

9/9/98

The following is a combined report of interviews with Mohammad Rashed Daoud Al-'Owhali a.k.a. Khalid Salim Saleh Bin Rashid (hereafter referred to as subject), a male citizen of Saudi Arabia born on [REDACTED], that were conducted over a four day period between 22 to 25 Aug 98 at the CID Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. Present at the interviews were FBI Special Agents Stephen Gaudin and Steve Bongardt, FBI language specialist Mike Fegahli as an interpreter and CID investigators Sammy Wekesa and John Okinyi. Also present during certain segments of these interviews was Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) Pat Fitzgerald. During these interviews, the interpreter translated to subject in subject's native language without any difficulties in dialects or any other language problems. Throughout these interviews subject appeared to be in good health, well rested and in good spirits. Subject was examined by medical personnel from the FBI on several occasions and received treatment for the wounds he had obtained during the bombing of the embassy. Subject made no complaints as to his treatment while being detained by the Kenyans. It should also be noted that during these interviews subject received food and water on a regular basis as well as snacks when he requested them. Subject also made frequent requests throughout each day to pray and was given every opportunity to do so. A written form prepared by AUSA Pat Fitzgerald was presented to the subject. This form provided subject with his full Miranda rights and advised that it did not promise him that he would be tried in the United States (US), but that AUSA Fitzgerald would make recommendations to the Attorney General for subject to stand trial in the US. Upon being presented with this form, subject signed it and agreed to waive his Miranda rights and tell all he knew about the bombing of the US Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya on 7 Aug 98. At the beginning of each separate interview, subject was presented with the form explaining his Miranda rights and each time subject agreed to waive these rights. The above mentioned form is attached to this FD-302. This report is separated into the following five parts: 1. Background Information; 2. Training in Afghanistan; 3. Planning and Preparation; 4. Day of the Bombing; and 5.

8/22-25/98

Nairobi, Kenya

262-NY-107316
SA Stephen Gaudin
SA Steve Bongardt

8/28/98

3541-4

8-3541-4

8/22-25/98

2

Al-'Owhali

Additional Information:

1. Background Information:

Immediately upon initiation of the interview on 22 Aug 98, subject advised that his name was not the one he had previously given (Khalid Salim Saleh Bin Rashid of Yemen). He stated that his true name is Mohammad Rashed Daoud Al-'Owhali, a male citizen of Saudi Arabia, born on 18 Jan 77 in Liverpool, England while his father was enrolled in a masters degree program in England. Subject stated that his family has considerable wealth and his family's heritage could be linked back to people of prominence in Saudi Arabia. Subject stated that he wanted to fully explain his personal involvement in the bombing of the US Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, which occurred on 7 Aug 98 because he wanted it understood that he meant only to strike against the United States. Subject further explained that his enemy is the US and not Kenya. Subject advised that many of the names of the individuals he would provide while describing his involvement, would be code or movement names. He stated that the names he would provide were the names as he knew them but they may not be the person's true name. Subject advised that even during his involvement in the bombing of the embassy, some of the others involved only knew him as "Moath" and not even the above alias Khalid Salim Saleh Bin Rashid.

Subject then advised that his mother had a profound effect on his strong religious upbringing. Around the age of 14 in Saudi Arabia he began being indoctrinated in conservative Islamic teachings. Subject frequently read magazines which promoted his religious beliefs such as Al-Jihad; Al- Mujahidin; and Al Mujahed as well as the books Ushaq Al and Hour and Love of the Martyrs which detailed Muslim men who died fighting in the Jihad and went to paradise. Subject began associating himself with others who shared in his conservative religious sentiments. During high school all he cared about was his Muslim brotherhood. He stated that he was very much influenced by the teachings on audio cassette by Sheik Safar Abdel Al Rahman Al Hawari who preached

about the "Kissinger Promise" which he described as Kissinger's plan to occupy the Arabian Peninsula. Subject stated that this cassette solidified his resentment regarding any U.S. presence in the Gulf area. He stated that he was also influenced by the teachings of Sheik Salaman Fahd Al-Odeh. Subject stated after high school he attended two years in a religious university in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia called Mohammed Bin Saud. About two years ago, subject talked to a friend of his who had returned from Bosnia. The two of them talked about joining a Jihad in Tajikistan but they could not find any "cells" there so they decided to go to Afghanistan to train and join a Jihad.

