

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JUMA MOHAMMED ABDUL LATIF)
AL DOSARI, *et al.*)
)
)
 Petitioners,)
)
 v.) Civil Action No. 04-CV-1227 (RBW)
)
)
 GEORGE W. BUSH,)
 President of the United States, *et al.*,)
 Respondents.)
)
)
 _____)

DECLARATION OF JAMES R. CRISFIELD JR.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Commander James R. Crisfield Jr., Judge Advocate General's Corps, United States Navy, hereby state that to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the following is true, accurate and correct:

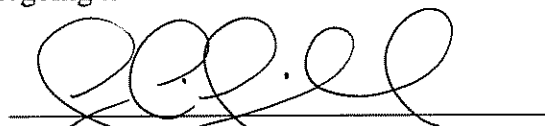
1. I am the Legal Advisor to the Combatant Status Review Tribunals. In that capacity I am the principal legal advisor to the Director, Combatant Status Review Tribunals, and provide advice to Tribunals on legal, evidentiary, procedural, and other matters. I also review the record of proceedings in each Tribunal for legal sufficiency in accordance with standards prescribed in the Combatant Status Review Tribunal establishment order and implementing directive.

2. I hereby certify that the documents attached hereto constitute a true and accurate copy of the portions of the record of proceedings before the Combatant Status Review Tribunal related to petitioner Juma Mohammed Abdul Latif Al Dosari that are suitable for public release. The portions of the record that are classified or considered law enforcement sensitive are not

attached hereto. I have redacted information that would personally identify certain U.S. Government personnel in order to protect the personal security of those individuals. I have also redacted internee serial numbers because certain combinations of internee serial numbers with other information become classified under applicable classification guidance.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: 12 Oct 04


James R. Crisfield Jr.
CDR, JAGC, USN



**Department of Defense
Director, Combatant Status Review Tribunals**

OARDEC/Ser: 0204
11 October 2004

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From: Director, Combatant Status Review Tribunal

Subj: **REVIEW OF COMBATANT STATUS REVIEW TRIBUNAL FOR
DETAINEE ISN # [REDACTED]**

Ref: (a) Deputy Secretary of Defense Order of 7 July 2004
(b) Secretary of the Navy Order of 29 July 2004

1. I concur in the decision of the Combatant Status Review Tribunal that Detainee ISN # [REDACTED] meets the criteria for designation as an Enemy Combatant, in accordance with references (a) and (b).
2. This case is now considered final, and the detainee will be scheduled for an Administrative Review Board.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. M. McGARRAH".

J. M. McGARRAH
RADM, CEC, USN

Distribution:
NSC (Mr. John Bellinger)
DoS (Ambassador Prosper)
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OARDEC (Fwd)
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1826

9 Oct 04

MEMORANDUM

From: Legal Advisor

To: Director, Combatant Status Review Tribunal

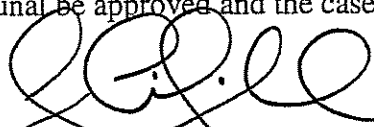
Subj: LEGAL SUFFICIENCY REVIEW OF COMBATANT STATUS REVIEW TRIBUNAL FOR
DETAINEE ISN # [REDACTED]Ref: (a) Deputy Secretary of Defense Order of 7 July 2004
(b) Secretary of the Navy Implementation Directive of 29 July 2004Encl: (1) Appointing Order for Tribunal #8 of 13 September 2004
(2) Record of Tribunal Proceedings

1. A legal sufficiency review has been completed on the subject Combatant Status Review Tribunal in accordance with references (a) and (b). After reviewing the record of the Tribunal, I find that:

- a. The detainee was properly notified of the Tribunal process and voluntarily elected not to participate in the Tribunal proceedings.
- b. The Tribunal was properly convened and constituted by enclosure (1).
- c. The Tribunal complied with the provisions of references (a) and (b). Note that some information in exhibits R-5, R-6, and R-18 was redacted. The FBI properly certified in exhibit R-2 that the redacted information would not support a determination that the detainee is not an enemy combatant.
- d. The detainee made no requests for witnesses or evidence.
- e. The Tribunal's decision that detainee # [REDACTED] is properly classified as an enemy combatant was unanimous.
- f. The detainee's Personal Representative was given the opportunity to review the record of proceedings and declined to submit comments to the Tribunal.

