

Summary of Administrative Review Board Proceedings for ISN 627

The Administrative Review Board was called to order.

The Designated Military Officer (DMO) was sworn.

The Board Reporter was sworn.

The Translator was sworn.

The Detainee entered the proceedings.

Presiding Officer: Detainee, I was told you could speak English would you like to respond in English or would you like to use your translator?

Detainee: I would like to speak in English. I will only use the translator if something is complex.

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

The Administrative Review Board members were sworn.

The Assisting Military Officer (AMO) was sworn.

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

Detainee: I do, I can give the oath.

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 Enemy Combatant Notification form, Exhibit EC-A, to the Administrative Review Board.

Detainee: What is the EC-A?

Assisting Military Officer: EC-A is the form notifying you what the CSRT results were and preparing you for the Administrative Review Board.

Detainee: I don't have a copy. Can I get a copy?

Presiding Officer: We can provide a copy.

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

Presiding Officer: Assisting Military Officer please read your comments from the Enemy Combatant Election Form.

Assisting Military Officer: The Detainee's ARB interview was conducted on 16 December 2005 and lasted one hour and five minutes. After reviewing the ARB's purpose and procedures, the Arabic translated Unclassified Summary of Evidence was read to the Detainee. The Detainee stated he understood the difference between the CSRT and the ARB. 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 stated he would attend the ARB, and wished to respond to each statement of information in the Unclassified Summary of Evidence after it is presented. The Detainee also requested the AMO present letters to the ARB for consideration on his behalf. The Detainee was very cooperative, attentive, and cordial throughout the interview. Copies of both the English and Arabic translated Unclassified Summary of Evidence were provided to the Detainee upon his request.

The Designated Military Officer presented the Unclassified Summary of Evidence, Exhibit DMO-1, the FBI Redaction Memorandum, DMO-2, the Terrorist Organization Reference Guide, DMO-3, CITF Redaction, and 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 for presentation to the Detainee.

The Presiding Officer noted from the Enemy Combutant Election Form that the Detainee wanted to respond to each item of the 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 to assist the Detainee with answering the statements.

Designated Military Officer: (3) The following primary factors favor continued detention: (3.a) Commitment (3.a.1) The Detainee traveled with a small group of friends from Pakistan to Afghanistan to fight against the Soviet occupation forces. They crossed into Afghanistan on foot eventually arriving at the Khaldan Camp. The Detainee stayed at the camp for two to three weeks and then moved to the Hugay area in Afghanistan where he stayed for approximately one month.

Detainee: Yes, but there is some misunderstanding on this point. I was in Hugay area and I have never been to Khaldan itself. I said it was near Khaldan. I stayed two weeks in one village for refugees out in Peshawar. Then they moved me to Hugay. Hugay is

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the mountain beside Khaldan directly, but I gave Khaldan as an example to my interrogators so they could know the area I was in. This was because I didn't know which state it was in Afghanistan. So I never been to Khaldan itself, I was in Hugay and Hugay is near Khaldan. I gave Khaldan just so they could mark the area.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.2) The Khaldan Camp is a known al Qaida training facility near Kabul, Afghanistan.

Detaince: Sir, I was not in Khaldan.

Presiding Officer: Have you received training for al Qaida at any camp?

Detainee: I have not been to any training camp for al Qaida. I was with the leader of the Mujahidin during the Soviet occupation. This camp was there and they trained us on AK-47. I was just seventeen years of age at that time and I was going there to work for my admission to medical college in Pakistan. I didn't go with a small group; I went with [just] my friend. There was a small group there in the camp. I went there only with my friend.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.3) In the summer of 2000, the Detainee decided to go to Chechnya to assist in a medical capacity. The Detainee was advised he could get to Chechnya through Afghanistan. The Detainee flew to Karachi and then to Lahore, Pakistan. He traveled to Kandahar, Afghanistan with a group by crossing the border at Quetta, Pakistan. This trip was facilitated through the Taliban Office.

Detainee: The tickets were not from the Taliban Office it was guidance only. I funded everything from my pocket. There was a guesthouse in Quetta for Taliban officially from the Pakistani government. They have the facilities for you to stay in Pakistan as a refugee. I went to their office in Quetta and took a taxi with a group of other people to cross the area and I went to Kandahar just to participate in providing medical aide to Chechnya refugees.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.4) While in Kandahar in June 2000, the Detainee stayed at a guesthouse.

Detainee: Yes, it was about 12 days.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.5) This guesthouse was run by a know al Qaida operative.

Detainee: When I went there it was nothing stating this was an al Qaida guesthouse. There is nothing called al Qaida guesthouse in Afghanistan. All the taxis will take you to the guesthouse. Hundreds of people have been to Afghanistan and have [stayed at] that guesthouse without knowing whom it is from. Because if they came to know it was from al Qaida no one will go directly to that guesthouse, number one. Number two, there are

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no hotel facilities in Kandahar it was like a small village and number three, all the people who were coming from that route were staying at that guesthouse. The taxi picked me up from that area and I rented the taxi to Kandahar because the route from Kandahar was the first point of Afghanistan to check-in. I got another cab so I could go to the guesthouse. I made the arrangements from Kandahar for the guesthouse directly. So it was not a guesthouse for al Qaida, it was a common guesthouse and a lot of people go there.

Presiding Officer: Were there many Arabs staying there?