2. Training in Afghanistan

About two years ago, subject and his friend went to the country of Qatar, and began to use the first in a series of many aliases. They eventually got visas to travel to Pakistan and then made their way to Afghanistan. They first went to the Khaldan camp and were greeted by the person in charge of the "hospitality" section named Abu Saeed Al-Kurdi who told them they could never use their real names again. Subject was given the name Mohamad Akbar from Qatar. Subject stated that prior to his arrival at Khaldan he had never had any comprehension of military training. At Khaldan, subject was schooled in various military skills to include light weapons, use of demolitions, artillery, communications as well as religious indoctrination, to include religious ideology which called for violence (for example "fatwa's"). Subject elaborated that if a ruler used his power to change things in contradiction to Islam, then that ruler had blasphemed and it is your right and duty to kill him. Subject also heard the statements of Usama Bin Ladin. Bin Ladin's statements strengthened subject's religious beliefs.

Subject requested through his Emir (leader) to meet Sheik Usama Bin Ladin. Due to subject's progression in his training, he was nominated by his Emir to meet with Bin Ladin. Subject met with Bin Ladin along with a group of others about three days before Ramadan that year. Bin Ladin gave a speech and then allowed the audience to ask him questions. Subject stated that during Bin Ladin's speech, Bin Ladin impressed upon them the

need to fight the Americans and to cast them out of the Arabian Peninsula. Bin Ladin also advised subject to get additional training, which the subject did. This additional training included security and intelligence training, and how to carry out special operations to include kidnaping, assassinations, plane and bus hijacking and how to seize and hold buildings. Subject advised that the above special training was conducted at the following Bin Ladin, Al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan: Jihad Wal; Al-Farouq; and Al-Siddiq. Subject advised that Al-Qaeda means "The Base of Gods Support" and that The Al-Qaeda is controlled by Bin Ladin. During this special training, subject met with Bin Ladin on several occasions. Subject requested to be given a mission from Bin Ladin to which Bin Ladin advised him that in time he would receive a mission.

Subject advised that he learned that the city of Kabul was in danger and the Taliban forces were in a crisis. Subject asked for and received Bin Ladin's permission to fight along side the Taliban in their struggle in Afghanistan. Subject fought along side the Taliban near Kabul, initially not on the front lines but in a support role and became good friends with other Muslims who also received training in the Bin Ladin camps. During this time, subject contracted tuberculosis (TB) and needed medical help. Subject received much of his medical help from a man named Azzam, who was also trained in the Bin Ladin camps. Subject advised that Azzam was not a doctor, but someone who assisted in providing subject's treatment. Throughout his medical treatment, Azzam told subject that, though their struggle in Afghanistan with the Taliban was honorable, there were bigger and better missions they could be doing. Azzam asked subject if he would be interested in one of these missions. Subject told Azzam he was interested in such a mission. Azzam told the subject to await his (Azzam's) calling about when the mission would be ready. Azzam then left the area. Subject eventually recovered from his bout with TB and began to again fight with the Taliban. Subject became involved in what he termed a severe battle near Kabul where his forces suffered a major defeat. Subject referred to this battle as the "c" formation battle and explained that at least nine of his fellow students and one of the leaders from the Bin Ladin camps were killed. Subject stated

that he and five Muslim comrades had to escape into the mountains near Kabul, where he and his comrades engaged in severe fighting with his enemies and were able to defend their position and repel the attack. Subject stated that his actions while fighting in the "c" formation battle and while in the mountains earned him significant prominence and honor within his group and in the Bin Ladin camps. Subject stated that he had earned such a reputation and loyalty during these struggles that he was allowed to carry his rifle in the camps even around Bin Ladin.

