

Summary of Administrative Review Board Proceedings for ISN 627

The Administrative Review Board was called to order.

The Detainee entered the proceedings.

The Presiding Officer announced the convening authority and purpose of the Administrative Review Board proceedings.

Presiding Officer: I understand from the AMO and Translator you do not desire each item to be translated because you do speak and understand English.

Detainee: That is correct.

The Designated Military Officer (DMO) was sworn.

The Board Reporter, Translator, Assisting Military Officer (AMO) and Board Members were sworn.

The Presiding Officer asked the Detainee if he wishes to make a statement under oath. (Muslim oath offered).

The Detainee accepted taking the (Muslim) oath.

The Presiding Officer read the hearing instructions to the Detainee and confirmed that he understood.

The Assisting Military Officer presented the Notification of the Decision of the Administrative Review Board, Exhibit EC-A, to the Administrative Review Board.

The Assisting Military Officer presented the Enemy Combatant Election Form, Exhibit EC-B, to the Administrative Review Board.

The Assisting Military Officer read the AMO Comments from the Enemy Combatant Election Form, Exhibit EC-B.

Assisting Military Officer: The Detainee's initial ARB interview was conducted on 4 December 2006. After reviewing the ARB's purpose and procedures, the English Unclassified Summary of Evidence was read to the Detainee. When asked if he wanted to attend the ARB, present a written or oral statement, or have the AMO speak on his behalf, the Detainee said that he would attend the ARB. The Detainee was extremely cooperative, polite and conversational during the entire interview. Copies of the English and Arabic translated Unclassified Summary of Evidence were provided to the Detainee, who accepted both copies.

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The Designated Military Officer presented the Unclassified Summary of Evidence, Exhibit DMO-1, (and DMO-2 to DMO-4) to the Administrative Review Board.

The Designated Military Officer stated that a copy of these exhibits had been previously distributed to the Assisting Military Officer and Detainee.

The Presiding Officer noted from the Enemy Combatant Election Form that the detainee wanted to respond to each item of information from the Unclassified Summary as it was presented.

The Designated Military Officer gave a brief description of the contents of the Unclassified Summary of Evidence, Exhibit DMO-1, to the Administrative Review Board.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.1): The Detainee stated he was easily persuaded by friends in Pakistan to attend training in Afghanistan. The Detainee traveled with a small group of friends from Pakistan to Afghanistan to fight against Soviet occupation forces. The detainee stayed at the Khalden Training Camp in Afghanistan for two to three weeks and then moved to the Hugay area in Afghanistan where he stayed for approximately one month.

Detainee: This period was 1988 when I was seventeen. It was not a training purpose. It was a visit because I was waiting for my admission. I found an Afghani refugee. This Afghani refugee advises me to go to Afghanistan to see the atmosphere also to see if there was a chance for me to help the refugee or others. The person that was named by Muhebu Allah who was Afghan from Lowgar and I decided to visit. They mentioned Khalden Training Camp and I've never been to Khalden area because I was to Bagi area. This area is a village to Professor Sayyaf, the leader of one of the North Alliance. It is out of Badakhshan by a half hour. I stayed in Bagi area. I never stayed Khalden. I explained for my interrogators when they asked about the Khogyani because it's not famous and it's not present on the map where it can be located. I said that it was near Khalden area. I explained the location by terms of Khalden. I never explained that I had been to Khalden Training Camp. Second, I want to explain what is the Khalden. It is a name for an area in Jordan that's called Khalden Camp for Palestinian Refugees. It's named Khalden in Afghanistan by Professor Abdullah Azam because he assessed a training camp in this area for the Arabs and foreigners. Khalden is never mentioned on the map because it is an Arabic word and term.

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Designated Military Officer (3.a.2): The Khalden Camp is an al Qaida training camp near Kabul, Afghanistan. Instruction at the camp included urban guerilla tactics, physical conditioning and endurance.

Detainee: I don't know where this information comes that belongs to you because I've never been to Khalden. I don't know the location and I never attend any training camp. I stayed 15 days at Babi to have a vehicle to Afghanistan and I stayed one month inside Afghanistan Khogyani area and I've never been to Khalden. I don't know about the activities of Khalden. From 1987-88, it still was under the supervision and the work of Professor Abdullah Azam. It wasn't mentioned yet under al Qaida. Al Qaida announced themselves about 1988 by the name of al Qaida Organization and this time it wasn't even labeled by the name of al Qaida. There are no areas called al Qaida in Khalden.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.3): The Detainee stated he decided when he was in Saudi Arabia to go to Chechnya to assist in a medical capacity. The Detainee was advised in Yemen that there was an opportunity for him to get to Chechnya in Afghanistan. The Detainee traveled to Karachi, Pakistan and then to Lahore, Pakistan. He traveled to Kandahar, Afghanistan with a group by crossing the border near Quetta, Pakistan. This trip was facilitated through the office of the Taliban.

Detainee: I went by order from area to area and this was about 2000. From 1988 to 2000, there were no activities for me to support Afghani's issue. I was busy in my study and since I finished my primary, then I finished mostly the high post-graduate studies from 1989-2000. I know every issue and every aspect about Afghanistan because it was our neighborhood country. I listened about the Chechnya from the media and Yemen because we have the facilities and the satellite to show every aspect in Chechnya. I decided to go on my vacation to help. I traveled to Saudi Arabia and I asked a humanitarian organization to help me to Chechnya because they have their organization that is working all over the world and their head office is in Canada, it's called Al Mobara. They told me directly that if I have an American passport you can go to Chechnya. If the Russians find you by any other passport except American they will meet you at the airport and send you by the same flight you came on back to your country. So they refused to let me into Chechnya, and they said if you can go by Pakistan or Afghanistan you can go there by their ways. I decided to go back to my place, Pakistan, because I stayed there from 1988-2000, it's about 12 years. There was no need to summon permission from Yemen; I have most of the information from when I was in Pakistan. I decided to go to Afghanistan to ask and they said the border is always closed to Chechnya for most of the year except for four months and there is no chance for anyone to go through there except if he's got a diplomatic passport or a foreign passport or he's highly qualified. So they decided to make me a visa to other region. They said there is a military hospital and there isn't in other region and they help Chechnya refugees. If you want to give your medical assistance for the refugees you can travel to the other region and from the other region you can help all the refugees there. This hospital was used during war between other region and Armenia. I send a message for

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them again and they said they cancelled visas of 70 countries. They labeled the organization aiding the terrorist. So it's not well for you to have trip to the other region so I decided to wait until I got another chance. My study period is three years clinical course attached beside two years experience so I was taking about two years to follow my thesis and my project. So I was not attending the hospital, I was studying and following my cases, so I was free most of the time to provide the medical assistance. Beside this, if I want to extend my period to be in the hospital for most of the time I must pay 5000 American dollars per year. So basically, I did the three years with the fee and then I stayed to complete my study and to follow my case. I was free most of the time and I tried to help the refugees and homeless people. I tried to go to Chechnya and even Afghanistan was near for me but I feel it is a country helping Afghanistan with Uzbekistan and it's a lot of medical assistance through this area and there is no need to go to Afghanistan. From 1988-2000, I never attempted to go to Afghanistan because I know the condition from the first visit. So I was trying to go to any other country like Chechnya to help the refugees only.

Board Member: So did you go to Azerbaijan?

Detainee: No. They said the visa was cancelled for 70 countries including Yemen.

