

CLASS NOTES
FROM
**THE SECURITY
AND INTELLIGENCE COURSE**

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Notes from the Security and Intelligence Course

Introduction:

This English translation is a summarized version from the original Course conducted by Mujahideen in Urdu language. This course is designed primarily for brothers who will be working in high risk areas. The course focuses on both Security and Intelligence. Since our main goal is to provide brothers with an idea of Security we decided omit a lot of details which were focused purely on Intelligence.

The main basis of the original Course, was taken from a Pakistani intelligence manual. Hence some of the topics are focused to such an environment as Pakistan. But still this remained as the basis of almost all the Security and Intelligence courses which are given in Khurasaan, whether in Urdu Pashto or Arabic.

That being said, Security policies are something which changes radically, depending on Countries, Cities and current state of affairs. It even varies from person to person. Hence it is impossible to provide a wide scale Security course.

As said, our intention of Publishing an English version of this Course, is to provide “basic Principles of Security” for working brothers in America, Europe and elsewhere, by which they can initiate their own local rules and standards.

THE SECURITY OF A COUNTRY CAN BE SPLIT INTO TWO BRANCHES:

1. Internal security
2. External security

Internal Security:

Their work is to control uprisings and rallies using the necessary methods. The first line of defense for the state comes from the police-whose job is to limit crime. The next line is the rangers. Their role is to protect the different areas in the country and to monitor who is entering and exiting the specific area. In addition, if they are also used to break up protests.

One thing you must know is that if the police/rangers have sincerity in their work, then you will ultimately have justice. However if they take bribes, kick backs, etc then injustice will follow. This will eventually lead to uprisings in the country. An example of a good government is the Taliban. Their law enforcement acted upon the shariaa-enjoin good and forbid evil-. Taqwa does not come from the job, it comes from iman. If the police have iman, this will lead to taqwa, which results in justice on the land. There are different levels of iman. The first is to stop the evil with the hand. The second is to stop the evil using the tongue. The third and lowest is to hate it with the heart. Al hamdullilah the Taliban implemented the first level, which was the reason why all the kuffar in the world joined forces to attempt to bring it down.

The next line of defense is the army. It is split into categories;

Land, Navy, and the Air force. All of them focus on the external security of the nation. However, there is one other part of the army who deals in internal security. In Pakistan, they are called the FIA. They are the most dangerous to the mujahedeen. Their sole target is to search for people who have the jihad ideology. Even if they were only searching for one individual with such ideas, they will be willing to use 1000 employees to track him down. The reason for this is that a person with an ideology is very dangerous and can cause an uprising. An example is Sheikh Osama Bin Laden (May Allah preserve and protect him) who decided to do something for this great deed, and this has caused immense fear in the ranks of the kuffar. He was a single person, who with small steps reached to this level. It is like small drops of water that eventually cause a stream. And from this, we can draw a very important principal 'Beneficial work is something that you can continue in it'.

External Security:

The main priority for this type of security is to preserve any secret of Pakistan leaking to the outside world. The second priority is to steal secrets of other countries. The main organization that carries out these activities is the ISI. Their greatest loss was Dr Abdul Qadir Khan being caught selling nuclear information abroad. Whereas their most famous achievement was in 1991. Israel and India wanted to launch an attack on the nuclear plant in Pakistan using jets and other aircrafts. However an Iraqi (or Iranian) person had informed the ISI of the plan 12 hours before it was due to be executed. The Pakistani government arranged its forces to be on standby for an imminent attack, which resulted in the cancellation of the

assault on the nuclear plant. Ironically, it was someone in the Pakistan intelligence that had leaked this information (that the Pakistan government knew of the impending attack on the nuclear plant) to the Israelis and Indians which led them to cancel the mission. We must understand that as intelligence agencies try to infiltrate other intelligences, the same is true when they try to infiltrate the mujahedeen.

WORKING AS A GROUP

Where does the intelligence operate?

The most important for the intelligence is to employ agents as journalists. Then they use taxi drivers, shop owners, etc. However the most common are journalists, an example is Daniel Pearl, who was an agent for the intelligence services in America. When an agent uses such a cover, he is free to travel to any location in the world with the perfect cover. So when he probes and asks people sensitive questions, he is doing his job-as journalist like to get to the inside of any story-. Another reason is that it is a respectable profession and provides the opportunity to mix with the bureaucrats and senior officials of any country as you will always be interviewing them and attending their press conference.

Personal Security:

One of the main roles of any group is to protect its group members. And out of the entire group, the brothers involved in intelligence are the most important. The main reason for this is that they possess secret information about missions and other sensitive data.

In a group you have 2 types of members:

- i) Open brothers-these include drivers for the group, trainers, etc.
- ii) Secret brothers-Brothers who gather intelligence,

brother involved in travelling, etc.

As mentioned above, the cream of any group is its intelligence members. They require different covers. The biggest target for the kafir intelligence is to get hold of our intelligence brothers – due to the important information they possess.

In some occasions, you will work by yourself. However in other times you are required to work in a group. How do you recruit?

Qualities of a group member:

- i) Muslim
- ii) Have some sort of education: This enables him to understand and comprehend at lot easier and quicker. The type of education could either be secular (school/college) or Islamic (madrassa). The ideal is to have both types of education. However it is very difficult to find this. When you do, you must take extra care in looking after him.
- iii) He should be willing to work for this deen-For the sake of Allah and for assisting this ummah: This quality should make him loyal to this cause. We should understand that the peak of Islam is jihad; therefore we should expect shaytaan to try very hard to lead us away from this path. An example of this could be causing difficult and problems for your family, however a true mujahid would not let this dissuade him from jihad as he knows there are 1000s of Muslim families that are suffering at the hands of the kuffar.

