

DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO

TO

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PERSONNEL ATTENDING THE TRIALS OF
MOHAMMAD MOHAMED ADIB AND ABDULGHANI
MOHAMMAD IN GERMANY REGARDING THE
PROGRESS OF SAID TRIALS

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(Rev. 01-31-2003)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 11/17/2003

To: Counterterrorism

Attn: PENTTBOM Team,

SA [REDACTED]

Attn: ITOS1, ETIU-4,

SSA [REDACTED]

IOS [REDACTED]

Attn: UC [REDACTED]

Attn: Squad IT-6,

SA [REDACTED]

International Operations
Washington Field

b2
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b7C

From: Berlin

Contact: SA [REDACTED]

Approved By: [REDACTED]

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Drafted By: [REDACTED]

T:cta I#1006600-23-2006 BY 60309 AUC
TAM/MLT/CLS

Case ID #: 265A-WF-227135 (Pending)

Title: ABDELGHANI MZOU DI, aka
Talha
IT-AOT

Synopsis: Report testimony of Holger Liszkowski provided on
09/09/2003.

Administrative: All court proceedings were conducted in the German
language. SA [REDACTED] translated his summary notes
from German into English.

Enclosure(s): Enclosed is one (1) FD-340 containing original notes
concerning Holger Liszkowski's testimony and the court proceedings.

Details: On 09/09/2003, Special Agent ("SA") [REDACTED]
attended the morning session of the criminal trial of Abdelghani
Mzoudi convened by the Third Criminal Panel of the Hanseatic Higher
Regional Court (3. Strafsenat des Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht) in
Hamburg, Germany.

Appearing for the prosecution were Chief Prosecutor Walter
Hemberger and Prosecutors Dr. Matthias Krauß and Gerhardt Hummer from
the Federal Prosecutor's Office for the Federal Republic of Germany
("Generalbundesanwaltschaft").

Appearing for the defense were Gül Pinar and Michael
Rosenthal.

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Appearing for the civil litigants ("Nebenkläger") were Andreas Schulz, Dr. (First Name Unknown) von Grönnen appearing on behalf of Dr. Ulrich von Jeinsen, and other German attorneys appearing on behalf of the various civil litigants.

Administrative Matters

The court took judicial notice that a new attorney (Name Not Provided) was appearing on behalf of some of the civil litigants.

The court also verified that copies of the U.S. Government report had been received by defense counsel as per its request of 08/29/2003.

Chief Judge Klaus Rühle next informed all of the parties that he had personally spoken with Chief Prosecutor Walter Hemberger about obtaining the record of the interview of (First Name Not Provided) Koch which was scheduled for 10/13/2003.

Testimony of Holger Liszkowski

The court now called Holger Liszkowski (hereinafter "Liszkowski"), a thirty (30) year old, white male employed as an engineer and residing in the county of Böhlingen, Germany, to testify about his knowledge of events in the student dormitory located at Schüttstrasse 3 in Hamburg, Germany.

Liszkowski advised the court that he was not related to Abdelghani Mzoudi, Mounir El Motassadeq, Ramzi Mohammed Abdullah Binalshibh, Said Bahaji or Zakariya Essabar.

Liszkowski moved into Room 342-C in the student dormitory in either April or May of 1996. Ralph Gottsche was living in the same student dormitory.

Liszkowski lived in the dormitory through the end of the summer of 2000. He thought that he might have moved out of the dormitory in September 2000.

Mounir El Motassadeq (hereinafter "Motassadeq") lived in a room in the same student dormitory for most of the same time period as Liszkowski.

Liszkowski could not recall the date when Motassadeq moved out of the student dormitory, but it might have been sometime during December 1999 or in early 2000.

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After Motassadeq moved out of the room in the student dormitory, ~~he sublet his room to one of his friends until July 2000.~~

This sublet was not officially approved. Motassadeq permitted his girlfriend, Maria (Last Name Unknown), to remain in his room. Maria was in Germany illegally, as she did not have an immigration visa from the German Government permitting her to study in Germany.

Maria initially stayed in one of the empty rooms on their floor in the student dormitory. When the empty room was assigned to another student by the university administration, she moved out of that room and into Motassadeq's room.

Liszkowski recalled that there was a cleaning schedule posted downstairs in the dormitory. This schedule had the names and contact addresses of most of the former residents of the student dormitory. Some of the individuals were also identified by the addresses of their parents, as well as contact telephone numbers.