Board Member: So did you travel from Pakistan to Afghanistan facilitated by the office of the Taliban?

Detainee: I have traveled before in 1988, so I know the rules. This is one, and number two, when I'm asked to go to Afghanistan I ask for a merchant, he's a Palestinian guy, carrying a refugee document from Lebanon. He was dealing in drive through between Afghanistan and Pakistan and exported to the gulf. He said to me that we are going through the Taliban office because they aren't allowing anyone to go to Afghanistan without their permission. So he guided me to go to the Taliban office in Karachi and ask them about the rules and facilities on how to go to Afghanistan. Because the first time I go from the North area which was Peshawar in 1988, but now the new entrance is from Quetta. They allowed the refugees and the business people to go from Quetta to Kandahar only and they banned the travel between North area and Kabul. So I decided to go to Karachi again and I visit the Taliban office and I inquire about the visit and how we could proceed.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.4): The Detainee stated he stayed at the Hajji Habash Guest House when he traveled to Kandahar, Afghanistan in June 2000.

Detainee: I said I stopped at Hajji Habash Guest House because the taxi driver and the cops are checking the place from Taliban Guest House which is directly from Hajji Habash Guest House. The Hajji Habash Guest House was the only guest house for foreigners to proceed in Afghanistan. I stopped there to ask where I could go and I stayed in the clinic, it was about 50 meters from Hajji Habash Guest House and it was a

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clinic for everyone. So Hajji Habash if you want to ask any who has been to Kandahar they must be to Hajji Habash Guest House by any way because they are not sending you with any facilitators. They take the taxi cab from stand to the guest house of Taliban and I guess it's officially a house for them from the Pakistani government. Even the phone line and facilities was given to them free. It was like a consulate type. They carrying all the injured people, the donations, and they send the travel and they have their ambulance as well. So they send me to Hajji Habash earlier by the cab and from Hajji Habash they will know I am a doctor and to send me to the clinic. I was not at Hajji Habash but I stopped by Hajji Habash area.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.5): The Niberas and Hassan Guest Houses located near the Haj Habash Mosque in Kandahar, Afghanistan were al Qaida guest houses.

Detainee: From where they got these two names I don't know. It was only one guest house. I draw a map for all the area. The guest house, mosque, which is called Hajji Habash Mosque and as well the clinic and there was no guest house beside it. Both the terms Niberas and Hassan are unfortunately the two names of the attackers of USS COLE at Yemen. Both the home they attend the suicidal bomb to the USS COLE both of them were named Niberas the first one and the second one was called Hassan. So I don't know how they link me with both of them. It was 1989, and it was nothing for Niberas and Hassan. Secondly, it is not wise to give a name, an Arabic name to an area inside Afghanistan and no one would recognize or know where the area was. But by giving a name such as Hajji Habash it is an Afghani name and is well known to everyone and it is easy to recognize for them. Maybe because I am Yemeni they brought the name of Niberas or Hassan to the area. I never mention it in my inquiry and interrogations and I don't even know those two people. I came to know from some other Detainee from Yemen here, both of those names brought into your inquiry or your notes is Yemeni guys attempt to a suicidal bomb against the USS COLE.

Board Member: So you were there in June 2000?

Detainee: Yeah.

Board Member: Because you mention 1989 for some reason.

Detainee: When I first visited it was 1988 and June 1989, I was in Pakistan in my study. In 2000, I finished mostly the clinical part of my post-graduation. I graduate by the year 1994 or 1995, from basics and I have about five years training post-graduate in general surgery, plastic surgery, and orthopedics.

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Designated Military Officer (3.a.6): The Detainee stated he tried to get to Chechnya again in May or June 2001.

Detainee: I explained this before they said the border to Chechnya was closed most of the year due to snow. It is only four months during the summer, so they said to me if you want to go to Chechnya it must be during the summer. I tried to go by May or June because this is the summer when the border is open. So I got another try to go to Afghanistan to ask about Chechnya because I was free. My period was supposed to finish in Pakistan training course by 2002, and I was near the area so it was easy to go to them. I want to explain a point to you that is very necessary. Pakistan closed the North border between Afghanistan and them, what is Peshawar. They open the border from Quetta to the Southwest to everyone. So the refugees were going freely without visa and without any inquiry. I was going from there without any hesitation, and I was getting guide from the government of Afghanistan. This time it was Taliban. For this reason it was easy for me to go from area to area without any problems. A person can go to Afghanistan every two to three days from Pakistan and no one will ask about them. They closed the border from the North in front of the wall but they have the border in Quetta for everyone.

Board Member: Why were you so motivated to go to Chechnya?

Detainee: I saw that there was no one helping them first.

Board Member: Helping who?

Detainee: Helping the Chechnya refugees. I saw the area of Bosnia bombed badly and I saw a lot of people by listening through the news on how the Russians gave the civilians a chance to escape from cities before they bombed it. They make this pledge attack against them even during their travel from city to city, so I have sympathy for this and know there's thousands of injured and casualties without any medications. I saw on the T.V. and media they treated them in the tents and they don't have any proper hospitals. It was a good chance for me to practice. I spent about three years and I got very good experience in orthopedics at that time because I worked with one of the most experienced orthopedic surgeons. He gave me the chance to go to practice myself in any country and it was very helpful if I go to a country to help them freely. It is very easy, you have a lot of organizations, you got ICRC, you got everyone they come and go and I tried to link with any of these organizations to help the poor people and the death toll of the war. It's in any country, it's not only Chechnya. I am not against the Soviets or the Russians because I got mature enough and I know it is part of their land or part of their politicians but I tried to help. So when they said Ayman you can go to other region I agreed. It was not my idea to go to Chechnya itself because it wasn't dangerous. They offered me other regions and I said okay. They said Pakistan, if you open clinic for the injured or casualties in Pakistan and I got the chance to do it, I will do it. I was not insisting on going to Chechnya itself but I tried to help by my maximum capacity.

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Designated Military Officer (3.a.7): The Detainee stated he stayed in the Ghulam Bacha Guest House in Kabul, Afghanistan for five or six days during his trip to Afghanistan in May 2001.

Detainee: Yeah. There wasn't any hotel for any of the commoners that are coming to Afghanistan by any way. There is a route to travel between the cities. Ghulam Bacha was one of the guest houses for the common people that are traveling to Kabul. Don't forget they are with Ahmed Shah Masoud who can assist to kill or kidnap or do any harm to the foreigners, so they must put the foreigners in some secure place to protect themselves. I waited for 11 days at Kandahar just to wait for the travel to go to Kabul just to find a group of people to secure my travel from Kandahar to Kabul. I went to any guest house because I don't know anyone at Kabul and I went to Kabul to work for any international organization to work under their flags, and Afghanistan for three months because I got vacation from my professor for three months. So I stayed at the next guest house which I don't know for whom. I don't know who was running this guest house and it was for the common people.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.8): The Detainee stated he believed that the Ghulam Bacha Guest House was supported by Usama bin Laden.

