



# TRC TWW Report

Terror Web Watch Report



July 8, 2005

© Terrorism Research Center, Inc.

[www.terrorism.com](http://www.terrorism.com)

Item 1: TRC translation and analysis of the claim of responsibility for the 7/7 London attacks

Item 2: Biography of Abu Musaab al-Suri, al-Qaeda's most dangerous at-large terrorist, with European citizenship and connections

Item 3: Al-Qaeda strategic document discusses attacking Britain

Item 4: Video Available: "The Thunder of Bullets"

Item 5: Second Excerpt of: "A Guide to Interrogation for the Mujahideen"



**Graphic:** Abu Musaab al-Suri (Bio, Item 2).



## Orientation/Introduction:

Please review the introduction to the Terror Web Watch at [Intel Report](#).

# **Item 1: TRC translation and analysis of the claim of responsibility for the 7/7 London attacks**

Note: numbers used as endnotes were added by the translator  
[begin translation]

Thursday, 30/5/1426 H. 7/7/2005

A Group of the Secret Organization (1) (2)  
The Organization of al-Qaeda for Jihad in Europe

In the name of God the Merciful the Compassionate, and Peace and Blessings upon the cheerful fighter, our master Mohammed, Peace and Blessings upon Him (3).

I bear the good news, O Arab Umma, that revenge upon the British Crusader Zionist government has come, in response to the massacres that Britain has carried out in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The hero Mujahideen have carried out a blessed raid in London. Now, Britain burns with fear and terror and dread from the North to the South, from the East to the West.

We warned the British government and the British people repeatedly (4).

And now we have kept our promises, and carried out a blessed raid (5) in Britain after strenuous efforts on the part of the heroic Mujahideen over a long period of time in order to ensure the success of the raid.

We still warn both the governments of Denmark and Italy and all the Crusader governments that they will face the same punishment if they do not withdraw their troops from Iraq and Afghanistan. He who warns is excused (6).

God Most High Says: "If ye will aid (the cause of) Allah, He will aid you, and make fast your feet."

Thursday, 30/5/1426 H. 7/7/2005  
[end translation]

**Links:** Denmark ([Country Profile](#)), Italy ([Country Profile](#)), Iraq ([Country Profile](#)), Afghanistan ([Country Profile](#))

- (1) This part of the group name contains a grammar mistake, and a couple other grammatical or stylistic errors can be found in the document. This has led some to dismiss it as a hoax. However, there have been mistakes in other al-Qaeda ([Group Profile](#)) documents, depending upon who wrote them. Also, if the group that carried out these attacks consists mostly of Arab Muslims raised in Britain, then they may not have had the formal training in written Arabic that would be needed to write an error-proof statement. This in and of itself is not enough to write this claim off as false. Just because the group did not have access to the al-Qaeda core-group's "media wing" or various eloquent spokespeople to write its claim of responsibility does not mean that they did not have enough connections to al-Qaeda's men in Europe to call themselves by that name, or to act in the name of the group. Another reason the statement is being called a hoax is that it was removed from the al-Qal3ah Web site on which it was posted shortly afterward. This is not sufficient to invalidate the claim. When it was pulled down, the site administrator put up a message in Arabic and in broken English. The one in English was labeled: "to the media," and stated that the site's administrator had not seen the content until after it was posted and asked that the site not be blamed for hosting such content temporarily. In Arabic, it warned that no group could use the site to claim any operation or incite violence. It did not say that the claim of responsibility was invalid or a hoax. The site administrator may have been



worried that worldwide media coverage of his site in connection to this attack would bring the site down (it is down now), especially since it is hosted in Houston, Texas and its founder is London-based. For a technical analysis of the al-Qal3ah site as of July 7, see: ([Intel Report](#)).

There have been no competing claims of responsibility, and no representative of al-Qaeda or any of its branches has challenged the claim. There are about equal chances of it being authentic as of it being fake. Unless the group posts more details to prove its responsibility, the investigation will have to corroborate that this was, indeed, the work of a "secret group" from al-Qaeda's organization in Europe.

