvis (under target's navel)

4- The area directly above the genitals.

From Behind: 1- The axon (back of the head).

2- The end of the spinal column directly above the person's buttocks.

B- Assassination with a Blunt Object: A blow with a club must be in lethal areas.

From the front:

1- The two eyes.

2- Where the veins and arteries converge in the neck.

3- Top of the stomach, with the end of the stick.

4- Above the genitals, with the end of the club.

5- The area of the tongue.

6- Choke the neck with the stick, like in a hanging.

From the rear: 1- The area of the left ear.

2- The back of the head (axon).

[TN: Blunt object, stick, and club were all the same word in Arabic; different choices were made to show range of meaning.]

Assassination with a Rope: 1- Choking (Neck area). There is no other area besides the neck.

Assassination using Hands: 1- Choking. 2- Poking the fingers into one or both eyes and gouging them.

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- 3- Grab the testicles by the hand and twist and squeeze.
- 4- Grab the rib cage with both hands and squeeze.

Assassinations with Poison: We will limit [the discussion] to poisons that the holy warrior can prepare and use without endangering his health.

First- Herbal Poisons: A- Castor Beans

The substance Ricin, an extract from Castor Beans, is considered one of the most deadly poisons. .035 milligrams is enough to kill someone by inhaling or by injecting in a vein. However, though considered less poisonous if taken through the digestive system, chewing some Castor Beans could be fatal. It is a simple operation to extract Ricin, and Castor Beans themselves can be obtained from nurseries throughout the country.

Symptoms: Need to vomit - diarrhea - unawareness of surroundings - the skin turns blue, leading to failure of blood circulation [sic] and finally ... death.

B- Precatory Beans

The herbal poison Abrin, extracted from Precatory Beans, is very similar to Ricin. The seeds of this plant are red and black and are used in prayer beads [TN: like a Rosary]. Prepare a very dark ink or refine some normal ink to

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D/M/ /S/ /O/

Dimethyl Sulfoxide

[Can be] found with horse breeders or veterinarians, and we can substitute Nitrobenzene or "cream" [PH]. The poison is mixed with this substance, and when the enemy touches the poison, he will die slowly within 15 minutes to an hour.

Nitrobenzene poison = external poison [by touching]

RICIN

ABIN

RCIN

Frog poison



One of these poisons is mixed with Nitrobenzene or DMSO or the "Cream".

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be as fine as possible while keeping it strong enough to penetrate the shell of Precatory Beans. Put on a pair of leather gloves and very carefully bore about twelve holes in each of the prayer beads. After completing that, spray the prayer beads with DMSO (Dimehtyl Sulfoxide). The Abrin will kill your victim slowly, but relentlessly.

Extracting Abrin and Ricin

In order to facilitate removing the shells of these seeds, soak 3.2 ounces (an ounce = 31.1 milligrams) of castor-oil plant seeds in about 10 ounces of water, adding two teaspoons of 1yo [sic, maybe meant lye] or an alkaline (a substance extracted from soap powder). You need to submerge the seeds in the water, so cover them with clean gravel or use marble. Let them soak for an hour, then take out the seeds, clean them, and let the shells dry. They can be easily removed after that.

Put the shelled seeds in a mixture four times their weight of acetone, until they completely harden. Then put them in a covered glass container, and leave them for 72 hours. After that, transfer them to another container through a coffee filter. Put on surgical gloves and a mask, and squeeze out as much of the acetone as possible. Then add fresh acetone and repeat

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the procedure of leaving them for 72 hours and straining them through a coffee filter two more times. The final result will be pure Eysein [PH] or Abrin.

C- The Water Hemlock Plant

A lethal dose is 3.2 grams. It has a palatable taste, and is very similar to another plant, parsnip.

Symptoms: Nervous spasms within 15 to 60 minutes, including severe locking and clenching of the jaw to the extent that the tongue could be cut off.

D- The Tanj Oil Tree

Second- Semi-alkaline substances: They are highly solvent in alcohol.

A- Tobacco

There is enough nicotine in three cigarettes to kill a person. Sixty to 70 milligrams of pure nicotine will kill a person within an hour if eaten.

B- Potato Sprout

The potato sprout (both rotten and green) contains Solanine.

How to Extract Poisonous Alkaline

Chop up the leaves finely. It is preferable to make a mixture, and then put it in a drip coffee maker, through which the boiling water can penetrate the coffee gradually.

