

## UNCLASSIFIED

**SUBJECT: UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW BOARD IN THE CASE OF SHARIFULLAH (LNU)**

4. The following primary factors favor release or transfer:

a. The detainee denied any knowledge of the plan to use explosives.

b. If released, the detainee stated that he would probably go home to Pakistan where most of his family lives, or would work with his brother in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. The detainee also stated that he has never, nor would ever, fight the Americans because the Americans came to Afghanistan to help the people.

c. The detainee stated that he holds no resentment toward Americans and will not harbor any bad will to Americans if released and returned to Afghanistan. The detainee stated he would not hurt Americans.

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.

DMO Exhibit 1  
Page 3 of 3

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

Department of Defense  
Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy  
Combatants at U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

23 May 2007

TO: ABDUL GHAFOUR

SUBJECT: UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE  
REVIEW BOARD IN THE CASE OF ABDUL GHAFOUR

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 detainee was the commander of a group of 50 former Taliban in Neka, Paktika province, Afghanistan.

2. The detainee's group was part of Saifullah Rahman Mansour's troops. In late July 2002 the group attacked locations in Gardez and Zormat, Afghanistan, including the United States' compound in Gardez.

3. In the events leading to the detainee's capture the detainee initiated fire on what were clearly identified as United States forces while he was hiding behind women. The detainee was reported to have been firing well-aimed, very effective fire and was also throwing grenades at the United States forces.

b. Connections/Associations

1. The detainee was the former district officer for the Taliban in Zormat, Afghanistan, and was part of the leadership for the Zormat district Taliban network under Saifullah Rahman Mansur.

DMO Exhibit 1  
Page 1 of 2

UNCLASSIFIED

## UNCLASSIFIED

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2. The detainee regularly met with Saifullah Rahman Mansur and protected him when he was in the Zormat area of Afghanistan. The detainee met with Mansur on 2 December 2002, and during the battle of Sahi Kot. The detainee and Mansur met to discuss United States tactics and how to defeat United States forces. The detainee ordered Ahmed Shah to place weapons caches in the Zormat district for use against United States forces.

4. The following primary factors favor release or transfer:

a. The detainee stated he never had any weapons or military training and almost everyone in Afghanistan has a rifle.

b. The detainee stated he fired his Kalashnikov on the night of his arrest to scare away what he thought were thieves and to alert his neighbors. It was far too dark to see anything at the time, and the detainee would not have shot at American soldiers if he could have seen them.

e. When asked if he would follow a fatwa to fight given by a Mullah he respected, the detainee replied he would not fight for anyone and he did not believe in fighting.

f. The detainee stated he plans to resume teaching in his village if returned to Afghanistan.

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.

DMO Exhibit 1  
Page 2 of 2

## UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

Department of Defense  
Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy  
Combatants at U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

13 August 2007

To: WAHAB, ABDUL

Subject: UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE  
REVIEW BOARD IN THE CASE OF WAHAB, ABDUL

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. Connections/Associations
    1. An individual has repeatedly tasked the detainee with transporting money from his village to Baghran, Afghanistan.
    2. The individual in the previous statement is a Taliban sub-commander.
    3. The detainee's brother fought for Jamaat-e-Islami in the jihad.
    4. Jamaat-e-Islami is a political party in Pakistan made up of Islamic extremists. The party's leader has a relationship with Osama bin Laden.
  - b. Other Relevant Data
    1. The detainee was captured on 10 February 2003 at a checkpoint north of Lejay, Baghran District, Helmand Province, Afghanistan based on suspicion that the detainee was one of a number of men who had just engaged United States Forces.

DMO Exhibit 1  
Page 1 of 2

UNCLASSIFIED

## UNCLASSIFIED

### Subject: UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW BOARD IN THE CASE OF WAHAB, ABDUL

2. The detainee was captured with several individuals in a taxi and on a motorcycle. All individuals, including the detainee, were wearing olive drab green jackets. United States Special Forces observed that the detainee and other individuals were at the top of the mountain, stopped, appeared to cache weapons, then maneuvered down the mountain. The detainee and other individuals then proceeded to the checkpoint.
  3. The detainee was on a list of personnel who had a Casio watch in his possession on 1 May 2003.
  4. Terrorism experts have said a Casio watch is a signature component of bombs made by militants trained in Saudi millionaire Usama bin Laden's terrorist camps in Afghanistan. Islamic militants are routinely trained by Usama bin Laden's operatives to wire Casio watches to explosives.
4. The following primary factors favor release or transfer:
- a. The detainee denied all allegations of being involved in the ambush attack against United States forces.
  - b. The detainee denied assisting anti-coalition forces against United States military personnel.
  - c. The detainee stated he has never used an AK-47. The detainee stated that he has not seen anyone in military combat, does not know anyone who fought for the Taliban and was not aware of a conflict.
  - d. The detainee denied he was a member of the Taliban and stated that he was nothing more than a farmer.
  - e. The detainee stated that none of the people in the taxi possessed or disposed of weapons.
  - f. After his capture, the detainee stated he did not know any of the other men who were in his taxi.
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.