- iv) A brother who has tarbiyah: This involves the brother understanding the correct ideology and methodology, and he is willing to sacrifice everything for this ideology. 'Someone who is focused on his target regardless of its conditions'. i.e. he is willing to stick to this path whether the path is an easier or difficult. You can test for this quality by putting the brother through trials of varying nature to see if can work under difficult conditions and to remain focused on the task. You can also observe if he obeys the leader's decision under difficult tests. It is important to teach him not to get used to a routine, i.e. eating at certain time, sleeping at certain time. When working in high risk areas, you must not have any routine.
- v) Intelligence and confidence: This is useful if he was confronted by authorities or intelligence. He will not become nervous and ruin an entire operation.
- vi) Should be loyal: If he does not have this quality, then he may work for the enemy the next day if he is offered and enticed with money. A senior brother named Sheikh Khalid was arrested in Pakistan due to this problem. He used to work with a Pakistani ansar who fought in the jihad against the Russians and consequently lost one of his legs. During their time together, this ansari noticed that the sheikh had a very large amount of money with him. Despite all the years he participated in jihad, shaytaan tempted him in arranging to take the money from him. He wanted to arrange to split the money with the officer in charge of arresting the sheikh. He went to the senior officer in the area to and told him his aim (namely, if he agreed to

split the money 50:50, he will lead the officer to the house and arrest the brother). When the officer heard this, he got very angry with this ansari and told him to fear Allah and not to assist the Americans. He continued to scold him and then advised him to go home and to forget about such an idea. After 10 days, this ansari once again began to think of the money, so he went to an officer who was more senior than the previous. This officer led the raid and arrested this brother and seized the money. They handed the sheikh to the Americans. After a short while, this ansari went to this senior officer and asked him about the money, to his surprise, the officer began to blame this ansari for supporting and assisting terrorists. He consequently arrested this ansari, handed him over to the Americans, and they eventually sent him to Cuba. Look at this loss! He neither got the hereafter or this dunya. This is a valuable lesson for any mujahid; namely, just because you are doing jihad now, do ever think the shaytaan will leave you alone. Instead he will work even harder and tempt you like he has never tempted you before.

- vii) Not to be stubborn:
- viii) Someone who does not cause problems amongst the brothers: As this could affect the way the group operates and it may affect future plans.
- ix) Someone who is not greedy and does not love the dunya: This could open the door for our enemies to be able to buy this brother.
- x) Someone who does not ask too many questions that do not concern him: if he is captured and forced to reveal

all the information, the damage to the group and work is restricted and limited.

- xi) Should not talk too much: Some information may slip by accident.

Documents of the group

These include brother's names, group's aims, future plans, etc. They can be in the following formats; Files, CD/disk, audio, video or pictures. They should never all be put in one place. There are different types of files:

- 1) Normal files: It contains the expenses of the group, e.g. food, petrol, doctor fees, etc.
- 2) Confidential files: it has the basic secrets of the group and the names of the group members.
- 3) Secret files: It contains the names of some of the leaders, and the brothers that have low level work in sensitive areas.
- 4) Sensitive files: It contains the planning of the group, who are its donors, the aim of the group and its policies.
- 5) Top secret: It contains information about the brothers in intelligence, where they are working, reports on VIPs and similar high sensitive information.

If the normal/confidential/secret files are lost, it should be investigated. The brothers should be stripped of his responsibility and removed from his position. There is no

severe punishment. However, if the sensitive/top secret files are lost then there needs to be a full investigation. After the investigation, if it is proved that the individual betrayed (he becomes a traitor) the group, then he must be executed. This should be done in secret and his crime should not be revealed to the rest of the group.

Files should not be swapped amongst group members except by the permission of the leader. If a file is sent to you and you do not know why and how it got to you, you should report it to the senior brothers. If you notice someone who has carelessly left a file, you must give it to the senior brothers and let them reprimand the brother accordingly. If a file is lost, all the information it contained should be made safe. For example, if the brothers stored weapons in a particular house, and the file mentioned this, then it is incumbent that the brothers move the weapons to another location.

File transferring

You must first check if the file does need to be sent. If the situation allows you, you should take a signature of the receiver in order to confirm that you have transferred it to him. With this, you should also include the type of file, the quantity of files, etc. If the file is very important you should split it into 3-4 parts. So if one part is lost or intercepted, it doesn't result in the loss of the entire file.

The brother transferring the file should know if the file he has is important or not (in order for him to take extra care if needed). He should also memorize the information of final destination such as the name of the brother, the address, etc. if he must write it; he should make sure all the information is coded well.

Normal files can be sent through an average brother. Confidential and secret should only be transferred by reliable and selected brother. Sensitive and top secret files should never be transferred.

The way to destroy files

You must first cut into small pieces, then burn it, then pour water over the ashes or remains. If you use a ball point pen to write on paper, make sure to destroy at least 3-4 pages beneath the page you wrote on. Try to get into the habit of using gloves to touch such files. This is so if such files get into enemy hands, they cannot retrieve any DNA.

Fundamentals of Identification documents

Do not keep your passport in the place you live if you are in the land of the enemy. This reason is that if the police raid the house and seize the passport, you will not be able to get out of the country easily. You must always carry your ID with you according to your cover. Never carry two different IDs at the same time. You should always use fake documents when doing operations.

There are 3 types of passports:

- i) Original-you should never carry this on any operation.
- ii) One with a photo, the data on it is either fake or of someone else.
- iii) Both the photo and data are of someone else.

Ideally, the leader and the intelligence brothers should have a

number of passports of different countries so if the need comes, they can easily be moved.

How is information exchanged between group members?

There are numerous ways information can be sent; letters, mobile, internet, etc. You must be aware that the intelligence knows about these different ways. Therefore they employ many agents who are multilingual. They place agents in post offices and use machines to read certain suspicious looking letters. If the letter is coded, they will let it go and trace the person who is receiving it.

Another way the intelligence intercepts information is to place their agents in phone networks. It is especially important for them to use multilingual agents here as they will be listening to people's conversations. They trace all international calls. They have introduced a system in the networks that causes the system to be alerted automatically whenever a key word is used. There are many key words, such as Osama, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, taghut, etc. In Pakistan, if an individual uses such words and is traced, they will put surveillance on him for 3-6 months. An example which is related to our topic on mobile communication is of a Saudi brother in 1997-98 who was involved in jihad. He was a very sociable brother and always used to insist on taking the brothers phone numbers in order to contact them. Some were hesitant, but as this brother was a senior brother, they felt there will be no risk in giving such information. The intelligence arrested this brother, confiscated his mobile phone and to their amazement, they found 700 numbers on his phone. They had kept him in custody for 6 months, whilst they traced all of the individuals on the phone.

Within 3 days, they arrested 70'000 brothers. We can draw a very important lesson, namely, when we do work, we do not base our decisions to give sensitive information on whether you trust a brother or not. Instead, you should base it according to the necessity and whether you need to give out this information. This is what we call a 'cut out system'.

