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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TASK FORCE
6010 6TH Street
Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060

CITF OPS

28 November 2006

MEMORANDUM FOR CITF-G (Attn: SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) Operations Officer)

(U) SUBJECT: Request for Assistance

1. (U) **PRIORITY LEVEL:** Priority

2. ~~(U//FOUO-LES)~~ **SUBJECT DATA:**

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ISN: US9KU-010010DP

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ISN: US9SA-010011DP

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ISN: US9TZ-010012DP

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ISN: US9YM-010013DP

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ISN: US9YM-010014DP

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ISN: US9SA-010015DP

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ISN: US9GZ-010016DP

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ISN: US9LY-010017DP

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ISN: US9PK-010018DP

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ISN: US9ID-010019DP

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SUBJECT: Request for Information (0XXX-06-CID099) (U)

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
ISN: US9PK-010020DP

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
ISN: US9MY-010021DP

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
ISN: US9-MY-010022DP

Name: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
ISN: US9SO-010023DP

3. ~~(U//FOUO-LES)~~ FOCUS OF REQUEST:

a. In conjunction with the FBI, obtain fingerprints, major case prints, and DNA samples from the above listed individuals. Except to verify the identification, do not communicate with the detainee.

6. (U) Please contact the following requestor with any questions or concerns regarding this request:

Supervisory Special Agent POC:

SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Phone #: COMM (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) DSN (b)(6),(b)(7)

NIPRNET: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) @belvoir.army.mil

SIPRNET: (b)(6),(b)(7) @citf.army.smil.mil

//Original Signed//

SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Unit Chief, High Value Detainee Task Force
DoD-CITF

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Pakistanis protest al-Qaida hunt

Posted on Thu, Sep. 05, 2002

Pakistanis protest al-Qaida hunt

RIAZ KHAN
Associated Press Writer

PESHAWAR, Pakistan - Thousands of tribesmen, chanting slogans against Pakistan's president and the United States, protested Thursday in support of villagers refusing to surrender suspected al-Qaida fighters to the authorities.

The protest in the city of Bannu came a day after Pakistani army troops shelled the remote village of Jani Khel and arrested several clerics for sheltering the eight al-Qaida suspects.

The area is about 120 miles southwest of Peshawar in the rugged tribal district of the North West Frontier Province, where the authority of Pakistan's federal government has never been widely accepted.

The eight men were stopped at a military checkpoint on Sunday, but were freed in an ambush by armed tribesmen when they were being transferred to a prison.

After negotiations for their surrender broke down Wednesday, troops shelled the house of prominent cleric Maulana Shams ul-Haq and arrested his two brothers. On Thursday, Pakistani officials resumed efforts to persuade the tribesmen to hand over the suspects.

In Bannu about 15 miles from the village, tribesmen burned an effigy of President Bush and denounced Pakistan's pro-U.S. president Gen. Pervez Musharraf, residents said.

"I warn Musharraf to immediately release our religious leaders and stop operations against us," cleric Maulana Naseeb Shah told the crowd. "We are not hiding al-Qaida men," he said.

The villagers say the eight men were members of the ousted Taliban regime in Afghanistan, not foreign fighters for the al-Qaida terrorist network.

"We will not tolerate any kind of attack on our houses and we know how to defend ourselves," Shah said.

Musharraf is a key supporter of the U.S.-led coalition in the war against terrorism. Pakistan authorities have handed over to U.S. officials more than 300 al-Qaida suspects arrested near the Afghan border or hiding in the teeming cities. Among them was Osama bin Laden's top lieutenant, Abu Zubaydah.

Musharraf leaves Friday for a weeklong visit to United States. Ten Pakistani soldiers were killed in June during a raid on a

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suspected al-Qaida hide-out in Wana, in the same tribal belt near the Afghan border.

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Al-Qaeda suspects handed to US

AN alleged organiser of the September 11 attacks has been handed over to US authorities along with four other al-Qaeda suspects who were arrested in Pakistan last week in a major blow to the terrorist network.

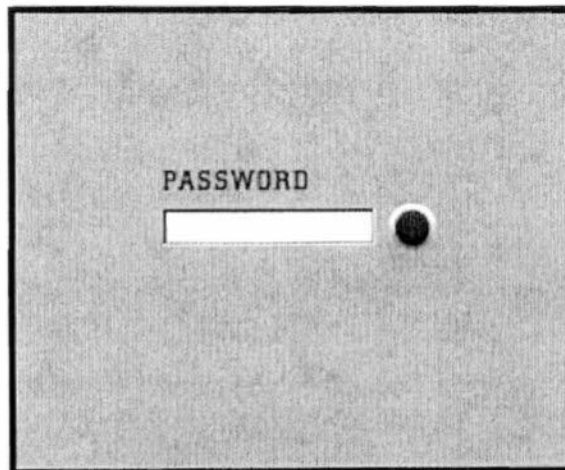
The five suspects - including Ramzi Binalshibh, a Yemeni who allegedly wired money to the hijackers in the United States and provided them logistical support - were flown out of Pakistan, several senior Pakistani officials said yesterday.

The handover took place after a Pakistani official said police were investigating whether some of those arrested with Binalshibh were involved in the murder of Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl, who was abducted in Karachi in January.

If a link were established, it would be the first evidence that al-Qaeda may have been involved in Pearl's abduction and killing.

US President George W Bush said Binalshibh's arrest showed the war on terrorism had not flagged.

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"I had the feeling that after September the 11th, that some around the world would grow weary and tired of this effort," Bush said in Iowa. "But that's not how America feels. That's not how that fellow who's been picked up in Pakistan feels, too."

German prosecutors believe the 30-year-old Binalshibh was meant to be

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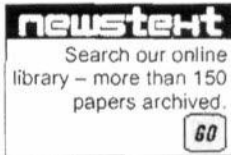
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the fourth suicide pilot in the attacks on the United States. After he was refused a US visa, he instead arranged payments to American flight schools and made frequent organisational trips.

"After his exclusion as the fourth pilot, Binalshibh became the most significant contact person inside the network," chief German prosecutor Kay Nehm told reporters in August.

Although US officials say Binalshibh was a key figure in the German-based cell that helped carry out the September 11 attacks, they say he was not an overall leader in Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda network.

The FBI believes he is a key aide to Khalid Shaikh Mohammed, who is thought to have been a top planner of the attacks on the World Trade Centre and Pentagon and to have plotted several al-Qaeda attacks since.

The arrests of Binalshibh and the other militants marked one of the biggest successes in the US-led war against terrorism since Abu Zubaydah, the third-ranking official in the al-Qaeda network, was captured in March in Faisalabad, Pakistan.