After the "c" formation battle, subject went back to the Bin Ladin camps and attended a special training program with Azzam and four others. Subject advised that this training was conducted near Kabul, Afghanistan and was taught by Abu Jaffar (an Egyptian man). This training was more advanced than his previous training and dealt with the management and operation of the "cell". This training was taught in theory, as well as in practice, with "hands on" training. Subject advised that the cell is made up of the Administrative section, the Intelligence section, the Preparation section and the Execution section. The person in charge of the Intelligence section is the top person in the cell. Upon the selection of the cell's target, also called the station, the Intelligence person assigns deputies and case agents to oversee and conduct the variety of tasks needed to complete the cell's mission. The training also consisted of methods of recruitment, surveillance, counter surveillance, site surveys and the use of photography to include still photographs and video. Subject further advised that he believes that this type of "cell" training was, at one time, taught in the Bin Ladin camps by an Egyptian male, who was trained by either the American military or intelligence agency. Subject does not know this Egyptian's name but added that he is no longer a part of Bin Ladin's training camps because he had been labeled untrustworthy. Subject believes this person lives in the United States.

3. Planning and Preparation.

About eight or nine months ago, subject received

word from Azzam that the mission the subject had agreed to be a part of was in the planning stages and that he should get ready. About five months ago subject received further word that the mission was progressing and that he (subject) should obtain a passport and leave Afghanistan. At Bin Ladin's Al Qaeda base camps, subject received a brand new Iraqi passport in the name of Abdul Jabbar Ali Abdul Latif and traveled to the country of Yemen. While in Yemen, subject resided with Ahmed Al- Hazza' who subject also identified as Abdul Azziz. Subject is very good friends with Hazza' from their fighting together in Afghanistan including the "c" formation battle and fighting in the mountains previously detailed above. While in Yemen, subject telephoned his parents in Saudi Arabia. Subject believed that it was too dangerous for him to travel to Saudi Arabia so it was agreed that his (subject's) father would come to Yemen. During this meeting with his father, subject knew he would eventually be traveling back to Afghanistan and it became agreed that Hazza' would be the contact person between subject and his father, especially if subject required money. Also while in Yemen, subject was instructed to obtain another passport. Azzam's cousin, Bilal, assisted subject in obtaining a Yemen passport in the name of Khalid Salim Saleh Bin Rashid.

About 2-3 months ago, subject was instructed by Azzam to go to Pakistan and to meet with a man named Khallad. Upon arriving in Pakistan, subject was briefed on parts of the mission by Azzam and Khallad. Azzam departed and told subject that Khallad would provide subject with all the necessary details about the mission. Khallad told subject that his (subject's) mission was a martyrdom mission, where subject would be driving a vehicle filled with explosives into a target which would result in his own (the subject's) death. Khallad told the subject that the target was a US embassy in East Africa but was not told the exact country. Since the mission was a martyrdom mission, Khallad took a video of subject that would be played after the mission was completed. Subject stated during the filming of the video, Khallad had told him (subject) to claim that he (subject) was from the 3rd Martyr Barracks, 1st Squad of the Al Bara' Bin Malik Division of the Liberation Army of Islamic Holy Lands. Subject further advised that he had never heard of this

Al-'Owhali

8/22-25/98

7

organization before this video but it was what Khallad had instructed him to say. Khallad further explained to subject that he (subject) would be traveling to Nairobi, Kenya where he would receive the rest of the details for this mission. On 31 July 1998, subject departed Pakistan for Nairobi, Kenya.