The most important role of the FIA is to track anyone who is involved in politics. Whether they are residing in or out of the country and trace all the movements and contacts. The next groups they monitor are the Islamic scholars and imams. They regularly listen to the sermons given by the imams and look for any signs or indications that they are encouraging some sort of rebellion against the current government. It is not uncommon for the intelligence to assassinate Islamic clerics who call for jihad, such as Sheikh Shamzai who gave a fatwa against the government and consequently murdered. Another role for the FIA is to protect the nuclear weapons of the country. They employ agents in airports, train stations, etc in order to gather information on anything that maybe suspicious. They also spy on journalist-to ascertain if they are acting as a mouthpiece to the terrorist, NGOs and aid workers. These categories also enjoy a close relationship with senior politician in the country and therefore need to be vetted that they do not possess a threat to such government officials.

Some basic points on working

- If someone is sent to work in a location, he should be briefed on the location, the dangers in the area i.e. intelligence buildings, police stations, and how these

security services operate in such areas.

- When doing reconnaissance, pictures will be very valuable (be aware that some areas prohibit picture taking). You can also give possible ways of attacking the location.
- Some security/sensitive buildings will be either surrounded with a wall, fence, or barbed wire. They employ security personnel to patrol; they use electronic security (CCTV or heat sensors, movement sensors), dogs, etc.
- They sometimes electrify the fences, so take extra care. Some walls have 2 walls, one behind the other. At times they are separated by a distances of 10ft. The area between the two walls will either be patrolled by security staff, dogs, water which has been electrified. Different places use different security measures; therefore you must study them before any operation.
- When VIPs enter high security buildings they go through a number of checks. First they are ushered into a guest room with a number of security staff. They stay in this room until they confirm their identity and if they have permission to enter. The put cameras and listening devices in the room to observe the VIP's actions. The security will take note of the time he arrived, time he left, the number of cars, number of individuals with him, etc. The car of the VIP tends to have some sort of sign or symbol in order for the security to know who the individual is.

COMMUNICATION

There are different types of communications the mujahedeen can decide to use. The first we will discuss is using letters.

1) Letter

They are used because they are cheap, and if done in a good manner, they are very secure. The person writing the letter should be educated-know how to code a letter and is aware of other security techniques. If the receiver does not have the codes, then you must write the letter in a way where he can understand the letter without needing to be very explicit. You should not write long letters unless it is necessary. Before writing any letter, you should write all the points that you intend to write about in the letter. When writing the letter, make it sound like a natural and normal letter.

How to send the letter

- i) Through normal mail service-Takes time and could be lost easily.
- ii) Through special urgent and safe mail such as UPS, DHL and similar companies- Avoid the companies that require you to provide them with a name and address of sender.
- iii) Through one of the brothers-This is most secure and could be fastest.

How to pass on the letter

You must first be sure you are giving the letter to the correct individual. You should make a photocopy of the letter. You

should use the same precautions we listed earlier concerning moving the files of the group, i.e. using a trustworthy brother, memorizing the address. Once read, the letters should be destroyed the same way as you destroy the files of the group.

How to hide the letters

There are many ways; we will only discuss a few.

- i) Hide inside a pen
- ii) In toothpaste
- iii) Inside a book
- iv) Baby milk tins
- v) In a taweez (some ignorant Muslims carry pouches around their neck in order to ward off the evil spirits)-You can make your own pouch and keep the message inside it.

When carrying the letter, you should avoid entering high sensitive areas unless you have to. You should not be careless of the letter. Avoid passing attending or passing through protests or rallies.

You should already have a pre planned place where you will swap the letters. Before you give the letter, you should first scout the area to see if there is anything suspicious. If you meet in a public area you can swap the letter when you shake his hands. You could have the letter inside a newspaper, and hand it over to for him to read. There are different methods to use depending on the circumstances. Once you have exchanged the letters, you should leave the area as straightaway. Do not

decide to do some shopping in the area, or eat in a restaurant, etc.

2) *Phone communication*

This is used by everyone. It is one of the most useful tools of a mujahid, but it is also one of the most dangerous tools for the mujahid. The majority of brothers that get arrested are due to mobile phones. As we mentioned before, calls are monitored and there are train multilingual agents who are on standby to listen to conversations.

Before you call, you should note down all the points you want to say in the conversation. The reason for this is that it will make the conversation longer than necessary, therefore be more expensive. It also gives more time for the authorities to trace your exact point. You should never use your phone in the area you live in.

Never use a phone box in the same area you live in. Don't use the same box more than once. However if you are in a place which does not have many of them, then at least wait a month before you use it again. If you have to call 2 brothers, do not call them from the same phone box, as if the authorities are tracing one brother, they will be led to the second brother as you have made a link for them. Once you have ended your call, you should call a random number and stay on the line for at least 15 seconds without speaking before you put the handset down. Avoid making any conversation with anyone near the phone box-just in case the police come and speak to the people in the area and they give a description of you. Before using the phone box try to inspect the phone to see if there is anything suspicious. Keep your conversations very short. Leave the area as soon as you have finished making the phone call. Another

point may sound obvious, but make sure you confirm the person on the other side of the phone call is the person you want to talk to. Use codes, as mentioned before, and make sure these codes do not stand out.

If you are talking with a brother face to face, make sure your mobile phones are not near you. You should learn to change your mobile and SIM regularly—depends on your budget. Do not make the mistake of only changing your SIM and keeping the same mobile, as the authorities trace both mobile and Sims. Try to get in the habit of having one mobile solely for incoming calls, whilst using another number solely for outgoing calls. In Pakistan, it is best to use 'jazz' as this gives your GPS point to within 100m, whereas 'U phone' gives your point within 3m, and other newer network providers give your exact position.

3) *Wireless/Walkie Talkie*

These are used mostly in guerilla warfare. They are very convenient, but have many disadvantages such as:

- In bad weather, the transmission will be affected
- The enemy can always listen to transmission
- The enemy can easily disturb you
- They can locate you

To counteract some of these disadvantages, you can do the following:

- Limit the length of transmission—do not use for useless

talk (this also applies to mobile phones)

- Fix a time to speak
- Change the location of where you use walkie talkie. The Chechen mujahid Shamil Basayev was killed due to him using a walkie talkie and they bombed the area (this shows that the kuffar have the technology to locate someone who uses a walkie talkie. In addition, the mujahid Naek Muhammad from South Waziristan was bombed when he was giving an interview to the BBC whilst using a satellite phone.
- If you can use the lower mode on a walkie talkie it is safer, in other words, use the high mode only if you need to transmit to others who are far from you.
- To transmit in 'cross number'. This is where you receive the transmission on one frequency, and when you click the button to speak, it sends the transmission through a different frequency. When using this format, avoid using the same cross number with all your contacts. Use different cross numbers for different groups/individuals.

