

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

CRIMINAL NO. 2:13-cr-20772

Plaintiff,

HONORABLE GERSHWIN A. DRAIN

vs.

D-1 RASMIEH YOUSEF ODEH,

Defendant.

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RESPONSE AND BRIEF OF UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION TO  
MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF ORDER REVOKING  
DEFENDANT’S BOND PENDING SENTENCING

INTRODUCTION

Following a jury trial, Defendant Rasmieh Yousef Odeh was found guilty of the single charge in the indictment, unlawful procurement of citizenship, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1425(a). On November 10, the date the verdict was returned, the Court conducted a detention hearing pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3143(a)(1) and ordered defendant detained pending imposition of sentence. Defendant has now moved for reconsideration of that order, and the Court has ordered the government to respond to the motion. Because defendant is unable to carry her burden of demonstrating, by clear and convincing evidence, that she is not a risk of flight, and because defendant’s motion “merely present[s] the same

issues ruled upon by the court, either expressly or by reasonable implication,” E.D. Mi. L.R. 7.1(h)(3), and fails to demonstrate “a palpable defect by which the court and the parties and other persons entitled to be heard on the motion have been misled,” *id.*, the motion should be denied.

### ARGUMENT

#### DEFENDANT CANNOT CARRY HER BURDEN OF DEMONSTRATING, BY CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE, THAT SHE IS NOT A RISK OF FLIGHT

Title 18, United States Code, § 3143(a) provides:

- (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the judicial officer shall order that a person who has been found guilty of an offense and who is awaiting the imposition or execution of sentence, other than a person for whom the applicable guideline promulgated pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994 does not recommend a term of imprisonment, be detained, unless the judicial officer finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person is not likely to flee or pose a danger to the safety of any other person or the community if released under section 3142(b) or (c). If the judicial officer makes such a finding, such judicial officer shall order the release of the person in accordance with section 3142(b) or (c).<sup>1</sup>

In granting bond, the paramount issue which the court must address, of course, is defendant’s reliability and trustworthiness. Defendant’s suitability for

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<sup>1</sup> Thus, defendant’s citation to *United States v. Xulam*, 84 F.3d 441, 444 (D.C. Cir. 1996), Docket Entry 133 at 13, Page ID 1304, is inapposite as that case involved a defendant seeking bond pending trial, a much lower standard.

bond can only rest on a finding that her promise to appear for further proceedings is good. Thus, anything which reflects negatively on defendant's truthfulness detracts from her eligibility for bond, and certainly makes it more difficult for the Court to find, by clear and convincing evidence, that she is not a risk to flee.

1. Defendant's Lack of Truthfulness and Disrespect  
For this Court and These Proceedings Demonstrate  
That She Is And Will Remain A Risk of Flight

The Court presided over the trial and certainly is familiar with the evidence. It is worth noting, however, that in her recitation of facts in the present motion for rehearing, defendant stated that she was released from prison in Israel in 1979 and "she moved and was moved several times, finally ending up in Amman, Jordan, in 1983, where she lived, worked and studied until 1994, when her brother summoned her to the U.S. to help care for their father." Docket Entry 133 at 9, Page ID 1300. What defendant's statement quite intentionally omits, of course, is where she lived from 1979 until 1983: Lebanon. This same fact, which defendant intentionally omitted from her immigrant visa application, constituted one of the charges against her in the indictment under which she was convicted. *See* Trial Exhibit 2(a), question 21 (immigrant visa falsely stating defendant resided in Amman, Jordan, from 1948 to the date of filing); Trial Exhibit 1(a), questions 23 & 24 (defendant falsely answering "No" to naturalization application questions of whether she

**EVER** had lied to obtain an immigration benefit, or whether she had **EVER** made a false statement to a government official to gain admission to the United States).

Defendant's continued false statements here are relevant for two points. First, it illustrates that the crime of which defendant was convicted involves dishonesty, and in her case serial dishonesty carried out over decades. The Court may properly consider those facts in assessing defendant's truthfulness, and whether her promise to return for sentencing can satisfy her burden in establishing worthiness for bond. Second, it demonstrates that defendant does not respect the Court, the trial or these proceedings, because she continues to propound the same false statements in the same manner in which she has since 1994. Such lack of respect for this Court and these proceedings of course undermines her assertion that she will return as ordered by the Court.

Moreover, Defendant has publicly stated that the verdict and these proceedings were racist and unjust. *See* <http://electronicintifada.net/blogs/charlotte-silver/defense-promises-appeal-guilty-verdict-against-rasmea-odeh> ("Speaking to reporters, Odeh said, 'I felt the verdict is not justice, it was a racist verdict.'"). As the Court is aware, during her trial testimony and in the present motion, defendant justified her attempted escape from an Israeli prison in 1975 as something that anyone unjustly or illegally imprisoned would seek to do. Docket Entry 133 at 9, Page ID 1300. Even if one is inclined to believe that defendant *might* view a

conviction in a United States District Court differently than her conviction in Israel (a possibility which is significantly undercut by defendant's shouts in the courtroom while the Court was meeting with the jury following the return of the verdict, and later repeated on the Courthouse steps, that we will find justice "maybe not in this court" but someplace else, *see* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ieFeazVZ78Q>, at :30 *et seq.*), it certainly raises enough questions about her intentions to preclude her from demonstrating, by clear and convincing evidence, that she is not a risk of flight. 18 U.S.C. § 3143(a)(1).

2. Defendant's Trial Testimony Directly Violated An Order Of This Court

Few things could more clearly demonstrate a defendant's unsuitability for bond than a history of having violated court orders, as bond represents a defendant's promise to appear as ordered. Defendant Odeh already has demonstrated that she pays no heed to this Court's orders. Prior to her testimony, the Court directly addressed defendant, reminding her of the rulings and the areas she was not allowed to discuss. Notwithstanding that, Defendant referred to claims of torture, referred to her time in prison in Israel as "a political prisoner," and stated that she was not guilty of the crimes charged in Israel. Each of those

statements directly violated the Court's previous rulings, and thus demonstrates her lack of trustworthiness.

3. Defendant's Trial Testimony Was Demonstrably False,  
Manifesting Her Unsuitability for Bond

In addition, facts relating to the bombings in Israel, and defendant's claims of torture, also shatter any possibility of defendant's truthfulness and trustworthiness. While such evidence was ruled inadmissible for trial, the Court has not ruled it inadmissible for other purposes. Such evidence is admissible for sentencing, *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3661 ("No limitation shall be placed on the information concerning the background, character, and conduct of a person convicted of an offense which a court of the United States may receive and consider for the purposes of imposing an appropriate sentence."), and the clarity of defendant's role in the Supersol bombing is something the Court may consider at sentencing. As such, it is relevant for the present purposes because the possible sentence is a factor which the court may consider in determining bond. In addition, Fed. R. Evid. 1101(d)(3) provides that the rules of evidence do not apply to "considering whether to release on bail or otherwise." The government thus offers the following discussion simply to demonstrate that Defendant has been serially untruthful for decades, and thus cannot demonstrate eligibility for release on bond. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)(3) (in considering whether to grant bond, the court shall consider "the history and characteristics of the person.").

Beginning with her trial in Israel, defendant has consistently claimed that she was tortured. Defendant's principal claim of torture is that her father was forced to attempt to rape her. Defendant claims that she only confessed to participation in the bombings due to torture, and that she is in fact not guilty of those offenses. The claims relating to the bombing are certainly and demonstrably false; defendant was the principal architect of the bombings at the Supersol which killed two people, and she personally placed the bombs at the British Consulate which caused damage but no deaths. The claims relating to her father also are certainly false, and thus undermine her entire narrative to the point that it most likely is untrue as well.

As the Court is aware, defendant appeared in a video entitled *Women in Struggle*, one portion of which was played as an exhibit at trial. Defendant makes the claim regarding her father in the full video, and has in other fora as well. See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v0Va7-cNxf8>, at 20:45-21:15.

At her trial in Israel, defendant sought to suppress her statements, and a "trial within a trial," essentially a suppression hearing, was conducted at which defendant and others testified. After hearing the testimony, the court rejected her claim and ruled the statements admissible.

The bombings took place on February 21 and February 25, 1969, and she and others were arrested on February 28. (Attachment A, page 721.)<sup>2</sup> Her father and sister were arrested at the same time. (Attachment B, page 659.) On the night of her arrest, Sgt. Ezra Kalish, who took also took defendant's statements, found her sleeping in a room with two of her sisters. He and others searched her house, and Sgt. Kalish found explosive bricks in her room. (Attachment C, page 701.) Sgt. Kalish's search report details the extensive bomb making materials and explosives which were found (Attachment D, pages 543-547), and also notes that the house's owner, Defendant's father Yousef Odeh, was present during the search. (*See id.* at page 543.) At the trial within a trial, Defendant herself testified:

On March 1st they beat me on the head and shoulders and threatened me that my father, who was in solitary confinement, will be left there. My sisters were in a room with prostitutes. They also threatened me that they will destroy the house. A man named Abu Hanni, after undressing me, threatened that he was going to rape me. He is a fat tall Jew with a moustache and blue eyes. I fainted many time over. Yes, I met with my father, many times. The first time was when I was first arrested. The night of my arrest they brought my father in to see me and after I fainted from the blows to my head they told my father to explain to me what they're saying and then they will not torture me

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<sup>2</sup> References to material produced pursuant to Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, hereinafter MLAT, with a Bates number which was attached by the Department of Justice. All MLAT material was provided to the defense in discovery. Copies of MLAT pages referred to herein are attached as Attachments to this Response.



anymore and release me. At that same time they will release [End of Attachment E Page 1009).