Subject advised that his trip to Nairobi, was via Gulf airline where his itinerary was to fly from Lahore, Pakistan, to Karachi, Pakistan, to Muscat, Oman, to Abu Dhabi, U.A.E., to Nairobi, Kenya. He departed Lahore on schedule but when he reached Muscat he missed his connecting flight to Abu Dhabi. Subject telephoned Khallad from Muscat to advise him of his situation. Khallad told subject that since he would not arrive in Nairobi as originally scheduled, he (subject) would not link up with the Azzam and others who would be on their way to Mombassa, Kenya. Khallad told subject to take the next connecting flight and continue on to Nairobi and once there, take a taxi to the Ramada hotel, where he would be picked up by one of the others in the group. (It should be noted that this Ramada hotel which is located in Eastliegh, Kenya, is not affiliated with the Ramada national chain in the US.) Subject arrived in Nairobi on Sunday morning 2 Aug 98, took a taxi to the Ramada, checked into room 24 and then used a nearby telephone service to call Khallad to let him know that he (subject) had arrived. Before sunset on 2 Aug 98, subject was picked up at the hotel by a man named Harun. Harun paid subject's hotel bill and took subject to his house in Nairobi, where subject resided with Harun and others until Friday 7 Aug 98. (It should be noted that though Harun paid for subject's hotel bill on 2 Aug 98, subject did not spend the night at the hotel because he left with Harun this same day).

The next day at Harun's house, subject met Azzam and a man named Saleh, both of whom had arrived from Mombassa. Saleh told subject that Harun was the owner of the house and the facilitator/administrative person for this mission. Harun provided the use of the house for a place to stay, to build the bomb, and plan the mission. Subject also added that Harun was present during many of the upcoming planning sessions about their mission. Saleh then briefed subject about their mission. Saleh

told subject that their mission had two targets that were to be blown up on the same day, 7 Aug 98 between 1030 and 1100 A.M. Saleh further told subject that the two targets were the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar el Salaam, Tanzania. Saleh gave subject some photographs and diagrams of the US embassy in Nairobi. Saleh further briefed subject that he would be assisting Azzam in the delivery of a bomb laden vehicle to the US embassy in Nairobi. Subject was then shown the bomb laden vehicle which was in the garage of Harun's house. Saleh had told the subject that the bomb was built about two weeks ago in this garage. Subject described the vehicle to be a truck that had a driver/passenger compartment and a cargo compartment. Subject described the color as "sort of" light beige in color. The truck had what subject believes were four tires on the rear axle and two tires on the front axle. Subject further described the truck to be completely enclosed and made of metal (no tarp or canvass covering) and having doors on the back of the cargo compartment which opened outward. Subject stated that Saleh and Azzam told him that the bomb, was made out of TNT which was packed in many wooden crates, aluminum powder, batteries and wiring devices which took up about 3/4 of the cargo compartment's height and width. There were also three or four spare tires in the cargo compartment in case the truck got any flats. Subject stated he was told that the bomb weighed about 3 tons which had been cut back from the original plan of 5 tons because of concern about collateral damage to Kenyan civilians. Subject added that he was told that the bomb had to be detonated from inside of the truck in the driver/passenger compartment by pressing some buttons. The truck was to be driven to the rear of the US embassy by Azzam, with subject in the passenger seat. One of subject's objectives was to get the embassy guard to open the drop bar so that Azzam could get the bomb laden truck as close to the embassy as possible. Subject stated that since he was part of the "Execution" phase of this mission and not the planning phase, he did not have a lot of information on the making of the bomb, the planning of the mission or why these two targets were selected. Subject determined that from Azzam's knowledge of the area, he (Azzam) had probably been in Kenya for about a month or more.

Saleh also told subject some details about the plan to

8/22-25/98

9

Al-'Owhali

bomb the US Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. This bombing was also a martyrdom mission where one man would drive a bomb laden truck into the embassy. Subject referred to the man selected to drive that truck as Ahmed Abdullah, a.k.a. Ahmed the German, an Egyptian man with fair skin and blonde hair, who was a trainer at one of Bin Ladin's training camp called Jihad Wal. Subject indicated that he had previously known Ahmed Abdullah. Saleh also bragged to subject that the bomb made for the Dar es Salaam mission was made in only ten days. Saleh also told subject that this bomb was made up of TNT and oxygen canisters, used for additional fragmentation. This bomb was to be driven in some sort of refrigerator truck (for no other reason than it was the truck readily available for use). This bomb also had to be detonated from inside the vehicle by the driver of the truck. Regarding coordination between the bombings of both embassies, subject advised that they were both to be hit on 7 Aug 98 between 1030 and 1100 AM. Subject stated that Ahmed Abdullah had a cell phone that he used to keep in touch with Saleh in case the mission was to be changed but he (subject) was unaware of any final phone call that had to be made from Saleh to Ahmed to initiate the attack. Subject further stated that Saleh was the planner of both US embassy bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. Subject specified that though the bomb used in Dar es Salaam had oxygen tanks, the bomb in Nairobi did not.

