

ملاحظة 2 : من المفيد ترتيب بدء الانتصار أو هجر
 العدو على حملات في عالية وتونك أو توقع
 وتونك في الأمر وعدم تسليم نفسك مهاطف
 الأمر

AFGP-2002-
 00010-0037

ملاحظة 3 : من المفيد تصنيف الناس عادي
 والمتعاونين وأفراد التنظيم الى مستويات عدة
 فهناك ناس عاديين معادين ، وناس عاديين مؤيدين
 وناس عاديين متعاونين وناس متشككين عاديين
 ومنهم من يريد تدريب عادي ومنهم من يريد تدريب
 عالي ومنهم من يريد تدريب تحفيظي ، وتقسيم
 العمليات الجهادية كذلك طبقاً لأهميتها واستورها
 وتحديد نوعية الأفراد النظاميين لتنفيذها بحيث
 تؤديه العملية بنجاح أولاً ولكن إذا فشلت تكون
 نتائجها السلبية محدودة وضارة التنظيم بأقل ما يمكن
 من الأفراد المعادين والاستقرارية في العمل
 أي من الأمن القول الرهمل المناسب للعمل المناسب

ملاحظة (4) - في عمليات العميات بموجب المذكرة
ربط النتائج السلبية والالتزامات للعمليات على اختلافها

ملاحظة 5 - من المفيد استغلال الظروف المتوفرة
في البلد المبدأ بعمليات جبهاتية أو دعائية تخدم القضية
ككل .

ملاحظة 6 - تقدير الأضرار السلبية والأضرار
للبلد أو المكاتب المعنية وأخذ القرار المناسب للبلد
العن المكان أو وقتها أو نقلها ونوعية

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00010-0038

العمل

ملاحظة 7 - هناك قسم من العمليات تكون لادوية
فيها للتنظيم من الامم المتحدة أو غيرها من المنظمات
أو طرق قضية المناقشة وطولها في صفوف الناس
العاديين يتبين هذه الحلول صما وتنفيذها بها كانت
تأثيرها اذ حجم العملية فصب في عملية القضية
التي كانت تلك تنفيذ في عملية العمل

على انتم في الامور المهمة على العمل السري
 والذالك هو بالنسبة لعملائنا
 الجاهل هو تفضية رصوب تنفيذ المهام بالاعتماد
 بنجاح لا يمكن بدون معرفة تنفيذها حتى ولو كانت
 العملية تنسبها وحدها لو لو صعد الأفراد المعظمين من
 المزود أن يتفرد بغير العدم على قلته ومن المهم أن
 نعتد بالأفراد المالية الأربعة من تنفيذها وأن
 يؤمنوا بالتنفيذ أو بلغوا العملية تنسبها إذا كانت
 هناك اعتماد على القرار العفد للأنفسهم.

AFGP-2002-
 000010-0039

ب التدريب

من الأوجه الواجبة مراعاتها خلال التدريب لإجراء العمل السليم

أ- اللياقة - السرعة (مياخنة طويلة سرعة كبيرة)
- مركبات قلبية

- عبور صرافين (منطقة جدران و التزول بحبال والتج
في الجارية في اختيار العوائق الضيقة

للتدريب

ب- الدورة الثانية (تقريباً بالبريد)
ج- الأمن - إضاءة - استراتيجيات (تقريباً بالبريد)
د- التجهيزات (معدات و الصناديق و أنواع

الرسومات و استخدام الكواثر

تجربات (استعمال و تقنيات و التفت

هذا التدريب السريع و [دورة نصف تقريبات

موسعة تقريبا لمراد و اعادة لتقريب العمليات

الخاصة و يتم العظم في دورة طرح للبريد

القطار لمجودة و اعادة على مستوى عموم

القطار للتجهيز للمعدات على التجهيز في

و الطريقة استخدام و رسم القناع باليدوية

كل السجون لمادة و بعض تلك نظم القناع و تدريب

جساسة التجهيز على التجهيز

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000010-0040

استخدمت هذه السهم في الأصدار
السرية صنفها و استعملها في المحكمة
استخدمها من قبل الجميع وذلك كما ورد في الوثائق
في تقاريره أو السليبي معارفة حوادث
مكافحة الإرهاب في
الأحق من المهم أن يتعلم الفرد كيف
يقول الصدق وذلك لضمان عدم انتهاك
أو كيفية القيام بالالتزام بالالتزام في
المصنوع بعدد الوضوح في كثير من الأحيان
المراد من مصيبة المصنوع من المصنوع
أي نظام أمني دقيق يتبع وناسب
نظام العمل الموجود في العظماء
كيف يعمل العدة معقود من السليبي

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000010-0041

ملاحظات خاصة بالتدريب:

ملاحظة 1: - من المفيد أن توضح للمتدرب لماذا يتدرب عموماً
كذلك فشرح له قبل كل تدريب هذلي لماذا اوسبب إعطائه
هذه التمرين ويكون ذلك قبل البدء مباشرة وقبل

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000010-0042

الدرجة كطيار

ملاحظة 2: أكون تدريب انتقاء أشكال الرعاية

منعك الدراجة النارية والسيارة وألعاب
الانتقاء والطروب والزلزال والصعود منها ولهذا
يكون في المرحلة التخصصية فذلك التدريب على الأسلحة
(مستوى متقدم رئيسيات)

ملاحظة 3: من الممكن إجراء تدريب خاص لمجموعات خاصة

تعمل على مستوى كحوم النظر أو المنظمة وتتعلق بها
عند تنفيذ هذه العمليات الخاصة فيعمل الجزئية الخاصة
به ويضرب إلى قاعدته الخاصة مثل (متخصصات دورية
موسم ^{تدريب} موسم صخرة موسومة، أقطاب وفتاح ورواثر
الكثيرة قطرة والمهمات كوتنزل كوتنزل
ومن الممكن الاستعانة بخدمات مدينة الأناس كالأولين
المرمات خاصة تحتاج إلى كالتدريب خاصة

ملاحظة 4: مادة تقسيم العمل السري موزع على اقسام

الخلية او اقسام معينة مجموعة التجهيز الدائم يتوجب ان يكونه زوية صقات بعينه (نموذج اقسامه بين اوتيميا او اهلين او اهلين - الخ) وهذه المجموعة تقوم بالتجهيز على مستوى خلية صغيرة أو سطح أو عمال (وهي مادة تقسم الى اقسامه مثل قسم التزوير، اقسام المرسوم والتفويض اقسام التجهيز الكه بأكمله - الخ) وهذا التقسيم يكون موزع ترس له الطليات من القيادة وهو ان يكونه بعيد جدا عن الصورة

ملاحظة 5: من المهم وفيه التدريبات النامية لتجهيز السري وذلك للوقوف بين يدي من حرية تطوير الذات التي تقوم بها جماعات الميمنة والشمالية. ويتركه هناك جزئيات من الميزان الاستاذة منها مثل شرح الطريقة عمل هو لا اذ او لا شرح الطريقة عمل قوائم كذا مجموعة الارهاب والاعين المفيد هو ان يطلع امارين تلك معاوية قوائم كذا مجموعة الارهاب او كيفية عمل قوائم اقتناء الطائرات او الترف ومجموعة معاوية

ملاحظة 6: من الممكن ان تقسم قسم من الدورات الى اقسامه فتمت امكن النظام وهذه قدرته فربما اكثر من الامكانيات في الدوائر الامنية او ابراهيم فيها النظام والسرية (من اثنان الى اربعة المراتبة في الامارات في نظام الايمن في الملوك - الخ)

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8.40
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 بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 الجيش النظامية وتكون
 تلتكها (مذرة عامة)
 هناك فرقة أساسية ما بين فرد هرب العصابات
 وبين الجيش النظامية في هذا الفرقة ترتب
 عليه أمور كثيرة تدفن في تلوين نصيبه الذين سلبه
 والجمالية حربي النهائية تجعل من مزود العصابات
 متفوق على الجيش النظامية
 هذا الفرقة نستطيع أن نتوقع أن فرد العصابات
 عبارة عن فرد يحارب سياسياً أي رجل سياسة يتم
 آرائه ومعتقداته بواسطة السلاح وهو صاحب قلبه
 فاضلي الجيش النظامية من أفعالها السياسية لن
 يجدها تتلوه في ذهنه فهذه الأدوار هو عسكري محب
 ونجيبه انتصاره كرهه ذلك معرفته الغائب
 فيها ولا تهمه الأهداف السياسية التي يتلوه
 السبب هو من هذا صاحب وظيفة

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تعليمات وأعمال الجيوش

في يوم ملاحظة الفرقات بين
الأنظمة جيوش العالم

النظامية

١- القوات البرية

ب- البحرية

ج- الجوية

د- الدفاع الجوي

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000010-0045

٢- القوات البرية:

١ الماشاة

٢ المدرعات

٣ قوات الإبرار الجوي في القوات المحررة جواً

٤ المدفعية والصاروخ

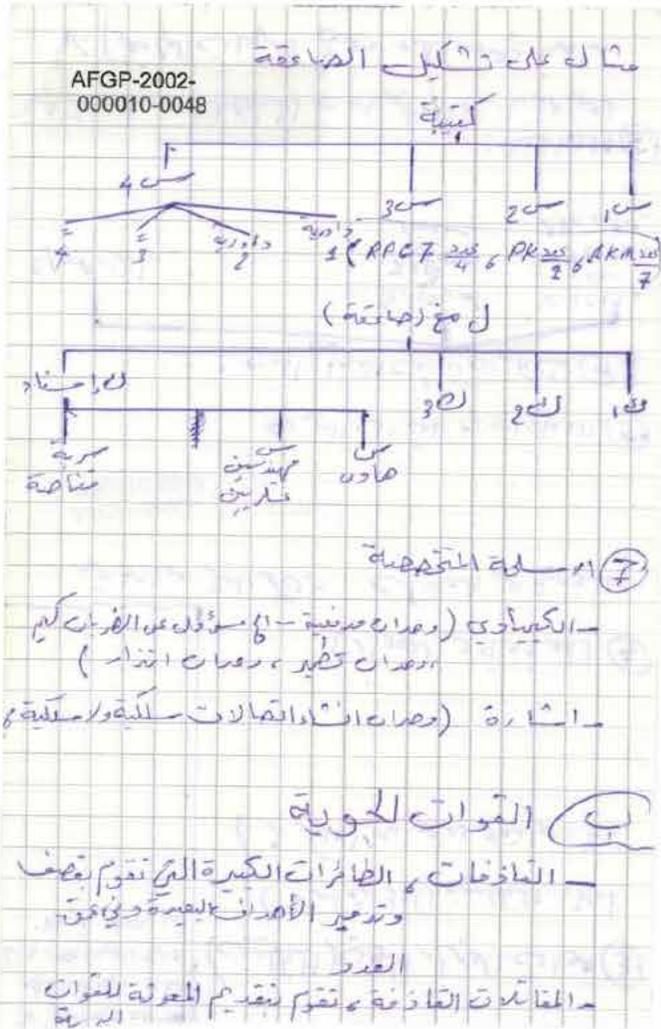
٥ قوات الدفاع الجوي للقوات البرية

٦ الصاعقة

٧ الأسلحة المتخصصة (هندسة الكيمياء، الإشارة)

النقل، خدمة المرفق، الحرب الإلكترونية

الخ



- المقامات و قنصلية جيران العدو
 - طائرات صواريخ : جمع معلومات
 - طائرات النقل المربي : نقل اذرع
 - طائرات حاملة ، مستخدمه امداد ، طائرة مقاداة
 - ؟ مقاداة

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(ج) القوات البرية
 - قوات
 - حاملات طائرات - مدفعية ساحلية
 - مشاة بحرية

(د) قوات الدفاع الجوي :-
 - دفاع جوي
 - مدفعية جوية
 - صواريخ بعيدة المدى
 - الاستاذ الجوي

تسجيلات الجمارك لدى الجيوش العراقية

العراقي 9 أفراد

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عاجم ابن م16

الطاقم الأول:

ماطون م16

سرج م60

عادل طائر م203 (مردب على م16 قاذف نار) فرد م16

الطاقم الثاني -

حافظه: لكل فرد من الأفراد حيازة (لو) برقي مرة واحدة

الشرقي 10 أفراد

قائد جم : AKM

2 قاذف RPG

1 رشاش PK

6 فرد AKM

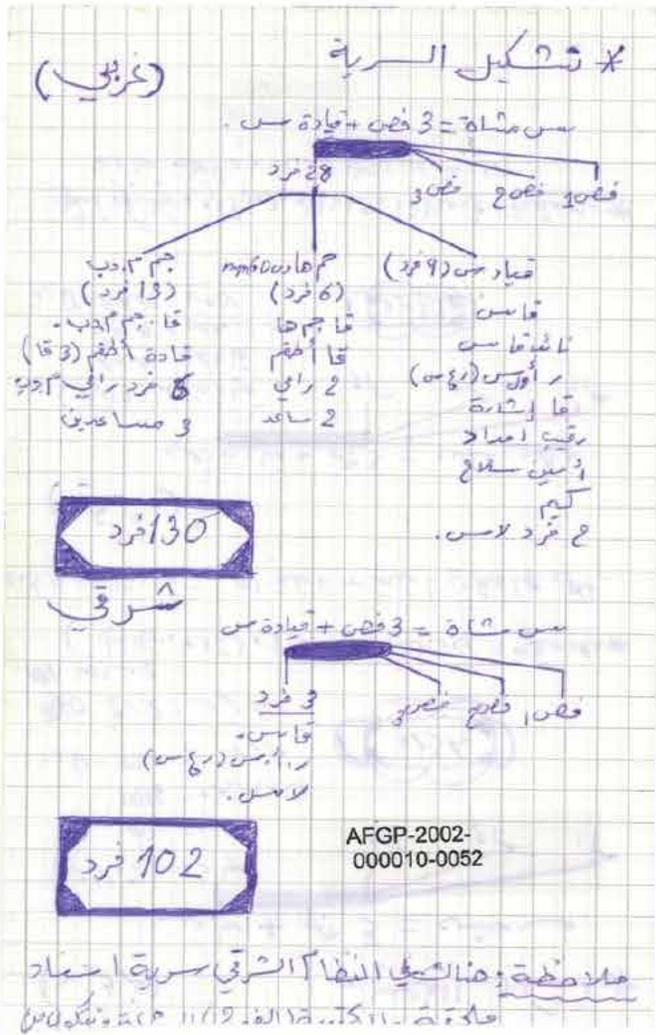
ملحوظة: من الملاحظ ان اذكتنا اننا نرى للشرك

الشرقي اكثر من التكوين الغربي موجود

بعض الميزات الافرام التي تمتلكها

الفرقة







المحور الملوّن

اللون

الأحمر

① لرسم - الشاة - نقطة كالتالي

- قوائم بوردية

- جريدية

- جلاله سائلي

- ريليات

- دناج موزية قوائم اللثة

- جميع أنواع الطناوة

- في تاييبه الماء من الخارج بالأحمر

من النار أو زرقه من الداخل

AFGP-2002-000010-0054

الأسود

* رسم قوائم الصنيفة

وخطوطها وأزواجها ليست

من صلب (نفس) تشكيل

العصدة (مختراة كبيرة)

- مديناج

- مديفحة والحواري

- قوائم النفاغ الجوي

البني

* للطرق والحفان

الذختر

* يتم لفصل صوانف العديان

والأحجار

(م) حدود أو الحدسار من العصى

لاستيعاب الإرادة الواضحة

1) عند رسم الطائرة الملوحة لليم الأيسر

2) للقوات البحرية المجايدة

3) عند الطيران الثالث (البرق)

AFGP-2002-000010-0055

ملاحظة عامة :-

1) عند رسم الميادين رسم اتجاهه باتجاه تواتنا وتلك اتجاه العدد مهما كان موقوعه على الخريطة

2) عند رسم السيارات والدرجات، رسم اتجاه المقدمة باتجاه العدد

3) عند رسم للمباني، ان الطائرة تكون باتجاه العدد

4) اشارة الضلع الجوي تكون ان الطائرة باتجاه الشمال

5) جدران أو زوايا الرسمات (بملاؤها) ولكن لا يستعمل الأزرار

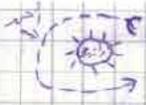
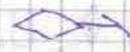
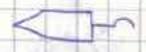
6) رسم الأشياء بخطوط متقطعة يدل على انها مبرمجة متغير

7) أي مستر أو حافة أو حالي، رسم بخطوط متوازية

8) أي كتلة على الخريطة تكون باللون الأسود

من مبلغ في حالة الهجوم (مفتوحة)	أخر	
(إذا شرطه ما يعني هو إذا كانت شروط كنية تكون مفتوحة في حالة الهجوم)		
من حيث مبلغ في حالة الانسحاب (... كذا)	أخر	
فانجماعة (قائم)	أخر	
قافص	أخر	
قاس	أخر	
قالك	أخر	
نقطة ترصد	أخر	
قافص = = =	=	
س = = =	=	
س = = =	=	
عمرة (مدربة)	=	

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نقطة ذبذبة	أحمر	
نقطة ذبذبة (الكتابة السوداء)	أحمر	
دائرة خضراء (أو بنفوسية) طلب السكان (التمهيد)	أخضر	
دائرة بيضاء (أو بنفوسية) طلب السكان (التمهيد)	أخضر	
دائرة خضراء (أو بنفوسية) طلب السكان (التمهيد)	أخضر	
دائرة خضراء (أو بنفوسية) طلب السكان (التمهيد)	أخضر	
دائرة خضراء (أو بنفوسية) طلب السكان (التمهيد)	أخضر	
دائرة خضراء (أو بنفوسية) طلب السكان (التمهيد)	أخضر	
دائرة خضراء (أو بنفوسية) طلب السكان (التمهيد)	أخضر	
دائرة خضراء (أو بنفوسية) طلب السكان (التمهيد)	أخضر	
دائرة خضراء (أو بنفوسية) طلب السكان (التمهيد)	أخضر	

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Handwritten notes on graph paper, including diagrams and Arabic text. The diagrams consist of various geometric shapes and arrows, some with labels like '1-cc' and '31'. The Arabic text is written in a cursive style.

AFGP-2002-000010-0060

فصل اول بهمن لوت (ملا اسم با بچه گلستان گلستان)	اسود	
سارقه نسبت (موتور کابین) (موتور کابین)	احمد الزم اسود	
بهره لوار (موتور لوار)	احمد الزم اسود	
ترتبه (موتور لوار)	احمد الزم اسود	
مطابق اداره منطقه	احمر	
مکان انزال خون	اطولات احمر	
مکان انزال طائر مودیه	اطولات احمر	
مکان انزال زینت گلستان	احمر	
راولر	اسود	
نقطه رابو	=	
نقطه راد افل بندر	=	

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مركز مخابرة أسود (JC)

جهاز نوي R105 أسود (R105)

مخبرية صياغة أسود (PM)

8.95 الأربعة 1995.4-5

الرموز الغربية

* تستخدم هنا اللون الأزرق لقرائننا والأحمر للعدد وترى الحالة
 * مع وجود اللون الأحمر رسم بالخط المزوج واللون الأزرق

* عادة الوصاف تبدأ بمربع ثقب داخله (أبجديات) لتوثيقه
 أنماط من الخارج بين لنا هم هذه الوحدة.

جاءت
 دفتر
 من
 ك
 ع
 ك

AFGP-2002-000010-0063



هجر أو يعبر يستعمل عبوره	
عامة أو شجرة متفرعة لساكنة	
شراك ضاربي	
صانع مضاد دونه غير متغير	
سلك انباري	
سلك صانك	
موانع ضد الدبابات قيدا لانتشار	
جاهزة	
سلك انك للعبه	
لغم مضاد للأفراد	
لغم م. دب	
لغم م. دب مشرك	
عنقود الغام	
لغم غير معروف هويته	
خط الغام غير معروف هويته	
خط الغام معبر	

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حقل ألقا تفسيري ٢٠٢ 

حقل ألقا للدائرة 

حقل ألقا ضد د ب مجزأ ألقا ضد د ب
 حميد الدجاني 

= ألقا بيانه 

نقطة تركيز التيار (مفهومها النسبة
 للمنتجة) 

(وتترجم على ما هي اعدادها في مركزها
 وارسلها للمنتجة لتفقد دها) 

خط تركيز التيار 

علامة تياران (عبارة عن مجموع خط تركيز
 التيار) 

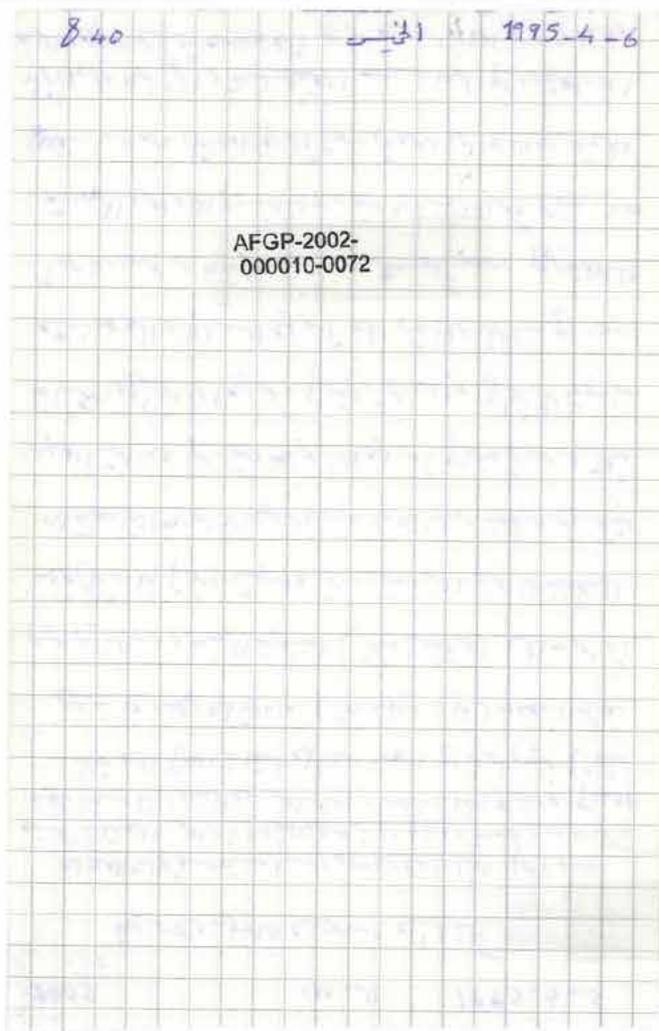
نقطة محزنة للمعد 

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7405 الدريجات 1995-4-5

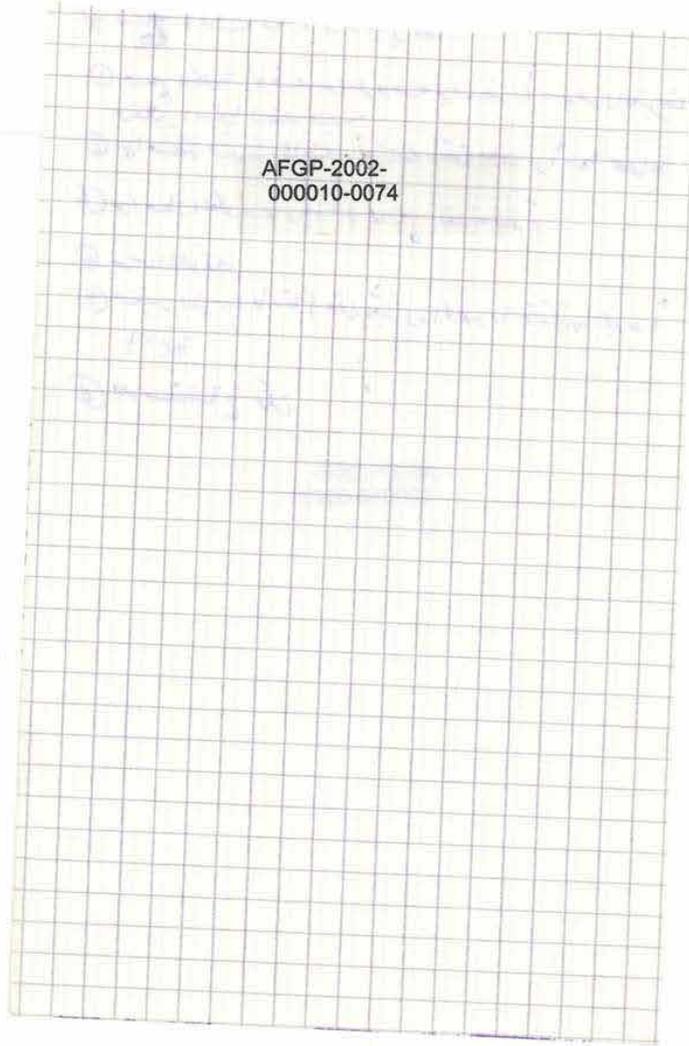
تلتيك متوى فضيل وسرية AFGP-2002-000010-0071

عند اتخاذ القرارات من قبل السلطة مسؤولة الدولة
 باعتبارها منظمة معينة وترسل هذه الأوامر إلى قائد الجيش
 العام ويقوم القائد بالهدار الأوامر إلى قوته لئلا تكون
 مثلاً) فيتم توزيع المهمة من قبل القائد العام إلى قائد
 تلك المنطقة (قائد فيلوسيتا) وبالتالي ويصدر قائدهم
 أوامره إلى (فرقتين مثلاً) لتنفيذ المهمة وعندما يتم تقييم
 المنطقة جابن الفرقتين مثلاً وصيت يقوم قائد كل فرقة
 بتقييم منطقة عملياته ما بين أمرى الألبية التابعة له
 مثلاً وقد يقوم أمرى الألبية بتوزيع عناصره العملياتية
 ما بين الأفواج ومن ثم يقوم أمرى الأفواج والكنايب
 بتوزيع عناصره العملياتية على أمرى السرايا والوحدات
 المسماة بهم وبعد تكون المهمات جزئية ومحدودة جداً
 حيث يقوم أمرى السرايا بتوزيع وتقييم الأوامر المهمات
 على أمرى الفصائل ومن ثم يقوم أمرى الفصائل بتوزيعها على
 الأوامر ووضع المهمات التفصيلية والجزئية على الأفراد
 وهذا هو هذه المناهج تزيد أنه ندرس تشكيل العنصر والفرقة



① تم في الكلية اوقفهم من المرفوض بواسطة رئاسة كورداك بريت
 وتعتبر التبريد المشغول
 ② بواسطة معجزة الحماة والقاتل في انقاذ جاني براسها معجزة
 ③ جوا مطر الطور و براد الم يجمع فغلبه يترن
 ④ سرسة الملاقة
 ⑤ لتغير لغوي الا نظام يمكن تبديل الصورة وتنقيتها مجرد ا
 باليرة
 ⑥ للاستخاف تكن

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⑤ مواظبة الصابون و صحت يتم لمع الختم على الصابون بواسطة
الكاربون و وبلا هذا التحليل كل أنواع الصابون ضاربه تم يتم
مخبر الكتابة و صحت صحت (صحت و صحت) أو (صحت و صحت)
تم زفت و زفت الكتابة و يكون حاراً

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31-8-95 دورة التزوير

نقطة وية :- هناك طرق لصناعة الاضلاع تعتمد على
 حالة المزور .
 P- الطريقة السريعة :-
 1- الكاربون : وهناك عدة اوانب ينضج بالضغط بالهواء
 قبل الانخاف او يضاف الى (الزيت ، الفقد ، الفهر
 فاعلى ، شاق)
 وهناك الطريقة المباشرة وهي سريعة جدا ولكن تتطلب
 الى انظار العين فاقبل للتفصيل
 - وهناك الطريقة غير المباشرة وهي اذقة وهي نقل الحتم بعد
 تصويره (استنساخه) نك واثيقه وتغلب المورقة وتتم
 ان تنقل الحتم بجمع مناسب (حسب سكه) ثم يطبع على الكائن
 المطلوب
 2- بواسطة البيضة : حيث تكون البيضة مطبوخة بعد اذ طارة
 نقشرها ونشرها على الحتم ثم نقله على الكائن المطلوب
 3- بواسطة البطاطس : تكون بحجم مناسب للحتم ووضع حبة
 على النصف ونشرها ثم نشرها على الحتم ونشرها على
 الكائن المطلوب .
 AFGP-2002-
 000010-0076
 4- بواسطة الحماة : حيث بعد استنساخ الحتم الاصل ويتم تزويله
 على نوصه الحماة التي يجب ان تكون بحجم الحتم المطلوب لصنع
 او بواسطة شبة قلم الرصاص على الحتم ثم طبعه على الحماة او بطرق
 اخرى مناسبة ثم كثره انما يفعله في اسانة بعد صدها او بالادوية
 الجراحة او بالان طريقة اخرى مناسبة

*
 قوتك بانتظارها والضغط على الزر الأضواء لتغيير الصورة
 لا يجوز الاقتراب من المخرقة / الأوتار

*
 إذا لم يتم العمل
 فيكون الضغط من الأضواء الأضواء

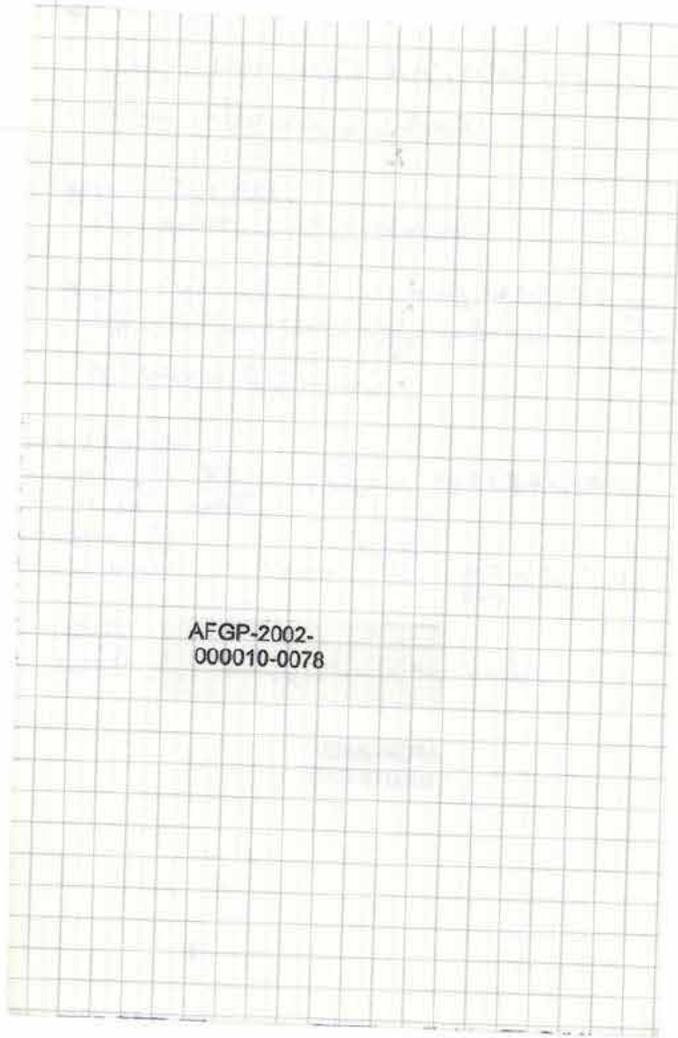
*
 إذا لم يتم العمل
 الطائرات التي في الهواء يجب أن تكون في حالة جيدة
 كل المخلوط المخرقة - حتى

*
 الخزانة
 5X / 30mm
 ±20°
 ±0.5°
 3.3 فولت
 6 أمبير الساعة حسب الاستعداد

Low Bat
 4729
 1000
 10
 5
 0.1°
 0.5°

Gimbaling
 3.3 فولت
 6 أمبير الساعة حسب الاستعداد

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ولكن تفضل هذه الخريطة
 1- توجه وتسمية الشمال ، واضحة وبارز الزوايا المثلثية المثلثية
 (صوبتي) أو فنوا إلى الشمال شرقاً أيضاً المثلث المثلثية
 برز E أو لا كنت أدلته سابقاً

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2- اختلط ما رفع الزوايا الأخرى والأصغر من نصف المثلث
 (Point face north and Run beech)
 في شرف الشمال المثلثية من المثلث الزوايا
 وافضل كما أشرت أما للشمال المثلثية أو للشمال الزوايا
 واهتمت باستمرار على الزوايا الأخرى راسية لعلها المثلثية
 هذه من حيث المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية أو المثلثية
 والمثلثية المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية

3- رافع الأخرى مستمرة البقية المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية
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 المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية

ملاحظة: إذا أصبحت أو أصبحت المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية
 ملاحظة الشمال من عمل البقية المثلثية المثلثية
 مستمرة الأخرى المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية

ملاحظة: 6400 Miles

إذا ظهرت المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية
 مستمرة المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية المثلثية

فأستقر بأجاء السلطة القوية التي التزم بصفتها المنظار باستعداد
 الترافعة السليمة ويمنحها بكونه حق العمل على المرافعة كالمعتاد
 لولا استمراره للوجود في المحضرات التي

قر- بعد أن تم العمل على القرارات منسجرا على PALMS واستجوب الشائنة
 فمالية عن التي بعد ما تم الامتداد منها الحسابات ثم مستقرنا الشائنة
 بكلمة GOOD أو Bad واستند الدرجة Good أو Bad
 أو ذلك وهو بسبب وجود المرافعات (المراد - في) قول المنظار

إذا ثبتت ان شدة عالية في أي وقت لدرجة تسمى 10 أو أعلى
 من

1- كانت شدة أي المنفعة بعد من الجور المنظار (المراد - في) (المراد - في)
 2- تدنيها أفذا أكثر من وقتها في ذلك الوقت (المراد - في) (المراد - في)
 3- إذا تجاوزت ان شدة أي من صفة المرافعة التي في قول المنظار

من

4- تمسكت بالمنظار وفرضت له المنظار
 5- إذا لم تفي بطريقة أو أخرى في شدة المنظار (المراد - في) (المراد - في)
 6- من صفة المنفعة أو شدة المنظار بعد 10 مرافعة
 بعد كل ما كتبه سيترجم

إذا أمضت على مسألة من مسألة هي من شأنها المنظار

المرافعة بصفة المنظار هو أسطر صفة منه وتظهر هو (المراد - في) (المراد - في)
 المرافعة 10 مرافعة كما في السابق فقط على المنظار من غير
 المنظار
 1- من صفة منه وقد تم المنظار على المراد - في) (المراد - في) (المراد - في) (المراد - في)
 2- من صفة منه وقد تم المراد - في) (المراد - في) (المراد - في) (المراد - في) (المراد - في)
 3- من صفة منه وقد تم المراد - في) (المراد - في) (المراد - في) (المراد - في) (المراد - في)
 4- من صفة منه وقد تم المراد - في) (المراد - في) (المراد - في) (المراد - في) (المراد - في)

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Handwritten notes on a piece of graph paper, oriented vertically. The text is written in Arabic script. On the left side of the page, there is a vertical stamp that reads "AFGP-2002-000010-0084". The handwriting is dense and covers most of the page.