[Beginning of Attachment E Page 1011]... at the time he was threatening me with rape Abu Ali said that he, [ABU Ali] will not rape me but will bring my father in to rape me. When my father and sisters came in Abu Ali vulgarly cursed them.

Q. Did your father say that they asked him to have you confess to what they wanted?

A. That's correct and my father told me that. My father told me that after he saw me in such a horrible condition, they promised him that when I tell them what they want to hear they'll stop the torture and at the same time release him and my sisters. My father's condition was also very bad. I obeyed my father and told them what they wanted.

However, defendant's statement is certainly false. Her father, Yousef Odeh, was a naturalized United States citizen, and on March 10 was interviewed while in custody by an American consular official named Campbell. Campbell sent a Diplomatic Cable to Washington regarding his meeting with Odeh. The cable was sent at 2:33 p.m., Greenwich Mean Time, following an interview with Yousef Odeh which had taken place at 12:30 p.m. local time. Paragraph 5 of the cable, which is included in Attachment F to this response, states:

Odeh complains of uncomfortable, overcrowded jail conditions, but he apparently receiving no rpt [repeat] no worse than standard treatment afforded majority detainees at Jerusalem jail.

Obviously, if there had been any truth to any of defendant's claims of mistreatment involving her father, let alone that he was being forced to rape her, which she testified had begun nine days earlier, her father would have reported it to an American consular officer who had come to check on his condition. Moreover, had there been any report of such torture, the consular officer would have immediately included it within a cable to Washington. That there is no report of it within the cable demonstrates that the claimed torture did not happen.

Defendant's claim of lack of involvement in the bombings is similarly false. Defendant's version of events, provided at the trial within a trial in Israel, was that she confessed due to torture. [Attachment G, page 1023.] She testified that she did not know Rashidah Obedieh [*See id.* at page 1025], and that she had never been to the Supersol in her life. [*See id.* at page 1029.] She testified that ten naked men were brought into her cell, and that she was threatened that they and her father would rape her if she did not confess. [*See id.* at page 1035.] And she testified that "Those who tortured me told me what to write. They told Kalish that they wanted me to write thus and so. Ezra didn't allow me to write down any word he didn't want me to. He tore up many pages because he didn't want them." [*See id.* at page 1025.]

Additionally, there is reference in the trial within a trial to Yousef Odeh's "testimony." It does not appear that such testimony was included in the MLAT

material, but some of it was summarized by the court. According to the transcript, Yousef Odeh testified that he told the defendant that she should talk so that the two of them would be released and their house would not be demolished. [Attachment H, page 1233.] “In cross examination, the witness denied that explosive materials were found in his house. As to the large number of empty electric batteries found in his house, he said they were used batteries his grandson played with.” [See *id.* at page 1235.]

This testimony is again completely belied by the diplomatic cables. The consular officer wrote:

Odeh denied any knowledge of sabotage. Stated he had been staying Jericho and only returned to Bireh day before arrest. But his two daughters had been living in Bireh. Odeh cannot believe they guilty but says cannot be certain. Odeh was present when police found explosives in his house but claims he not formerly aware their presence or how they could have gotten there. States police have questioned him very little since arrest.

Attachment F, Paragraph 4.

In addition to the admission that explosives were found in his house, contradicting his and Rasmieh Odeh’s testimony at the trial within a trial, Yousef Odeh’s statement to the consular officer also corroborates another important aspect of Rasmieh Odeh’s confession. In her statement of March 7, Defendant stated, “I told her you can come to my place on Thursday, which was the date with Rashidah

and Hani to prepare the explosives at my home, and I chose that day because my family was not home, they were in Jericho, and usually they do not come on Thursdays and Fridays.” Yousef Odeh said the same thing, telling the American consular official that he had been in Jericho and only returned the day before their arrest.

Finally, Defendant’s claim that she was not involved in the bombing is demonstrably false. In *Women in Struggle*, Aisha Odeh, who was charged with defendant in Israel, admitted that she placed the bomb at the Supersol. In addition, she stated that her role was implementing rather than planning, and she thus was less involved than others. Aisha Odeh stated that Rasmieh Odeh and Rashidah Obedieh had gone and studied the location in advance. See [https://www.youtube.com /watch?v=v0Va7-cNxf8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v0Va7-cNxf8) at 10:10 *et seq.*; see also [http://palwatch.org/main.aspx?fi=458&fld\\_id=458&doc\\_id=9862](http://palwatch.org/main.aspx?fi=458&fld_id=458&doc_id=9862). That version of events is precisely what Defendant Rasmieh Odeh admitted in her statement to Israeli authorities:

10 days prior to the explosion I went with a girl called Rashidah from Jerusalem to check out the location, and we selected the spot where we were going to install the explosives in, and we bought a lot of stuff from there; like the jam jar which we bought in the afternoon as we entered the store twice; first at noon time and second time in the afternoon. Before noon time we entered the store for a few minutes which was not long enough to check the store carefully. At that point we had

picked some items, we paid for them and we left with our receipt.

Attachment I, page 4. Interestingly, Aisha Odeh's recent admissions of the truth are in contrast to what she stated in Israel. In the trial within a trial, she made the same false claims of non-involvement and torture as did Defendant Rasmieh Odeh. For instance, Aisha Odeh testified that she had nothing to do with the bombings, and that she only knew a person named Rashidah from jail. [Attachment J, page 1063.] Her statement in *Women in Struggle* now shows the falsity of that earlier testimony, which was coordinated with Defendant Rasmieh Odeh's. [See, e.g., *id.* at page 1061.]

In addition, defendant has given interviews throughout the years to various other publications in which she admitted her role. For instance, in an article published in the Journal of Palestine Studies, she stated, "I returned to the West Bank in early 1969 and was arrested on February 28 and accused of involvement in the supermarket explosion in West Jerusalem and another in the British Consulate. We had placed a bomb there to protest Britain's decision to furnish arms to Israel. Actually we placed two bombs, the first was found before it went off so we placed another." See <http://www.palestine-studies.org/sites/default/files/uploads/files/Prisoners%20for%20Palestine-%20A%20List%20of%20Women%20Political%20Prisoners.pdf>, at 45. And finally, defendant's testimony at the instant trial, in which she claimed one of the two sisters who was arrested with her in Israel died

in custody is also false. *See id.* at 49 (stating that her father and paralyzed sister were released after 18 days, and her other sister was released after a year and a half).

What this recitation of evidence demonstrates is that defendant has been telling stories for many years without any basis in truth, and continued to tell them in the present trial, *even after the Court told her directly* that such evidence was not admissible at trial and could not be the subject of her testimony. Simply put, this entire course of conduct, culminating in defendant's refusal to heed the Court's orders to her, demonstrates her unreliability and untrustworthiness. Defendant cannot demonstrate by any standard, let alone clear and convincing evidence, that she should be released on bond pending sentencing.

4. Whatever Ties Defendant Has to Chicago or the United States  
Are Insufficient to Overcome, By Clear and Convincing Evidence,  
Her Incentives to Flee and Her Ties Outside the United States

Defendant further claims that she has "unique and extraordinary ties to her community in Chicago." Docket Entry 133 at 2, ¶ 7, Page ID 1293. Even setting aside the obvious hyperbole that her ties are "unique," i.e., that no other person has similar ties, those ties are simply not enough to ensure, by clear and convincing evidence, defendant's appearance as ordered.<sup>3</sup> Defendant has had a consistent pattern of travel about once per year to the Palestinian Authority, where she has

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<sup>3</sup> Defendant's community ties also were previously argued to the Court, and do not present anything new. ED Mi. LR 7.1(h)(3).

significant family ties. In addition to the fact that defendant carries the burden of establishing by clear and convincing evidence her unlikelihood to flee, and that fact alone supports detention, it is worth noting that the United States has no extradition treaty with the Palestinian authority. Defendant's claim that any such extradition would be handled by Israel, Docket Entry 133 at 5, Page ID 1296, only reinforces the point. The extradition treaty between Israel and the United States only applies to offenses punishable by one year or more imprisonment, and which constitute a violation of the law of each country. *See* Protocol Between the Government of the United States and the Government of the State of Israel Amending the Convention on Extradition Signed at Washington, D.C. on December 10, 1962, U.S.-Israel, July 6, 2005, S. TREATY DOC. NO. 109-3 (2005), Article II, ¶ 1. There is no offense provided for in the treaty which would permit extradition, and obviously there is no offense under Israeli law for procuring United States citizenship unlawfully, and thus no one would be subject to extradition to the United States for having violated 18 U.S.C. § 1425(a).

Thus, if defendant fled she could not be returned to the United States, she would not be sentenced, and she would thus retain her United States citizenship. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1451(e). It also is incorrect to assert, as defendant does, that she "was offered a plea bargain by which the government would recommend no jail time, and she would be free to voluntarily leave the country without being

subjected to imprisonment in the immigration system.” Docket Entry 133 at 13, Page ID 1304. Assuming a rejected plea offer has any relevance to the detention issue, the plea offer which was made to defendant provided for a sentence based on the computed guideline range, plus defendant’s consent to a judicial order of removal. There was never any possibility of permitting defendant to voluntarily leave the country prior to the completion of the present proceedings, and in fact her removal would have been by order of this Court. Defendant touts her rejection of the plea agreement as if it demonstrates that she is not a flight risk. But that fact is precisely what the court in *United States v. Khanu*, 675 F.Supp.2d 69, 71 (D.D.C. 2009) found created an incentive to flee: “The likelihood of Defendant’s deportation is a significant factor supporting a finding that Defendant is a flight risk . . . If Defendant will be unable to return to the community after he completes his sentence, his current ties to the community (strong or otherwise) provide little assurance that he will remain in the jurisdiction long enough to be sentenced.”