Binalshibh was seized in a raid on an apartment building in a middle-class neighbourhood last Wednesday - the anniversary of the September 11 attacks. Around a dozen suspects were arrested there and in a sweep the previous day.

Among those captured and since handed over to US custody was Umar al-Gharib, a brother of al-Qaeda leader Tawfiq Attash Khallad, a US defence official in Washington said on the condition of anonymity. Khallad is thought to be one of the masterminds of the deadly October 2000 bombing of the USS Cole off Yemen.

Though not a leader in al-Qaeda, al-Gharib may have valuable information nonetheless, the official said.

Binalshibh and the four other militants were handed over to US custody yesterday, chief government spokesman Major General Rashid Quereshi said.

Four other Pakistani officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the five men were put on a flight out of Pakistan, but did not say their destination.

Zubaydah's final destination has never been announced.

It was unclear whether the four militants handed over with Binalshibh were the ones Pakistani police suspect may be linked to Pearl's slaying. Pearl's dismembered body was found in May in a shallow grave in Karachi.

Four Pakistani militants, including British-born Ahmed Omar Saeed Sheikh, were convicted in Pearl's abduction, though those who carried out the American's killing have never been arrested. Saeed was sentenced to death by hanging and the others received life sentences.

Pakistani police say they were led to Pearl's grave by three men who have been detained but never charged.

The government has never even confirmed they are holding the three.

However, police officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, told The Associated Press the men gave them detailed accounts of Pearl's days in

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captivity. They said a group of Arabs believed to be Yemenis cut Pearl's throat three days after he tried to escape.

A senior security official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said one of the three militants was taken last Friday to a safe house where Binalshibh and the others were held to see if he could identify any of the suspects. The official did not know whether he was able to do so.

The FBI believes Binalshibh shared a room in Hamburg, Germany, with Mohammed Atta, believed to have been the leader of the suicide hijackers. Binalshibh apparently fled Germany for Pakistan around September 11, 2001.

Binalshibh boasted of his role in planning the attacks during an interview in Karachi with the Arab satellite TV station Al-Jazeera. The interview was broadcast last week, but the station said it received an audio-taped recording of the interview in June.

Because of Binalshibh's connection to Hamburg, German Interior Minister Otto Schily had said he would seek his extradition. On Sunday, however, Schily said that given that the "terrible attacks of September 11" took place on US soil, "it goes without saying that Americans have priority for his extradition."

The Associated Press

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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Translation Number: NGIC-2002-00713-HT

Date: August 16, 2002

English Title: (U) BIN LADEN'S TERROR NETWORKS IN EUROPE

TRANSLATION OF: (U) *MILITAIRE SPECTATOR* [MILITAIRE SPECTATOR]. 171, 4,
218-227. NGIC-2002-00713

Language: Dutch

Country of Information: Netherlands

Country of Origin: Netherlands

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

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Marwan al-Shehhi, the suicide pilot from Hamburg, Germany, who, together with Mohammed Atta destroyed the World Trade Center in New York, turned up in mid-April of 2001 unnoticed in Amsterdam. Who he met there is unknown.

Two Terrorist Cells

On September 13th two terrorist cells in the Netherlands and Belgium were rolled up which were later found to have a connection to the al-Qaida network. The cell in Brussels, Belgium was headed by an ex-soccer player Nizar Trabelsi who originally came from Tunisia. Trabelsi was preparing an attack upon the French Embassy in Paris. He had purchased a tidy package within which intended to hide the explosives. Once he got inside or near the embassy he intended to blow himself up. In the 1990s Trabelsi became a drug addict and a alcoholic. He went to London where he came under the influence of Abu Qatada, an Islamic cleric who was suspected of being a key figure in the European network of al-Qaida. Jordan wanted to extradite him because of his possible involvement in some attacks. His bank account was frozen just after September 11th.

Trabelsi Establishes His Own Network

Possibly at the urging of Abu Qatada, Trabelsi went to an al-Qaida training camp in Afghanistan and returned full of enthusiasm. He no longer had an interest in alcohol and drugs, but all the more interest in a *jihad*. He established his own network in Belgium. The two murderers of Massoud probably belonged to Trabelsi's network. The cell in Brussels, Belgium was in close contact with al-Qaida cells in Rotterdam in the Netherlands and cells in France. The Rotterdam cell was led by Jerome Courtailler, a Frenchman who had been in Afghanistan with his brother David. This occurred after Jerome and David were convinced by Sheik Abu Qatada in London to join Bin Laden's worldwide holy war against the West. David returned in early 1999 to France where he was arrested. He was suspected of possible involvement in the attacks upon the American Embassy in Kenya and Tanzania. His brother subsequently fled to Rotterdam where he headed a terror cell which, with Trabelsi, planned an attack upon the American Embassy in Paris.

Stolen Passports

In a pawn shop on Kempenaer Street the police found a large number of passports which were among a number of Belgian passports which had been stolen earlier in a section of the Hague. The passports may have been part of the preparations of the Rotterdam cell for the murder of Massoud. The police also found video cassettes about the war in Chenya.

Cells in France

In France some North African immigrants sympathize with extremists groups from the motherland. The most significant of them is the Armed Islamist Group, the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, and a group which calls itself Excommunication and Expulsion. These groups, as subunits of al-Qaida, conduct an active recruitment program and have been successful in infiltrating a substantial number of mosques. These groups maintain close contact with similar-thinking individuals in England, of whom the previously cited Abu Qatada is the most significant. The two brothers David and Jerome

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Courtailler, as well as the French Moroccan Zacarias Massaoui are not the only individuals to come under the spell of Abu Qatada. Like the Courtailler brothers, Moussaoui also has a fundamentalist background. He went to London in order to study, got his diploma, and came into contact with the al-Qaida network through a mosque as a result of talks with Abu Qatada. This same pattern occurred in the case of Trabelsi, the Courtailler brothers, and the later "shoe bomber" Richard Reid. Moussaoui too had himself trained at a al-Qaida camp in Afghanistan. In February 2001 he traveled to the United States to take flying lessons. He raised suspicions at the flight school because he showed no interest in learning landings, but only in learning horizontal flight and flight curves. The flight school contacted the FBI who arrested Massaoui in August. After September 11th the suspicion arose that he could have been the "twentieth hijacker". On September 11th five hijackers each sat in three of the hijacked aircraft, while four hijackers died prematurely in the aircraft in Pennsylvania after passengers attempted to overcome the four hijackers. Massaoui had received the exact same training as the other suicide pilots and had received funding from the same sources. Just like the hijacker Mohammed Atta, Massaoui showed an unusual interest in spraying aircraft.⁵