✗ ناظور الساعات KVH
 DATA-SCOPE
 لا عند تبديل النظارات القديمة فتوضع امامها موزة الاخرى بحيث يكون
 + للارتفاع ثم ارفع النظارة برفق.

✗ إذا افحصنا الجهاز سنجد ساعة لا تغير (NO Cal) فنزلها
 ثم نغيرها بالنظارات القديمة التي تم ضبطها وقتها لكي لا نغيرها
 ساعة ٥:٠٠ ±
 ✗ من الممكن ان يتوقف المشارة عن العمل بعد 20 ±

✗ المراد الاصح (MODE) هو تعديلات الأوميجا و يجب بالدموع على
 وضعية التوضيح و وضعية اعداد الساعة و وضعية الزمن
 Enter Height Bearing
 وضعية الزمن
 و وضعية التوضيح
 Bearing
 مرتبة على ٩. و اوقات توقيت في الأداة
 - توضيح سنز لسبح و الارتفاع التعريف
 - ٩ قرارات وقت التوضيح تخزين الأداة
 - ٥ التوضيح من الوقت

✗ لمعرفة اعداد وظهر حماية التوضيح ثم ارفعها الزر الأخرى من قبة الساعة و
 تفرغ الأمان و وضع هذا الأمان و وقتها يا احدث الأداة
 (٩-٤)

- و لا يمكن اذاعة الاقاعات ارفعها الزر الأخرى من قبة الساعة
 - ارفع زر الذاكرة و وضعية (2) ساعة سيمز و وقت التعديل
 - و للوضعية المسقر ارفعها الزر الأخرى من قبة الساعة
 - محلا و تفتحن زر الأداة و نستطيع ان نغير وقت التعديل
 الارتفاع إلى أن تضعه على المعدل المتوقع

- لمعرفة فرق و درجاة و الوقت فقط للزر الأخرى من قبة الساعة
 معاً و وقتها ارفعها و ارفعها معاً مع كل الفرق من الأداة
 و الوقت الحالي مع الأداة و الوقت الذي يحدده هو وقتها على جهاز
 ✗ من الممكن ان يتوقف المشارة عن العمل بعد 20 ±

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* مقدمات
 الختم الجبلي رها مع شدة نكح شيخ الاملان بالسلامة او ما هو
 الكا 2.2 وفتح من قبل العمل اليدوية الجبليمة لغيره
 لصحة القابل اليدوية اليها وازور الانظار

* المراجعة ومبدأ الازجال المرحي
 يجب على المزارد التطلع مع كل ما هو ضروري عن بلوغه
 اذ كان ههنا في المزارع التي يملكها او ما هو ضروري
 ان من الرد عليه او استحوذت الاملان بلذاته يفتح الجبلي
 التدرج في كل ما كان يملكه او ما كان يملكه
 من كل ما كان يملكه او ما كان يملكه

* الاضمار في مراجعة الصور الحكومية
 تكون المراجعة في مختلف الاماكن التي تغطيها الترميم

* المادى

- 1- معاينة المزارع على الجبهة من العصف والاطراف بالاداء
 اربعة من المزارع
- 2- جوارطة اثنين نظريه جبهتهم مع بعضا ورطبتهم في المزارع
 كمنظر لا يربو افراد
- 3- تصفية المزارع من الجبل للملك وتبليت الاطراف بالاداء
 بالاداء
- 4- المزارع في الاماكن التي سيتم التقاد في المزارع
 من قبل المزارع من الخشب في المزارع والاداء
 المزارع (و اذ كان)

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الإحداثيات هي أربعة أرقام من 0 إلى 9
- قطع كما في خرد يكونوا لكل السليم مرة واحدة في وقت الوقت
- عند التحويل يقوم أول رقم في ترتيب السلم من الألف

لا يحق هذا اختراق الغاية
وهو مقصد لا تتركه، ينزلها 1-3 خرد في وقت الوقت

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5- خوارزميات الموانع المائية

هناك عدة طرق للعبور فتوقف على الخرد وعلى سرعة تيار المانع الوقت
والمدى المتوفرة من وقت الصدم يجب على كل من الأيدي
السباحة ويتم وضع أفراد من شاحنة على السفينة للأعمال
أو من منطقتهم، السباحة عند الأوقات المتفرقة لأنها موهنة

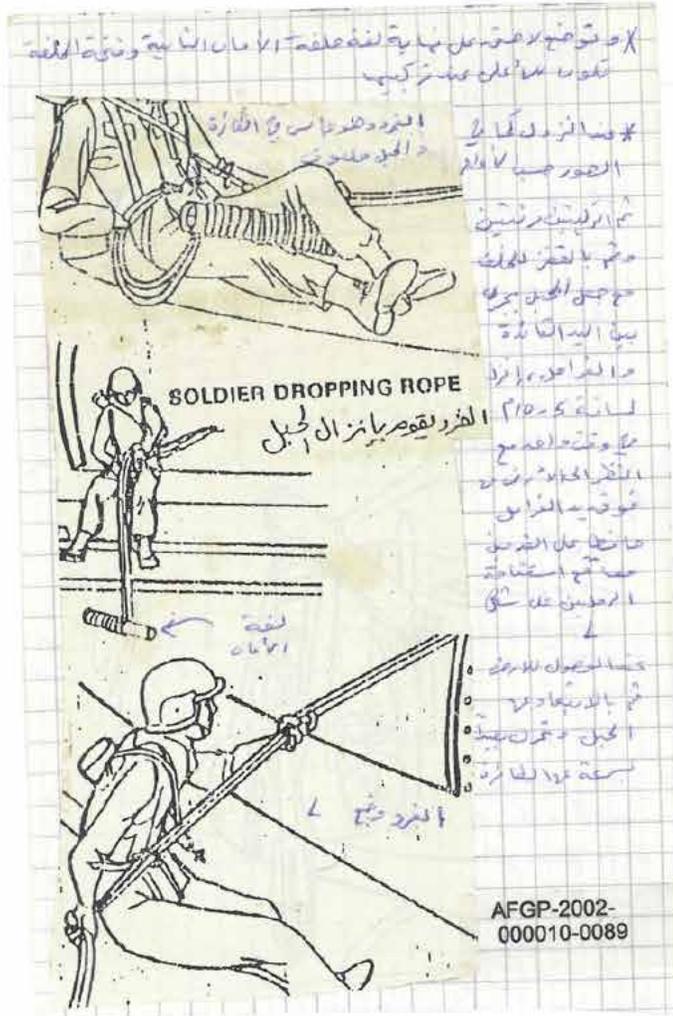
* الخوارزميات: انتقال الموانع للمد والوقت بالآتي

- 1- إنقاذ جميع ما كذا في وقت
 - 2- دفع الأعمار الكبيرة بل ما نضال في وقتها لا تقبل عليها
 - 3- عدم هبوط في الوسط لكي تتراخ التيارات عليها
 - 4- ضغطات متتالية لسددة التمزق من الخرد
- لا يجب أن يتعمق الوحدة بالعبور بواسطة من السباحة ويجب على كل
أفرادها أن يحافظ على نفسه لئلا يمتدحها من سفنها من وقتها في الماء
من الأيدي عند أول تيار تياره من وقتها استخدام السباحة

* معدات التجهيز: مع العبور الحقيقية يمكن أن يستطاع أن:

- 1- المراقب الموانع للوقت
 - 2- شح المظهر الجليل
 - 3- الدواع الخشب
 - 4- المزدان
 - 5- الإضاءة المائية
 - 6- قمام من الموانع
- معدات بلاستيكية
أو قطنية

* التلويح الجليل: لعبور الأفراد فاصلة إذا كان الأيدي تويح
رصد الأيدي بمظلمة على عدم استنارة هذا أفضل من
اليد المائية



2

سورة العنق -
 3 - العنق ربط بزوايا الحبال (عقد الحظان) الحرف:





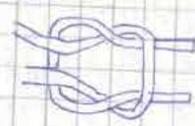
عقدة العنق
 من ذوات الحلق
 العقدة تحت العقدة
 اسمها

عقدة الوتر
 تستخدم كحظان وتربط
 مع ريوواته الراس
 من كل الترفيق لتتعلق
 أسهل

عقدة البرهان بها
 لا عقدة تضيق

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لا عقدة تستخدم لربط زوايا حبلين مع بعضهما




عقدة المربع تستخدم لربط حبال
 ذات تنفر وتعد معها

العقدة المزدوجة تستخدم
 لربط الحبال المتشابهة
 العنق
 وتستخدم عند العمل المتوازي
 عقدة الترافيق
 تستخدم للمحلبين

عقدة الحبل المتوازي
 تستخدم للمحلبين

عقدة الترافيق
 تستخدم للمحلبين

العقدة النارية

عقدة الترافيق
 تستخدم للمحلبين

عقدة الترافيق
 تستخدم للمحلبين

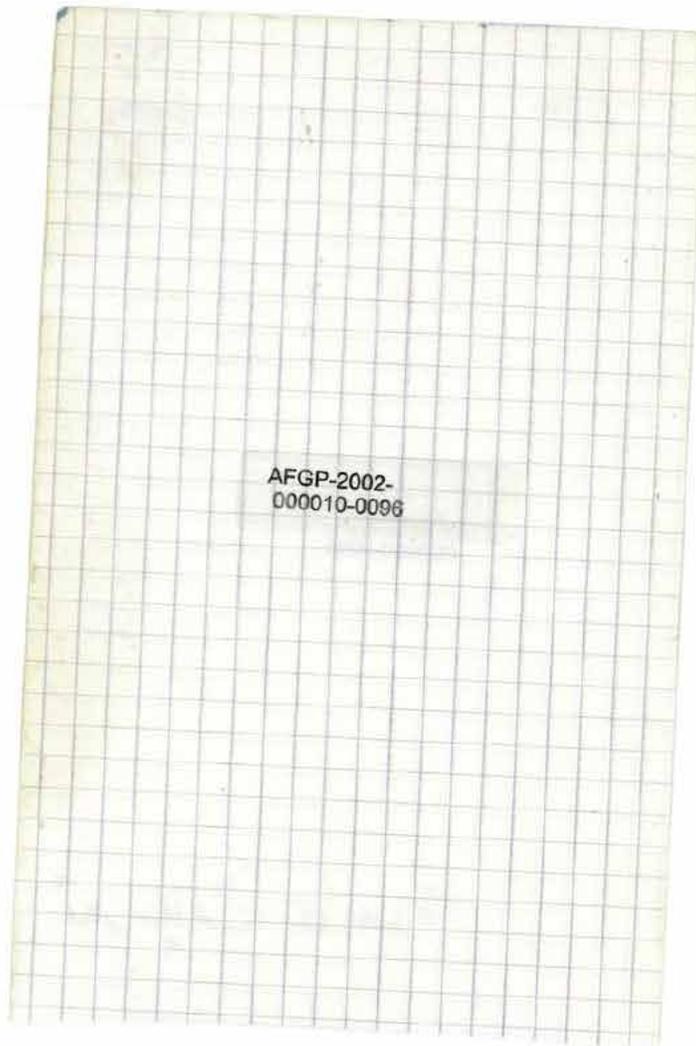
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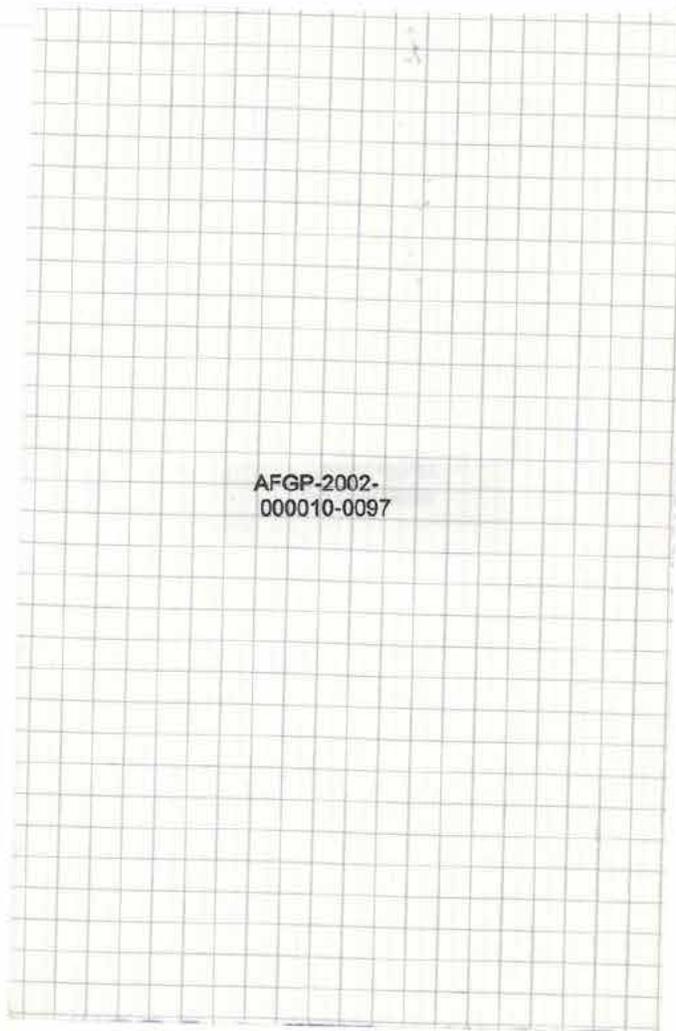
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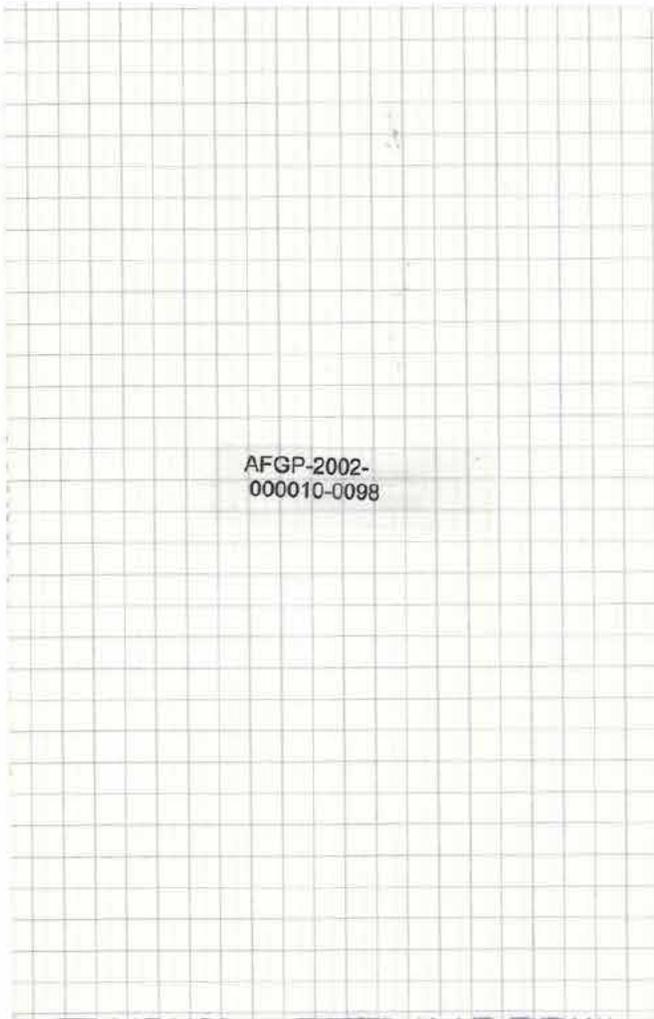


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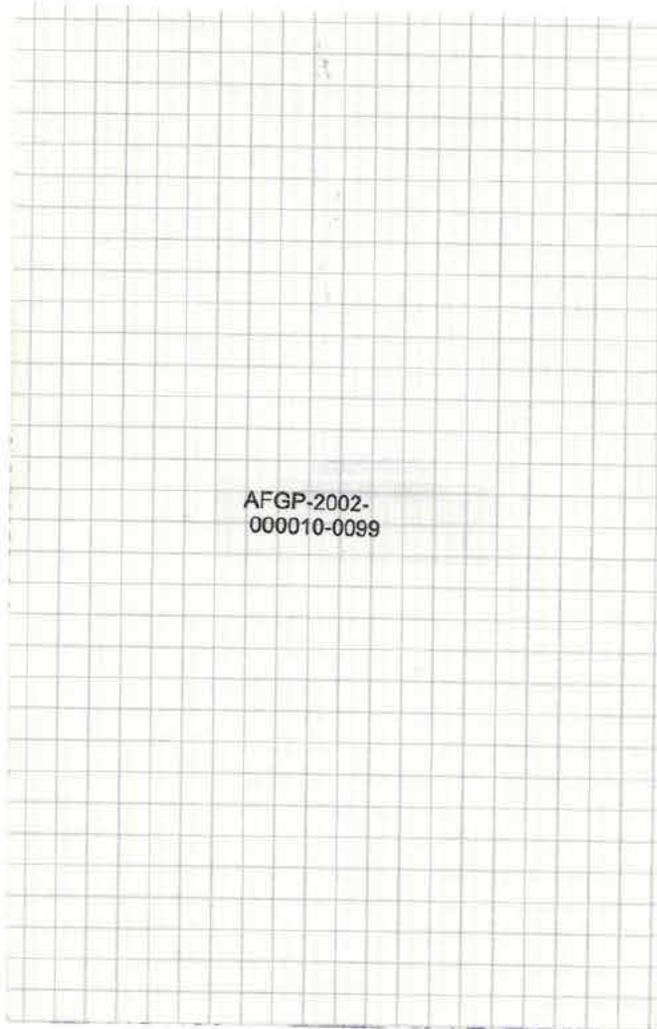
تدریجات عامه

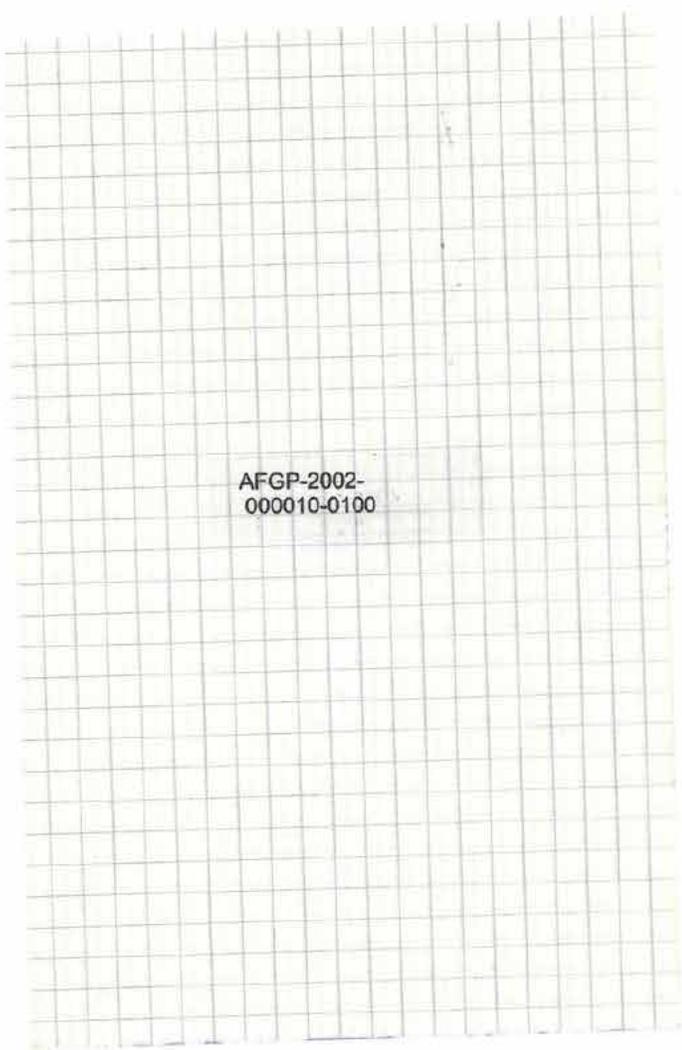




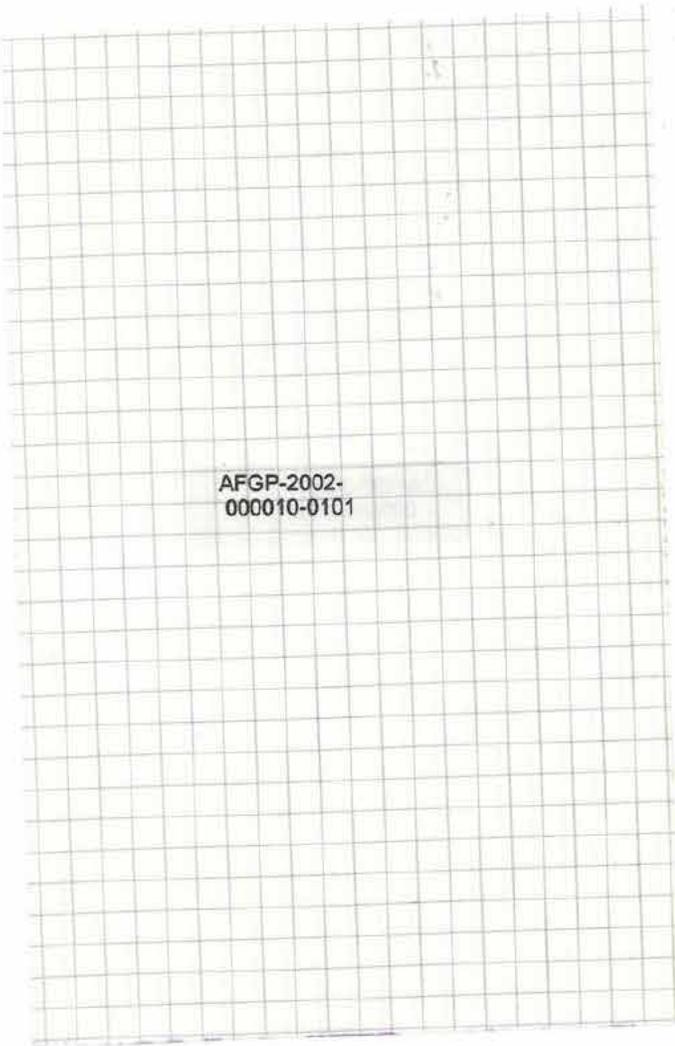


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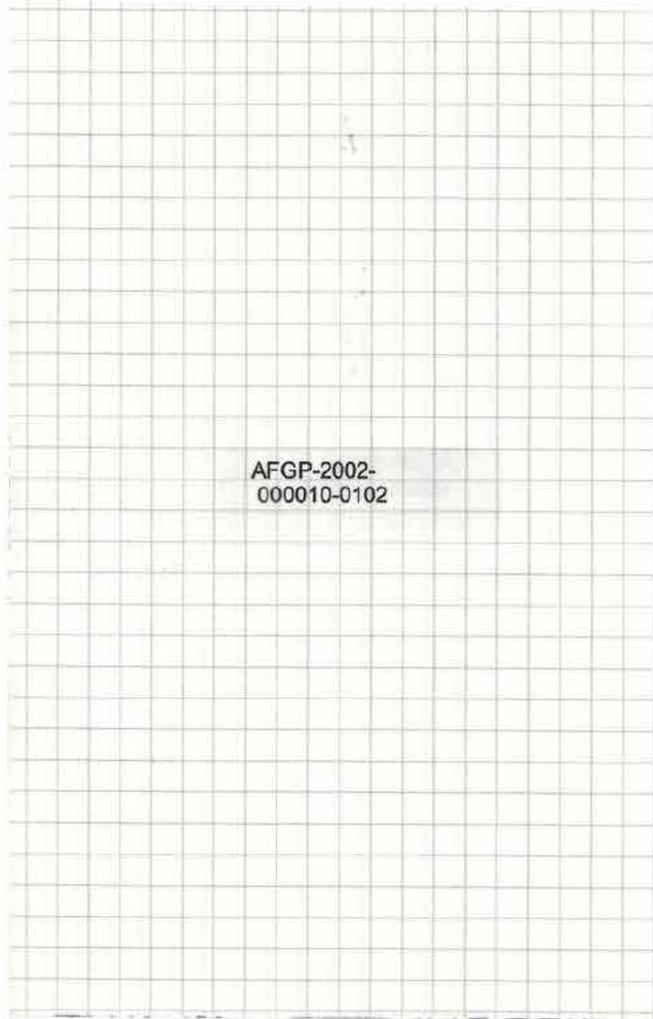


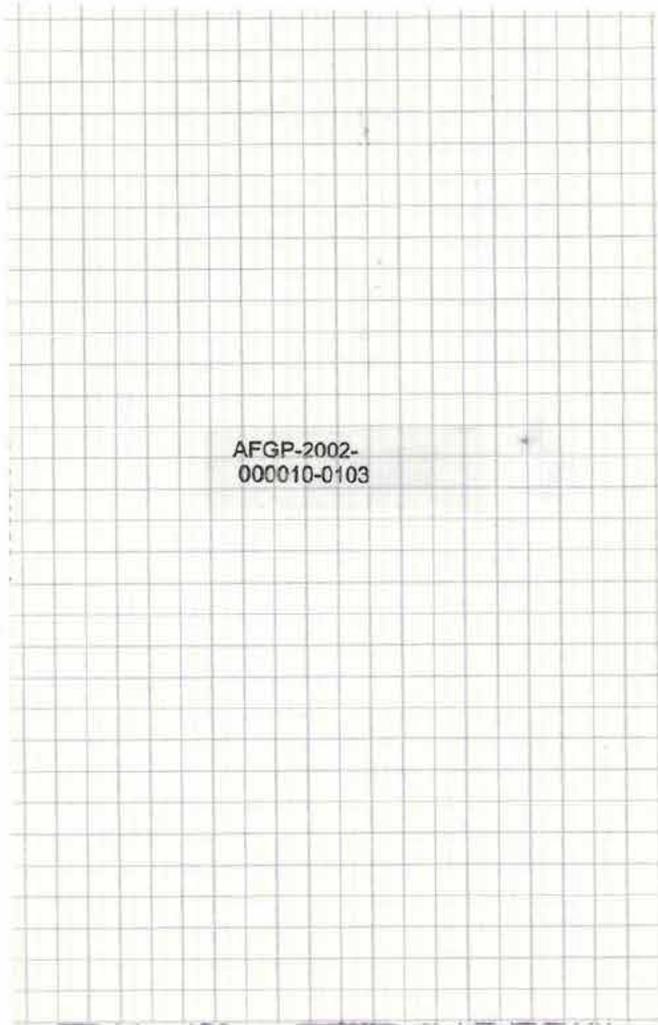


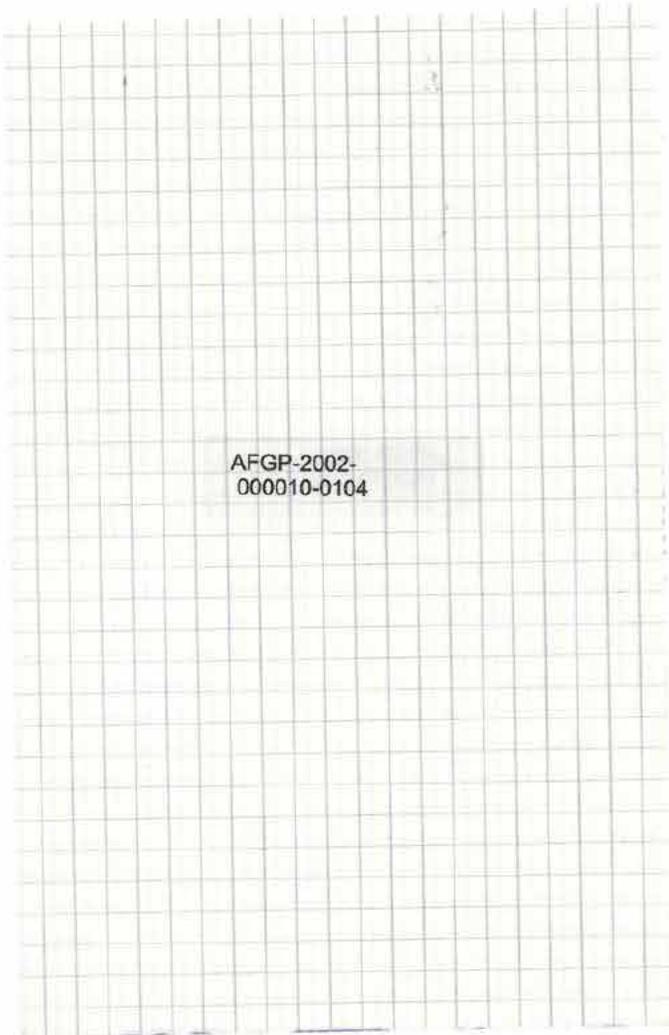
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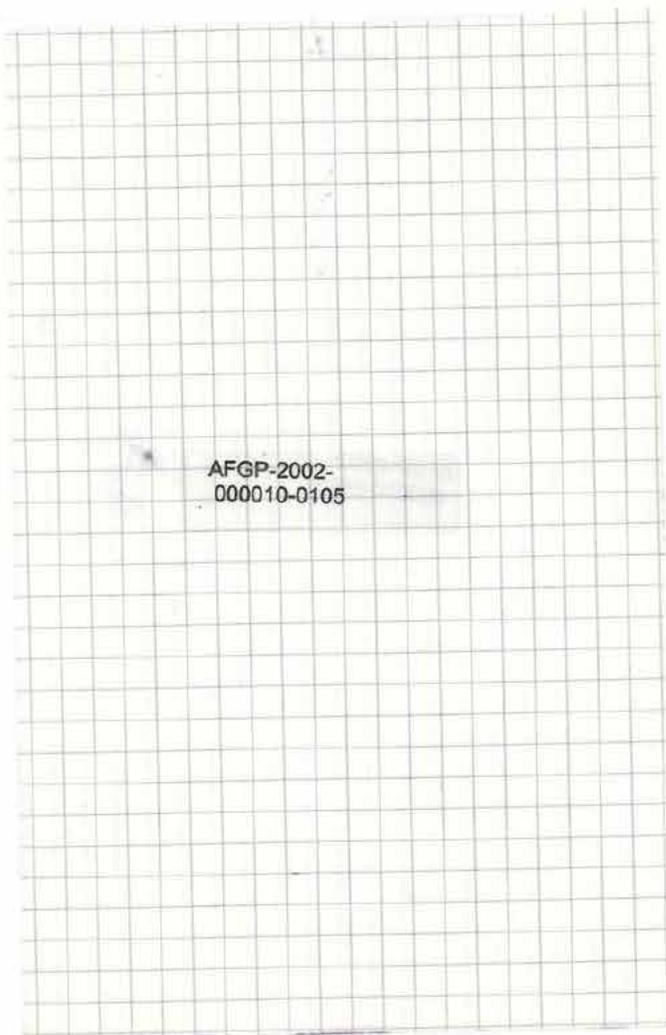
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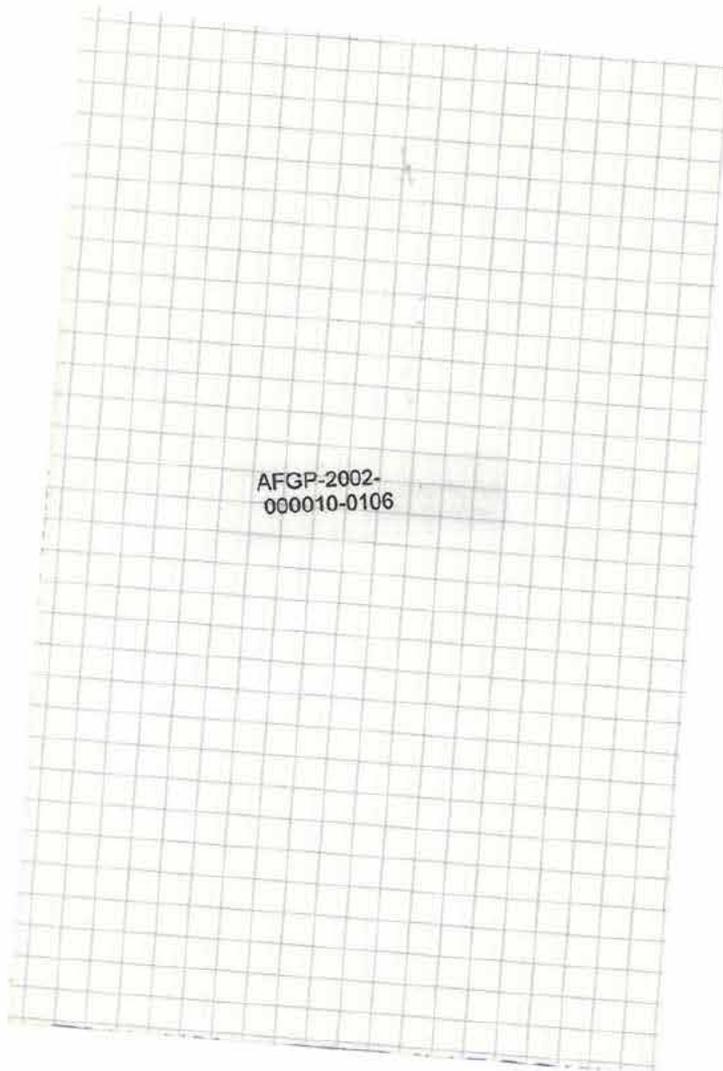