##### 5. Defendant’s Remaining Arguments for Bond Fail

Defendant asserts that she has Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, and that her detention pending sentencing exacerbates her condition. Defendant asserts that “Potentially, Ms. Odeh’s symptoms will increase and may result in a decline in her mental status.” Letter of Mary Fabri, Attachment to Docket Entry 133, Page ID 1313. Dr. Fabri’s diagnosis is quite speculative, speaking in terms of “potentially”



and “may result,” and in any event do not make possible flight less likely. In addition, Dr. Fabri’s request that defendant be released pending sentencing “to allow Ms. Odeh time to psychologically prepare for the upcoming sentencing” makes no sense, because, as Dr. Fabri herself has testified, Defendant has steadfastly refused to receive treatment from *anyone*, at any time, for mental health. *See* testimony of Mary Fabri, Docket Entry 113 at 24-27, Page ID 1178-1181. Thus, defendant’s release would not afford her any greater opportunity “to psychologically prepare for the upcoming sentencing,” Fabri letter, Attachment to Docket Entry 133, Page ID 1313, than did the year she had from the time of her indictment until the verdict.

Defendant makes a number of other arguments. She states that “Attorney James Fennerty . . . would testify that he is willing to have her live in his home, and to act as her custodian, assuring the Court that she would return for sentencing.” *Id.*, ¶ C. Such an arrangement may violate ED Mi. LR 65.1.1, which provides that the court will not accept a member of the bar as a surety. That rule is most likely based on the inherent conflict in the situation, in that Defendant would be reporting to the Pretrial Services Agency, an arm of the court. It seems that this Court has decided, on a policy basis, to preclude attorneys from being put in such a situation. Mr. Fennerty owes a duty to the court as an officer of it, but he also

owes duties to defendant. What would he or any other attorney do if those duties conflicted?

In any event, as with any third-party custodian, it is difficult to see how Mr. Fennerty or any other person could “assure” that Defendant would return for sentencing. How would he undertake to ensure defendant’s appearance if she was making preparations to leave the United States? No such arrangement is workable or could reasonably assure the defendant’s appearance.

In addition, defendant states that “There are also people from Chicago who are willing to post their homes as surety to guarantee Ms. Odeh’s bond. The value of these homes exceeds \$500,000.” Docket Entry 133, at 4, Page ID 1295, ¶ G. Of course, no detail is given, no one is told who owns the houses, what the equity is in the houses, what stake posting the houses would create for the defendant, or any other relevant matter. As such, it is a meaningless assertion.

And finally, Defendant devotes a significant percentage of her brief to attacks on the Court, criticizing the Court’s temperament, Docket Entry 133 at 14-15, Page ID 1305-1306, and asking it to exercise “mature reflection” as well as “insight and compassion.” *Id.* at 13, Page ID 1304. The government notes simply that the Court presided over a highly complex case and trial with patience and clarity and hard work, and despite defense attempts to try the case in the media and through organized protests. Even though tested by repeated violations of the

Court's rulings, the Court never once made a comment or decision that was not based on law or defensible on appeal, including the decision to revoke defendant's bond following her conviction.

### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should deny the motion for rehearing, and continue defendant's detention pending sentencing.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: November 19, 2014

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on November 19, 2014, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all ECF filers.

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**List of Attachments**

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|--------------|---|
| Attachment A | Material produced pursuant to Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, pages 719-721.  |
| Attachment B | Material produced pursuant to Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, pages 659-660.  |
| Attachment C | Material produced pursuant to Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, pages 701-702.  |
| Attachment D | Material produced pursuant to Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, pages 543-547.  |
| Attachment E | Material produced pursuant to Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, pages 1007-1012.  |
| Attachment F | Diplomatic Cable to Washington sent by American consular official, Campbell.  |
| Attachment G | Material produced pursuant to Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, pages 1023-1037.  |
| Attachment H | Material produced pursuant to Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, pages 1233-1236.  |
| Attachment I | Statements made by Defendant Rasmieh Odeh to Israeli authorities on March 1 <sup>st</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> , 1969, translated to English and in original Arabic. |
| Attachment J | Material produced pursuant to Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, pages 1061-1064.  |

# **ATTACHMENT A**

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...the Court [word scratched off] will allow [cut off] and submit the photographs instead.

[Hand signature]

**Mr. Kalish continued his testimony**

To the Prosecutor – Rasmieh was arrested on Sabbath eve 28.2.69, the same evening the things were seized at her home. I was responsible for Rasmieh's investigation and I am the only one who collected her testimonies.

On 7.3. I collected her testimony which she submitted in Arabic and in her handwriting. From the date of her arrest when she was brought to the place of arrest, it was already early morning on Sabbath eve, 4 in the morning. I did not question her at 4 in the morning I let her rest in my room. At 6 in the morning I started investigating her. On 1.3. [poss] I received cooperation from her. Thanks to 1-2 other people, we gathered a large network. Thanks to her and Abdul Haddie, nicknamed "Hannie" and Khalil we uncovered a whole network, hence, I did not take her...





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[CUT OFF PARTIALLY]

[illeg] it in her own handwriting in Arabic [cutoff].

I stopped taking the testimony and went out with her to a [cut off] locations in order to locate the members of the network. Among these, on Saturday she brought me to her cou...[f][cut off]the defendant -2, she is the one who reported on Ayisha, on her part and the place of residence, she provided names of others related to the network such as Ali Kassim, Aliya Khuri, the Attorney Bashir Alhiri the attorney, Abdel Hafiz Jaber, and the following day of Yakub Odeh, who is her cousin. All of it was [done]orally. I was looking to find the network people [poss cut off] and not investigation. Her investigation led to Shkhem, Gaza, Hebron and the stuff, but not about the cells in Shkhem. [She] led to Shkhem, to some girls who participated. During the same week of investigation the incident in the cafeteria in East Jerusalem took place. Thanks to her we've also gotten to the cafeteria, because she knew of the plans before getting arrested and she provided the names of the people who may have carried it out. She cooperated with me throughout the travels. She worked with me for 6 days of oral interrogation. Led me to places. Thanks to her we've arrested over 80 people; Shkhem, Ramallah as well as Hebron, Bet-Lehem and the whole ( West) Bank, so then I sat down with her

# **ATTACHMENT B**

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To the Prosecutor – the name Bashir

Mr. Cohen – I object to the question who is Bashir Al Hori, he is not mentioned in the Search Report. If he is relevant they will bring in Bashir Al Hori.

The Prosecutor – There are people who are written down here and we want to ask the witness about him.

**DECISION**

It is permitted

[hand signature]

To the Prosecutor – He is an attorney in Ramallah and maintained [word missing] he is one of the detainees. The name Rashida Obadi is familiar, she is the girl who to our great regret, we were unable to catch. She exists. The same night her father and her sister were arrested. She is a suspect in the bombing of SuperSol. They looked for her a great deal but did not find her.

Khalif Abu Khadija, one of the detainees, is the man who led us.

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# **ATTACHMENT C**

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Witness for the Prosecution no. 8 Mr. Ezra Kalish – After being sworn in.

To the Prosecution – 4612 Staff Sergeant in the Investigation Agency Jerusalem District. I was one of the main investigators in the SuperSol matter. I participated in the search of Rasmieh's house. I am also signed on the Search Report. [word cut off-illeg] things was Mr. Bajin. This is the Report I am signed on. When we arrived to Rasmieh's house, it was Friday night, she was sleeping in bed with two of her sisters in the room. I entered her room along with a police woman, I woke her up and I conducted a search of the room. I found two explosive bricks. Sleeping on mattresses, and in between the mattresses I found explosive bricks which I handed to Mr. Bejin. I finished the search in the room where I also found a manifesto. Prior to that, I placed the police woman to guard the...[remainder of the page cut off – ek].



# **ATTACHMENT D**



BINDER 1 – PAGE 6

4.6.69

#### SEARCH REPORT

On the date 28.2.69 at 2350 a search was conducted in the home of Mr. Mustafa Odeh located in El-Bireh.

The search was conducted by inspector [illeg. First name] Shmuel, Police Chief Mika Avraham, Ezra Kalish, Staff Sergeant Partush Itzhak and Corporal Tobol Albert, Police woman [first name illeg.] Levi and Corporal Shana Ventura, Corporal Israel Zechariah and Explosive Specialist Albert Levi. At the time of the search, present were the apartment owner/dweller and on the same night Odeh Yussuf Odeh.

As a result of the search found and seized were:

1. Batteries product of Great Britain
2. Batteries product of Japan
3. Batteries product of Jordan
4. Batteries product of Israel
5. Batteries product of Beijing
6. Small batteries.

All the batteries were found in the entrance hall to the apartment in the drawers of the china cabinet.

In the living room in the china cabinet drawer found were 3 receipts from Supersal [Supermarket] dated 11.2.69.

- 1) Total sum of 8.35 Lira 2) 9.28 Lira 3) 13.50 Lira and a picture of [him] in an American supermarket.

A welding hammer product of W.F. was found in the apartment kitchen.

[EK. Illeg. Possibly Arabic name of a CD] was found under Rasmiah Odeh's mattress .