- (2) It is possible that this phrase "a secret group of the organization" is meant to imply the meaning of a "sleeper cell."
- (3) As members of Jihadist Web sites noted while trying to assess for themselves the authenticity of this document, this is not how statements from the Mujahideen typically begin. However, this means only that the writer is not familiar with the language or style of good Jihadist writing. That does not mean that the claim is false; it means that the organization did not bother with procuring or recruiting the help of a good media mouthpiece.
- (4) Since this particular group has never before been heard of, here, when the writer says "we warned the British government repeatedly," he seems to be speaking in the name of al-Qaeda, representing his group as a branch of that organization. The warnings he may be referring to are the speeches of al-Qaeda-core members, such as Osama Bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri, who have been put out in audio and video form since the invasion of both countries. This includes the "hudna" offered by Bin Laden to European countries on April 15, 2004, in which he promises a truce for any countries that withdraw troops from Iraq and Afghanistan. This does not mean that Bin Laden or Zawahiri had anything to do with or even knew of this attack, only that the perpetrators (if this statement is theirs) see themselves as part of this organization and acting on these threats.
- (5) The short statement describes the attack as "the blessed raid" twice. This may imply that the attack had the blessing of someone with the authority to do so, such as one of the radical London-based Sheikhs (For profiles of these Sheikhs, see [Intel Report](#)).
- (6) This phrase refers to the Islamic obligation to warn one's enemies and give them an opportunity to change their behavior before attacking them. Once they have been warned and a period of time has passed without reaction, an attack becomes "legal."

## **Item 2: Biography of Abu Musaab al-Suri, al-Qaeda's most dangerous at-large terrorist, with European citizenship and connections**

Abu Musaab al-Suri features high on the suspect list of known terrorist individuals connected to activities in Europe, and, thus, he should be on the radar screen in the investigation of the attacks of July 7 ([Terrorist Incident](#)). Terror Web Watch has compiled al-Suri's biography, using English and Arabic sources, in an attempt to identify his reach, connections, and capabilities.

### **Summary:**

Al-Suri is a Spanish citizen by marriage, speaks English, Spanish, French, and Arabic, and has been called an ideologue, a propagandist, a military trainer, and possibly an operational planner for al-Qaeda. He is an expert in the manufacture of explosives and in the use of poisons, toxins, and chemicals. Over his 25-year Jihadist career he has operated in Syria ([Country Profile](#)), Jordan ([Country Profile](#)), Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan ([Country Profile](#)), the United Kingdom ([Country Profile](#)), Spain ([Country Profile](#)), Algeria ([Country Profile](#)) and possibly Yemen ([Country Profile](#)), and has been not only linked to the Madrid bombings ([Terrorist Incident](#)), but Spanish authorities suspect him of having helped plan the attack. He has also been involved in terrorist activities in Italy ([Country Profile](#)) and France ([Country Profile](#)). He has been indicted in Spain for training Jihadists and sending them to Spain, France, and Italy to form "sleeper" cells.

He is probably the most dangerous al-Qaeda terrorist still at large because of his particular skills in explosives, poisons, and chemicals; the ease with which he has been able to move between three continents; and the large social/professional network he has amassed in his long career and travels within the international Jihadist



movement. His multi-lingualism, Spanish passport, and his light skin, red hair, and European features have helped facilitate movement through Europe. He has taken a number of aliases, four of which are listed below in addition to his birth name.