The cleaning schedule also listed the address of Motassadeq's friends where Motassadeq could be contacted, if necessary.

Liszkowski believed that the contact address listed for Motassadeq was Marienstrasse 54 in Hamburg, Germany.

Chief Judge Rühle informed Liszkowski that it was documented in his police statement that Motassadeq's contact telephone number was 040-76-75-1830. The Chief Judge wanted to know from Liszkowski whether this was still correct.

Liszkowski answered that he could not remember the telephone number exactly. Liszkowski has an Excel spreadsheet on his computer back home, and he could look up that telephone number to see if it was the correct telephone number.

Liszkowski described Motassadeq as a serious and religious Muslim, who adhered to the prayer rules.

Liszkowski testified that Motassadeq lived in his own world. Motassadeq only stayed within his circle of friends.

~~Motassadeq was not very amenable to compromise.~~ On several occasions, the university administration had to step in and resolve conflicts involving Motassadeq. For instance, Motassadeq caused trouble concerning the wine and beer bottles in the trash, the beer posters with scantily clad women and the storage of alcoholic drinks in the refrigerator. Liszkowski had the feeling that

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Motassadeq did not want to compromise with the other residents of the dormitory floor.

Motassadeq often had Muslim visitors from Morocco, the United Arab Emirates, and Palestine or the Sudan. These visitors were students enrolled at the university in Hamburg, Germany.

Motassadeq and his visitors would eat together in the common room located on their floor of the dormitory. Afterwards, they would talk among themselves. It was clear to Liszkowski that he and the other residents of their floor were not invited to join Motassadeq's circle of friends.

The common room was very small, and often Motassadeq and his friends would fill the entire room. The number of visitors was usually between two (2) and five (5) persons.

Liszkowski recalled that the topic of Israel had come up in a conversation with Motassadeq. Liszkowski had taken a trip to Israel in either May or June of 1997, and mentioned this to Motassadeq. Motassadeq corrected Liszkowski and told him that it was called Palestine, and not Israel. This resulted in a discussion about Israel and the peace process.

Motassadeq was quite clear about his views, when he told Liszkowski that there would be no peace with Israel. It became equally apparent to Liszkowski that Motassadeq was unwilling to compromise in his views concerning this subject.

Chief Judge Rühle now pointed out a possible discrepancy in Liszkowski's testimony. According to Liszkowski's previous statement given to police investigators, he had stated that this conversation had occurred right after Itzhack Rabin's assassination in 1995. The Chief Judge now wanted to know when Liszkowski had spoken with Motassadeq about his views on Israel.

Liszkowski advised the court that he envisioned the wrong time frame when he gave his statement to the police. He was certain now that this conversation had occurred in 1997 and not earlier. Their conversation could not have occurred in 1995, since he had not even moved into the student dormitory until 1996.

Chief Judge Rühle then asked whether there had been any other problems with Motassadeq. Liszkowski responded by explaining that Motassadeq complained about the pictures on the walls, that he did not want to see any posters or postcards with women tacked on the walls. Motassadeq considered this to be a great insult.

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Once, Motassadeq had made a comment about a "Great Man" to Hydar (phonetic) (Last Name Not Provided). When Liszkowski wanted to sit down and join them, Motassadeq made it clear that he was not welcome to join their discussion.

Another time, Liszkowski was around the corner when he overheard a conversation between Motassadeq and another person. Liszkowski had recognized Motassadeq's voice.

Motassadeq told the other person in the conversation that "we will do something bad again," and that "we will dance on their graves." Since Liszkowski was around the corner, he could not see the person to whom Motassadeq was speaking. Liszkowski considered Motassadeq's comments as very odd.

Liszkowski could not remember the exact date when he overheard this conversation. He thought that it had occurred towards the end of their mutual residence in the student dormitory. Consequently, it would have been towards either the end of 1998 or the beginning of 1999.

Liszkowski would never have imagined that Motassadeq was planning something.

Motassadeq and the other person spoke German in a loud voice, but not too loudly. They were definitely not whispering with one another. Motassadeq's voice sounded as if he was enthusiastic about the subject, while the other person sounded more reserved and critical. The comments just seemed to flow out of Motassadeq. The other person asked questions, and often interjected comments, like "yes", "ah-ha," and "how," into the conversation. They also made references to the "burning of people."

Liszkowski found the whole conversation frightening. He thought that he was in a dream. He remembered that they kept using the word "them."