Detainee: Yes, there were many Arabs there, about 60 -70 people were there. It is the most common guesthouse in Kandahar everyone was going. The Taliban caught about one to two spies who were trying to harm Arabs, Usama bin Laden and other groups. They make their way over the border with their weapons and they stay at the guesthouse. So the guesthouse was common for everyone, if you did not go to the guesthouse, you are under suspicion.

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

Detainee: Yes.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.7) During a May 2001 trip to Afghanistan, the Detainee traveled from Kandahar to Kabul and stayed in the Ghulam Bacha guesthouse for five or six days.

Detainee: Okay, Ghulam Bacha is the other guesthouse in Kabul. So, when I traveled from Kandahar to Kabul, maybe 16 or 17 hours, I may get someone to travel me to the guesthouse, Ghulam Bacha. The other place was for women in Kabul, so because I don't travel with Afghanis and I don't believe by them, I traveled some other place in Kandahar to Kabul and they placed me in the guesthouse Ghulam Bacha.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.8) The Detainee believed the Ghulam Bacha guesthouse was supported by Usama bin Laden.

Detainee: I came to know most of the guesthouses were used by Usama bin Laden after September 11th. I don't know if it was used before by Usama bin Laden. After 11 September, I left the al Wafa Office to go to Ghulam Bacha I had a small bag. There was this security person outside and he would not let me go inside so I stayed about 20 minutes outside of the gate. I believe that was because they wanted to keep us from the house and the guard said, "maybe Usama bin Laden is present." I didn't see Usama bin Laden himself and maybe there was some other guest there. I did not see Usama himself. Maybe some other important person was there. After that I came to know all the guesthouses were full and busy after 11 September because a lot of people came to Afghanistan to help.

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Designated Military Officer: (3.a.9) In May 2001, the Detainee visited the director of the al Wafa Office in Kabul to inquire about working there. The Kabul Office Director arranged for the Detainee to meet with the al Wafa Director in Kandahar.

Detainee: Yes, the Director's name is Bayad Rasaman, and he is from Kuwait and he was released about one month back. He was director of Kabul and he is now in Kuwait. He was here in the beginning at GTMO. They investigated on his case and he was cleared because he was just the Director of al Wafa in Kabul.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.10) Al Wafa is known to have provided financial and logistical support to al Qaida and the Taliban.

Detainee: This needs to stop somewhere because the relationships between al Wafa, the guesthouses and the people of Afghanistan were very bad. The people of Afghanistan and the people of Usama bin Laden believed al Wafa was spying for Saudi Arabia, because some friends in Saudi Arabia support them financially. The relationship between Abu Aziz, the head of al Wafa and Usama bin Laden was very bad and he was afraid of them. I explained to them that the al Wafa office worked well with the Taliban Office, especially with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education because they built the hospital, the schools and the Mosque there. But the relationship between al Wafa and the other Arabs and all Afghanistan especially with the people of Usama bin Laden because they were against the Saudi regime and anyone who was getting support from the Saudi government. So, there was animosity to Usama bin Laden and other Arabs there.

Presiding Officer: So you are saying a! Wafa was a facilitator to the Saudi government rather than for al Qaida?

Detainee: Yes.

Presiding Officer: Thank You.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.11) The Detainee returned to Kandahar and agreed to travel to Karachi, Pakistan to assist al Wafa with medical purchases.

Detainee: In Kabul I found a building, it was a hospital and they needed to make it work. We needed about four months to establish the hospital and they asked me to go to Karachi and help in purchasing the medicine because I have experience in purchasing the medicines because I am a doctor and the person in Karachi was not a medical person and he didn't know about purchasing the medicines. They told him they wanted me to go to Karachi with him to purchase the medicine because he was purchasing a very bad quality. The quality of medicine he purchased was very bad and I decided to go with him to purchase the right medicine.

Board Member: What kind of medicine did you purchase?

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Detaince: It was antibiotic, some vaccines, and some blood testing tubes and general medicine through the hospital. I received five to six lists from Afghanistan's Health Department and Ministry Health.

Board Member: So, it is like saline solution for intravenous transfusions.

Detainee: Yes, it was for the hospital.

Board Member: How about atropine?

Detainee: Atropine is very common drug and it is used for (unintelligible) and we use

only the pill. So, I purchased about 3000 pills.

Board Member: How about adrenaline?

Detainee: No.

Board Member: Did you tell us?

Detainee: No, I did not purchase.

Board Member: For the heart?

Detainee: No, I know for the IV and the injector to the heart and the shock. But atropine was used instead of adrenaline. Adrenaline is a very expensive medicine and it was not on the list. The list was from the Ministry of Health and on one of the list there were 270 items.

Board Member: And although it was expensive you still purchased some atropine?

Detainee: I purchased only atropine and I purchased three boxes and each box contained 1000 pills.

Designated Military Officer: (3,a,12) On the way to Karachi, the Detainee stayed overnight at the Quetta Taliban guesthouse where he met an individual.

Detainee: The route is very rural and it is very difficult to cross from Kandahar to Quetta. It is about four to five hours and we were going there to the guesthouse of Taliban just to stop. I went to that area because I [would] go through Taliban to get to Afghanistan. I liked to go through Afghanistan official through the Taliban Office but I don't like to have my passport stamped Afghanistan. If I were to go back to Yemen and they see that my passport was stamped by Afghanistan they would place me in jail. So I was going through the Afghanistan Ministry of Health Officially to Afghanistan. I didn't use the backdoors for any reason, except for when I was wanted in Pakistan.

