

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 04/21/2003

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[redacted] Internment Serial Number  
(ISN) [redacted] an Egyptian male, was interviewed at Camp  
Delta, United States Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by Special  
Agents [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and  
[redacted] of the United States Army Criminal  
Investigations Division. Contract linguist [redacted]  
interpreted between Arabic and English. The following occurred  
during the course of the two-hour interview:

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The first fifteen minutes of the interview occurred in  
English. [redacted] said he learned what English he knows at the  
University of Cairo, Egypt. He appeared to have approximately a 2  
level command of English on a 5 scale. He smiled frequently and  
made some attempts at humor. [redacted] said he had been interviewed  
by a man this morning. The interviewer would not say what agency  
he represented. After small talk, [redacted] requested the interview  
continue in Arabic.

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[redacted] became serious and said he learned after coming  
to Camp Delta that the Egyptian government has accused him of being  
part of a 1995 plot to assassinate President Mubarek. They also  
say he is part of an organization called Al Wa'ad. He then said he  
wanted to describe what the Egyptian government is like. He said  
in 1981, a law was passed in Egypt which says he can be tried in  
Egypt without any rights and without a lawyer, and that the death  
penalty can be imposed on him. This law places civilians under  
military law. He believes people should be tried by civilian  
courts, not military courts. He also said the Egyptian government  
conducts operations such as bombings and blames them on Islamic  
groups to justify their actions against such groups. This happened  
under past administrations in Egypt also.

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[redacted] said the accusations of the Egyptian government  
against him, such as his alleged part in the assassination plot,  
are not true. He reasoned that, if these things were true, he  
would have been arrested by Egyptian authorities while he was in  
Egypt. After all, he said, it was not as if the allegation were  
that he had robbed a bank, it was a plot to kill the President of  
Egypt. Yet he was able to fly out of Cairo using a valid passport  
in his true name. It was only after he traveled to Afghanistan and

RESPONSES 209

Investigation on 04/21/2003 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

File # 265A-MM-C99102 SUB AA 40

Date dictated 04/21/2003

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by [redacted]

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Continuation of FD-302 of [REDACTED]

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was arrested that the allegations were made. He believes he is one of many who were arrested as a response to the September 11, 2001 attacks in order to show that the United States was doing something about the attacks.

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[REDACTED] said he has found all the interrogators to be liars. He does not trust any of them. He gave an example of the behavior of Americans. A detainee returned from an interrogation with blood on his face and head. He said a female interrogator, after not getting cooperation from him, called four guards into the room. While the guards held him, she removed her blouse, embraced the detainee from behind and put her hand on his genitals. The interrogator was on her menstrual period and she wiped blood from her body on his face and head. He said he asked one guard, "Why do you hate me?" The guard responded, "If I could, I would kill you."

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[REDACTED] complained no one has told him what he is accused of doing. He is ready to be tried if there is evidence against him. He offered that there are three possible outcomes for him:

1. He will face a military tribunal
2. He will be returned to Egypt, where he will face life imprisonment and torture
3. He will be released to a country where he can claim political asylum

He said he understands the impact of the September 11 attacks. But he complained about the treatment he has received during his arrest, transport, and detention. He said the prisons in Egypt are better than here. But he declined to say how he knew the difference. He denied ever telling previous interrogators that he had been tortured before by Egyptian authorities.

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According to [REDACTED] before he was arrested, he believed in the humane treatment of prisoners in the United States. For this reason, when he was first interrogated, he cooperated with interrogators. But he found his assumptions about treatment in the U.S. system to be incorrect. He believes the United States extends no rights to Arabs. He doubts anyone who interviews him will be honest with him. He believes the U.S. intelligence agencies override decisions of the U.S. military and that Jewish people control the American media.

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[Redacted]

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The interviewers explained to [Redacted] that he was detained during a time of war and that he falls under a military system of justice. This is why he is not being afforded the same rights as people who face civil tribunals. [Redacted] asked what would be done with him. He was told he will either be tried or released. He said he believes he will be returned to Egypt. He was told the United States is not following the dictates of the Egyptian government, that the possibility of political asylum was mentioned in his file, and that his fate was not certain. The interviewers are trying to determine who is linked to the Taliban and to Al Qaeda.

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[Redacted] said he knows how both the CIA and the FBI operate. He knows how they do things, and how they try to obtain information. He would not say how he knows these things.

He then asked, if the intention is to turn him back to Egypt, why not just turn him over now? He was told there are too many unanswered questions to let him go immediately. He said he believes from the interviewers' point of view, he is either associated with the Taliban and Al Qaeda, or he was just caught in the net, so why not get as much intelligence from him as possible. As soon as the interrogators get all they can from him, they will hand him over to Egypt "on a plate".

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This conversation was followed by a discussion of how trust could be developed between SA [Redacted] who would be at Camp Delta long enough to have repeated meetings, and [Redacted]. An offer was made to hold more frequent interviews. In this way, perhaps some trust could be developed and [Redacted] would feel comfortable opening up and providing his complete history, which could help him complete the process at Guantánamo Bay. [Redacted] seemed willing to address this proposal. He then asked what time it was and asked if he could say his prayers. The interview was ended with the understanding that another interview would occur in two weeks, at which time this proposal could be discussed again.

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