Found in the stairwell were:

- a. 1 attack grenade product of Italy.
- b. 1 Russian attack grenade.
- c. 3 Russian explosive bricks 200 gram each plus half brick similar.
- d. 4 sticks plastic explosive material.
- e. A package of Russian yellow detonating cord.
- f. 3 mechanical pencils product of Great Britain.
- g. Trigger switch (on/off).
- f. Grounded electric cords into two batteries and another single battery.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

AT BOSTON OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI

BINDER 1 –PAGE 7

[PHOTOCOPY OF PAGE 7 IS CUT OFF DIAGONALLY, THEREFORE TRANSLATION MAY NOT BE CLEAR]

Line 1: [first word illegible] solder large

Line 2: Slogans of the Palestinian Student Union

Line 3: [first word cut off] Arab [f]

Line 4: [first letter cut off] in black container

Line 5: a jar of fire liquid

Line 6: electrical explosives and 7 regular explosives

Line 7: A white

Line 8: Block of wax

Line 9: everywhere

Line 10: ...Blue Plastic B.O.A.C. bag

Line 11: [illeg.] black plastic

Line 12: 3 documents and an envelope written in Arabic

Line 13: Things were put into a suitcase taken from the home owner

Line 14:...[illeg.] marked with my initials of Shin Bet and dated

Line 15: 28.2. Also marked were many of the things with my initials Shin Bet and dated today

Line 16: There was nothing suspicious found on the above mentioned there was no harm caused

Line 17: Nothing

The search ended 1.3.69 at 0100 in the apartment in the Arabic Language understood by him

Search Party

Apartment Dwellers

Six signatures [in Hebrew]

Three signatures [in Arabic]



BINDER 1 – PAGE 63

ISRAELI POLICE EMBLEM

This Document was Photo  
Copied at the Israeli Police

To: Chief Military Clerk

SUBJECT: FILE PERUSAL

1. We conducted a meeting with the following participants: Captain Oshri, Captain Par [cut off], Captain Kimchi, and Deputy Moti [poss.] Waldman.
2. We have come to a joint conclusion that:
  - A. The Military Court in Lod held the tribunal according to regulation 22 [Emergencies] 1946;
  - B. The court has instructed to close off the rights of anyone to peruse the closed reports.

[LAST WORD IS CUT OFF – E.K.]

# **ATTACHMENT E**

BINDER PART 2

Page 232

Kalish lied when he said I wrote this under my own free will.

When I was in detention at the Russian Compound I saw a doctor who was present in the prison. He treated me. His name was Dr. Yuster. I asked for a doctor because my legs were temporarily paralyzed. Dr. Yuster gave me a massage but it didn't help so they took me to the hospital but I didn't reach it. I don't know what they did for me because I was unconscious and when I woke up they gave me an injection and brought me back to jail.

Q - Kalish said that you asked for medicine for a stomach ache.

A - That's not correct. I did not ask Kalish for a doctor but from the Jaffa police because my legs hurt (once) due the beatings my nose and mouth were bleeding and I couldn't move

[REMAINDER OF DOCUMENT ILLEGIBLE]

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קא'ט ש'יך האטן אהער אהער אהער

מ'זאגט דאס.

העפטיג האט דאס מענטש פארשט

פייגל אדער נישט אדער שוין

היינט פארשט. זאגט א'ט פאר

שמו ד'ט יאט. העפטיג נישט

היינט א'ט שוין זאגט

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BINDER PART 2

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Q - Why did your legs hurt?

A - Before I came to jail my legs never hurt. My legs hurt because the interrogators beat me and Abu Anni beat me the most. Marcus also beat me on every part of my body. I don't remember on what date. Before March 7<sup>th</sup>, after March 1<sup>st</sup>. On March 1<sup>st</sup> they beat me on the head and shoulders and threatened me that my father, who was in solitary confinement, will be left there. My sisters were in a room with prostitutes. They also threatened me that they will destroy the house. A man named Abu Anni, after undressing me, threatened that he was going to rape me. He is a fat tall Jew with a moustache and blue eyes. I fainted many time over. Yes, I met with my father, many times. The first time was when I was first arrested. The night of my arrest they brought my father in to see me and after I fainted from the blows to my head they told my father to explain to me what they're saying and then they will not torture me anymore and release me. At that same time they will release

[REMAINDER OF PAGE ILLEGIBLE]



BINDER PART 2

Page 234

...at the time he was threatening me with rape Abu Ali said that he, [ABU ALI] will not rape me but will bring my father in to rape me. When my father and sisters came in Abu Ali vulgarly cursed them.

Q - Did your father say that they asked him to have you confess to what they wanted?

A - That's correct and my father told me that. My father told me that after he saw me in such a horrible condition, they promised him that when I tell them what they want to hear they'll stop the torture and at the same time release him and my sisters.

My father's condition was also very bad. I obeyed my father and told them what they wanted.

234

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# **ATTACHMENT F**

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DECLASSIFIED  
Authority: NND 969000

POL 27 ARAB-ISR  
XR PS 7-1 US-ISR/ODEH,  
Department of State JOSEPH MUSTAFA  
**TELEGRAM**  
XR PS 7-1 US-ISR/ALI, ADIL  
ABED

CONFIDENTIAL 088 1

PAGE 01 JERUSA 00147 101533Z

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INFO SCS 04, SCA 01, SY 04, AID 28, PPT 02, SS 20, NSC 10, L 03, H 02, CIAE 00,

DODE 00, INR 07, NSAE 00, PI 04, RSC 01, USIA 12, XSR 01, 114 W  
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P 101412Z MAR 69  
FM AMCONSUL JERUSALEM  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 2224  
INFO AMEMBASSY AMMAN PRIORITY  
AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV

Adil Abed Ali

CONFIDENTIAL JERUSALEM 147

SUBJ: ALLEGED AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN TERRORIST  
ACTIVITIES IN JERUSALEM AND WEST BANK

REF: JERUSALEM 129 AND TEL AVIV 876 - POL 27 ARAB-ISR  
SCS

1. ALLEGED AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES AND  
ISRAELI RETALIATORY ACTS ARE BEGINNING TO TAKE ON MORE SERIOUS  
PROPORTIONS. FOLLOWING ARE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS:

2. EARLY THIS MORNING WHEN WE HEARD THAT PREPARATIONS WERE BEING  
MADE TO BLOW UP JOSEPH ODEH'S HOUSE, I CALLED SHALEV, HEAD OF  
THE CONSULAR SECTION OF THE FONOFF AND ASKED IF HE COULD GIVE ME  
ANY INFO ABOUT THE SITUATION. HE CALLED BACK LATER AND SAID SOME  
PREPARATIONS WERE BEING MADE TO DEMOLISH HOUSES IN BIREH BUT HE  
COULD NOT DETERMINE IF THE ODEH HOUSE WAS AMONG THEM. I EXPRESSED  
OUR CONCERN ON A PURELY PERSONAL BASIS AND SAID I HOPED THAT THIS  
MATTER COULD BE HANDLED IN ANOTHER WAY. HE SAID HE WAS SURE THAT  
CHIEF INSPECTOR HEN OF JERUSALEM POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH WOULD GIVE ME  
FULL DETAILS INDICATING THE ODEH FAMILY'S "SERIOUS INVOLVEMENT" IN  
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

3. I SAW INSPECTOR HEN AT 10:00 A.M. AND, ALTHOUGH APPOINTMENT HAD  
BEEN MADE LAST FRIDAY, HEN WAS NOT RPT NOT PREPARED TO GIVE ME ANY  
DETAILS  
ABOUT ODEH FAMILY'S INVOLVEMENT OR ANY INFO ABOUT DEMO-  
LITION OF ODEH HOUSE.

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Jerusalem  
3-10-69  
147

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 969000



# Department of State TELEGRAM

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 02 JERUSA 00147 101533Z

4. INSPECTOR HEN LATER INFORMED US WE COULD SEE ODEH AT 12:30. CONGENOFF SAW ODEH AT JERUSALEM JAIL IN PRESENCE HEN. ODEH DENIES ANY KNOWLEDGE OF SABOTAGE. STATED HE HAD BEEN STAYING JERICHO AND ONLY RETURNED TO BIREH DAY BEFORE ARREST, BUT HIS TWO DAUGHTERS HAD BEEN LIVING IN BIREH. ODEH CANNOT BELIEVE THEY GUILTY BUT SAYS CANNOT BE CERTAIN. ODEH WAS PRESENT WHEN POLICE FOUND EXPLOSIVES IN HIS HOUSE BUT CLAIMS HE NOT FORMERLY AWARE THEIR PRESENCE OR HOW THEY COULD HAVE GOTTEN THERE. STATES POLICE HAVE QUESTIONED HIM VERY LITTLE SINCE ARREST.

5. ODEH COMPLAINS OF UNCOMFORTABLE, OVERCROWDED JAIL CONDITIONS BUT HE APPARENTLY RECEIVING NO RPT NO WORSE THAN STANDARD TREATMENT AFFORDED MAJORITY DETAINEES AT JERUSALEM JAIL. HEN UNDERTOOK LOOK INTO

ODEH'S STATEMENT THAT HE HAS NOT YET SEEN MAGISTRATE AND THAT HE DESIRES TO SEE PHYSICIAN. ODEH DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER CHARGES ARE PENDING AGAINST HIM. HE KNOWS NOTHING RE DEMOLITION HIS HOUSE. FOLLOWING JAIL VISIT INSP HEN TOLD CONGENOFF HE WOULD CHECK ON POSSIBLE CHARGES AGAINST ODEH AND HOW LONG HE MIGHT BE DETAINED.

6. IN ADDITION, COUSIN OF US CITIZEN ALI SLEIMAN (PPT NO. JT342301) CAME TO CONGEN THIS MORNING AND STATED THAT ISRAELI AUTHORITIES WERE TAKING MEASURES WHICH HE BELIEVED INDICATED GOI INTENTION TO DESTROY SLEIMAN HOUSE IN BIREH. SLEIMAN FIRST REPORTED TO US ON MARCH 4 THAT HIS DAUGHTER, SAMIA ALI SLEIMAN, AGED ABOUT 17, HAD BEEN ARRESTED AT HOME ON MARCH 3 IN CONNECTION WITH RECENT SABOTAGE INCIDENTS. SLEIMAN STATES HE DOES NOT KNOW WHAT SHE MAY HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF DOING AND DENIES HER INVOLVEMENT IN SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES. DAUGHTER IS NOT RPT NOT AN AMERICAN. SLEIMAN STATES NO WEAPONS OR EXPLOSIVES FOUND BY POLICE AT HIS HOME. COUSIN, ALSO AN AMCIT, WAS MORE IRATE, ACCUSING CONGEN OF DOING NOTHING TO PROTECT SLEIMAN PROPERTY.

