



S E C R E T // N O F O R N // 20330304

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
HEADQUARTERS, JOINT TASK FORCE GUANTANAMO
U.S. NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA
APO AE 09360



JTF-GTMO-CDR

4 March 2008

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, United States Southern Command, 3511 NW 91st Avenue, Miami, FL 33172

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD) for Guantanamo Detainee, ISN US9SY-000317DP (S)

JTF-GTMO Detainee Assessment

1. (S) Personal Information:

- JDIMS/NDRC Reference Name: Mommur Adawi Dukhan
- Current/True Name and Aliases: Moammar Badawi Dokhan, Abu Abdullah al-Shami, Abu Abdullah al-Suri, Katkut, Abd al-Rahim Badawi Badawi al-Hazimi
- Place of Birth: Damascus, Syria (SY)
- Date of Birth: 27 July 1972
- Citizenship: Syria
- Internment Serial Number (ISN): US9SY-000317DP



2. (U//FOUO) Health: Detainee is in overall good health.

3. (U) JTF-GTMO Assessment:

a. (S) Recommendation: JTF-GTMO recommends this detainee for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD). JTF-GTMO previously recommended detainee for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD) on 8 April 2007.

b. (S//NF) Executive Summary: Detainee is an admitted member of al-Qaida and the Taliban. Detainee is also associated with the Syrian Group, a dismantled terrorist cell that fled Syria to Afghanistan. Detainee is assessed to have resided in the Abu Muaz al-Suri Guesthouse in Kabul which was associated with Abu Musab al-Suri and the al-Qaida terrorist network. The guesthouse was also affiliated with suicide training and detainee was identified as a suicide operative. Detainee stated he will engage in hostilities and kill Americans anywhere in the world upon release from US custody. Detainee traveled to Afghanistan

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explicitly to engage in jihadist combat and fought on the front lines in support of the Taliban. Detainee also commanded a group of fighters assessed to be affiliated with al-Qaida in Usama Bin Laden's Tora Bora Mountain complex under Ali Muhammad Abdul Aziz al-Fakhri, aka (Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi), ISN US9LY-000212DP (LY-212), during hostilities against US and Coalition forces. After fleeing Tora Bora, detainee temporarily escaped from Pakistani authorities after his initial capture, during a riot resulting in the deaths of several Pakistani soldiers. Detainee's name and alias were listed on al-Qaida affiliated documents and he is assessed to have received basic militant training at the al-Qaida al-Faruq Training Camp.

- A **HIGH** risk, as he is likely to pose a threat to the US, its interests, and allies
- A **HIGH** threat from a detention perspective
- Of **MEDIUM** intelligence value

c. (S//NF) Summary of Changes: The following outlines changes to detainee's assessment since the last JTF-GTMO recommendation. (Changes in this assessment will be annotated by ➤ next to the footnote.)

- Added reporting detainee attended al-Faruq Training Camp
- Added assessment that detainee has extensive knowledge of the concepts of insurgency and terrorist cell operations
- Added detainee's threats to kill US personnel at JTF-GTMO and abroad

4. (U) Detainee's Account of Events:

The following section is based, unless otherwise indicated, on detainee's own account. These statements are included without consideration of veracity, accuracy, or reliability.

a. (S//NF) Prior History: Detainee was born in Syria but lived in Saudi Arabia (SA) from the age of 4 until the age of 25. Detainee dropped out of school in the ninth grade at the age of 17. Detainee was conscripted into the Syrian Army from 1991-1993 and served with the 463rd Engineer Battalion as a heavy equipment operator. After completing his conscription, detainee worked with his father in the construction industry until 1997 when his father returned to Syria. Detainee moved to Saudi Arabia and worked as a car dealer while living in Saudi Arabia.¹ In 1998, detainee worked as an independent contractor mechanic, working on heavy equipment such as bulldozers and front loaders.²

¹ TD-314/00952-02, paragraph E

² 000317 302 04-JUN-2002; 000317 PROFILE 28-APR-2002, Analyst Note: In TD-314/37242-02, detainee claimed to have lived in Saudi Arabia until 1998. There is no reporting on detainee's activities between 1993 and 1998, as well as 1998 through 2001.

