## **UNCLASSIFIED**

# Department of Defense Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy Combatants at US Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

9 August 2005

TO:

ABD AL SATTAR, MUIEEN A DEEN JAMAL A DEEN ABD AL FUSAL

SUBJECT:

UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW BOARD IN THE CASE OF ABD AL SATTAR, MUIEEN A DEEN JAMAL A DEEN ABD AL FUSAL

- 1. An Administrative Review Board will be convened to review your case to determine if your continued detention is necessary.
- 2. The Administrative Review Board will conduct a comprehensive review of all reasonably available and relevant information regarding your case. At the conclusion of this review the Board will make a recommendation to: (1) release you to your home state; (2) transfer you to your home state, with conditions agreed upon by the United States and your home state; or (3) continue your detention under United States control.
- 3. The following primary factors favor continued detention:
  - a. Commitment
- 1. The detained was identified by a senior al Qaida member as an old mujahidin with at least ten years of experience as well as a long-time member of al Qaida, who would facilitate mujahidin moving in and out of Afghanistan/Pakistan.

RE: GUANTANAMO BAThe detained was a dighter in Tora Bora who moved around encouraging people to fight and be religious. People listened to the detainee, because he was educated in Saudi Arabia by Sheikh Muhammad Al Shingeti at the Islamic University in Medina.

- 3. The detainee claims to have participated in the Dawa in Afghanistan.
- 4. The detainee was captured on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.
- The detainee was captured with 2,000 Afghanistan dinars, 1,000 United States dollars, and 1,000 Saudi Riyals.
  - b. Training
- 1. The detainee was identified as a trainer at the al Farouq training camp in Afghanistan. He was trying to become a Kuwadir, a more specialized trainer.
- Only the most trusted students in camp were Kuwadirs and they sat closest to Usama Bin Laden. None of the regular students were allowed to touch Bin Laden, but the Kuwadirs

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DMO Exhibit <u>1</u>
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**EXHIBIT** 

Appendix 2

Doc. 955 Att. 2

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were. The Kuwadirs had the personal trust of Bin Laden and had a good deal of personal contact with him. He also chose his bodyguards from the Kuwadirs.

- 3. Al-Farouq provided a general program providing trainees with fundamental military skills in light and heavy weaponry, field guns, warheads, topography, explosives and so forth.
- 4. Training in United States money counterfeiting, specifically 100 dollar bills, occurs at Al-Farouq camp. There is a one-year suicide mission-training program that occurs at Al-Farouq.
- 5. The detainee was identified as Omar Al Farouq who was in Towr Khom for one month then moved to Tora Bora. It is known that Usama Bin Laden visited for one or two days.
- 6. When the detainee went to Tora Bora, he was in the Abdul Qadus Al Bahraini Camp, which was later taken over by Ibn Sheikh Al Libi.

#### c. Connections/Associations

- 1. The detained met a man named Musz in an unidentified restaurant in Karachi, Pakistan. They lived together for approximately two weeks before they left for Afghanistan, via Quetta to teach the Koran.
  - 2. Al Moaz had the detainee's passport.
- 3. The detainee was given a Kalashnikov rifle from Juheina for his personal safety because the Northern Alliance was attacking the valley.
  - 4. Juhayna taught weapons at al Faruq.
- 5. Juhayna was identified as an al Qaida member who was in frequent contact, via handheld radios, with senior al Qaida units.
- 6. The detainee's name is listed on a letter written to Shaikh Abd Al-Aziz Vice Amir of al-Qaida Organization, in charge of the military system, Chief of the Jihadi Staff and director of the construction and distribution organization. The letter is to inform him of the youth who have completed the security course.

#### d. Other Relevant Data

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- 1. The detainee has a Pakistani passport and claims to have originally gone to Pakistan on vacation in September 2001.
  - 2. In a separate statement, the detainee said he arrived in Pakistan circa June 2001.

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- 3. The detainee said he traveled to Pakistan to visit the country from which his passport was issued.
- 4. In a separate statement, the detainee said that his father got him the passport, because it was the easiest and cheapest way for the detainee to get a passport.
- 5. The detained provided elaborate, evasive answers to most questions. He appeared to be fabricating a story at times, and he may not have been completely truthful.
- 6. The detained was with a group for about three days when they were bombed and he was rendered unconscious.
- 4. The following primary factors favor release or transfer:

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- a. The detainee denies having any knowledge of the attacks in the United States prior to their execution on September 11th, also denied knowledge of any rumors of plans of future attacks on the United States or United States interests.
  - b. The detainee stated he had no knowledge of al Qaida and had never heard of them.
- c. The detainee indicated he was never in the Tora Bora area, just in the valley area and said that if he had known Abdul Moaz and Joheina were al Qaida he would have left right away.
- 5. You will be afforded a meaningful opportunity to be heard and to present information to the Board; this includes an opportunity to be physically present at the proceeding. The Assisting Military Officer (AMO) will assist you in reviewing all relevant and reasonably available unclassified information regarding your case. The AMO is not an advocate for or against continued detention, nor may the AMO form a confidential relationship with you or represent you in any other matter.

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