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Fill a metal pot with about 1/3 rubbing (isopropyl), alcohol mixed with Isopropyl. Let it strain and percolate for an hour. During the first half hour, add alcohol as needed, and during the second half hour, let it boil until you have two ounces left in the container. These [two] ounces or [could be] less are alcohol mixed with poison alkaline. Put this amount on a plate, and let the alcohol evaporate. The remainder on the plate will be very pure poison. There is another method which is not as good, but it doesn't require the drip coffee maker. It is simply heating the minced and mixed plants with the alcohol [we had] before over a low flame. Its symptoms will appear in 160 days.

Poisoning from Eating Spoiled Food

Since .000028 grams will kill a person, this poison is absolutely lethal. After consumption, the symptoms appear in 12 to 36 hours. They include dizziness, headaches, constipation, difficulty swallowing and speaking, fluids coming from the nose and mouth, and lack of muscle coordination. It results in death from respiratory failure. If it is received in the blood stream, death is very swift and almost without symptoms.

How to Prepare Spoiled Food:

Fill a pot with corn and green beans. Put in a small piece of meat and about two spoonfuls of fresh excrement. Pour the water into

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into the pot until there is surface tension at the lip of the pot. Cover the pot tightly. If you do that correctly, there will be no air trapped in the pot. Leave the pot in a dark, moderately warm room for 15 days. At the end of that period, you will notice a substance on the edge of the pot and a small amount of rottenness. These are known bacteria colonies, which secrete their external poison as a result of the process of bacterial digestion. You can make three or four pots at the same time. During the time of the destroyer, Jamal Abdul Nasser, someone who was being severely tortured in prison (he had no connection with Islam), ate some feces after losing sanity from the severity of the torture. A few hours after he ate the feces, he was found dead.

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SEVENTEENTH LESSON

INTERROGATION AND INVESTIGATION

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Fundamental Differences Between Interrogation and Questioning:

Many people confuse the nature of the interrogation with that of questioning, and confuse what should be mentioned in the interrogation with that of the investigation.

Interrogation: Consists of a psychological warfare and intellectual combat between the intelligence agent and the suspect through questions and answers related to one or more topics. The interrogation uses all kinds of physical and psychological techniques to break the will of the suspect and lead him to a total collapse. The agency that conducts the interrogation is the government's questioning apparatus that belongs to the Ministry of Interior Affairs. The officers of that apparatus graduate from the police academy. In our country, that apparatus has no values or code of ethics. It does not hesitate to use all kinds of torture and bodily and emotional harm to obtain evidence that could incriminate the suspect.

Questioning: Questioning is similar to interrogation in that they are both forms of psychological warfare and intellectual combat. The questioning, however, is conducted by the prosecution [office of district attorney], which is under the judicial branch. That authority is (apparently) independent from the government (executive branch) and from the people's parliament (legislative branch). The prosecution officials graduate from law school and use the technique of confrontation and repeated questioning, but without torture.

The brother should take the following measures:

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1. Under pressure of torture in the custody of the questioning apparatus, the brother may reveal some secrets. However, in the custody of the prosecution, the interrogation does not use physical force, but may use psychological coercion (threats and harsh words).
2. In publicized cases, the questioning apparatus is careful not to allow the brother to talk in the district attorney's office. Coordination takes place between the questioning apparatus and the prosecution office. Torture of the brother takes place once again in the questioning apparatus [center] to force him to confess in the prosecution center. That may be repeated more than once, until the brother confesses or they give up. The important thing to remember is that whatever the brother says in the prosecution center will be recorded against him and will be the basis for his judgement.
3. Every word that the brother utters in the prosecution center makes a negative impact on him, on his colleagues, and later, on the judgement and major decisions.

When taken to the prosecution office, a brother should do the following:

- a. He should, prior to questioning and whether or not he has injuries, ask the prosecutor or his representative to be seen by the medical examiner.
- b. He should, when the questioning begins, ask that evidence of his torture be entered in the report proceedings.
- c. He should, prior to the start of the questioning, ask that an attorney be present with him during the questioning process. He should mention the attorney by name.

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- d. He should ask for food.
- e. He should deny all information [accusations] about him by the prosecution representative. He should claim that the interrogation apparatus has fabricated those accusations and should deny his connection to anything obtained against him.
- f. The brother may have to confess under pressure of torture in the interrogation center. Once in the prosecution center, however, he should say that he was tortured, deny all his prior confessions, and ask that the interrogation be repeated.