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b. (S//NF) Recruitment and Travel: In 1998, detainee was exposed to extremist beliefs when he began frequenting mosques and listening to lectures on jihad. Shaykh Yasin Talab in Mecca, SA, encouraged detainee to travel to Afghanistan when detainee asked for his guidance. Talab provided detainee with a plane ticket, approximately 2,000 SA Riyals, and a contact in Karachi, Pakistan (PK).³ Detainee left Saudi Arabia and traveled to Kandahar, AF, via Karachi and Quetta, PK, in July 2001.⁴ In Afghanistan, detainee met an unidentified Taliban recruiter who offered detainee training on weapons in order to travel to the front lines.⁵

c. (S//NF) Training and Activities: Upon arrival in Kandahar, detainee and 10 others joined the Taliban.⁶ Detainee continued to Kabul where he met his point of contact, Shiroz.⁷ Detainee lived in Shiroz's house for one month with two Afghans (Sanuur and Aleem) and three Arabs (Muhammad, Haany, and Abu Majid).⁸ In Kabul, detainee opened a shop, trading in whatever was available.⁹ Shiroz made arrangements for detainee and 14 others to go to the front lines of Bagram and perform a rear echelon security mission. Seventeen days later, detainee asked Shiroz if he could return to Kabul.¹⁰ Detainee stated in Kabul, he stayed at a house for Syrian nationals, where he met Abu Bilal al-Suri.¹¹ Detainee began to hear about the advance of the Northern Alliance forces and received frequent advice from various Afghans for all Arabs to flee ahead of the Northern Alliance's arrival in Kabul.¹² Detainee, Abu Majid, and Muhammad, traveled to Jalalabad, AF, where they stayed for about two months.¹³ When Jalalabad fell to US and Coalition forces, detainee, Abu Majid, and Muhammad followed other Arabs fleeing towards the hills, where they stayed until departing for Pakistan.¹⁴

5. (U) Capture Information:

³ TD-314/00952-02, Analyst Note: 2000 SA Riyals was approximately equivalent to \$533 US

⁴ TD-314/00952-02, paragraph E

⁵ 000317 302 04-JUN-2002, IIR 6 034 1111 03

⁶ 000317 FM40 02-JAN-2004

⁷ Analyst Note: Shiroz is identified as a Taliban leader on the third line of defense in Bagram. Variants of Shiroz include Shiriz and Shiraz.

⁸ 000317 KB 16-FEB-2002, Analyst Note: A variant of Haany is Ha'any. A variant of Majid is Majed.

⁹ TD-314/00952-02

¹⁰ IIR 6 034 1111 03

¹¹ TD-314/37242-02

¹² TD-314/00952-02

¹³ TD-314/00952-02, 000317 MFR 28-MAR-2002

¹⁴ 000317 MFR 28-MAR-2002, Analyst Note: Jalalabad fell to Coalition forces on 14 November 2001. The hills are assessed to be the Tora Bora Mountains of Afghanistan.

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a. (S//NF) Detainee fled Afghanistan with a group of al-Qaida and Taliban fighters led by UBL appointed military commander in Tora Bora, Ali Muhammad Abdul Aziz al-Fakhri aka (Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi), ISN US9LY-000212DP (LY-212). The group crossed the Afghani-Pakistani border in the Nangarhar region in mid-December 2001. Their Pakistani contact convinced them to surrender their weapons and gathered the group in a mosque where Pakistani forces immediately arrested them. During transit to prison, one of the detainees attacked a guard leading to a struggle in which six Pakistani guards were killed and some prisoners, including detainee, escaped.¹⁵ Detainee was recaptured, and Pakistani authorities transferred detainee from Kohat, PK to US custody on 5 January 2002.¹⁶

b. (S) Property Held: None

c. (S) Transferred to JTF-GTMO: 11 February 2002

d. (S//NF) Reasons for Transfer to JTF-GTMO: To provide information on the following:

- Engineering capabilities of the 463rd Engineer Battalion of the Syrian Army
- Taliban rear echelon defense forces in Bagram

6. (S//NF) Evaluation of Detainee's Account: Detainee has not been forthcoming and his information has been inconsistent regarding timelines, locations, and associates. For instance, detainee stated he remained in Syria until he was 25 (approximately 1997), but also stated he lived in Saudi Arabia from 1976 until 1998. Detainee stated Shaykh Talab provided him with an airline ticket and expenses for his travels, but also stated Abu Ali made the necessary arrangements.¹⁷ Detainee's original date of travel to Afghanistan is in question, as are his activities from 1998 through 2001. While some aspects of detainee's account of his activities in Afghanistan are assessed to be truthful, his account lacks details, especially for his associates and activities, and includes omissions concerning the extent of detainee's involvement with extremists.