2. The proceedings and decision of the Tribunal are legally sufficient and no corrective action is required.

3. I recommend that the decision of the Tribunal be approved and the case be considered final.



JAMES R. CRISFIELD JR.
CDR, JAGC, USN



Department of Defense
Director, Combatant Status Review Tribunals

13 Sep 04

From: Director, Combatant Status Review Tribunals

Subj: APPOINTMENT OF COMBATANT STATUS REVIEW TRIBUNAL #8

Ref: (a) Convening Authority Appointment Letter of 9 July 2004

By the authority given to me in reference (a), a Combatant Status Review Tribunal established by "Implementation of Combatant Status Review Tribunal Procedures for Enemy Combatants Detained at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuba" dated 29 July 2004 is hereby convened. It shall hear such cases as shall be brought before it without further action of referral or otherwise.

The following commissioned officers shall serve as members of the Tribunal:

MEMBERS:

[REDACTED], Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve; President

[REDACTED], Colonel, U.S. Army; Member

[REDACTED], Lieutenant Colonel, JAGC, U.S. Army; Member
(JAG)

J. M. McGARRAH
Rear Admiral
Civil Engineer Corps
United States Naval Reserve



HEADQUARTERS, OARDEC FORWARD
GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA
APO AE 09360

6 October 2004


MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, CSRT

FROM: OARDEC FORWARD Commander

SUBJECT: CSRT Record of Proceedings ICO ISN# [REDACTED]

1. Pursuant to Enclosure (1), paragraph (I)(5) of the *Implementation of Combatant Status Review Tribunal Procedures for Enemy Combatants Detained at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuba* dated 29 July 2004, I am forwarding the Combatant Status Review Tribunal Decision Report for the above mentioned ISN for review and action.

2. If there are any questions regarding this package, point of contact on this matter is the undersigned at DSN 660-3088.


DAVID L. TAYLOR
Colonel, USAF

(U) Combatant Status Review Tribunal Decision Report Cover Sheet

(U) This Document is UNCLASSIFIED Upon Removal of Enclosures (2) and (4).

(U) TRIBUNAL PANEL: #8

(U) ISN#: [REDACTED]

Ref: (a) (U) Convening Order for Tribunal #8 of 13 September 2004 (U)
(b) (U) CSRT Implementation Directive of 29 July 2004 (U)
(c) (U) DEPSECDEF Memo of 7 July 2004 (U)

Encl: (1) (U) Unclassified Summary of Basis For Tribunal Decision (U)
(2) (U) Classified Summary of Basis for Tribunal Decision (S/NF)
(3) (U) Summary of Detainee/Witness Testimony (U/FOUO)- (N/A)
(4) (U) Copies of Documentary Evidence Presented (S/NF)
(5) (U) Personal Representative's Record Review (U)

1. (U) This Tribunal was convened on 30 September 2004 by references (a) and (b) to make a determination as to whether the Detainee meets the criteria to be designated as an enemy combatant, as defined in reference (c).
2. (U) On 30 September 2004 the Tribunal determined, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Detainee # [REDACTED] is properly designated as an enemy combatant, as defined in reference (c).
3. (U) In particular, the Tribunal finds that this Detainee is a member of al Qaida and affiliated with the Taliban, as more fully discussed in the enclosures.
4. (U) Enclosure (1) provides an unclassified account of the basis for the Tribunal's decision. A detailed account of the evidence considered by the Tribunal and its findings of fact are contained in enclosures (1) and (2).

[REDACTED SIGNATURE]

Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Tribunal President

**UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF BASIS FOR TRIBUNAL
DECISION**

(Enclosure (1) to Combatant Status Review Tribunal Decision Report)

TRIBUNAL PANEL: _____ #8
ISN #: _____

1. Introduction

As the Combatant Status Review Tribunal (CSRT) Decision Report indicates, the Tribunal has determined that this Detainee is properly classified as an enemy combatant and is a member of al Qaida, which was affiliated with the Taliban and provided support to it when it was engaged in hostilities against the United States and/or its coalition partners. In reaching its conclusions, the Tribunal considered both classified and unclassified information. The following is an account of the unclassified evidence considered by the Tribunal and other pertinent information. Classified evidence considered by the Tribunal is discussed in Enclosure (2) to the CSRT Decision Report.