Detainee: I believed that later on in about three months, because I came to know when I was in Kabul this Ghulam Bacha tried to fire by the North Alliance Afghani's by some long range missiles. It was aluna missile the second to scud and it blew beside it by 100 meters and it destroyed a cinema house. They did that because they believed that Usama bin Laden may be at this house. So I came to know from these people that they were worried that maybe Usama bin Laden was using this house but definitely he was not because it was inside the city and it was known to everyone. Once it was attacked by the Uzbeks with the gun. So it was another secure place for Usama bin Laden to have his hiding there. I believe that the North Alliance tried to fire on the foreigners there especially the Arabs and they believe the Arabs and foreigners supported by UBL, Usama bin Laden himself, and for this reason they haven't succeeded in killing him. They are suspecting him very occasional and very common places and from my information if there is two foreign defense ministers get an agreement or a call or meet outside, UBL is leaving the cities because he is worried for these meetings or activities so he was just leaving the city for any meetings. So I don't think bin Laden was in the city.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.9): The Detainee stated he visited the al Wafa office director in Kabul, Afghanistan to inquire about working for al Wafa in Kabul. The Kabul office director arranged for the detainee to meet with the al Wafa director in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

Detainee: By good chance they both are here. The director Kabul was here and he was released about six months back or five months and he was called Adel al Zamel and the

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second director al Wafa in Kandahar was Abdullah Alamatrafi and he is here. I first visited one German organization that is called Hummer and I like to join them to work with them officially but they said to me I had to first get permission from the Taliban Government and it was very difficult to get it. Then I visit Afghanistan Record Society to work with them for free and they said they needed a donation. We don't need workers because we are four months without salary. Then I tried to visit Ayman in the emergency hospital which was run by the Italians. So I didn't find any organization suiting me at Kabul so they guided me to go to al Wafa. I visited al Wafa in their office and I had difficulty meeting with them. They said they aren't meeting the individuals and we are working for the mass. They decided to get a meeting directly with the director at Kandahar, and he said we know that some people here told us that you are present and you are a foreign doctor and we would like to work with you but we don't know how to do that. It is better to go to Kandahar and speak with the head of the office. You can meet with the person here and inquire about this meeting because he is here and I doubt because I worked with al Wafa for three months and if I stay here this is my fifth year. The director of Kabul and the founder of al Wafa office, is a Kuwaiti guy, who was released from here and he was working for two years while there; so, I don't know how it works but I hope to be one of them who gets released from here or getting back to my country like the director of Kabul.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.10): Al Wafa al Igatha al Islamia has been designated as a terrorist organization on the United States Department of State Terrorist Exclusion List.

Detainee: This list announced mostly before the bombing. No one knows about al Wafa and about the relation between al Wafa and the United States before that. I tried to work with them after knowing their activities. For this reason I was a volunteer worker for two months. I refused to work with them with salary or any appointment until they proved they weren't a terrorist organization and this is number one. Number two is since they were listed as a bad organization I quit from it directly and I decided to go from al Wafa. So I worked for them officially for three months and since I learned from the media that the United States is against this organization I left this organization directly.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.11): The Detainee stated he traveled from Kandahar, Afghanistan to Karachi, Pakistan to assist al Wafa with medical purchases.

Detainee: It was after the travel to Kabul, it was in the early stage before trouble with al Wafa and the United States. They say this is a guy from Emirates called Abu Ahmed al Emaratti, this guy was the dealer for Suzuki car and he was a merchant, who tried to provide assistance or purchasing to al Wafa. They said that they wanted me to go to Karachi to purchase the medical equipment and medicine. I told them that I am an orthopedic surgeon not a medical rep and I cannot go for this purpose. They said the person that is in Karachi doesn't know anything about medicine so just supervise his work. I refused and I gave them a form of one of my colleagues that was in the business and that he can purchase for you. You can come visit us and see what he is purchasing

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because he has to deliver a truck after two days. I stayed for two days at Kanhahar and I saw his purchasing and it was really bad. He purchased very low quality and bad items and invalid items for everyone. They said they wanted me to supervise the work of our hospital at Kabul and it will need at least four months to work. So I decided to purchase the medicine for them directly or supervise the purchasing from Karachi for four months only because the quality and the money which they expend it was very huge, very expensive, and it's invalid. So it was temporary work for me to supervise the purchase because the person purchasing it has a legal experience.

Board Member: You're purchasing medicine and what else?

Detainee: Medical equipment.

Board Member: Like what?

Detainee: Hospital furniture, hospital machines. I gave a list of about 80-100 items that I purchased from Karachi to the U.S. Government. It included the baby incubators, EKG machines, x-rays, operation tables, operation lamps, operation surgical sets, general set to spinal sets, the IV lines, and antibiotics. It was all in bulk. I was at a hospital at Kabul which was a branch of children's hospital that was three floors with 138 beds. I purchased about 150 beds from Karachi through Kabul, Afghanistan. I was preparing the hospital to work and I was supervising the purchase of all of Afghanistan.

Board Member: Who financed all of this?

Detainee: al Wafa was working from a charity of money coming from Saudi Arabia and Emirates. They register it in Afghanistan and we tried to register it officially through Pakistan. I got the primary registration of al Wafa myself and I got the excluding from the income tax because it was to try to be in Pakistan officially. Abu Ahmed al Emaratti which was called Umran al Awais tried to register al Wafa in Emirates and he was taxed for that because he put in the account of al Wafa \$70,000 by the name of al Wafa and you are not able to put an account by the name of an organization if it is not registered. Unfortunately it was taken by your government and he wouldn't receive any of it. We also tried to register it in Saudi Arabia. Abdullah Alamatrafi, a detainee here and the head of al Wafa, traveled to Saudi Arabia to register al Wafa in Saudi Arabia officially and met the authorities there. So al Wafa was near to register in five countries not only Afghanistan. There is no problem or trouble by the name al Wafa in any of those countries. He was traveling without any hesitation, the problems came after you announced and it was before the bombing and he closed the account of al Wafa and I left al Wafa itself.

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Board Member: Can you clarify when you left al Wafa?

Detainee: I left al Wafa three to four days after it was announced, I don't know the date. They announced 26 organizations and we don't have any of them here in Guantanamo except al Wafa. You even have Rasheed terrorist, he is in Pakistan and still working for Afghanistan and they don't charge them and they don't ask them to be a problem for the United States. They announce several Pakistan organizations but they are still well with the United States, only al Wafa members here have problems because they don't have the support and don't have the countries behind them. They were totally independent.

Presiding Officer: Do you remember the five months you worked with them, the start and end month?

Detainee: I started from May 2001 to about October 2001. It was two-month volunteer work without salary, three months with salary. I told them I didn't want salary but they asked me to distribute the medicine for a week or 10 days at Kabul. They delayed my stay there for three months and I said that my money is finished so they gave me about \$1500 for three months which would account for \$500 per month salary.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.12): The Detainee stated he stayed at the Taliban guest house in Quetta, Pakistan, on his way to Karachi, Pakistan.

Detainee: I told you before this is the route of the taxi cabs. It goes like this from Quetta to Kandahar. They discovered two people tried kill UBL by going to the guest houses and going through this route and they found the gun with them, so it was a deal between the Taliban and the foreigners there. Anyone that wanted to clear himself must go through our office. They don't allow anyone to go without their supervision. I remembered a French journalist who tried to cross the way to Afghanistan with a satellite phone and they captured him and charged him as a criminal for spying. If you don't go to the Taliban house or you're not going through their proper ways they considered you bad so I was trying to go through the official way according to their mentality.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.13): The Detainee claimed al Wafa paid the cost of the airline ticket for his flight from Quetta, Pakistan to Karachi, Pakistan.