7. (U) Detainee Threat:

a. (S) Assessment: Detainee is assessed to be a **HIGH** risk, as he is likely to pose a threat to the US, its interests, and allies.

¹⁵ IIR 7 739 3396 02, Withdrawal from Tora Bora Analysis, Analyst Note: See Various ISNs FBIS GMP20020111000090 12-JAN-2002 for more information about the "bus incident."

¹⁶ TD-314/00845-02, paragraph I.10

¹⁷ 000317 302 04-JUN-2002, IIR 6 034 1111 03

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b. (S//NF) Reasons for Continued Detention: Detainee is an admitted member of al-Qaida and the Taliban. Detainee traveled to Afghanistan explicitly to engage in jihadist combat and his name and alias were listed on al-Qaida affiliated documents. Detainee stated he will engage in hostilities and kill Americans anywhere in the world upon release from US custody. Detainee commanded a group of fighters assessed to be affiliated with al-Qaida in UBL's Tora Bora Mountain complex during hostilities against US and Coalition forces, and fought on the front lines in support of the Taliban. Detainee temporarily escaped from Pakistani authorities after his initial capture, during a riot resulting in the deaths of several Pakistani soldiers. Detainee is assessed to have resided in the Abu Muaz al-Suri Guesthouse in Kabul which was associated with members of a dismantled Syrian terrorist cell, Abu Musab al-Suri, the al-Qaida terrorist network. The guesthouse was also affiliated with suicide training and detainee was identified as a suicide operative. Detainee is assessed to have received basic militant training at the al-Qaida al-Faruq Training Camp.

- (U) Detainee admitted being a member of both al-Qaida and the Taliban.
 - (U) Detainee stated he was “from al-Qaida and the Taliban.” Detainee further stated he was a “brother” to UBL and a friend to al-Zarqawi. (Analyst Note: The Arabic word for “from” also means “belonging to,” indicating detainee’s admission of membership in al-Qaida and the Taliban. The term “brother” is a reference to an association with UBL, not a familial tie. Detainee also stated he met UBL, but provided no other details beyond the statement that he shook UBL’s hand in a way that demonstrated “brotherly” love. Al-Zarqawi is a reference to deceased al-Qaida in Iraq leader Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.)¹⁸
 - (S//NF) Detainee admitted joining the Taliban when he arrived in Kandahar.¹⁹
 - (S//NF) Detainee’s name and alias were found on an al-Qaida affiliated document recovered from a raid on a safe house. The document listed the contents of his trust account as a Syrian passport.²⁰
 - (S//NF) Analyst Note: Such lists are indicative of an individual’s residence within al-Qaida, Taliban, and other extremist guesthouses, often for the purpose of training or coordination prior to travel to the front lines or abroad. Trust accounts, also referred to as safety boxes or safety deposit boxes, were simply storage compartments, such as envelopes or folders, which guesthouse administrators used to secure the individual’s personal valuables, such as passports and plane tickets. These items were entrusted to the guesthouse until completion of training or other activity.

¹⁸ IIR 4 201 2754 06

¹⁹ 000317 FM40 02-JAN-2004

²⁰ TD-314/40693-02, paragraph 279; TD-314/13174-03, TD-314/47683-03, Analyst Note: This list also included ISNs US9SY-000326DP, US9SY-000327DP, US9SY-000329DP and US9SY-000330DP