Interrogation Techniques: A number of techniques are used to interrogate the brothers. The exact techniques used may be different from one brother to another depending on the brother's status in the group and on current events. Interrogation is limited to the following types:

A. Summoning:

- 1. This is the simplest type of interrogation. It can happen to anyone under normal circumstances. In this type, the interrogation apparatus summons a brother by letter or messenger to appear.
- 2. This happens when the brother does not respond to them [the interrogation apparatus], unless the command sees otherwise.
- 3. If the command approves his appearing, the brother should be careful not to give the enemy any [vital] information. He should agree with the command on the line of answers to be followed during the interrogation and should answer questions wisely.
- 4. Immediately upon his return, the brother should relate to the command all that happened to him in the interrogation process.

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- 5. The [interrogated] brother should memorize the appearance of the interrogation building, its interior, and the appearance of the officers. The interrogation is a major opportunity for the [Islamic] group as long as the brother is tactful, bright, and observant. When summoned, usually the brother is not blindfolded or tortured.

B. Interrogation Surrounding Publicized Arrests:

1. The brother may be arrested as a result of public incidents, such as the murder of an important personality, military overthrow [of the government], or the escape of Islamic leaders from prison.
2. In these cases, the interrogation would be more severe. As long as there is no connection between the brother and the incident, the questions would remain general: Where were you during the incident? Who do you think executed it? Whom of the Jihad brothers do you know?
3. The degree of torture varies according to the importance of the brother and the suspicion that he is connected with the incidents.

Steps of Interrogation:

1. The brother is arrested while walking in the street or at home. He is transported to a waiting room. After a while, he is searched and interrogated without being blindfolded (depends on the importance of the matter). He is then placed in a cell in the interrogation center, in a holding cell in the police station, or in a common prison.
2. The brother is kept for a few days without interrogation. Then he is interrogated by a number of persons in an interrogation room. The room is ordinary, containing one or more desks, some chairs, and some torture devices, as needed.

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3. In the beginning, the brother may not be treated harshly, but rather kindly. He may be offered a chair with a cup of tea or a drink. Then he would be asked to recall information that is useful to the interrogators. If the brother refuses to offer any information and denies that he knows anything, he is then treated harshly. He and his family may be cursed, he may be forced into submission by following orders such as: face the wall, don't talk, don't raise your voice. All of that is to

frighten the brother. The brother should refuse to supply any information and deny his knowledge of the subject in question. Further, the brother should disobey the interrogator's orders as much as he can by raising his voice, cursing the interrogator back, and refusing to face the wall. The interrogator would resort to beating the brother in order to force him to obey. Thus, that attempt would fail.

4. Within about a day, another session would be held with the brother. Usually, in this session the brother would be blindfolded, beaten, and tortured. He would be made to believe that his role in the incidents has been learned and that it is better if he talks. The cursing and torturing would intensify, depending on what the brother reveals. The brother should not disclose any information, no matter how insignificant he might think it is, in order not to open a door that cannot be closed until he incriminates himself or exposes his Organization. The interrogator cannot obtain what he wants and extract any information unless the brother talks. The brother may think that by giving a little information he can avoid harm and torture.

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However, the opposite is true. The torture and harm would intensify to obtain additional information, and that cycle would repeat. Thus, the brother should be patient, resistant, silent, and prayerful to Allah, especially if the security apparatus knows little about him.

5. In prison cells, do not talk to anyone you did not previously know. Some [prisoners] may be [enemy] agents or may have different orientations.
6. In cases like these, and as long as the brother indicates no connection to the incidents, the interrogation takes place in the interrogation center only, not in the prosecution center. In this interrogation session, it is important to remember the basic rule: Even a little disclosure of information would increase your amount of torture and result in additional information for the questioning apparatus.

Investigating Specific Matters Connected to the Brother:

1. The brother may be captured in a distant location through informants, or in a location connected to the incident (apartment, the actual incident location). At that time, the brother may possess items related to the incident (weapons, documents, blood stains, ...). The brother may also be captured while crossing the border.
2. The brother will be placed in a holding room, then stripped of his possessions (watch, money, Koran, ...), blindfolded, and handcuffed. The questioning begins, in a friendly manner, by writing reports about him (name, address, education, residence, employment,

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family, ...). In this session, the questioning official tries to break the resistance of the brother by informing him that confession is better for him and that steadfastness is impossible because he cannot deny anything. He adds that painful torture will be used if he does not talk. He lures the brother by saying that if he confesses he will be immediately released and given money, educational scholarships, etc.