Djamel Beghal

Another Frenchman who had ties to Abu Qatada was Djamel Beghal. This Algerian had obtained French citizenship through his marriage to a French woman. In 1997 he went with his family to England where he became a fanatical follower of Sheik Abu Qatada. Beghal lived in the British city of Leicester, but traveled regularly to London. In 2000 Beghal traveled to a training camp in Afghanistan. In March 2001 in the vicinity of Kandahar he reportedly met with Bin Laden's right-hand man Abu Zubaydah. Zubaydah reportedly assigned him to prepare an attack against the American Ambassador in Paris. He was arrested in Dubai as he prepared to return to Paris. His passport was found to be a fake. In the course of his interrogation he spoke of his meeting with Abu Zubaydah and the planned attack in Paris. He also cited various names, including those of his "understudies" Kamel Daoude and Nizar Trabelsi. In September Beghal was extradited to France where he recanted some of his statements. His defense attorney claimed his statements were made under duress.⁶ Numerous arrests followed, but Kamel Daoudi managed to escape near Leicester, although he was tracked down in late September and extradited to France. While Beghal was considered the leader of the entire network, Daoudi was a logistics expert, specializing in computers and the Internet. After Daoudi's arrest in Leicester, police found a codebook for sending coded messages through the Internet. The possibility was not discounted that the messages may have played a role in the September 11th attacks.⁷

⁵ United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, United States of America versus Zacarias Moussaoui--Indictment, p. 15-17.

⁶ *Le Monde*, issue of October 20th, 2001.

⁷ *BBC News*, October 5th 2001, 3:26 p.m. Central European Time

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Spain

Spain has had to deal with a large flow of immigrants from North Africa for many years now. This includes violent extremists who attempt to establish base in Southern Europe. Mohammed Atta, one of the three suicide pilot who lived in Hamburg, Germany, is known to have visited Spain at least twice: once in January 2001 and again in July 2001. In July he flew from America to Madrid, Spain, where he continued on to just outside the seaside resort of Salou near Barcelona. At that moment the ex-soccer player Trabelsi was staying with an Algerian named Mohammed Belaziz in Cascante, only a three hour drive from Salou. It is possible that Atta, Belaziz, and Trabelsi met at that time.⁸ Belaziz reportedly was arrested with five other Algerians on September 25th. All of those arrested belonged to an extremist group which was part of the al-Qaida network. In November 2001 more reputed al-Qaida terrorists were arrested, with Imaz Eddin Barakat Yarbati, alias Abu Dahdah, being the most important figure. This individual from Syria was considered the possible leader of the al-Qaida network in Spain. He acquired Spanish citizenship by marrying a Spanish woman. Abu Dahdah traveled regularly to England for meetings with Abu Qatada. He was also in Afghanistan, where he reportedly met with Bin Laden and Bin Laden's military strategist Mohammed Atef.⁹ He had telephone conversations with al-Qaida contacts elsewhere in Europe. In late August he had a telephone conversation with an unknown North African who referred to himself as "Shakur". Shakur informed Abu Dahdah that the "flight lessons" were being followed and that "We have cut the bird's throat!".¹⁰ Later, examining magistrate Balthasar Garzon realized that this was a reference to the attacks against the aircraft which Atta and his compatriots had made in the United States and that the reference to cutting the bird's throat may have referred to the bursting of the tall doors of the World Trade Center.

Did Shakur and Abu Dahdah have advance knowledge of the September 11th attacks? This possibility cannot be ignored. In an appointment book of Said Bahaji, the logistics expert of the Hamburg, Germany cell which formed around Mohammed Atta, police found the telephone number of Abu Dahdah, who, with Bahaji, still maintained contact with other suspects in Hamburg.¹¹

⁸ 'Das Netzwerk des Terrors' ['The Terror Network'], the German television network ZDF, October 24th 2001.

⁹ The Spanish daily newspaper *El Pais*, November 14th 2001.

¹⁰ The Spanish daily newspaper *El Pais*, November 19th, 2001.

¹¹ The Spanish daily newspaper *El Pais*, November 18th, 2001.

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U.S. authorities capture 'dirty bomb' suspect – June 10, 2002 Posted: 11:47 PM EDT (0347 GMT)

His associate captured in Pakistan, U.S. officials say

WASHINGTON (CNN) --Federal officials have captured a U.S. citizen with suspected ties to al Qaeda who allegedly planned to build and explode a radioactive "dirty bomb" in the United States, the Justice Department said Monday.

U.S. officials said Washington was the probable target of the plot. FBI Director Robert Mueller said the plot was in the "discussion stage" when the suspect, Abdullah Al Muhajir, was arrested. Mueller said the plot had not gone any further, to the knowledge of U.S. authorities.

Attorney General John Ashcroft said Al Muhajir -- who was born Jose Padilla -- was captured May 8 as he flew from Pakistan into O'Hare International Airport in Chicago, Illinois. Officials described the flight as a reconnaissance mission.

Officials said that when Al Muhajir arrived in Chicago, he declared having \$8,000 but was found to have more than \$10,000 in his possession.

In the weeks before he flew to Chicago, Al Muhajir was tracked flying between Pakistan, Egypt and Switzerland, officials said.

U.S. officials later said an "associate" of Al Muhajir had been arrested in Pakistan before May 8. It was not clear whether this was the "associate" Ashcroft referred to when he said Al Muhajir was working with someone in Pakistan on plans to build a dirty bomb. **(Full story)**

A dirty bomb is a conventional bomb equipped with radioactive material designed to spread over a wide area.

Depending on the circumstances of the explosion, the number of deaths and injuries from a dirty bomb might not be substantially greater than from a conventional bomb explosion. But panic over radioactivity and evacuation measures could snarl a city, and the area struck would be off-limits for at least several months during cleanup efforts. **(More on dirty bombs)**

Ashcroft said Al Muhajir, 31, would be treated as an "enemy combatant" of the United States, a move that means he has fewer legal rights than an ordinary defendant in a criminal case.

President Bush signed off Sunday night on the decision to treat Al Muhajir as an enemy combatant, senior U.S. officials said, adding the government faced a Tuesday deadline to

decide whether to charge Al Muhajir in the federal court system or turn him over to the Defense Department.

Bush accepted the recommendations of Ashcroft and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, the officials said, and the transfer from Justice Department to Defense Department custody was made Monday morning.

Ashcroft: Suspect 'trained with the enemy'

The Justice Department said Al Muhajir served time in prison in the United States in the early 1990s, when he took on his new name. After his release, he traveled to Afghanistan and Pakistan and met with senior al Qaeda officials, Ashcroft said.