When asked to whom he reports, subject stated that his organization has a very loose structure and that he reported to different people during different missions. For this mission in Nairobi, he reported to Azzam who had recruited him. Azzam reported to someone else and that person reported to someone higher up. When asked who is at the top, subject advised that Usma Bin Ladin has several senior people who control the missions. Bin Ladin controls the political objectives and gives instructions to the senior people, not to people like Azzam or him (subject). Subject stated that he was not told that this was a Bin Ladin operation specifically but he believes it was. Subject also advised that he noticed that Bin Ladin's method of operation in public statements was to shy away from taking direct responsibility for attacks like this.

On Tuesday 4 Aug 98, Saleh took subject on a reconnaissance of the US embassy in Nairobi to finalize the plan. Saleh told subject that he planned to have the bomb laden truck placed as close to the rear of the embassy building as possible. Subject tried to persuade Saleh that the bomb should be placed in the front of the embassy or under the embassy in the basement garage so that there would be significant damage to the embassy and the Americans but less damage to the Kenyans. Subject advised that his enemy is the United States and not Kenya and tried to get Saleh to reconsider his plan. Subject believed that placing the bomb in the rear of the embassy would cause excessive collateral damage to the Kenyans, but Saleh did not take subject's advice and the plan was not changed. Saleh told subject that the bomb was planned for Friday morning because Muslims would be in Mosques praying. Saleh also told subject that the reason the embassy in Nairobi was being targeted was because of the large number of Americans there to include the female US Ambassador to Kenya, and the US embassy personnel who work in Sudan; the ease of access to the embassy; and the Christian Missionaries who were there. Subject advised that he did not see Saleh again after this day.

Subject also advised that on either Wednesday or Thursday (5 or 6 Aug 98), he witnessed Abdul Rahman, an Egyptian man whom subject described as a technician, make the final connection between the bomb and the detonation device in the driver/passenger compartment of the truck. Subject added that this connection did not take long. Subject also stated that the detonation device did not have any time delay on it and that simply pressing the buttons would electronically cause the bomb to immediately detonate.

Subject further elaborated on the plan for the bombing. Azzam was going to drive the bomb laden truck and detonate the bomb. Subject was to be the passenger in the truck. Upon entering the parking area near the rear of the embassy, subject was to get out of the vehicle, approach the embassy guard with a pistol and demand that the guard open the drop bar so that Azzam could move the truck closer to the embassy building. Subject added that there was no plan to get the truck into the basement

Al-'Owhali

8/22-25/98

11

garage of the embassy because the fenced gate would have to be by-passed which presented extra risks. Upon Azzam moving the vehicle into position, subject was to shoot his pistol into the air and throw several of the four homemade explosive devices he would have tucked into his belt. These explosive devices which were made from fingers of TNT, aluminum powder and black plastic tape, were designed to make loud explosive noises and flashes for the purpose of scattering the crowds of Kenyan people out of the area. Subject insisted that these homemade explosive devices did not have any fragmentation built into them. Subject stated that the reason for trying to scatter the Kenyans was to reduce the chance that Kenyans would be killed from the bomb. Subject again clarified that his enemy is the Americans and his target was the US embassy and not the Kenyans. If for some reason the electronic detonator failed to explode the bomb, subject's additional mission was to open the back door of the truck which had a padlock on it that subject would have keys for, and throw one of the homemade explosive devices into the rear of the truck to explode the bomb. Subject advised that he and Azzam were both to be killed (as martyrs) in the explosion of the bomb and therefore there was no extraction plan to get them out of the country after the explosion.