4) *SMS/Fax*

SMS and fax can easily be read. Don't use them in the same area you live in. if you do have to register them, obviously you should not give your real name. Don't use the same place to always fax from (many of these precautions are the same for other types of communication). Once you have faxed, delete

the cache memory on the fax machine. Make sure you leave the area immediately after you have sent the fax.

If you know a brother has been arrested and he knows which type of communication you use such as the mobile number you use, then you must throw away the current type of communication and buy another one –this applies to all types of communication-.

MEETINGS AND 'GET-TOGETHER'

The differences between the two are that a get together is more open and many people could be present. Whereas a meeting is closed and has less people. A meeting requires more security due to its secretiveness. In get together you are free to discuss any topic, whereas a meeting is arranged to speak about specific topics related to work.

How to arrange a meeting

You should inform the brothers of the location and the time of the meeting. If for some reason, there is a security problem, then you should inform them in code that they should not arrive-for example calling them and telling them the voltage is too high-. If someone uses a taxi, he should not embark from the car at the location, but should get off near the location. If someone uses a personal car, he should park the car in a way that enables him to escape easily and quickly. Everyone should check if they are being followed before entering into the area/location. Make sure the mobile phones are not with you in the meeting. Make sure the clothes you wear are appropriate for the area. Depending on the individuals arriving in the meeting and whether they are very important you should consider having secret guards outside the safe house/building who could inform you if there are any police intending to raid the building. They could also disrupt the police if they come too close by for example keeping a car in a narrow road changing the tyres.

The safe house should have at least 2 doors. The brothers should arrive from different locations and use different doors

to enter the building. They should not arrive at the same time, but all before the meeting will commence. You should check the house has anything suspicious. Make sure that once you have finished the meeting you remove any evidences that will indicate you were there and the number of brothers- i.e. removing the cups of tea.

When conducting the meeting, you should have all the points you want to discuss written down. The meeting should not last more than 30 minutes. A meeting is called when there is a need or emergency and it should take place within 24hrs of the notice. Once the meeting is set, do not postpone it. Emergency protocols should be known i.e. police arriving, what do you do? If you are forced to evacuate the safe house, you should go to another safe house where you will be briefed on the situation, such as who is arrested, what happened. Once you have had a briefing, you should all leave. An investigation should begin to understand what happened.

TRAVELLING SECURITY

Most people are arrested due to poor precautions whilst travelling. Travelling is always a risk (if you don't take your precautions), even if the country is not on high alert. Obviously different areas require different protocols, but they generally have the same concepts. These are to dress according to your cover. This means you don't wear rags when your cover is a rich businessman. Make sure your trousers are below your ankles. Your appearance should be of normal people such as having a normal hairstyle—even if these means 'un-Islamic' hairstyle. Make sure you know what items are with you whilst travelling. In the most cases your cover in high risk areas will not be Islamic, so you must not carry any atar-perfume-, miswak and other similar Islamic items. You should carry only one ID. If you do not need to, then you should never carry anything dangerous e.g. guns, knives, etc. if you do need to carry something dangerous, try to place it near someone else, so if the police find it they will not suspect you. Carry money according to your cover, unless you are compelled to move large amounts from one location to another.

Make sure you know the area you intend to travel to. You need to focus on the mission and not get side tracked by wanting to 'enjoin good and forbid evil' whilst travelling. Avoid fighting as this may attract the police to you. You should buy your own ticket and know its route. Once you've arrived, you should destroy the ticket. (When using a bus/coach) You should avoid sitting in the back, as this attracts the attention of the police. If your journey allows you, don't get off at your final destination, but instead close to it. This is so you can shake off any intelligence that may be on the bus with you and not directing them to your intended final destination.

Hotel Security

There are normally intelligence officers in these places. In some sensitive areas, the intelligence comes and takes the names of the people staying in the hotel and checks the names.

Hotels should be taken according to your cover. You don't stay in a 5 star hotel if your cover is of a poor student. When you enter the room, the first thing you should do is close the windows and curtains. Then check if the room has any cameras or bugs-these could be under lamps, next to paintings on walls-. Avoid using the hotel phone to contact anyone. If you do need to talk about sensitive topics in the hotel room, then you should switch the TV on high volume. But the better thing to do is to have such a meeting outside the hotel in a park or restaurant.

Many hotels especially in busy cities have women hanging around the lobby areas in order to attract men. These could be prostitutes or just women looking for a man who has money. Whatever their intention is, this causes a big problem. Some intelligence services use these women to test certain people to see if he is who he says he is. Shaytaan is going to want to tempt you through this door. A young beautiful woman may come and talk to you. The first thing you do to protect yourself from such a situation is to make dua to Allah for steadfastness. The second thing is to find an excuse to get away from her that is realistic and sensible, such as you having a girlfriend for the past few years and you are loyal to her or you are homosexual. The type of excuse really depends on the confidence of the brother and the situation and place he finds himself in.

Types of Transport

In urban warfare, the most advantageous form of transport is a motorcycle. You can drive through traffic, go through narrow paths, and is relatively cheap if you need to dispose of. With all types of transport you use, you should have the full paperwork required (license, vehicle paperwork, etc). Make sure you observe the rules of the road. Keep your mode of transport with full fuel, as you may need it in an emergency.

When using a 'get away' car, make sure the car is parked and facing the direction you intend to leave by. Keep the car engine on whilst waiting for the brothers to escape. This means you do not switch the engine on only when the brothers get into the car in order to preserve the fuel. The reason you do this to avoid any potential problems that may occur when trying to switch a car on. Make sure the driver knows the escape route and the area he will be driving in. You should get the car checked and make sure it is in good order (breaks work, car lights all work, etc). This car could either be a stolen car or a rented car. Never use any car that can be traced back to any of the group members. Avoid using a direct route to your destination. As these tend to have more police presence and also have CCTV that can later assist the police in the investigation on the operation. Avoid leaving any DNA in the car as this may lead the police to you if they retrieve the car. A way to do this is by covering your entire body with clothes (i.e. don't wear a t-shirt as your arms may be exposed). In addition, do not leave any personal items in the car.