"While in Afghanistan and Pakistan, Al Muhajir trained with the enemy, including studying how to wire explosive devices and researching radiological dispersion devices," Ashcroft said.

"Al Qaeda officials knew that as a citizen of the United States, as a citizen of the United States holding a valid U.S. passport, Al Muhajir would be able to travel freely in the United States without drawing attention to himself."

U.S. officials said the primary information about Al Muhajir came from Abu Zubaydah, the most senior al Qaeda figure captured by U.S. authorities.

Al Muhajir is being held at the Consolidated Naval Brig in Charleston, South Carolina, according to Pentagon officials. They said the suspect was being held separate from the regular brig population.

"We have acted under the laws of war and under the clear Supreme Court precedent which established that the military may detain a United States citizen who has joined the enemy and has entered our country to carry out hostile acts," Ashcroft said.

Ashcroft made the announcement in Moscow, Russia, where he is meeting with Russian officials to discuss the war on terrorism. **(Read transcript)**

"To our enemies, I say we will continue to be vigilant against all threats, whether they come from overseas or at home in America," he said.

Officials said Al Muhajir was born in New York on October 18, 1970, and moved to Chicago when he was 5 years old.

Sources said he served three years in a juvenile detention center in suburban Chicago for aggravated battery, armed robbery and attempted armed robbery. He was released in May 1988, shortly before his 18th birthday, and put on parole until he turned 21.

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He was arrested in 1991 on a gun and assault charges stemming from a road rage incident in Sunrise, Florida.

The officers who made the arrest on October 8, 1991 -- Lt. Charles Vitale and Detective Neil Lawrence -- told CNN that Al Muhajir fired a .38-caliber handgun after getting into an argument with two men in another car at a gas station. No one was injured.

He was charged with two counts of aggravated assault, one count of using a firearm in the commission of a felony and one count of carrying a concealed firearm.

While Al Muhajir was in jail, he physically attacked a deputy, resulting in additional charges.

Al Muhajir spent 303 days in the county jail and was sentenced to a year's probation.

After his release in 1992, Al Muhajir was cited for several traffic violations in south Florida, Broward County officials said. His most recent violation was in November 1997.

Al Muhajir did not appear in court and an arrest warrant was issued in December 1997.

He had been out of the United States, primarily in the Middle East, since 1998.

-- *CNN correspondents David Ensor, Kelli Arena and John King and terrorism consultant Peter Bergen contributed to this report.*

Find this article at:

<http://archives.cnn.com/2002/US/06/10/dirty.bomb.suspect>

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09-L-0213 CID 003093

Terror Alert Stooge, a Major Al Qaeda Insider

Monday, September 16, 2002

By Carl Cameron

FOX NEWS

WASHINGTON — FOX News has learned that the Al Qaeda terrorist who provided the Bush administration with information that led to raising the terrorist threat alert to code orange (high risk) was one of Usama bin Laden's key operatives throughout Southeast Asia.

Omar Al Faruq, a Kuwaiti national in his 30s who also goes by the name of Mahmoud bin Ahmad Assegaf, was arrested June 5 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Government officials say Faruq trained at Al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan and was later put in charge of Southeast Asia by bin Laden's two top deputies: Ayman Al Zawahiri, regarded as bin Laden's second-in-command, and Mohammed Atef, Al Qaeda's former military chief who was killed by a U.S. bomb.

Sources say Faruq reported to Abu Zubaydah, who took over Al Qaeda operations when Atef was killed. When Zubaydah was captured in Pakistan earlier this year sources say documents were found related to Faruq.

Faruq also had the task of being a key link to a radical Muslim militia called "Laskar Jundullah," an Indonesia-based group of 2,000 fighters. Jundullah is blamed for killing 10,000 civilians since 1999 in bombings and other attacks throughout Southeast Asia.

Sources say phone records indicate Faruq was in constant touch with that militia's leader, a terrorist named Agus Dwikarna. Dwikarna was captured in the Philippines and imprisoned in March when he was found with explosives destined for terror cells in Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore.

Attorney General Ashcroft noted that since January of this year, terrorist cells in Southeast Asia have amassed hundreds of pounds of bomb-making materials. Sources say that information came directly from Faruq and was corroborated through other intelligence sources and methods.

The U.S. publicly acknowledged Faruq's capture on June 27.

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At the time the Bush administration cited his arrest by Indonesian officials as one of the signs that the Muslim nation was cooperating with the war on terror and therefore deserved military and financial assistance to continue those efforts.

Government officials also say Faruq had ties to at least two Al Qaeda cells broken up earlier this year in Spain. He also raised money for Al Qaeda, seeking donations to Islamic charity front organizations in Malaysia and Indonesia.

Sources say the U.S. got access to Faruq shortly after his capture. It is unclear where he is being detained. Government officials dispute CNN's report that Faruq is at Guantanamo, telling Fox News that Faruq is not in Indonesia, Malaysia or the Philippines.

Available at: <http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,63239,00.html> (accessed November 11, 2004)

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09-L-0213 CID 003095

03/06/2003

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) On March 5, 2003, (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) aka (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) US9YE-00837DP, was interviewed at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) and (b)(6),(b)(7)(C). The interview was conducted in Arabic with translation provided by SSG (b)(6),(b)(7)(C).

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) reviewed the IT Photo Identification Book dated 06/12/02 and advised that he had met in person B001A, known to investigators as (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) and E003B, known to investigators as (b)(6),(b)(7)(C). (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) advised that he recognized the photograph of USAMA BIN LADEN (UBL) but stated that he had never met UBL in person. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) was asked specifically whether he recognized the photographs of (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) and (b)(6),(b)(7)(C). (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) advised that he had never met (b)(6),(b)(7)(C).

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) stated that circa March 2002, he met (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) at a safehouse in Karachi, Pakistan. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) knew (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) as (b)(6),(b)(7)(C). He believed that (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) was a Saudi or Yemeni. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) did not have an exact location of the safehouse nor did he know the name of the safehouse. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) advised that two Pakistanis, (b)(6),(b)(7)(C), ran the safehouse. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) claims not to have seen (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) since March 2002.

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) advised that he knew (b)(6),(b)(7)(C). (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) stated that a Pakistani driver named (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) picked him up at a safehouse (NFI) on 09/02/02. When (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) was picked up by (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) was already in the vehicle. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) took (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) to a safehouse run by a Pakistani named (b)(6),(b)(7)(C). This is the safehouse that (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) were arrested at on 09/11/02. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) did not stay at the safehouse with (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) but would occasionally come by to check on them.