### **Terror Web Watch biography of Abu Musaab al-Suri:**

Birth name: Mustafa Ar-Rifa'i

Full name: Mustafa bin Abdul Qader bin Mustafa bin Hussein bin al-Sheikh Ahmed Mazyik al-Jakeeri ar-Rifa'i

Aliases: Abu al-Abed, Mustafa Nasar Sitmariam, Omar Abdel Hakim, Abu Musaab al-Suri

Al-Suri was born in Aleppo in 1958, and began his Jihadist career with a Syrian-based group focused on attacking the regime of Hafez al-Assad. He started working for the group after attending college for mechanical engineering at the University of Aleppo between 1976-1980. Shortly after joining the group, he went to Jordan to work for as a military trainer for the (Syrian) Muslim Brotherhood ([Group Profile](#)) at their training camps in that country, and then allegedly at Muslim Brotherhood training camps in Baghdad. Allegedly, he was known at that time by the alias Abu al-Abed. He worked for the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood at Muslim Brotherhood camps in Baghdad when most of the Syrian branch of the organization was wiped out in a state-orchestrated massacre in Hama, Syria in 1982. He then announced his separation from the organization when its remnants began to align with secular and communist opposition groups in Syria and because he blamed its leadership for the thousands of dead in Hama. He moved around a number of countries, then settled in France for a while, possibly from 1983-1985. In 1985, he returned to Syria to start a new Jihadist group with Sheikh Adnan Aqla. That failed, and he moved to Spain,

In 1987, he lived in Madrid and became a Spanish citizen through marriage to Elena Moreno, with whom he would eventually father two children. Just after marrying, he went to Afghanistan to seek Jihad training and to write about the Mujahideens' activities there. According to a biography about the Sheikh posted on the Jihadist Web site al-Tawhid, he met Abdullah Azzam at that time in Peshawar, Pakistan. Azzam allegedly invited al-Suri to join his group in fighting the Soviets in the Afghan Jihad and offered him the additional special training he was looking for. Al-Suri was trained in making explosives, shooting, and close combat. He fought in the Jihad in Afghanistan from 1987-1991. During this time, he met Osama Bin Laden, and when al-Qaeda was founded in 1988, he joined. Multiple sources have claimed he was one of Bin Laden's close associates, especially in the 1988-1991 period.

During this time, he reportedly got to know Abdul Qader bin Abdul Aziz, the Mufti of Egyptian Islamic Jihad, who helped al-Suri publish and circulate his writings and analysis on the Jihad experience in Syria. At this time, al-Suri also met Ayman Zawahiri, Omar Abder Rahman, and other emerging Jihadist leaders.

He returned to Spain in 1991. From 1994 to 1997, he lived in Britain working for the founder of the Algerian GIA ([Group Profile](#)), Sheikh Qari Saeed al-Jiza'iri. He published a number of books and journals documenting the experiences of the Algerian Jihad while in Britain, also writing for various Jihadist publications that were published in Europe at that time, such as "al-Mujahidoon," and "al-Fajr." In 1995, the Executive Intelligence Review identified al-Suri as a GIA spiritual leader and reported that he was traveling regularly between Britain and Sweden ([Country Profile](#)).

In 1996, he founded a research organization in London called "the Bureau for the Study of Islamic Conflicts". Al-Suri's Bureau arranged two interviews that Osama Bin Laden gave to the western media in the late 90s: one for BBC, and the other for CNN. According to one of his biographies, al-Suri then "came under pressure from the British security apparatus" and returned to Afghanistan in 1997.

At some point in the mid-90s, he lived in Algeria with the fighters for some time, where he was impressed by their use of remote-detonated explosives to attack passing convoys of Algerian soldiers and police. He learned how to construct these IEDs, and he wrote a manual on their usefulness and construction that may have influenced Zarqawi and the Iraqi insurgency's use of the devices ([Intel Report](#), item #2).

According to two biographies on al-Suri, he founded al-Qaeda's al-Ghurabaa' training camp in Kabul. He is also thought to have taught at al-Qaeda's Derunta camp. He was a propagandist for al-Qaeda; he wrote books and published articles in Jihadist journals. At his camps, he taught the manufacturing of explosives and the use of





poisons, toxins, and chemicals. He also taught urban combat. His Arabic language poisons' and chemicals' manuals are now circulated on the Web ([Intel Report](#)), ([Intel Report](#)), and ([Intel Report](#)). There is evidence that he was Abu Musaab al-Zarqawi's trainer in these disciplines and also that he was his spiritual leader.