PROPAGANDA

(Trans note. The sheikh speaks at length about the different types of propaganda the kuffar use against the mujahedeen, however as this is a security (amniyat); I didn't see how it can practically be applied to a brother working in a high risk area. In addition, the propaganda used by one country will differ from other countries. However the sheikh does give a list of ways to avoid the propaganda affecting the group)

How to reduce propaganda affecting your group:

- Keep the group busy.
- If a lie/propaganda does emerge, you should inform the group members immediately of it.
- You should punish anyone who insists on spreading this lies amongst the group.
- Increase the religious awareness of the brothers.
- You should solve any of the brother's problems. Answer any of their doubts, questions, misconceptions, etc.
- Giving the correct and comprehensive training to the brothers especially in obeying the *ameer*.
- Have frequent meetings and gatherings between the leaders and the group members (obviously assuming it is safe for the leaders to expose themselves regularly)

How the enemy makes propaganda:

- By the enemy giving false promises. An example of this when General Musharaf gave a promise to the foreign mujahedeen in the tribal areas of Pakistan that if they surrender and give up their arms, he will give them an amnesty.
- Spreading information that makes people lose their confidence in your group.
- Giving false reports.
- Offering the worldly delights to the mujahedeen in order to turn them away from this blessed path. For example in Saudi Arabia, they give the mujahid who leaves this path a nice car, house wife, and anything else he may want.

DEFENSIVE SECURITY

Safe House

Purpose:

- To have a meeting
- To give training (*tarbiyah*) to brothers
- For rest before and after an operation—you should use different house for different operations.
- Weapons storage
- To hide brothers

Conditions of a safe house:

- Should be far from any government building or high security places such as airports.
- The house or area should not for criminal activity where there will be a high presence of security personnel.
- Its road should have different points for entry and exit.
- The owner should not know the real reason for the house. The tenant should have a believable cover.
- The safe house should have your own security both outside-disguised- and inside (obviously this depends on the circumstances and number of brothers you have in your group).
- It should have the things you need to live such as basic

utilities, blankets, etc. These should not be too luxurious or too poor.

- Once the operation takes place you should leave the place, as the police may track the house that was used. Also if you suspect that the house has become compromised, such as seeing suspicious people outside, you should leave immediately.
- The house should be organized and you should know where everything is. If you are forced to flee, then you know where all the sensitive items are.
- When using a 'mobile safe house' such as a hotel, you should not stay more than 5 days. You may decide to use this if you only need to stay in an area for a short while such as a training certain brothers.
- You should regularly change safe houses.
- Try not to socialize too much with the people in the neighborhood. If you go for tea at someone's house, he then will have to come to your house for a cup of tea. But also don't cut yourself completely from the neighbors as this will bring suspicion on you. In rural areas, you will be forced to socialize more than in metropolitan cities.
- Avoid attending local shops, restaurants or mosques which are directly near your house.
- Ideally, you should have car parking for the safe house.
- The windows should remain closed all the time.

- If the house has many rooms, then you should divide the brothers/equipment in the rooms.
- If you need to store equipment for a long time-such as weapons-, you can build extra wall around the weapons. So upon first inspections, people will just see a normal wall. If you adopt this method in one room, you should use a different method for the other rooms such as digging it underground or above the ceiling.

OFFENSIVE SECURITY

This involves going inside the enemy and gathering intelligence.

Tracking someone:

This is in order to gather information about him and who he meets. This can be categorized as either covert (secret) or overt (open). This can be done by foot, car, camera, etc. its length could vary from tracking someone 24hrs or only a particular part of the day such as what he does in the evening. Or it could be more intensive and you want to know his schedule. In this regard, you will have to have him on constant surveillance for 2 weeks and note everything, from what he eats, to where he parks his car. When conducting this surveillance you could either be stationary (such as sitting in an internet café observing the target, sitting in a coffee shop reading a newspaper) or it could involve you moving. All of these factors depend on the situation, who the target is and the area you are in.

Conditions of someone who is involving in tracking someone/surveillance:

- Change according to the situation.
- Knows the area well such as its roads, shops, etc.
- Should know the characteristics of the people of the area.
- Should be strong, wise and alert.

- Should be in control of his actions.
- Obedient to the ameer.
- Love his mission and motivated.
- Have good teamwork skills.
- He should look normal and have nothing that differentiates him from others such as a big scar on his face.
- If there are two brothers working together, they should be of similar height, and have different colour clothes.
- Should have a believable cover with all the supporting documents.

Things you should look out for when tracking someone:

- Before you begin surveillance, you should go the area and familiarize yourself with the area i.e. knows its roads, shops, etc.
- When following the person, never look into his eyes, as this will attract his attention. You can use sunglasses (not 100% black as this is suspicious) to look at him in the eyes, as he will not be able to see what you are looking at. Use them in relevant time and place, i.e. don't use sunglasses very late at night as this is not the normal time for people to wear them.
- Don't stay too close to the target as if you are his shadow.

- Make sure the target/person you are following doesn't see you.
- Don't be distracted by other things.
- Never carry a weapon, illegal or suspicious materials.
- When following the target, make sure you are aware of the areas you are entering. You don't want to follow him into a security area where you will be stopped and asked questions.
- Pay close attention to the target; make sure you see all his movements. He may make a sudden left/right turn and if you weren't watching him, you will have lost him.
- *What if he enters a building?* Firstly you should know what this building is (hotel, house, business, etc). If there are two of you, one should stay outside and keep an eye on the entry and exits of the building to see if the target tries to trick anyone following him. The other should go inside the building, but he needs to a cover story as why he is entering this building.
- *What if he enters a bus?* If he gets on a bus, you should get to the next stop and get on the bus. If there are 2 of you, one gets on the bus with the target at the same time, and the other should track the bus from the outside.
- You should take note of anything unusual the person does. For example, he has a hat and takes off his hat at certain points.

- See if anyone else is with the target and is observing from far in order to see if anyone is following the target.
- Avoid dark lit areas, as the target maybe luring you (assuming he knows you are following him) in order to attack you.
- Whilst following someone, try to change your dress e.g. changing your t-shirt.
- If there is more than one person following the target, you should a code on how to communicate with each other. For example, putting a jacket around the waist means that there is danger.
- You should carry a phone with you just in case there is an emergency.
- You should have small change. This is just in case the need arises that you need to use a public transport. If the money you have is in large bills, then there may be a chance that the service you are using (such as a bus) will not have change.
- If the area you are doing surveillance in is large, then you should try to arrange to split the area into parts. Each part is allocated to a team/brother.

Things you should use when following someone:

- Use clothes that are normal for the area.
- If you are working in a team, then all the clothes should be different.

- All watches should be synchronized.
- You should have a notepad and pen.
- If you are following someone for a long distance, you should have a change of clothes.
- Have comfortable footwear.