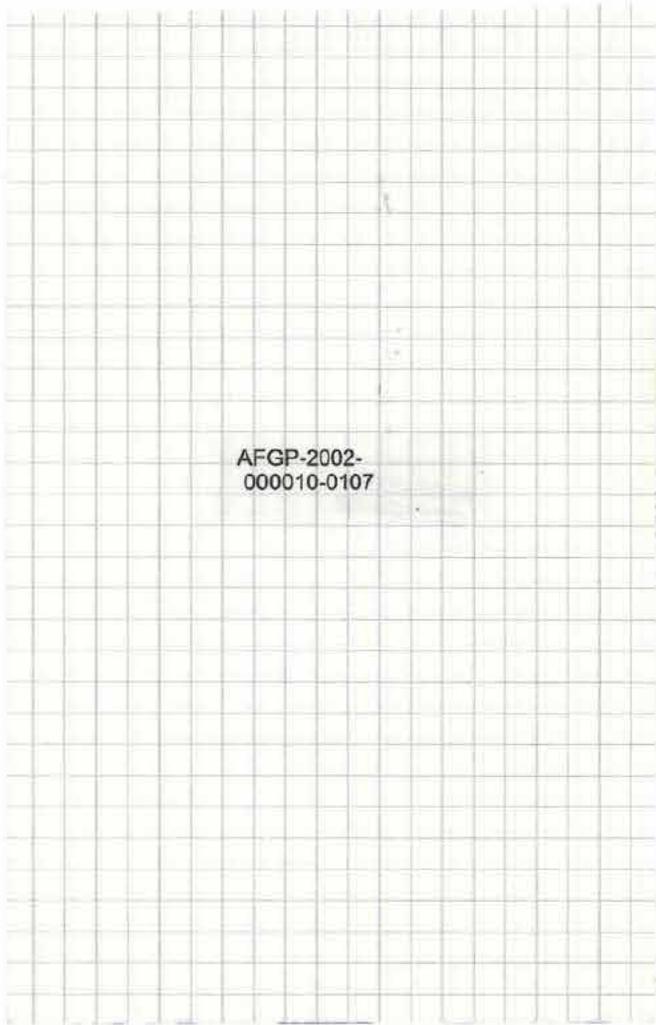




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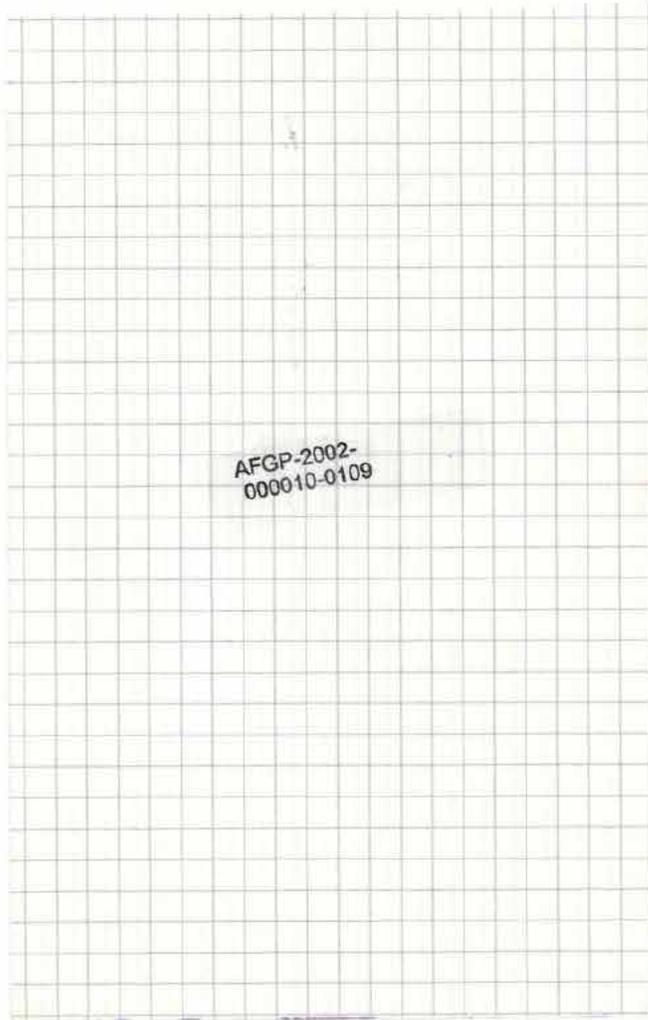


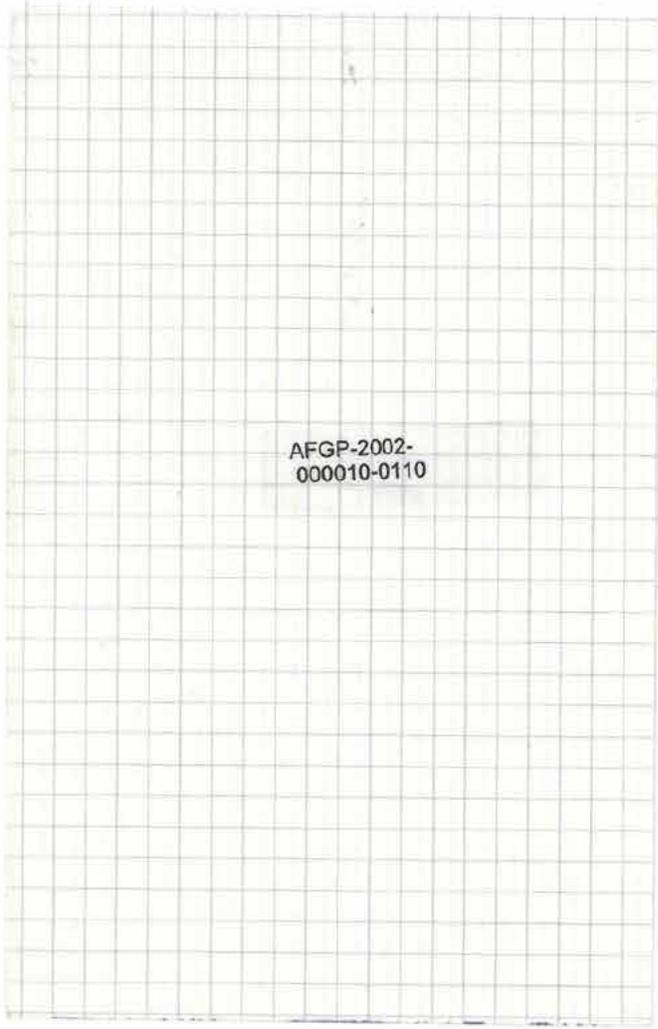




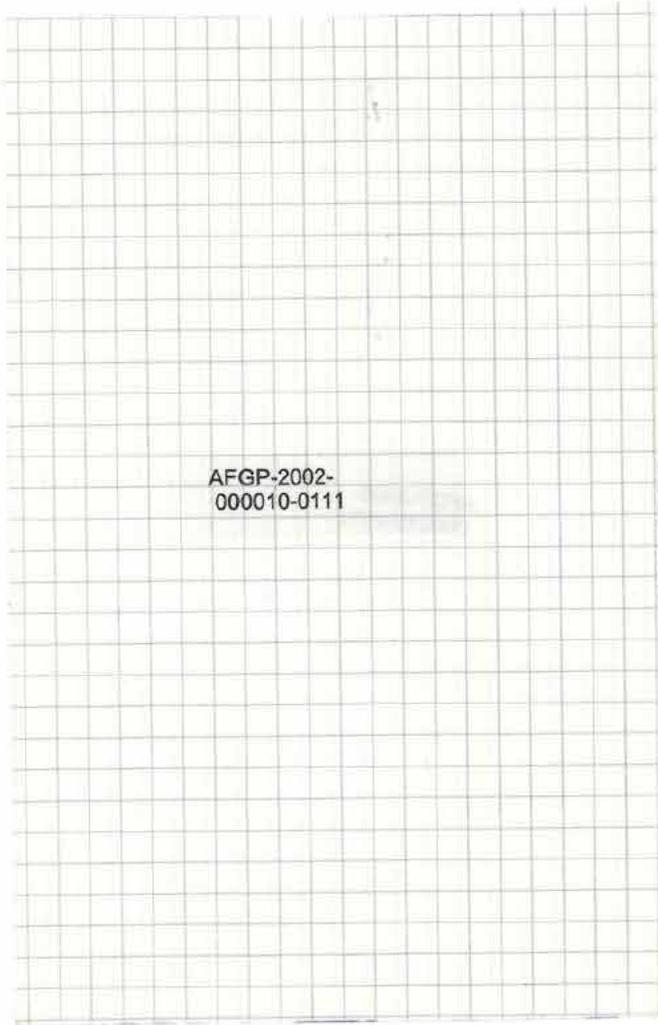
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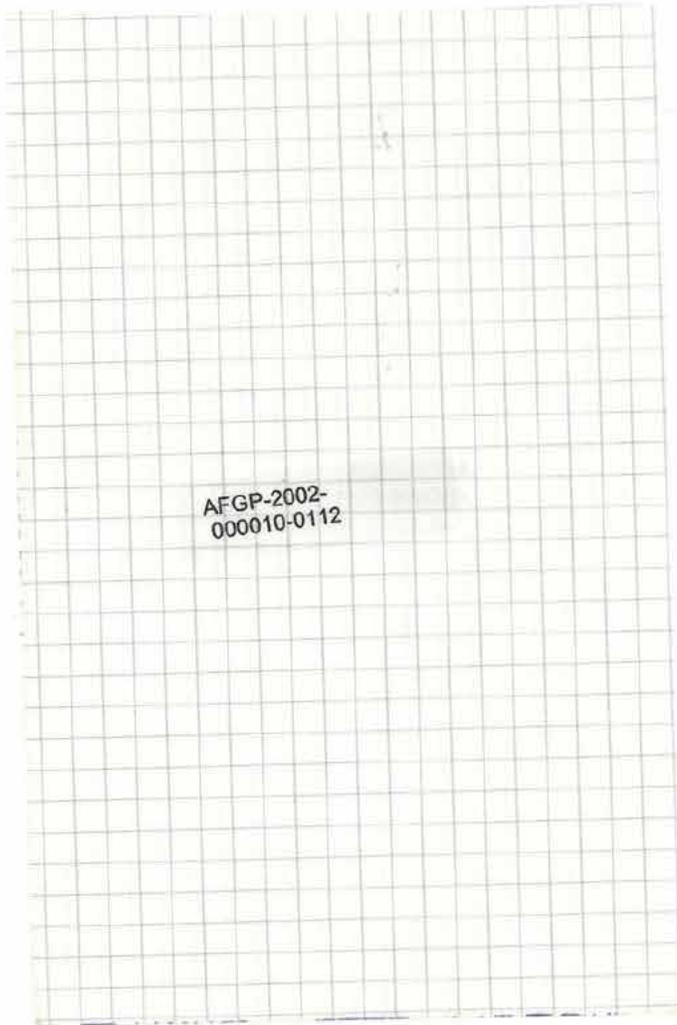


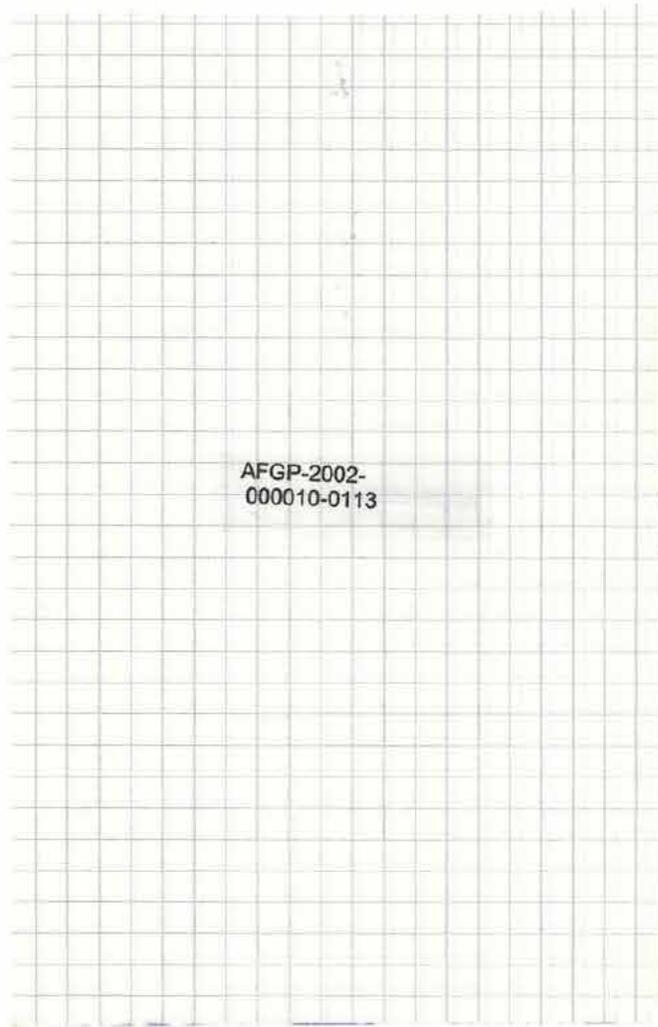


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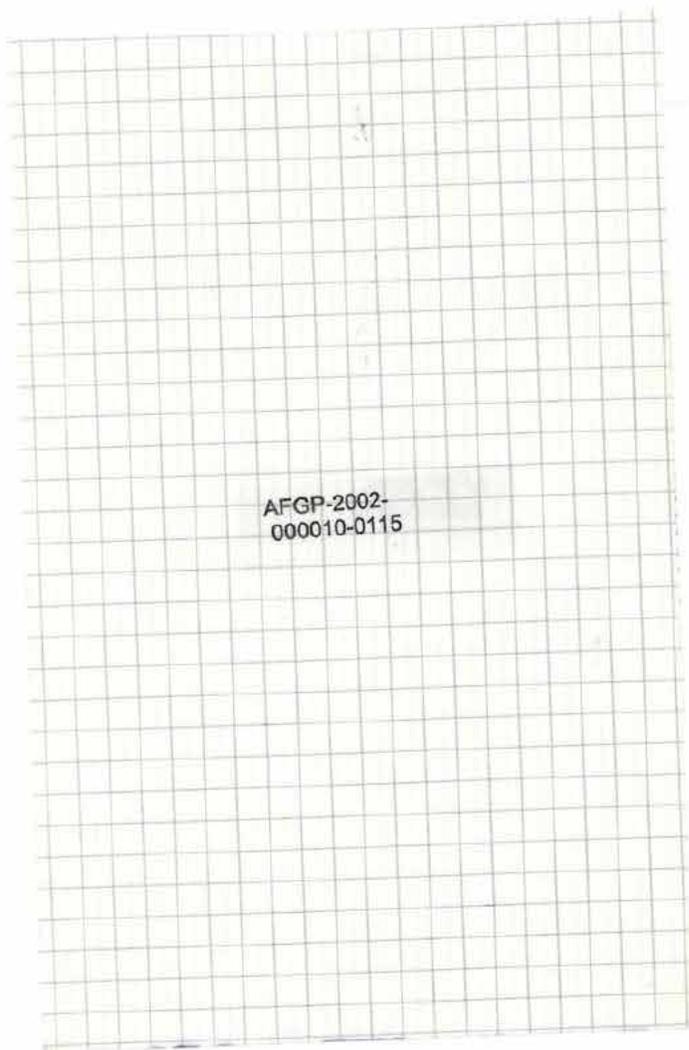


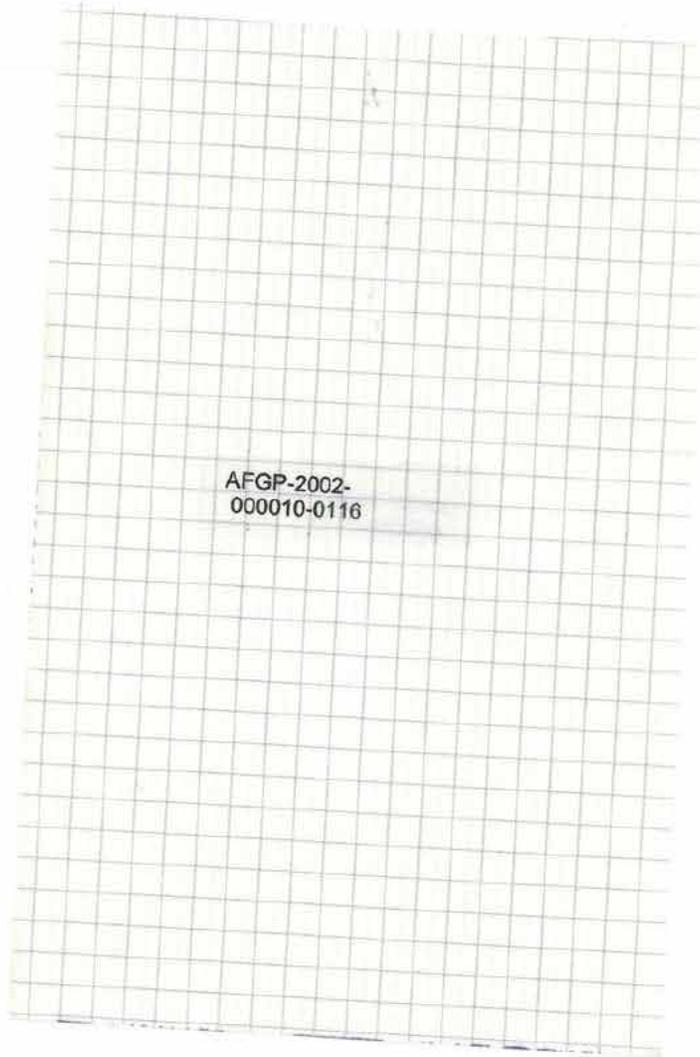
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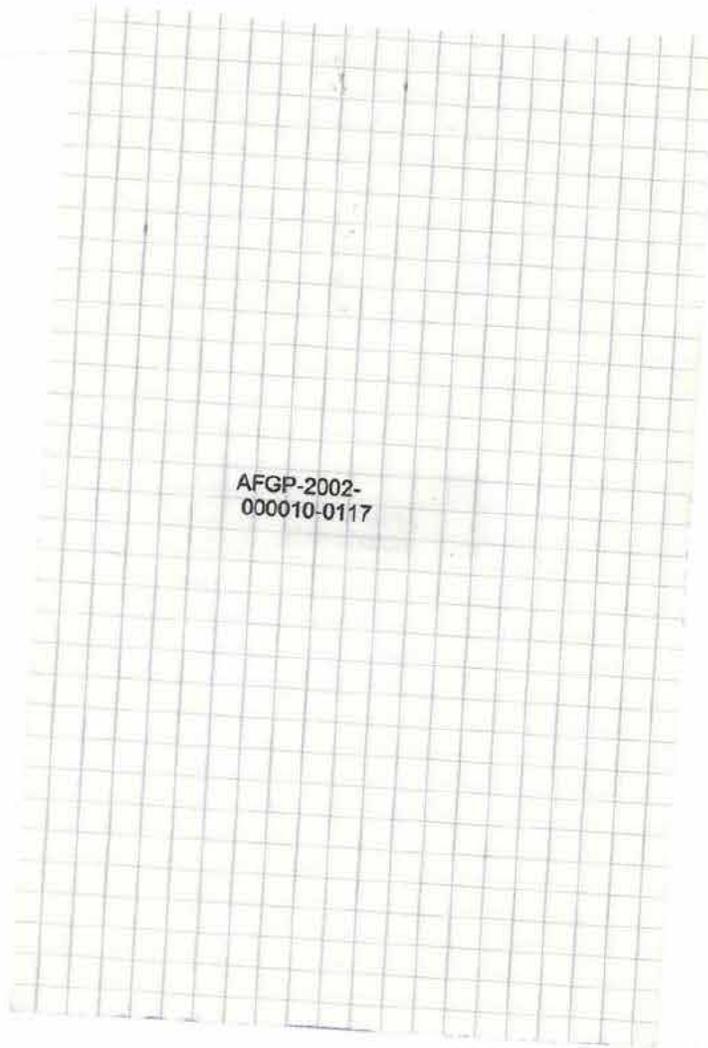








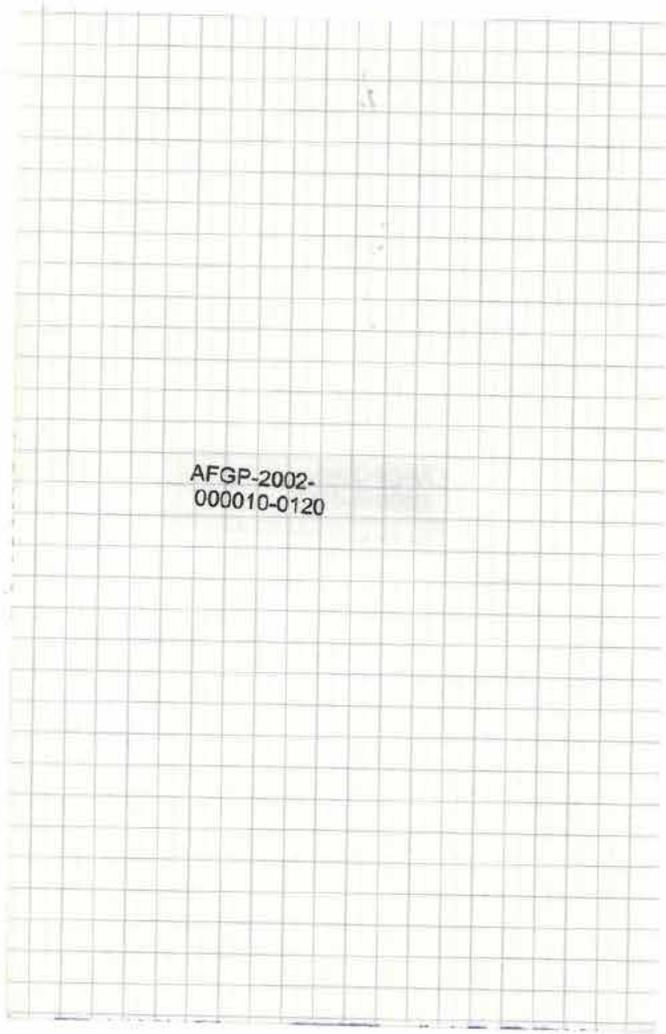




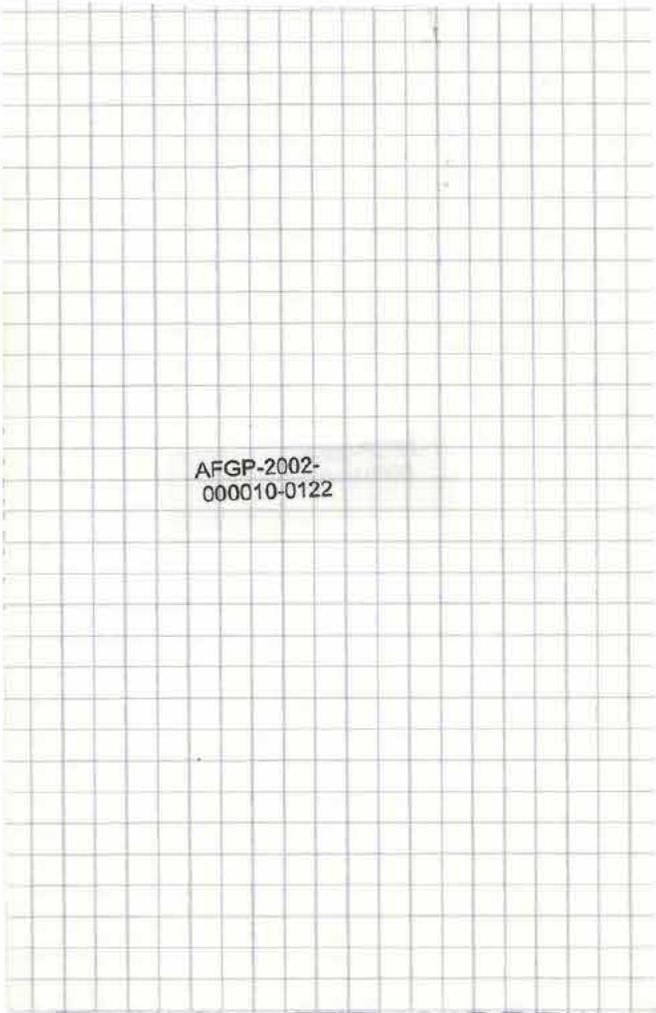


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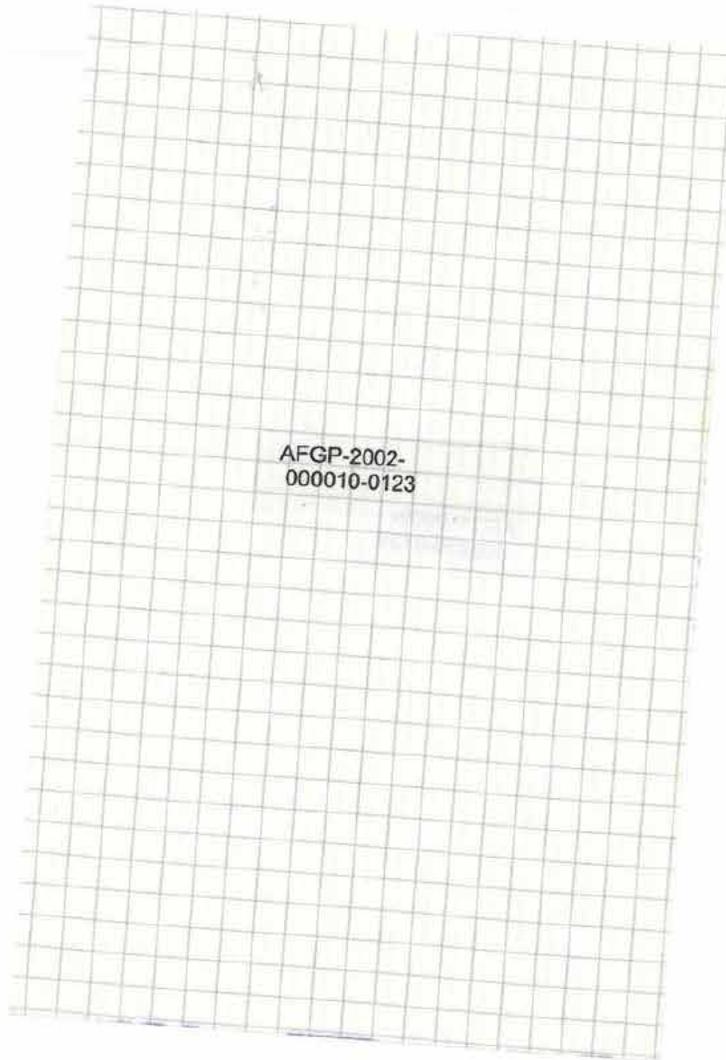


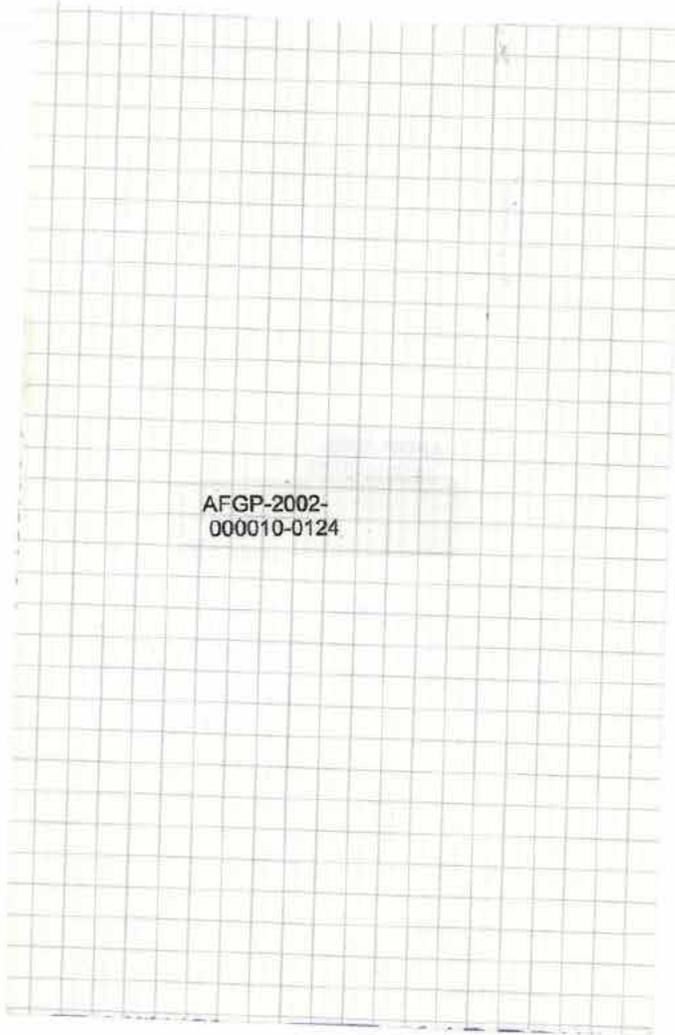




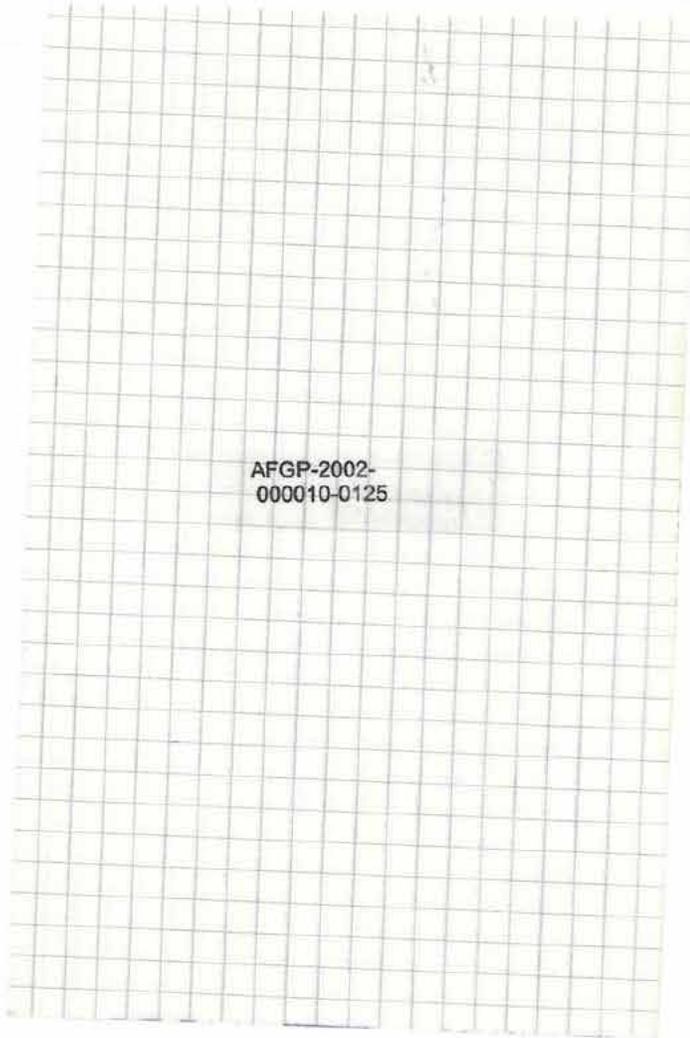


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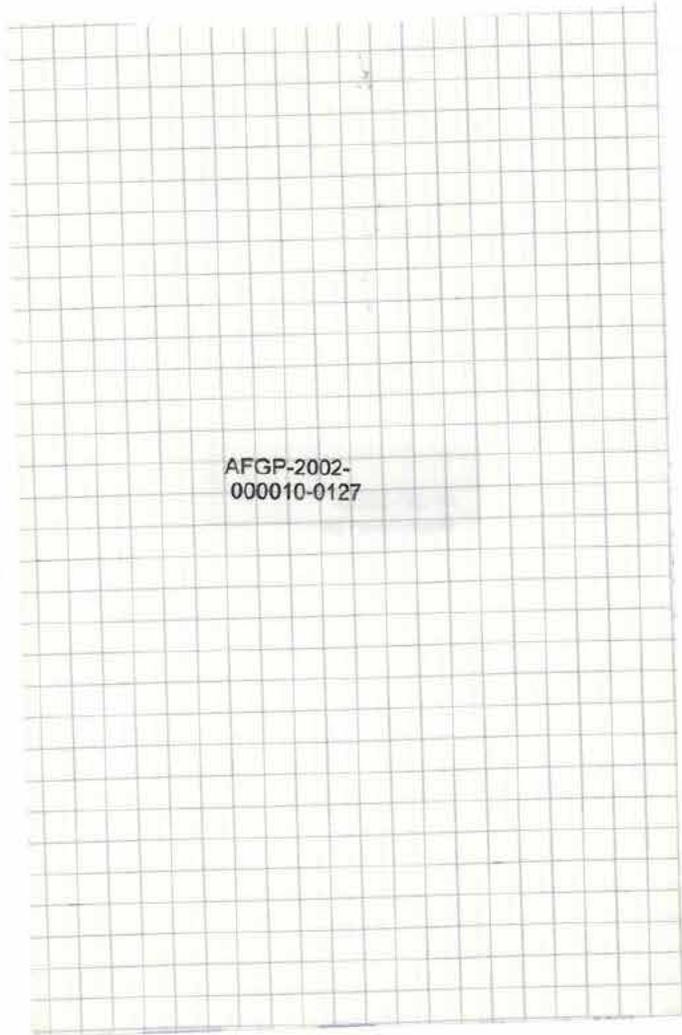