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- (S//NF) Abd al-Hakim Abd al-Karim Amin Bukhari, ISN US9SA-000439DP (SA-493, transferred), stated detainee was “part of the Taliban and al-Qaida group.” SA-493 also stated detainee associated with al-Qaida sub-commander Muhammad Abd al-Rahman Awn al-Shamrani, ISN US9SA-000195DP, al-Qaida London terrorist cell member Fouzi Khalid Abdullah al-Awdah, ISN US9KU-000232DP, and intended 11 September 2001 hijacker and al-Qaida member Muhammad Mani Ahmad al-Shalan al-Qahtani, ISN US9SA-000063DP.²¹
- (U) Detainee will admittedly pose an international threat to US persons, both military and civilian, if released.
 - (U) Detainee stated if he leaves JTF-GTMO, he would fight and kill Americans in Iraq and anywhere in the world because Americans and non-believers did not deserve to live. Detainee welcomed the idea of going to Iraq to join al-Zarqawi in his fight against Americans. Detainee feels no remorse or tolerance for others, adding if he had money he would give it to UBL and those that fight Americans.²²
 - (S//NF) Detainee has repeatedly threatened to kill “all Americans” and US military personnel at JTF-GTMO and abroad in Afghanistan and Iraq. Detainee also stated he wanted to die as a suicide pilot, and noted he traveled to Afghanistan to die for his god. Detainee has also expressed additional solidarity with Islamic extremists currently fighting US and Coalition forces.²³
 - (S//NF) A document written by detainee was found during a 7 February 2008 search of detainee’s cell, in which he indicates extensive knowledge of insurgent warfare and the formation of terrorist cells. At the end of the document, detainee espouses martyrdom, closing with “May Allah ... grant you the martyrdom with honor and respect... Your loving brother, who love to be a martyr.”²⁴
- (U) Detainee served as a sub-commander under LY-212 in Tora Bora during hostilities against US and Coalition forces in Tora Bora. Prior to Tora Bora, detainee fought on the front lines.
 - (U) Detainee acknowledged leading 20 fighters in Afghanistan. Detainee further stated he attempted to flee to Pakistan because of the situation with his men.²⁵ (Analyst Note: As detainee was captured in Pakistan with other members of al-Qaida who fled Tora Bora with LY-212, detainee’s command is assessed to have occurred in Tora Bora during hostilities in that region.)
 - (S//NF) Detainee admitted staying in Tora Bora with Abu Majid and Muhammad for an unidentified amount of time after fleeing Kabul due to the approach of the

²¹ >000493 SIR 05-Apr-2007

²² IIR 4 201 2754 06

²³ >JDG INTREP dated 25-Feb-2008, 18-Feb-2008, 4-Feb-2008, 25-Jan-2008, 3-Oct-2007, 3-Sep-2007, 13-Mar-2007, 27-Feb-2007, 15-Dec-2006, 29-Oct-2006, 25-Jul-2006, 14-Jun-2006, 26-Jan-2006, 17-Jul-2005, 17-Apr-2005, 14-Apr-2005, 8-Apr-2005, 5-Mar-2005, 25-Feb-2005, 8-Jul-2004, 21-Mar-2004,

²⁴ >000317 PERSDOC GUAN-2008-E00057 Full Translation

²⁵ IIR 4 201 2754 06

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Northern Alliance.²⁶ (Analyst Note: Detainee's statement confirms he was in Tora Bora in or after November 2001, during Operation Enduring Freedom.)

- (S//NF) Detainee also reported he was captured with Abu Majid, whom he knew from the Syrian Guesthouse, along with Muhammad and Haany.²⁷ (Analyst Note: Abu Majid is probably Abu Majid al-Shamali, noted on a roster of students scheduled to take Tactics Course Number 2. Also scheduled for the same course were SY-326 and several other JTF-GTMO detainees. Muhammad and Haany are not further identified, but may be unacknowledged detained associates or undisclosed aliases for current JTF-GTMO detainees. While there are several Syrian detainees with the name or alias Muhammad, none have the name Haany.)²⁸
- (S//NF) Abd al-Hadi Omar Mahmoud Faraj, ISN US9SY-000329DP (SY-329), reported all Arabs were issued AK-47s when they entered Tora Bora.²⁹ Yasin Muhammad Salih Mazeab Basardah, ISN US9YM-000252DP (YM-252), reported individuals could have continued to Pakistan but chose to travel to Tora Bora to fight. YM-252 further stated, "If you were in Tora Bora, you were not innocent. You were there to fight."³⁰ (Analyst Note: This statement supports the assessment that detainee was armed in Tora Bora and participated in hostilities.)
- (S//NF) Detainee is listed on documents reporting the capture of a group of fighters including UBL-appointed Tora Bora military commander LY-212. One such document listed names of al-Qaida "martyrs" and imprisoned "brothers," a reference to al-Qaida affiliated fighters and operatives.³¹
 - (S//NF) Detainee's name was included in a document recovered from a hard drive found in a suspected al-Qaida safe house in Islamabad, PK. The document named seventy-eight suspected al-Qaida associates detained by the Pakistanis.³² (Analyst Note: This list identifies the names of those detained along with LY-212 after they fled Tora Bora. LY-212 was a senior al-Qaida trainer and former manager of the Khaldan Training Camp prior to his appointment as commander at Tora Bora.³³)
 - (S//NF) Reporting lists Abu Abdallah al-Shami from Syria as one of those who escaped from the trucks during the struggle with the soldiers and his