How to know if you are being followed:

1. You need to constantly be aware and alert of your surroundings.
2. If you suspect a particular person is following you, then you should find a place such as a newspaper stand and stop there. Then turn around and look him in the eyes. If he was following you, he will look away in order not to blow his cover. You can repeat this a few times.
3. Another way is to get on a off a bus and see if the person is following you. Another place you can use is a hotel.
4. Alternatively, you can drop a scrap paper on the floor, and see if the person following you will pick it up. If he is following you he will think you have dropped something that can be useful to them.
5. Another way is that you can walk down a road, and then run at a certain point around a corner. Once you get to the corner and out of sight of the person you stop. You then wait to see if anyone else comes running around

the corner. If they are following you, they will need to keep up with your pace, so they will have to run to keep up with you.

6. You can stop at a window of a shop to pretend you are looking at the products on offer. But instead you will be looking at the reflection of the people walking behind you and seeing their actions and reactions.
7. You can cross a very busy road at a place where people do not normally cross. Then you can see if anyone else crosses the road also.
8. Go to an open field, and see if anyone else follows you into the field.

If you want to lose the surveillance you can use some of the above methods (3, 7, and 8). In addition you can get into a crowded place where it will make it difficult for the surveillance to keep up with you amongst so many people. Another way is to use a taxi and go to another area.

Things you should look out for when tracking someone using the car:

This is similar to tracking someone on foot.

- Make sure the engine of the car is in good condition. And you have all the correct paperwork.
- The car model and colour should not stand out from all the other cars. You should have no signs on the vehicle that makes it distinct from other cars.

- You should have a full tank.
- You should know the area well.
- There should be some sort of communication in the vehicle such as a walkie talkie or mobile phone.
- You should abide by all the rules of the road.
- The job of the driver is to follow the car and keep within eye distance of it. The job of the front passenger is to also observe the car and other cars that may be suspicious. His job is also to get out of the car and follow the target if he gets out of the car and walks. If you have other passengers in the back, they have the same job as the front passenger.

Things to look out for when tracking someone using the car:

- Try to avoid losing the target car at traffic lights. If he breaks the rules of the road, you do not break the rules.
- Keep an eye on the petrol gauge/level.
- If the number plates are allocated to certain areas. Then you should use a car with the number plates of the area you will be driving in.
- Have all the necessary paperwork for the car.
- You should take note of any signs on the target car. If you lose the car and then see it again, you can confirm that it is the same car.
- If the target car enters a closed road (a road that has

entry and exit from the same point), then one person should get out of the car and walk down this road to check on the target car. Whereas the car should be parked away from this road.

How to know if your car is being followed:

- When you speed up, you see the car that you suspect also speeding up. And when you slow down, it also slows down.
- Go to a quiet area, and then leave it. See if the same car is still following you.
- Use a roundabout and go around it 3-4 times. Either the car follows you around it and blows its cover. Or it is forced to take a particular exit, and may potentially lose you.
- Drive fast and take an immediate left/right. Then quickly park up and observe if any other car comes around the corner at a fast speed (this is the same trick when you are walking and trying to see if someone is following you).

If you want to lose them you should first confirm that you are being followed. Some brothers may get a bit too paranoid and abandon the mission due to see the same car a few times. You must understand that if you are travelling to an area, and another car is behind you, there may be a high chance that the driver of the 'suspected' car is also going to the area same area. One way of losing a car that is following you is to get into

traffic. Here you keep driving in and out of lanes. He will eventually lose you from his sight. Another way is that if the car has many brothers, then they should all leave the car and go in separate directions.

How to do surveillance stationary:

- You first need to have a reason to be in a particular place. Such as selling something on the street or sitting in a coffee shop eating and drinking.
- You must take note of everything that is taking place on the place you are watching such as who is coming in and out, anything strange, etc. All of these should be noted with the time. This is needs to be very organized.
- You should be attentive to your surroundings. There was an example where a Russian general was used as a spy to be a driver of an American general. He was employed as a driver for 4 years. One day they were filling fuel for the car and the Russian referred to the fuel as petrol. In America they refer to it as gasoline. When the American general heard this, he become suspicious and got the Russian arrested when they returned to the base. This led to the cover of the Russian being exposed.
- How do you know the target?
 1. You originally know the person.
 2. You have seen a picture of him.

3. You are informed of his physical appearance (e.g. tall, slim, moustache, glassed, etc)
- You should use codes when communicating with other members of the team. These should be realistic and not stand out. So you do not open an umbrella 3 am and there is no rain. If people see this they will be very suspicious.

COVER STORY

This is what hides someone when he is working. There are two types of covers; Official and un-official. These both have their advantages and disadvantages.

Official:

This is where you get assistance from a country. You get their support such using their diplomatic passports. With such covers, you receive immunity, which means your items will not be searched. You can transfer items and messages easier.

However you will be exposed, as everyone will know who you are. You will also be prohibited from visiting certain areas as it may be dangerous for you. It will be easy for someone to follow you, especially if you are using a car. As your car will have diplomatic plates.

Un-official:

These are where you are left to make your own cover with supporting documents. You do not get direct assistance from countries and therefore have to work by yourself or a group. You can move around easier as you are not known. This means it will be more difficult to be followed or tracked.

However if you get caught you will be arrested and punished in the country. There is even a possibility that you may disappear and no-one will enquire about you (this may occur in countries that have poor track record of human rights).

The types of un-official:

Deep cover:

These tend to involve professional careers such as doctors, engineers, teachers, etc. There was an Egyptian spy named Rifaat Jamal. He managed to infiltrate the Jewish community in Egypt. He convinced everyone that he was Jewish, using this cover, he managed to get into Israel. He got married and had children in Israel. He spent 33 years with this cover. He eventually became the ambassador of Israel to Germany. He died in Germany. He left a number in his diary, and instructed his wife to call this number if he was to die. When he died, his wife called and it went direct to the Egyptian intelligence. After they buried him in Germany, the Egyptian intelligence came and took him out of his grave and buried him in Egypt.

Another interesting story involving cover occurred in Pakistan. There was an imam of a mosque/area which was located very near to a Pakistani training camp. He was imam for the duration of 36 years until he reached the age of 70 years. He had a wife and children in this area. He realized that he had hernia (type of illness around the lining of the belly) and needed an operation. When they began to operate on him they realized that he was not circumcised. The authorities arrested him and began to interrogate him and torture him. He admitted to being a spy RAW (intelligence of India).

Normal Cover:

When you work anywhere you must have a cover story. It may be a long cover or a very short cover for example you knock at someone's house and the person you are looking for is not in you will need to give a quick cover story as to who you are and

why you need this particular person.