2. Synopsis of Proceedings

The unclassified evidence presented to the Tribunal by the Recorder indicated that the detainee is a member of al Qaida and traveled from the United States to Afghanistan via Bahrain and Iran in November 2001. The Detainee was present at Tora Bora and crossed the border from Afghanistan to Pakistan in December 2001 with neither documentation nor authority and surrendered to Pakistani authorities. The Detainee chose not to participate in the Tribunal process. He called no witnesses, requested no documents be produced, but provided through his Personal Representative responses to the allegations in the Unclassified Summary of Evidence (Exhibit R-1). The Detainee's responses were identified verbally by the Personal Representative in the Tribunal session and were also submitted in written form as Exhibit D-b. The Detainee proclaimed he was innocent of all allegations.

3. Evidence Considered by the Tribunal

The Tribunal considered the following evidence in reaching its conclusions:

- a. Exhibits: D-a through D-b and R-1 through R-18.
- b. Testimony of the Personal Representative on behalf of the Detainee.

4. Rulings by the Tribunal on Detainee Requests for Evidence or Witnesses

The Detainee requested no witnesses and requested no documents be produced as evidence; therefore, no rulings on these matters were required.

5. Discussion of Unclassified Evidence

The Tribunal considered the following unclassified evidence in making its determinations:

a. The Recorder offered Exhibits R-1 through R-3 into evidence during the unclassified portion of the proceeding. Exhibit R-1 is the Unclassified Summary of Evidence. While this summary is helpful in that it provides a broad outline of what the Tribunal can expect to see, it is not persuasive in that it provides conclusory statements without supporting unclassified evidence. Exhibit R-2 is the FBI Request for Redaction of National Security Information and provided no usable evidence. Exhibit R-3 is a newspaper article dated 19 May 2003 taken from the Buffalo News entitled "Suspected al Qaida Recruiters Center of Probe." While this article was of interest and helped identify the Detainee's whereabouts in 2001, it cannot be considered conclusive in and of itself without supporting evidence. Accordingly, the Tribunal had to look to classified exhibits for support of Exhibits R-1 and R-3.

b. Essentially the only unclassified evidence the Tribunal had to consider was the Detainee's responses to the Unclassified Summary of Evidence in Exhibit R-1 as provided by the Personal Representative, guided by his interview notes with the Detainee. The Personal Representative's notes of his interview with the Detainee are attached as Exhibit D-b. In sum, the Detainee proclaims he is innocent, has never been to Tora Bora and that he does not want to be confused with al Qaida.

The Tribunal also relied on certain classified evidence in reaching its decision. A discussion of the classified evidence is found in Enclosure (2) to the Combatant Status Review Tribunal Decision Report.

6. Consultations with the CSRT Legal Advisor

No issues arose during the course of this hearing that required consultation with the CSRT legal advisor.

7. Conclusions of the Tribunal

Upon careful review of all the evidence presented in this matter, the Tribunal makes the following determinations:

a. The Detainee was mentally and physically capable of participating in the proceeding. No medical or mental health evaluation was requested or deemed necessary.

b. Although he did not actively participate in the Tribunal process, there was no reason to believe he did not understand this process before choosing not to participate in it, as indicated in Exhibit D-a. It should be noted that, as indicated on this exhibit and as

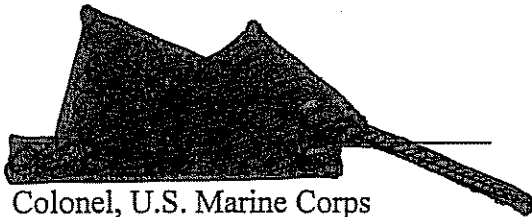
explained by the Personal Representative, the Detainee was advised by an attorney and the International Red Cross that he should not participate in the Tribunals because they were "not legal."

c. The Detainee is properly classified as an enemy combatant and is a member of al Qaida, that had affiliation with, and was supportive of, Taliban forces engaged in hostilities against the United States and/or its coalition partners.