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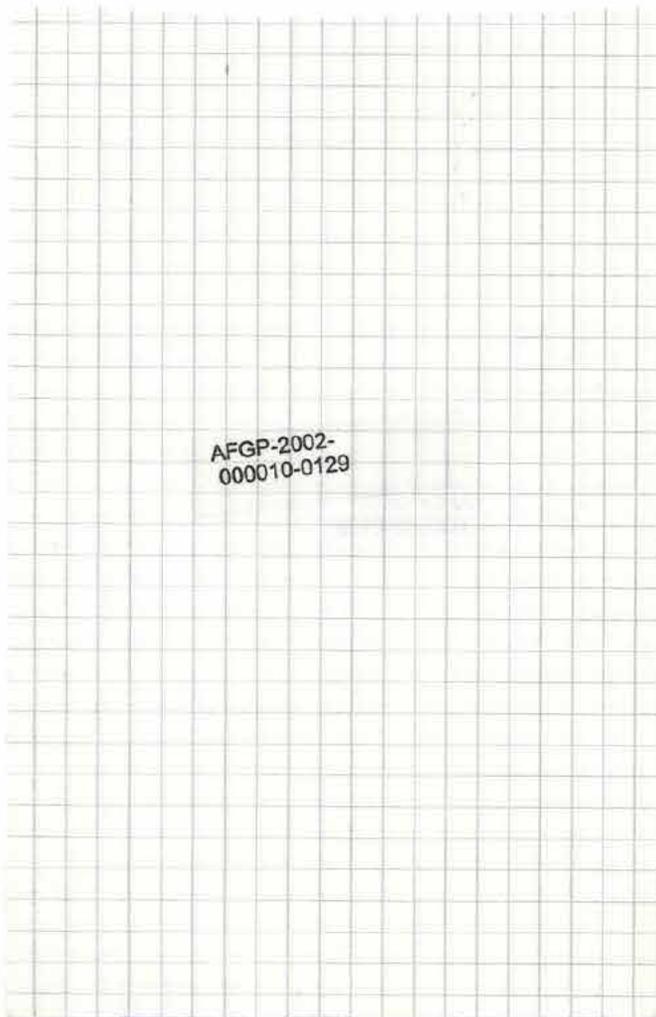


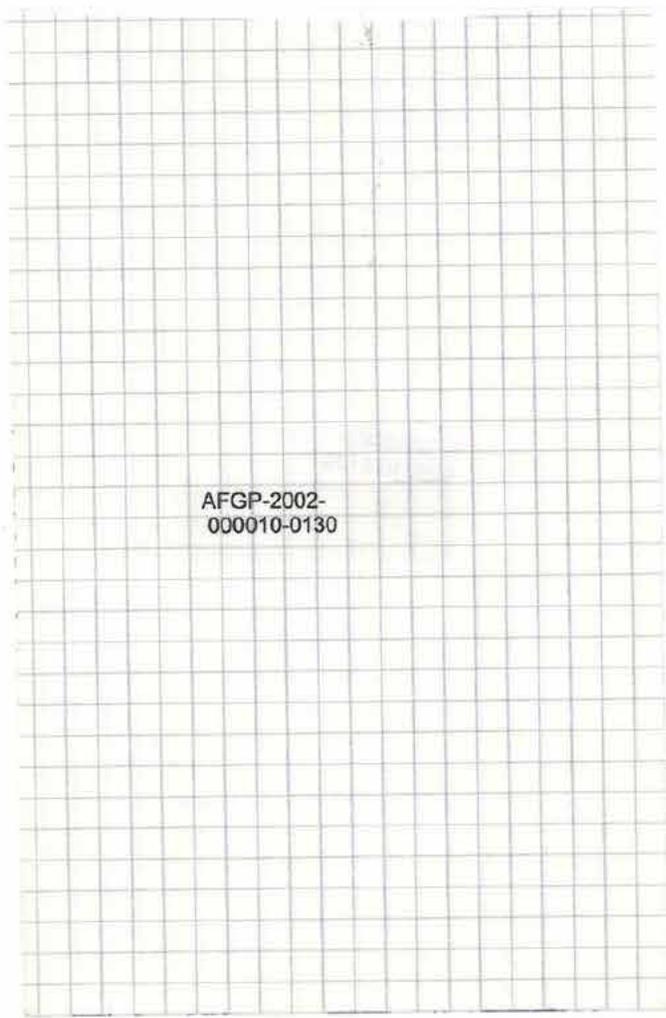
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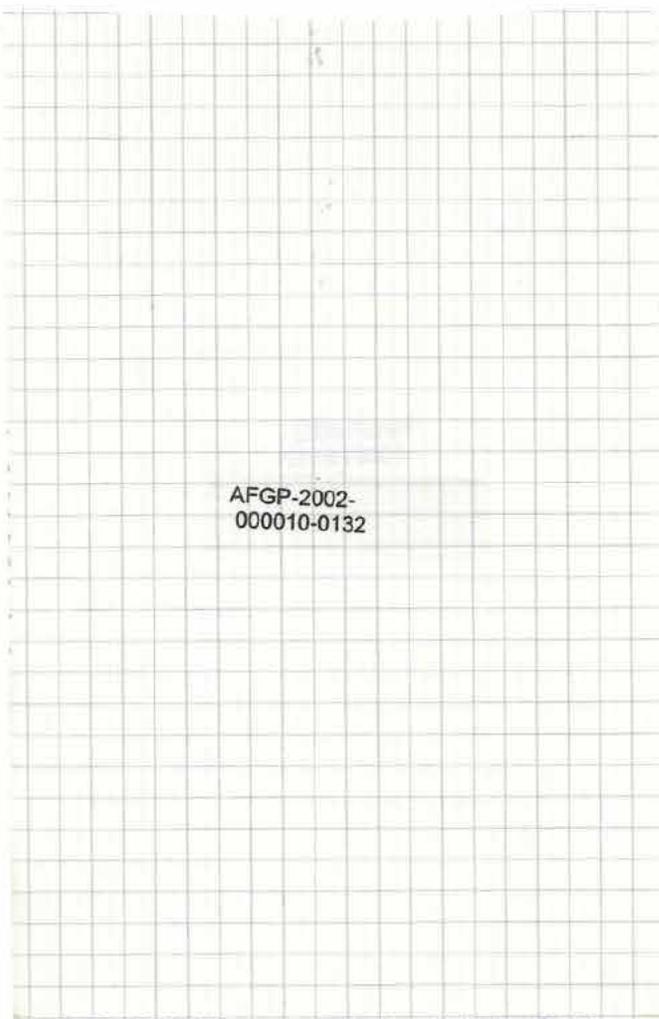
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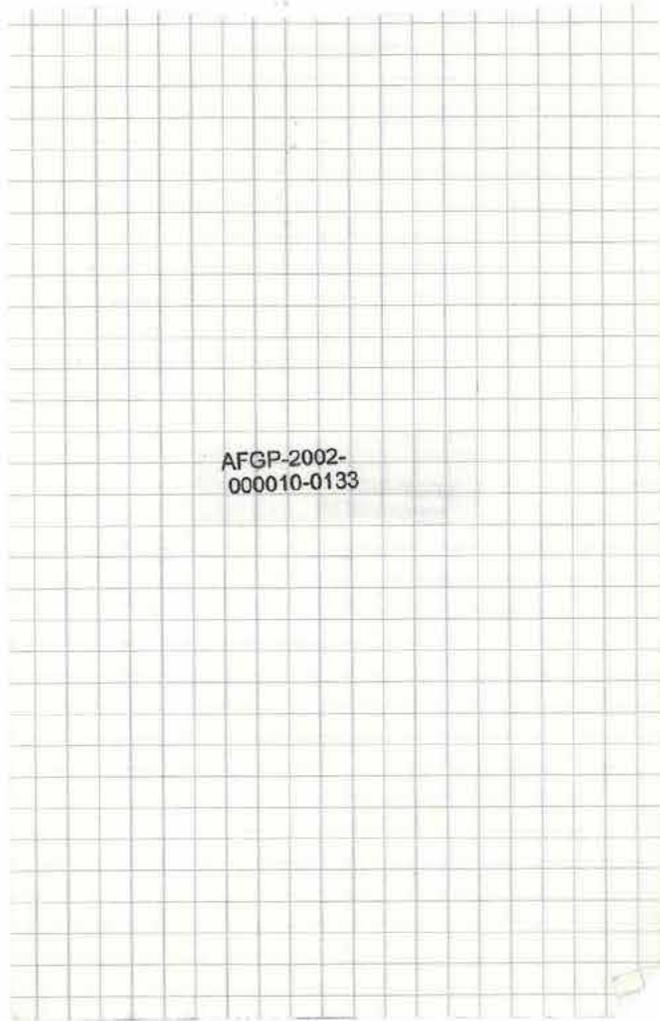




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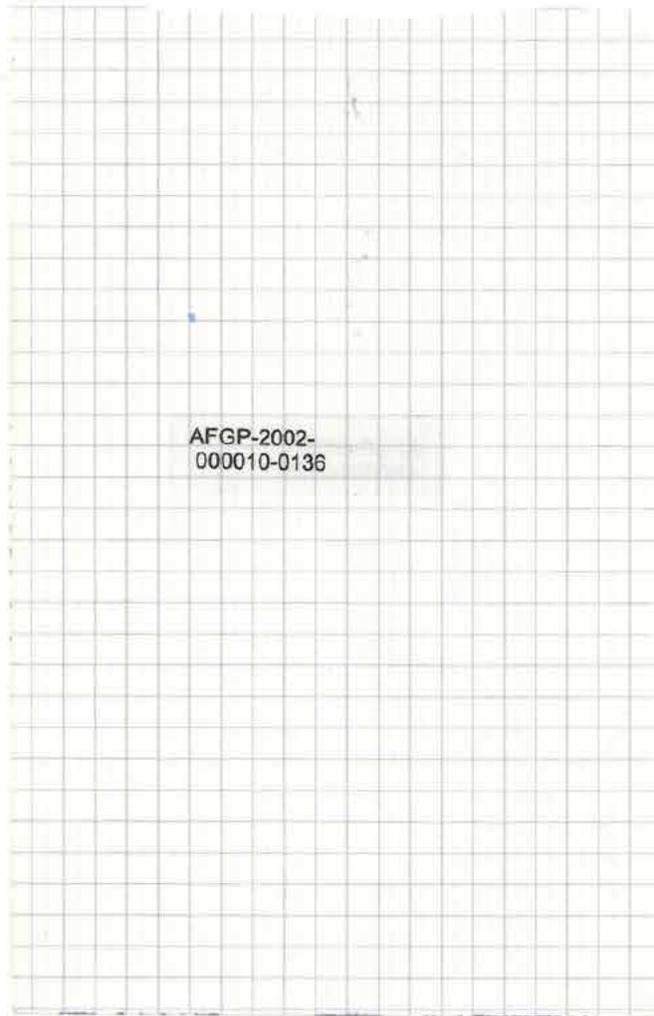


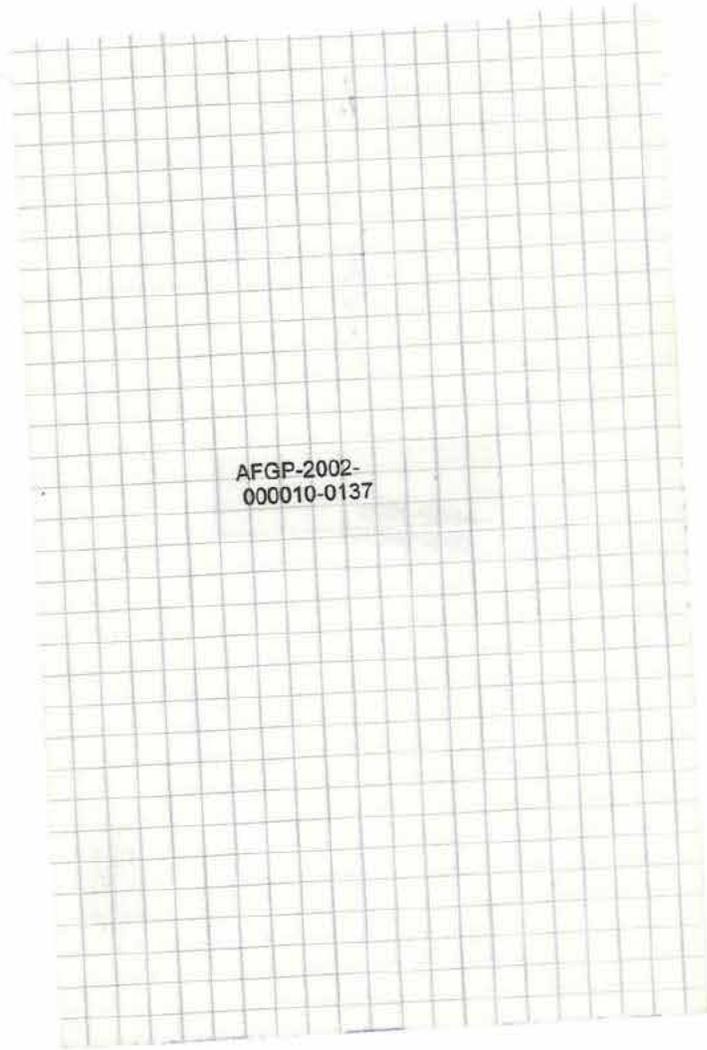
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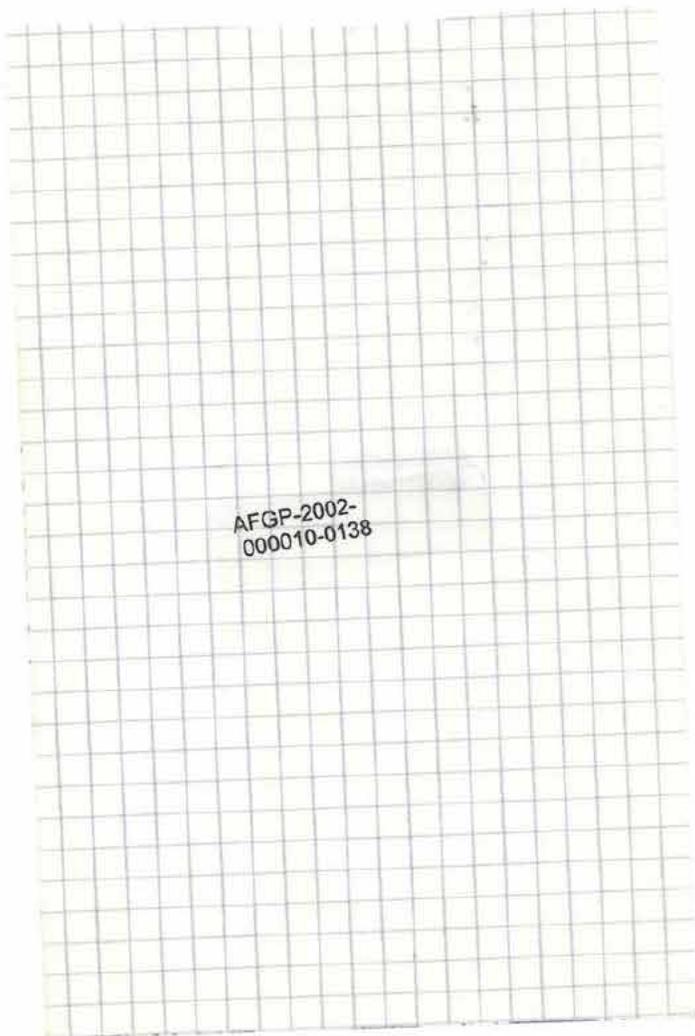




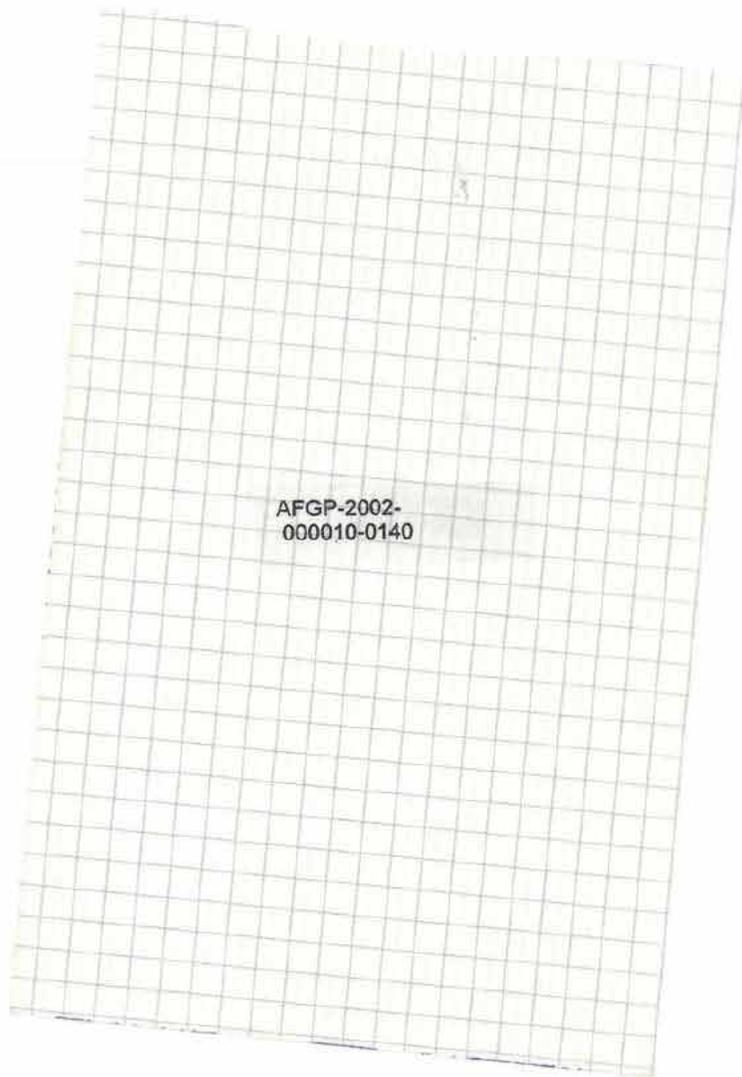
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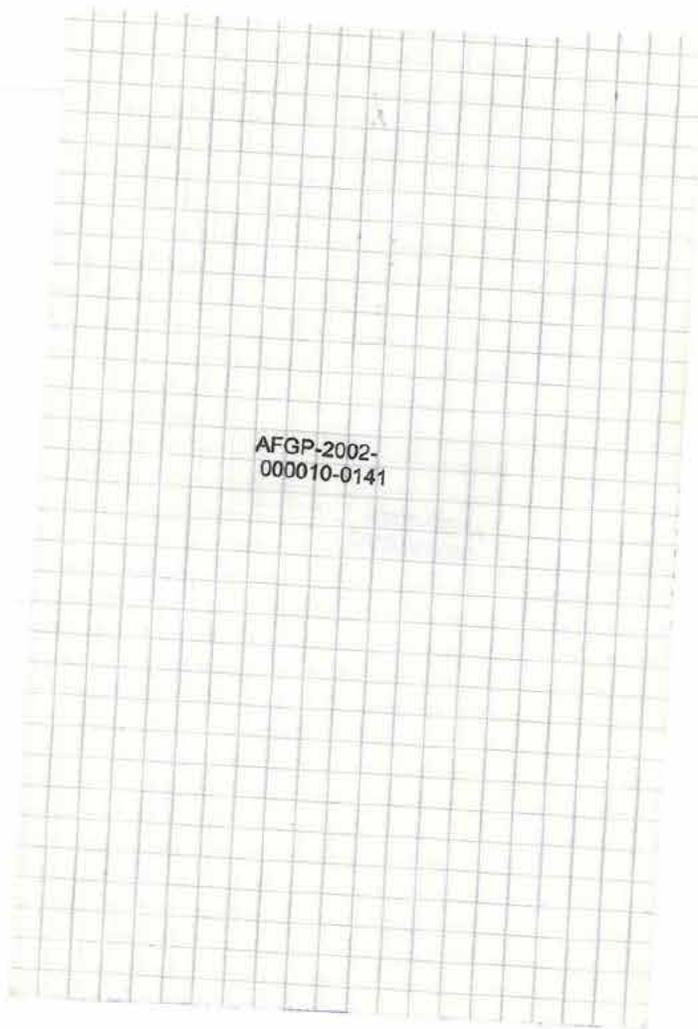


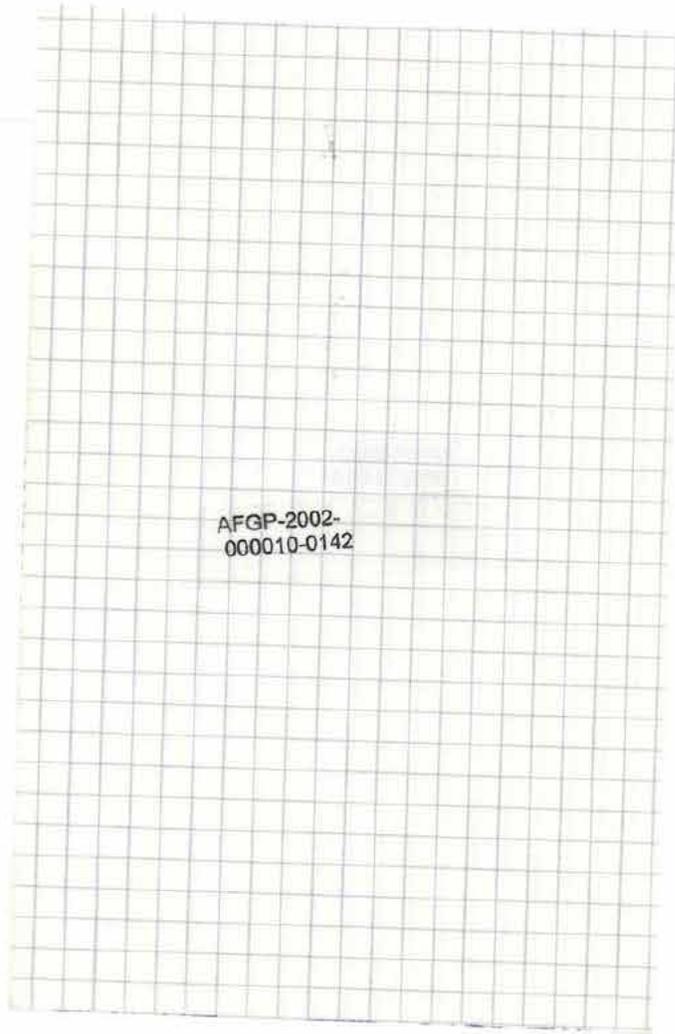




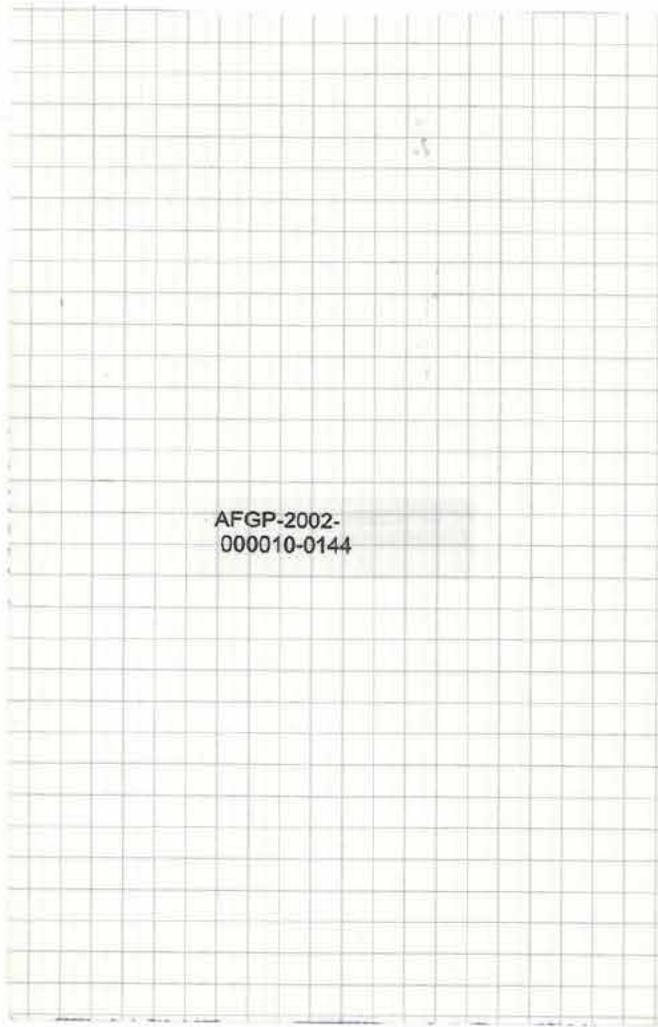




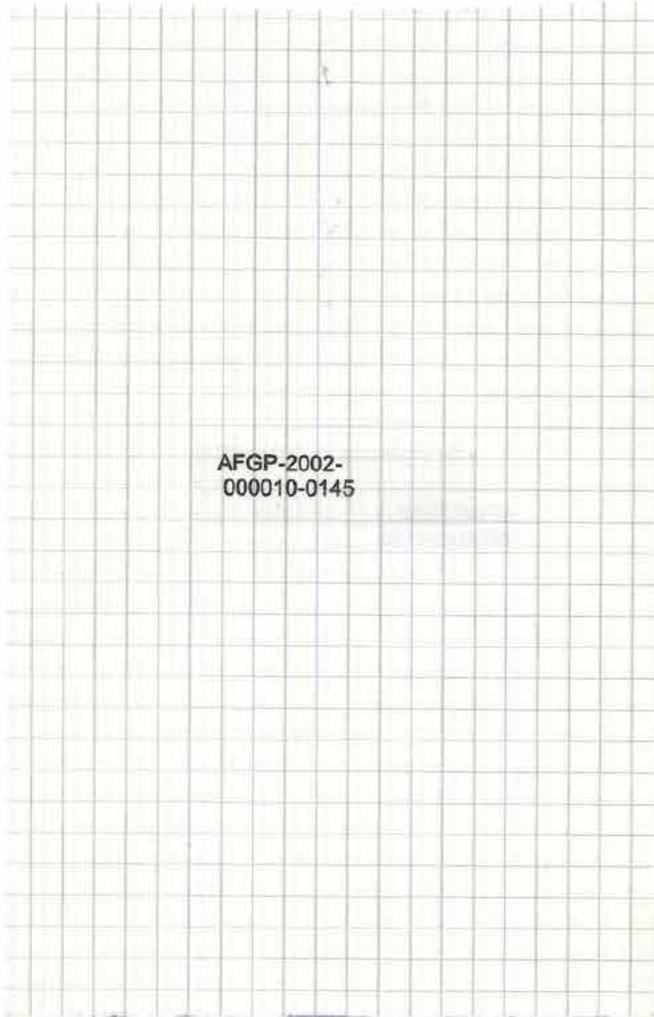


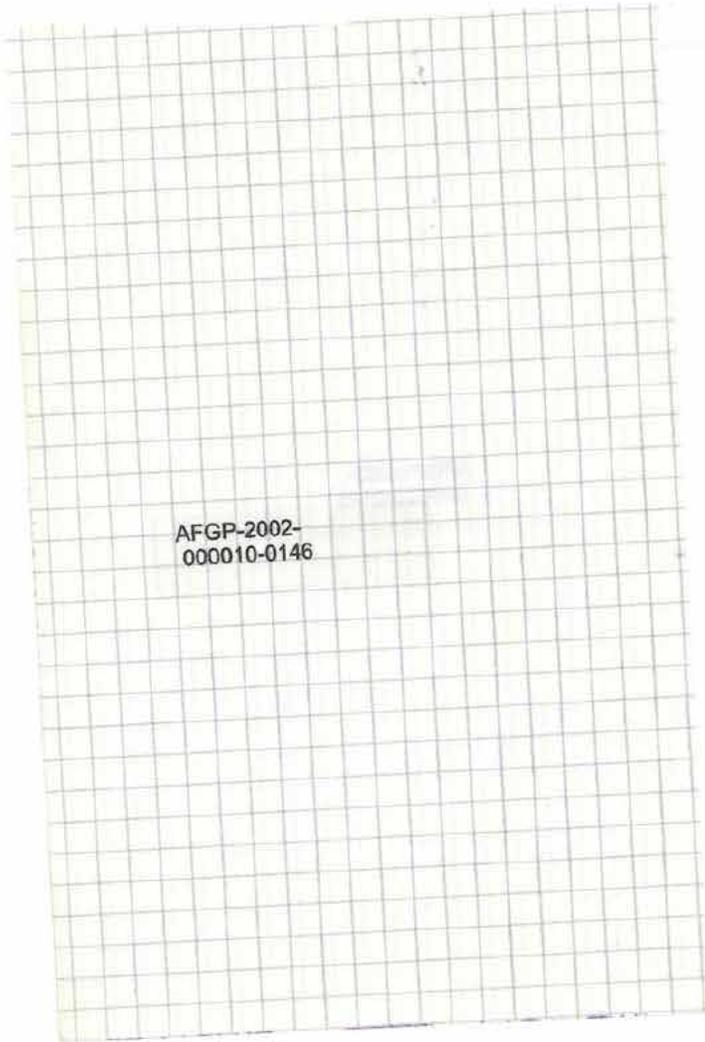




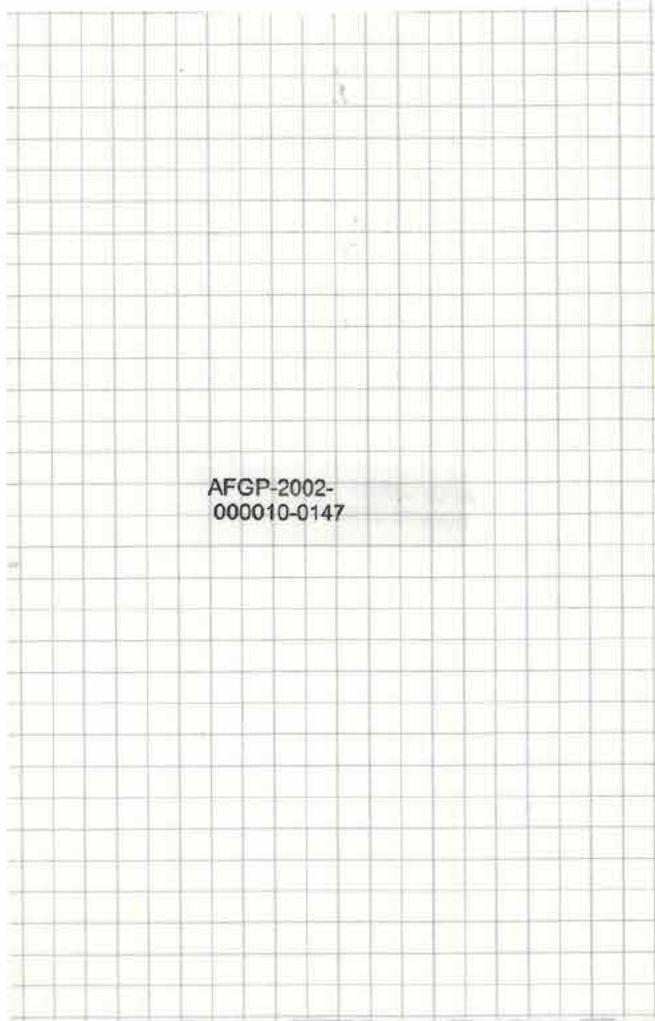


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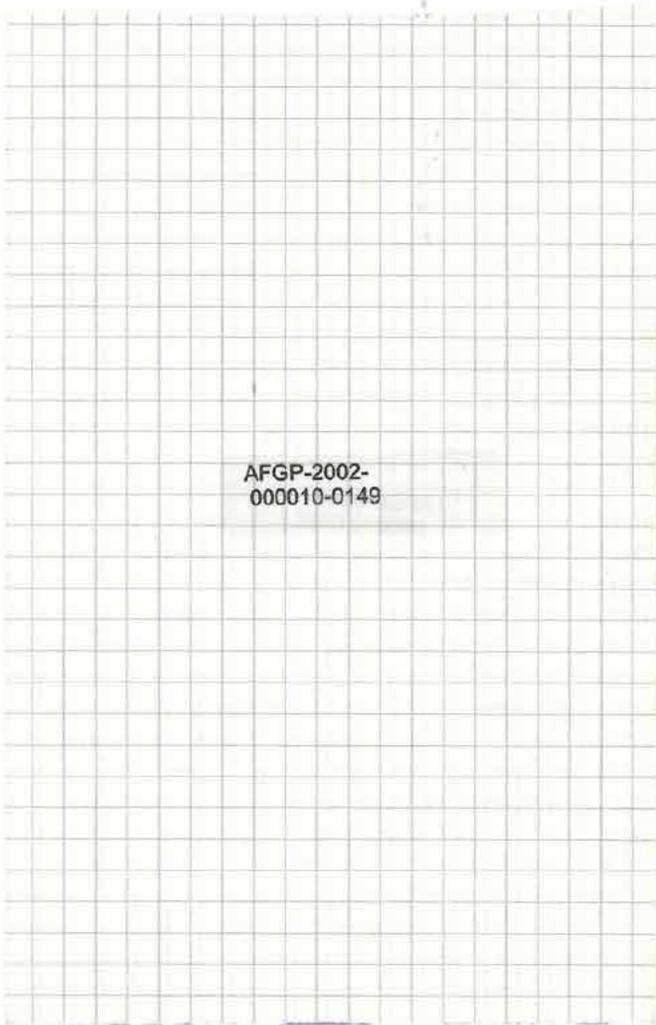
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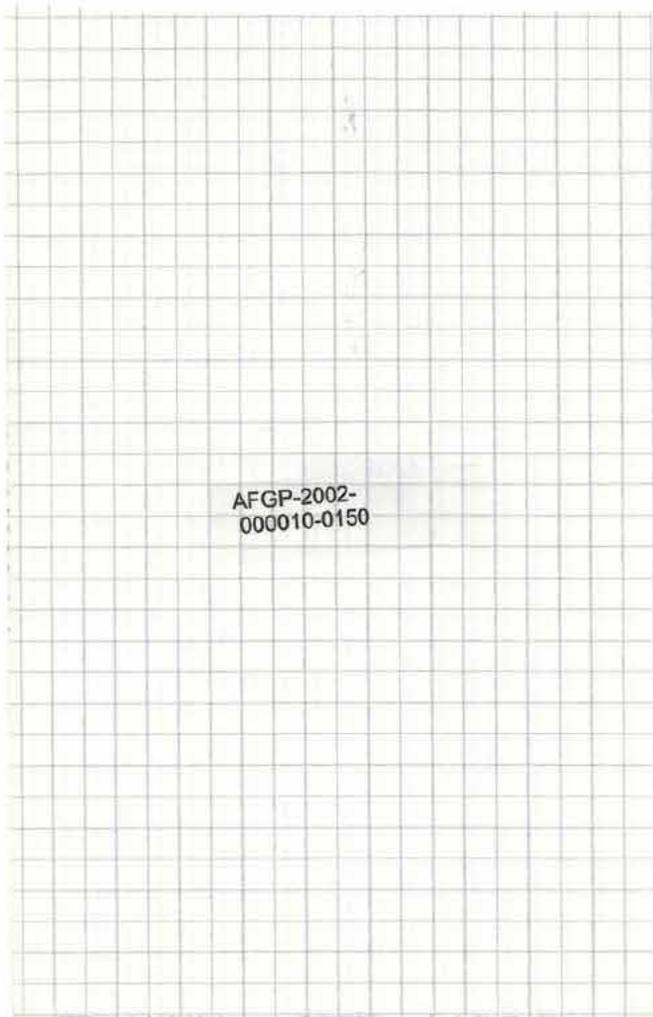