²⁶ 000317 MFR 28-MAR-2002

²⁷ 000317 KB 16-FEB-2002

²⁸ AFGP-2002-600875, Analyst Note: Variants of Majid include Majeed and Majed.

²⁹ IIR 6 034 0055 05

³⁰ 000252 SIR 31-DEC-2004

³¹ IIR 7 739 3396 02, IIR 7 739 3245 02, IIR 7 739 3268 02, TD-314/09853-02, Withdrawal from Tora Bora (DAB analysis paper, JDIMS)

³² IIR 7 739 3268 02, IIR 7 739 3396 02, IIR 7 739 3245 02

³³ TD-314/52609-05

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whereabouts were unknown.³⁴ (Analyst Note: This is a reference to the riot on the bus transporting prisoners noted in detainee's capture data. Detainee is likely the al-Shami noted, though he was probably recaptured within a day of his escape.)

- (S//NF) YM-252 reported detainee was on the bus that overturned and had a Pakistani weapon which he buried.³⁵ (Analyst Note: Detainee's possession of a weapon, if seized from one of the Pakistani guards, probably indicates a more active role in the escape attempt than detainee has admitted. Several guards were killed during the escape and detainee's possession of a weapon indicates he may have killed one or more.)
- (S//NF) Detainee also participated in hostilities on the Bagram front lines.
 - (S//NF) Detainee acknowledged he was on the front lines for over a month under the command of Taliban commander Shiroz, who led 40 to 50 people. Detainee stated he was a cook and a guard. Detainee also reported the guards used AK-47s and grenades.³⁶ Upon leaving the front lines, detainee returned to Kabul where he was advised by Shiroz to leave Afghanistan.³⁷
 - ◆ (S//NF) Analyst Note: Shiroz is possibly Masum Abdah Muhammad, aka (Shiraz), aka (Abu Bilal al-Kurdi), ISN US9SY-000330DP (SY-330). As detainee was advised to leave when he returned to Kabul, based on detainee's claimed timeline, it is assessed detainee participated in hostilities on the front lines as late as October or November 2001. Taliban forces abandoned Kabul on 12 November 2001, and Northern alliance forces entered Kabul on 13 November 2001.
 - (S//NF) Supporting the above assessment, SA-493 reported detainee received training and fought in Kabul and Jalalabad.³⁸
- (S//NF) Detainee is assessed to have resided in the Abu Muaz al-Suri Guesthouse, aka (Syrian Guesthouse), aka (Syrian Group Guesthouse), in Kabul. This guesthouse was affiliated with members of a dismantled Syrian terrorist cell and Abu Musab al-Suri.³⁹ This guesthouse was also affiliated with the al-Qaida terrorist network and suicide training,⁴⁰ and detainee was identified as a suicide operative.
 - (S//NF) SA-493 identified detainee as a suicide operative.⁴¹

³⁴ IIR 7 739 3396 02, TD-314/00684-02

³⁵ >000252 SIR 24-FEB-2006

³⁶ 000317 MFR 28-MAR-2002, 000317 302 04-JUN-2002

³⁷ 000317 KB 16-FEB-2002

³⁸ >000493 SIR 05-Apr-2007

³⁹ TD-314/44247-01, TD-314/48778-01

⁴⁰ TD-314/38436-02, TD-314/20458-02 Analyst Note: Additional details and analysis of the guesthouse are contained in the JTF-GTMO recommendations for the other associated detainees: SY-326, SY-327, SY-329, and SY-330.