7. ALSO, FATHER OF ADIL ABED ALI, A NATIVE BORN AMERICAN ABOUT SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD, REPORTED TO US TODAY THAT HIS SON WAS ARRESTED THURSDAY, MARCH 6. THE FATHER, ALSO US CITIZEN, SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ANY INFO FROM ISRAELI AUTHORITIES ABOUT WHEREABOUTS AND WELFARE OF HIS SON. POLICE INSPECTOR HEN AT REQUEST CONGENOFF PROMISED TO CHECK ON THIS CASE.

8. I INFORMED SHALEV OF OUR INTEREST IN ADIL ABED ALI AND IN SLEIMAN'S HOUSE AND ASKED FOR ANY INFO HE COULD GIVE ME. HE SAID

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Authority NND 969000



# Department of State TELEGRAM

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PAGE 03 JERUSA 00147 101533Z

HE WOULD LOOK INTO ADIL ABED ALI CASE BUT SAID FRANKLY THERE WAS NOTHING HE COULD DO ABOUT SLEIMAN'S HOUSE (EVEN THOUGH HE SAID EARLIER THAT HE WAS AWARE OF AMBASSADOR BARBOUR'S PROTEST TO BITAN ABOUT DEMOLITION OF ODEH HOUSE (TEL AVIV 876)).

EXEMPT CAMPBELL

CONFIDENTIAL

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# **ATTACHMENT G**

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BINDER PART 2

Page 241

Produces the March 7<sup>th</sup>, 1969 testimony to defendant.

Also in this confession everything I said regarding sabotage or the "National Front" is a lie. I gave these two confessions when Mr. Kalish sat next to me. I don't remember how long it took me to write the confession. Kalish interrogated other people and told me to write that.

Q - When you wrote down the testimony Kalish told you what to write?

A - He told me to either write down what he wanted me to or be tortured again. They told me everything and he just threatened me when I sat next to Kalish.

Q - When you did write, you wrote it yourself?

A - Yes. I wrote it myself and those who tortured me did so in another room. I wrote it because they tortured me. When I sat down to write they told me what to write and then I wrote it. There are things that when we went out [REST OF PAGE MISSING]

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מצוי וזו פברעסע א 7/11/69 קאסטע  
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BINDER PART 2

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Q - Those who tortured me told me what to write. They told Kalish that they wanted me to write thus and so. Ezra didn't allow me to write down any word he didn't want me to. He tore up many pages because he didn't want them.

Q -Who is Rashida?

MR. COHEN - I object because it does not appear in the statements.

PROSECUTOR - But it did come up in the trial within trial.

**DEFENDANT TO PROSECUTOR:**

Q - Did you say at the police station that you placed the bomb in order to enable Rashida to escape?

A - I don't know Rashida. I became acquainted with her only when they showed me her photo during the investigation, but not before. I do not know Rashida and I am not liar. They tortured me until the 23<sup>rd</sup>. I stayed in a room by myself and occasionally I was put in solitary confinement. During the time I wrote



BINDER PART 2

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I testified on March 7th. On March 2nd I wrote that I placed the explosive at the SuperSol.

Q - Why did they torture you after that with regard to the SurperSol?

A - They wanted me to admit that I had ties to people I don't even know. After March 2<sup>nd</sup> they continued torturing me about the SuperSol despite the fact that I wrote down what they wanted me to. I have no idea why they tortured me afterwards regarding the SuperSol. Perhaps they knew it was not correct. They wanted me to confess and that must be the reason they tortured me.

It is true that I confessed on March 2nd. The interrogations took place together with other men and women and they said whatever they wanted to and then did the interrogations.

Q - If on March 2nd they got everything they wanted, didn't they want the truth? They just wanted you to confess, right? That's why they tortured you [ILL]

A - They wanted many to know in order to get to [ILL]



BINDER PART 2

Page 244

A - My confession was unlike the confessions of others. It is not true that I placed an explosive in the SuperSol.

On March 7th I gave a different version and it was a lie and not the truth.

Q - Why did you change the lie?

A - Because they didn't believe what I said earlier and they posed different questions. They didn't find SuperSol receipts on me because I have never in my entire life been to the SuperSol.

Q - Are you involved in soldering?

MR. COHEN - I object. It doesn't appear in her confessions.

I am not involved in soldering.



2. מוציאים את הקטורת ואת  
 הצינור, ואת הכלי  
 ואת הכלי.

וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע ה' אֶת הַקּוֹל  
 וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע ה' אֶת הַקּוֹל  
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 וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע ה' אֶת הַקּוֹל

[illegible]

11/14/20 — בב"מאפ

BINDER PART 2

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When the police came to arrest me I was asleep and they woke me up. I don't exactly remember them. They took me out before the search.

Q - Did you go the Consulate with the police?

A - Kalish took me there. I have nothing to do with that place. It was all because of the pressure and the torture.

Q - In your March 7<sup>th</sup> confession had you already confessed to the Consulate matter?

A - Yes, I confessed under pressure and under torture and later, on March 7<sup>th</sup>, I confessed and said everything they wanted me to say. After I confessed they didn't torture me any longer but then they arrested several men who apparently confessed to having held grenades.

Q - On two occasions explosives were placed in the Consulate. In your confession you said you placed them. Was that a lie?

[REMAINDER OF PAGE ILLEGIBLE]

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הפגשתי במשטרה לעצבני ישראלי  
 ונשכחתי. ~~הפגשתי במשטרה לעצבני ישראלי~~  
 לא צערה אותם בזיוק. פוצו אלן  
 לפני פתי פניו.

שנייה ככה — עם השוואת מקור סליה ?  
 פיקולד. אקחתי לעמ... אין ע' שם  
 קשה לע... ש בה פיה כח  
 אהל נציווים.  
 הוצאת מה חול ככה פניו

בזיון מקור סליה ?  
 בן פניו ~~הפגשתי במשטרה לעצבני ישראלי~~ וציווים  
 אלהי בן ה חול פניו כ'  
 אעבתי מה שם כולל: אמרי שפוצו  
 לא היו אלהי אלק לעמ" צצו כחם  
 אלהים. אף כלה שם פועל שהמזק  
 כרמון.

הקול סליה פניו פא"ם פצו  
 לא במשטרה אלהי שפוצו אלה  
 שק פ

**BINDER PART 2**

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With regard to the Consulate I wasn't tortured any more. Then they arrested several men who confessed to holding grenades, who after pressure and torture said that they gave me grenades. But it was a lie they did not give me anything. Because of the beatings they wanted to blame me and say they gave me these weapons. They pressured me because they wanted the grenades and the bombs.

**TO THE PRESIDENT:**

One man who was present confessed that he had grenades. They wanted to take me along to show them where they were, but I didn't have that information.

**TO THE PROSECUTOR:**

Q - Who undressed you?

A - Marcus undressed me. He took off my clothes and tore my blouse because I was handcuffed. There were investigators from the secret police in the room and one woman. Then ten naked men came into the room. The first time

[REMAINDER OF PAGE ILLEGIBLE]

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קטיון. קקלסליס אל ע'ולל ימב. אלהי  
 שצמל כמע גיבס ספצד — כימון ים  
 אלהי נחל נחליו ים אלמנו ממסכר ע'ולל  
 פיימניס אל צה חים שקר אלל ממסכר  
 פ' . הם כצור. מפר — כוסט שימיל  
 י' נשק צה מפר אל י' כצור —  
 פיימניס, מפרצור.

א' שיל : מכ למר שפיה שם  
 כוסט שפיה אל כימון ים. כצור שאל  
 אלמס ואלמס אלמס הם נחל  
 אלל פיה ע'.

אמל

ש: י' פפסט אלמק?  
 מ: מכרס פפסטל. נחליו ע'ולל  
 פפסטל נקב מולצת. י' פיי'  
 ע'ולל גיבס. פיי מפרים מפרים  
 מפר נחל אלמס. אלל נחל  
 אלמס ע'ולל אלמס. פיי מפרים

BINDER PART 2

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Q - How many naked men came in?

A - Several naked men came in but I don't remember how many. My condition was terrible. There were three or four naked men. I was also naked. Abu Anni was in the room but he was not naked. When they entered the room they were already naked. They threatened me that they would rape me, and that is what they came in for. I couldn't control myself and I fell to the floor. Even before that Abu Anni threatened me with rape and said that my father would be brought in to rape me as well and also that he will bring men who have not seen girls for a long time. They did not rape me and I fell I didn't know what happened. When I woke up they disappeared. When I saw them I fainted. I am not used to such things and this would have happened to anyone in my condition. When the men came in I was stand [ILL] but I fainted when I saw them naked. Also, Abu Hanni told me that they want to rape me and I faint[ed] because I was frightened.

Q - Describe the naked men to me.

A - I don't know them. I saw

[REMAINDER OF PAGE ILLEGIBLE]

[illegible]

BINDER PART 2

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Nothing like that ever happened to me and it had a terrible impact on me. You cannot forget things that have such an impact.

Q - Do you remember well what happened to you? Do you remember it very well?