Detainee: Yeah, they gave me some money before I joined them and the cost was \$55 which was not that much for 700 km. I like to say that they said al Wafa was labeled bad from the first point. All of these activities with al Wafa were before it was announced it was a bad organization. I don't know about their activities but I visited their activities myself and I didn't see anything wrong. Abdullah Alamatrafi, the head of al Wafa, made a show with al Jazeera net about the activities of al Wafa after it was announced by the United States Government it was a bad organization. He told them about all the activities, warehouses, offices, and hospital which they supervised and the medicine. He

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left Pakistan without any hesitation. They caught him from the gate of the airplane because he had a satellite phone. They don't even know who was Abdullah Alamatrafi.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.14): The Detainee stated he worked for al Wafa for approximately nine months in 2001 and became al Wafa's medical advisor.

Detainee: It is five months only, two volunteer and three with salary.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.15): The Detainee stated he left Lahore, Pakistan, for Afghanistan in November 2001, and traveled through the tribal area of Gendab, Pakistan.

Detainee: I returned back after the bombing at Kabul through proper way to Pakistan and I came back to my area Lahore. I was getting some money and work at Karachi. We got about \$4500-6000 advance for token money for x-ray machines; I got \$11,000 for dialysis machines. I decided to go to Karachi to see this amount and the money and at least cancel this order because they already order from China three x-ray machines. I didn't know I was wanted by the government of Pakistan. I came to know the man who tried to assist the work of al Wafa Karachi because he was sent to the United States by special flight and they assumed he was from al Qaida. The member is still here, his name is Jamal Alawi Mari, and I am the one who gave the name and full address of him in Kabul. It was announced in the news that Jamal Alawi Mari was coming to the United States and that he is working for al Qaida and not al Wafa. Fortunately, he was on a secret flight to Jordan for only one person. He traveled from Karachi to Jordan.

Board Member: You're saying you were wanted in Pakistan for your association with al Wafa and this other person?

Detainee: They sent a person from Yemen to work as a director of al Wafa. He rented a house for his family and he was waiting for the registration of al Wafa to complete work officially in Pakistan, because I told them I cannot work as a director. I can only work in the hospital, purchasing medicine and medical equipment. They sent the man from Yemen through Emirates to Karachi and this man traveled here indirectly from Jordan to Pakistan then to Afghanistan then to Guantanamo.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.16): The detainee stated that, following his escape from Pakistan in 2001, he worked with the head of the al Wafa clinic in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. The head of the clinic had contact with the Taliban.

Detainee: It was not an escape. I was trying to get back to any secure place. I talked with my professor and he said they are taking everyone. They are not differentiating between anyone. What happened in the United States is making the government not secure about taking their detainees who are wanted from any country. It's better for you to go and help in Afghanistan then stay in Pakistan and they got you to America or to any country. There was no office for al Wafa in Jalalabad and there was no clinic at all for al

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Wafa. I traveled through Gandab area and taxi driver took permission from check point to go to the intelligent side. I went with the intelligence office and they inquired about my coming to Jalalabad. They found out I was a doctor and I came to help and they told me they had a vacant clinic and that I could stay there until I find a job in Jalalabad. I was with the clerk of the government for private doctors and he escaped during Taliban regime because he was ex-communist. They brought us here to the clinic in a residential area and I tried for more than ten days to find a place in Jalalabad to work. I succeeded to work with University Hospital which is a hospital for the Jalalabad Medical College. I worked with the head of the department who was an Afghani gentlemen graduate from Germany. He allowed me to work there even without registration in Afghanistan to bring two cases for orthopedic and plastic surgery. He gave me a warehouse room to put my items in. I called my professor in Pakistan and he was able to get a donation for the hospital for \$11,000 American dollars and he shipped the equipment to Jalalabad through the border area. I was in Jalalabad at clinic as a resident and it wasn't the al Wafa office and was not related to Taliban. Most of the doctors weren't willing to work with the Taliban because they don't have the limit or education enough to understand the medical issues and country. Most of the doctors were from the ex-communist regime even though they help because they knew I was coming to help the country. I selected Jalalabad because it was bombed badly and 160 people were killed, and it's the nearest city from the border of Pakistan. It was also the last city to collapse from Taliban and was the most secure place. My truck with medical equipment was located at a foreign organization which the British left and was covered by the government and this is where they were putting my equipment.

Presiding Officer: You mentioned you left Pakistan seeking a more secure place. With the bombing around Jalalabad, did you consider moving to a more secure place out of the region vice Afghanistan?

Detainee: It was the nearest city from Pakistan and the roads were blocked everywhere including the road back to Pakistan. I saw all the anti-aircraft and the surface-to-surface missiles were all going to the mountains and a car that didn't know where to go and he left everything for the villagers and they even took his shoes. It is a custom in Afghanistan that if you escape from any war they take your shoes so while in Jalalabad he was without shoes and what can you do as foreigner without shoes.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.17): The detainee stated he left the al Wafa clinic in Jalalabad, Afghanistan during the bombing of the city and escaped to the Tora Bora Mountains in Afghanistan. The detainee traveled between small groups of fleeing individuals providing medical attention to those in need.

Detainee: I returned back to the hospital that I worked with and they locked the main gate because I was told that if they consider me an Arab they may kill me because the North Alliance was seeking Arabs after the killing of Masoud. I left and went to the Ministry of Health Hospital and was filled with rebels and guarded by guerrillas and

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gunman. They were also taking the houses and luggage of foreigners by force. I was using a van as an ambulance and they wanted me to leave it but my driver tricked them and said we had a grenade. The other doctors advised me to go to the mountains and stay there for a day or two, then after the mountains is the border for Pakistan and you can go there. The city fell within a half hour at three in the afternoon when it came by the forces. By 3:30, 150 people were with North Alliance Afghani's and they closed the border to Pakistan. They said if you go through the official borders you will be caught and it's better to go through the back doors. There is no al Wafa clinic in Jalalabad. I escaped to the mountains but I don't know to where. We went through about five villages before Tora Bora. They said if we went by car they would bomb us since we had about 5-7 cars. We were residents of Jalalabad and no one was a fighter or carried a gun. They tried to take the cars by force but we gave them the cars and walked through the mountains by foot.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.18): The detainee stated he told Usama bin Laden at a meeting at Tora Bora, Afghanistan during Ramadan in 2001 that the detainee needed assistance to find a safe route to depart from Afghanistan and to secure medical equipment that was in the hands of the Taliban in Jalalabad, Afghanistan.