In the first session, the brother would be studied through his statements and manner of dealing with the interrogator. Then a plan is devised for dealing with the brother.

3. If the earlier, friendly approach fails and the brother does not cooperate with the interrogator, another session is held using torture in order to control the brother through fright and orders (sit down, don't sit down, face the wall, don't talk, don't raise your voice, curses and insults). The brother should not weaken, but should try to disobey the interrogator's orders or take his time in executing them. If the interrogators find that the torture technique is successful, they would intensify it. However, if they find that the brother is dodging them, they would resort to psychological torture techniques.
4. Some interrogators may try to confuse the brother, distort his reasoning, and tangle his thoughts by throwing many questions at him at the same time and not allowing him the chance to answer them. If the brother delays his answers, he would be struck. During that torture [session], the brother is given a chance to speak, even tell a lie, in return for halting the torture. He is given a sheet of paper and asked to write whatever he wants in return for his

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release, for not prosecuting him, etc. They start deceiving the brother by saying that his refusal to talk or write means that he is afraid of revealing dangerous secrets he possesses.

5. During the interrogation, or while the brother is in the holding room, he may be made to listen to another brother's cries from a nearby cell. This is done in order to break the brother's resistance. They may even resort to having the brother hear some of his brothers' confessions and bringing papers and documents that prove his involvement in the incident.
6. In all prior situations the brother has three options:
 - a. Patience, steadfastness, and silence about any information whatsoever. That is very difficult except for those who take refuge in Allah.
 - b. Executing the security plan that was agreed upon prior to execution of the operation and not deviating from it.
 - c. In case others deviate from the security plan, confirm the information given without adding to it.
 - d. If the brother is the first subject in the interrogation, he should adhere steadfastly to the security plan in order to avoid trouble for the brothers that will follow.
 - e. The worse case - Allah forbid - is when the brother breaks down totally and tells all he knows, which is due to a poor choice in the brother. Thus, it is important to test individuals prior to such work in order to ensure their steadfastness and minimize the likelihood of their breaking down. Testing may be done by accusing him of being an enemy agent and lying about the reported information, in the event he is supplying detailed information.
 - f. Important information should not be discussed with the brothers, as they might reveal it during the interrogation.

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Torture Methods: Secret agents use two methods of torture:

A. Physical torture. B. Psychological torture

A. Method of Physical Torture:

1. Blindfolding and stripping of clothes.
2. Hanging by the hands.
3. Hanging by the feet [upside down].
4. Beating with sticks and electrical wires.
5. Whipping and beating with sticks and twisted rubber belts.
6. Forcing the brother to stand naked for long periods of time.
7. Pouring cold water on the brother's head.
8. Putting out lighted cigarettes on the brother's skin.
9. Shocking with an electrical current.
10. Kicking and punching.
11. Attacking the brother with vicious dogs.
12. Making the brother sit on a stake.
13. Throwing in a septic tank.
14. Pulling out the nails and hair.
15. Dragging.
16. Tying the hands and feet from behind.
17. Utilizing sharp objects, such as a pocketknife or piece of glass.
18. Burning with fire.
19. Sleeping on a bare marble floor without a cover and flooding the cell with sewer water.
20. Standing on toes and against a wall pressing with the fingers for long hours. The brother may be denied sleep, food, drink, and medicine.
21. Beating on cuts and sore parts of the body.
22. Giving the brother a lot of water or very watery fruits, such as watermelon, after denying him

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food and drink. After the brother drinks or eats the fruit, his hands and penis will be tied so the brother will not be able to urinate.

23. Placing drugs and narcotics in the brother's food to weaken his will power.
24. Placing the brother in solitary confinement where the cells are made of a special kind of cement that gets extremely hot in the summer and cold in winter.
25. Hitting the brother's genitals with a stick or squeezing them by hand.
26. Dragging the brother over barb wires and fragments of glass and metal.

B. Methods of Psychological Torture:

1. Isolating the brother socially, cutting him off from public life, placing him in solitary confinement, and denying him news and information in order to make him feel lonely.
2. Forbidding calling him by name, giving the brother a number, and calling him by that number in order to defeat his morale.
3. Threatening to summon his sister, mother, wife, or daughter and rape her.
4. Threatening to rape the brother himself.
5. Threatening to confiscate his possessions and to have him fired from his employment.
6. Threatening to cause a permanent physical disability or life imprisonment.
7. Offer the brother certain enticements (apartment, car, passport, scholarship, etc.).
8. Using harsh treatment, insults, and curses to defeat his morale.