A few days before the bombing, subject had heard from Azzam and Harun that there was an order that all those even remotely connected to the bombing of the embassy had to leave the country immediately (except those involved with the execution of the bombs). Subject spent the last four days prior to 7 Aug 98, getting his mind ready and preparing to die in the bombing of the US Embassy in Nairobi. Subject admitted to making all the collect calls from Harun's house [REDACTED] between 4 and 7 Aug 98 including the call made about one hour prior to the bombing. Subject further identified these [REDACTED] which were made for subject to speak with his friend mentioned previously, Ahmed Al-Razza'. Subject insisted that these phone calls were personal in nature and had nothing to do with the bombing of the embassy. Subject also stated that Azzam also made several collect phone calls from Harun's house to his family in Saudi Arabia during this same period.

4. Day of the Bombing.

Subject advised that on Friday 7 Aug 98, the day of the bombing of the of the US Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, subject was wearing black shoes, faded baggy blue jeans, a short sleeved collared shirt which had a white background with a number of colors in some sort of a pattern (this shirt had a few buttons on it but not all the way down the shirt), and a blue cotton jacket. Subject advised that his pistol was in the jacket pocket and the four homemade explosive devices were tucked into his belt. At about 9:45 AM, those involved in the bombing departed Harun's house. Harun drove by himself in a white pick up truck and was the lead vehicle. Azzam, following Harun, drove the bomb laden truck with subject as the only passenger. Subject estimated that it took them about 30-45 minutes to get to the US Embassy. Along the drive, subject and Azzam listened to an audio cassette of religious poems and chants for motivation. Azzam told subject that he (subject) should remove his jacket because it would hinder his (subject's) ability to get to the explosive devices on his belt. Subject did remove his jacket. Prior to reaching the US embassy, Harun stopped and pulled off to the side at a nearby traffic circle. Azzam and subject continued to the Embassy, traveling with the direction of traffic. Upon entering the rear of the US embassy parking area, along Haillie Selassie Ave, Azzam headed towards the drop bar, where another vehicle had just exited. Subject exited the vehicle and headed toward the embassy guard shack at the drop bar. Subject immediately realized he had forgotten his pistol which was in his jacket pocket inside the truck. Subject hesitated for a second contemplating getting back into the vehicle to get his psitol but decided that there was not enough time. Subject walked towards the guard and demanded (in english) that the guard open the drop bar. When the guard did not react fast enough, subject threw one of the homemade explosive devices towards the guard. The guard then ran away. Subject stated that Azzam then moved the truck so that it was

somewhat parallel with the embassy building. Azzam then started shooting his pistol directly at the US embassy. Subject stated that as a result of his throwing the explosive device and Azzam shooting his pistol, the crowds of Kenyan people quickly began to scatter away from the area. Subject advised that since the crowd was beginning to disperse, in his mind, his mission was complete and it was no longer necessary for him to die in the explosion. To do otherwise would equate to suicide. Subject stated that suicide does not equate to martyrdom and that martyrdom is achieved by dying while completing the mission. Subject stated that he was fully prepared to die while completing his mission. However, since the crowd had already started to disperse as a result of his throwing the explosive device, and Azzam firing his pistol, then his mission had already been completed. As such, it was not only unnecessary for him to die at this point, but it would be against his religion to die suicidally. Subject then ran towards the corner of the Co-op building and Azzam detonated the bomb causing the explosion. Subject was knocked down in the blast, suffered several injuries and became disoriented. The explosion caused him to lose two of the explosive devices he had in his belt.

Subject walked to a medical clinic that was close by the area where the bomb exploded. Realizing he still had the last of the four explosive devices still in his belt, he disposed of it in a trash can in the clinic. Subject received some initial first aid at this clinic and was then ambulated to a nearby hospital where he received stitches to his forehead, back, wrist of one of his hands and palm of the other hand. Subject was treated and released from this hospital. Subject checked his pants pocket for money so he could get a taxi and realized that he had three bullets and the keys to the padlock on the back door of the truck in the pocket. Subject entered a men's room on the first floor of the hospital and washed the bullets in order to remove any of his fingerprints from them. Subject tried to flush the bullets and keys down the toilet but they would not flush so he had hidden them in the mens room. (It should be noted that a team of Kenyan CID investigators recovered three bullets and a set of keys from the mens bathroom at this hospital.) Subject