Detainee: I didn't know who was in the mountain. I was in the mountain for four days without any information about who was in the mountain and why we were here. We found out a lot of groups were coming day by day. I asked to speak to the head of the mountain or in the area just to know if we are in the surrounded area and there are fighters around us and there's not enough food except the medicine. There wasn't any normal food or normal three meals for everyone, so I requested to talk to head of the area and in charge. I gave a letter after the fourth day and an answer came after about 11 days. The total number of days to get the answer was 15 days and they said I was allowed to meet the head of the mountain. I didn't know who was UBL. I walked about four hours from my area to the area of UBL and I found him in an empty place. He came from behind the trees and I assumed there was a cave near that secured his place. When I found out it was UBL, it wasn't the first meeting with him. It was the second, because he met us once in a graveyard in Kabul when we buried a dead body killed by the Northern Alliance. He came suddenly within five minutes with his guard and asked how he was killed and said he had come from the North of Afghanistan and we don't know. He asked who supervised his treatment and they said Doctor Ayman was in the hospital and he dealt with his case. I said they secured his life well and they brought him into the ICU and he was under the ventilation but unfortunately it was a hit by a tank in his forehead and he expired. So I got a chance to talk to UBL at Kabul for five minutes so he knew the person he was to meet, but I didn't know who I was going to meet. UBL arranged the meetings for everyone he would like to talk with but no one like to talk to him. He would not stay in his place more than 45 minutes by any way, if you got a meeting by UBL he will leave before 45 minutes because this is the period by any jet or flight that can recognize his place and can hit him. So if you meet with him suddenly or by asking him to meet you he will stay for 10-15 minutes maximum. My talk with him in the mountains

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was secure and lasted 10 minutes. I asked him to leave the mountain and he said I don't even have a place for myself to go, so he said I wasn't able to go from the mountain myself. He told me if I wanted to go to Jalalabad to ask about my items or medical equipment you can send any of the villagers from the mountains and it's not secure to go there. I gave a list of the medical equipment to one of the villagers because there were some casualties in the mountain from the bombing and they were without medicine. All I had was my bag with special dressing kit but I didn't have any equipment in the mountains. When the villager got to Jalalabad they asked him why and for whom he wanted surgical equipment and wasn't able to bring any medicine from Jalalabad. I was out of medicine and I had a lot of casualties. I did a hand amputation by a knife and I did a finger amputation with scissors, and if someone was injured badly I was just operating on the table. I couldn't save them because I wasn't able to work and they can just shoot me in the head. I had about 200 people around me that carry guns and if I don't obey the order then I would be killed. I tried treating them and but two of them expire because he was crushed and the other was a Yemeni who is a detainee here and his name is Ahmad Humadi and he got two fingers amputated by me. I was stopped at the wrong place at the wrong time but I must work or if I don't they won't secure me or my travel from Tora Bora to Pakistan.

Presiding Officer: So was the main purpose of your meeting again to try to seek assistance to leave the region or to...?

Detainee: Yes, to leave the region. I said we are in a bad place and if they bomb the mountains no will stay alive. In 2-3 days we had four dead bodies in one cave that was blown and we weren't able to take them out of the cave. The helicopter killed two people last night so everyday we had casualties and mortars and there isn't even any simple anti-aircraft we have. We have 15-16 Kalashnikov, most of all the total guns in the Tora Bora area was 16 Kalashnikov and there are 200 people. He did not prepare himself for Tora Bora and to be frank he didn't care about anyone but himself. He came for a day to visit the area and we talked to him and we wanted to leave this area. He said he didn't know where to go himself and the second day he escaped and was gone. He left 200 people just for his security. There were 14 villages between Tora Bora and the border of Pakistan and some are not reliable to him. We stayed 10 days to make a place for him so that he could cross the border safely. He went to the Sudar area and I told the Americans about UBL's secure place in Pakistan, which is called Sudar Training Camp. I gave them his locality and his place but they were not able to catch him.

Presiding Officer: So why did you believe he would agree to meet with you given that it took 15 days of planning and the only reason was to seek assistance?

Detainee: He was not in the mountains. He succeeded on bringing the forces to the mountains and to escape by the second day and I don't know how because we sent some people to the city and they took their vehicle and they sent them back to the mountains. They killed some people at Jalalabad and snatched their cars. I don't know how he

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traveled to Tora Bora with all the security forces and the bombing. There was bombing all the time and he wasn't even afraid to come during that time. He was not alone and I came to know Ayman al Zawahiri was with him but he was in different locations. Both his wife and daughter were killed from bombing at Kabul. I came to know even from the people of the mountain that Abu Ghaith is the speaker of al Qaida. They only take the routes through the mountains to Pakistan before us and escape but they don't allow anyone to go with them. I don't know if it wasn't ready for huge amounts of travel.

Presiding Officer: Since the main reason the meeting was to seek assistance to leave the mountain, why did you believe he would meet with you for that purpose?

Detainee: I didn't know he was UBL, I was asking for the head of the mountains because there was no one in charge. You weren't even allowed to make a fire because they would send the missiles from the jets. We had olive oil, olives, sesame, and dry bread to eat and with no food I told them it's not healthy to stay in this area. So I insisted to meet the person in charge and I didn't know it was UBL.

Presiding Officer: But you recognized him when you saw him from your first meeting?

Detainee: Yes.

Board Member: Did you carry a weapon?

Detainee: No, I had a guard with me. I was 51 kg which is 100 lbs in 1988 and I could carry a gun, run, or do whatever, but by this time I was not willing to do any exercise or carry any guns. I had my assistant who carried the gun for me and was a guide for the mountain and was a British Syrian called Abu Yehyah Al Suri and he was murdered and I was injured by the helicopters when we were traveling from Tora Bora to Jalalabad. He was a British citizen with a small child who came for training for four months and he never returned. I never carried the gun at Tora Bora.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.19): The detainee stated those in charge of every area of operation were assigned a personal radio that was the method of communication utilized by the al Qaida network within Afghanistan.

Detainee: I don't know why you have the impression that the people in the mountains were al Qaida, most of them were residents of Jalalabad. They were Moroccans, a few Algerians, Libyans, and very few people escaped from Kabul to Jalalabad. Most of them were residents of Jalalabad and they were not related to UBL and not for al Qaida. During the Soviet regime they were fighters against the Soviets and some of them were in Afghanistan for 15-16 years. So they are not linked to al Qaida in anyway. There was no system for telecommunication between the cities or inside the city itself. Jalalabad had only two phone centers to Peshawar, so most of the people carry the radio as a source of telecommunication. For example, al Wafa has about five cars and every car has a radio

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or walkie-talkie central. Also for every translator they have a walkie-talkie. So even myself I carried the walkie-talkie with the interpreter at Kabul because it was only \$90 and was for the civilian. It was not high tech and you could only take it 70 km maximum. I advised all my walkie-talkies with all my interrogators and I got a catalog and found walkie-talkies that are used by the civilians and the military. Most of the walkie-talkies were with the people not the ones operating with al Qaida.

Board Member: You mentioned that the people in the mountains at Tora Bora were the Jalalabad residents?

Detainee: Yeah.

Board Member: Couldn't we better characterize those people as Mujahedin?

Detainee: No

Board Member: No? They weren't fighters? They had rifles right?

Detainee: They are from Europe and they don't succeed to live in Islamic society or atmosphere so they decided to come to Afghanistan because they can practice more Islam or better Islam. Most of them were foreigners and owned their houses in Jalalabad not rented. They bought very houses for \$1000 or \$2000 and rebuilt them.

Board Member: They had all of these weapons?

Detainee: They had 16 weapons and they came from the people that came from Kabul and there were about 20 people and they carried 16 Kalashnikov's, AK-47's. No resident from Jalalabad got their weapons because they were banned by the Taliban government. No one can carry their guns during the Taliban regime, either in Kabul or Jalalabad or maybe even Kandahar. We got special permission to get a security guard from the al Wafa office and he only had one AK-47 for the gate. We got three for the warehouse because we had two trucks of rice and one truck of gee. It was not easy to have a gun in Afghanistan.

Designated Military Officer (3.a.20): The detainee carried a gun while he was in the Tora Bora Mountains in Afghanistan and was not searched upon entry to the cave for a meeting with Usama bin Laden.