8. Dissenting Tribunal Member's report

None. The Tribunal reached a unanimous decision.

Respectfully submitted,

A large, dark, irregularly shaped redaction mark covers the signature area, obscuring the name and any handwritten notes.

Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Tribunal President

DETAINEE ELECTION FORM

Date: 28 Sept 2004

Start Time: 1300 hrs

End Time: 1600 hrs

ISN#:  _____

Personal Representative:  _____
(Name/Rank)

Translator Required? YES Language? ARABIC

CSRT Procedure Read to Detainee or Written Copy Read by Detainee? READ TO HIM

Detainee Election:

- Wants to Participate in Tribunal
- Affirmatively Declines to Participate in Tribunal
- Uncooperative or Unresponsive

Personal Representative Comments:

Initially, I met with the detainee and he indicated that he would take the Muslim oath, orally
respond to the unclassified summary and answer questions. He did not want to call witnesses.
On 30 September 2004, I met with the detainee a second time and he relayed the following to me.
He had met with an Attorney and the International Red Cross and they had advised him that the
Tribunals were not legal and that he should not participate. He then decided not to attend the
Tribunal. He did answer questions and told me that I could relay his answers to the Tribunal.

Personal Representative: 

FOUO

Recorder Exhibit List
For
ISN [REDACTED]

#	Title	Summary	Classification
R1	Unclassified Summary		UNCLASSIFIED
R2	Redaction of National Security Information		UNCLASSIFIED
R3	Buffalo Six News Article		UNCLASSIFIED
R4	ACIC Terrorism Summary		SECRET//NOFORN
R5	FBI 302 dtd 04 Apr 02	3.a.6 3.a.8	FOUO/LES
R6	FBI 302 dtd 07 Jun 02	3.a.1 3.a.2 3.a.3 3.a.4 3.a.5	FOUO/LES
R7	IIR 6 034 1322 03 dtd 16 Sept 03	3.a.7	SECRET//NOFORN
R8	IIR 6 034 0786 03 dtd 18 Apr 03	3.a.1	SECRET//NOFORN
R9	IIR 6 034 1430 03 dtd 13 Sept 03		SECRET//NOFORN
R10	Form 40 dtd 14 Nov 02	3.a.1 3.a.2 3.a.4 3.a.5	FOUO/LES
R11	Form 40 dtd 21 Jan 03	3.a.1 3.a.2 3.a.3	FOUO/LES
R12	Form 40 dtd 22 Apr 04	3.a.1	FOUO/LES
R13	FBISTREP dtd 25 May 03		SECRET//NOFORN
R14	JTF GTMO-CG Memorandum dtd 11 Jan 03		SECRET
R15	JTF GTMO-CG Memorandum dtd 21 Jan 03		SECRET
R16	Enemy Combatant Review Checklist		SECRET//NOFORN
R17	JTF GTMO Baseball Card		SECRET//NOFORN
R18	FBI 302 dtd 05 Jun 03		FOUO/LES

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Combatant Status Review Board

TO: Tribunal Member

FROM: OIC, CSRT (14 September 2004)

Subject: Summary of Evidence for Combatant Status Review Tribunal - AL DOSARI, Juma
Mohammad Abdull Latif

1. Under the provisions of the Secretary of the Navy Memorandum, dated 29 July 2004, *Implementation of Combatant Status Review Tribunal Procedures for Enemy Combatants Detained at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base Cuba*, a Tribunal has been appointed to review the detainee's designation as an enemy combatant.
2. An enemy combatant has been defined as "an individual who was part of or supporting the Taliban or al Qaeda forces, or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners. This includes any person who committed a belligerent act or has directly supported hostilities in aid of enemy armed forces."
3. The United States Government has previously determined that the detainee is an enemy combatant. This determination is based on information possessed by the United States that indicates that the detainee is a member of al Qaeda.
 - a. The detainee is member of al Qaeda:
 1. Detainee traveled from his home in Saudi Arabia to Afghanistan in 1989 using an Arab guest house in Pakistan. In Afghanistan the detainee trained at the al-Siddeek training camp where he received instruction on the AK-47.
 2. The Detainee traveled to Bosnia in 1995 to participate in the jihad in exchange for 7-10,000 Saudi Riyals.
 3. The Detainee stated that he traveled to Baku, Azerbaijan in 1996 to join other Arabs and to fight in Chechnya.
 4. The Detainee was arrested by Saudi authorities for questioning in the Khobar Towers bombing in 1996.
 5. The detainee obtained a passport from Bahrain after his Saudi passport was revoked.
 6. The detainee traveled from the United States to Afghanistan via Bahrain and Iran in November 2001.
 7. The detainee was present at Tora Bora.
 8. The detainee crossed the border from Afghanistan to Pakistan in December 2001 with neither documentation nor authority and surrendered to Pakistani authorities.