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Designated Military Officer: (3.a.13) The individual the Detainee met was an al Qaida facilitator.

Detainee: I did not meet anyone of them. The person I did meet is here at GTMO and his name is Riyadh Shar Kalwi. I met him at the guesthouse and he gave me his phone number. He said he was residing in Karachi and if anyone needs help in Karachi or need any facilities from him that could help. Then he gave me only his phone number. I met him in the Quetta guesthouse that was for the Taliban.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.14) The Detainee claimed that al Wafa paid the cost of the airline ticket for his flight from Quetta to Karachi.

Detaince: Al Wafa paid for me from Kandahar to Quetta and it was by taxi. It cost about 2000 Rupees, which is about \$55.00. I paid for the flight from Quetta to Karachi with my own money. Al Wafa only provided that because I was not a member of al Wafa I was only thinking about joining them. The second trip to Afghanistan, I had become a member of them and I worked for them so I didn't receive any money, except for the transport from Kandahar to Quetta. It was by road and it was about 2000 Rupees and it was about \$35.00.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.15) The Detainee worked for al Wafa for approximately nine months in 2001. He soon held the position of Medical Advisor for al Wafa.

Detainee: I worked for about five months not nine months, from June until 11th September. After I1 September, I stayed for two months and then I left them. I distributed the medicine for them and this was for four to five months only not nine months.

Presiding Officer: Where did you stay in Afghanistan after 11th September?

Detainee: I stayed in al Wafa Office. There was an office in Kabul and an office in Kandahar and I stayed there.

Presiding Officer: Why did you stay in Afghanistan after 11th September? Why didn't you go back to your home country?

Detainee: Because, all the routes to Pakistan were blocked, they closed all of the borders. I tried to ask to go back to Pakistan but I couldn't. So I traveled another way from Kabul to Jalalabad and from Jalalabad to Peshawar and then from Peshawar to Lahore and it was only from the backdoors because the border was closed. I carried all my passports and all of my documents but they were only valid during the Taliban time. After the bombing they listed al Wafa name under organizations that help with terrorism from George W. Bush the President of the United States. I quit from al Wafa but I stayed as a guest of theirs because I didn't have any place to go in Afghanistan.

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Designated Military Officer: (3.a.16) After the Detainee learned that he was being sought by Pakistani Intelligence, he left Lahore, Pakistan for Afghanistan on 10 November 2001, traveling through the tribal area of Gendab to avoid the main road.

Detainee: Yes, the person who was from al Wafa who was in Karachi they carried him to Jordan on a special flight. And we called the medical advisor to him and said he was not there. Then the person who supplied all the money had left to Emirates and no one remained. They caught about 300 students in Karachi to investigate them after 11 September. They said your name was mentioned on the wanted list with al Wafa because it was said you were purchasing the medicine for them. They advised me to go to Pakistan for a while. I knew all the borders were shut and stopped the people from traveling. I couldn't go back to Yemen and so I decided to go back to Afghanistan to help the people. Especially when I heard this one village was bombed and 160 people were killed in the Jalalabad area, so I said I would go there as a volunteer. I was out of al Wafa and I was only trying to help the Afghanis who were victims of the war.

Presiding Officer: You were being sought by Pakistani Intelligence because you were on a list identifying you as al Wafa?

Detainee: Yes.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.17) Following his escape from Pakistan in 2001, the Detainee worked with the head of the Jalaiabad, Afghanistan clinic who had a contract with the Taliban.

Detainee: There was a check-in point on the rural roads from Taliban because they were afraid of [people] spying there. So at the check-in point we gave the taxi the address of the head of Intelligence of the Taliban in Jalalabad. He took me directly to the Office of Intelligence of the Taliban in Jalalabad. They sent me to the clinic to work for them. They said to me "until you find work in a hospital you can work in this clinic and practice administering health and it is no big deal." Even at the backdoors they were checking cars and the Taliban was observing all of the area. I went there and worked at the Jalalabad Clinic.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.18) The Detainee left the al Wafa clinic in Jalalabad during the bombing of the city and escaped to the mountains of Tora Bora.

Detainee: There was no office for al Wafa in Jalalabad it was a clinic for the Taliban. There are three offices for al Wafa, one in Kabul, Kandahar and the third in Herat. In Jalalabad, there is no relation to al Wafa; the office was for the Taliban.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.19) At Tora Bora, the Detainee told Usama bin Laden that he needed assistance to find a safe route to depart from Afghanistan and to secure medical equipment in Jalahabad that was in the hands of the Taliban.



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Detainee: Jalalabad city collapsed within a half of an hour and I was in the hospital at that time. I escaped to the mountains by the advice of some doctors. He said you are Arabs and Arabs here have a very bad history, if they find you they will kill you. It would be best for you to go back to Pakistan. The border was closed and he said the Tora Bora area was the backdoor. Go to the mountains and then you could escape to Pakistan. I called my supervisor and he gave me about \$11,000 in surgical equipment and medicine for Jalalabad hospital and it was with the Taliban. So I left all the medication and equipment there in Jalalabad and I needed somebody to help me get it back. I wrote to the head of the mountains and I didn't know who was there. They told me I could write the letter and they could carry it up to the head of the mountain. I did not know it was Bin Laden. They arranged for (interrupted by Presiding Officer).