Detainee: I was not carrying any gun. It was the Syrian guy that was with me. I didn't meet UBL in any cave but I did say that there was a cave near where we met for security. He came from behind the trees and he was making a motion for prayer. He didn't know who was coming to meet him. The security guards told him that they had searched me and they don't allow anyone to meet with him with a gun. It's not wise to be in the mountains carrying a gun and meet UBL because you can shoot him directly.

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Designated Military Officer (3.b.1): The detainee stated he trained for one and one half months during the summer of 1988 with the Mujahedin in Afghanistan at the Khogay Training Camp where he received training on the Kalashnikov and small anti-aircraft weaponry such as the heavy Grinov.

Detainee: It was 1988 when I was seventeen and I received it for a month for the Kalashnikov. We fired two to three bullets and said that was sufficient because we were like scouts. There weren't any anti-aircraft to train on at the camp but it was present and I didn't get any training on it. I don't think from 1987 to now which is 19 years that it is valid to say I carried the Kalashnikov officially in Yemen. My father got permission to have two Kalashnikov and one pistol because he is second man to the tribe. We have this in our country officially. I was going to Afghanistan to see the area and they said I was in a dangerous area you try to save yourself. It was not a basic training. It was on knowing how to fire only.

Designated Military Officer (3.b.2): The detainee stated he trained with the AK-47 assault rifle and participated in at least two night time raids against Soviet outposts while he was in Afghanistan.

Detainee: It was only one night raid but it was in two different sessions. It was the end of the Soviet time and most of the Soviets and the captains left the area. There were some communist Afghani's. I saw how the aid was coming from the countries like Saudi Arabia. I saw the stinger myself in the camp and how they would go for the next raid and snatch it. Everyone around the world was with the Afghani's during the Soviet time. I don't think it was bad to go instead of going to enjoy or dance at any place. It was good to have some experience about the struggle when I was young then to go through any bad occasion.

Designated Military Officer (3.c.1): The detainee stated that during his graduate studies, he studied under a doctor who was a member of the Pakistan Islamic Medical Association. The detainee stated he attended one Pakistani Islamic Medical Association meeting with the doctor in 1998 or 1999.

Detainee: It was his work and he was my professor and he has any right to be in any associations. Even in Pakistan it's called Islamic Republic of Pakistan because everything is called Islamic. It was not an Islamic view but it was a supported of anyone he liked to help (Muslims around the world). It was a free organization and he's the boss. I attended with him because he said we have a clinical session and it was not a political. The whole group which was about 32 doctors went. They asked me about my professor because they announced his name on the BBC that he was a supporter of Taliban. My professor traveled to Afghanistan officially to correct the syllabus of studies of Kabul Medical College. They were studying in Persian mostly so he wanted to replace the Persian books with the recommended or standard international books. He said he would

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pay for it out of his pocket for all the books or their needs because he tried to make it at the international level. After this he attended a meeting in the United States for the Taliban Government and then left to England. He also went to meetings in Australia, so he was traveling officially. He even attended meetings or conference even here in Cuba. He went to Havana officially from Pakistan government because he is a grade 21 which means he's about to be a minister. He's in charge of the orthopedic post-graduate for all over Panjab. He was allowed to travel all over freely and if he stayed in the UK for six months he could have British nationality. Since he stayed in England for nine years and married there and his children are British. I don't know how the BBC said he was with al Qaida or Taliban. I know the media is playing by the people because they said there are 40,000 victims of 9-11 when there are 2,500. They are trying to use propaganda and do this war for everyone and not only for the noble people.

Designated Military Officer (3.c.2): The doctor was reported to have treated al Qaida members who required medical care and also would readily treat fugitive al Qaida operatives.

Detainee: My doctor after 12:00 took a rest for one hour and then from 1:00 to 9:00 at night he's doing his private job. If you go to clinic you cannot find an appointment sometimes for a month or 15 days. He was trying to change the system of the country like Afghanistan and he was not after the minor things. Al Qaida in Kandahar were treated sometimes by the medical assistants because there weren't even doctors. UBL didn't believe by the medicine he believes by the traditional medicine, like homeopathic. So he wasn't a person that treated al Qaida and he never went for any activities and he's well known. He was the doctor of Shabaz Shareef the brother of the ex-prime minister of Shaba Shereef of Pakistan and before that he was the doctor for the Pakistan international cricket team. He was the best student from his college and he did his internship in UK. He is westernized and he doesn't believe by Jihad or exchange by force. He's not with al Qaida or Taliban and he tried to change the Taliban regime and even tried to change their syllabus or their study. I don't think he was like this and I just think it was propaganda by the BBC and media.

Designated Military Officer (3.c.3): The detainee stated he met the Taliban Minister of Health during his trip to Afghanistan in June 2001 to seek permission for employment and to facilitate the distribution of medicines and supplies.

Detainee: I spoke with them about working for free because I don't have any funds before I joined al Wafa. They said I had to get a legal certificate and there are exams. I said you are in need of donations or doctors assistance and you are being this hard and they said it is the matter of Minister of Health, so I didn't discuss it that much. I noted with my friends about five trucks of medicine to al Wafa and all is carried to Taliban warehouse which was for the Ministry of Health. They distributed about half of this without permission. This was a defect and big problem of their system to use the aid without permission. I went to the warehouse myself and I inspected every item and I

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came to see a lot of them. All the expensive materials that was there was out to the market, so I made a complaint to the Minister of Health. Unfortunately, the Minister of Health was class four primary school and he didn't know anything and wasn't a doctor. He only knew how to sign and he sent a report about the medicine in how it was about to expire and it's used for cattle and animals. I purchased most of the things in bulk and I found very old and expired medicines from Switzerland, France, and Finland that had been expired for 5-7 years. They collected it in buggies and they said it was from al Wafa. They placed the valid medicine by the invalid medicine. They even took the beams, the protection shield from the x-ray machine to the market. It was part of my work to meet with the Minister and deal with him and I succeeded by having 50% of my items back to distribute myself according to the necessity of the hospital and 50% of the medicine.

Designated Military Officer (3.c.4): The detainee stated he met a Malaysian microbiologist at the Hajji Habbash Guest House in Kandahar, Afghanistan in August 2001.

Detainee: Yes, he was on his vacation and he was not a microbiologist fully he was a second-year student. I met him at Hajji Habash Guest House and he planned to help. He got a donation of 5000 American dollars to build a hematology lab for the government hospital. He took my advice because I was here in the clinic for him and I purchased it from Pakistan.

Board Member: Even though he was only a second-year student he knew how to build a clinic?

Detainee: He didn't know. He just took my advice and said he worked in his lab at the school about hematology because I'm still a second-year student. I want your advice because I want to build some labs as a donation. I have the money. He trusted me because he didn't know how to purchase so he consulted with me on purchasing.

Presiding Officer: Do you know where, as a second-year student, he got the money from? It sounds like he would have to have a significant amount.

Detainee: He's a rich man. He studied in self finance and his school was in an America. Even as a wealthy guy he didn't hesitate to be at the guest house because there was no place in Kandahar except the guest house to be.

Designated Military Officer (3.c.5): The same microbiologist was involved in developing anthrax for al Qaida.