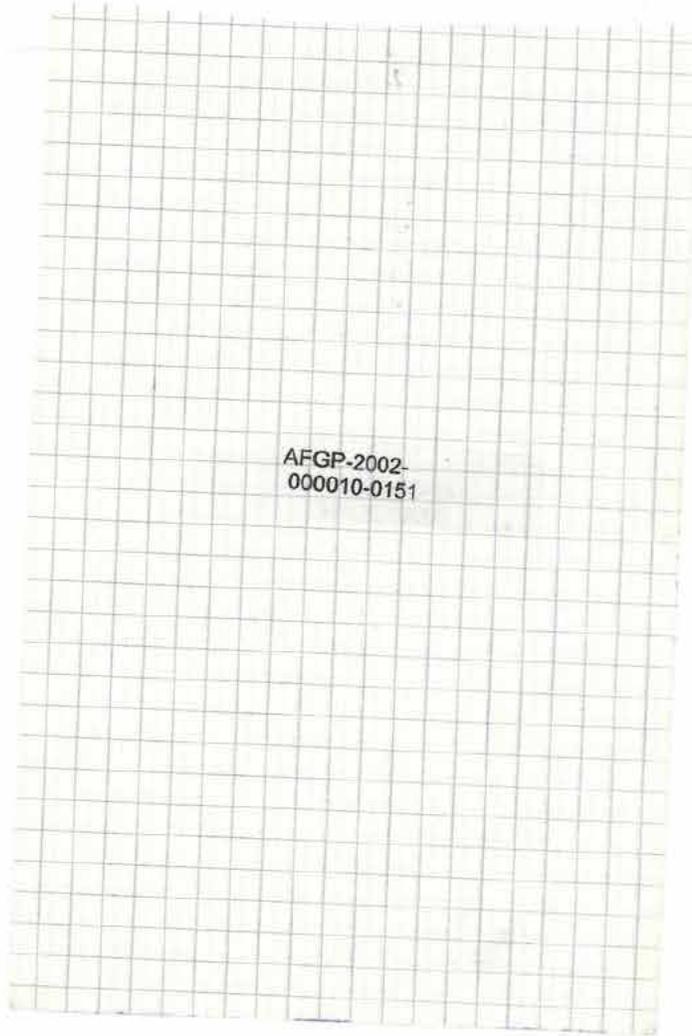
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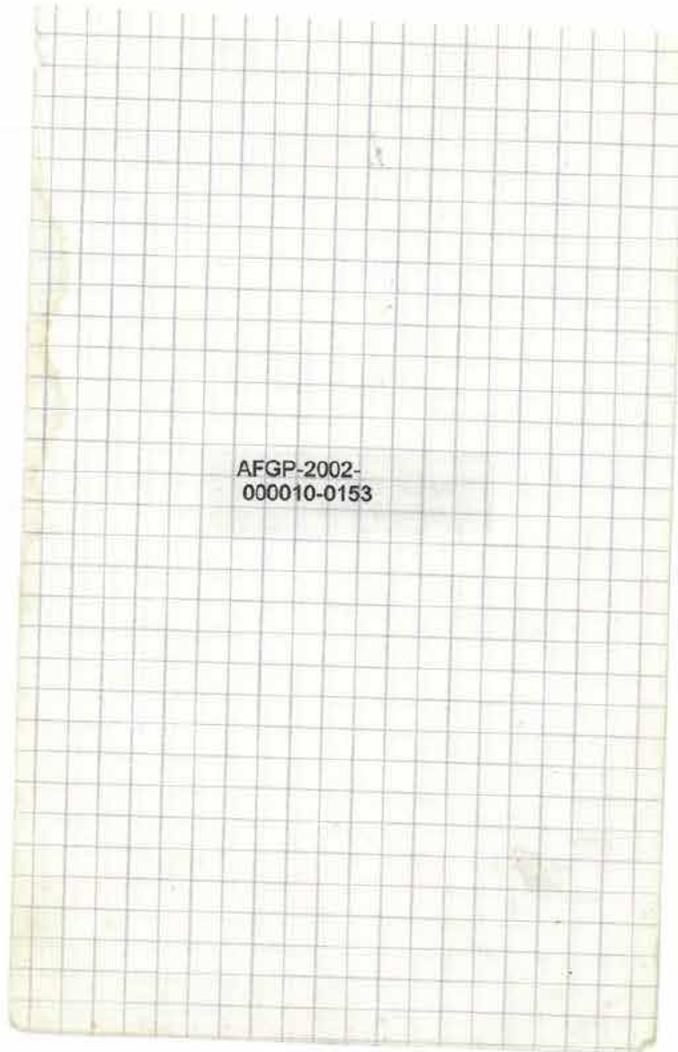
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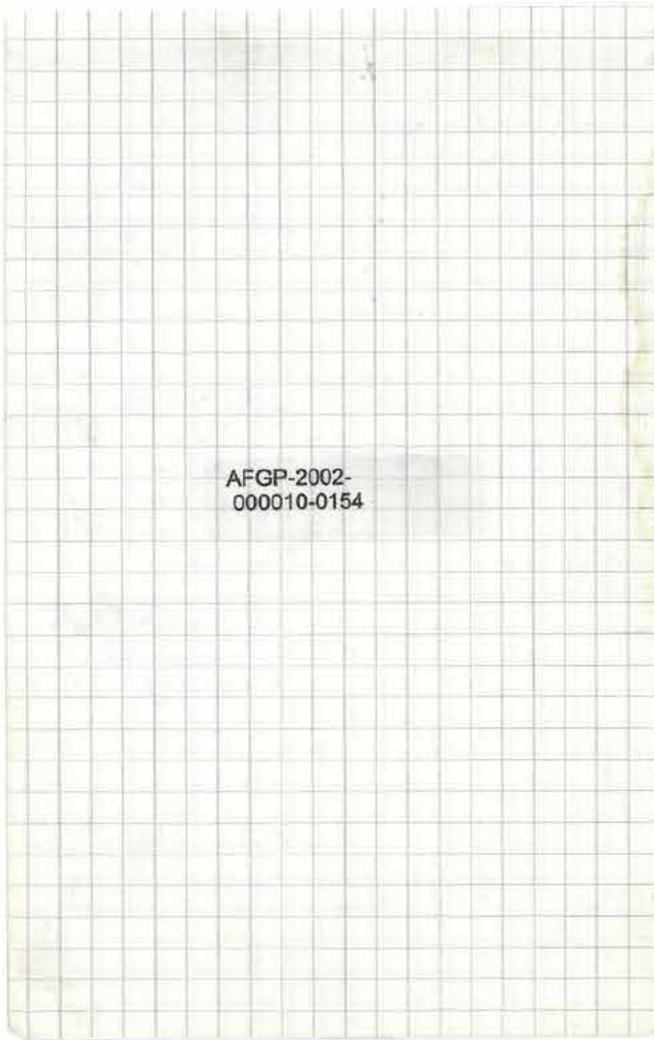


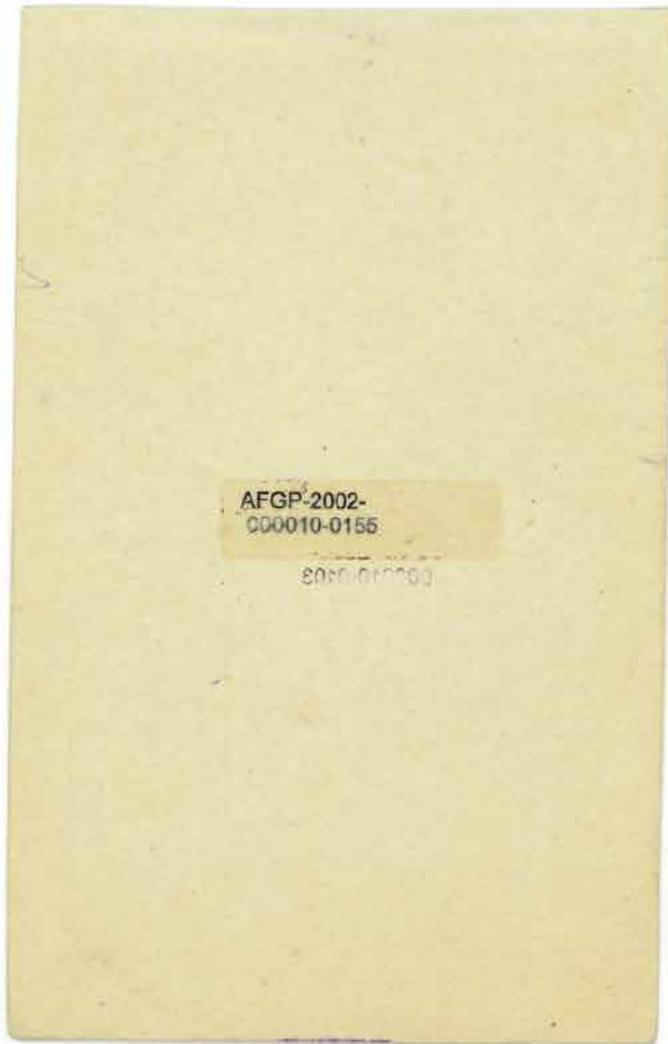


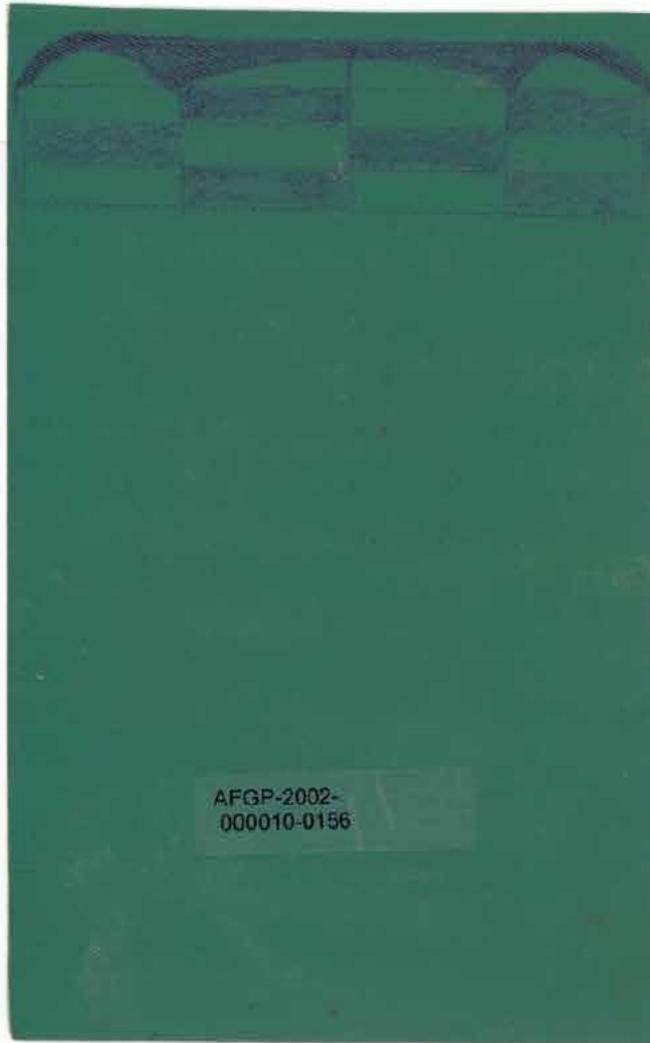












those paper which talks about, NOTES
How to accomplish AND ATTACK, ONE OF
THEM IS SUICIDE MISSIONS.

2- Book Explains step by step, how the organization
of the Battalion, Squads, their missions
Jihad and the importance of it, Mountain
operations.

3- TRAINING & IT'S IMPORTANCE.
a- planning & Leadership.
b- Guerrilla operations AGAINST ALL NON-
Believers
c- TRAINING IN SPECIAL TRNG AREAS.

4- TRAINING OF THE MOUNTAINS GORILLAS

① 1- CONTINUOUS MOVEMENT

2- LIGHT WEAPONS.

3- HIT & RUN

4- NEVER DIG IN

5- KIND OF ENEMY & HIS WEAPONS

② 1- KIND OF TRAINING
TACTICS & GETTING CLOSE TO THE
ENEMY.

5-

AFGP-2002-
000010-0157

5- THE WHOLE DISCUSSES TRAINING & TACTICS
IN THE JUNGLE, MOUNTAINS, COMMUNICATIONS
SYMBOLS OF WEAPONS

6- USAGE OF KVH DATA- SCOPE

7- TRAINING STAGES. (EACH STAGE IS EXPLAINED)

A- PRINCIPAL STAGE.

B- SPECIAL PERSONAL TRAINING

C- TACTICS FOR GROUPS AND SQUADRON OR BATTALION

D- INFILTRATION

E- MEETING & GROUPING AFTER PENETRATION OF ENEMY
LINES.

F- ENGAGEMENT OF ENEMY.

G- NAVIGATION TRAINING

H- THE GOAL.

I- SECRET ((CIVILIAN)) WORKS

8- IMPORTANT NOTES (THEORETICAL & ACTUAL)

9- IMPORTANT TRAINING NOTES

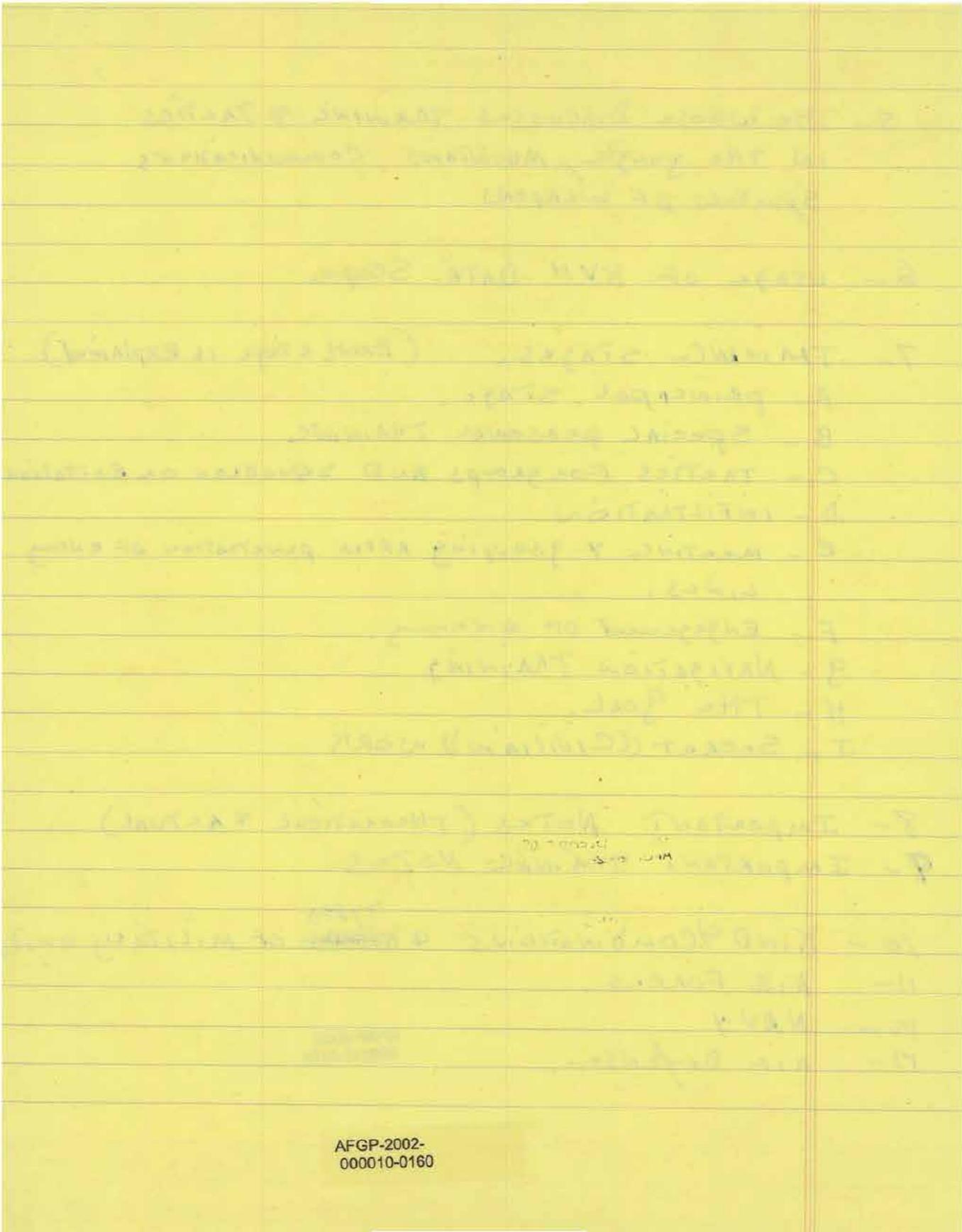
10- KIND & COMBINATIONS ^{Types} & ~~of~~ OF MILITARY UNITS

11- AIR FORCES.

12- NAVY

13- AIR DEFENSE.

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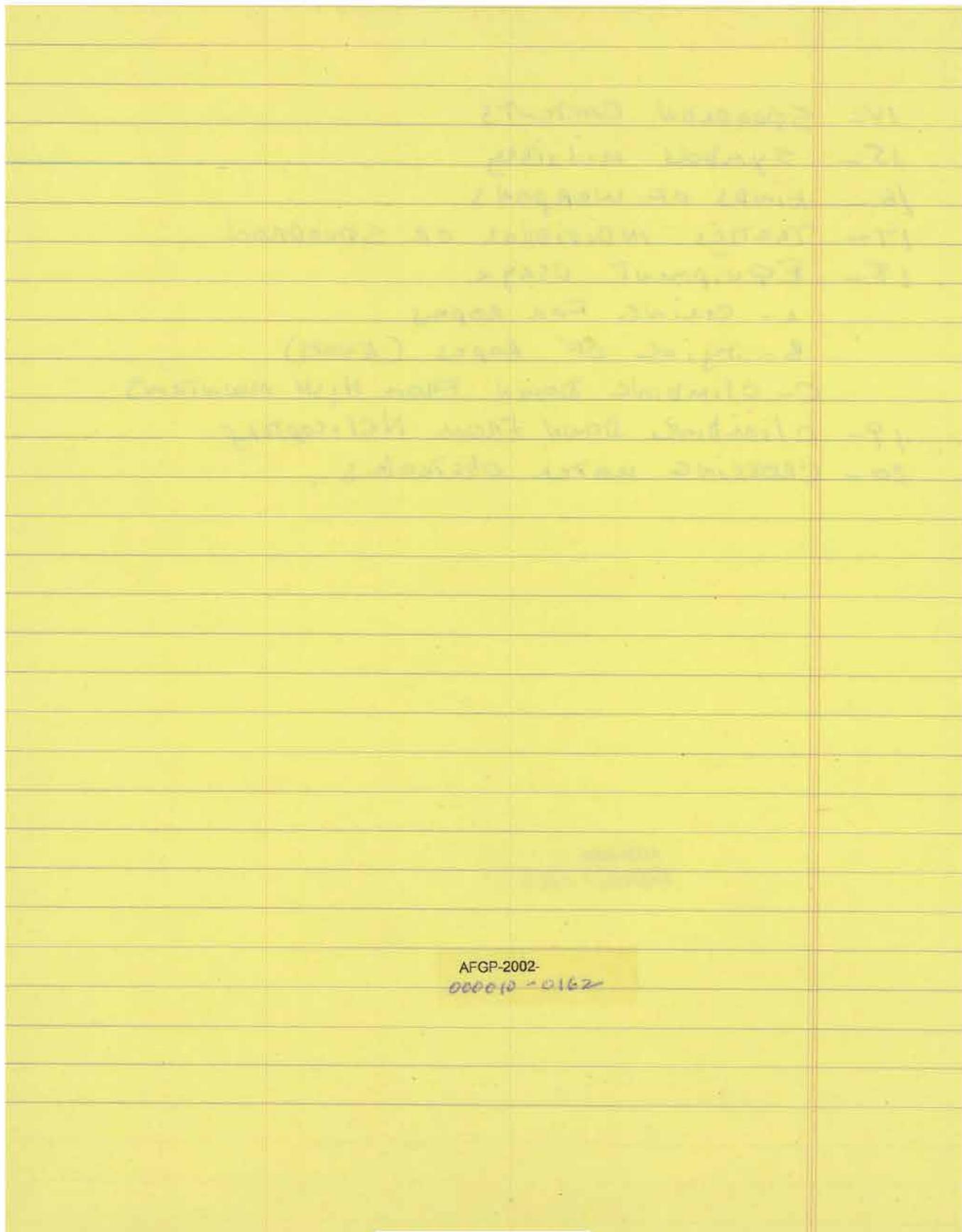
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Filed with TJ
22 April 2015

Appellate Exhibit 040 (al Hadi)
Page 429 of 6104

- 14- SQUADRON CONTENTS
- 15- Symbols military
- 16- KINDS OF WEAPONS
- 17- TACTICS INDIVIDUAL OR SQUADRON
- 18- EQUIPMENT USAGE
 - A- CARING FOR ROPES
 - B- TYING OF ROPES (KNOTS)
 - C- CLIMBING DOWN FROM HIGH MOUNTAINS
- 19- CLIMBING DOWN FROM HELICOPTERS
- 20- CROSSING WATER OBSTACLES.

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AFGP-2002-
000010 - 0162

ATTACHMENT B13A

Filed with TJ
22 April 2015

Appellate Exhibit 040 (al Hadi)
Page 432 of 6104

MILITARY COMMISSIONS TRIAL JUDICIARY
GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

V.

ABD AL HADI AL-IRAQI

DECLARATION OF



1. I am fluent in written and spoken English as well as written and spoken Arabic.
2. I have taken the ALTA Language Services Translation Assessment and scored at skill level three or higher, which corresponds to professional performance.
3. I am familiar with the Arabic document bearing bates numbers AFGP-2002-000010-0001 to AFGP-2002-000010-0095, which is a military manual.
4. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the English translation attached to this Declaration is a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the Arabic document described in paragraph 2 of this Declaration.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: 05/08/2014

McLean, Virginia



HADI-1-008374

AFGP-2002-000010-0001

[TC: Scratched out /Illegible]

Qutayba



AFGP-2002-000010-0002



[TC: Russian text]

AFGP-2002-000010-0003

- ✓ * Do not fire on Russian civilians that do not pose an apparent threat especially women, children, and the elderly.
- * Try to establish cells in all regions and train as many elements as possible and prepare them to start.
- ✓ * It is possible to go up to the mountains even in Kyrgyzstan without attracting the authorities' attention there.
- * Take advantage from the Tajik's jihad to facilitate establishing fighting alongside them (to cleanse the adjacent areas and train elements).
- * **[TC: Scratched out/ Illegible]** Prepare the climate to hit targets (like the missionaries) by way of regular Imams.
- ✓ * Stay away from the friendly areas and work in the unfriendly areas.
- ✓ * Make the first big blows in dangerous areas in which you cannot repeat the operation.
- * Try not to interfere with the soldiers of Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan, rather concentrate on the Russians.

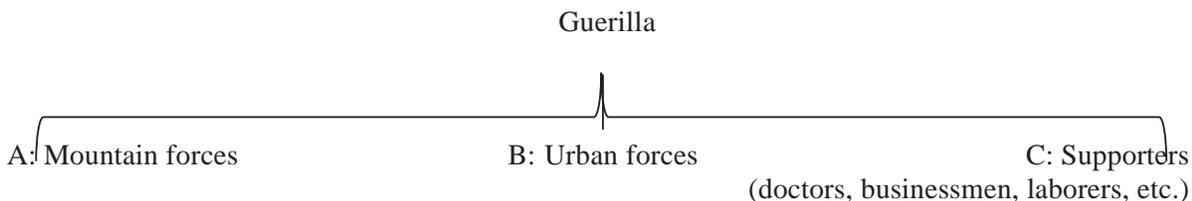
AFGP-2002-000010-0004

- Remark – Always keep contingent targets for the escalation phase.
- Remark – The state may deteriorate psychologically like Cuba.
- Remark – Suicide missions.
- Remark - The importance of the existence of a spiritual and political leadership as well as a military or a combination of the above but with the presence of [TC: **Illegible**] for all of the specialties.
- Remark – Theological (jurisprudence) differences matter.
- Remark – Take into consideration the status of a neutral foreign country and try to make them take an aggressive stance against the protective country (play on international weaknesses).

AFGP-2002-000010-0005

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

March 24, 1995 Friday 8:45



A. Mountain Forces –

Firstly: Characteristics

- 1- Light armament
- 2- Continuity of movement
- 3- Attack and retreat
- 4- Nonexistence of permanent bases

Secondly: the requirements

1. Determine the unit formation
2. Armaments and logistics
3. Types of operations

1*. Types of formations

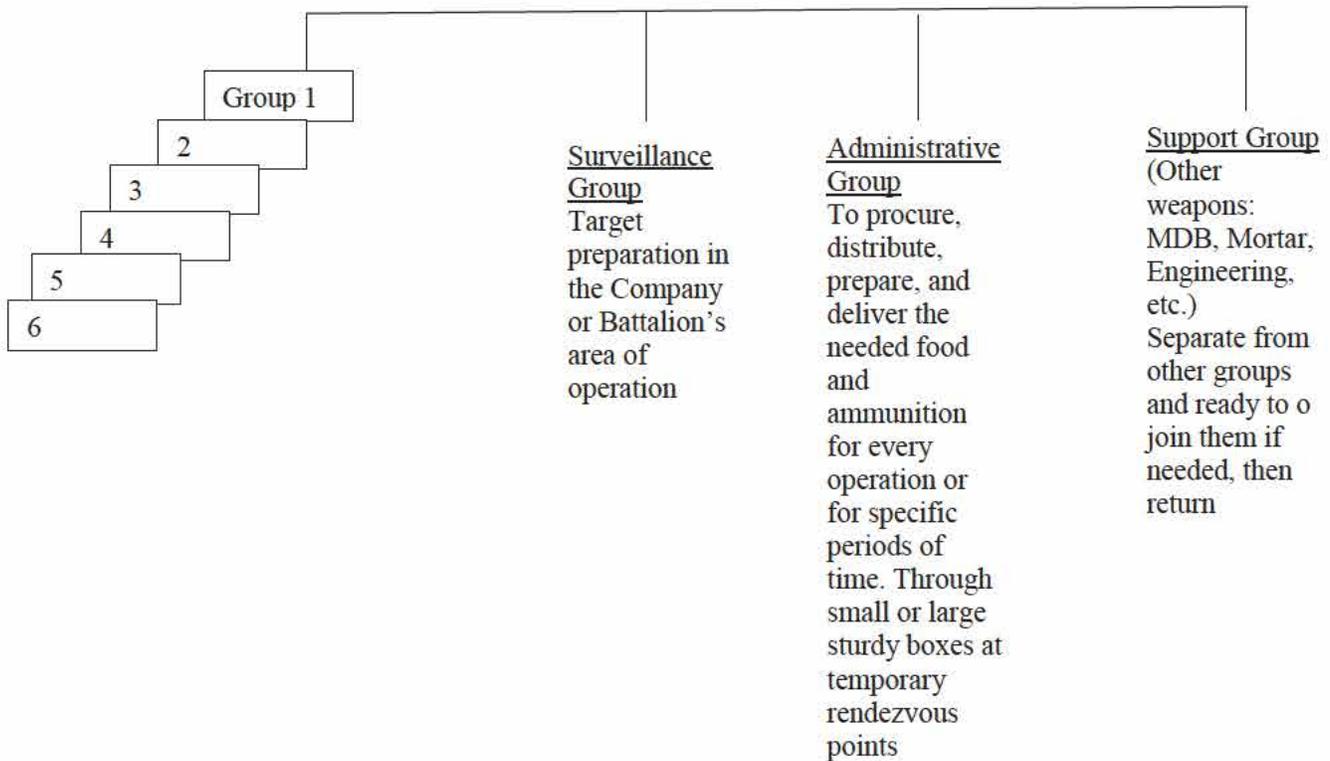
2. Group system: Consists of 12 people and this is the basis of operations and the rest of the formations.

AFGP-2002-000010-0006

The group, 12 persons

Group Leader	AKM	
Assistant	AKM	AKM 9
PKM	PK	
Assistant	AKM	PK 1
RPG	RPG	
Assistant	AKM	RPG 2
RPG	RPG	
Assistant	AKM	
4 members	AKM	

B. The Company:



AFGP-2002-000010-0007

C. The Battalion: The highest formation of Guerilla warfare

Logistics and Suppc
Company

*The operations of the battalion are assigned to one company or several companies, as for the company, the operations are assigned to one group or several groups.