In October, 2001, the al-Ghurabaa' camp was destroyed in the US attack on the Taliban ([Group Profile](#)). Al-Suri has continued writing. A recent book he published on Pakistan ([Intel Report](#), Item 3) contained details from news broadcasts and newspapers in Pakistan from the post-9/11 period, possibly indicating that he has been in Pakistan for at least some of that time. While trying Bin Laden in absentia for the 9/11 attacks, testimony from a captured al-Qaeda operative labeled al-Suri as in charge of the al-Qaeda attempt to procure uranium from African sources and process it into a bomb.

He may be coordinating and planning terrorist activities, including support activities like finance and logistics, in European countries. Spanish authorities believe he may have planned or helped plan the Madrid train attacks on March 11, 2004. He has also been connected to terrorist cells in France, Italy, and Britain, for whom he may have been conducting support activities, like logistics and finance.

The full extent of al-Suri's contacts and networks in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia is yet unknown. He is influential and respected due to his long experience, his status as having been one of the original al-Qaeda members and a close associate of Bin Laden, and his expertise in a variety of fields. In addition to explosives, poisons, and chemicals expertise, al-Suri is considered an expert in strategy because of the many years he spent publishing studies and analyses of Jihad efforts in various countries. His analyses on the Jihadist conflicts in Syria, Algeria, and Yemen are regarded as "classics" in the world of Jihadi literature. In September 2003, Spanish Magistrate Balthazar Garzon indicted al-Suri in absentia for giving poisons training to terrorists and sending them to Spain, Italy, and France to form "sleeper" cells.

#### Sources:

Three Arabic language sources on al-Suri were used in compiling this biography. They list their sources as "associates of al-Suri from among the Mujahideen" as well as an interview with al-Suri that was conducted by the Kuwaiti paper al-Rai al-Aam in 1998 in Kabul. These sources were corroborated by one another and or by al-Suri's own writings and the following:

Transcript of US. vs. Osama Bin Laden, testimony of Jamal Ahmed Mohammed al-Fadl

(<http://www.meforum.org/article/32>)

US hunts for "pen Jihadist," (<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/6685673/>)

Executive Intelligence Review, 1995 [http://www.larouchepub.com/other/1995/2241\\_gia.html](http://www.larouchepub.com/other/1995/2241_gia.html)

MIPT Terrorism Knowledge Base (<http://www.tkb.org/KeyLeader.jsp?memID=6065>)

Rewards for Justice ([http://www.rewardsforjustice.net/english/wanted\\_captured/index.cfm?page=Nasar](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net/english/wanted_captured/index.cfm?page=Nasar))

### **Item 3: Al-Qaeda strategic document discusses attacking Britain**

The document "Jihadi Iraq: Hopes and Dangers" was published on the Internet of December 2003. It is an impressive research document analyzing the conditions for Coalition success in the occupation of Iraq and practical steps that the insurgency can take to put up obstacles to that success. A main focus of the document was how Coalition countries other than the United States could be coerced, through the use of violence, into leaving the Coalition. Much focus was put on Spain in the document, leading authorities to believe that it may have provided the inspiration for the Madrid bombings. That document, posted on the Web site of al-Qaeda mouthpiece Global Islamic Media, also discusses Britain. As was the case in Madrid, there is the possibility that the following analysis played a role in convincing attackers that the Madrid strategy may work in London. This argument is even more compelling considering the links that exist between those linked to the Madrid bombings and extremists who have been captured – or are still at large – in the UK (See [Intel Report](#)). The entire document, "Jihadi Iraq" is available from TRC upon request. The excerpt in which Great Britain is discussed appears below. Bold and underline font at the end was present in the original.