⁴¹ RFI Response(b) R-GTMO-0117-07 ISN 493

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- (S//NF) Detainee possibly received suicide training from Shaykh Issa al-Masri while staying at the Syrian Guesthouse. SY-329,⁴² SY-326,⁴³ SY-327,⁴⁴ and SY-330⁴⁵ all reported studying with Shaykh Issa al-Masri, an associate of UBL,⁴⁶ SY-329 admitted spending two weeks at the Shaykh Issa's home in Kabul receiving religious training.⁴⁷ (Analyst Note: These Syrian detainees minimize the importance of their contact with Shaykh Issa. However, due to the fact that they were in the Syrian Guesthouse for over a year, they probably completed Shaykh Issa's training. This is further supported by the fact that suicide training reportedly required over a year to complete.)
- (S//NF) Shaykh Issa was an Arab scholar and was part of the al-Qaida network. Some of his religious training included the "right to kill all non-believers," like Americans, as well as how to deal with captured Muslim opponents.⁴⁸ Training occurred two to three times a week for about three months.⁴⁹ Shaykh Issa provided a two-week training session for Syrians and other Arabs who trained at UBL-sponsored camps. This training was considered part of the final preparation undertaken by the trainees.⁵⁰
- (S//NF) Shaykh Issa provided final approval for the training of suicide operatives. The operational mission training courses included explosives, poisons, document forgery, currency counterfeiting, disguise, and training in Western lifestyle topics. Throughout the one-year sessions, progress reports were sent to Shaykh Issa, UBL and the trainee's sponsor. Upon completion of training, the trainee was required to spend an additional two weeks with Shaykh Issa and swear an oath to UBL, after which the operative would be deployed on his mission.⁵¹
- (S//NF) After studying with Sheikh Issa, it was common practice for trainees to go to the front line to fight.⁵² According to Fahd Umar Abd al Majid al Sharif, ISN US9SA-000215DP (SA-215), there was a Syrian camp on the front line of

⁴² 000329 302 16-AUG-2002

⁴³ 000326 SIR 01-JUL-2004

⁴⁴ 000327 MFR 18-DEC-2002

⁴⁵ IIR 6 034 1179 04

⁴⁶ IIR 6 034 0278 03, 000766 SIR 05-NOV-2002, IIR 6 034 0501 03, 000329 SIR 20-JAN-2005, Analyst Note: SY-329 claimed Shaykh Issa's house was on the property behind the main house where detainee and other students stayed. Variants of Issa include Essa, Eisa, and Isa.