* The mission of a reconnaissance platoon is to gather information and relay it to headquarters consequentially.

Remark: It is important to begin the jihad operations at the level of the mountain and urban forces while those who will survey the cities will continue towards the mountains to continue their march and operations. It is difficult to start this with only one force.

AFGP-2002-000010-0008

B. Organization of the Platoon

The formation is composed of one large group of several specialties depending on the available weapons of the mujahidin and they move as one group whose numbers vary between 30 and 40 individuals. It operates as the smallest of the guerilla units.

The characteristics of this formation are its flexibility and movement; orders are issued by a sole commander. This will facilitate administrative affairs. It is important to take into consideration the movement of the platoon and ensure their safety.

- Comparison between the two systems
 1. The steadfastness and coherence of the different specialties and coordination within the group is very relevant.
 2. It is easier for the group, as compared to the platoon, to move and resist the enemy.
 3. The groups will be able to cover larger enemy areas than the platoon will.
 4. The ease of the platoon administration and its complexity within the groups.

AFGP-2002-000010-0009

5. There is ease of speedy execution of orders in the platoon whereas it is more difficult and takes more time in the group

6. It is easier to transform the groups during the advanced stages of guerilla warfare into large organized units in a short period and it is more difficult and time consuming in platoons.

TRAINING

*Importance of training

Leadership and planning: It is important to consider that any operation against the infidels must have a specific plan, because the leadership has the responsibility to safeguard the lives of the mujahidin and it is necessary to properly equip the personnel involved in guerilla warfare and prepare them to carry out the missions in the best way possible; this can be achieved only by training them at specialized training bases.

AFGP-2002-000010-0010

*Things to consider during the preparation of training plan:

1. The type of battle the trainees will be involved in and the circumstances as well as providing them with the appropriate weapons, tactics and physical training.
2. Incorporate subjects, matters, and other aspects to promote the trainees' morale.
3. Prioritize the training subjects during training beginning with the most important according to the available time.
4. Give training to those who deserve it, who will comprehend it, and who will benefit from it.
5. Make sure that the training does not hurt the trainee and is beneficial to him (to his health and mind) because part of the instructor's duty as a Mujahid is to safeguard the trainee.

AFGP-2002-000010-0011

* Benefits of training

1. To be familiar with various weapons, combat tactics, and promote individual skills.
2. Categorize fighters according to their physical and mental capabilities and skills.
3. To promote the fighter's morale; education is enlightenment.
4. To carry out the duties of the battle efficiently, with the least losses, and in the shortest time, while causing the greatest losses to the enemy.
5. To transform him from the daily life to adapt to a military life and its way of thinking.

*Training of the mountain guerilla forces

Specialties

Type of required training

1. Continuous movement

Good physique
Types of equipment
Living in the open

2. Light armament

3. Attack and retreat

Camouflage
Getting close to the enemy
Specific tactics

4. Not clinging to the land

5. Nature of the enemy and its weapons

AFGP-2002-000010-0012

*Phases of training

I. Basic phase

Goals:

- A. Sorting the trainees and recognizing their abilities
- B. Introduce civilians to military life
- C. To prepare the trainee to work as a normal soldier in the battlefield

Things that would be provided:

- A. General physical fitness
- B. Light weapons

First: Variety is taken into consideration to benefit from it during classification

Second: Increase training information

Third: Be aware of its presence and availability to the mujahidin and their enemies.

C. Field skills, taking into consideration the conditions of the battlefield and the topography and the type of terrain where the fighting will take place.

D. Topography

E. Explosives

AFGP-2002-000010-0013

F. Additional weapons, generally speaking, include weapons that the enemy uses and the possibility of the weapons falling into the hands of the mujahidin.

G. Discipline (execution of orders at the specified time and in the requested manner)

March 25, 1995 Saturday 8:35

*At the end of the basic training phase, the trainees' mental and psychological abilities, and instinctive talents and desires become apparent. They must be classified according to these results, and introduced to the second phase, the specialization course.

Classification is done as follows:

1. The physical abilities to train.
2. Instinctive abilities and talents as well as civilian experience.
3. Mental and cognitive abilities.

AFGP-2002-000010-0014

Suggested equipment for a guerilla member
(Ammunition)

1. 300 rounds AKM
2. 10 rockets RPG
3. 1000 rounds PK

Other equipment

1. Sleeping bag (with a jacket)
2. Water canteen as needed
3. Extra uniform and socks
4. Other needed accessories such as thread, needle, tweezers, mirror, pen, certain medicines and bandages.
5. Food for a week

Suggested equipment for the guerrilla group:

1. 2 Communication devices
2. 2 Compasses
3. Maps of the region
4. 2 Binoculars
5. Rope
6. First aid kit

AFGP-2002-000010-0015

II. Individual Specialization Phase

- A. Specialized course AKM
- B. Specialized course PK
- C. Specialized course RPG

Remark: We should always be cautious during basic training to select the suitable leaders for these groups, taking into full consideration the following matters:

1. Leadership qualities (strong personality, intelligence, open mindedness, ability to guide, give orders, and good manners)
2. Accepted by everyone (loved by everyone, holds the conviction of the group in his leadership)
3. Previous practical and sufficient work experience
4. Other characteristics, knowledge of religious law (Shar'iah), and civics...etc.

AFGP-2002-000010-0016

5. Capability of developing himself and his abilities
 6. Readiness to admit his mistakes and accept full responsibility
-

III. Tactical course at the level of the group and the platoon:

After the trainee transitions from civilian life to military life and has acquired general military skills and becomes specialized in a specific type of weapon during the individualized specialized course, then comes the formation of the groups according to what is available. We then proceed to training these groups to perform as a unified entity.

A. As an introduction for these recently trained groups, they must be trained on land navigation

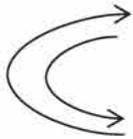
AFGP-2002-000010-0017

(Mastering going to a target point and returning using suitable paths and taking the proper directions – shortest and safest)

B. Movements and group formations.

C. Methods of movement

D. Dangerous regions



E. Meeting and merging

F. Infiltration

G. Engaging the enemy

H. Patrols

AFGP-2002-000010-0018

*General outlook on the idea of the course and its justifications:

Assuming that one of the leadership members gives a specific order to a specific group to carry out a particular operation, it is imperative to follow it in order to visualize how the course idea came about.

A. Start with general information about the region, locations of mines and enemy positions in order to choose the correct road to approach.

B. Factors that will determine the formation movement, and the types of formations: It is understood that after choosing the right road to approach, we must choose the appropriate group formation, which means “the position of each individual within the group.” In addition, to determine that, there are factors that will affect the decision, to include:

1. Topography of the ground
2. Necessary time to reach the target
3. The weather
4. Type of mission and the type of weaponry

AFGP-2002-000010-0019

5. The nature of the enemy, its distribution, and its formation
6. Size of the moving unit

Remark: Each group (12 individuals) will be divided into crews (4 individuals), therefore the group will consist of three crews taking into consideration the types of weapons.

Crew



Group



(GR)

7. After studying the factors in the previous point and defining them, it is necessary to know the movement's methods to include the group formation during the movement, its variation, characteristics, and negative aspects. Crews have different types (wedge, adjusted wedge, chain, spring, rows), and the same with respect to the group as a whole (, row, spearhead)
It is necessary to train and make the group understand this and study its pros and cons and how to implement it realistically. (The details are in the tactics book.)

AFGP-2002-000010-0020

In addition to that, we discuss the platoon formation, which is a term given to a formation that is larger than a group, for example two or three groups, and for the trainees to study its pros and cons and implement it during the tactical course (single line, row, reversed spearhead [V], and spearhead)

C. At this point, and after the previously given information, we are ready for movement. We are required to move according to one of the previous formations. It is imperative for us to study and understand the reasons for using a specific type of formation and the appropriate way to use it, and define what is known as ways of movement (the dividing distances) depending on:

1. Movement security is the most important reason
2. Condition of the terrain and its topography
3. Time of deployment (at night the distance is shorter)

AFGP-2002-000010-0021

There are three methods of deployment:

1. Method of movement
2. Movement with caution
3. Jumps with caution

Included here is how to cross areas by means of jumping cautiously and there are two levels

An alternate jump, which is dividing the group into two groups, one of them will work as cover and the second crosses until they both meet up again in the secure area. As for the consecutive jumps, it is dividing the group into several individuals or two at a time. The points of danger will be defined to them and they cross individually using field skills. This method is used when there is little or lack of cover. It is also possible to use this tactic for the crossing of a platoon but it is important to take into full consideration different defensive strategies in case of emergency or extreme circumstances, as well as the extent of the fire coverage of the defending groups and the support groups, and the rest of the other military matters.

AFGP-2002-000010-0022

March 25, 1995 Sunday 8:40

D. Crossing dangerous areas

After we choose a certain method, path, and type of movement, and we proceed towards the target, we will encounter dangerous regions during the advance (these are the regions where the advancing unit is exposed to a certain danger such as a minefield, open areas, enemy areas, barbed wire, barriers, unexpected ambush, etc.) Follow a specific method of crossing to avoid losses or discovery of the unit by the enemy, which may lead to the failure of the operation or to make it more difficult. (The details are in the tactics book at the platoon level)

E. Infiltration

During our movement towards the target, we must penetrate the enemy lines discreetly. This is called infiltration.

AFGP-2002-000010-0023

We must focus on it in the tactical lectures. The infiltrating unit may be very small (crew or an individual) or large groups (company, division or brigade, etc.) The details are in the Tactics memo.

F. Meeting and merging:

After penetrating enemy lines, the crossing groups must gather at a point inside enemy lines. To start the main operation, there must be a previous agreement on various matters that will help fulfill the mission. (Details in the tactics memo)

March 27, 1995 Monday 8:35

G. Engaging the enemy (during unit deployment and ambushes):

During the deployment to the point of engagement or beyond it to perform our mission, it is possible to encounter a number of enemy elements, civilians, or fall into an ambush, etc. This is called engagement with the enemy (this situation should be covered during the tactics).

AFGP-2002-000010-0024

There are various situations (details in the tactics memo)

Remark: It is possible that the order may have been issued by one of the group members due to a dangerous and sudden situation. In such a situation, the closest individual will give the order and the rest will implement it.

March 28, 1995 Tuesday 8:35

H. Patrols:

Patrols are military missions undertaken by small units (from a group to regiment in an organized army, and up to a group, a platoon, a company, or a regiment in guerilla warfare). The military term "patrol" is when the units move from their original position and infiltrate and pass through enemy lines, with the possibility of confrontation, and the fact that it has not started its main mission. It is necessary to know its tactics and sections. (The details are in the tactics memo)

Remark: There are two types of information: Raw (general) Filtered (detailed) what, where, when, why, who

March 29, 1995 Wednesday 8:35

March 30, 1995 Thursday 8:40

Raids

AFGP-2002-000010-0025

IV. Navigation:

It is necessary for the training group after the end of the weapon's specialized course to perfect navigation using a map, thus there must be a period of one or two weeks before the tactical training where they, especially the leaders, exercise marching during daylight and nighttime. They must reach expert level at reading maps, marching and land navigation.

V. The Project:

It is considered the final phase of the complete training cycle for mountain guerilla warfare. The supervisors should designate a location similar to where the trainees will be fighting and prepare detailed maps which include all the location and topography and have those ready for the newly trained groups to work on. The individuals are divided into several groups

AFGP-2002-000010-0026

and sent to work in these areas on different missions and clash with other participating groups and behave as if it was a real situation. Therefore, it is necessary to supply them with blank Kalashnikov / PK rounds and practice hand grenades in order to create a realistic environment. It is also necessary to supply them with specific ammunition boxes and food, and agree with the inhabitants of that area to guarantee that there will be no problems with the trainees. In addition, each group of trainees should be escorted by at least one observing trainer who should not interfere unless there is a serious mistake that may endanger the personnel or the local population. It is also necessary to highlight the dangerous areas (mines, buildings, etc.) on the map in order to circumvent it and avoid losses or casualties in the individual ranks.

AFGP-2002-000010-0027

The maximum period of the project is about three to four weeks.

After this stage, the preparation phase is over and all we have left is to send one or more trainers with the trained group to observe their mistakes on the battlefield, record them, and point them out to the individuals. In addition he should record the training lessons that failed on the battlefield, the appropriate and inappropriate tactics and the tactics and counter tactics the enemy uses.

These are necessary things that we need to follow in order to benefit from them, identify the progress of the battlefield, find remedies to any new problems fighters may encounter, and add to the operational experience of the Islamic jihadist movements, which suffer from this matter greatly.

We pray to God, glory be to God, we bear witness that there is no God but God, we ask your forgiveness and your mercy.

AFGP-2002-000010-0028

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AFGP-2002-000010-0029

March 31, 1995 Friday 8:40

*The second section of the guerilla warfare

VI. Covert activities (urban)

A. The training B. Organization C. Choosing Targets

A. Organization:

When we reach a phase where we wish to proceed to a certain point, let us call it “high tension point” where it is very suitable to start military operations so that if we start before that, we would have jumped the gun and if we started after it, we would be late.

At this point, it is necessary to prepare individuals for a military operation very carefully, and to set up mountain bases first, then urban cells. It is important to have certain characteristics for the covert work in the cities, the most important of which:

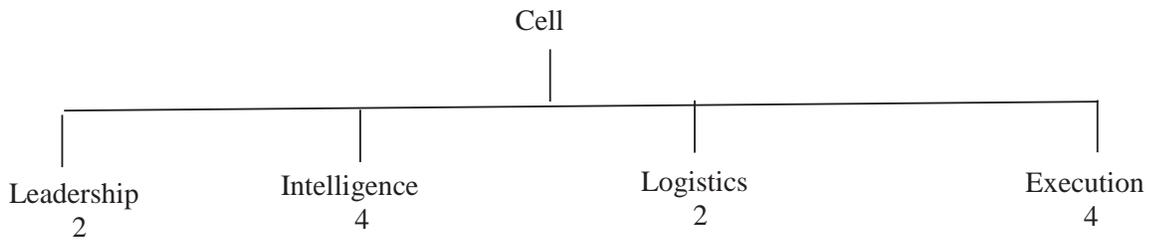
1. Security and secrecy.

AFGP-2002-000010-0030

2. Complete accuracy to fulfill the mission at all levels
3. Abundance and diversity of covert work components and their dangers.
4. The matter of communication and the continuous flow of information and orders are considered important and difficult and may expose the entire group. It must be given great consideration and we must establish alternate methods with great caution.
5. Get the maximum benefit from collaborators without jeopardizing security or secrecy

* Organization of the covert operatives (suggestions):

A.



The principles of covert operations in the cities

1. The leadership chooses the targets of the operation according to specified criteria.
2. The leadership will send specified targets to the intelligence through dead drops

AFGP-2002-000010-0031

showing the type of target and the requested information.

3. After the intelligence group gathers all of the complete and accurate details about the target according the leadership's specifications, they return the information to the leadership (dead drops).

4. The leadership devises an appropriate plan for the operation based on the information they have received, and specify the equipment that will be needed for the operation.

5. The leadership sends the appropriate and agreed upon plan to the execution group to train on. They also send a letter to the logistics group, so they can prepare the requested items in full and place them in a dead drop for the execution group to pick up and execute the mission.

Remark:

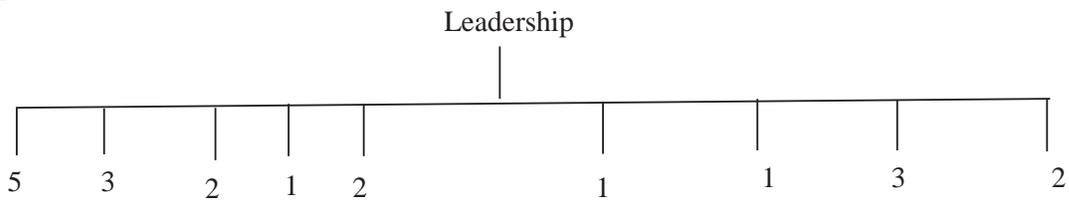
1. All communications between the sectors of the cell will be by way of dead drops,

AFGP-2002-000010-0032

which have many positive advantages if executed accurately, but also have many disadvantages if the opposite occurs. These dead drops must be specially arranged within the city.

2. For security purposes, cell members do not know the other cell members, and for fear of revealing their comrades and leadership in case of capture and interrogation by the enemy.

B. The information is sent in a normal manner to a small groups made of approximately two to three individuals attached to a covert leadership. This group will execute the entire operation from surveillance to supplies and execution. It is normal for a group not to know the other groups.



Both methods have their pros and cons. The operations are divided into simple and sophisticated types and levels.

AFGP-2002-000010-0033

* The most important personnel characteristics in the covert operation cells:

- 1- High qualification.
- 2- Total secretive.
- 3- Not know for any Islamic inclinations and have no previous police records.
- 4- Successfully pass high training courses in their assigned specialties.
- 5- The necessity to study each individual and his capabilities and assign him accordingly to the available specialties in the cells.
- 6- Recruit them in a specific manner to ensure secrecy and train them at specific levels.

Remark:

It is preferred to divide jihadist operations into many different levels, and assign them to groups according to the leadership choice (Normal, basic training, highly trained, and trained in a specialty).

AFGP-2002-000010-0034

- The Dead Drops

Let us suppose that there is a main operation HQ in one of the sectors (village, city, region or a state). For example, three or more cells are operating in this sector under this command. Thus, these dead drops are prepared by unknown elements (living normal lives in this area). In the beginning, specific locations are designated for these dead drops (it could be any site within the city, a regular mailbox for example, a crack between two walls of a church, a garbage dump/can, etc.). These dead drops, of course, could be numbered and their locations could be defined on a drawing, and the information is distributed to all sections of the cell. An initial contact is made via a message containing a list of the communication times, numbers and locations of the dead drops from which the messages or orders will be received. To start the process of passing out orders, establish contact with all cells and

AFGP-2002-000010-0035

sections and provide them with their orders/instructions pick-up schedule (regular or as needed). It is necessary to always have reserve dead drops available in various locations at various times.

The content of the message may be coded and it is suitable to have a (primary) distribution center to which new operative groups in the city are directed and where they can find the maps and numbers of their dead drops along with the dates, places and methods of establishing communication.

AFGP-2002-000010-0036

Important remarks (realistic and theoretical):

Remark 1: Intelligence might adopt recruitment method of brothers after discovering them or begin interrogating them whether or not they were recruited. Interrogation might be at the initial level, meaning by the individuals who recruited them or by other innocent common individuals or others from the organizations tasked with the mission. If this happens, many people from this organization could be exposed. Therefore, secrecy must be applied in each phase of the operation, simple or complicated, dangerous or mundane, from beginning to end of the operation. It is necessary to sever all communications at all levels, to take necessary precautions, and not to underestimate any matter to insure minimum losses or to eliminate it.

AFGP-2002-000010-0037

Remark 2: It is beneficial to believe in the principle of suicide or force the enemy to kill you in case you are captured or you anticipate capture. Never surrender at any cost.

Remark 3: It is advantageous to categorize general people, supporters (the collaborators,) and members of the organization into several levels. For example, regular hostile people, regular supporters and trained collaborators, affiliated collaborators. Then there are those who are affiliated but highly trained and those affiliated with specialized training. Jihad operations are also divided according to their importance and responsibilities; defining the type of individuals suitable to implement them is crucial for the operation's success. Secondly, if it is a failure, its negative results will be limited and the losses of the organizations' personnel and equipment will be minimized, and continuity will be insured. We could say the right man for the right job.

AFGP-2002-000010-0038

Remark 4: It is necessary to relate the various political and military results of the guerrilla warfare operations.

Remark 5: It is beneficial to take advantage of the existing conditions in the country to carry out jihad or propaganda operations to serve the cause in general.

Remark 6: Evaluate the political and security conditions of the country or location and make proper decisions to commence, increase, reduce, or determine the type of work.

Remark 7: There are some types of operations that the organization is not involved in such as inspiring an operation in public or bringing forth a matter for discussion and its solutions. People will adopt these solutions and eventually carry them out regardless of the results or the size of the operation, and it will be in the interest of the main cause, and will help in public rallying.

AFGP-2002-000010-0039

Remark 8: One of the important aspects of secret and mountain guerilla work is the necessity of operational success but without revealing or exposing the operatives even if the mission fails. In case the operatives are chased, they must commit suicide or force the enemy to kill them. It is important that the operatives assess the security when carrying out the mission and postpone execution or cancel the mission if there is possibility of capture.

AFGP-2002-000010-0040

B. Training: The following are to be considered during the training for a mission or secret work:

A. Physical Fitness:

- Speed (long distance at high speed).
- Hand-to- Hand Combat
- Obstacles (climbing walls, descending mountains, walking in the sewers, crossing natural obstacles)

B. Basic Course (for all)

C. Security: Observe secrecy during training period.

D. Specialty:

Hand guns, rifles, machine guns, silencers, explosives (usage, rigging, detonation, and quick sabotage)

- An extensive sabotage and rigging course given to a single group so it can execute special missions all over the country.
- A course for manufacturing explosive given to a single group to prepare for various mission all over the country.

Using and throwing hand grenades, toxins [for a specific group to cover the whole country]

Train the execution group how to use these toxins.

AFGP-2002-000010-0041

The manufacturing and usage of invisible inks, the possibility of its use by all at all levels.
Methods and exercises on how to counter anti-terrorism forces.

Security, it is important that the elements learn how the enemy operates to ensure they are not detected, they also need to know how to communicate with others safely without falling in an enemy trap. There are certain security procedures that must be precisely followed by any security organization that operates on a country level. In summary, how does the enemy operate, and how to combat them.

AFGP-2002-000010-0042

Observations related to training:

Remark 1: It is beneficial to explain to the trainee the purpose of the general of partial training, this is done immediately prior the lesson and before beginning the entire course.

Remark 2: Classes for marksmanship, firing from a motorcycle/ car, methods and techniques of assassinations, escaping, and entering/ exiting vehicles will be conducted during the special training phase and while training on the following weapons (handgun, rifles, and machine guns)

Remark 3: It is possible to conduct special training for special groups that operate all over the country or region to assist when executing these special operations. Here, it executes the part assigned to it and withdraws to its base such as (explosives on a large scale, counterfeiting, toxic materials on a large scale, locks and keys, advanced electronic circuits and remote control, manufacturing explosives, etc.).

It is possible to seek the assistance of common people's civilian experience in special missions that require special advanced technology, if it does not compromise security.

AFGP-2002-000010-0043

Remark 4:

The secret operation should be divided amongst the cell sections, or amongst designated sections of the supply group who possess specific characteristics (for example, businessman, merchants, smugglers or engineers ... etc.)

This group will be in charge of outfitting at a small cell level or on nationwide level. This is normally divided into numerous sections like the forgery section, toxic materials section, manufacturing section, or electrical supplies section...etc. Each section should be isolated - orders are sent to it from the headquarters, and it is always out of the picture.

Remark 5:

It is important to set suitable training for the secret operations and avoid mixing that with the cleansing of cities, which is conducted by conventional army groups.

However, some parts can be beneficial, like explaining the way these groups operate and how counterterrorism groups operate. The training will be provided in order to combat counter-terrorist units, and study the techniques of the airplane and rooms breaching units and how to counter them.

Remark 6:

It is possible that a part of the training sessions is given in the city and under the watchful eyes of the regime. This can be beneficial when it comes to security aspects, if secrecy and covertness are followed (such as mastering driving motorcycles and cars and adhering to security procedures, etc.)

AFGP-2002-000010-0044

Tuesday April 4, 1995 8:40

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Organized Armies and their components and tactics (general ideas)

There is a fundamental difference between the guerilla warfare individual and the soldier in an organized army. This difference relies on several factors (positive and negative) which enter in the psychological makeup of the two. In the end, it makes the individual from the Guerilla warfare superior to the soldier in an organized army.

This difference, one might say, is that the individual in the guerilla warfare is like an individual who is fighting for a political cause, he is a politician who translates his ideology and believes by means of arms and believes in his cause. However, you will find that an organized army soldier's political interests are not crystallized in his mind. His primary concern is purely military oriented and to accomplish military victory during the battle in which he is participating without regard to the political objectives that are planned by the politicians.

AFGP-2002-000010-0045

The formations and components of organized armies

(One must observe the differences between military systems of the world)

- A- Land forces
- B- Navy
- C- Air Force
- D- Air Defense

A. LAND FORCES:

- 1- Infantry
- 2- Armored
- 3- Paratroopers
- 4- Artillery and missiles
- 5- Air defense forces for the land forces
- 6- Special Forces
- 7- Specialized weaponry (engineers, chemistry, communication, transportation, road services, electronic warfare... etc.)

AFGP-2002-000010-0046

1- Infantry Components

First: Motorized infantry (cars)

Second: Mechanized infantry- armored vehicles.

Thirdly: Airborne infantry (Helicopters and Paratroopers)

- The infantry soldier: he is responsible for deciding the outcome of the battle and holding territory and defending it. He is the main element in any battle.

2- ARMORED VEHICLES: Components:

First: Tanks

- The formation of the tanks and the armored vehicles always contains an infantry unit attached to it. In addition, the mechanized and semi-mechanized formations have a tank unit as a part of it.
- This unit is characterized by speed and maneuvering capabilities (speed of movement and fire- power)

| General terminology

| Group (GP)

| Western 15 individuals

| Eastern 9 individuals

| Platoon (PL) | (Abbr.)||

Company (CY) | (Abbr.)

| Battalion (BT) | (Abbr.)

| Regiment (RT) | (Abbr.)

| Brigade (BG) | (Abbr.)

| Division (DV) | (Abbr.)

| Corps (CR) | (Abbr.)

AFGP-2002-000010-0047

3- Paratroopers

First: The paratroopers (Large airplanes)

Second: Air lifted forces (Helicopters) |

Infantry (Abbr.)

Mechanized (Abbr.)

Tanks (Abbr.)

Headquarters (Abbr.)

4- Artillery and missiles:

Artillery is anything 100 millimeters caliber and above

5- The land forces air defense

1- Made of air defense battalions:

Air Warning

Machine-guns,
Anti-Aircrafts
127, 14.5,
20mm, 23mm

Missiles:
Sam7s and
Stingers

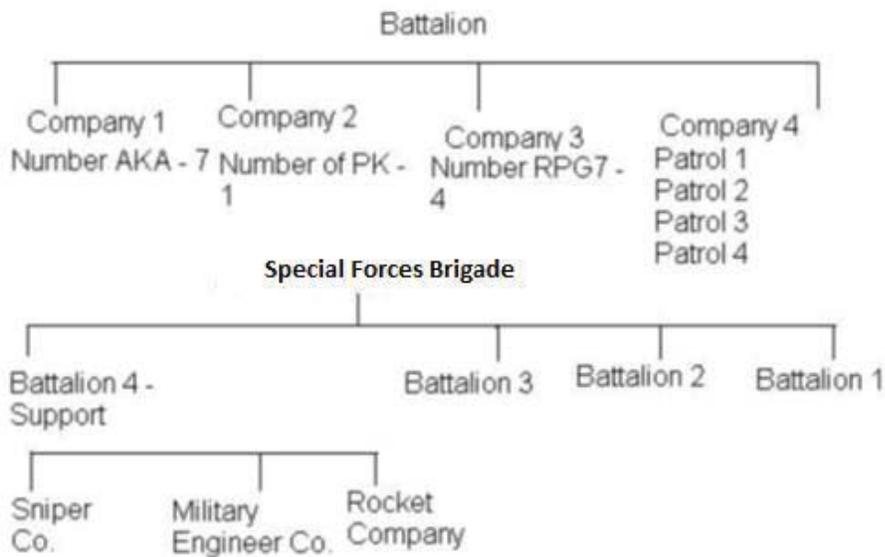
Air Warning

6- Special Forces

Special Forces generally work independently and are well armed depending on the type of mission.

AFGP-2002-000010-0048

Example of Special Forces formation



7. Specialized weaponry

- Chemical (Artillery Units, etc.: responsible for chemical attacks, decontamination units, and warning units)

-Communication (establishes wired and wireless radio communications units)

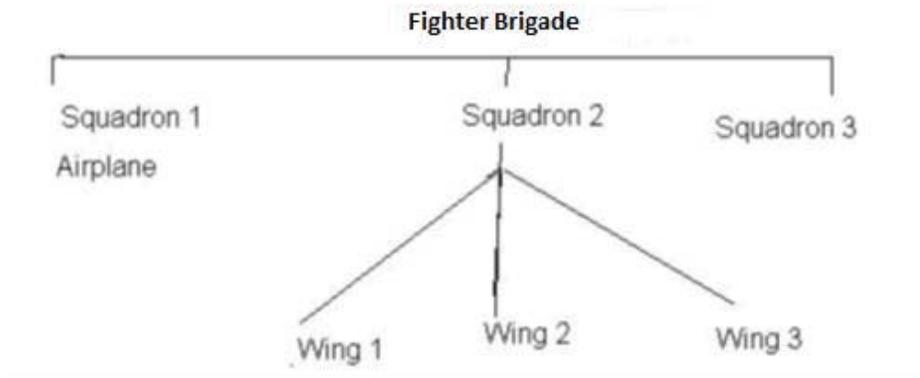
B. THE AIR FORCE

-Bombers, large planes that undertake bombing and destroy distant targets deep into enemy lines.

-Fighter planes, which provide support to the land forces

AFGP-2002-000010-0049

- Fighters, fighting enemy air force
- Reconnaissance airplanes: information gathering
- Protected transport airplanes: transport or aid
- Aid airplanes, Hospital, Supply, Command & Control airplanes



C- THE NAVY

- Submarines - Surface ships
- Aircraft Carriers - Naval Artillery
- The Marines

E- AIR DEFENSE FORCES

- Anti-Aircrafts Machine guns
- Anti-Aircraft Artillery
- Long, medium, and short range missiles
- Air warning

AFGP-2002-000010-0050

Group formations in organized armies

- Western flank: 9 members
- Group leader (personal weapon) M16

First crew:

- Crew Leader: M16
- Crew Member M 60
- Grenade Launcher carrier M 203 (mounted on a M 60, Rocket launcher)
- Crew Member M 16

Second crew:

Observation: Each member of the crew has a LOW rocket launcher (one time use).

Eastern: 10 members.

Group leader AKM

2 Launchers RPG

1 Machine gun PK

6 members AKM

Observation: It is noticeable that fire capacity of an eastern formation is more intense than that of a western formation, and each has its advantages.

AFGP-2002-000010-0051

Platoon Formation (Western)

Infantry platoon = 3 groups + commander

- Crew III
- Commun
- 4 meme
- 2 Assisi

• Remark: In the case of the Mechanized Infantry, each group is in a carrier + the command platoon carrier: 41 (U/I)

Eastern:

Infantry platoon = 3 groups + platoon leadership

- Platoon Com
- Assistant Col
- Member (U/I)
- Communicati

Observation: In the case of the motorized infantry (mechanized or not) each group is transported on a carrier and a command carrier.

AFGP-2002-000010-0052

130 membe

102 members

Remark: There is a support company in the eastern organization that is attached to the battalion (regiment) and it is part of the support company to the battalion (regiment)

AFGP-2002-000010-0053

Battalion Support Company

B11 - 107 mm

6 Tanks (field
(The total number

MILITARY CODES AND TERMINOLOGY

Guide to colors on the map whether in symbols or text:

Eastern

Red (friendly forces)

Blue (hostile forces)

Black

Western

(hostile forces)

(Friendly forces)

AFGP-2002-000010-0054

1- Colored Symbols Guide

Eastern:

Red: indicates infantry, mechanized infantry

- Air Force
- Navy
- Coast Guard
- Carriers
- Air Defense
- All kinds of trenches
- External water faucets in red
- And blue water inside
-

Black: indicates our friendly forces particularly if it is not from the same unit formation (small or large)

- Armored vehicles
- Tanks and missiles
- The Air Defense Forces
-

Brown: Roads and pathways

Green:

1. Used to shade the banks of streams and rivers
- 2- Borders and maximum ranges.

AFGP-2002-000010-0055

Radar Reconnaissance

Yellow:

1. Areas contaminated chemically marked with yellow.
2. Neutral naval forces

Orange: Third national enemy (Arab) marked with orange

General observations:

1. When drawing the flags, draw its direction towards our forces, opposite to the direction of the enemy no matter what his location on the map.
2. When drawing the vehicles and armored vehicles, draw the direction of the front in the direction of the enemy.
3. When drawing the artillery, the mouth of the barrel in the direction of the enemy.
4. Air defense weapons' barrels must face north.
5. The drawings could be shaded but do not use the blue colors.
6. Drawing in dotted colors indicates that it is designed for the future.
7. Any present or future activity should be drawn in continuous lines.
8. Any writings on the map must be in black color.

AFGP-2002-000010-0056

Symbol Guide



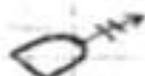
Red: Armored vehicle.



Red: Mechanized infantry armored vehicle.



Red: Mechanized infantry platoon.



Red: Mechanized infantry company.



Red: Mechanized infantry battalion.