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9. Controlling everything the brother does, even in private, whether he is awake or asleep, to convince him that they are in charge. They would force him to bow his head and look down while talking with the guards.

Further, let no one think that the aforementioned techniques are fabrications of our imagination, or that we copied them from spy stories. On the contrary, these are factual incidents in the prisons of Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and all other Arab countries. Those who follow daily events and read the newspapers and journals would be amazed to learn that:

security personnel totally undressed veiled women in public. The security personnel arrested a brother's mother, a brother's sister, and a brother's wife and raped them.

the wife of brother Saffout AbdulGhani - may Allah have him released - had a miscarriage when the government's dogs (i.e. cronies) beat and tortured her in front of her husband.

the security personnel captured brother Hassan Al-Gharbawi's mother, who is older than 60 years, and hanged her by her feet [upside down]. The security personnel shaved the head of the wife of a brother who participated in the murder of Rif'at Al-Mahjoub [Egypt's former parliament speaker].

The stories are numerous and there is intense torture while Muslims are in deep sleep.

O young men waging a holy war for the sake of Allah, there is still hope in you. Your country awaits you, your brothers await you, your wives wait you, the Muslim hostages await you.

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Advice Taken from the book "Mothakkarat Fida'i Asir"⁸ [Memoirs of a Captured Commando]: Concerning interrogation and questioning, paraphrased.

1. While being taken to the interrogation and torture areas, one should concentrate heavily on the route and try to memorize any signs in order to benefit operations and plan development.
2. In the beginning of the interrogation, a security officer (interrogator) would come to you with fatherly advice, deceitful phrases, and "crocodile tears" so you might confess and tell them everything.
3. It is necessary to secretly discard any document related to the work or anything else considered criminal evidence against you. Better, do not carry any documents concerning the work.
4. From the first moment in captivity, the brother should proudly take a firm and opposing position against the enemy and not obey the orders. The more firm and opposing the reaction, the more beneficial it is. These reactions will not lead to harsher treatment. Do not give the enemy an opportunity or an opening.
5. During the torture process, pretend that the pain is severe by bending over and crying loudly.
6. As the torture intensifies, its end nears.
7. Between torture sessions, the officers bargain with the brother and entice him with ending the torture if he supplies them with any information.

⁸ This book is the memoirs of an Iranian Communist. All brothers should read it.

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8. During the torture session, the counseling preacher may become a vicious beast.
9. The one who gives one piece of information to avoid the lashes of whips is deluding himself because the torture would intensify.
10. It is necessary that each brother plan for his interrogation and discuss it with his commander. He may be captured one day.
11. When I talk while under torture, I do not mention unknown dates and places to the security personnel, but well known ones.
12. When I mention dates or names, it is important to memorize them because they will ask about them again to know if I was truthful.
13. Pretending to be naive and ignorant during the questioning may lead to diverging from the plan, because all factors are against the brother: The place, the people, the situation. That leads to some or all the outcomes desired by the enemy. That is, it is important to remain psychologically and mentally calm and to maintain alertness and foresight.
14. Detailing events during the questioning, whether verbally or in writing, directly increases the crime. That person's situation is just like someone who falls in a swamp [quick sand]: the more he tries to save himself, the deeper he sinks.
15. The less information supplied during the torture, the lighter the judgement will be.
16. A devastating mistake that results in harsh judgement is that of a brother revealing information to others in his cell

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not revealed during the torture. This is especially true when the interrogation is still going on, his fate has not been determined, and the case has not been closed.

17. Relating experiences should not take place prior to the judgement, but after it.
18. The interrogators may resort to planting suspicion and mistrust among the brothers. They may pretend that they have a friendly relationship with one of the brothers. It is necessary to think well of one another.
19. Do not accept humiliation and disgrace. Disobey orders and oppose them.
20. It is important to coordinate with your brothers before executing any operation (security plan).
21. The security personnel may leave you for long periods of time without asking you any questions in order to break your will and determination.
22. During the interrogation, say only the things that you agreed upon with your commander. Do not be concerned about other brothers.