DMO Exhibit 1  
Page 2 of 2

UNCLASSIFIED

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Department of Defense  
**Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy  
Combatants at U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba**

12 November 2007

To: KARIM, BOSTAN

Subject: **UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE  
REVIEW BOARD IN THE CASE OF KARIM, BOSTAN**

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 detainee stated he departed Khowst, Afghanistan during the Russian invasion. The detainee stayed at a refugee camp in Miram Shah, Pakistan for approximately 10 to 13 years. While living in Miram Shah, Pakistan, the detainee aided the Mujahedin against the Russians and their supporters.
    - 2) The detainee stated he served with the Mujahedin during the Russian-Afghan War while he was a refugee in Miram Shah, Pakistan. The detainee stated he spent time at a Mujahedin command post known as Srobai. The detainee stated his uncle was a very well known Mujahedin commander for an individual.
    - 3) A source, who was a Hezb-e-Islami commander, stated the individual the detainee's uncle worked for was the leader of Hezb-e-Islami, one of the seven al Qaida terrorist groups operating in Pakistan.
    - 4) The detainee stated he went to a compound in Srobai near Tanai, Afghanistan in approximately 1988. The detainee stated he was there for guard duty and did not participate in any fighting. The detainee stated he attended this compound approximately four or five times for approximately ten days to two weeks at a time. After attending the

ISN 975  
DMO Exhibit 1  
Page 1 of 4

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

## Subject: UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW BOARD IN THE CASE OF KARIM, BOSTAN

compound each time, the detainee returned to his home in Pakistan.

- 5) The detainee stated he was recruited by Jamat-al-Tabligh when he returned to Afghanistan after the Russians lost control.
- 6) The preachers of Jamat-al-Tabligh organization have been supporting Islamic terrorist groups in south and Southeast Asia under the cover of conducting religious activities. The group is closely aligned with other Pakistani terrorist organizations and the al Qaida network.
- 7) The detainee stated he was a member of the organization Jamat-al-Tabligh for approximately seven years. The detainee attended the Markaz Tabligh for approximately four months to become a member of Jamat-al-Tabligh. The detainee explained Markaz Tablighi means "center of Tablighi" and is located in the Raiwind area of Lahore, Pakistan. An individual must attend a Markaz to learn how to teach in order to become a member of Jamat-al-Tabligh.
- 8) A source stated the detainee was a member of Jamat-al-Tabligh.
- 9) A source observed the detainee trying to recruit men to join Jamat-al-Tabligh.
- 10) A source stated it was common knowledge that Jamat-al-Tabligh was responsible for assisting foreigners to flee Afghanistan.
- 11) A source stated that on 1 January 2001, Jamat-al-Tabligh members provided assistance to him and other unarmed Taliban Arab fighters. The Jamat-al-Tabligh members transported Taliban Arab fighters across the border from Zornat, Afghanistan to Lahore, Pakistan. Jamat-al-Tabligh also provided the source housing in Lahore, Pakistan.
- 12) The detainee stated that around November or December of 2001, he and other Tablighis went to an al Qaida-run hospital and helped the wounded fighters. The detainee stated this was the only time the detainee has helped out al Qaida.

### b) Training

The detainee stated he stayed a few nights at a compound call Sroobi. The detainee stated some people at the compound wanted to participate in jihad and others did not. The detainee further stated he participated in target practice and several men at the compound hunted with their AK-47s.

### c) Connections/Associations

ISN 975  
DMO Exhibit 1  
Page 2 of 4

UNCLASSIFIED

## UNCLASSIFIED

### Subject: UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW BOARD IN THE CASE OF KARIM, BOSTAN

- 1) The detainee admitted to meeting an individual during the time of the Taliban when all of the shops in the bazaar were closed for a meeting that the individual attended.
  - 2) The individual from the previous statements and a second individual were identified as forming an alliance with support, guidance, and funding provided by al Qaida and the Jamat Ulma Islami.
  - 3) The second individual from the previous statement founded Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin as a faction of the Hezb-e-Islami party in 1977. Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin was one of the major Mujahedin groups in the war against the Soviets. The Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin has long-established ties with Usama bin Laden.
  - 4) A source stated the Jamiat-Ulmar-Islam political organization was a Pakhtoon tribe from Pakistan which regularly recruited from a mosque in Abdabot, Pakistan. After Friday prayers, members of the organization solicited for volunteers to fight in the jihad.
- d) Other Relevant Data
- 1) In August 2002, the detainee and another individual were detained at a checkpoint in Pakistan. The detainee and the other individual did not have identity papers. The detainee and the other individual had in their possession a Satellite Telephone, 2,700 United States Dollars, 3,600 Pakistani Rupees and 70,000 Afghan Rupees.
  - 2) The detainee and another individual were identified as planning to carry out command-detonated mine attacks against American Forces.
  - 3) The detainee was identified as preparing to conduct command-detonated mine attacks against United State Forces in revenge for the detention of an individual and his other family members.
  - 4) A source stated the detainee, along with others, set up an ambush site for an American convoy somewhere in Khowst, Afghanistan consisting of 30 anti-tank mines that were constructed to detonate remotely.
  - 5) The detainee's palms were significantly scarred. A doctor's examination stated the scars would be consistent with a blast injury that occurred when something burst or exploded while held by the hands.
4. The following primary factors favor release or transfer:
- a) The detainee stated that he had never been to a terrorist training camp, trained on weapons, participated in any fighting in Afghanistan, or knew anyone that was affiliated with

ISN 975  
DMO Exhibit 1  
Page 3 of 4

UNCLASSIFIED



# UNCLASSIFIED

## Subject: UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW BOARD IN THE CASE OF KARIM, BOSTAN

the al Qaida or Taliban.

b) The detainee denied having ever worked with explosives while at Sroobi compound near Tanai, Afghanistan.

c) The detainee stated he knew nothing about Arab smuggling in Pakistan.

d) The detainee stated he never saw the papers or notebook containing the bomb schematics, nor a car to transport a bomb.

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.

ISN 975  
DMO Exhibit 1  
Page 4 of 4

# UNCLASSIFIED