⁴⁷ IIR 6 034 0055 05

⁴⁸ IIR 6 034 0278 03, 000766 SIR 05-NOV-2002, IIR 6 034 0501 03

⁴⁹ IIR 6 034 1179 04

⁵⁰ IIR 6 034 0876 04

⁵¹ TD-314/18017-02

⁵² IIR 6 034 0501 03

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- Kabul,⁵³ and detainee, as previously noted, acknowledged traveling to the front lines.
- (S//NF) Detainee acknowledged living at a house for Syrian nationals in Kabul where he met Abu Bilal al-Suri.⁵⁴ (Analyst Note: The Syrian Guesthouse is assessed to be the Abu Muaz al-Suri Guesthouse located at the Syrian Compound in Kabul. Abu Bilal al-Suri is assessed to be SY-330 (known to have resided at the guesthouse) and not detained al-Qaida operative Abu Bilal al-Suri.)
 - (S//NF) Abu Muaz al-Suri, aka (Abdallah al-Shami), ISN US9SY-0001454DP (SY-1454, escaped from Bagram Detention center), rented a house in Kabul for Syrians only.⁵⁵ Other Syrian detainees who admitted staying at this guesthouse for up to a year included Abd al-Nasir Ibn Muhammad Khantumani, ISN US9SY-000307DP (SY-307), of note, SY-307 reportedly drove the bus when the prisoners rioted; Ahmed Adnan Muhammad Ajam, ISN US9SY-000326DP (SY-326);⁵⁶ Ali Husein Muhammad Shaaban, ISN US9SY-000327DP (SY-327);⁵⁷ SY-329;⁵⁸ and SY-330.⁵⁹
 - ◆ (S//NF) SY-326, SY-329, and SY-330 all stated the house was not a true guesthouse, which would be open to anyone, but a house for Syrians only.⁶⁰ Abu Muaz al-Suri was detained in October 2003 and escaped from the Bagram Detention center on 11 July 2005 along with three other detainees.⁶¹
 - (S//NF) Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, aka (Abu Zubaydah), ISN US9GZ-010016DP (GZ-10016), helped fund the guesthouse for Syrian operatives.⁶² GZ-10016 met with SY-330 in the Syrian Guesthouse in Kabul prior to the 11 September 2001 attacks.⁶³ (Analyst Note: As detainee also stayed at the guesthouse during the same period as SY-330, detainee may have information of GZ-10016's affiliation with and support to the occupants.)
 - (S//NF) Abu Musab al-Suri, aka (Mustafa Abd al-Qadir al-Sitt Mariam), was affiliated with the Syrian Guesthouse in the Wazir Akbar Khan area of Kabul and was identified as the head of the Syrian Group.⁶⁴ When discussing al-Qaida sites in Kabul, Abd al-Rahman Ahmed Khadr, US9CA-000990DP (CA-990, transferred),

⁵³ IIR 6 034 0284 05

⁵⁴ TD-314/37242-02, Analyst Note: Detainee used the same alias as the owner of the house; however, detainee is not assessed to be the owner of the guesthouse.

⁵⁵ IIR 6 034 0615 04, Analyst Note: A variant of Abdallah is Abdullah. A variant of al-Shami is Ashami.

⁵⁶ IIR 6 034 0187 04, IIR 6 034 0123 04

⁵⁷ IIR 6 034 0133 04

⁵⁸ IIR 6 034 0876 04

⁵⁹ IIR 6 034 0797 04

⁶⁰ IIR 6 034 0154 04

⁶¹ TD-314/52681-03

⁶² TD-314/36471-02

⁶³ TD-314/39191-05

⁶⁴ TD-314/36471-02, IIR 6 034 0281 03

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reported money and document forgery operations were conducted in the Syrian Guesthouse.⁶⁵ (Analyst Note: The Wazir Akbar Khan area is the former diplomatic district occupied by the Taliban and al-Qaida for quarters and training.)

- (S//NF) GZ-10016 identified Jihad Ahmed Mustafa Diyab, aka (Abu Wail al-Suri), US9LE-000722DP (LE-722), as an expert in passport and document forgery.⁶⁶ Syrian Military Intelligence (SMI) reported LE-722 was a member of a dismantled Syrian terrorist cell, along with SY-326, SY-327, SY-329, SY-330, and Abu Khalid (assessed to be Sulayman Khalid Darwish; now deceased). The Syrian cell members fled Syria in 2000 and traveled to Afghanistan where they attended militant training in al-Qaida training camps.⁶⁷
- (S//NF) Detainee is assessed to have received basic militant training at the al-Qaida al-Faruq Training Camp and possibly received training at the Syrian Guesthouse.
 - (S//NF) YM-252 photo identified detainee from al-Faruq Training Camp. YM-252 reported detainee was attending the basic training course and was in the PK machine gun phase of the course when YM-252 saw him.⁶⁸ (Analyst Note: YM-252 attended al-Faruq in approximately April 2001, three months earlier than detainee's claimed arrival in Afghanistan.)
 - (S//NF) SY-327 stated he received training on the AK-47 from Khalid at the Syrian Guesthouse.⁶⁹ (Analyst Note: Khalid could have provided training to other Syrians staying at the Syrian Guesthouse, including detainee although it is unlikely he would require basic AK-47 training following training at al-Faruq.)
 - (S//NF) GZ-10016 claimed Abu Khalid al-Suri, aka (Abu Khalid al-Shami), aka (Muhammad Abdul Qadir), aka (Muhammad Bahiah), was a very good friend of Abu Musab al-Suri and was a pistol trainer at Abu Musab al-Suri's Camp.⁷⁰ Abu Musab established a camp to train Arabs. The camp, named *al-Ghuraba* Camp (literally "the foreigners"), was located near Kabul and taught electronic networking and preparation of remote-controlled explosive devices.⁷¹ (Analyst Note: There is no reporting to assess detainee received training at this camp, although he has probable associations with individuals who did.)