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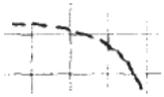
Red: Reconna

 Red: Compar

 Red: Reconna

 Red: Wheeled

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Red:

I

AFGP-2002-000010-0059



Black: Heavy



Black: Mo



Black: Arm

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(if it was black it n
therefore, the origi



E
of the barrel :



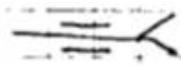
Black: Anti-tank cannon directed toward the enemy

Black: Shoulder launched anti-tank rocket

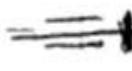
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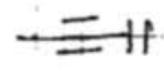
 Black: Anti-tank less than 100 millimeters, Recoiless.

 Black: Anti-tank more than 100 millimeters, Recoiless.

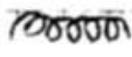
 Black: Anti-tank, general, Recoiless.

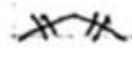
 Black: Regular light canon

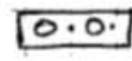
 Black: Regular medium canon

 Black: Regular heavy canon

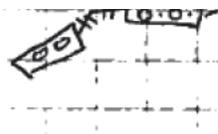
 Black: Mortar

 Black: Barbed wire

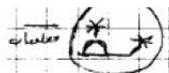
 Black: Barbed wire

 Black: Mixed mine field

 Black: Anti-tank mine



AFGP-2002-000010-0062

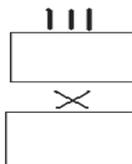

information)

 Black

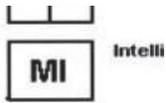
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SPT

Sect



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AFGP-2002-000010-0067



Tanks

Indicates a position

A site that will be a future position

Crossing point (where two points exactly cross)

Starting point (exactly where it starts)

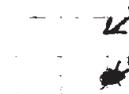
Repelling point (the point at which the forces spread to complete the mission)

Return point

Rallying point

Exposed point (for example if an area is exposed to enemy during a march, it will be indicated by this symbol)

Closest point of cover



Meeting point

AFGP-2002-000010-0068

Front lines
Future front lines

Enemy's front lines (if red color is not present)
The dotted one is for the future

Tactical line (controlled by fire after the first line)

Tactical boundaries

Future tactical line

Enemy's tactical line (the dotted indicates the future)

Barricades (Either Natural or Man-Made)

Fortified line

Main attack

Secondary attack

Directions of main attack

The main advance axis

Directions of back-up forces in main offense
Axis of advanced back-up forces in the main attack

A path or a bridge that is easy to cross

A path or a bridge that is difficult to cross



AFGP-2002-000010-0069

Crossing, impossible to cross

Trees cut down to block the road

Deception trap

Anti-tank obstacle, non-detonating

Guide wire

Barbed wire

Anti-tank obstacle under construction

Anti-tank obstacle ready (construction complete)

Enemy barbed wire

Anti-personnel mine

Anti-tank mine

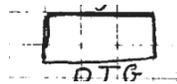
Booby trapped anti-tank mine

Mine cluster

Unidentified mine

Unidentified land mine

Scattered land mine



AFGP-2002-000010-0070

Standard land mine

Hindering land mine

Anti-tank land mine equipped with anti-tank mines, under construction

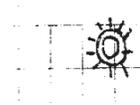
Anti-tank land mine equipped with anti-tank mines, ready (construction complete)

Firing concentration point (particularly for artillery) and information about proximate coordinates). For example: I pinpoint and dispatch to the artillery to execute it.)

Firing concentration line

Firing line focal point

Enemy fortified site



AFGP-2002-000010-0071

Wednesday, 05 APR 1995

7405

Platoon and Company Tactics

When decisions are made by the political leadership to occupy a specific area, and these orders are dispatched to the Commander General of the Army, he issues the orders to his subordinates, the Chief of Staff for example. At this point, the mission will be allocated by the Commander General to the commander of that region (the Corps Commander, for example) who gives his orders to the commanders of the divisions, and the commander of each division in turn divides his area of operation between the Commanders of the Brigades attached to him. The Brigade Commanders distribute the area of operations between the Battalion Commanders who in turn distribute their area of operations between the Company Commanders and the units attached to them. The missions will be partitioned and become very specific, where the Company Commanders distributes the orders and missions to the Platoon Commanders who define and survey the terrain and assign the details and the partial missions to the elements. Here in these lectures we plan to study the tactics of the platoon and company.

AFGP-2002-000010-0072

Thursday, April 6, 1995

8:40

[TC: Rest of page is blank]

AFGP-2002-000010-0073

* To erase writing [TC: Illegible]:

- 1- You erase the word or some letters using the tip of the match and make the desired change.
- 2- By using a dry eraser. Some dry pencils have an eraser at their tip.
- 3- By using chlorine, and if it does not erase, boil it to concentrate it.
- 4- By using razor blade
- 5- To change numerical holes it is possible to change the picture and punch new holes in it by a needle.
- 6- Copying is a possibility

AFGP-2002-000010-0074

[TC: Blank Page]

AFGP-2002-000010-0076

[TC: Pagination of English translation reordered to accurately convey Arabic text]

Forgery Training Course

995-8-31

Introduction: There are various ways of making seals depending on the condition of forfeiter:

A. Fast methods:

- 1- Carbon: There are many colors we recommend the brother to carry with him wherever he goes (blue, green, and dark red and light red).
 - The direct process, which is very fast but is prone to error and is uncorrectable.
 - The indirect method, which is more precise: It is moving the seal, and copying it on a document and its holes, design or transforming the seal with the proper pen (depending on its thickness), and then print it on the designated place.
- 2- The eggs method, the egg must be well boiled and hot, you peel it and you pass it on the seal, then you move it to the designated place.
- 3- The potato method: the potato has to fit the seal and must be half-cooked and peeled, then pass the potato on the seal and then stamp it on the designated place.
- 4- Eraser method: after copying the original seal, it is moved to the face of the eraser, which must be of the same size as the seal. Trace the seal using a pencil and take an impression on the eraser or by using another appropriate method, or **[TC: Illegible]** use surgical tools or through any other appropriate method.

AFGP-2002-000010-0075

5. Soap method, where you stamp a seal on the soap using carbon. Note that not all types of soaps are appropriate for this. Then we engrave the writing and pour a suitable glue (according to [TC: Illegible]) or (paste [TC: Illegible]). Then we clean and pour. It is now ready.

AFGP-2002-000010-0077

* [TC: Illegible]

You can choose it by pressing the green button; changing the clock does not alter the stored directions/times.

* Night usage: done by pressing the green and the white buttons together.

** If you see a phrase LOW BAT it means that the batteries are getting weaker and need replacement, and during the replacement all the stored information will be erased.

**Characteristics:

- Magnifying / 5x distance field-. 9 degrees (472 at 1000 yards)

Lens 30mm

Gimballing + or – 20 degrees

- Compass precision + or – 0.5 degrees or + or – 10 mm or 0.1 degree
5 mm

- Energy 3.3 volts

- Battery age 6 months to a year according to usage

AFGP-2002-000010-0078

[TC: Illegible]

AFGP-2002-000010-0079

In order to activate this function:

1- Set the north function, press and release the green button and you will notice the last change (downward) pre-insert into the screen, also the plain triangle designated by buttons E or W, which you had already inserted.

2- Pressing and releasing simultaneously the green and black buttons will give you the following: (Point true north and pull back).



Western [TC: Illegible]

Entered measurement

A. Point to true north and press on the button.

Follow the instructions, either the actual north or to the north of your choice and press and hold the green button and keep the cross sign on your target until the magnetic target is stabilized for two or three seconds. The longer you keep pointing, the more precise the reading.

3- Release the green and you will notice the new change become apparent and, by pressing any other button, you will go to the directions screen. All indications will be erased and, as a result, the following will appear (- - - -) and Bearing 0.

Remark: If you wish to erase the newly entered change, go back to the north function and set the change to (0) zero using the green and black buttons.

* Miles Function 6400 miles

If MILES appears on the screen, pressing and releasing the green button will change the increase from degrees to millimeter or vice-versa.

AFGP-2002-000010-0080

* [TC: Illegible]

This means:

- 1- You did not spend enough time in every location.
- 2- You did not make sufficient decisions.
- 3- You did not secure the box at 45 degrees.
- 4- It took more than two minutes to change directions.
- 5- There are external factors, or it is possible that you may have pressed the wrong buttons.

* After the change the word “NO CAL” did not appear

* The function of the north: NORTH

The magnetic variance will appear if the device is magnetized or enter the local variance (descent) using the black and green buttons.

-When the word “North” is displayed, the green button changes more towards the east by 0.1 degree, meaning an increase of 0.1 degree, and the black button means a decrease of 0.1 degree to the west. If you want to reduce the measurement [TC: Illegible] eastern or western, use the opposite button—green/black,) then you will notice a triangular symbol and two letters E or W. Pressing continuously will make the increase go faster, and by entering the variance each time you turn on the scope, the screen will show the magnetic variance on the scope.

Remark: If you change the compass from degrees to millimeter, then the difference will be in millimeters and will be adjusted by an increase of 5mm every time.

The northern function has another option that provides automatic shifting, and as a result, this function will be useful should you decide to know your personal position, provided it is the north during relative calculations such as the case in surveying or when you know the actual north as the position of the Northern Star.

AFGP-2002-000010-0081

Turn in the direction of the dashes by returning to the center. The Data Scope will eliminate the inaccurate readings and stay in its position until it obtains sufficient readings to reach the next position.

3. After you obtain the readings, the word “pause” will appear and the screen will become clear of any data to do any calculations, then it will display the word “good or “bad” and the angle will show plus or minus because of the effects of iron metal that is present around the Data Scope.

If the screen remains blank of any data for a period of more than 10 seconds this means:

1. There is something in the area interfering with the operation of the Data Scope (equipment, etc.)
2. It could be caused by taking more than 2 minutes switching into sleep mode.
3. If the screen switched to the directions function during your work this means:
 - A. You pushed the wrong button by mistake and you exited the calibration function.
 - B. If you do not somehow touch the variance result, the Data Scope will go into sleep mode automatically 30 seconds after it displays the words “good” and “bad”.

* If you obtain a message other than “good,” repeat the calibration.

* An alternate method for calibration is via a box and marking position 8 within 45 degrees as previously done in order to calibrate the Data Scope.

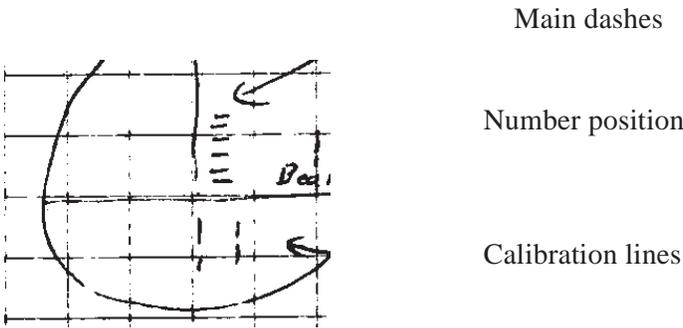
1. Place it in a box then push the green button and count 15 seconds to allow it to take a good reading and then turn the box in the other direction. After you finish remove it immediately without pushing any buttons.
2. Watch the display screen; the word “Pause” will appear shortly and then the screen will clear.

AFGP-2002-000010-0082

[TC: Illegible]

Then turn in a circle to 8 positions within 45 degrees clockwise for calibration.

1. Stand with your feet apart then begin the calibration process by pushing and releasing the green button. You will see the following on the screen:



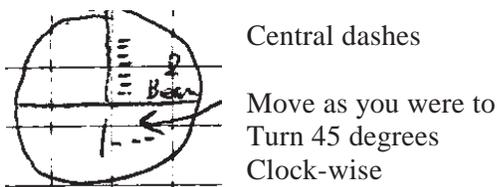
Main dashes

Number position

Calibration lines

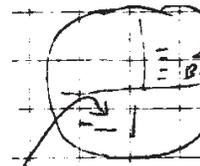
Two lines for calibration, the main dashes, and the number position you are in (you will need 8 positions). The two calibration lines tell you that you are in the correct position, and the vertical dashes indicate your stability and any disturbances in the area as well as the approximate time needed for the data scope to take directional measurements in all 8 directions.

. When you reach down to one dash, you will observe different dashes from those at the center telling you that you are looking 45 degrees to the right, and the central vertical dashes will go up again.



Central dashes

Move as you were to
Turn 45 degrees
Clock-wise



After [TC: Illegible] the center, turn the scope a little to the left

2. Turn 45 degrees until you obtain only two central lines to the rear. Hold the device firmly until the dashes tell you to turn 45 degrees again. Do 8 positions each time and the number of the position will appear above the word "Bearing". If you went too far from the position, the centerlines to the right and left will inform you of the direction you must take to make the screen centered.

AFGP-2002-000010-0083

To go to the main menu screen, continue pressing all the buttons for 2 -3 seconds. The word “Select” will appear, followed by the word “Option,” and the word “Clear”. At this point, you have entered the main menu screen.

Press and release the white button to select the desired selection. The selections will appear in this order:

Clear Cal? North Mils 24 hr.

Note: The Data Scope is set on degrees and a 12-hour system. If you change it to Mils and 24 hours, the Degree will appear instead of North and 12 hour instead of 24 hours.

* When you want to accomplish any task, you set the required setting. For example:

Clear: Pushing the green button will clear all programmed directions and take you back to the direction.

* To change at a new location or replace the battery, the word “Cal?” will appear. Press the green button and all programmed directions are deleted and the magnetic variance is displayed (the magnetic declination equals zero).

Calibrate outside the house away from all magnetic interference:

If you always wear metal materials, calibrate while wearing them.

There are two methods of calibration, one manual and the other is remote. Any false calibration will not be accepted by the Data Scope and will maintain the manufacturer calibration settings, and the word “No Cal” will be displayed.

The calibration of any site or location will not take more than minutes otherwise the device will shut off and you have to try again. If this happens several times, move to a quieter place. If you wish to cancel the process, push any button and the manufacture calibration will reset.

AFGP-2002-000010-0084

[TC: Illegible] By pressing both the black and white buttons, the difference between the two times will appear.

* To enter the height, after the direction, and upon pressing again on the white button the “Enter Height” will appear.

When pressing the green button the lit number will switch from (0-4), and when finished, press the black button and it will move from the single digit to the double digits and so on until you finish using any measuring unit – centimeter, meter, feet, etc. The distance of that unit will appear when finished. Press the white button to move to the position of finding the distance.

* Calculating distance:

It depends on the height you entered in the previous step and the number of lines. Pressing the green button will decrease the number of lines, while pressing the black button will increase them. Hence, the distance appears in the bottom. The number of dashes increases when the distance increases and the reverse is true.

* Time:

Pressing the white button will transfer you to the time screen. To calibrate it, press and hold the black button until the second’s light flashes. If you keep on holding it down, it will take you to the minutes and the hours. By pressing the green button you adjust the time and the “A” appears for morning and “P” appears for evening, so make sure you select the correct time.

* The choose option allows you to:

1. Delete all directions from the memory.
2. Calibrate the Data Scope’s data for precise directions.
3. Enter the magnetic declination to show the true direction instead of the magnetic direction (will not occur unless the Data Scope is calibrated).
4. Choose between degrees and Mils.
5. Choose 12 or 24 hour system.

AFGP-2002-000010-0085

* The Data Scope Type KVH

* When replacing the three batteries we place one on top of the other where the positive faces up and then push the cover gently.

* When you turn on the device, you will see the “No Cal” message appearing. Every time you replace the batteries, you will need to re-calibrate to make certain that it keeps accuracy of $\pm 0.5^\circ$.

* It is possible the scope will maintain congruence even with an inclination of $\pm 20^\circ$.

* The white button (Mode) is for positions and it allows you to go to the bearing screen, height, and range (distance,) and time screens.

The Bearing Position contains the following:

- 9 directions maintained in the memory
- Continuous bearing for survey and approximate calibration
- 9 time readings stored in the memory
- 5 bearings and 5 timings
-

* To find the direction, prepare the bearing position then press the green button. The word “Bearing” will appear and will continue to track the direction and the time in one of the memory banks (1-9).

To retrieve these directions press the black button. Each time you press the button you access a memory bank. Pressing for 2-3 seconds will indicate the recording time. For continuous bearing, press both the black and green buttons simultaneously and the memory number will disappear. You can remove your finger and continue to find the direction until you press one of the buttons and it will stop.

To get the difference of direction and time press the black and white buttons simultaneously. Holding them down will give you the difference between the present time and direction and the previous time and direction.

* It is possible to use it as a stop watch by pushing the green button to take the direction [TC: **Illegible**].

AFGP-2002-000010-0086

[TC: Illegible] to prevent its collapse tie the woven thatch with wires and pegs to the outside walls, and dig trenches along the side walls at an appropriate depth for hand grenades to roll down it and to collect rain water.

* Observation and firing range:

Personnel must get rid of all that is unnecessary to provide a more natural camouflage in locations that were established properly. The soldier's eyes and weapon must be at ground level. Therefore, the soldier becomes is at a lower level than the enemy becomes, and is able to detect his approach. If there is a small tree standing as an obstacle do not cut it down but cut the branches that stand in your way and put clay where you cut the branch to make it look dark.

* Concealing from enemy aerial reconnaissance

Sites should be concealed under trees or covered with camouflage nets

* Shelter

1. Using tarp and put the rope in the center and four pegs in the ground.
2. Connect two tarps together and tie them tightly to the trees to shelter 4 people.
3. Hang the tip with a rope from the top and fix the edges with pegs.
4. For sleeping in places where you intend to stay for a long period, make a platform of wood over the ground and pegs to hang canteens (5 boards of wood or more).

AFGP-2002-000010-0087

To establish a rope bridge:

Accomplished by tying one end of the rope to a tree on the bank you are on then pulling it until you have suitable length, tie it around your waist, and swim to the other side and fasten it securely. Now you can make a butterfly knot to tighten the rope.

*Crossing the rope above the water level:

A. Commandos Crawl: lie down on the rope with the top of the right foot wrapped around the rope while leaving the left foot hanging for stability, and then pull using the hands and push using the right foot. For safety, attach a ring to middle of the rope.

B. The Monkey Crawl: hanging by the hands and wrapping the legs around the rope at the knees. It is faster and safer.

* Crossing at the water level:

Hold the rope with both hands facing upriver, and then walk into the water and cross the river swimming using a life jacket. Install the harness and tie the net with a rope 3 to 4 feet in length. The last individual unties the rope and pulls it to other bank.

* To determine the width of the river:

Accomplished by selecting a straight section of the river and then selecting 2 points across from each other, A and B. Suppose B is on your side, now walk 10 meters from B in a straight line, then establish point C. Then walk 10 meters from C another and establish point D. At a 90 degree angle, walk away from the river until points C and A are in a straight line. Now the distance between the last points, let it be E and the point D is the river width.

AFGP-2002-000010-0088

- * There is a method of descending by ladder.
- Send 5-6 individuals on the ladder at the same time.
- Upon descending, the first individual secures the ladder from the bottom.

*The Jungle Crossing Seat:
It is a chair for descending 1-3 individuals at the same time.

5. Crossing Water Obstacles:

There are a number of methods for crossing water obstacles depending on the width, depth and speed of the current at the time and the equipment available, and the status of the enemy. Each soldier must know how to swim and we must place good swimmers on both banks and in the middle swimmers capable of swimming against the current in case of any dangerous situations.

* The ideal locations for crossing have the following characteristics:

1. Good camouflage at both banks.
2. Some large rocks on the river bank where the water is shielded from the current.
3. Shallow water in the center for the forces to rest.
4. Low banks for easy entry and exiting.

* The unit must cross with an angle against the current, each soldier must keep his feet separated and drag them in the water and not lift them so as not to lose his balance. It is also possible to use a cane or a stick.

* Floating equipment:

In deep crossings, it is possible to seek assistance of the following:

1. An air mattress
2. A leather raincoat
3. Wood boards
4. Pants
5. Water wings of plastic bags or [TC: Illegible]
6. A belt of plastic bottles

* Rope Bridge:

For personnel crossing particularly if the current is strong and the nylon rope stretches, it is preferred that we do not use it but use the manila rope.

AFGP-2002-000010-0089

* Place an adhesive at the end of the second safety ring; the opening of the ring should be up when hooking it.

A person sitting in an aircraft and the rope is wrapped.

* When descending as illustrated in the drawings according to the order:

Bend both knees twice and jump backwards holding the rope between the leading hand and the brake.



Descend 5-10 meters at a time while looking at the ground from above.

Keep both feet together and the legs straight at a right angle.



Upon reaching the ground, release the rope and quickly move away from the aircraft.



AFGP-2002-000010-0090

[TC: Illegible]

Place the ring with the opening to the bottom and the ring joint towards the body. Wrap the rope halfway across the ring and rotate it so that the ring joint faces away from the body and the ring opens to the top.

* Stand beside the rope when the right hand is the brake hand on the left side and the reverse is true. Place the rope on the metal ring; take the slack of the rope between the metal ring and the anchor point. Put them behind your lower body above and behind the metal ring.

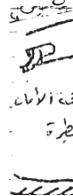
* Face the anchor point and move backward cautiously to the edge of the obstacle and lean backward making the L shape. Continue descending using the upper hand as a guide and the lower hand as a brake. Continue descending while looking downwards and use your feet to push away from the wall for a quick descent. Then remove the rope by pulling one of its ends.

4 - * Descending from a helicopter.

Connect the descending rope to the carabineer and the safety ring located in it where the metal ring connects by making a knot in the rope at a distance of 5 feet from the end of the rope. Then insert the rope into the metal ring and make a loop through the ring. Secure the loop by making a knot.



Note: in the illustration showing one rope, in fact using two ropes we need two loops for safety. Therefore, place the metallic ring in the carabineer with the opening upward and away from the knot, and connect the second to the center safety ring located in the carabineer.



AFGP-2002-000010-0091



*Quick descent using the harness:

A quick method to reach the bottom of the elevation, and usually used to descend from the helicopter by utilizing a small metal ring.

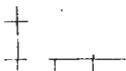
The descending steps are:

- Place the center of the rope on the waist opposite to the brake hand (while keeping the center of the rope on the waist), then tie it in front of the body.
 - Place both ends of the rope between the legs front to back then wrap it back to front.
- Now make a square knot on the opposite side of the brake hand.



AFGP-2002-000010-0092

This knot is used to tie a rope
around another rope



3- Descending from the top of mountains and cliffs:

A- Fast descent: A method for fast and speedy descent achieved by tying a rope around a strong bar or object such as a tree or rock. When fastening the rope, make certain that the rope reaches the ground or the target, and examine the fastening point carefully.

The end of the rope must be removed from the bottom and make certain there are no rocks. Make sure you use Protective gloves while descending.

B- Quick and fast descent:

Face the anchor point slightly sideways and place the rope on your back (the rope coming down your back). The hand closer to the anchor point is the leading hand and the lower is used for the braking. Walk sideways down the slope, letting the rope move slightly through your hand, down your back, keeping the brake hand in front of your body in order to stop the rope. At the same time, keep an eye on the anchor point.

AFGP-2002-000010-0093

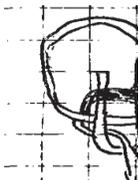
B. Knots:

1. Knots to tie the end of the ropes with the target (hook knots)

Round knot, it has 2 half-knots.

Peg knot, used as a hook when pegs are firmly anchored.

Ship knot, this knot will not come loose and is easy to undo.



2. Knots to tie the ends of two ropes together.

Square knots, used to tie ropes of similar diameter.

Double knot, used to tie ropes of different diameters.



3. Medium rope knots – Butterfly knot used to tighten the rope.



Special Knots:

Knots for a boat's sail on a mast used by the first and last individual on a rope [TC: Illegible] in order to absorb any excess, a knot must be made.

AFGP-2002-000010-0094

Jungle Obstacles

1. General: Units that operate in the jungle will be required to cross obstacles such as running water and cliffs, as well as landing and evacuating elements in areas where helicopters cannot land. Here we learn the required skills.

2. The use of equipment:

First: Ropes and knots

A. Ropes

1. Nylon: it is the most commonly used rope in the jungles for climbing and fast descent. Its diameter is 7/16", its length is 120', and its strength is 3840 Pounds $\pm 5\%$. Rope strength is reduced by 20% and can be stretched 1/3 of its length when wet.

2. Natural fiber (plants rope,) rope that can be braided.

3. The manila rope, which is made from the fibers (bark) of banana trees; the lighter the color the better. It is not possible to stretch it and it is not weakened when wet. Therefore, it is better than nylon if its diameter is 1" strength 9000 to 3680 lbs. diameter 1/2 "strength 660 to 2250 lbs.

4. Hemp is the strongest type of rope. It is soaked with tar for protection from moisture, but it reduces the strength of the rope. The rope is heavy so it is not used by infantry units.

* Rope maintenance:

1. Clean the rope with fresh water.

2. Do not walk over the material but place a cloth and pieces of plant under it.

3. Do not drag on sand and do not drive over it with a car.

4. Protect it from humidity and dry it quickly if it gets wet.

5. Do not leave it tied or stretched for a long period.

6. Check it regularly.

7. Do not tie two ropes when using [TC: Illegible].

8. Black dots on the nylon rope mean that it is burnt. Do not tie it or let it come in contact with another nylon rope.

9. The sign of any damage on the rope means it is destroyed.

10. Sever any tangled pieces.

AFGP-2002-000010-0095

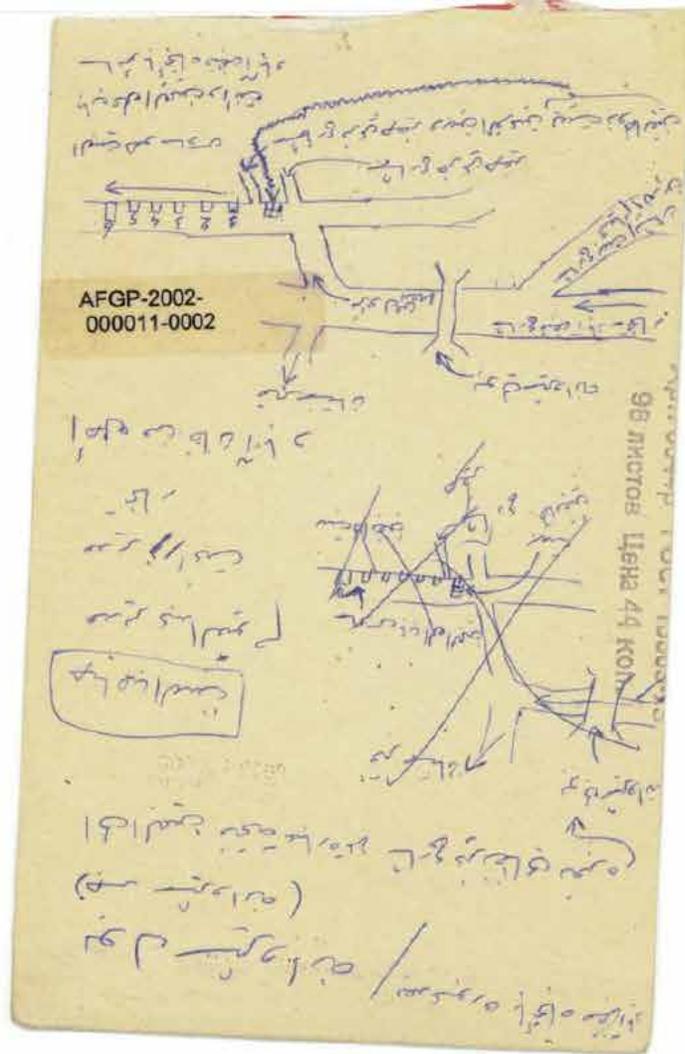
General Definitions

ATTACHMENT B14

Filed with TJ
22 April 2015

Appellate Exhibit 040 (al Hadi)
Page 529 of 6104



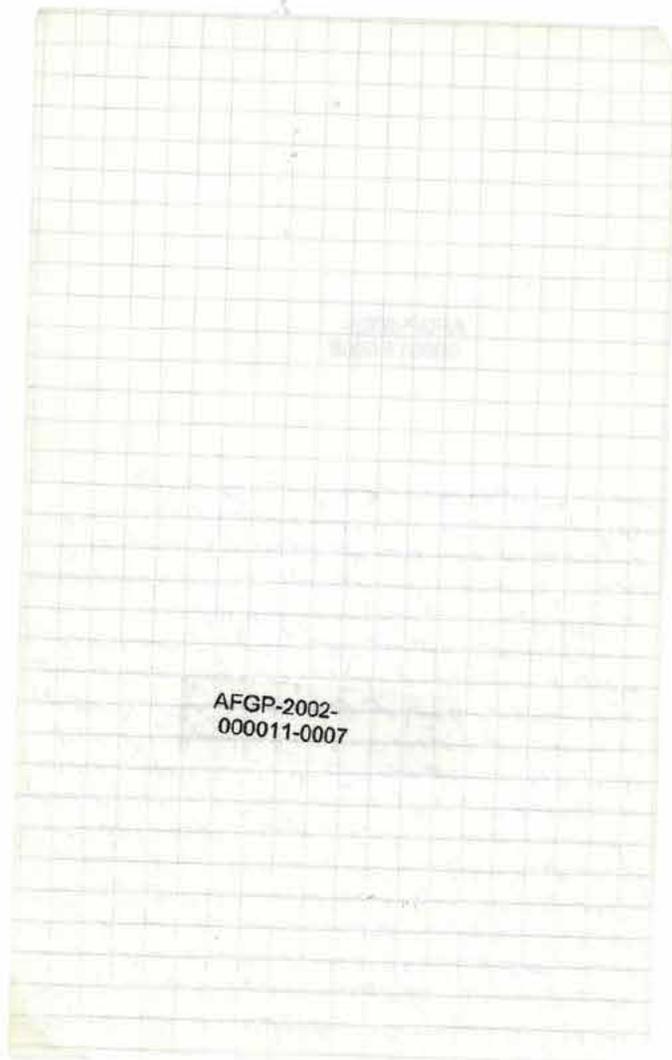


3-78 اسامى النامية بعد النظر وعلما مركز من آادر بها اسريت برمقة
 المرحوم العودة بعد عار وكانت اهلها المشيخة من لزمه حيث قد وصوله
 وصعب المردود وصحة مستقيم السحاب بعد تفنن العلاج من المستقر
 ابقوا العقب عليهم ونقوي الامنيات الى ان انهم لم يفتعل الله فونشان
 صليم بيان كما كان مادة الرقيقة قد قضاها الى طهر ان حربا بين الاذنين غير
 المتفرقة بعقبا الليلية في كاني والصابغ اتمثل الاخرة كظم في الحما (العام
 وكان من المقرر ان نكتب من شهر الوباء 4/ 1/ 1950 الى عزارة فانه الى
 سحاب هو ثم من هذا ليرتاج وشتري مواد لملحوظه من المخرتم قدصت الى
 تماديوتمند موعى الامانات تم من له الاذنين وشمق اوصالح مع الامه قد تم تقود
 الى بالسان في طرقة شترال باذن الله تعالى سعتت اوسر بان حمود الظاهر
 الذي كان غنبا في هوسه اذ هو في لسة تزيادة وعاد الى طاركتنا به هويت اريا
 15 مليون رويون فاستقر هذا كمن سمعون

10-78 جابوني اوسر رستم ووزرا وولمانه وسلموتم 20000 كفاية
 تقوى بولوم وخصمت لهم المهر كستفودت الملاءم صفت المهر ونكح الازد
 ليس ملكه وادخلت سرا رستم 20000 كفاية اشرا والهلان خاصة لهم
 ورا فلقنا صباغ اليوم الى مهاد الى لاخذ ورقه من شامخ تم الذين نمان
 المهر سراد له مال الامه في لسة عرب وصحة بالسكسين ووالهم
 افخاني الى نالنا من المهر قد شترال

11-78 وعلما انه له اسم الى هذا ك حيث المهره ك كفاية وكان السوول الظاهر
 ثم موجود فقط ابو محمد بنه الامتياز الى بولون محمد اللاتة ليعرف
 كما في عند الودود الصداقة الجزية والصحبة والوجه الذي يساهم الظاهر
 حيث وصفا البره مباح اليوم من مباحه او مقرنا على بعض ووردنا العلم به
 حيث المدا الورقة وعلما من ان هذا الملهة لسه ووردنا المسامحة مستقر
 للقبول الى طاركتنا نير شكتهم هشا ميظرفل كهم هناك هورنا
 الاخرة الطلابة وكلمته الاخرة الى شترال من مهاد 2000 كفاية
 او 4,5 لك للفراد والادوات كثره جدا فطقت بها الامه افتراف
 حاندهم وادخلت الجنازة 200 كفاية لغورهم ورا بعدوا فطقت بها كذا
 اذ ان المراه كرهه على لصدقت الذي كان يفر شاق المهره وادعوا عليه من
 بسدهه سرا في هذا المرة القاعدية لاشا الا او المهرين بان ان المهره سحره
 طاركتنا هذه الايام الصداقة مساعده تار كذا الودود ليقول حيازة الى عهد بان
 ورا ان صيد المان ربيته شادوا الى كذا كذا كانت جميع القوديات المهرية
 التي دخلت الى مشوية قديدا ان تعود المهره الى

AFGP-2002-00011-0003



AFGP-2002-
000011-0008

Handwritten text in Arabic script on a grid background. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a detailed report, though the individual words are difficult to decipher due to the cursive style and the image quality.