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) described (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) as being in his (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) approximately 5'8". (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) was married and had a (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) year old son. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) wife and son stayed with him at the safehouse. Also present at the safehouse was an individual named (b)(6),(b)(7)(C). (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) initially believed that (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) was Pakistani because he

03/05/03 Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

265C-MM-C99102 / 265A-NY-280350
SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

that he was later told by
brother. 03/05/03

On
Page

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) advised that during his nine day stay with
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) he only subject they conversed on was food. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) denied discussing where they were from in Yemen other than
knowing that (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) came from Hadrami, Yemen. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
stated that he had his own room at the safehouse and kept to
himself.

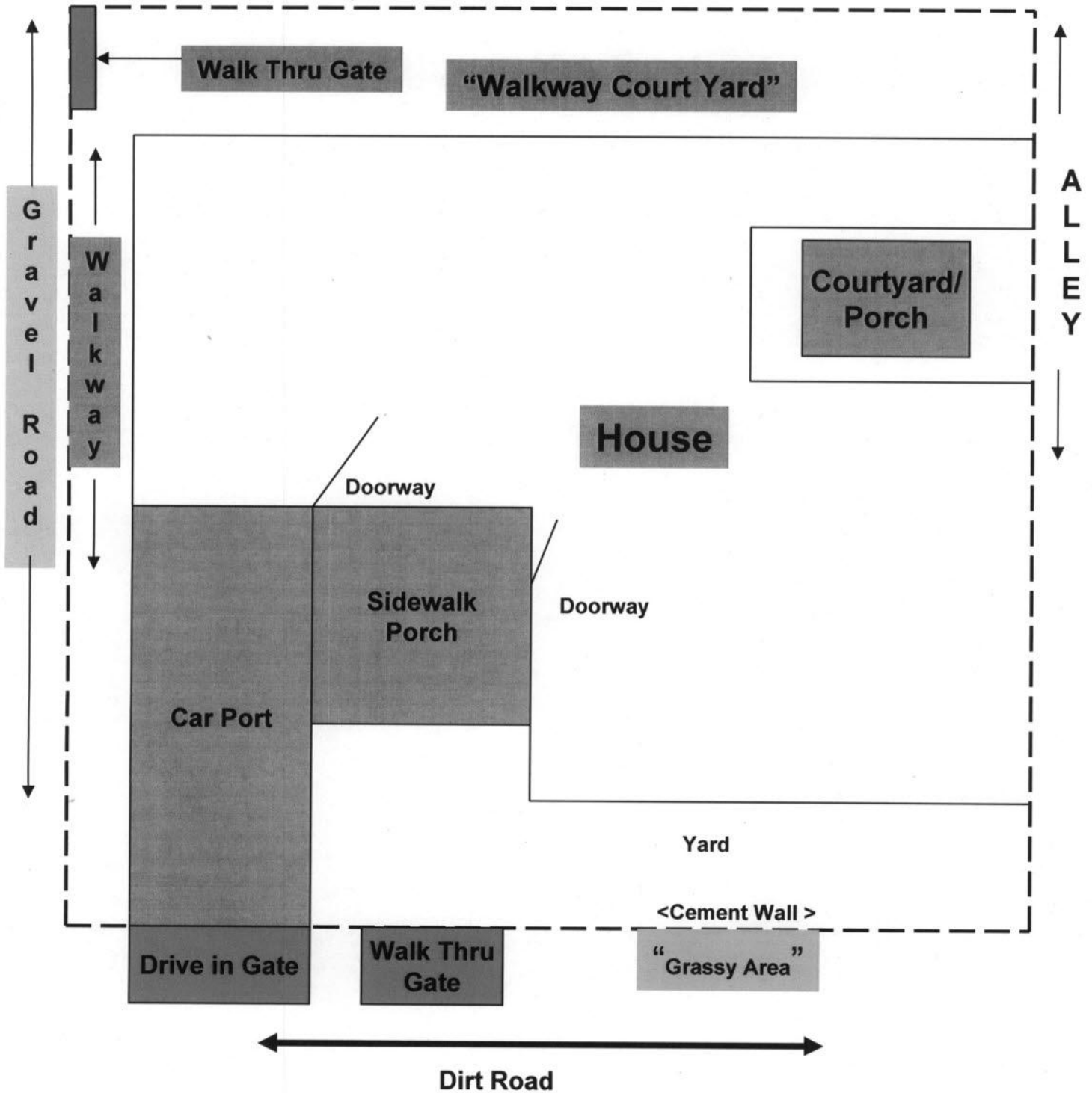
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) identified (b)(6),(b)(7) as being an individual in
a surveillance photograph taken in Malaysia that was shown to him
by the interviewers.

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) denied that (b)(6),(b)(7) was responsible for
moving the Arabs from safehouse to safehouse in Karachi. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) stated that the Pakistanis were the ones handling the
movement of the Arabs between the different Karachi houses.

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) was questioned why his statement that (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
did not handle to movement of Arabs between the different
safehouses differed from the information that he had provided in
previous interviews that indicated that (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) did handle Arab
movement in Karachi. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) advised that when he was
initially sent to Bagram from Pakistan he was stripped naked and
interviewed by one female interrogator and one female translator.
After being interviewed by the two females, he was taken to the
"dark place." At the "dark place," a hood was placed over his head
and he was yelled at and beaten. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) stated that because
of this treatment at the hands of his captors he provided the
interrogators with whatever information that they wanted to hear.
Therefore, he claims to have falsely provided information that
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) was in charge of moving the Arabs in Karachi.

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) advised that he did recognize the photograph
shown to him of US9SA-00187DP.

Rough Sketch
Overhead Exterior View of the
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) Safe house