[begin translation]

Britain:



It is the current situation for Britain, as it is for Spain and Poland, that the desires of their rulers to enter the war were for mostly historical and personal reasons, which have triumphed over reality and the real interests of these countries.

Britain is undoubtedly a strong country, although much weaker than America and unable to preserve its interests in the world without European or American backing. It seems that Britain's Prime Minister Tony Blair decided from the first moment of the September attacks that, in addition to his official title, he would be foreign minister for America and put all of Britain's eggs in the American basket...

(Details Britain's financial contributions to the war and Britain's considerations of how the war would affect oil prices.)

It is appropriate to mention that Britain's defense budget for the year 2002 was 24 billion pounds or 39 billion dollars. This means that the costs of war amount to about 10 percent of the total defense budget. Britain can assume this burden because of what it expects in terms of economic and strategic benefit, as well as support for its international positions in general and its position in Europe in particular...

Although the real war was "short and effective," as "Dodge MacWilliams" forecasted, the consequences have been the opposite of expectations. And so we see Britain and all the countries that are part of what is called the international coalition holding the stick in the middle. They do not want nor are they able to rid themselves of America, especially because many hope that it will succeed, but they do not have the means or the strength or desire to put all their weight down on the side of the United States, especially with the loss of popular support firstly and international cover secondly.

Thus, we saw Britain, out of clear acumen and strict pragmatism, withdrawal most of its troops quickly and peacefully, keeping around 11,000 soldiers in the southern regions, especially because these regions are still largely calm.

But this calm is not perfect, and the southern regions, especially Basra, can explode at any second with the bad living conditions and the spread of unemployment and the rising number of Sunnis in Basra (which is some 30-35 percent of the population). The Financial Times on 9-9-2003 indicated this in a statement mentioning that more troops would be sent to Iraq, and the newspaper Daily Telegraph also said on that same day that Britain decided to send 1400 additional soldiers to Iraq. The paper reported that the British Defense Minister Geoff Hoon said that the decision to send more troops to Iraq came as a result of a request by the British leader in Iraq General Lamb. Despite Foreign Minister Jack Straw's announcement that it was necessary to send an additional 5,000 troops in order to prevent "strategic failure," this number has not yet been sent.

After this analytical presentation, we summarize that the British problems in Iraq are numerous; these problems and pressures are British domestic, Iraqi, and international. The opposition to the war domestically is great. Before the war, in the month of February, around 1 million people filled the streets of London in a political protest to try to stop the war. It was the largest political protest in British history...41 percent of Britons say in a poll that they oppose the war. 39 percent now say that they prefer granting power to the United Nations. Statistics say a third of Britons feel they were deceived by Tony Blair.

The domestic pressure on Blair and his government is increasing. Some of the members of his party left when he announced the decision to go to war, and Britain entered the war without an international decision. Then it admitted that there was no evidence that Iraq possessed nuclear weapons, and no discovery was made afterwards during the occupation, and the occurrence of simple operations against British troops that have increased the number of those killed and wounded, and finally, there is the vulnerable spot of the former weapons inspector David Kelly.

Everything we have mentioned of the obstacles and problems facing the British occupation will not compel the British to withdraw because that would be admitting its failure and thus ensuring the health of the threats the confront it.



As for the economic aspect, the burden of occupation is still not large, considering the reduction in British forces and the lack of large military activity in its regions, so this indicates that it will be able to conserve its costs.

**We think that the one thing that could lead to the withdrawal of British troops is popular pressure that will grow if Britain faces great losses or if other countries withdraw their troops like Spain or Italy, or [a few of] those [countries that] Britain considers less civilized and less interested with humanity and [human] rights.** In this case, Britain would withdrawal immediately as a result of these pressures that no British government can handle...