Presiding Officer: You said you did not know it was Bin Laden?

Detainee: Yeah, I did not know who was the head of the mountains.

Presiding Officer: Did you talk to Bin Laden?

Detainee: Yeah, I talked to Bin Laden. After the letter they carried me to the mountains to visit Bin Laden. He was hiding himself in the mountains in one cave, and he was getting ready for prayer. He talked to me for ten minutes and asked me what did I need from them. He said he came to know I was stuck in the mountains with them and I needed to meet him. I said I didn't ask for him specifically, I asked for the head of the group in the mountain and I wanted him to go the Jalalabad to follow my case and [retrieve] my items there. He said he didn't have any route to leave the mountains and he was stuck there himself and he did not have any route to Pakistan to carry me back there. There is not any medicine present here in the mountains if you need it. I said I need the medicine to manage the people. The people here are getting sick and got open wounds that are getting infections and other minor wounds. There was slight bombing around the mountain area it was not heavy bombing like in the end. He agreed and said you can write to the villagers there and they can go to Jalalabad and purchase the items for you. I came to meet the head just to go back to Pakistan, number one. Number two, to follow my case because there are a lot of items there, about \$11,000 worth left in Jalalabad and I want to know what happened to it; and if the Taliban still had [possession] of them, or if maybe the Northern Alliance took it. So, I didn't know at that time he was Bin Laden. According to my knowledge he stays a maximum of three days in one [location]. He does not stay more than three days in anyplace. He was running from the bombing and he was trying to go to Pakistan.

Presiding Officer: But you did have a close relationship with Bin Laden. You could approach and talk to him?

Detainee: I couldn't but I stuck with them and they did it because they found I was honest with them. I managed their stuff and I carried the things from the house to the

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hospital. I stayed at the clinic for 12 days there. I met Bin Laden once before when I was in the graveyard burying someone. He came in his car and he asked where this person came from. I told him he came from the hospital and a mortar killed him. I carried him to the graveyard because he was murdered from a mortar in Afghanistan. So, he was there and he said a prayer for him. He came to know from the people around me that I was not a danger to him, I was disarmed and I did not carry a weapon with me and I didn't carry any gun in the mountains, so I was secure to him. He met with me for just ten minutes and he was in a hurry and he tried to just confirm, when we would go from the mountains and at what time, because he didn't have his own place.

Presiding Officer: Did you say you were given \$11,000?

Detainee: No, my supervisor purchased medical and surgical equipment from Pakistan and sent to Jalaiabad. Because the Taliban agreed to open a new orthopedic department in the University Hospital. I spoke to the Professor there and he agreed to open an orthopedic department because my field was is orthopedics. I had to seek the donation from my supervisor because I was no longer with al Wafa and I didn't have any money.

Presiding Officer: The donation was in U.S. dollars?

Detainee: It was 700,000 Pakistani Rupees.

Presiding Officer: Okay, thank you.

Detainee: Plus items, approximately it was \$11,000 U. S. dollars.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a,20) The Detainee carried a radio during his time in Tora Bora in November 2001.

Detainee: The story of the radio is very simple. One of the people in the mountain was going to Pakistan and he said you are a doctor and you are on call all of the time and I have my radio. It was out of batteries and it would disconnect all the time. He said I could handle this radio because there was not any telephone communication in Jalalabad and he was a resident of Jalalabad. A lot of residents carry the radio in Jalalabad and they communicate with each other by the radio. He gave the radio to me because I was in the mountains and they may need to call me to help the injured people. So it was [given] to me from this resident of Jalalabad and he was Libyan or Moroccan person and he lived with a family in Pakistan.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.21) Radios were given to those in charge of there are of operation in the al Qaida network in Afghanistan.

Detainee: My radio was not connected with them my radio was special and they only called me when they were injured. Their radios were on a different tune and different

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waves. There were two waves in the mountain working, one was for me and one was for the fighters. My radio was separate from them.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.22) The Detainee carried a gun while he was in the Tora Bora region.

Detainee: I never carried a gun in Tora Bora and this what led Usama bin Laden to feel secure [around me] when I met him because I didn't have any gun with me. I carried the gun for the person who helped me because there was a bag that weighed about forty pounds and it was very heavy to carry with the gun. He was a guard for me and a guide as well. Sometimes I would put him at rest and take the gun from him to carry because the bag was very heavy. I explained it to the interviewer who interviewed me that I never carried the gun only for him when he was very tried from long march. We walked for about four hours when I met Bin Laden in the mountains.

Presiding Officer: Sir, that's fine you didn't carry the gun except to help this guy out, that's fine.

Designated Military Officer: (3.b) Training (3.b.1) The Detainee trained with the Mujahidin in Afghanistan during the summer of 1988 for one and half months. The Detainee received training on the Kalashnikov and small anti-aircraft weaponry.

Detainee: It was in Hugay. I stayed two weeks in a refugee village and about one month in Afghanistan and it was in 1988 against the Russian regime. The Kalashnikov is a very common especially in Yemen everybody can carry the gun. My father himself has received permission to carry two Kalashnikovs and we have the Kalashnikovs in our house. They are very common weapons in Yemen.