Liszkowski could not discern from their conversation whether they were considering undertaking action themselves, or whether they were expressing their admiration for someone else's actions. He wondered about the entire conversation, but there was nothing specific about which he could ask them.

Liszkowski had already discussed the topic of Israel with Motassadeq, and knew his views toward Israel before he overheard this unusual conversation about "dancing on graves." Therefore, Liszkowski reasoned that if he tried to ask Motassadeq about this unusual conversation, then Motassadeq would just try to deny everything.

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The Chief Judge then asked Liszkowski about Necdi (Last Name Not Provided). Liszkowski testified that Necdi was nicer. Necdi had grown up in Germany and had come to Hamburg to study at the university. Necdi had attended German schools and could speak German well.

Necdi was not like Motassadeq. Necdi participated in the house activities and organized trips. Although Necdi was a Muslim, he was not as strictly religious or fanatical like Motassadeq.

Necdi was fully integrated into Motassadeq's group of Muslim friends. He would accompany Motassadeq and his friends to the mosque.

Liszkowski described Necdi as everyone's contact person concerning issues involving Motassadeq and the other Muslims. Liszkowski and Göttsche would both bring their complaints to Necdi, and ask him to speak with Motassadeq and the others.

Liszkowski occasionally saw Necdi at the university or in the university cafeteria. Necdi had told him that he was unhappy with Motassadeq's group of friends. They were too religious for him, and furthermore, they met in the evenings when he had to study for his classes.

Liszkowski was unsure, but he thought that it might have been Necdi who had been with Motassadeq in the area. He was certain about Motassadeq. However, he only surmised that Necdi was the second person in the conversation, since Motassadeq usually talked to Necdi.

Chief Judge Rühle asked Liszkowski whether the other person in the conversation could possibly have been another one of Motassadeq's visitors. Liszkowski did not think that the other person was a visitor, since Motassadeq's visitors spoke almost exclusively Arabic with him. To the best of Liszkowski's knowledge, Motassadeq never had any German visitors.

Liszkowski admitted that it was theoretically possible for a visitor, whom he had never have met before, to have participated in the conversation with Motassadeq. In any event, Liszkowski was stunned by what he had heard in this conversation.

Chief Judge Rühle now asked Liszkowski to explain the circumstances concerning the comment about a "pilot." Liszkowski explained that Motassadeq and two (2) or three (3) of his friends were gathered around the table in the common room on their floor. It may even have been more people, but he was no longer certain as to .

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the exact number of people in the room. Liszkowski had also not seen Motassadeq for quite some time.

When Liszkowski entered the room, Motassadeq came towards him and then, pointing at one of his friends, said, "this is our pilot." Liszkowski was unsure now whether Motassadeq had pointed at Mohammed Atta or another one of his friends.

At the time, Liszkowski thought that this was an unusual comment, since he could not understand why someone who had a good job as a pilot would still be a student and hang around a student dormitory. Liszkowski initially thought that Motassadeq might have been intending to say that his friend had received flight training in the military. A situation like that would not be unusual, even for German students. In any event, Liszkowski did not give the matter much further thought, so he never followed-up with any questions to the "pilot", such as the name of the airline for which he flew, or about his military service.

Chief Judge Rühle asked Liszkowski whether the word "pilot" might have been used to imply something like a "leader" instead of being a reference to flying. Liszkowski was certain that Motassadeq did not intend to use the word "pilot" in lieu of the word "leader." In fact, Liszkowski thought that Motassadeq was implying something more technical such as military aircraft.

The Chief Judge then wanted to know why Liszkowski immediately thought of an airplane. Liszkowski explained that it would not have made any sense for Motassadeq to use the word "pilot" in such a complicated manner, if he only intended to denote a "leader" by the word.

For example, Liszkowski testified that when Motassadeq spoke of the preacher at the mosque, he used simple terms to describe him. He identified the preacher as a "great man." In the case of the "pilot," Motassadeq was referring to a single person. He pointed to one individual and even slapped him on the shoulder. Motassadeq seemed to be very proud of this individual, as was everyone else in the room. For this reason, Liszkowski thought that he had meant an airplane pilot.

Liszkowski thought that this incident had happened sometime in 1999.

Chief Judge Rühle then read from Liszkowski's previous police statement. Liszkowski had stated that he came to the common room one evening and noticed two (2) or three (3) people in the room with Motassadeq. Liszkowski remarked that there was some life again,

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to which Motassadeq approached him and made the comment about the "pilot."