Detainee: I don't know where you got this information. He didn't discuss anthrax with me and I don't feel he is capable of doing anthrax by the second year of knowledge or information. I did not talk in my interrogations about anthrax by any way and I don't ask

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about where you get this information because it's unclassified and you can discuss it with me if you have any information about it. I recently came to know through here that the one who sent the anthrax to the United States or the one who knows the man that they sent was the Pakistani shab. His name is Tahar Butt Kashmeri and I mentioned it to my interrogators and I discuss it with my AMO last time. I came to know who was behind the anthrax and so it wasn't the Malaysian guy. It was not only the anthrax issue we came to know about the material that was used to blow up the USS COLE. I gave a lot of my information to my interrogators regarding a very sensitive point. I never discussed with this Malaysian guy about any germs or about any technique.

Board Member: Where did you get all the information about the COLE and the embassy bombings?

Detainee: It was from some patient that I treated or I know how they came to Pakistan and I discussed it with them. It was not a secret to me. They said the material was on the Shab and he expired at the Kandahar bombing and he was a guard for Abu Hafs Al Masiri Muhammed Atta. He was getting a lot of information and he discussed it with me and I don't have any problem discussing it with the authorities here just to discover who was behind it or the materials.

Designated Military Officer (3.c.6): The detainee stated he met with a friend, a Yemeni merchant, in Islamabad, Pakistan, who facilitated the detainee's travel into Afghanistan when the detainee fled Pakistan.

Detainee: I said I had been to Afghanistan when I was seventeen and I know the rules. I stayed in Pakistan for twelve and half years, I know the language, the rules, the accent from area to area, and I know how to go myself, so there was no need for a Yemeni merchant to come from Yemen to guide me where to go and how to live. The only Yemeni guy which I knew in Pakistan and he was Omar al Hadrami and he's not a Yemeni merchant, he's a medical attendant. He's bringing the patient to Doctor Aziz's hospital. I only mentioned his name during the interrogation and I found it replaced with unknown Yemeni merchant. There was no Yemeni merchant and it's very difficult to have a merchant in Pakistan because the rules become very tight even the registration from regular people in Pakistan goes through 5-6 officials to stay. For merchants they don't have a chance to stay and the markets in Yemen are fully loaded with Indian goods which are much cheaper than Pakistan and we can find the business between Yemen and India very common. It's very rare to have the business between Yemen and Pakistan to have a merchant there. I've never been to Islamabad because it is a diplomatic city except during my admission or if I want to attest some recommendation from my embassy. I don't have any friends in Islamabad.

Designated Military Officer (3.c.7): The detainee's friend was a member of al Qaida and in overall control over the movement of al Qaida fighters and their families from Afghanistan through Pakistan.

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Detainee: I was there early so no movement was present during my time. I don't have any friends of al Qaida or known by al Qaida. If I did, I would give the names just for the reward maybe they will give me some money. Pakistan, it is very difficult to have foreigners in it. Pakistanis are everywhere in the world and they try to be part of these societies but it is very difficult to have foreigners in Pakistan. Authorities label as a foreigner even if you are a Pakistani resident So, I don't think there are foreigners with Usama bin Laden in Pakistan. Usama bin Laden can hide foreigners that work for him. Foreigners who do not know the atmosphere or society, it is very difficult to have them as a member of al Qaida in Pakistan. I deny these allegations against me. It is the same information used against me last year. I ask for my AMO to be patient with me because I try to explain most of the things. I don't want to be back to the same point again next year. Then be told one year more because I do not want to be here a second year without a reason. I am willing to help America in any place whether it be Yemen, Pakistan or any other country. I discuss this with my interrogators and they agreed to have me as a helper for the United States. I feel if I am away from GTMO, I can give so much more benefits for you than being here in detainee camp.

Designated Military Officer (3.c.8): The detainee stated he saw Usama bin Laden four or five times at various guest houses and in person in Afghanistan.

Detainee: I saw him twice. Usama bin Laden is not common to the guest houses because it is exposed to everyone. By chance, I saw him in the graveyard at Kabul. I meet him again in Tora Bora when I stopped in the mountains. It was not to four to five. It was only two times. It was handled by Usama bin Laden people or Usama bin Laden himself. I did not ask to meet him or was not planning to meet him.

Designated Military Officer (3.c.9): The detainee stated he talked to Usama bin Laden on two separate occasions in Afghanistan.

Detainee: I think we just talked about that.

Designated Military Officer (3.c.10): The detainee stated that at a meeting in the Tora Bora Mountains in Afghanistan, Usama bin Laden requested the detainee help supply medicine to the Tora Bora region.

Detainee: It was no food in the area and I was alone. So it was logical for Usama bin Laden to support. I tried to get trade from the mountain with the help of Usama bin Laden people. I was not successful in doing it and I was injured twice in the same day. So, it was a misunderstanding from a person. I ask the help of Usama bin Laden people not Usama bin Laden ask me to provide medical to Tora Bora. It is from the first days they brought some Americans here to Tora Bora. They thought it was a clinic or hospital. It was four caves. Three to four people were working to every cave. It was not fixed for any medical consultations. Even when I do medical operations, it was under the

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bombing. I left the patient three to four times because the B-52 was over us. It was very dangerous. There was not a hospital or clinic in this area. There is some information to help the United States. Saudi Arabia Red Crescent society sent a message to Tora Bora area asking if they need assistance. The Crescent society would facilitate someone to bring medical items. It was a message from the Saudi Red Crescent society at Peshawar. I did not have any facility or supplies. The supplies were coming from aboard.

Designated Military Officer (3.d.1): The detainee stated he purchased 0.5 kilograms of cyanide that he claimed was stolen from a warehouse in Kabul, Afghanistan and was never recovered.

Detainee: It was for scientific. It was pharmaceutical cyanide used for dental filling. We got a dental list and cyanide was part of it. This was used for the nerve root. It killed the bacteria by very old method which is cyanide. It does not harm the person or poisonous. I sent this with my trucks to Kabul from Kandahar and Kandahar to Kabul. It was not present at the warehouse when I inspected. It was not present with the Johnson and Johnson hand piece drill machine used for dental filling. It was not harming. I gave the address of my medical to AMO. It was new Karachi chemical Karachi White House. It was present on the market. It is commercial allowed to have by anyone working in the field. It was not the serial cyanide which can cause harm.

Designated Military Officer (3.d.2): The detainee stated he told another al Wafa volunteer to purchase four to five thousand United States Dollars worth of medical equipment presumably for the Malaysian microbiologist.

Detainee: Transport was the problem from Afghanistan to Pakistan. I had 200 dollars American money in my pocket. I was attacked by the police rebels. They took my money from me. I ask the Malaysian guy if he had the five thousand American dollars to purchase this equipment for the lab. It is very dangerous to cross the border after buying it. At the border, they can take your supplies or snatch the supplies from you. We now have a worker for al Wafa. He can purchase the equipment in the amount of five thousands dollars. When you return back to Afghanistan and build your lab you can repay him the money. It was a matter of transporting the money. The al Wafa worker went to Karachi to purchase it. I called al Wafa people and asked for him not to purchase it because the border was closed. I asked for him to stay ten to fifteen days to see if border would open or to see if they allow anything to pass border into Pakistan. If the procedure becomes too complex to cross border, he would have to go to Malaysia to purchase. I found out he went to Malaysia to purchase and I stopped him.

Board Member: What kind of equipment was he going to purchase? What was it for?