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Lesson Eighteen

PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTERS

IF AN INDICTMENT IS ISSUED AND THE TRIAL BEGINS, THE BROTHER HAS TO PAY ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING:

1. At the beginning of the trial, once more the brothers must insist on proving that torture was inflicted on them by State Security [investigators] before the judge.
 2. Complain [to the court] of mistreatment while in prison.
 3. Make arrangements for the brother's defense with the attorney, whether he was retained by the brother's family or court-appointed.
 4. The brother has to do his best to know the names of the state security officers, who participated in his torture and mention their names to the judge. [These names may be obtained from brothers who had to deal with those officers in previous cases.]
 5. Some brothers may tell and may be lured by the state security investigators to testify against the brothers [i.e. affirmation witness], either by not keeping them together in the same prison during the trials, or by letting them talk to the media. In this case, they have to be treated gently, and should be offered good advice, good treatment, and pray that God may guide them.
 6. During the trial, the court has to be notified of any mistreatment of the brothers inside the prison.
 7. It is possible to resort to a hunger strike, but it is a tactic that can either succeed or fail.
 8. Take advantage of visits to communicate with brothers outside prison and exchange information that may be helpful to them in their work outside prison [according to what occurred during the investigations]. The importance of mastering the art of hiding messages is self evident here.
- * When the brothers are transported from and to the prison [on their way to the court] they should shout Islamic slogans out loud from inside the prison cars to impress upon the people and their family the need to support Islam.
 - * Inside the prison, the brother should not accept any work that may belittle or demean him or his brothers, such as the cleaning of the prison bathrooms or hallways.
 - * The brothers should create an Islamic program for themselves inside the prison, as well as recreational and educational ones, etc.
 - * The brother in prison should be a role model in selflessness. Brothers should also pay attention to each others needs and should help each other and unite vis a vis the prison officers.
 - * The brothers must take advantage of their presence in prison for obeying and worshipping [God] and memorizing the Qora'an, etc. This is in addition to all guidelines and procedures that were contained in the lesson on interrogation and investigation. Lastly, each of us has to understand that we don't achieve victory against our enemies through these actions and security procedures. Rather, victory

is achieved by obeying Almighty and Glorious God and because of their many sins. Every brother has to be careful so as not to commit sins and everyone of us has to do his best in obeying Almighty God, Who said in his Holy Book: "We will, without doubt, help Our messengers and those who believe (both) in this world's life and the one Day when the Witnesses will stand forth."

May God guide us.

[Dedication]

To this pure Muslim youth, the believer, the mujahid (fighter) for God's sake, I present this modest effort as a contribution from me to pave the way that will lead to Almighty God and to establish a caliphate along the lines of the prophet.

The prophet, peace be upon him, said according to what was related by Imam Ahmed: "Let the prophecy that God wants be in you, yet God may remove it if He so wills, and then there will be a Caliphate according to the prophet's path [instruction], if God so wills it. He will also remove that [the Caliphate] if He so wills, and you will have a disobedient king if God so wills it. Once again, if God so wills, He will remove him [the disobedient king], and you will have an oppressive king. [Finally], if God so wills, He will remove him [the oppressive king], and you will have a Caliphate according to the prophet's path [instruction]. He then became silent."

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEAM WORK:

1. Team work is the only translation of God's command, as well as that of the prophet, to unite and not to disunite. Almighty God says, "And hold fast, all together, by the Rope which Allah (stretches out for you), and be not divided among yourselves." In "Sahih Muslim," it was reported by Abu Horairah, may Allah look kindly upon him, that the prophet, may Allah's peace and greetings be upon him, said: "Allah approves three [things] for you and disapproves three [things]: He approves that you worship him, that you do not disbelieve in Him, and that you hold fast, all together, by the Rope which Allah, and be not divided among yourselves. He disapproves of three: gossip, asking too much [for help], and squandering money."
2. Abandoning "team work" for individual and haphazard work means disobeying that orders of God and the prophet and falling victim to disunity.
3. Team work is conducive to cooperation in righteousness and piety.
4. Upholding religion, which God has ordered us by His saying, "Uphold religion," will necessarily require an all out confrontation against all our enemies, who want to recreate darkness. In addition, it is imperative to stand against darkness in all arenas: the media, education, [religious] guidance, and counseling, as well as others. This will make it necessary for us to move on numerous fields so as to enable the Islamic movement to confront ignorance and achieve victory against it in the battle to uphold religion. All these vital goals can not be adequately achieved without organized team work. Therefore, team work becomes a necessity, in accordance with the fundamental rule, "Duty cannot be accomplished without it, and

it is a requirement." This way, team work is achieved through mustering and organizing the ranks, while putting the Amir (the Prince) before them, and the right man in the right place, making plans for action, organizing work, and obtaining facets of power