Liszkowski testified that this statement was correct. He also recalled having already known the person to whom Motassadeq referred to as their "pilot." Liszkowski had previously seen this individual in the company of Motassadeq and his friends. Everyone seemed to be very proud of this individual. The individual pointed out by Motassadeq, however, was not very pleased about this comment. He seemed to be embarrassed by it. He also appeared uncomfortable about being the center of attention. He sort of downplayed the comment. Thereafter, the conversation in the room died down quickly.

Liszkowski just found the situation to be very odd, since he had seen this individual before, and he could not understand why someone with pilot training would still be a student, instead of earning lots of money.

Chief Judge Rühle now gave Liszkowski an exhibit binder containing approximately seventy-nine (79) photographs. The Chief Judge instructed Liszkowski to review the photographs in the exhibit binder, and to identify the photographs of any individuals whom he recognized.

After reviewing the binder, Liszkowski was sure that he recognized Picture #1 as someone who had visited Motassadeq once or twice at the student dormitory. This individual had been invited by Motassadeq from the mosque to have dinner with him at the dormitory.

Picture #2 seemed familiar to Liszkowski. He thought that it might be an earlier photograph of Motassadeq's friend known as Ahmed (Last Name Unknown).

Liszkowski identified Pictures #4 and #6 as Mohammed Atta, known to him at the time as El Amir, and Said Bahaji, respectively.

Picture #5 was a person who often visited Motassadeq, but whose name he did not know.

Liszkowski did not know the individual in Picture #9, but the person seemed familiar to him, especially around the eyes.

Picture #12 was a person who was in Motassadeq's circle of friends, and regularly visited him in the common room. This person remained silent during the conversations. He was the "man who never said anything."

Picture #13 was a regular visitor for Motassadeq at the student dormitory.

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Picture #14 seemed familiar to Liszkowski. He thought that this person's appearance might have changed since this photograph was taken. He also thought that this person could be one of the people who later moved into one of the rooms on his floor of the student dormitory.

Picture #15 was a person whom Liszkowski knew. This person had drastically changed his appearance.

Picture #16 was a person who was not one of Motassadeq's regular visitors. He was not in the inner circle of friends. He came maybe once or twice to visit.

Picture #17 was someone who joined Motassadeq's group at a later time. Liszkowski saw him at the student dormitory, but did not know his name.

Picture #19 was a picture of Abdelghani Mzoudi.

Picture #20 seemed familiar, while Picture #21 was Motassadeq.

Picture #23 was a person whom Liszkowski thought he had seen speaking with Motassadeq.

Picture #27 and #36 was Sayyed (Last Name Not Provided)

Pictures #29 and #31 were individuals who only came to visit Motassadeq occasionally.

Pictures #46 and 48 were individuals whom he had seen as visitors to Motassadeq.

Picture #49 was Mohammed Atta, aka El Amir.

Pictures #63, #68, and #73 were visitors of Motassadeq. Liszkowski had seen them in the student dormitory.

Pictures #53 and #78 were persons whom Liszkowski thought he might have seen them as visitors for Motassadeq. The person in Picture #78 was a student.

Associate Judge Dr. (First Name Unknown) Mohr asked Liszkowski if he might not have recognized Picture #16 from somewhere else. Liszkowski answered that he recalled seeing this particular individual in the media. Nonetheless, he was certain that this particular person also visited Motassadeq at the student dormitory.

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The Associate Judge asked whether Liszkowski had informed the police investigators that he had seen this individual in the television, but that he did not know the person's name. Liszkowski was certain that he knew this particular person as one of Motassadeq's visitors.

The Associate Judge next asked Liszkowski if Motassadeq ever described Hydar (Last Name Not Provided) as a "great man." Liszkowski testified that Motassadeq held a dinner in Hydar's honor on one (1) or two (2) occasions. Motassadeq and the others at the dinner called him "Hydar."

Associate Judge Dr. Mohr also asked Liszkowski if Motassadeq made a "steering motion" when he talked about the "pilot." Liszkowski explained that Motassadeq pointed to a specific individual when he said that this person was their "pilot." He could not recall now whether Motassadeq had also made "steering motions" while making this comment. Nonetheless, Liszkowski was certain that Motassadeq had not meant a "leader" when he used the word, "pilot."

The Associate Judge then asked what Liszkowski thought that Motassadeq had meant when he made the comment that they would do something again. Liszkowski had understood this to mean that they were planning something for the future, but not as if they meant to do something the next day.