UNCLASSIFIED

Exhibit **RI**
1836

page 1 of 2

UNCLASSIFIED

4. The detainee has the opportunity to contest his designation as an enemy combatant. The Tribunal will endeavor to arrange for the presence of any reasonably available witnesses or evidence that the detainee desires to call or introduce to prove that he is not an enemy combatant. The Tribunal President will determine the reasonable availability of evidence or witnesses.

UNCLASSIFIED

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page 2 of 2

Memorandum

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To : Department of Defense Date 09/14/2004
Office of Administrative Review
for Detained Enemy Combatants
Col. David Taylor, OIC, CSRT

From : FBI GTMO
Counterterrorism Division
OSC [REDACTED]

Subject REQUEST FOR REDACTION OF
NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION
ISN [REDACTED]

Pursuant to the Secretary of the Navy Order of 29 July 2004, Implementation of Combatant Review Tribunal Procedures for Enemy Combatants Detained at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuba, Section D, paragraph 2, the FBI requests redaction of the information herein marked¹. The FBI makes this request on the basis that said information relates to the national security of the United States². Inappropriate dissemination of said information could damage the national security of the United States and compromise ongoing FBI investigations.

CERTIFICATION THAT REDACTED INFORMATION DOES NOT SUPPORT A DETERMINATION THAT THE DETAINEE IS NOT AN ENEMY COMBATANT

The FBI certifies the aforementioned redaction contains no information that would support a determination that the detainee is not an enemy combatant.

The following documents relative to ISN [REDACTED] have been redacted by the FBI and provided to the OARDEC, GTMO:

FD-302 dated 04/04/2002
FD-302 dated 06/07/2002

¹Redactions are blackened out on the OARDEC provided FBI document.

²See Executive Order 12958

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Memorandum from [REDACTED] to Col. David Taylor
Re: REQUEST FOR REDACTION, 09/14/2004

If you need additional assistance, please contact On
Scene Commander [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Intelligence Analyst
[REDACTED]

Memorandum

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To : Department of Defense Date 09/24/2004
Office of Administrative Review
for Detained Enemy Combatants
Col. David Taylor, OIC, CSRT

From : FBI GTMO
Counterterrorism Division
[REDACTED]

Subject REQUEST FOR REDACTION OF
NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION
[REDACTED]

Pursuant to the Secretary of the Navy Order of 29 July 2004, Implementation of Combatant Review Tribunal Procedures for Enemy Combatants Detained at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuba, Section D, paragraph 2, the FBI requests redaction of the information herein marked¹. The FBI makes this request on the basis that said information relates to the national security of the United States². Inappropriate dissemination of said information could damage the national security of the United States and compromise ongoing FBI investigations.

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The FBI certifies the aforementioned redaction contains no information that would support a determination that the detainee is not an enemy combatant.

The following documents relative to ISN [REDACTED] have been redacted by the FBI and provided to the OARDEC:

FD-302 dated 06/05/2003
FD-302 dated 06/12/2003

¹Redactions are blackened out on the OARDEC provided FBI document.

²See Executive Order 12958

UNCLASSIFIED

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Memorandum from [REDACTED] to Col. David Taylor
Re: REQUEST FOR REDACTION, 09/24/2004

If you need additional assistance, please contact
Assistant General Counsel [REDACTED]

or Intelligence Analyst [REDACTED]

-2-

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PAGE 1841 2

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custody of U.S. military authorities - possibly at the secretive jail for terrorism suspects at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

U.S. Attorney Michael A. Battle declines to comment on that speculation, and in fact, refuses to discuss Juma at all.