Detainee: It was for medical lab. It was for blood analyzing like sodium/potassium and sodium/chloride. One of the machines was a photometer which is about 3,500 American dollars. The amount of four to five thousand American dollars, it was sufficient for three

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to four pieces of equipment with maximum of five. It was going to be very small lab according to its capacity. I was astonished when I sent him. The man I sent was a volunteer. He was a microbiologist. He said the Shab did not know the basic lab technique. So, he was sent to Karachi University Lab to get the training for ten to fifteen days to know how to do blood test. I told you he was just in second year. He was fresh and did not know how to do lab technique.

Designated Military Officer (3.d.3): The detainee stated he stayed in the Tora Bora Mountains in Afghanistan until he was severely wounded. A group of Afghans took him to the Central Jail in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. The next day he was taken to the hospital where he was treated for over four weeks then returned to jail. The detainee stated he asked to be turned over to United States Forces so he would receive better treatment. The detainee was taken to Bagram, Afghanistan on 27 January 2002.

Detainee: No comment about it. We were treated very badly in jail there. I felt I would be treated better in any other place besides that jail in Afghanistan. It was jail since the time of 1935. It was old, dirty, nasty, no food. I had very big hole in my lung through my chest. It was almost infected. I met the Americans there which were interrogators. I requested to be taken to better area. I was not cured yet. I had broken ribs, lacerated lung, and splenic tear. I was in serious condition but they still sent me to jail. There was no accurate management in the jail. I had chest tabulation with a jar. The authorities said the jar weighed about four to five kgs full of blood which was too much. They said I was planning to escape. So, I said it was better to go with the Americans to a secure place instead of being charged and going through these problems. They chained me to the bed badly and they would inquire about my condition. I said it is better to be with the Americans to finalize all this drama.

Board Member: Why did they take you to the jail not the hospital?

Detainee: They came to us some through the Tora Bora village. We need to purchase diesel to take you to the hospital.

Board Member: I don't understand say that again.

Detainee: On the mountain of Tora Bora, the authorities came to us and said, we need the price of diesel. We have no diesel to send you to the hospital. They tried to get money and tried to take everything by any means possible. This is why they did not treat us. Afghans they said, you are here to die not to be treated. For this reason I was pleased to be with Americans instead of with the fighters because there was fighting all the time around us. We said to them twice that we are not fighters and want to be sent to our consulate or have someone from our embassies to surrender ourselves to them.

Designated Military Officer (3.d.4): The detainee stated he traveled to Herat, Afghanistan, likely after 11 September 2001, to pick up three trucks to be used by al

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Wafa as ambulances. Al Wafa paid approximately 15,000 United States Dollars for the three trucks.

Detainee: They were normal vans. I converted them to ambulances. I donated them to the teaching department at University of Kabul hospital. This is a 400-bed hospital. The hospital had only one ambulance used for the administration. It was used to pick up and take the workers of the hospital. So, I decided to purchase three ambulances. There were some donations coming from Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia sent dental chair, five baby incubators, blood machine, CAT scan machine, cardiac monitors, and other equipment. Saudi Arabia had asked me to go and inspect these items to see if it was valid to keep it at Herat or send it to the center of the city of Kabul. I found there was no technician to work CAT scan machine. I ask them to transfer the CAT scan from Herat to Kabul. I supervise the purchasing of the all vehicles. The total donation was five ambulances, two machines from Kabul, and three purchases from Herat. I went to Kabul by vehicle with my son driving to check the vans.

Designated Military Officer (4a): The detainee denied having any knowledge of biological agents or ever having discussed biological agents with anyone.

Detainee: I started to discuss this with my interrogators in detail. The interrogators said, they are going to take my name from the list of anthrax. The United States have had my name on the list for the last two to three years but now you have the factors to omit it. It was anthrax due to the microbiologist and I don't think every microbiologist can produce harm to United States. So, I'm glad to have my name out and I would like not to discuss this scary issue no more either with them or anyone else.

Designated Military Officer (4b): The detainee stated he did not attend any training camps in Afghanistan as he was a doctor not a fighter.

Detainee: Yes. I did not receive any training. It is not very common to have training with the Yemenis. Yemenis have a fifteen to twenty-day training camp because guns are present freely. There are fifty million Kalashnikov pieces for a twenty-one million population. So, we do not request a lot of training.

The Designated Military Officer confirmed that he had no further unclassified information and requested a closed session to present classified information relevant to the disposition of the Detainee.

The Presiding Officer acknowledged the request.

The Presiding Officer opened the Administrative Review Board to the Detainee to present information with the assistance of the Assisting Military Officer.

The Assisting Military Officer stated that he had no additional comments.

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Detainee: I stated that I would like to be with your people after being released from here. I like to discuss this chance widely. I don't want to disclose it because it has a lot of formalities behind it. I feel I would be very useful because basically I'm against any terrorist organization or activity and I swear to serve the community and I don't classify anyone according to race, shape or language. I give the oath to help eliminate the enemies. This is my duty. I want to consider my work at Tora Bora as my duty. I'm doing this to cause me a lot of trouble. I want to explain it was a hard time but it was wrong time, wrong place. For two to three months in Afghanistan, I feel five years in detainee camp is sufficient. I want to start my life because I'm about 36. I'm of that age where I should be with my family. So, I'm requesting this because I feel it is the same point and discussion from the last year which is encourage me to talk to the board just to change from four times before and it is still the same. I request from the board this time to have your notes to ask me anything you like before finishing this session. I would not like to have this session again after a year. So, if you have any questions for me now or any explanations, I like to clear it before session this is over.

Presiding Officer: If you were released, where would you see yourself residing?

Detainee: I had some resident study in Pakistan. My topic was about the pressure of discus radius managing this internal instead of external. I work with this for three years. I work with the Orthopedic doctor there. This was a new technique to fix pressure it raised by 97 m. I need at least six months of work to finalize. Afterward, I will be helpful to Pakistan because I came to know the keys of Pakistan because is not only Karachi it is Lahore. I came to know there are 200 supporters of Usama bin Laden. They are with him now at the moment. The amount rose to three hundred within six months. This means supporters can still get to Usama bin Laden. If I'm in my practice in any place in Pakistan, I can help determine the movement of Usama bin Laden and his supporters. This is the reason I would like to be in Afghanistan for awhile to help. I can return back to my home country Yemen or any country the board selects. I feel that the ethics of the harm to United States was from outside United States. I can help decrease the harm if I'm in Pakistan or any country.

The Assisting Military Officer had the following question had no further questions for the Detainee.

The Designated Military Officer had the following questions had no further questions for the Detainee.

Administrative Review Board Member's questions:

Board Member: If you were transferred or released, is there any reason you would feel your safety would be in jeopardy?

Detainee: If I'm working or helping United States, it will be a risk. I will take the risk because I was normally in Pakistan and I was officially there. I will take this risk just to

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prove to everyone that I'm not against the United States. I feel secure through the United States process and your people. This is a problem in Yemen there is no security and no law. Yemen has people escaping from jail. The security is not fixed yet. There are people being killed during the clashes between the authorities and people. This is the reason I'd like to be transferred to a peaceful country which is Saudi Arabia. I have family located there. It is the most reasonable place for me after Pakistan.

The Presiding Officer read the post-Administrative Review Board instructions to the Detainee and adjourned the open session of the Administrative Review Board.

The Presiding Officer opened the classified portion of the session.

The Presiding Officer adjourned the classified portion of the session and the Administrative Review Board was closed for deliberation and voting.

AUTHENTICATION

I certify the material contained in this transcript is a true and accurate summary of the testimony given during the proceedings.



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