Liszkowski said that Motassadeq and the others listened to audio cassettes with Arabic recordings. There was also a room to watch videos.

In addition, there was a portable film projector which Motassadeq borrowed once to watch a film in his room. Liszkowski saw Motassadeq watching the film in his room, because Motassadeq had left the door to his room open a bit.

Usually, Motassadeq kept the door to his room closed, especially when he was praying.

Maria also lived with Motassadeq in his room. Maria had come from Russia and stayed in Berlin for a while. She had come to Hamburg to study at the university and seek employment as a research assistant. However, her application for a student visa had been rejected, so she could not officially enroll at the university. Maria was, thus, living at the student dormitory illegally.

When Liszkowski first met Maria, she was very Western in her appearance and thinking. At first, she lived alone in one of the vacant rooms on their dormitory floor. When that room was assigned to another student by the university administration, she vacated the

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room and moved into Motassadeq's room. She became romantically involved with Motassadeq.

Soon, Liszkowski noticed that Maria was wearing a full veil. On one occasion, she was standing next to him in a check-out line, and he did not recognize her with her veil and Arabic-style clothing.

As Maria became more involved with Motassadeq, she no longer wanted to have anything to do with Liszkowski and the other residents of the student dormitory. She started to isolate herself.

When Maria initially lived alone in the dormitory, she would often have visitors, including some of Motassadeq's friends. Liszkowski believed that some of Motassadeq's friends had a romantic interest in Maria.

Liszkowski thought that Motassadeq's comment about the "pilot" had been made before Maria moved in with him.

Liszkowski testified that it was obvious to him where Motassadeq stood on the issues of Israel and the United States. He would sometimes have a brief conversation about the United States with Motassadeq.

Motassadeq made it clear that he disagreed with the foreign policy of the United States, and that he was not a friend of the United States. Liszkowski thought that Motassadeq discussed the subject of the United States within his circle of friends, but not with Liszkowski or the other residents.

One of Motassadeq's friends was a Sudanese, who did not come very often. He was very funny and laughed often.

Motassadeq was not present for the transfer of his student dormitory room to someone else. He would show up every few weeks to see how things were going. The university administration never knew anything about Motassadeq having sublet his room until July 2000. Subleases were not permitted by the university administration.

Liszkowski did not know to where Motassadeq went after moving out of his dormitory room. Liszkowski thought that Motassadeq had returned home to Morocco to visit his family.

Liszkowski did not know whether Motassadeq traveled to any other foreign countries, since Motassadeq never mentioned visiting other countries. There was one instance when Motassadeq mentioned taking a vacation to Afghanistan. It was more of a general conversation between Motassadeq and his closest friends, and did not

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appear to pertain solely to Motassadeq. Liszkowski, nonetheless, thought that Afghanistan would be an odd place to visit for a vacation.

Maria was present during this conversation and also for most of the gatherings between Motassadeq and his circle of friends in the common room. Maria was also in Motassadeq's room whenever he and the others retired to the room to pray. They closed the door whenever they prayed in the room.

Prosecutor Dr. Matthias Krauß next posed questions concerning Maria. Liszkowski testified that he sometimes spoke with Maria. However, the greater her involvement with Motassadeq became, the more she isolated herself from Liszkowski and the others on the floor. She began to stay in her room and rarely leave. Once, she begged Liszkowski to take her along to a summer festival at the university, while Motassadeq entertained some guests in their room.

Liszkowski would be able to recognize the voice of the second person with whom Motassadeq spoke when he referred to "dancing on their graves." That person's voice sound enthusiastic.

Andreas Schulz, appearing for the civil litigants ("Nebenkläger"), asked Liszkowski to describe Motassadeq's views of Israel. Liszkowski answered that Motassadeq believed that peace with Israel was impossible. The Arabs had trusted Israel over and over again, and each time they had been lied to and mislead.

It became a dogma to Motassadeq. The basic premise was that there could never be peace with Israel. Liszkowski even asked Motassadeq how he had arrived at this viewpoint.

Defense attorney Gul Pinar now asked Liszkowski to describe the student dormitory. He testified that one stood directly in front of the common room with the sofa after walking up the entrance stairs. To the left was a hallway where the kitchen was located. There were two (2) rooms connected to that hallway. One of the rooms belonged to Motassadeq. The longer hallway connected with a bathroom and toilet. To the left was Liszkowski's room, then Ralf Göttsche's room and another room. The washing machines were in the cellar.