Presiding Officer: We understand.

Designated Military Officer: (3.b.2) While in Afghanistan, the Detainee trained with the Kalashnikov assault rifle and participated in at least two night time raid against the Soviet outpost.

Detaince: Yes, I agree.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c) Connections/Associations (3.c.1) The Detainee followed his mentor to four hospitals and assisted him during surgeries at the mentor's private clinic in Lahore, Pakistan.

Detainee: Yes, he was against the corruption and the government was a very corrupt at that time. Pakistan was considered the second most corrupt country in the world after Nigeria. So there were a lot of clashes with him because he was very honest and they transferred him to four hospitals and he was my supervisor so I followed him all the time, from hospital to hospital because I worked under his supervision.



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Designated Military Officer: (3.c.2) The Detainee's mentor was a member of the Pakistan Islamic Medical Association. The Detainee attended a Pakistan Islamic Medical Association meeting with his mentor in 1998 or 1999.

Detainee: Yes, it is an Islamic organization that cares for the refugees and the medical help for them all around the world, especially Kashmir. There are a lot of camps in Pakistan and Afghanistan as well. There are 3 million Afghani refugees in Pakistan, so they tried to help all the refugees through these medical associations. I was not a member because I am not a Pakistani but he was an active member of that.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.3) The Detainee met the Taliban Minster of Health during his June 2001 trip to Afghanistan.

Detainee: When I was in Pakistan, I received a call from the head of al Wafa. He said he had five trucks loaded in the Ministry of Health warehouse and the Minister of Health is trying to distribute this medicine and he does not know how to do it according to your list. We want you to come to Afghanistan for at least one week to distribute the medicine. I refused to come at first but they said you must come because we don't know how to distribute the medicine. I got a break and went to Afghanistan and I met with the Minister of Health and he was class four only, he was an uneducated person and he did not accept a signature and he his medical advisor was from another regime and he was a communist. I put all of my new medicine in to replace the old one; they were there for about 20 years. I don't know what they did with the new stuff I had two trucks full. The minister of Health was an uneducated person and he was rough. He said to me if you don't distribute the medicine from the hospital, I will take it by force and distribute it myself and I will use the medicine for the animals and the not the humans.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.4) In mid-August 2001, the Detainee met a Malaysian microbiologist in Kandahar at the Haji Habbash guesthouse. This microbiologist wanted to equip a lab and train the Afghans to test blood.

Detainee: He was a student he was not a microbiologist. He wanted to complete his studies and he asked me [for help]. He was only here for four months and had wanted to learn from the people in the hospital how to used blood-testing equipment. He asked me if he could purchase this medical equipment from Pakistan because in Afghanistan there were not any facilities to purchase it. I told him we could purchase it through al Wafa Office and donate it to the hospital instead of you getting the money from yourself.

Board Member: What kind of medical equipment?

Detainee: It was centrifuge, anti placenta for blood groupings; it was autoclave for blood spacement. It was very simple equipment. He said it was approximately \$5000.



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

Detainee: This is the first time I heard this. There is no way that \$5000 worth of equipment could be used to make anthrax. There are not any facilities in Afghanistan to produce anthrax but a small lab. He asked me for blood testing lab only and he was a medical microbiology student he was not a full graduate yet. I don't think he had the facilities or ability to produce anthrax and the lab he asked for was very simple and it was not asked for the making of anthrax.

Presiding Officer: Do you believe that al Qaida was developing an anthrax program?

Detainee: I don't think in Afghanistan. If they are I don't have any information about it. You could make it from other labs around the world. But in Afghanistan there were no facilities. I saw that all of the equipment was out of order. Even very high special equipment that was donated from the foreign countries. In Pakistan there are labs present but they are out of work and in such bad [condition.]

Presiding Officer: So you don't know of any biological program being developed by al Qaida?

Detainee: No, I don't.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.6) When the Detainee fled Pakistan, he traveled through Islamabad where he met with a friend who was a Yemeni merchant.

Detainee: I didn't mention this in my interrogations. I never met a Yemeni merchant, so I don't know where they got this.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.7) The Yemeni merchant was an al Qaida member who was in overall control over the movement of al Qaida fighters from Afghanistan through Pakistan to Iran.

Detainee: The only merchant I met was from Emirates and he was an agent for Suzuki Cars and he donated a lot of money to the al Wafa Office. I never met a Yemeni. I mentioned his name and gave his address in the Emirates.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.8) The Detainee saw Usama bin Laden four or five times in Afghanistan.

Detainee: Two times only. It was in graveyard when we buried the body and one in the mountains.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.9) The Detainee talked with Usama bin Laden on two separate occasions in Afghanistan.



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Detainee: I said when he was in the graveyard. He just said the prayer and he asked me where did I get this person and I told him he had head injury from the bombs and he had shrapnel in his head. I also told him that he expired in the hospital. I told him that I didn't know who was coming to his ceremony, because all of the people from Kabul came and Usama bin Laden came and stayed about five to ten minutes only. This was the first occasion. The second occasion was in the mountain at the meeting.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.10) During a meeting in the Tora Bora mountains on the 15th day of Ramadan in 2001, Usama bin Laden requested that the Detainee help supply medicine to the Tora Bora region.