A - I remember the naked men coming in and Abu Anni threatening me, then I fainted. After that, when I woke up, I was already dressed and in the same room. I don't know who put my clothes back on me but I did not. When I woke up I was dressed and also had underwear on. I don't know how long I was unconscious. I don't remember on what date all this happened. It was when I made statements, sometime during the first week.

The first time they undressed me it was Marcus and a woman who was with him. At that time they beat me and I fainted. They then poured water on me and the entire room filled with water. My clothes got wet.

Q - When Marcus first undressed you, how many

[REMAINDER OF PAGE ILLEGIBLE]



# **ATTACHMENT H**

BINDER 1 – PAGE 88

ISRAELI POLICE EMBLEM

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She reported of her own free will detailed information about all she knows and in each additional conversation she continued to report. The witness saw the accused at least once a day during her investigation. He heard no screaming and described as a lie her stories of fainting, hitting with a stick and pouring water to revive her. At the end of his testimony he commented that from the beginning, the accused took upon herself the responsibility for the terrorist act carried out by another young woman.

On pg. 91, the father of the accused testified. Through hysterical outbursts the man said that he told his daughter when they came to arrest them that she should tell all she knows but she said she knows nothing. While he was in jail, he was advised to influence his daughter to talk so his house will not be destroyed and he and the other two will be released. He was also ordered to hit his daughter in the investigator's presence and the accused asked to be removed so he does not hear her screams. Afterwards, he saw his daughter as she was "going to die" (pg. 93) her hair [sentence cut off]

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היא מסרה מרצו פורטל רחוק  
 הוצא זה והם שמה מסתם האספה  
 למטה. העצ כאן את המלשמה לפתוח  
 אחת חלק קטן תקריב. הוא לא שמה  
 ב צוותה ותאז כשקר את המפורד  
 המלשמה, ממכות המקל ושפיט מ'פ'  
 ע' ארשיה את נוחה, בסוף צפול הוא  
 ממממ ממממ ממממ ממממ ממממ ממממ  
 צמח המלשמה אחת'ל למעלה חזר  
 שחצ'ע ע' חזרה אחת.  
 דצמ. 91 העצ אהיה ל המלשמה.  
 חזק המלשמה המלשמה ספר האיש  
 ממממ ממממ ממממ ממממ ממממ ממממ  
 לספר את הפועל זה, והיא אמרה ש  
 צצ'ל ממממ המלשמה המלשמה צצ'ל  
 להפ'ע על המלשמה שמה ממממ ממממ  
 כי את לא "פרס המלשמה, ופול ושל  
 המלשמה 'שחמח. הוא ע' (צטו) להכוח  
 את המלשמה המלשמה, ולמטה ממ  
 המלשמה להכוח המלשמה חיקל ש'ר  
 המלשמה ע' לא ישמע את צצ'ל המלשמה.  
 למטה ממ. חזר את המלשמה כשהיא  
 "המלשמה" (עמ. 93), שצרה ה

BINDER 1 – PAGE 89

ISRAELI POLICE EMBLEM

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He was once again told: "if you say the words we want to hear we will not destroy your house". In cross examination the witness denied that explosive materials were found in his house. As to the large number of empty electric batteries found in his house, he said they were used batteries his grandson played with. He denied that some of the batteries had soldered thread. If the batteries are forbidden, then, in the witness's opinion they should be taken off the market. Regarding the fact that his daughter was undressed and her clothes torn, the witness points to the fact that she sent her clothes and her sweater was torn. He repeats the circumstances on the day of the arrest with his daughter and his words were that she was told that the law was "tell her to tell us what we want to know". It should be noted that in continuing the trial we heard testimony that the 3V batteries found in his house were quite functional and not yet used and this is after the police witness checked them all.

As to the trial within a trial, it is already probable that the accused lied and invented fantastic stories about the horrible things done to her in order to justify to her friends that she had contributed by her participation.

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אל שלום: "אם תצטרף אליי שאלנו  
 נוצר וקצב לא נהרס לך את ה  
 דחיקה נצטרף הכחיש הצד שמצא  
 הדיל חמרי תחילה האשר למס. הדבר  
 סוללות חשד ריקה שמצא הדיל -  
 הכי אלה סוללות משומות אשר נבד  
 משחק הדן. הוא הכחיש שחקן מהסוללות  
 מולחמים חולקים את הסוללות אסורות. הדחיק  
 יעצור הצד הצד הצד הצד. כהוכח  
 רבן שפטיאל את דל וקרא את דל  
 מצד הצד הצד ק שפטיאל שחם הצד הצד  
 והסוללות היה קרוב הוא חזר לו שפטיאל  
 דל דל קרוב המצב וצדדיו אמרו לה החוק  
 שאל: "הצד הצד שפטיאל שאלנו נוצר  
 יעצור - הדחיק - הצד הצד  
 שפטיאל המצב שפטיאל אל כן שפטיאל  
 שמצא הדיל אל המצב הצד שפטיאל  
 הדחיק וקרא המצב הצד, וצדדיו לא  
 הצד המצב הצד אל. כאלו  
 האשר למס צד צד הצד הצד  
 שהמצב שפטיאל וצדדיו ספריים  
 פטיאל אל מצד צד שפטיאל הצד  
 אל הצד הצד הצד הצד הצד  
 שפטיאל הצד שפטיאל הצד

# **ATTACHMENT I**

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T# 337610

(This portion in Hebrew Lang.)

(PAGE 1)

And Reta said we want her to write in her own hand writing all what happened with her.

Rasmiah

In December 1968 I went to Beirut to register in Beirut Al-Arabia University. After I finished, I went back to Amman where I met a young man via a store owner where I bought some stuff, and he needed to send a letter to a young man named Bashir Al-Khairi in Ramallah – who introduced me to his sister whom I was with at school and currently in the university. I took the sealed letter which I did not know the content of - to conduct. I came back from that trip on 12/31/68. After a few days the letter which his sister received reached the house. I did not see him ever after that day. After a few days I coincidentally saw him on the street, he greeted me and told me to go to his office after a few days to receive some stuff. On the appointed day, of which I do not recall the exact date, I went to the office in Ramallah and he gave me the stuff which was divided into two packages. The first package included explosives, some shaped like soap bars and some others like fingers. As I recall it was nearly 10 bars and more of the fingers. As for the other package it contained nearly 10 timing pens and detonators out of which two were connected with wires, I mean electrical and the rest are ordinary. And three rolls of yellow wick that Bashir told me to keep at my house, and scheduled a date to take a portion of the stuff to give to Khalil near the public library in Ramallah after he had introduced me to him. I gave him a roll of the wick, many pens and a few detonators one of which was electrical. On that day, and upon my request, Khalil introduced me to a person who knows and familiar with explosives because I had no prior experience and I like to make use of what I had. On the scheduled date to give the stuff to Khalil, on the morning of that day, I went to Bashir's house. And through the conversations we had during that short visit, he indirectly told me that few attacks were scheduled to hit some locations, one of which was in Jerusalem at the Soq – (supermarket). And some other attacks in Ramallah such as Labor Office and some banks as Discount Bank and Leumi.

Rasmiah Odeh

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## (PAGE 2)

On my way home, I thought about what he told me and at the same time I recalled that jinxed day which was 6/6/67 when we fled to the City of Jericho walking on feet, and after 10 days we went back that very same way- walking on feet. After we were humiliated and after what had happened to us the family, I became full of grudge at that time, at those who were in charge and those who were responsible for us being expelled like what happened in the year 1948 which obviously was not enough for them. Consequently, I was waiting for the day where I am capable of taking what is mine and the right of every expelled family. So when I saw the explosives with me and I was helpless to even recognize it because I was inexperienced with this, that's when I asked Bashir's help to get me in touch with anybody to help me assemble them. When I saw Hani on that day near Ramallah's Library, I asked him for help and he agreed. I scheduled Thursday 2/20/69 – the day I do not have anybody with me as my whole family was in Jericho, as they know nothing about anything I do, or about the existence of anything with me. A few days earlier to that day, I met Aisha Odeh whom I met at Girls Guide in Al-Bireh, with her company was a little child carrying a small colorful bag of candy, I saw like 5 similar candy bags which (ILL) and I sign my name on. I asked her for that bag and she gave it to me. And we put some explosives with a timing pen and it was installed according to Hani's expertise. As for the second box, that was brought by Hani on Thursday and it was full of apricot jam. He opened it and emptied some of the jam in a container and he tied the explosives together based on his expertise and it remained until the morning of the next day (Friday) 2/21/69 and that's when he came around 6:30a.m with a timer and connected it with the explosives and situated it inside the box after I filled the timer to its limit which was 4 or 5 hours. He emptied the rest of the jam inside the box and he welded the box as it was before. He left the house around seven and later after him in like a quarter or half an hour, a person came that I did not know, as he was veiled with a red kufiyah and he took both boxes from me after he asked me to give him the stuff. So I handed him the stuff. As for the third box which was a cigar box made of paper carton with 3 fingers of explosives brought by the previous person mentioned by (Hani). Inside the box there was a timing pen for one hour only. And I carried the box after I wrapped it in a paper that has white and pink stripes, and I put it near the British Consulate which is located at Al-Shakhe Jarrah because I could not do any other operation. But I could not decide; was it fortunate or unfortunate that it did not explode. Because the timing pen was not that accurate as I realized later, and after I put it with an hour and a half I went back home and since then I have never seen anybody at all.

As for the rest of the explosives that remained after this operation along with the pens as well as the detonators, the wick and the welding materials...etc was found at home,



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which is the rest of items I received from Bashir.

This is all I know and I do not know anything else, and I voluntarily wrote it with my own hand writing and without any pressure.

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(This Portion in Hebrew)

(PAGE 4)

I want to clarify the truth with all what happened with me in this case; my connection with al-Jabha Al-Sha'biah – The Popular Front – and the operations I did and was responsible for.