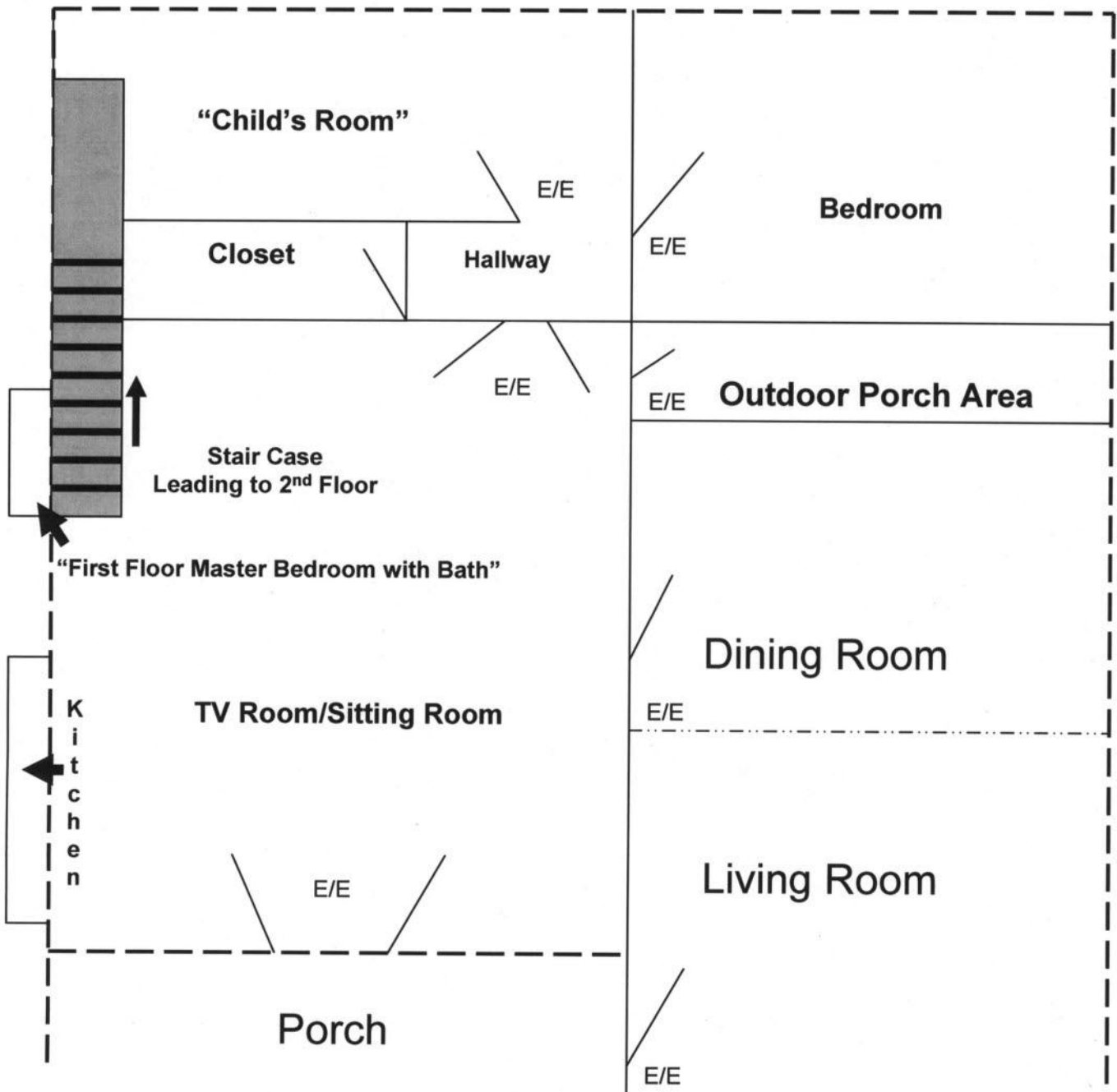


Offense: Conspiracy to Commit Terrorism
Victim: US Government
Scene Portrayed: Former (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
Safe house
Location: 146 P Faysal Town Road,
Faisalabad, Pakistan
Date: 27 Jan 06
Sketched By: SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
Verified By: SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

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Rough Sketch
1st Floor interior view of the
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) Safe house

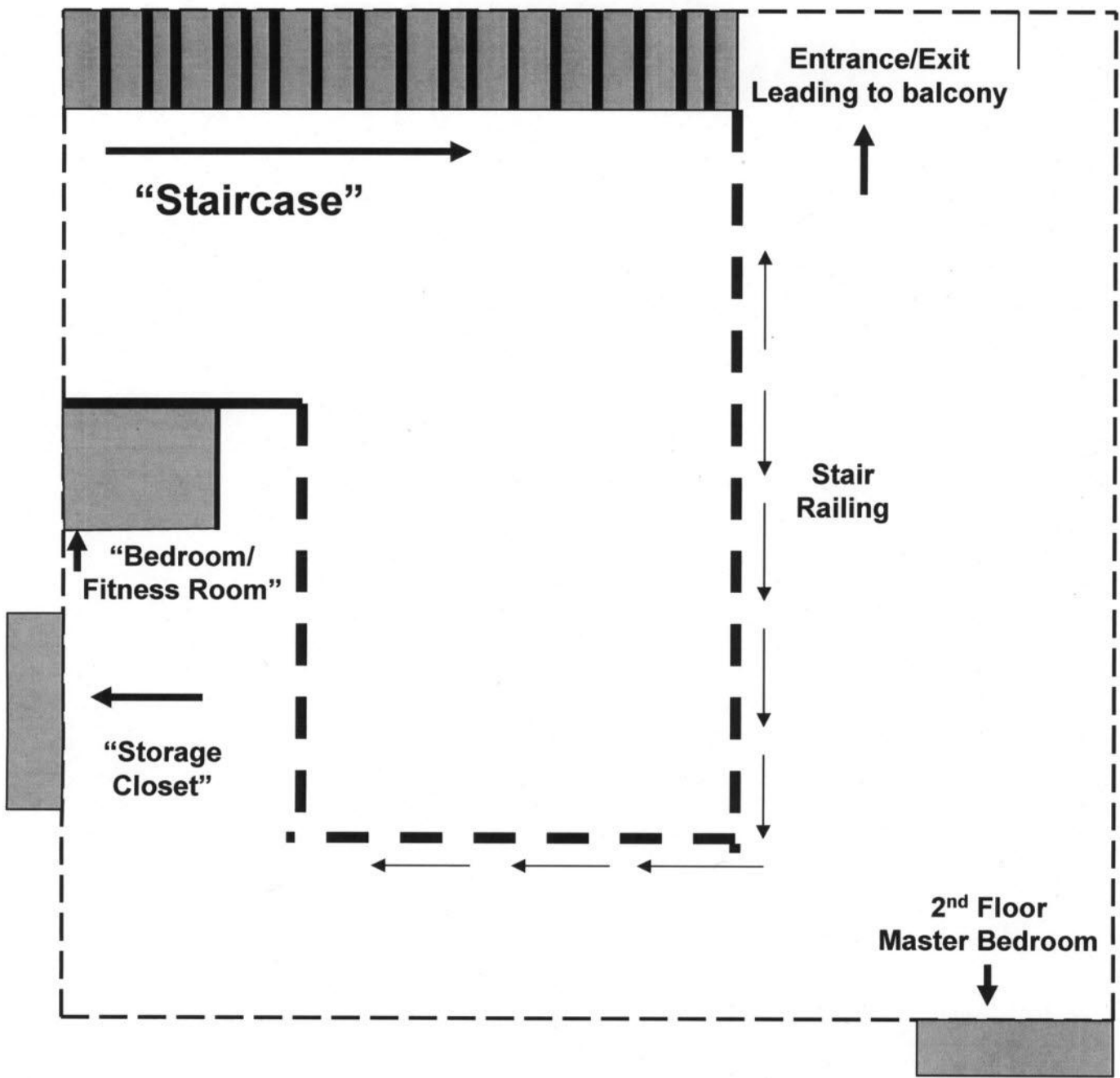


N
↑
Not To Scale

Offense: Conspiracy to Commit Terrorism
Victim: US Government
Scene Portrayed: Former (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) Safe house
Location: 146 P Faysal Town Road, Faisalabad, Pakistan
Date: 27 Jan 06
Sketched By: SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
Verified By: SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Rough Sketch
2nd Floor interior view of the
Safe house