"I can't confirm or deny any information (about Juma)," Battle said. "What I can say, without discussing anyone by name, is that the recruiters are of great interest to us. We're trying to find out everything we can about them. We do believe it is possible that the people who did the recruiting for al-Qaida in Lackawanna did the same thing in other cities."

Made to feel guilty

According to sources close to the six Lackawanna defendants, Juma worked closely on the recruiting effort with Kamal Derwish, an al-Qaida operative who was a former Lackawanna resident.

Officials in the Yemenite community said Derwish, 29, is believed to have been killed in Yemen last November by a missile fired by a remote-controlled aircraft used by the Central Intelligence Agency. CIA officials have refused to comment.

"Derwish and Juma were the recruiters. From what we've heard, Derwish is dead and Juma may be in federal custody," said Patrick J. Brown, attorney for one of the Lackawanna Six defendants.

Supporters of the six defendants said Derwish and Juma used a "hard sell" approach in convincing al-Bakri, Shafal A. Mosed, Yahya A. Goba, Faysal Galab, Yasein A. Taher and Sahim Alwan that a trip to the al-Farooq training camp in Afghanistan would help them learn more about their religion and how to defend it.

Those who know the six men insist they were duped by the recruiters, and would never have gone to the al-Farooq camp if they knew the purpose was to train for attacks on the United States.

"They laid a guilt trip on (Mosed)," Brown said. "They told him how terrible it was that he knew the names of American sports stars, but couldn't name some of the prophets in his own religion. They told him he needed to train to protect Islam, which they said was under attack in places all over the world.

"They didn't tell them they would be training for violence against the U.S. They talked about Muslim women in Bosnia being raped by the Serbs, and fetuses being cut out of their bodies, and they told these guys they needed to train and prepare to fight against things like that."

Defense attorneys Joseph M. LaTona, Rodney O. Personius, John J. Molloy and James P. Harrington also confirmed that their clients - Galab, Taher, al-Bakri and Alwan - were recruited by the team of Derwish and Juma.

Juma, described by people who met him as a charismatic figure, roughly 35 years old, was introduced as a religious man who had lived in Indiana. He made at least two visits to Lackawanna, staying at Goba's house down the street from the mosque on Wilkesbarre Avenue.

Juma and Derwish spent many hours speaking to Goba and other young men, in meetings at Goba's house and other locations. Many of the young men who were approached had close ties to the mosque. Among them was Alwan, the former president of the mosque.

At one point in early 2001, Juma was allowed to give a Friday sermon at the Lackawanna mosque.

Talk was political in nature

Wearing a white robe and headdress as he spoke for approximately 20 minutes, Juma spoke so stridently and angrily about world politics that he was not allowed to speak there again, according to some members of the congregation.

The talk was political in nature and was "unacceptable" for the mosque pulpit, said Mohamed Ali Saleh, acting president of the mosque. He explained that mosque officials frequently allow visiting scholars to speak, and added that he and others had no idea beforehand what Juma would talk about.

"He did not advocate violence" during the talk, said Saleh, who was present for the speech.

"His voice was rising in anger. It was more of a political talk than religious. Some of the elders were infuriated," recalled Mohammad Albanna, vice president of the American Muslim Council of Western New York.

That did not stop Juma and Derwish from later meeting with young men in Lackawanna - sometimes in groups and sometimes individually.

Ultimately, in April and May of 2001, at least six young men agreed to go and train with al-Qaida. Authorities are investigating the possibility that other young men from Lackawanna also agreed to make the trip.

"They had many talks with Taher. The trip to Afghanistan was sold to him as a way of saving his soul," Personius said. "They wanted him to feel guilty about living an American lifestyle and not learning more about his religion. They talked about the struggle to protect Islam and the Islam way of life."

LaTona described the men as "clever, manipulative and persuasive guys . . . who took advantage of a person's devotion to Islam."

A "very typical" scenario

The Lackawanna scenario was described by one terrorism expert as "very typical" of the methods al-Qaida and similar groups use to recruit potential terrorists.