Al-'Owhali

8/22-25/98

14

then left the hospital on foot and tried to find Harun's house without success. Subject then took a taxi to the only other place he knew in the area, the Ramada Hotel he had checked into when he first arrived in Nairobi earlier that week. Upon arriving at the Ramada he told the clerk that he had just been injured in an explosion in Nairobi and had lost all his money and travel documents. Subject was able to convince the clerk to advance him some money to pay for the taxi and to provide him a room on credit until he could arrange for money to be sent to him from a friend. Subject checked into room number 7.

From a phone service adjacent to the Ramada, subject made a series of phone calls to his friend in Yemen, Ahmed Al-Hazza', at phone number 967 1 200 578. Subject requested Hazza' to wire him (subject) money and assist him with getting a passport to leave Kenya. Subject stated that since he was supposed to die in the explosion, there were no plans for him to leave the country after the attack of the embassy and that his passport and other travel documents were left with Harun. Subject advised that during these phone calls to Hazza', he was very careful to speak as cryptically as possible in case the telephones were being recorded. Subject also asked Hazza' to telephone Khallad for him (subject). Hazza' eventually wired subject \$1,000 US dollars which subject picked up at a gold/jewelry store near the Ramada hotel called Shear (spelled phonetically) Gold. Subject further advised that Hazza' was supposed to travel to Kenya to assist subject in leaving the country but subject was arrested before Hazza' had arrived.

Subject also received help from a local man near the Ramada hotel who was from Yemen. This man brought subject new clothes (the same clothes subject was wearing the day he was arrested on 12 Aug 98). Subject advised that he needed new clothes because his clothes had blood on them. Subject advised that he put his bloody clothes in a drawer in his room.

5. Additional information.

Subject advised that others whom he knew who were

involved with him (subject) in the 7 Aug 98 bombings of the US Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salam were:

- 1) Azzam, also known as Jihad Ali and Abu-Obaida, a male from Saudi Arabia, who drove the truck and detonated the bomb at the US Embassy in Nairobi, further described as being about 26 years old, 170cm tall and weighing 80kg, with black hair and brown eyes;
- 2) Saleh, an Egyptian male who was the planner for both of the US embassy bombings in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, further described as being in his 30's, about 5'7" of a medium build with black hair and brown eyes;
- 3) Harun, a light skinned black/Somali looking man assisted in the planning of the bombing of the US embassy in Nairobi and is further described as about 24 years old, about 5'5", skinny with short black hair and dark eyes; Harun's house was utilized to house some of the individuals involved in the Nairobi bombing, as well as the place where the bomb was built;
- 4) Ahmed Abdullah, also known as Ahmed the German, an Egyptian male, who drove and detonated the bomb laden truck at the US embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, further described as fair skinned with blonde hair, about 170 cm tall and skinny;
- 5) Abdul Rahman, an Egyptian male who was the technician who made the final electrical connection from the bomb in the cargo compartment to the detonator in the driver/passenger compartment of the truck used in the attack on the US Embassy in Nairobi, further described as being in his 30's, about 5'5" skinny with black hair and brown eyes;
and
- 6) Khallad a male from Saudi Arabia, who provided subject with instructions regarding his (subject's) role in the bombing while in Pakistan immediately prior to subject traveling to Kenya, further described as being in his 20's, about 5'7" with a stocky build and black hair and brown eyes.

Subject was shown photographs and identified the following: Harun's house (photos #1-7); Azzam (aka Jihad Ali) subject kissed the photograph of Azzam when shown (photo #8); Bilal, the cousin of Azzam who helped subject obtain a Yemen passport in the name of Khalid Salim Saleh Bin Rashid (photo #9). Subject did not recognize photos #10 and 11. (Photos 1-11 are enclosed in 1-A envelope for this 302.) Subject was also shown a video tape and identified a man on the tape as being Harun. Subject was also shown three bullets and two keys that were retrieved by the Kenyan CID from the M.P. Shah hospital, and he identified these items as being the keys and bullets he had hidden in the hospital where he was treated on 7 Aug 98. When detained on 12 Aug 98, subject had a casualty treatment card on him from the M.P. Shah Hospital in the name of Khalid Saleh and dated 7 Aug 98.