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)



Offense: Conspiracy to Commit Terrorism
Victim: US Government
Scene Portrayed: Former (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
Safe house
Location: 146 P Faysal Town Road,
Faisalabad, Pakistan
Date: 27 Jan 06
Sketched By: SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
Verified By: SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)



Not To Scale

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09-L-0213 CID 004231

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POLYGRAPH REQUEST – US9SA-00308DP

SAC CITF-GTMO, APO AE 09360
INFO: CDR, CITF-HQ, 6010 6th St. Fort Belvoir, VA 22060

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SUBJ: REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT POLYGRAPH EXAM

- A. DOD DIR S210.48, DTD 24 DEC 84
- B. DOD REG 5210.48-R, DTD JAN 85
- C. AR 195-6, DTD 1 SEP 80

I. REQUEST Authority TO CONDUCT POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION OF (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ISN US9SA-00308

2. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED:

A: OFFENSE: (NOTE: This paragraph contains all applicable offenses) Conspiracy; Aiding/or Abetting

B: US9PK 00308DP; Conspiracy; Aiding or Abetting (SA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C))

C: INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY: (NOTE: This paragraph contains the summary of incident and justification for the request). Detainee relates he was a Saudi Arabian (SA) police officer, as a prayer policemen (insuring people prayed when they were supposed to). The detainee describes being in a car accident about 12 years ago and suffering pain in his right eye and memory loss (interrogators describe the memory loss as selective, if he doesn't want to answer a question). Detainee relates his original intent was to travel to Pakistan (PK) and receive treatment for these inflections and while in PK, he would go to Afghanistan (AF) and teach the Kuran and see how the Taliban practiced Islamic law. Detainee describes traveling from Damam, SA through Bahrain to PK in May or Jun 2001. Upon arrival in PK, he was approached by a Kuwaiti who told him he should see AF prior to medical treatment so the two went to Kabul, AF. He stayed there for about two months, under a form of house arrest as the Taliban did not trust him. After this time he was given back his passport and started traveling with a group Jalalabad, AF, and then on to Tora Bora, AF where he stayed about ten days and then walked on to PK, where he was arrested. The detainee shows great delight in seeing photographs of Usama Bin Laden and the detainee related, but then recanted, traveling to AF to join jihad so he could be martyred. The detainee has also expressed willingness to fight US Forces in a jihad. It should be also noted that a high ranking Al Qaida official in US custody (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) has identified the detainee as someone he is familiar with but he could not elaborate further on the association Following the July 2002 visit to GTMO by a Saudi delegation, detainee changed his story to them, relating he had been "in the trenches" in Tora Bora and had fled to PK to avoid US and Northern Alliance forces. The Saudi delegation also related the detainee had never worked as a Saudi policeman, only working odd jobs and he had an undisclosed private business. While departing Tora Bora, he was arrested and on the bus ride to prison, shooting started, the bus had an apparent accident and he was injured. He and another prisoner escaped and were recaptured within hours. The detainee denies receiving any military training while in AF. The detainee still denies being engaged in any military actions with US or Northern Alliance forces and has agreed to undergo a polygraph examination for exculpatory purposes.

D: YES

E: YES

F: YES

G: NO

H: NO

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I: YES

J: CRC NAME CHECK HAS NOT BEEN CONDUCTED.

(NOTE: The chronological order of 2-A through J will be followed on each request. 2-A through J must be answered in the manner specified, in order to preclude lengthy explanations in each paragraph).

3. CID REPORTS ARE EXEMPT FROM AUTO. TERMINATION OF PROTECTIVE MARKINGS UP
CHAPTER 4, AR 25-55.

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**PRIORITY INVESTIGATIONS AND POTENTIAL WITNESSES
DOD CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TASK FORCE
(as of xxxxx 03)**

Priority	Potential Witnesses
<p>(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9UK-00024) North Africa/Europe</p>	<p>US9UK-00817DP US9SY-00489DP US9AS-00002DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) US9UK-10007DP US9LY-00212DP US9AF-00548DP US9SY-00489DP US9YM-00036DP US9EY-00661DP US9UK-00817DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) DOJ Custody (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) DOJ Custody (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) DOJ Custody (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) Not In Custody</p>
<p>(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9UK-00558DP) North Africa/Europe</p>	<p>US9AG-00694DP US9UK-00024DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) Custody (b)(6) at large US9EY-00661DP US9LY-00212DP US9SA-00239DP US9TS-00038DP (b)(6),(b)(7) (business partner in bookstore in UK, unknown if he has been interviewed) To prove the Hudajfa/Hamza gusesthouse/Trainer aspect: US9EY-00661DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) US9AG-10002DP US9YM-00554DP US9SA-00369DP US9BE-00335DP US9PK-00302DP US9TX-00291DP US9KU-00232DP US9YM-00152DP US9PK-00143DP US9PK-00141DP US9MO-00075DP US9KU-00065DP US9YM-00044DP US9AF-00036DP US9YM-00034DP US9YM-00028DP US9PK-00018DP US9AS-00002DP</p>
<p>(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9AS-00002DP)</p>	<p>US9BA-00052DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) US9EY-00661DP</p>

**PRIORITY INVESTIGATIONS AND POTENTIAL WITNESSES
DOD CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TASK FORCE**

(as of xxxxx 03)