"This is how they do it," said Robert Heibel, a former deputy chief of counterterrorism for the FBI who now teaches at Mercyhurst College in Erie, Pa. "Al-Qaida has people who wander from city to city. They go to the mosques and look for people with radical ideas. They circulate in and out of the mosques and look for people who might be willing to train with them."

So far, the names of Juma and Derwish have not publicly surfaced in connection with al-Qaida recruiting efforts in other American cities, but Heibel said he would not be surprised if the two men did seek recruits elsewhere.

Federal court papers filed in connection with Goba's plea deal in late March mentioned Juma several times, but not by name.

The documents refer to a man - identified by other sources as Juma - who stayed with Goba sometime before Goba left for Afghanistan in May 2001. After Goba returned to Lackawanna in August 2001, the same man stayed at Goba's home again - leaving shortly after the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

"The man told Goba that he wanted to fight for the Taliban against the Americans," federal prosecutors said in the court papers. "Goba believes that this man was later captured by the Americans in Afghanistan."

The whole situation leaves Lackawanna residents like Ahmad Nagi Alasri, 72, upset that the tentacles of Osama bin Laden's terrorist organization reached into their community.

"It's no good. We don't want those people here," Alasri said, when asked about the recruiters. "This is the United States. My home."

e-mail: dherbeck@buffnews.com and lmichel@buffnews.com

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Interview Notes
Juma Mohammad Abdull Latif Al Dosari

1. All of Saudi Arabia went to Afghanistan during this time; they even had the support of the Saudi government. The Saudi government even paid for my trip. Also, half of the population of Saudi Arabia has shot the AK-47, does that make them all terrorists?
2. I didn't go to Bosnia for Jihad. I went there for a blond white female, to get married.
3. I went to Azerbaijan to go back to Saudi Arabia, not to go to Chechnya. I traveled from Saudi Arabia to Azerbaijan. I give you money, go to Chechnya. His intention was to go there, get the money and get the hell out of there.
 - a. Question: Can you clarify why you went to Azerbaijan? (not clear in notes)
 - b. Question: What money are you referring to?
 - c. Question: Who sent you?
4. When the Khobar Tower bombing happened, the Saudi jails were full of suspects. My government investigated me and they said in the end that they were sorry. They told me I could go. Everyone was a suspect. According to Saudi investigators at the time, Shias blew up the Towers. There is a big difference between Al Qaida and the Shias. It is a well-known fact that the Shias were captured at the Saudi and Syrian boarder carrying explosives. They found out those people they captured were related to the Khobar Towers attack. The jailers and interrogators told me that the Shia people were captured. I'm not trying to defend Al Qaida, they did other explosions. I just don't want this confused with Al Qaida.
5. I have had two passports up to now. Both Saudi Arabian and Bahrain delegations interrogated me and I have no problem with either one. I got the Bahrain passport with the approval of the Saudi Arabian government to keep both passports. It wasn't illegal and I don't understand what this has to do with Al Qaida?
6. The United States had specific goals in Afghanistan. I didn't go to military centers or military locations in Afghanistan. I had nothing to do with this stuff. I stayed away from it. Was the United States going to bomb everyone in Afghanistan? There is no difference between people there. I'm the one who told the interrogators this, I have nothing to hide. I went to Afghanistan at this time and there was nothing wrong with it. I know it was a sensitive time and I shouldn't have done it, but I don't deserve to be put in jail just because I went to Afghanistan. What did I do? I went there when I went from the United States to Bahrain. I didn't have any money. My brother in law loaned me 10,000 riyad and he threatened me with jail if I didn't pay him back because I had divorced his sister. If I'd known he would do that I wouldn't have divorced her. I called a clerk in Saudi Arabia that I use to know. I told him my story and that I need money. He told me that he knows another clerk who has a lot of projects in Afghanistan. He said they were humanitarian projects, building mosques, and schools for orphans, digging wells, etc. He told me that they are not sure how these projects are progressing. He told me we want you to go there and take pictures of the projects, and if you say things are OK we will take your word for it because we trust you. If things are OK, we will send the clerk running the humanitarian projects the rest of the money so he can finish them. For that, we will give you \$5000 US, which was equal to 19000 riyad. You will have to buy your airline ticket from the \$5000 and pay for

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your expenses, but you can keep what is left over. I went to Afghanistan and stayed in the clerk's house (the one running the humanitarian projects) for the duration of my visit. The whole trip cost 4000 riyad, which left 15000 riyad to pay off my brother in law. I didn't go there to fight, I just needed the money. Who was I going to fight for?