Detainee: I told him there was no medicine at all in the mountains and people are sick. He told me he didn't have the facilities to bring the medicine but you could write to the people in the village and see if they can bring me the medicine when they come from Jaialabad. He then requested me to (he was not caring about the fighters he was caring about himself because he was also stuck in the mountains) so he said you could write to the villagers and have them these items from Jalalabad City. He did not ask me to provide any medicine or any helping the mountains.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.11) The Detainee's name was found in a list of al Qaida martyrs, personnel missing in action and imprisoned brothers under the heading "Names of brethren who are in the prison."

Detainee: My name is (Detainee stated his name) and everyone is called names or gets nicknames in Afghanistan. I don't have any nickname and I was coming by my name because I didn't have any links to anyone. They called me "Abu Ayman". Abu means, "father" and they call everyone by son name in as apart of Arab tradition. I saw the American had the name Abu Ayman on a list and maybe someone else was named by Abu Ayman Martyr in the northern part of Afghanistan from the bombing and they got it mixed [up] with my name, because my name is Ayman not Abu Ayman. For the injured I don't know from where because everyone was caring about the injured people in Jalalabad and I was in the group. They came from Kabul, they came from Pakistan, they came from the television and they set up a meeting with me. I met with the BBC in the mountains and I met with Afghanistan television in the hospital and everyone cared about this. I don't know were they got the list with my name on it from these people. They mention Abu Ayman as I told you and Ayman is a very common name in Arabs, so we have so many people.

Presiding Officer: So, you are saying misidentification?

Detaince: Yes.

Designated Military Officer: (3.d) Intent (3.d.1) The Detainee purchased half a kilogram of cyanide. The cyanide was among many items stolen from a warehouse in Kabul and never recovered.



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Detainee: This cyanide is used for dental [purposes] for fillings. It was from the dental list and it was half kg and sold on the market in Pakistan and it is legal to purchase. I got the legal items purchased.

Board Member: Pharmaceutical grade cyanide or industrial grade cyanide?

Detainee: It was industrial. Not industrial it was pharmaceutical, sorry. Industrial half kg (Detainee was interrupted by Board Member).

Board Member: I got you doctor.

Detainee: It was for the fillings only. It was for the dentist. Sorry if you go to an Afghanistan warehouse you will find a lot of toxic items present from ten to twenty years [ago]. It was all stolen from there. I have a very bad clash with the Minster of Health because he wouldn't leave my items in the warehouse. He was putting them all back on the market.

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

Detainee: When I crossed the border to Pakistan they searched for me badly and I only had \$200 and they would have beat me to take the money. It was very difficult to carry the money with you for Afghanistan to Pakistan the police checking us was very bad. I told the Malaysian microbiologist; if you want to purchase the \$5000 worth of items for the lab it is better to purchase it through al Wafa and you give the money to Afghanistan to me and then send it to Pakistan because it is unsafe. And the person who was in Karachi we were already there and he was captured and he was not present. I called him and he said the border is closed and I cannot pass anything to Afghanistan anymore. It is better to wait until the bombing becomes light and they open the border for refugees. I told him that no one could carry the \$5000 through the border because the police are snatching everything.

Presiding Officer: Did you have one hundred dollar bills in your possession?

Detainee: Sorry.

Presiding Officer: Did you have one hundred dollar bills in your possession?

Detainee: All my money was hundred dollars. I carried \$2500 in my pocket in Jalalabad, it was my salary and I transferred it to Pakistan Rupees and it was 220,000 and I gave it to all the people around me who were injured. All the money was by hundred dollar bills.



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Designated Military Officer: (3.d.3) Sometime after 11 September 2001, the Detainee traveled to Heart where he bought three trucks to be used by al Wafa. The Detainee paid \$15,000 United States Dollars for the trucks.

Detainee: It was \$14,000 not \$15,000 and it was three vehicles, vans. We used them as ambulances in Afghanistan. Herat was the area of customs and all over Afghanistan all the cars from abroad would come into Herat and from there we would purchase them. I purchased three cars for the hospital and we used them as ambulances.

Presiding Officer: Did you receive the money from al Wafa?

Detainee: al Wafa, yes.

Presiding Officer: U.S dollars?

Detainee: Yes, \$14,000.

Designated Military Officer: (3.e) Other Relevant Data: The Detainee stayed in the Tora Bora mountains until he was severely wounded. A group of Afghans took him to the Jalalabad Central Jail. The next day, he was taken to the hospital where he was treated for over four weeks, then returned to jail. The Detainee asked to be turned over to the United States Forces because he believed he would receive better treatment. On 27 January 2002, the Detainee was taken to Bagram Afghanistan.

Detainee: I was already treated. The injury was in my chest and my lungs were full of blood. I was treated but there were still some wounds that did not heal yet. I asked to go to the United States authority because there maybe some better management and dealings because the jail in Jalalabad was about 30 years old and it was dirty and full of dust. I asked for a better place to stay and I thought if I would go to the American it would be good for me, number one. Number two, there was more judgment for me there because there were only three people there and I told them my story. They said you don't have any problems with us and we will carry you one day. I asked them to be in a hurry because I could get an infection inside the jail because the jail was very dirty.

Board Member: And your health now is fine? No, residual effects or anything?

Detainee: Yes, I have a collapsed lung, fractured ribs, bleeding spleen and some collection of blood in the abdomen. I stayed about four weeks in the hospital and they did all the appropriated procedures to help me and now my health is fine.