<p>Gulf States</p>	<p>US9KU-00213DP AL (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) US9MO-00075DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) US9PK-00011DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) US9PK-00014DP US9PK-00015DP US9PK-00016DP US9PK-00017DP US9PK-00018DP US9PK-00020DP US9PK-00021DP US9PK-00023DP US9PK-00031DP US9SA-00013DP US9SA-00051DP US9SA-00055DP US9SA-00074DP US9SA-00079DP US9SA-00130DP US9SA-00157DP US9SA-00258DP US9SP-00072DP US9UK-00024DP US9UK-00087DP US9UK-00558DP US9UK-10007DP US9YM-00036DP US9YM-00041DP US9YM-00043DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)</p>	
<p>(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9CA-00766) North Africa/Europe</p>	<p>US9AF-00781 (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) US9SA-00768DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) US9YM-00441DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)</p>	
<p>(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9SA-00063DP) Saudi Arabia</p>	<p>(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Not in Custody) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Not in Custody) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Not in Custody)</p>	<p>US9SA-00055DP</p>
<p>(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9LY-00212DP) Gulf States</p>	<p>US9FR-00371DP US9LY-00654DP US9MO-00244DP US9SA-00155DP US9SA-00239DP US9SU-00707DP US9TS-00038DP US9TS-00510DP US9UK-00558DP US9YM-00037DP US9TS-00168DP US9UK-00024DP US9YM-00511DP</p>	

**PRIORITY INVESTIGATIONS AND POTENTIAL WITNESSES
DOD CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TASK FORCE
(as of xxxxx 03)**

	US9AF-00222DP US9SA-00231DP US9JO-00662DP US9SA-00157DP US9SA-00768DP US9SA-00155DP US9YM-00039DP US9AN-00694DP US9LY-00263DP US9SA-00239DP US9UK-00558DP US9SA-00062DP US9ZZ-00174DP US9YM-00028DP US9BA-00052DP
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9AF-00548DP) Central Asia	US9PK-00144DP US9AF-00360DP US9AF-00118DP US9AF-00104DP US9AF-00579DP US9AF-00512DP US9AF-00108DP US9AF-00006DP US9AF-00359DP
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (No ISN) Gulf States	US9SA-00768DP US9LY-00212DP US9AF-00306DP US9MR-00757DP
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9SA-00239DP) Saudi Arabia	US9UK-00558DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) US9SA-00005DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) US9SO-00567DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9SA-00682DP) Saudi Arabia	US9AN-00694 DP US9SB-00696DP US9RA-00702DP US9AG-00703DP US9LY-00728DP
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (No ISN) Gulf States	US9YM-00036 US9MO-00056 US9YM-00149 US9SA-00199 US9MR-00760
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (No ISN) Saudi Arabia	US9SA-00682DP (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) see above)
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9MO-00056) North Africa/Europe	US9SU-00054 US9SA-00005 US9SA-00204 US9AS-00002 US9UK-00024

**PRIORITY INVESTIGATIONS AND POTENTIAL WITNESSES
DOD CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TASK FORCE**

(as of xxxxx 03)

	US9SA-00199 US9MO-00150
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (No ISN) Saudi Arabia	US9LY00654DP US9MO00244DP US9YM00037DP US9TS00510DP US9UK00558DP US9SA00239DP US9FR00371DP US9SA00155DP US9SU00707DP US9LY00212DP US9TS00038DP
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (No ISN) Gulf States	US9LY-00212DP (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) US9AG-10001DP US9AF-00003DP US9AS-00002DP US9SA-00005DP US9AF-00006DP US9YM-00028DP US9YM-00030DP US9YM-00034DP US9YM-00036DP US9TS-00038DP US9YM-00039DP US9SU-00054DP US9MO-00056DP US9SA-00062DP US9MO-00075DP US9YM-00078DP US9YM-00088DP US9AF-00092DP US9AF-00096DP US9SA-00114DP US9SA-00121DP US9SA-00130DP US9MO-00133DP US9PK-00145DP US9TS-00148DP US9YM-00149DP US9YM-00149DP US9BG-00151DP US9YM-00152DP US9SA-00155DP US9FR-00161DP US9FR-00164DP US9YM-00165DP US9TS-00168DP

**PRIORITY INVESTIGATIONS AND POTENTIAL WITNESSES
DOD CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TASK FORCE
(as of xxxxx 03)**

	US9JO-00169DP US9YM-00170DP US9FR-00173DP US9YM-00189DP US9SA-00195DP US9MO-00197DP US9SA-00199DP US9SA-00200DP US9KU-00213DP US9SA-00215DP US9SA-00218DP US9YM-00221DP US9AF-00222DP US9YM-00223DP US9SA-00231DP US9YM-00235DP US9SA-00239DP US9YM-00240DP US9SA-00243DP US9MO-00244DP US9SA-00245DP US9AG-00284DP US9PK-000299DP US9SY-00307DP US9SA-00308DP US9YM-00321DP US9YM-00324DP US9BE-00335DP US9SA-00336DP UY9SA-00340DP US9SA-00369DP US9SA-00370DP US9SA-00501DP US9TS-00502DP US9PK-00504DP US9SA-00505DP US9TS-00510DP US9AF-00556DP US9UK-00558DP US9AF-00559DP US9SA-00682DP US9LY-00685DP US9AG-00694DP US9SB-00696DP US9RS-00702DP US9AG-00703DP US9SU-00707DP US9TS-00717DP US9AF-00766DP US9SA-00768DP
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)	US9YM-00149 (b)(6),(b)(7) see below Other bodyguards

**PRIORITY INVESTIGATIONS AND POTENTIAL WITNESSES
DOD CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TASK FORCE
(as of xxxxx 03)**

<p>(US9SU-00054DP) North Africa/Europe</p>	<p>Two JTTF-NY witnesses (29884&32549)</p>
<p>(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9YM-0039DP) Gulf States</p>	<p>US9YM-00027DP US9YM-00028DP US9YM-00029DP US9YM-00031DP US9YM-00037DP US9YM-00040DP US9YM-00041DP US9SA-00042DP US9YM-00043DP US9YM-00044DP US9SU-00054DP US9SA-00059DP US9YM-00149DP US9YM-00508DP US9CA-00990DP</p>
<p>(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9YM-00149DP) Gulf States</p>	<p>US9MO-00056DP US9MO-00150DP US9SA-00042DP US9SA-00199DP US9SU-00054DP US9YM-00027DP US9YM-00028DP US9YM-00029DP US9YM-00031DP US9YM-00037DP US9YM-00039DP US9YM-00040DP US9YM-00041DP US9YM-00042DP US9YM-00043DP US9YM-00044DP</p>
<p>(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (US9YM-00044DP) Gulf States</p>	<p>US9SB-00158DP US9YE-00026DP US9SB-00005DP US9YE-00149DP US9YE-00026DP US9YE-00037DP US9AF-00004DP US9YE-00039DP US9EY-00661DP US9YE-00508DP US9SB-00055DP US9SB-00066DP</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>

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**PRIORITY INVESTIGATIONS AND POTENTIAL WITNESSES
DOD CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TASK FORCE
(as of xxxxx 03)**

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09-L-0213 CID 004675