[end translation]

#### **Item 4: Video Available: "The Thunder of Bullets"**

A video montage of scenes from Iraq contains clips of videos from various groups. The odd thing about the three-and-a-half minute video is that some of the scenes have the logo of Syrian state television in the right hand corner (the Baathist eagle), implying that the Syrian government is somehow broadcasting shots of the insurgency. This begs the question of who is recording these shots for Syrian state television. The video is available from TRC upon request.

#### **Item 5: Second Excerpt of: "A Guide to Interrogation for the Mujahideen"**

Called, "How to Face an Interrogator," this 25-page manual, claims that it is a shorter version of a book called, *A Philosophy of Confrontation for the Captive*, which was written by Palestinians who had been through the experience to help their kinsmen prepare for an arrest an interrogation in order to stave off a confession. This manual was published on the Web site of al-Qaeda's affiliate in Algeria, the Salafi Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC) ([www.jihad-algerie.com](http://www.jihad-algerie.com)) ([Group Profile](#)).

The manual, though written by Palestinians, claims to be helpful for Mujahideen from various fields. It is a good example of the variety of training materials that are being published on the Internet. It may also be of interest and concern to any military or law enforcement who may try to conduct interrogations of individuals from Jihadist movements.

For the first excerpt of this manual, see last week's Terror Web Watch ([Intel Report](#)).

[begin translation]

Failure or Success of the Interrogator

An important point: The interrogator can be easily misled

If the interrogator fails on some point, he will return to try again, and he will always try a different attempt then the last. Make him fail.

If they switch interrogators after one fails with you, or if they switch workers, this has happened because you were successful. The second interrogator will start out weaker because of the failure of the one before him. Double your resolve, because interrogators regress in front of a strong fighter who will not back down.

When the interrogation of a fighter fails, they will push him into prison with the condemned, where he will have the opportunity to have contact with the others from the struggle. Among them their will be planted spies. They will try to uncover information as you talk with them.

Ways and styles of Interrogations



The Interrogator will always operate by standard means and determined paths. He does not have any initiative himself. He will try to make it seem to you like he is a psychologist, and that he is superior to you. However, you are free to choose what means you use, so rebel, and make his methods fail. And stay always superior to him.

The Interrogator will tell you that he is able to carry out the interrogation for as long as he wants to. He is lying. His power is limited, and he is not free to do what he wants. He will try to make it seem like, if you please him, it will help you. This is a lie. When you trust him at any stage, you are falling into a trap.

The Interrogator will begin after discussing some marginal or general issues with you. He may try to benefit from that discussion by using it to gain some information that he can use against you and your friends without your noticing. Do not talk with him, do not give him this opportunity.

The Interrogator will return to problems he encounters from time to time, in order to catch you in a mistake or contradiction. Be warned.

He will try to frighten you or make you anxious by bringing in your relatives and using them as pressure on you during the interrogation. Do not let this work.

He will switch roles during the interrogation. He will be severe one moment, and then kind later. You must not be fooled by this. Do not cooperate with him on the basis that he is nice to you. Inside, they are the same, and they have one goal: your downfall.

He may resort to simplifying the accusations against you or lessening your punishment in exchange for your confession. He will imply that he is not interrogating you, just doing something routine to close a file. Be warned: he wants to catch you. He may make it seem like cooperation is your only salvation. He will set that trap for you. Be warned.

The Interrogator may resort to trying to make you doubt the revolution, the leadership, your friends, or your relatives. He may try to shake your relationship with your organization with whatever means he has to make you doubt. Do not let him. Do not believe him if he tells you it was your friends who betrayed you. Do not let your response be anything but your silence, or your insistence that you have no relationship with the organization. Or: Praise the fighters of the organization without admitting that you have any relationship with them.

Another thing the interrogator may do is disparage the fighters saying to you: "You are nothing," in an attempt to insult you. The idea is to shake your stability and get you to confess. Interrogators do not respect or follow any religion or belief, but they may try to insert people that are dressed in religious clothes to make the detainees doubt that what they are doing is permissible in the religion. They will try to cause disagreements and sow discord between the detainees.