Conditions of good cover:

- Double cover- This includes being able to change your cover instantly if the need arises. For example if you are on a bus and someone asks you where you are from and you give a town. To your amazement he says he is also from the same town. This leads him to begin to ask more specific questions about the area. You could answer him by saying that your father is from this area, but you live in another area.
- Your cover should not cause suspicion on you. For example you say you are a mathematics teacher, but when he asks you a simple equation you do not know the answer.
- Always have an ID to support your cover.
- Your cover story should last as long as you need the cover. For example, if your cover is that you are only visiting the area for a few days, but then you stay for 6 months, this may bring suspicion on you.
- You should properly think of what kind of cover you will use. Do not just pick the cover straightaway without considering other factors. For example, you quickly decide to use the cover that you are a rich businessman, but you don't even have enough money to buy good quality clothes.

HIDING:

This topic could involve hiding wanted/known brothers from the security services. It could either involve moving someone or something secretly from one place to another.

Factors to consider before storage/hiding:

- When you hide something, this could either be in a stationary place (i.e. house) or something that is moving.
- Another factor to bear in mind is whether the object is liquid or solid.
- You should know how long something needs to be stored before deciding on the method of storage.
- When carrying letters or similar items, you should not try to hide the container you hiding something inside. If you decide to hide a letter in a watch, do not try to hide the watch as well, as this will cause suspicion if the watch is uncovered.
- If you want to hide explosives or weapons, you can store them in big bags of sugar as an example. If you have a warehouse or store room full of sugar, you will keep about 70% of the bags only sugar. The 30% you will store both sugar and weapons.
- You should also bear in mind the person you are using and the area he is in. For example, if you are in a very poor area, you do not give a young person a very

expensive laptop to look after. If he was stopped by police they will ask him many questions concerning it.

- When moving around, do not hide items in things that attract attention such as a handy cam or the latest mobile phone.
- If you have to carry many things then you should split them up and not carry them all at once.
- If you need to hide things in a house, you should use different methods (we mentioned this before under the safe house chapter)
- If sending a parcel, never send it direct to the person.
- If you need to send dangerous material, you can pack it with flour or sugar (make sure you pack in plastic as it may damage the material).
- If you are sending a brother with a parcel to deliver and he needs to shave his beard, then he should not shave on the day he needs to travel. As there will be whiteness from where his beard used to be. So he should shave at least a few days before he intends to travel.

DEAD DROP BOX:

This is where two people who don't know each other and don't meet are able to pass things to each other. The advantageous are very clear namely, they don't see each other therefore their security is preserved.

Conditions of a dead drop box:

- The area: This must be a place that will not cause suspicion if you stay for a short while. A good example of such a place is a graveyard. The cover you will use in such an area must be realistic. It should also be easily reachable (the only exception is when storing weapons; it should be difficult to get to).
- The place should be easily visible. And that it does not get damaged by weathering.
- If it is kept underground, it should not be easily uncovered by a few days of rain.
- (When burying weapons) You should place at least 2 signs to indicate the place. These must not be directly above it; it should be at least 10-15 feet away from it.
- When dropping a letter or something similar you should have signs to give a message to the person that will be picking up. For example, if you leave 2 stones, that means that the item has been dropped, 3 stones means you did not drop it for some reason.

These signs need to be appropriate to the area.

Advantages:

1. One another don't see each other.
2. If people do a raid on the area they will only arrest one brother.
3. You can keep it anywhere where people frequent, e.g. garden, library, cinema, schools, mall, shopping centre, etc.

Disadvantages:

1. If you keep the item for a long time, it may get ruined by weather.
2. There is no security or anyone to guard it.
3. If it is in an area that is uncommon for people to walk around and someone sees your footsteps, he may follow them and get to the 'hidden stuff'
4. At night it will be difficult to find the exact place.

Things to look out for:

- Make sure no is following you. Make sure you have a cover story that explains why you are in the location at a particular time.
- Should be hidden and protected well.

- (especially letters and similar items) There should not be a long duration between the time the item is dropped and time it is picked up.
- The two brothers involved in this job should have very good timing. The time should be fixed.

If it is a letter:

- It should be coded.
- If packed in something, the packing should not be eye-catching.

If it is weapons:

- It should be packed well and difficult to open.
- It should already be packed into smaller packages. Don't put it all in one bag. This is because if someone was sent to pick the items, they should be in bags that are easily carried by someone walking.
- If it is explosives, never pack the detonators with the main charge of explosives.

The person making the drop:

- Make sure you are not followed before you make the drop.
- Only put the sign once you have placed the item at the designated place. Don't put it before! This is because if you place the sign first, and then go to the place and begin to place the item and then you

are forced to leave due to some circumstance. Then this causes the brother who will pick it up to worry as he will suspect someone else has picked up the items. This may cause unnecessary problems for the group.

- Once you make the drop you should leave the area immediately.
- When you are leaving, make sure you are not being followed.

The person making the pick up:

- He should pay attention to the signs. If there is a danger sign, he should not go anywhere near the items.
- Once he has picked up the items, he should place a sign that he has picked up the items (again, this should only be done once the job is carried out).
- He should leave the area immediately.

Conditions of the signs:

- It should not be placed in an area that can easily become damaged. For example, if you decide to use stones in a child's play area, then expect that the kids may play with the stones and ruin the sign.
- It should not attract the attention of the people.

- Should not be suspicious.
- The person who makes the drop or pick up should be the only person to put the sign.
- There should be a sign to indicate the drop and pick has been made.
- Before you put the sign, you should confirm that no-one is following you.
- Do the sign only once you have completed the work.
- Never keep the sign near the 'hidden stuff'.

4 types of signs:

1. Busy-did not make the drop for some reason.
2. Danger-don't make the pickup.
3. The item has been dropped.
4. The item has been picked up.

HOW TO GET INFORMATION FROM SOMEONE WITHOUT THEM KNOWING THEY ARE GIVING YOU IT:

This could take place anywhere and is not usually planned. You may begin to make small talk with someone and then realize he works in a sensitive area that you want information concerning. The prophet (SAW) used this tactic when he interrogated the prisoner of the Quraish during the battle of badr. He wanted to know how many enemies had come out to fight Islam. Instead of asking a direct question (which may lead the person to lie in order to help his friends), he asked him how many camels they slaughtered. The man said 10 every day. The prophet calculated that each camel is eaten by 100 people. On the day, there were in fact 1000 people under the Quraish.