Regarding his knowledge of other planned attacks on US interests, subject advised that plans will continually be made to attack the US as long as there is a US presence in the Arabian Gulf area. Subject did not elaborate on any details of these plans other than to say the attacks against the US will continue. Subject stated that he learned in his training at the Bin Ladin camps that these attacks do not have to have any major military significance because it is the message that is sent in the attacks that are important. Every attack helps the morale of Muslims worldwide in their struggle. Saleh and subject had discussed attacks inside the US. Saleh told subject there are targets inside the US that could be hit but not everything is in place yet. Saleh added that many more attacks first had to be conducted on the US in other parts of the world first. These attacks would weaken the US and open the way for strikes inside US soil. Subject also learned at these camps that attacks on US embassies achieve several objectives to include hitting the US ambassador, the military attache, the press attache, and most importantly, the intelligence officers. Subject advised that his training prioritized US targets as being: 1. US Military Bases or

sites; 2. US Diplomatic or political sites, and 3. Kidnapping Ambassadors. (Subject stated the kidnapping ambassadors would be done to arrange for a release of Muslim prisoners like Ramzi Yousef and Sheik Abdul Rahman, and now eventually himself.)

Subject opined that the US embassy in Kenya should not have been targeted because there are many Muslims in the country and Kenya does not have a anti-Muslim posture. He stated that where the "word is open" for Muslim's there should be no attacks. However, subject elaborated that there should be attacks in places like Ethiopia, Uganda and especially the U.A.E. because of the mistreatment of Muslims in those countries.

Subject was asked if had ever taken a "Bayat" or an oath to Usama Bin Ladin. Subject replied that it is not necessary to take a "bayat" to serve. Once you take the bayat you no longer have a choice in what your missions would be. After taking the bayat, you would be designated for a certain role (be it a body guard, cook etc.), and you would remain in that role until otherwise advised. If you were told to do a mission, you could not decline. However having not taken the bayat, subject advised that he could accept or decline whatever mission he wanted. Subject stated that he never took the "bayat" though he was invited to do so. Subject had a strong desire to participate in military actions and was afraid that he might receive a non-combatant or logistical assignment with Al Qaeda because Al Qaeda assigns people to both military and supporting military roles.

Subject attended conferences and meetings with Usama Bin Ladin on several occasions, most recently in Khost, Afghanistan near the time of the ABC News interview of Bin Ladin this past May. Subject stated that Azzam was present during the ABC interview. Subject was aware of a fatwah against the United States by the International Islamic Front which was signed by Bin Ladin and the leaders of other jihad groups. Subject was also aware of the fatwah against the United States by Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman.

8/22-25/98

18

Al-'Owhali

Subject advised that in addition to the aliases mentioned above, he has also used the following: Abdel-Jabbar Al-Baloushi; M'aad; Mulla Burjan; Saif; Shibab; Mohammad Al Qatari; Mis'ab Al-Faqeer.

When asked what it would take for the fighting to stop, he stated that America would remain a target until the following three conditions were met: 1. No US presence in the Arabian Peninsula; 2. Stop all aid to Isreal and Serbia; and 3. Do not use US influence to stop Muslims from implementing the Sharia. Subject further stated that he is not afraid to die, either in a martyrdom attack or as a result of punishment for this attack. Subject further explained that if he were to die as a martyr, his death would wipe away the tears of the mothers whose children have been murdered from American policy around the world.

During the end of these interviews subject advised that he wanted to recite a poem to the interviewing agents and the AUSA. The poem was further described as a "chanting poem" that he and Azzam had listened to on an audio cassette while driving the bomb laden truck to the US Embassy on 7 Aug 98. Through the translator, the poem questioned whether or not two friends would meet again in paradise. Subject was visibly shaken during his recitation of the poem and cried while refering to his friendship with Azzam.