The interrogator may beat you if you refuse to take a cigarette, or if you sit, or if you stand, or anything. The real reason he beats you is because he feels like he is failing and he feels like you fear being beaten, so he will try to make you cooperate by force.

Means of interrogating:

You are isolated, you are threatened in different ways; you are being sworn at, you are being beaten in sensitive parts of your body, you are being forced to stand for a number of days and nights without sleep. All this is to instill fear in you, to exhaust you, and to weaken your ability to think clearly. It is also to off-balance and exhaust your body to the degree that you will do anything for a few seconds' rest. If you get this rest, the interrogator will exploit it to pounce on you, to press on you and gouge you to get information. Do not surrender, do not fear, do not speak with the interrogator during this period. Know that your revolution and your people are depending on your ability to persevere.

The Interrogator will also use, in order to create a state of exhaustion, your nerves: like striking the tips of your fingers or toes, or your lips or ears, or your genitals, or by pulling your hair. He will beat you in different places continuously in order to create an air of terror and doubt and to weaken you and affect you psychologically. But all that has an end, and its ending depends on your perseverance, it depends on you.





Remember that it is the Interrogator who decides in the end when the detainee is innocent, or if he is determined to not say anything, or if he is weak and a traitor to his friends. You have those three choices in front of you: do not let it be the third.

Even if you are a simple person, perseverance is possible. Perseverance does not require a university degree. Perseverance and not caving in: Trust always in the justice of your cause, and remember your fate. Your perseverance supports your friends who are continuing in the conflict outside, and allows them to avoid the arrests that would follow your confession. Remember that their fate rests on you. And that your downfall will make your family consider you a coward and a traitor. Remember the motivations that pushed you to participate in the struggle and the conflict before your arrest. These have not changed.

If you were ready to fight in the streets and become martyred by bullets in the streets and in the mountains for the sake of your cause, how can you be felled by an interrogation? You cannot break during the interrogation, and you cannot give up all you have done for the revolution beneath blows that hurt, but are not fatal. And if they are fatal, if you achieve the honor of martyrdom, though it is few who obtain this during an interrogation, then the martyrdom will make you a symbol to your people that will not be forgotten.

The interrogation is the one level in the struggle that in which perseverance can keep you out of danger. The danger posed by the blows and the torture does not even compare to that posed by bullets or bombs or missiles.

The interrogation is a battle. What determines its outcome is the desire of the fighter, and this depends upon his character, and upon his belief in his goals and his cause. Staying strong and perseverance come from within, and they come from the cause, no matter what the cause. Rely on them to push the interrogator to defeat.

Know that between victory and defeat there is only the patience of an hour...

[end translation]

---

*Terrorism Research Center grants you an exclusive, non-transferable licence to use the material within this Web site for your own professional purposes only. Except under amendment to contract, you may not reproduce, republish, post, transmit, or distribute any materials from the TRC-Premium Content Web site, in whole or in part, without the prior written permission of the TRC. Specifically, permission is not granted to store any text, graphics, or images on any remote server (or any other retrieval system) for distribution of any kind. The TRC cannot be held responsible for any loss or damage resulting from any information contained in this Web site. No endorsement is intended or made of any hypertext link, product, service, or information either by its inclusion or exclusion from this site. While all attempts are made to ensure the correctness and suitability of information under our control and to correct any errors brought to our attention, no representation or guarantee can be made as to the correctness or suitability of that information or any other linked information presented, referenced, or implied. Web site users should be aware that authors of content within this site have made every effort to ensure that the information presented is accurate and reliable. The TRC reserve the right, in every case at its own discretion and for whatever reason, to amend fees, and to alter or not offer services.*

Email: [Jennifer@terrorism.com](mailto:Jennifer@terrorism.com)

Online: [www.terrorism.com](http://www.terrorism.com)

Toll free: 1-877-635-0816

Fax: 1-703-935-2666