Designated Military Officer: (4) The following primary factors favor release or transfer (4.a) The Detainee denied having any knowledge of biological agents or ever having discussed biological agents with anyone.



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Detainee: They put my case with the Malaysian guy because he was a microbiologist. But now I found they claim he was with anthrax field. So I did not know anything about this charge. He was a student who did not complete his studies and he was in Afghanistan for only four months to work with the technicians about the lab test.

Board Member: Yes, but doctor in the course of your medical training and certification, you never received instruction in medical school regarding the affects of anthrax, plague, or fever?

Detaince: Yes, but since I graduated I have worked in the surgical field. The three and a half to four years in Orthopedics, it was never in medicine or microbiology. I don't train in microbiology or biological agents.

Board Member: Yeah, but you received some training in microbiology in medical school. Correct?

Detainee: Yeah, but microbiology is not the producing of biological items. It was only for urine test and blood test, some very simple procedures. It was in the second year.

Board Member: Yeah but you studied the certain effects of pathogens on the human body?

Detainee: I studied it very well but it was on a practical class I took for one hour a week. We did not study microbiology in great detail because it was a minor subject. It was anatomy and physiology, and microbiology was considered a part of the physiology.

Board Member: But you learned how to prepare cultures in petri dishes correct?

Detainee: The cultures, we only studied how to examine them. How to prepare them was only for the technicians.

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

Detainee: I said to them before, if I lay down during the bombing maybe I will get some shrapnel in my chest because I was sitting all the time. Even during the bombing I was sitting with the bag. I was walking for about two to four hours and I was chunky and obese. I was stuck in the mountains with those who didn't receive training themselves. They escape from Jalalabad to the mountains.

Presiding Officer: Sir, you did not receive any training?

Detainee: Not at all.

Presiding Officer: Okay, thank you.

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Designated Military Officer: This concludes the Unclassified Summary of Evidence.

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.

Assisting Military Officer: Yes sir, the Detainee would like for me to present to the Administrative Review Board letters from his home. I am handing the Administrative Review Board the following unclassified exhibits a marked as EC-C1. Copies of these exhibits have been previously provided to the Designated Military Officer.

Presiding Officer: You may give a statement, would like to make a final statement.

The Detainee made the following statement:

Detainee: Unfortunately, I don't have any relatives in my home country Yemen. My father passed away ten days ago. I came to know while I was in jail that he passed away and I don't have any other relatives in Yemen. I request for the interrogators to get asylum to Saudi Arabia because my family is in Saudi Arabia.

Presiding Officer: Does that conclude your statement?

Detainee: Yes, number one. Number two. So many times some interrogators and some people have made an offer to me to help the U.S and to work with the U.S. They offered it to me in Bagram the first time and they said, "You can either be with us or against us. You will only be in GTMO for one year maximum because we did not find anything against you." I denied to work for the U.S because I did not want to work as a spy for any country. I came to know they needed help only and they were not trying to make me an agent. I am ready now to work with the U.S. If you need for anything after releasing or if you keep me, I am willing to work with you as a helper but not as a spy. Because if I am in Yemen and they find that I have traded any organization or tried to do it, they would maybe kill me. It is very dangerous.

Presiding Officer: I understand. Does that conclude your statement?

Detaince: Yes.

Presiding Officer: Thank You!

The Assisting Military Officer had no questions for the Detainee.

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ISN 627 Enclosure (6) Page 18 of 20 Administrative Review Board Member's questions:

Presiding Officer: What are your views on Usama bin Laden?

Detainee: They ask me a lot about Usama bin Laden especially his health.

Presiding Officer: What are your views, is he a bad man or good man. Just tell me what you think of him?

Detainee: Until I was in Tora Bora, I don't believe in Usama bin Laden, because he was for ten to twenty years in Afghanistan and he did not have facilities to attack from Afghanistan because it s a very rural area. But since I have come here and been through interrogations I have gotten to know al Qaida has made a lot of threats and have done things to people outside. So myself I feel he was not brave enough or he was a coward when he left the people behind him while he escaped to the mountains alone and left the people. I don't feel the same respect as before. He was respected before as a Muslim, number one and as a leader number two. Now I don't feel any respect for him after escaping from the mountains and leaving the people behind him.

Presiding Officer: Including you.

Detainee: Including me. Believe me I did not know he was in the mountains. Even the U.S themselves believed he was in the mountains. I was the only witness against him who knew he was in the mountains.

Presiding Officer: U.S intervention in Afghanistan and Iraq, do you consider the United States an invader or a liberator?

Detainee: I thank the United States that they did not bomb Afghanistan like Hiroshima or Nagasaki. I thank them a lot.

Presiding Officer: What are your feelings concerning the attack on the World trade Center in New York City?

Detainee: It is sort of hell for people all over the world. It was business and I am against attacking civilians.

Presiding Officer: Do you believe al Qaida would like to do great harm to the United States and kill Americans?

Detainee: al Qaida is hiding and no one knows them. The mountains were full of young people 17 to 18 years old maximum and there were never any older leaders there. So I never mixed with real al Qaida, they are hiding themselves very well. They want other

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people to sacrifice their necks instead of them. Trying to get the people to be their slaves while they hide themselves and protect themselves.