When Liszkowski overheard the conversation between Motassadeq and the unknown person, he had just returned to his room with his laundry. Motassadeq and the other person were around the bend in the corridor by the bathrooms which were near his room. He was able to overhear the conversation from his room, but could not see the people involved.

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At the time of the conversation, Liszkowski believed that only he, Motassadeq and possibly Necdi were the only ones physically present in the dormitory. Ralf Gottsche and the resident from the other room were not around that day.

Liszkowski did not know whether other people might have been present on the floor of the dormitory, since people normally dropped by the common room every half hour or so. If someone had come by for a visit, then Liszkowski would probably have known this, since the buzzer, which sounded whenever guests rang to be let onto the floor, was located next to his room. Liszkowski did not hear the buzzer ring before or after he overheard Motassadeq's conversation. Thus, he did not believe that any visitors had been on his floor during that time.

Some of the friends who visited Motassadeq stopped coming and were later substituted by others. Thus, the people who visited Motassadeq towards the end of his residence in the student dormitory were different than the ones who came shortly after he moved to that location. One of the friends who stopped coming was Ahmed (Last Name Not Provided).

Liszkowski could not say with any certainty when people stopped visiting Motassadeq, or when new friends started coming for visits. Although he did not pay attention to the dates, he did notice that they were different people.

Defense attorney Pinar asked Liszkowski if he was sure that Motassadeq used the word "again," when Liszkowski overheard the conversation between Motassadeq and the unknown person. Liszkowski testified that he was certain that Motassadeq said "again." Furthermore, he equated the word "again" with attacks.

Defense attorney Michael Rosenthal asked whether there might have been attacks in Israel during the specific time of Motassadeq's conversation. Liszkowski testified that he did not know of any attacks in Israel at that time. Nothing would have made him think that Motassadeq and the other person were talking about attacks in Israel.

Rosenthal now asked Liszkowski to look at Picture #51 once more. He wanted to know how sure Liszkowski was about his identification of that person. Liszkowski testified that he would recognize that person from his appearance.

Rosenthal informed Liszkowski that he had told the police investigators that he thought that the person in Picture #51 was Mohammed El Amir, but that he was not entirely certain. Liszkowski

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responded that he would be able to identify him from the picture today.

Rosenthal then asked what he had meant when he told the police investigators that Motassadeq and the other person spoke to one another "behind their hands." Liszkowski explained that he had meant that two (2) people were trying to have a discreet conversation. They were not whispering, but they were speaking in a tone of voice implying that they did not want to be overheard. They spoke softly, but were still loud enough so that he was able to overhear the conversation from a few meters away.

Rosenthal also asked if Motassadeq pointed directly at someone when he mentioned their "pilot." Liszkowski informed him that he was not sure anymore if Motassadeq simply pointed in a general direction. Instead, he believed that Motassadeq pointed directly at a person. Liszkowski knew this person, since this person had visited Motassadeq before.

Liszkowski was uncertain, however, whether Motassadeq had pointed at Mohammed Atta while uttering the "pilot" reference. Liszkowski could identify Atta from his picture, if necessary. Atta often called Motassadeq, and Liszkowski took down Atta's name for telephone messages for Motassadeq.

Liszkowski had heard of Motassadeq's interest in Afghanistan from a Palestinian. He himself never discussed Afghanistan with Motassadeq.

Chief Judge Ruhle then asked Liszkowski if he ever had any conversations with Mohammed Atta. Liszkowski testified that Atta had spoken with him about city planning. Atta traveled around in order to learn more about city planning. What Liszkowski noticed was that Atta spoke German very well. Atta was able to express complex ideas in German. His German was far superior to the German spoken by the other Arabic men. Atta also appeared to be better versed in foreign cultures.

Defense attorney Pinar now asked whether Motassadeq would speak German with someone who spoke Arabic. Liszkowski testified that not all of Motassadeq's visitors spoke Arabic. Thus, he spoke German with a lot of his visitors. Motassadeq only spoke Arabic occasionally with his visitors.

Liszkowski recalled that they spoke German a lot. He could understand Motassadeq whenever he spoke German. Liszkowski could not say when Motassadeq would decide to speak his native Arabic instead of German.

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The court now excused Liszkowski without requiring him to swear an oath to his testimony.

The court then granted a short recess before the next scheduled witness would be called.

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