Firstly, you begin discussing with him about a topic that is related to what you actually want to know. Then you slowly move to this topic. You should look at his character and try to guess what he is into and what kind of things he is into. You can offer him something to eat or drink. If you are on a bus, if you take out a chocolate to eat, you can decide to give him another chocolate to eat. This should make his heart open more to you. You should give him the impression that he is very important and intelligent as it is naturally for people to like to be praised especially if they are insecure.

When you begin to ask him questions, do not ask too many questions on what he says as he may begin to suspect that you are trying to get information out of him and that in fact it is not a conversation but instead it is an interrogation. When you ask him questions, you should already note in your head what information you are requiring from him. When asking, make sure it comes out naturally from the conversation, and not 'out

of the blue'. Never ask the same question more than once (you may feel the need to ask for more clarification or you maybe you didn't understand him). Take note of his facial expressions when he gives answers. Don't be too hasty when asking questions, as this may raise suspicion that you are interrogating him. You should know where he is getting off, in order to judge the amount of time you have in order to question him. Once you have all the information you want from him, you should slowly change to another topic. You do not need to continue until the end of the journey talking about the topic you were initially enquiring about.

Things to get ready before such as situation:

- This is something you do not plan for (unless you have previous information about him and you actually intend to 'bump' into him).
- You should try to get to know his character (this may be difficult as it is hard to know only after a short conversation) and his age. You wouldn't ask a 70 year old man whether he plays football.
- Also bear in mind what status he has in the firm you want to know about. If he is only a clerk in the business, then you shouldn't ask him too many technical questions about the firm as he will probably not know.
- Look out for his weaknesses. For example, if he likes to be flattered, then you should constantly praise him. If he gives scientific information, then you should flatter him by asking which university he graduated from.

- You should talk about things he likes. This means that you have to be up to date with current affairs (not only news, but showbiz news such as football, movies, etc).
- The most important point is to know how to be nice to someone and show him that you are his friend.

What are the things you should ask?

- Use his weaknesses against him. If he is very talkative, then the job is a lot easier. Others have pride, in which case if he tells you he is 35, and then you tell him that you're surprised as he looked 25-basically complement him.
- Your questions should be short.
- Your questions should be simple to understand.
- Give the impression you don't know much about the topic you are asking about.

INTERROGATION:

Interrogation can be split either into police interrogation or intelligence interrogation. The two are different. We will speak about the latter.

The points that will be raised have 2 main benefits. The first is in order to give the brother the information which enables him to deal with interrogation as he will know how they are conducted. The second benefit is so he could employ some of the tactics (the permissible ones) when interrogating other people such as spies, security personnel, etc.

The first stages:

- When they first arrest you, they will try to begin the interrogation immediately. This is in order not to give you any time to think. Also you will still be in shock as to your new surroundings.
- They will keep you hungry. They will insult you in order to get you angry and not think straight. In addition to this, (which occurs a bit later) they begin to remind you of your family. This is in order to try to break you down so they can get more information out of you.
- They will employ many other tricks in order to break you. Some of these are offering you the chance to be freed if you give them the information they are looking for. Another way is putting someone in solitary confinement and treating him very badly such as having no light, no-one to speak to except the interrogator,

throwing the food to him (treating him like an animal). These are just some ways they use to try to break the person.

The questioning:

- The questionnaire has an objective before he starts the questions.
- They will first ask questions that they already have the answers about such as the name of your family, what they do, etc. the reason they do this is to test to see if you will start telling the truth or lying from the beginning.
- The questions could either be asked quickly or slowly. Both have their pros and cons.
- Everything will be recorded. They will have one person asking, and the other will be watching your facial expressions to see how they change with each question.
- The way they will question such as using 'good cop bad cop', being serious, being jokey, etc, will all depend on how they have analyzed you. They will have used psychologists to study you through your background, how you are coping with imprisonment, etc and suggest how best to extract information from you. They will exploit any potential weaknesses they will see. For example, if they realized that you are very shy/modest, they will use more tactics of embarrassing you such as getting a female staff to strip search you and similar

tricks. So the key is to hide all your weaknesses in order that they don't use them against you.

- Learn to answer the questions very slowly. At times pretend you didn't hear or understand the question. This is in order to buy you more time to think of an answer to their question.

The room:

- The room will be very bland. The color will be white. There will be no furniture. Nothing will be left exposed to attract your attention. The chair you sit on will not be comfortable. No windows. Not being exposed to background noise (unless intentional). This is all so your mind does not get the opportunity to drift away whilst the interrogation is taking place.

General points:

- They will use items in your interrogation that they have found on you. Therefore you should always be aware of the items in your possessions. And when you are being arrested, try to dispose of items that may cause you problems such as SD cards, information on a paper, etc.
- The guards may decide to begin to talk to you. The guard will try to show he is different from others in order to gain your trust. You must know that his intention is to get information out of you. Another way they do this is by putting you with other 'inmates'. You

can never verify who these people are. They will say that they have been in the same place for 5 years because they haven't cooperated, so he will advise you that it is better to speak. And even if they do put you in with brothers that you know, their intention is to listen in on your conversation.

- They will ask you the same questions more than once at different intervals. They will compare notes of the answers you give them. You should try to remember a logical lie, and stick to it. If you make a slip on the lie, never admit you have lied. Claim you didn't understand the question.
- If they don't break you, they will put you into 5 possible categories:
 1. You fear for your groups i.e. don't want anything bad to happen to them.
 2. You fear your group i.e. your scared the group my retaliate on you if you give out information.
 3. You are stubborn i.e. you don't care what they do to you; you will never give away information.
 4. You fear the consequences of you giving away such information such as being given a life sentence.
 5. You have had security training and know how to deal with interrogation.
- Never admit to them that you will not answer a question. This will show that you have the answer. The

best way is to claim you don't know the answer. We should try to remove as much tension from us as possible.

- **Trans note.** The above points are only in country where you do not have the right to remain quiet such countries as Pakistan, Iraq, etc. This is where your 'human rights' will be abused and you will be physically hurt if you do not answer their questions. Whereas in the West, where no-one can force you to answer them, then the advice for these interrogation is to say 'no comment' to every question they ask. Even in questions you see to be in your benefit such as 'have you done explosive training?' you may see that it's better to say no immediately. However, if you answer one question, it will lead to another set of questions. If the case gets to court, you can defend yourself there if you choose to.
- Give false statements. If they give you a piece of paper to answer questions, make sure you think about the questions properly before you answer them.
- Give your answers very slowly.
- Don't bring about unnecessary tensions on yourself.
- You should be ready in the mind for any eventuality. Don't be surprised if you are beaten up, etc.