- (1) ***The Supermarket Operation:*** 10 days prior to the explosion I went with a girl called Rashidah from Jerusalem to check out the location, and we selected the spot where we were going to install the explosives in, and we bought a lot of stuff from there; like the jam jar which we bought in the afternoon as we entered the store twice; first at noon time and second time in the afternoon. Before noon time we entered the store for a few minutes which was not long enough to check the store carefully. At that point we had picked some items, we paid for them and we left with our receipt. We went back again in the afternoon with the items we bought earlier still with us. It was like an experiment for us; are we going to be asked about the items we already have with us or no? As we entered, no questions were asked and so we decided to carry it again with us. We did not find the right spot; we gave up and decided to leave. We bought few items and we headed towards the cashier, we paid for the items and before we left, some far spot attracted my friend's attention that we did not see before. She pointed to me to go back and to check it out. We did go back for the third time before leaving the store and we went to that spot that my friend pointed at. There were apricot jam cans, we bought one with some other items and I asked my friend Rashidah about the spot to put it back and she said either here back to its place or over there in the place where we saw cans of oils, and the latter is a better choice.

Eventually, and after we did some exploring, we left the place with three receipts that were found at our house on 2/28/69 with the same papers. On 3/7/69 I went back to my house with the jam can and in the second day, I saw Aisha Odeh whom I knew through Girls' Guides, with her was a little girl carrying an empty box which I asked her for and she gave it to me. As I agreed with Bashir to supply the explosives, he sent them to my house via Aisha Odeh who asked me about the reason why I needed those explosives, I told her that I'm intending to do an explosive operation along with another colleague of mine, so she asked me to let her participate in that operation. After a conversation with her I saw her strong enthusiasm for any Fida'i Action (commando action). I told her you can come to my place on Thursday, which was the date with Rashidah and Hani to prepare the explosives at my home,

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## (PAGE 5)

and I chose that day because my family was not home, they were in Jericho, and usually they do not come on Thursdays and Fridays. And the appointed day has come and Hani had prepared the three boxes; two for the Supermarket, and the third one for the different location which I will go to. On the second day which was Friday, Hani came to do the welding for the cans and to install the timer - the two friends Aisha and Rashidah were at my house already- in the first can, but as for the second can Rashidah had pulled the nail from the timing pen which was set for six hours. After we finished Hani left to his home around seven, as for Aisha and Rashidah, each carried a can and left around eight and I knew nothing about them. As for the third can, I took it and left the house around nine in the morning and I put it near the Consulate as I mentioned earlier in my first testimony. As it came to my knowledge from the news that the can did not explode and the operation failed. This failure pushed me to put more explosives again. After three days I left the house with a colleague of mine called Samia from Al-Bireh, they are neighbors to us, without telling her the place we were heading to, as we reached the British Consulate Street, at Al-Shakhe Jarrah, I told her when I realized how enthusiastic you were to any Fida'i Operation- (commando activity), and that was what you always wished for. She was very happy, and she said I just started to feel that I have real existence and something to do in this life. We reached the Consulate, and we started looking for a right spot so we can install the explosives in without being discovered again. So we went around the Consulate, all sides, we could not find a way other than taking the pot of flowers and to put the explosives inside. So Samia entered and brought the pot but it was very small, too small to put anything inside. We left it on the road and we went back home again after we failed to bring a pot from there. In the morning of the next day, Samia came to visit me and she had a pot with soil inside. We emptied some of the soil and we put two blocks of explosives and also two fingers of flexible explosives along with sound bomb where we put a 12-hour- timing pen inside, and then we covered it with the soil and then we put some green plants. Then, Samia carried the pot and we took a seven-passenger- cab, we were among the passengers, and the pot was covered with a large paper. As we reached the location, there were some people on the road, and also there were a woman and a girl cleaning the house which was a part of the Consulate. We stayed outside until the two persons left and the two women entered the house and closed the door. Samia stayed watching the road and I entered through the entrance to the back of the house, and I put the pot on the second window which I mentioned in front of Officer Colleg Ezra and

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two police members. I did not know anything about the explosion until I heard about it on the news that an explosion occurred near the Consulate.

**The way I obtained the explosives:** when I went to Beirut in 12/68 to register in the university, I incidentally met a young man named Yousef from Gaza, a friend of my cousins' who are in the university. After we met we went to my uncle's house, we rested and had lunch. As we were talking he told me that he knows a girl and he can introduce her to me if I wanted to. I asked about her name and he told me she is called Layla Hjab. She is a student in the American University. I agreed and went only with Yousef to meet Layla. As we reached the house I saw a girl sitting in the room and that was Layla as Yousef introduced her to me, and an old man named Abu-Hani. I sat after being introduced to each other and then I knew that the house belongs to Abu-Hani and Layla lives at the students' dorm in the university. Then we talked generally and comprehensively about our situations in the West Bank, I told them what I knew. Abu-Hani asked me about Fida'i' Actions and I said that there were no tangible activities, and he said: I think the reason for is the shortage of explosives and weapons there but I think, enthusiasm and youth are available, and at this point he asked me about a young man named Bashir and I told him I do not know him, but I used to know a girl named Rima Al- Khairi and I know where she lives, and I think she is related to him. I asked why? He said he was going to send him a letter with me, so let us see you before you leave. Then he asked me other questions like if I knew any well- known person in the town, whom easily can be contacted or reached by any stranger, and I told him I do not know any one.

After a few days in Beirut, I have finished registration in the university and done buying books, I decided to go back to Amman, as the Permission Date was about to expire. A day prior to my departure date, I went to see Abu-Hani and I told him I was leaving tomorrow to Amman, he told me that Yousef was also travelling tomorrow, so why not to go together, I agreed. And on the second day at the appointed time I found Yousef at the waiting area, and we were together in the airplane to Amman. On the next day, I was on my way to the West Bank, but the Bridge was closed due to the water floods and then I went back to Amman to my relative's house.

After I rested for some time we went to buy some stuff from Khalifeh Store, a phone call came to the store from a person I did not know and he told the store owner that Abu-Hani had headed to Amman, and I asked him if it was the same person who is in Beirut and he described him such and such and then I knew it was the same person I met in Beirut.

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We went back home, and in the afternoon of that day, I saw Widad Qamari with a man I did not know. She greeted me and asked me how I was doing and why I do not visit her, I told her that I did not know where she lives, and I asked about her knowing my arrival and my place and she said she knew that from the owner of Khalifeh Stores

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who incidentally asked you about where you were staying, and I knew about your arrival from Abu-Hani, but I was not sure about you leaving Amman, that was only from the store. That's why I came to give you this letter and to ask you to give it to a Bishop called Iliia Khouri in Ramallah. I told her I do not know the person, and she gave a description to where he lives. And she said if you could not conduct the letter, give it to Bashir and he will do it. I told her that I have a letter to him but I do not know him, and she said that I know one of his sisters, and she mentioned names to me among which was Rima's name whom I knew from school. So I promised her to conduct the letter. And Abu-Hani asked me when I was in Beirut to inform Bashir that a present in a parcel of medicine will arrive soon with a person's name there and ask him to open every box in it. As for Widad upon handing me the letter she told me that a present will arrive with the name of this Bishop. And after I went back to Ramallah I conducted the letter to the Bishop as well as Bashir's letter. After a few days I went to the Bishop and I asked him if the present has arrived, and he told me that it did not arrive yet, and then I saw Bashir and he asked me not to go to the Bishop, and when the present arrives he will let me know. After few days, he informed me that the present has arrived, so I went to see him at the office, he said the present has arrived and I opened it and found so and so what else ...and I told him that I do not know. We set an appointment on the second day to meet at the Bishop's. As I got there I found that Bashir got there before me, and there were some guests for the Bishop among which was Bashir. They took me to the room where the parcel was, and they asked me to open the closed boxes, which I opened one by one and I found the detonators only. At that time Bashir came across the wick and the timing pens. All of that was in the Bishop's presence. I carried the stuff to our home as Bashir pointed.

After a few days I went to Bashir upon his request where he informed me about a letter I have to deliver to Sadeq in Jerusalem whom I knew as Ya'cob (Jacob). But Widad has told me before that we will call him Sadeq, and I will be the connecting link to immediately conduct to him anything comes to Ramallah. So he read the letter and gave it back to me after I gave it to him to read in Jerusalem. That was before the incident of the Supermarket. I had asked him for explosives after he told me about a plan for some Fida'i Operations, and he set an appointment for me to hand in some of the items I received from the Bishop to Khalil whom I met earlier at Mr. Kamal Al-Mghani's. I testify that I handed in to the afore-mentioned Mr. the amount of 500 Dinars, and two tubes of clips that contain detonators. Also Widad had informed me that she will send us detonators this way. As for the money which I gave him, it is 200 Dinars from a woman knows Rashidah who had brought the money from Amman. I told Rashidah that there is 300Dinars and two tubes of clips,

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**(PAGE 8)**

and all were to Gaza. I know that Kamal Al-Mghani is capable of conducting all these items to Gaza, so I went immediately and I handed in the item to conduct. As for the rest of the money, which is 300 Dinars as I knew from Bashir it was to Ramallah, so I brought it too from Widad's family and I submitted to Khalil to give to Bashir.

But as for brother Ya'cob (Jacob) who is called (Sadeq ), when I saw him I asked him for some bombs if he had any available, and he pointed to Hani that the effect of explosives accompanied with bombs is stronger. He guided me to a friend of his called Samir Diab from Jerusalem who I met before through the Students' Union. I went to his house located at AL-Thawri and he gave me two bombs and a small quantity of explosives, not more than two fingers of elastic explosives, and two or three blocks of solid explosives. That was prior the Supermarket Incident with nearly a week. I put them with the two bombs and the explosives that Aisha brought me. I used one of these bombs in the British Consulate another time. The Authorities found two bombs at my home along with other explosives.