Presiding Officer: Sir, you are very educated and intelligent man. My concern is if you are released you could help al Qaida achieve its goals.

Detainee: I can help the U.S now and I believe by helping I am ready for that. I can see they trust me because I have met Bin Laden. It is very dangerous. It took me four years to think.

Presiding Officer: Do you have family back in your country?

Detainee: Not in Yemen, but I have my sisters and brothers in Saudi Arabia.

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.

<u>AUTHENTICATION</u>

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

Colonel, U.S. Air Force Presiding Officer



CORRESPONDENCE SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF ENEMY COMBATANT

ISN 627

Exhibit# Date Classification Guantanamo#

EC-C1 05/27/05 UNCLASSIFIED GUAN-2004-100426

Enclosure (4) EC-C Page 1 of 1

INCOMING INTERNATIONAL MAIL Type: Format: Letter Number: GUAN2004I00426 ISN: JJJ CCB Date Translated: December 16, 2005 Date on Mail: Sender's Name: Suaad Ali Alkhalifa Addressee: Address: **GTMO** City/Zip code: Country: Yes | Linguist Code: | AD 02 Language: ARABIC Family:

Text:

In the Name of Allah the Compassionate the Merciful

Peace and Allah's mercy and blessing upon you;

My dear son Aavmen..

How are you? assure me of your health, God willing, you are in good health and strength..God knows; I am in great sadness and hardship for you. I pray and supplicate for you day and night to be in the best conjuncture, to be relieved of your captivity and arrive to us safely (redacted).

I have been in a bad state missing you since we heard the news of your capture but this is the fate and destiny of God. God willing, we will meet again soon.

Azymen, my dear son, believe it, relief of God is soon

Dear brother, my love and the light of my eyes Aaymen.

I missed you a lot, I know that you are unjustly held, you don't have any wrong doing in any thing but God is the reckoner and on him we depend. I wish you are just like I know you, you are the guide, you are the compassionate heart, the believer who never disobey his God.

(redacted). The days after you have no taste, I miss you a lot.

(redacted), amongst your family, brothers and my children Adel and my little daughter Huff whom you have not seen yet. I ask God to unite us together, to ease your burdens, relief your hardship (redacted).

Your sister who always loves you; Al Shayma

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My precious son Aaymen, God; I miss you. I have great hope in God and that, it is not far till I see you before I die and that is my request from God, the high, the capable. God willing, I will see you; I have a feeling this is the way of God and release is soon because you are a kind man, you fear God, you won't do any thing to anger the God of the universe. May God relief your captivity amen.

This is the way of God and praise God for every thing. You are with God and he is not going to forget you ever Aaymen. I supplicate for you day and night and fast on your behalf months at a time, I pray for your good health and strength and God willing; relief is soon soon Aaymen. You come to us and we celebrate your arrival, this is my request from the God of the universe amen, amen.

Abusuaad, my request from you is, if I die; to name your daughter Suaad which is Umm Aaymen.

You, the most precious person in all life to me, I won't bore you with plenty of talk Aaymen but the heart is with you as long as I live, may God relief your affliction as soon as he can amen, amen the God of every thing.

I write you this letter and I am fasting on your behalf from Ramadan till now and God's relief is soon Aaymen. Patience, patience and God is the one to seek help from in every thing.

My greetings to you and to the ones with you (reducted). A thousand million greetings my love and the light of my eye Aaymen.

Peace and Allah's mercy and blessing upon you; all your family in Egypt pray for you.

Your mother; Suaad Ali Al Khalifa

My beloved brother Aaymen, I hope you are in the best conjunctures, I miss you and hope to see you soon. I wish for God to protect you and watch over you. We are always praying for you.

Your brother; Abuadel Altaif, P O Box 628

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My precious brother Aaymen, I wish to God the high, the capable that you are in goodness and of those who have trust in God because he is the best helper (redacted). You feel for others more than any one else and unable to hurt any one, (redacted) kind, you have a big heart, you love every one and every one loves you and prays for you.

I have never had the feeling that I will not see you any more; I feel every day that I will see you because I know, you were waiting along time for these letters. We didn't know what address to send to. When we found our, we immediately sent letters.

You are in the mind and the heart and rest assured that we want to see you soon God willing. You are always with us. You can't be forgotten ever.

Your loving sister \ Al Sanaa

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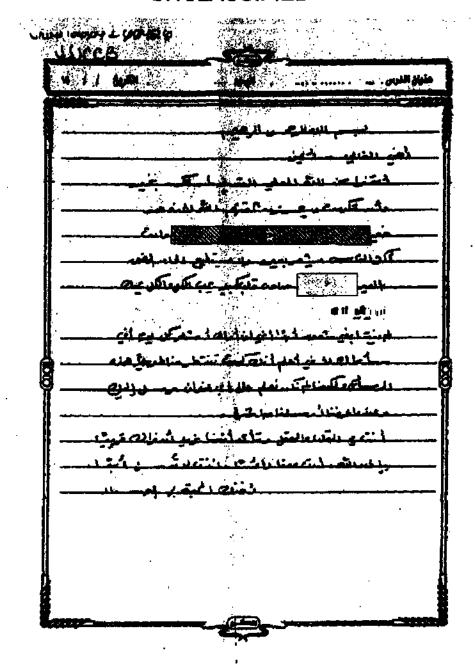
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