7. I just stayed in the house because the clerk I was staying with told me that if I stepped outside the house I would be killed. They were killing all Arabs. I don't believe in fighting anyone unless, for example, Saddam Hussein tries to invade. I would fight him, under the Saudi Flag. However, I hate the military in general, and I don't like fighting. In reality, if something happened, I'd probably be the first to run. I've never been to Tora Bora, I'm positive about that.
8. Who is Pakistan to ask for there permission? Do you think I'm going to ask for Pakistani permission and wait for it until I'm killed in Afghanistan? No, I didn't ask for permission, I fled. Before we fled, the clerk I was staying with suggested that I give him my passport, papers and money incase someone searches me, so they won't know I'm an Arab. I was in Kabul we he told me this. We then walked for 3 days to the Pakistan boarder. As we approached the boarder, this damn clerk said, "Ooops, I forgot your passport and I left you money at the house." It would have been a three-day trip back to his house and another 3 days back to the board on foot. The trip to the boarder was very dangerous and I could have easily been killed. Plus it would have been another 6 days of walking, if I survived. I really had no other choice but to leave it, and I wasn't very happy about it. The clerk said after this valley, in 15 minutes or so, you will see the Pakistani check point. I went to the Pakistani authorities and asked to see someone from the Bahrain embassy because I was traveling under a Bahrain passport. They said yeah, yeah but they took me to the United States authorities in Pakistan because I was an Arab. I see no problem with Saudi or United States government interrogators questioning me in Pakistan, but it was wrong to bring me here to Cuba for 3 years.
9. Miscellaneous Notes
 - Claims he has a "T3" file that says he is innocent
 - Claims the same thing happened with the FBI, they told him he was innocent. [REDACTED] a female interpreter told him so. They even threw him a party and she cooked for him.
 - Proclaims he is innocent
 - Never been to Tora Bora

UNCLASSIFIED/FOUO
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1. In response to #3 of the unclassified summary, I went to Azerbaijan with a person from the United Arab Emirates. He told me, "What do you think about going to Azerbaijan? I will take you with me and give you money." I was being offered a free trip to Azerbaijan and money, so I said yes. My intention was to sight see in Azerbaijan because I had never been there before. He wanted to take me with him to Azerbaijan as a travel companion and he asked me to go with him to Chechnya, but I refused. He went on to Chechnya by himself and I took the money he promised and went home. I didn't go to Chechnya; I went back home to Saudi Arabia.

2. In response to the newspaper article, I did give that sermon but I didn't say, "Get up and go fight against the United States. I have a right to free speech, and I was just exercising my right with a fiery sermon. The accusations in this article that I was recruiting for Al Qaida is not true. They are not facts. If I was Al Qaida, would I go to New York and says these things? I didn't know these people and I didn't know what they think. I didn't know anything about them. Why would anyone go to an open community in the United States, who doesn't know anyone, and tell the people there to go fight against the United States? I am not that crazy and I am not an enemy of the United States. I don't have any problems/issues with the United States. This is simple not true.

I watched a news story related to this article, it was from Channel 13 in Indiana. I'm going to press charges against them for destroying my reputation. This is an accusation that I refuse to accept. I am not a member of Al Qaida. I did not encourage anyone to go fight with Al Qaida, and I had no relationship with Al Qaida. I like the United States and I'm not an enemy. I was in the wrong place and the wrong time.

Personal Representative Review of the Record of Proceedings

I acknowledge that on 3 October 2004 I was provided the opportunity to review the record of proceedings for the Combatant Status Review Tribunal involving ISN # [REDACTED].

I have no comments.

My comments are attached.

[REDACTED] Major, USAF
Name

3 Oct 2004
Date

[REDACTED]
Signature

ISN # [REDACTED]
Enclosure (5)