I met Widad Qamari through a Society, I started to walk with her some times, and some other times I go home with her. One day she gave me some pieces of weapons that I did not know because it was dismantled and she asked me to hide it. One day I met a guy called Abd-Allatif Gaith who I was introduced to at her home. On some other day, I was at her house and Abd-Allatif was there too, and they asked me to bring them the weapons' pieces which I hid for them, they arranged a way to transport to another safe place. My job was just to transport them to Widad's house, and then they will take care of it. Actually, on the next day, I transported them from Al-Bireh to Jerusalem by bus, and prior to Widad's leaving to Amman, she gave me 200 Dinars to give to Abd-Allatif. After my arrival from Amman –in the month of 1, Kamel Al-Mghani asked me to go with him to Gaza to carry some papers to transport to Gaza because there was inspection on the road. I told him that I do not carry neither Jerusalem Identity Card nor permission, so I cannot go. But I can guide you to a girl from Jerusalem, and I introduced him to a girl from Jerusalem named Hayat Abedo who went with him to Gaza.

This is my testimony which I voluntary wrote and signed.

Rasmia Odeh



שנת הלידה	1942	מקום הלידה	מזרח	המקצוע	-	חמצב המשפחה	בית	מס' תעודת הזהות	95005111
מס' הטלפון		מקום עבודתו		מס' הטלפון		מס' תעודת הזהות			
השם הקודם	שם האב	שם המשפחה (לבקר)		המען הקבוע	המס' בית				
הודעתו של	השם המרשי	שם המשפחה (לבקר)		השם באותיות לטיניות					
הודעה מס'	ליון מס'								

[illegible]



התאריך..... השעה..... המקום..... מספרו, דרגתו ושמו של החוקר.....

اعمالكم التي نصبت في المحرمات في هذه العشرة من الايام  
والعزائم والاضيق والمناجم المزمعة على السنة

1.3

הודעה מס' ..... נליין מס' .....  
הרדעו של ..... <sup>3/7</sup> <sup>מס' 3/7</sup> <sup>השם המרטי</sup> <sup>השם באותיות לטיניות</sup> <sup>שם המשפחה (לנקד)</sup> <sup>שם האב</sup> <sup>המסן הקבוע</sup> <sup>מס' תעודת הזהות</sup> <sup>מס' הטלפון</sup> <sup>מקום עבודתו</sup> <sup>מקום הלידה</sup> <sup>המקצוע</sup> <sup>המצב המשפחתי</sup> <sup>הדת</sup> <sup>שנת הלידה</sup>

התאריך ..... השעה ..... המקום ..... מספרו, דרגתו ושמו של החוקר .....  

هذا كمن على اكرمه ولا اكرمه سينا مسراوم وكمنه لهما  
ببعض من نلتاد نفس لردن فقط  
دكتور

10/1/03 (3/7) (3/7)

3/7

התאריך 13.6.77 השעה 16:50 המקום בקיבוץ יט מספרו, דרגתו ושמו של החוקר (ס) 264 ק"מ/ממ"ו  
 זמן פס 264 ק"מ עיניו בצמח. אולי עיניו עיניו עיניו  
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[illegible]



התאריך ..... השעה ..... המקום ..... מספרו, דרגתו ושמו של החוקר .....

[illegible]

حي امراد البوليس ولم اعم عن الانتظار الى اني لا اقدر على  
في الاذني انه حدث الانتظار عند المنفصله  
طريقه حصولي عن الانتظار. عندي ذهبت الى بيروت في  
شهر ٦٨/١٢ للتسجيل في الجامعه وفي طريقه الصبره تعرفته على  
سائر ائمه يوسفي من غريم كافه مدينه لاني اتي اليه الى المرحومين  
في الجامعه هناك. وبعد ان تعرفنا ذهبت الى بيت عملي وبقضيت  
واستخرجت مني ابناء الحديث قال لي انه تعرف عنهم وسمرقني  
عليه اذا كنت في مكانه في اكمال فقال لي اني اتي الى عمان  
وهي طابله في الجامعه الا يبركه خرافقه وذهبا انما يوسفي حفظ  
الي ليلى وعز وصوت الى البيت رايت في القصره فجلس هناك  
ليلى كما عرفني في يوسف ورجل كبير في السن ويري ابيه في حلت  
لقد ان تعرفنا عن بعض وعرفت ان البيت لا يوسفي وليلى  
يتسكن في سكنه واطالبه في الجامعه. فدار الحديث بحام وشان  
عن كوال احوال كسبنا في انصف القريبه فقلت لهم ليا اعرف فقال  
عن احوال القدر انه فقلت له انه لا يوجد اي بيت في المرحوم فقال  
انني ان البيت كدم لوفد غريم وسفرات عن كرم ولكن الحما  
والسباب هو فرد كماله ويري ان الساب مسألتي في سباب اكمه  
بشعر فقلت له انما لا اعرفه ولكن كنت اعرفه هناك اكمه  
الحريه واعرفه بصره واطن اني اقريبه له فحاذ فقال مسأله  
حمله مسأله عند عباد ان قبل السر وسألني اسئل سألني  
في حركه هل اعرف اي شخص معروف لدى البلد لستطع اي شخص  
عربيه الاتصال به يسرني فقلت له انما لا اعرفه اي شخص  
وبعد مكررت في بيروت عده ايام والتالي في التسجيل في الجامعه وشان  
الكتبت فرائد السووم الى عمان لان موعد الصريح كان يومنا على الاربعاء  
وبعد سفي يوم ذهبت الى الجامعه في واهلتي واهلتي اني ساسر  
عزائي في عمان فقال لي ان يوسف بنشا عن كذا كذا فلما ذال  
تدبروا هناك خرافقه وفي اليوم الثاني في اسرعه المرحوم وعبدت  
هناك يوسف في الانتظار وحقنا هناك في الصلح الى عمان وفي  
اليوم الثاني ذهبت للوجه الى القصر القريبه ولكن وجدنا البحر  
حفظت بسبب فطاني الحما وعبدت ما نيه الى عمان الى بيت افادني  
عبدت في الاستراجه ذهبت الى القصر فوجدنا هناك في مكان  
لكنه وهناك جاء تلفون شخص لا اعرفه وقال لصاحبه الجمل ان ابا  
هاتين قد توجه الى عمان مسأله انما هل هو يوسف السفي المرحوم  
في بيروت وومضه كذا وكذا ووجدنا اعرفه انه ليس الشخص الذي  
تفرقت عليه ويري ما نيه الى السر ووجدت ظهر ذلك اليوم  
رايت ودارت في وجهي وصار رجل انما لا اعرفه فقلت له في ذلك  
في احوال المرحوم في بيروت فقلت له اني لا اعرفه هناك مسأله  
عن معرفته في بيتي وسألني وقال لي لغير معرفته في جماعه محلا



לירן מס'

7 Mo

93

השם באומיוח לטיווח

שם האב

המצו הקבוע.

ממ' הטלפון.

המקצוע

## המצר המשפטי

557

## השעה

## המקום

מספרו. דרגתו ושמו של החוקר

[illegible]



# **ATTACHMENT J**



BINDER PART 2

Page 260

Yakub Odeh saw me and Rasmieh Odeh, and after twenty days I went to the women's room where they saw how my body looked after the beatings. The director of the Moskovia also saw me. He did not see me during the torture. He wore civilian clothes. He is an old bold man with blue eyes. He sits on the fourth floor. He saw me there. Afterwards I fainted. That was on 10<sup>th</sup> of the month. All the women in the Moskovia saw me – Miriam Shachshir.

No more statements were given.

**TO THE PROSECUTOR:** Rashida was not arrested with me. They only arrested me, Rasmieh and other young women.

**TO THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY –** After they beat me I fainted and when I came to I saw a doctor who gave me an injection and pills. Dr. Yuster.

**TO THE PROSECUTOR –** They arrested me, Rasmieh and some other young women. I don't know where [ILL] that she

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יתקן עניני כסף אשר נכסוים עניני  
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BINDER PART 2

Page 261

...I meant to say Rashida that they mentioned because of me. Rashida Obida, the defendant with me. I got to know her during her interrogations in jail. I heard about her during the investigation. Rashida has a sister who is also with us. When anyone talks about her sister, she does not keep quiet about it. I don't know where she lives. She told me that she lives in Jerusalem but before I was arrested I didn't know Hayat. I spoke of the arsenal which I crushed and which was found in other people's land. The owner went to America. It is close to my home. Less than two hundred meters. The ammunition was not mine, it belonged to my brother. I had nothing to do with the attack. My brother told me about the arsenal. In the beginning when they came to arrest me I had no idea why. I was told that I was going to be investigated about a small matter. Today I know why I was arrested on March 1<sup>st</sup>. On March 2<sup>nd</sup> I gave a statement that I participated [ILL] the SuperSol which was written

[REMAINDER OF PAGE ILLEGIBLE]

גרמאנער ארבעטער שטעלען אלס  
 באשעפטיגטע. ביים  
 איר. פריכער אלס  
 פאל. שטעט אים פער'ר. ים ארבעט  
 אסער פער'ר אלס. באלער קאל

אז אונזער פון אלע ריכטיגקייטן. צו.  
אויף אז יעדע טאג פאר אים, דאס  
אומבאוועגליכע געביידע וואס  
האט זיך אויסגעשפרייט אין דער  
לופט.

[illegible][illegible]

עברית, מוסד תרגום  
ישראל, תרגום  
ה - 2/11/11 מוסד תרגום

... 10000 ...