c. (S//NF) Detainee's Conduct: Detainee is assessed to be a **HIGH** threat from a detention perspective. His overall behavior has been non-compliant and hostile to the guard force and staff. He currently has 306 Reports of Disciplinary Infraction listed in DIMS with the most recent occurring on 8 February 2008, when he flooded his cell by plugging the toilet

⁶⁵ TD-314/20458-02

⁶⁶ TD-314/25161-02

⁶⁷ TD-314/44247-01, paragraph 5.A

⁶⁸ >000252 SIR 28-APR-2006

⁶⁹ 000327 MFR 07-MAR-2002, 000327 MFR 16-AUG-2002

⁷⁰ TD-314/40311-02, CIR-316-17879-05

⁷¹ IIR 6 034 0284 05, TD-314/21668-00, TD-314/12972-03

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drain. He has 99 Reports of Disciplinary Infraction for assault with the most recent occurring on 3 October 2007, when he tried to pull a guard's hand through the bean hole. Other incidents for which he has been disciplined include inciting and participating in mass disturbances, failure to follow guard instructions/camp rules, inappropriate use of bodily fluids, threatening guards, damage to government property, attempted assaults, assaults, provoking words and gestures, and possession of food and non-weapon type contraband. On 28 February 2005, detainee was in possession of a shank made out of a sharp metal square. In 2007, he had a total of 66 Reports of Disciplinary Infraction and four so far in 2008.

8. (U) Detainee Intelligence Value Assessment:

a. (S) Assessment: Detainee is assessed to be of **MEDIUM** intelligence value. Detainee's most recent interrogation session occurred on 20 November 2007.

b. (S//NF) Placement and Access: Due to detainee's placement at the Syrian Guesthouse, detainee probably has placement and access to the Syrian Group in Kabul, Abu Musab al-Suri's camps, and possibly Syria-based extremist groups. Detainee was on the front lines of Kabul and in the Tora Bora Mountains during the Coalition campaign against the Taliban. Detainee fled Afghanistan in the company of UBL appointed Tora Bora commander LY-212 and other Arab fighters.

c. (S//NF) Intelligence Assessment: Detainee can provide information on his training background, as well as those in the Syrian Group, in general, in Syria and Afghanistan. Detainee probably can provide significant intelligence on Abu Musab al-Suri and the training he provided, as well as Abu Musab's association with the other Syrian detainees and al-Qaida. Detainee can provide information on the Syrian Group and their specific affiliations with al-Qaida and the Taliban.

d. (S//NF) Areas of Potential Exploitation:

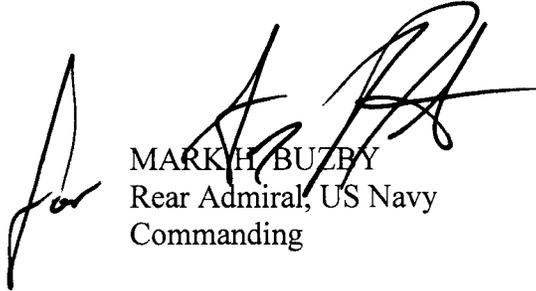
- The Syrian Group in Kabul
- Syria-based terrorist cells
- Syrian and other extremist leadership and activities
 - Abu Musab al-Zarqawi
 - Abu Musab al-Suri
 - Abu Muaz al-Suri
 - Sulayman Khalid Darwish
- Al-Qaida suicide training
- JTF-GTMO detainees
- Future operations within the Levant including Syria, Palestine, and Israel

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- Al-Qaida leadership and activities in Tora Bora and the front lines
- Terrorist recruitment of juveniles

9. (S) EC Status: Detainee's enemy combatant status was reassessed on 3 November 2004, and he remains an enemy combatant.



MARK H. BUZBY
Rear Admiral, US Navy
Commanding

* Definitions for intelligence terms used in the assessment can be found in the Joint Military Intelligence College October 2001 guide *Intelligence Warning Terminology*.