Handwritten text in Arabic script on a piece of lined paper. The text is dense and covers most of the page. At the bottom of the page, there is a printed label with the following text:

AFGP-2002-
000011-0010

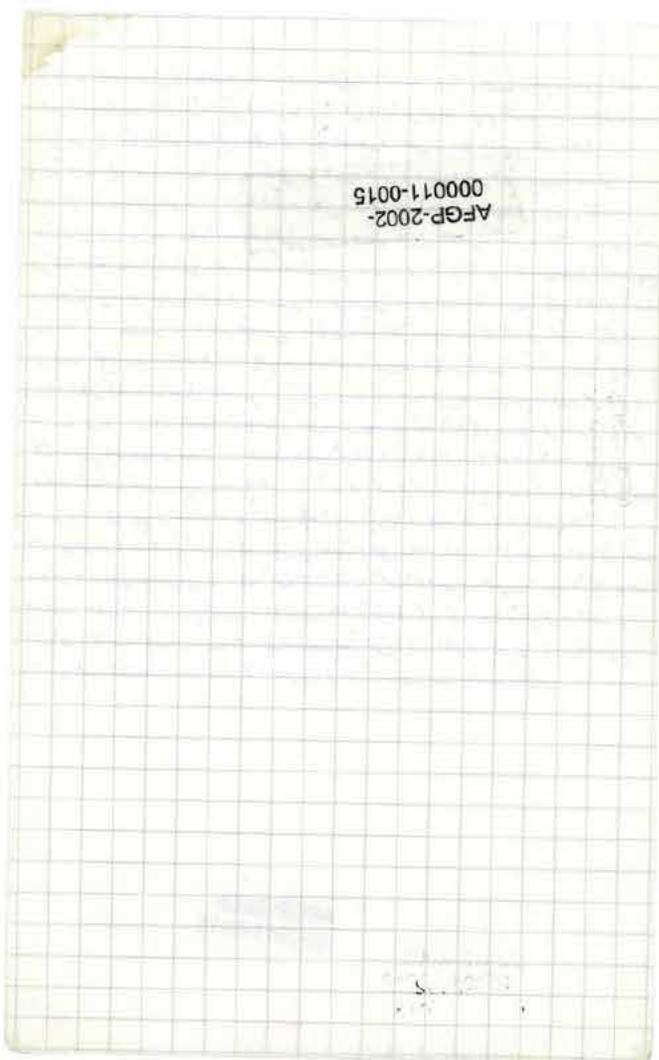
Handwritten text in Arabic script on a piece of lined paper. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. In the middle of the page, there is a printed stamp that reads "AFGP-2002-000011-0012". To the left of this stamp, there is a handwritten date "11-10-1996". The handwriting is dense and appears to be a form of shorthand or a specific dialect of Arabic.

شكل فيماتنا فاعلينا نحن كل الاموال حكمة برئنا انيقه حرد الله وانفسنا
 في الطريق الى حسين النبيه دم وعروضة الهرة الذي يسير يوم دلة
 فتا شرت مع نصف الكروب والكل شربا لمدة اربعة اشيا في الطريق
 ثم تركنا حيت وجعلنا ليلنا بعد حيا وكبير الحنة الحين وهو نطبات الحما حدين
 في المذن تحفه مباشرة يقع في الحنون وعله حقيبه تربة ما لي نو ومنا بها
 سوت لعمو به مومح حطمتنا هذه القطعة سنا اللبقة فلما حيت كان ما وعله
 وشو سواول الحلقيات وكان الكتاب سيد احسان الى الامم قلدلا
 ملك جعل لا فر سواول الحلقين (رؤيد كان تدرب في ستمين في الرما يوت)
 هيتا كان دو مستلقين وشاهدا القطعة يدور 2 عائلة فلما حدين موزة
 على تم الهيال وبعند المصباح وضعت الرواية تماما القطعة فحفظت
 عما سادرا مواضع تملية من الذي هو الهبة الشمس ولا احد يحيلت
 شين الكمد من ابي سواد (تم المدة للرد الى مواضع الهالكه من قن
 الجبل و اثن مواضع العدم ولا حفظه وهو نطبات بر حدم القطعة
 المنظمة تبييت البرقة التي من الاصل ما عين نو ومنا بها سوت كوني
 يدانها لهر نك في نرغني يا حيا من يادي بغيره الجبال والذو رصا في هيتة
 الذي بفرج بر لقتنا بعد تربة سوت كوني نصف المرأة كاهلة ونما في
 معدنا عين ما في الطرف الطاهق فيها موصلة حصة من نطابها
 الى طرف القرية تربة صيرة في الطرف الا فغاف القطعة كانت سوت كوني
 نطابها مواضع الحما حدين اللبقة فوقه الجبال سارة تراوح ما بين 5-10
 كم صبا المواضع وكان النزول اليها امر في سواول خمسة وفضة اللبقة
 ويستمر بها ما كاهلا والشجود يوما كاهلا الى يوم رطبا وكان
 الجود به المنظمة كما رتم دينا القطع الرمانية والتوسر من
 العطر وحق تيبيل هيلة العر ينقل من الطرف الطاهق القطعة كان الجمع
 لا يرون سواول الاصل سوت القطعة انما يلا بر جمعنا حارة من حيت
 نزول مع الناس الذين وصلوا حصة برودون اثن ترتيب اوزنظام الى الاصل
 تيبيل وهو لنا بليلتين حيت وصحبه زواية الملا قنما بعد - اثن هيت
 طاب سنا الا سواول قبل نوات الوقت وطحن الملا قنما مستقره ويهر
 الى الطرف اثن سواول وهو على قمة من ذلك وصحبه القطعة
 الا حصار السابقة حيت لم يتلف على الحقيقة حرد الاثن بر لرا ليا
 الى القرية التي شغ نرد سوت كوني كان هاتمة ولا حرد الله حرد من كروبه

AFGP-2002-000011-0013

Handwritten notes in Arabic script on a piece of lined paper. The text is dense and covers most of the page. At the bottom of the page, there is a printed label:

AFGP-2002-
000011-0014



BLANK PAGES OMITTED

The remainder of this document, which is a notebook, contains only blank pages, spanning pages AFGP-2002-000011-0017 to AFGP-2002-00011-0186A. Scanning those blank pages would require breaking the spine of this portion of the notebook. Accordingly, those blank pages have not been scanned. Instead, the following photographs show the first and last pages in the above page range, as well as the thickness of the spine. This document is available for inspection upon reasonable advance request.

ATTACHMENT B14A

Filed with TJ
22 April 2015

Appellate Exhibit 040 (al Hadi)
Page 547 of 6104

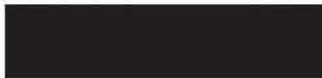
**MILITARY COMMISSIONS TRIAL JUDICIARY
GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

V.

ABD AL HADI AL-IRAQI

DECLARATION OF

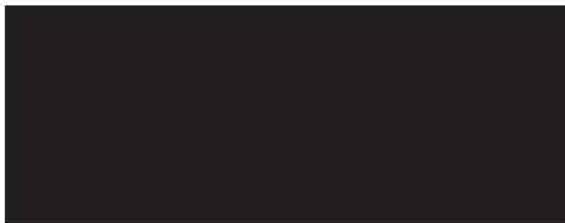


-
1. I am fluent in written and spoken English as well as written and spoken Arabic.
 2. I have taken the ALTA Language Services Translation Assessment and scored at skill level three or higher, which corresponds to professional performance.
 3. I am familiar with the Arabic document bearing bates numbers AFGP-2002-000011-00001 to AFGP-2002-000011-0016, which is a daily activity report.
 4. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the English translation attached to this Declaration is a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the Arabic document described in paragraph 2 of this Declaration.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: 04/24/2014

McLean, Virginia



HADI-1-007602

AFGP-2002-000011-0001

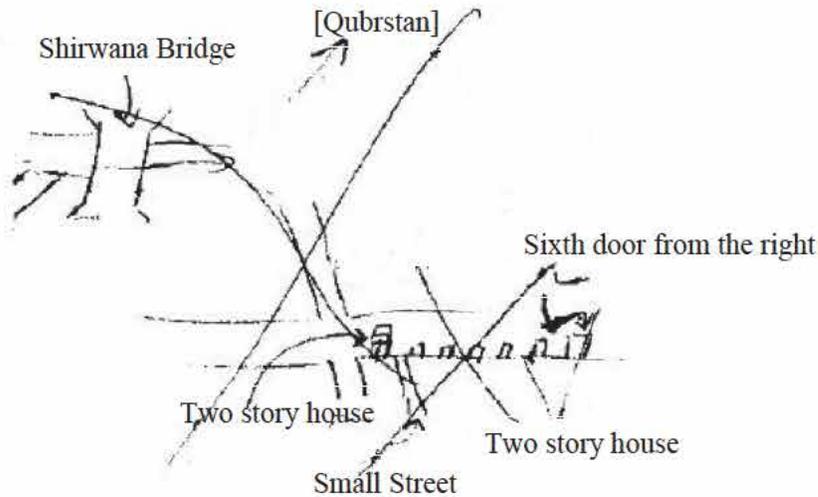
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AFGP-2002-000011-0002

Shirwana Bridge

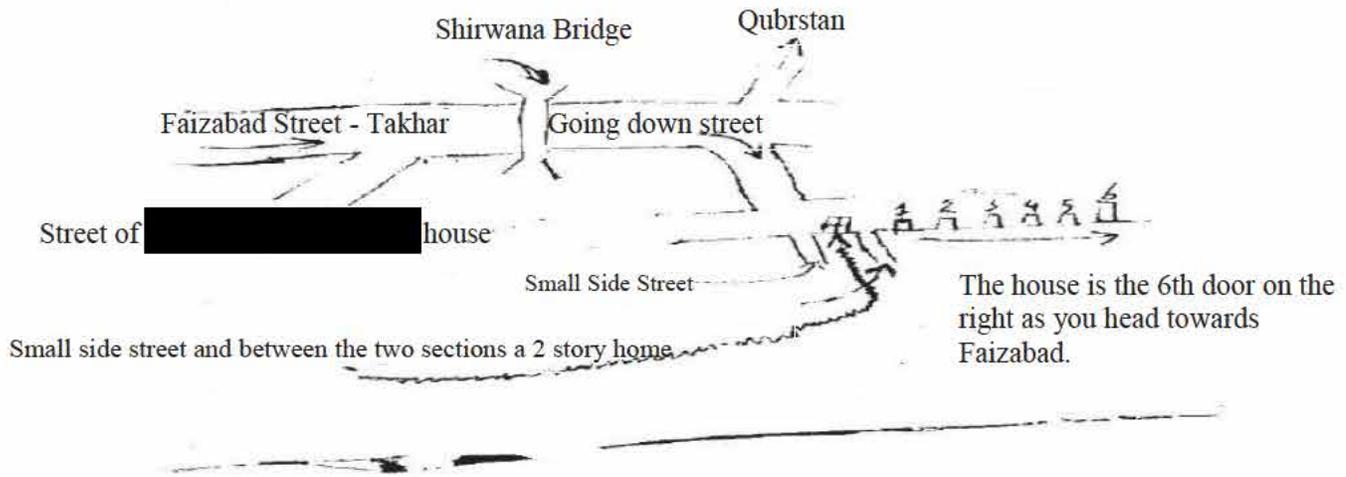
After crossing in the direction of Faizabad

An opening to the right which is a side road, cross it to go to Shirwana Bridge



Owner of the house

Manager



AFGP-2002-000011-0004

[TC: Pagination of English translation reordered to accurately convey Arabic text]

- 10- 24: We moved on from the forest.
- 10- 25: We arrived to Madud village yesterday afternoon and we spent the night there. The trip on the mountain road was difficult and the Afghans did not want to keep moving. Today we sent a reconnaissance team of three individuals [REDACTED] to the road leading to the mountain top. As they were moving, they encountered a convoy belonging to Commander [REDACTED] that just crossed the mountain. As they were instructed, they returned and spent the night with the good people who came from Ghazyui
- 10- 26: We moved on in the morning with three horses and two donkeys. We arrived at Ghazyui in the afternoon. The snow was covering Madud Mountain (20 to 36 cm high). It was the first time snowing on Madud Mountains – where we spent the night.
- 10-27: After long consultations and discussions with the village's people, we continued in the direction of Lubab where there were clashes and fighting where [REDACTED] was injured and we had to move on to Lubab. I divided the guys into two groups, the Arabs with [REDACTED] and four Tajiks. They were instructed to just keep on moving and not to stop till they get to Dihab Sha'la. I was sick, and so was [REDACTED] Yusuf, and [REDACTED] in the second group. The first group crossed safely – praise to Allah. Once we arrived to Lubab late morning on OCT 28th, [REDACTED] and Yusuf al-Sudani who was with Mus'ab in the [REDACTED] group (was with the first group), moved on to Dahai Sha'la right after lunch, which was the meeting point for all of us.
- In the evening of OCT 28th, [REDACTED] Iskandar al-Uzbaki and his friend, and six of his group arrived to Lubab on their way back to Takhar to buy supplies for the group. We asked them about the conditions there and we found out that [REDACTED] offered to secure lodging for 150 persons till the spring.
- 10-27: We remained in Lubab awaiting the horses. Some of the brothers left and [REDACTED] and I remained with two other Pakistanis, and the bargaining to raise the prices began.

AFGP-2002-000011-0003

11- 3 (Sunday): Our return trip from Durwaz ended when we reached Fayzabad center at 2 PM. The situation in the area was unstable. When Mus'ab al-Maghribi and [REDACTED] arrived and received treatment at the hospital, they were then detained and remained in the custody of the security until they were released with the help of commander [REDACTED]. All of Nahda leaders escaped from the current unstable situations to Tehran.

We spent the night in Kafi, and the next morning all the brothers took a shower in the public bathroom. We were planning to go on 11/4 to a base belonging to Sayyaf, rest and buy some items for Mullah 'Umar's office where we can rest and then go to Takhar and Qunduz to drop off the belonging we were entrusted with, check out the situation, talk to the brothers, and then return to Pakistan via Shitrak, Allah willing.

I heard yesterday that [REDACTED] who was with us in Khost went back to Tajikistan with a bag of opium which he sold for 15 million Rupees and settled there 2 years ago.

11- 5: [REDACTED] and Salman came to me yesterday and I gave them \$1000 as aid to Mullah 'Umar's group. I explained to them that I promised the Mullah twice the sum but it is not possible at this time. I covertly gave [REDACTED] \$200.00 to buy special requested items for them.

We left in the morning to Maharat to get a document from [REDACTED] deputy, the so called Sirda, to send the brothers (6 Arabs, 6 Pakistanis, and 1 Afghan) to Pakistan via Shitrak.

11-7: We arrived the day before yesterday to Maharat and the trip took 3.5 hours. The Tajik in charge was not there so Abu-Hudhaifah al-Afghani went to see Hamidallah who knows [REDACTED] one of the previous war commanders and the only person who helps the Tajik. We met him in the morning and gave us a warm welcome. We introduced ourselves and returned at 10:00. I took the document and he asked us to stay overnight with him, and promised more aid in the future in crossing to Tajikistan across Takashim where he controls 70 kilometers there. We said goodbye to the brothers at 1100. The fare to Shitrak from Baharak was 900 Kaldars, or 4.5 Kaldar per person. It was too much so I asked the guys to pull out everything they had, and I gave [REDACTED] \$300.00 to compensate them later.

I met [REDACTED] who is a member of [REDACTED] group and used to drive a cab. He claimed that he had debts to pay off, and that he will join us the next time, Allah willing. He told me that [REDACTED] will cross to Tajikistan with the help of [REDACTED] within the coming days to bring a radio to the Jum'at Bi, and that [REDACTED] returned to Takhar. All the Tajik groups that went to Shyuh started to return to Baharak.

AFGP-2002-000011-0005

Wednesday 11/13: We left Fayzabad one day after returning from Beharak. We left some of the surplus items at the camp of Brother Khalil Rahman which is a part of Faizabad and Malawi Khayrat Mand Salafists. Thank God, we did not encounter any problems on the road and arrived to Takhar on the second day. After we spent the night at Kalafkan, we stayed at the house of [REDACTED] who had gone to Iran with the rest of the Tajik leaders, after Dustum arrested [REDACTED] while traveling from Takhar to Kabul through Slank, and sent him to Mazar Sharif. He was the elder official of Mullah Qasim.

We spent one night in Takhar and then we departed on NOV 11th after we secured our clothes and suitcases with [REDACTED]. We spent one night at the house of Tahir Jan who had fled the conditions to Pakistan. I heard that night from [REDACTED] that Abu-'Abdallah Bin Ladin and Tahir were arrested at Turkum as they were returning from Peshawar ten days ago, that negotiations for their release from Turkhum prison are ongoing, and that they found a large sum of dollars when they searched them.

I talked to [REDACTED] for the first time upon our return on NOV 12th. He told me they were doing well and I promised to call him at 4PM to talk with Sheikh [REDACTED]. That never took place because we were with Hamzah in Baji Sharkat where all the brothers were, along with [REDACTED]. They arrived about ten days earlier, after they secured the weapons in Kasham.

We met the other brothers at Baji Sharkat, including [REDACTED] al-Qa'Qa', [REDACTED] and others that I cannot remember their names, as well as others who were with the party. They now returned to [TC: Illegible] and we promised to visit them and [REDACTED] who was there as well; with the intention to consult with Hamzah who was promised by Mullah [REDACTED] to accompany them to Kabisa with his group to open the center for them. Hamzah managed to get a travel clearance letter from Mas'ud's deputy Dr. 'Abdullah; and God is our refuge.

Monday 11/18:

We are still in Qunduz. Last Thursday I went with Hayjun to Takhar and came back the same day. We had a travel clearance letter from the leadership; Hamza went to Mullah [REDACTED] earlier when the Mullah told him that they will be going through Salank. But since the road was very difficult for the Arabs, Hamzah and the Mullah coordinated with Sayyaf to send his Afghans with them to guide them through Panjshir road.

I contacted Jalalabad yesterday, and no one knows anything about the brothers who had come through Shittrak. I spoke with Sheikh [REDACTED] and he asked me to send a letter to the professor who used to be in Tehran and ask to meet with him as soon as possible at any time or place he decides.

AFGP-2002-000011-0008

[TC: Pagination of English translation reordered to accurately convey Arabic text]

Ask him to facilitate a call to 'Abd-al-Salam and try to arrange for the price of the Komaz with him. I promised him to do so and I left \$12,000 yesterday with Mansur to use for the needs of the region. I also met [REDACTED] who had just returned to Qunduz from Commander 'Ali after they failed to cross through Shighnat. They left all their belonging to the Shiites and returned just like the other Tajiki groups who took the same road did. We also visited Qari Safr who was sick at the hospital.

I had a strange but beautiful feeling! He kept on enticing us the last three years; he is the hope to unit khost's groups into one group and join them at the battle front. There are many indicators that the good people of Khost groups are becoming increasingly convinced of the need to unit as one. The knowledge they gained and their experience in Khost is a wonderful thing; it remained with them all along in spite of what had happened to them a couple of years ago, which still haunts them. I pray to God to grant success for us, Islam and the Muslims.

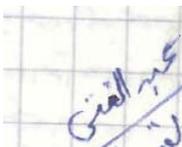
Two days ago I spoke with [REDACTED] about the necessity to accompany us to the frontline next season. We promised him to take care of his family and to visit him again to see what his final decision is. [REDACTED] visited me yesterday and said that he found out that 15 members of our group and some from [REDACTED] group went to the river's bank to attempt and carry out an operation. He said to me that the Mullah ordered them to give \$300 to Jamshid and two others from Janid's group who had visited him previously. He did not know what the money is for.

AFGP-2002-000011-0006

In the name of Allah the merciful, the compassionate

Belonging that were delivered to [REDACTED] on 11 NOV 996

1. A bag of military uniforms + 2 military boots + 2 travel mugs + an American military bag containing night vision binoculars + 2 Samsung radios + military uniforms + bayonet + military belt belonging to Qutaybah al-'Iraqi + Sleeping bag.
2. A black American military bag belonging to Abu-'Abdallah. It contains military outfits + 2 new ICOM radios + 3 antennas + 3 special battery packs.
3. 3 sleeping bags, one is [REDACTED] and 2 are Abu-'Abdallah's.
4. A green American military bag belonging to [REDACTED]
5. A metal box containing a telescope + electrical devices belonging to Abu-'Abdallah.



'Abd-al-Ghani al-Bangladishi
11 NOV 996
Takhar



Qutaybah al-Ansari
11 NOV 1996
Takhar

AFGP-2002-000011-0007

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AFGP-2002-000011-00010

[TC: Pagination of English translation reordered to accurately convey Arabic text]

In the name of God most merciful most compassionate

- Friday 10/4/990. After I stopped writing for a long time due to travel fatigue, workload and other problems, I resumed writing in Arkhud village as we arrived to Ki village on 9/25 coming from Waraj village in Ki region two days ago. We were forced to pay them 3000 Kalashnikov rounds, after they threatened not to give us donkeys. A couple of days ago the Mullah had a clash with one of the Commanders at the village before that, which is the gate to the valley. The Commander asked The Mullah for ammunitions and the Mullah refused so a clash with rifle butts ensued and the Afghan Commander (who took the PK and AKA from [REDACTED] was injured when [REDACTED] struck him. They took us to the hunting grounds of the next village (Daraj) and forced their demands on us which we succumbed to after consultation. When we arrived to Ki village, located on Ki River; it was a mountain fortress on the river bank. It is similar to all villages in these rough regions (difficult and harsh) that no one else can survive except those people who survived on limited food supplies. We arrived in the evening at 5:00 pm. We were tired and exhausted after crossing Qadud Mountain. We left in the morning on foot to the forest that was a 40 minutes' walk away, and a post for the Tajik. We rested there for several days and we sent surveillance to the nearby village of Mahi Mi, which the communist took over one day before we arrived with the aid of the Russians. The village people came seeking help to reclaim their village.

After deliberation we declined, and received news later that Janid went in, confronted the Russians on the border and made several advancements. He also urged the Mullah to rush and support the operations. I was happy after the surveillance members (Idris, [REDACTED] Ibrahim, and 'Abd-al-Rahim, and led by [REDACTED] returned back with a sketch of the area. There was a large Russian presence in the area. They were supporting their Shi'a Afghan allies to prevent the Tajik from passing through after gaining control of all borders. I was pleased with the maps and sketch that Ibrahim and [REDACTED] prepared. It was the first practical result after the training the men received.

AFGP-2002-000011-00009

We had a discussion about the results of the surveillance and the flow of news coming from the frontline where Janid, Mullah ██████████ group and ██████████ group were and became as one unit. When Mullah 'Umar arrived, he was to become the military commander of the region. Brother Hasan Jan who was appointed by al-Nahda as the entire Drawaz region's Emir accompanied us to Takhar. He is a former Jihadist, over forty years old, good spirit, friendly like most Tajik, and active. It was clear that he spent years as Jihadist.

It became evident to me after the meeting that Mullah 'Umar is supporting the ongoing fighting in Durwaz area on the border near Mahi Nur village, which Janid's group started and was at the forefront of the group, including the group of Mullah ██████████ who was slightly injured during the battle, and the group of ██████████ (30 people) similar to Janid's group.

Despite that, I explained to Mullah 'Umar the risk of starting a confrontation with the state and the Russians since we were few, and it would be better to hold our fires in the ongoing battle and other location, and open a new combat area using hit and run tactics such as blocking roads and targeting Klaykum airport or something else, which is what our men do best and believe in. I felt that the Mullah paid attention and was predetermined to engage in the ongoing battle and join the crowd. The news about the battle are hot; up to 04 NOV, they shot down two helicopters, seized three vehicles, burned two armored vehicles and took control of a food warehouse. However, the Russians and government forces cut down on their sorties and focused on artillery shelling with tanks and mortars. They continued shelling the nearby Afghan villages on the border using fighter jets several times.

We left the jungle shortly after the third meal and before the last meal on 9/29/996 at 0100 at night (we were delayed for 1 hour because our donkey fell in the water. It was carrying the entire equipment, electrical tools, solar charger, small batteries and the big one used for communication systems, religious books, and maps of the region.

AFGP-2002-000011-0012

[TC: Pagination of English translation reordered to accurately convey Arabic text]

We were only able to salvage a bag with surveying tools, one map and two religious books.)
(Praise be to Allah the Lord of the universe.)

We estimated the losses at over ten thousand Kaldars. We rest our case with the Almighty God.

We stopped before sunrise at a village 2 hours past Wudab village next to Kharkat village. Movement during the day was very dangerous due to air strikes; the village itself was bombed by jetfighters three days earlier. We rested and then left in the afternoon stopping three times on the way that none of us was familiar with, we passed through Aaron village and headed south west alongside a small river and arrived Arkhud village at 0100 at night. The Mullah's group got lost on the way, and so did Khal's group. Khal's and Idris's groups, and part of Mullah 'Umar's group arrived a day later. We [REDACTED] Mullah [REDACTED] [REDACTED] praised God that we did not get lost much in the mountains. Because of the poor organization, we did not have enough funds to pay for donkeys to carry the gear from here to the final destination on the river's bank. We remained at the village for four days awaiting the return of brother [REDACTED] whom we sent to bring us enough money to move (I had enough money to rent 10 donkeys but I preferred to wait for more funds to move all the gear, which is getting larger every day because Mullah 'Umar wrote to [REDACTED] and asked them to send all the ammunition closer to Mahi Nur area where we hear daily reports of Afghan victories but the source of the reports are Afghans so I could not confirm nor deny these reports.

Friday 10-11-1996

I am writing these lines while leaning against a rock. Look at Malinu village form atop the mountain; the Tajiki Budkinu village is right across from it. The difference between them is so big.

AFGP-2002-000011-0011

On the outskirts you will find people living in the seventeenth century; there are no roads at all, no hospital, nothing. The only means of transportation is donkeys, horses and on foot, and when snow falls, even these cannot be used. On the Tajik side, there is electricity, vehicles and all means of civil life.

Most of the border security was joint forces, and the majority of the officers were Russians in control of the region. They required the Afghans to bring their women without a head cover when they go and get water from the river so not to be subjected to hitting – only Allah the almighty has power over this humiliation.

When they do conduct their mortar exercises, they aim towards the Afghan side of the river, and without any reservations. The helicopters used to hover over the area several times a day looking for any activities. When the border guards sense any infiltrations, they increase security, surveillance and sorties, and shell the area with BM 40 rocket launchers located near Qal'at Tumm.

The day we arrived to the forest on 25 SEP, Janid's and some of [REDACTED] Mullah [REDACTED] groups arrived as well. They remained two or three days atop the mountains, and then went down near the Afghan village and covertly dispersed alongside the river bank. There were about 30 border guards. A group of jihadists crossed the river at night and crossed the street connecting Qal'at Tumm and Budkinu. They set up an ambush for the border security and captured them. They were five Tajik and had five Kalashnikovs. Then stopped a civilian car carrying a bride; they assaulted them and injured some of them. The operation ended when a BBA armored vehicle carrying border guards showed up; the jihadist tried to fire on it but it fled. From the border guard's side, 120 mm mortars were shelling the jihadist until it was silenced by a sniper hiding on the Afghan side.

The day prior to the operation, the jihadists struck a helicopter killing the co-pilot, and the helicopter retreated back to Tajikistan, and for the next four days, no aircrafts flew in the area.

The jihadist tried to shell Qal'at Tumm from the mountain top by BM1 but to no avail because they did not know much, not even the caliber of the missile they fired; they have never seen it. There were no casualties amongst the jihadists.

AFGP-2002-000011-0014**[TC: Pagination of English translation reordered to accurately convey Arabic text]**

The attack ended as such but what happened afterwards was quite a bit. Border security forces were increased to 200 and armored vehicles made their patrol rounds nightly, there was also night checkpoints made of 4-5 troops alongside the river bank. The check points were in dug-in trenches about 500-1000 meters apart or as the terrain allows. Illuminating rounds were launched every 10-15 minutes on areas that could be crossed, and they were constantly clearing out the Afghan side using 120 mm mortars. There were 12 members of Janid's group left on the Tajiki side. Mullah [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] got lost on the way, and two weeks later they said that 9 of them reached Wukhia valley and three, including Afghans, remained awaiting the opportunity to return to Afghanistan.

When the fighting started we were at the forest. We sent a reconnaissance team to Mahi Mi area but the combat reports sent to Mullah Umar was exaggerated (frankly speaking it was false and untrue). A Tajik named Sadiq was operating the radio; he was a former journalist from al-Nahda who joined the jihadists and was in charge of security and communications with Bakdkhshan. He used to receive funds to deliver to Salam who was in charge of Tajikistani Mujahidin. However he used the money to deal in hashish together with Ali Karbun who was later assassinated. Salam never received anything, and when Sadiq was asked, he claimed that he was doing this for the sake of the Mujahidin. He then abandoned Salam and joined Radwan, and talked about Salam and what an infidel he is...etc. He went with Radwan to Kabul and stayed until Janid split from Radwan on July 1998. He went with Janid and started talking about Radwan and how he was a tyrant...etc.

Per the claims of Janid, Sadiq used to send exaggerated reports without his knowledge. He reported to Mullah that the Mujahidin shot down two helicopters, destroyed two armored vehicles, seized several large transport trucks and a grain warehouse as well as ammunition and weapons depots, and that they have liberated parts of the territories and are advancing towards Qal'at Tumm where the citizens revolted and some of them joined the Mujahidin. He also reported that they captured 100 members of the government. These reports, of course, were reported to Mullah 'Umar over another radio which served as a link between Sadiq and Mullah 'Umar.

The news continued to get bigger, and as a result (the truth is no more than the battle which we talked about earlier,) the Mullah decided to take immediate action and quickly and wisely moved all the material and ammunition to the area of operations, and asked Janid to move quickly before it is too late.

AFGP-2002-000011-0013

We moved on 9-29 in groups carrying our military gear and food supplies. Low and behold, and due to unfamiliarity with the road which takes a day's and a night's walk, we got split into two groups and I and half of the group were late four days.

We moved on after a great struggle and reached the top of the mountain where the Mujahidin's rear line was. Jayhun River is right below that, and the villages of Mahi Nur and Budkinu – where this story took place - on opposite sides of the banks. We camped there overnight. There was only Yar, who was in charge of the rear line, by himself there, and [REDACTED] was right below on another mountain about a two hours walk. [REDACTED] was trained at al-Faruq camp a couple of years ago.) There were 2 Dushka, a mortar launcher, and 2 BM1 belonging to the mujahidin; they were spread throughout the mountain top.

When visibility became clear in the morning, snow was surrounding us from everywhere except some spots facing the sun. No one would give you a clear answer for any question. (How long does it take to get to the Mujahidin's locations at other mountains, where exactly are the enemy's locations, or if there was any surveillance?)

I explored the area and found out that the village below is Mahi Nur, and across from it is Budkinu village. A bridge was at the beginning of the village over a small river flowing down from the mountains towards the valley. The river ends at Jayhun, and twists and turns around after the village in half circles on the Tajik side. Right after that there is a spring with a small post on the Tajiki side, and to the west there is a small village on the Afghan side.

Budkinu village was about 5-10 km down the mountain from the Mujahidin rear line on the mountain top. Coming down to the village is through rough foothills covered in snow, and took an entire day. Climbing up also took one to one and a half day. It is quiet during the day but shelling; shooting and illuminations from the Tajiki side starts in the evening and continues until the early hours of the morning just before the sunrise prayer.

Nobody knew anything about what is going on down below, except through a radio call from Janid that Mullah 'Umar went down two nights before we arrived with the guys who came with him without any planning or organization. According to a story told by the Mullah, Janid asked him to rush before it too late. The Mullah thought he would cross over to the other side immediately and felt confident about that, but according to the [TC: Illegible] previous news, he did not realize the facts till now.

They went down at night to the village located west of Budkinu, and Mullah [REDACTED] was there with some of his group.

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[TC: Pagination of English translation reordered to accurately convey Arabic text]

He suffered small shrapnel injuries during the last battle. They were led by a guide to Janid's location (the Mullah and the men suspected that the guide worked for the other side). The guide escorted them in small groups alongside the river on the Afghan side for several kilometers till they indeed reached Janid's camp after Mahi Nur village which faces groups of border security down below. Janid and his group were alongside the river hiding behind big rocks. They were sitting very still during the day to avoid detection by the enemy. They could hear the enemies' voices and laughs, as well as the glow of their cigarettes at night.

When the Mullah appeared unexpectedly and inquired about their plans and arrangements, they told him they were observing and firing, and relying on Allah. He asked for information about the area, and found out that they settled down after the first battle waiting for him; facing the enemy at 100-300 meter distance. They stayed there for three days.

On the last day the Afghans asked them to leave the place and started shelling with **[TC: Illegible]** over their heads. Mortar shells started falling down nearby and five of them were injured, one was serious.

The Mullah tried asking the group commanders but no one voiced his opinion. Therefore, they decided withdrawing on the third day and the Mullah was the first to withdraw. He made it to the mountain top after sunset; the men followed him but did not know what to do or where to go because the withdrawal orders were vague! Each commander started withdrawing his men. Some went towards the forest, others went to Kutek, and some to our locations on the mountains. Morale was low; especially our Arab brothers who intended to withdraw to Takhar immediately, along with the Pakistanis except for two of them.

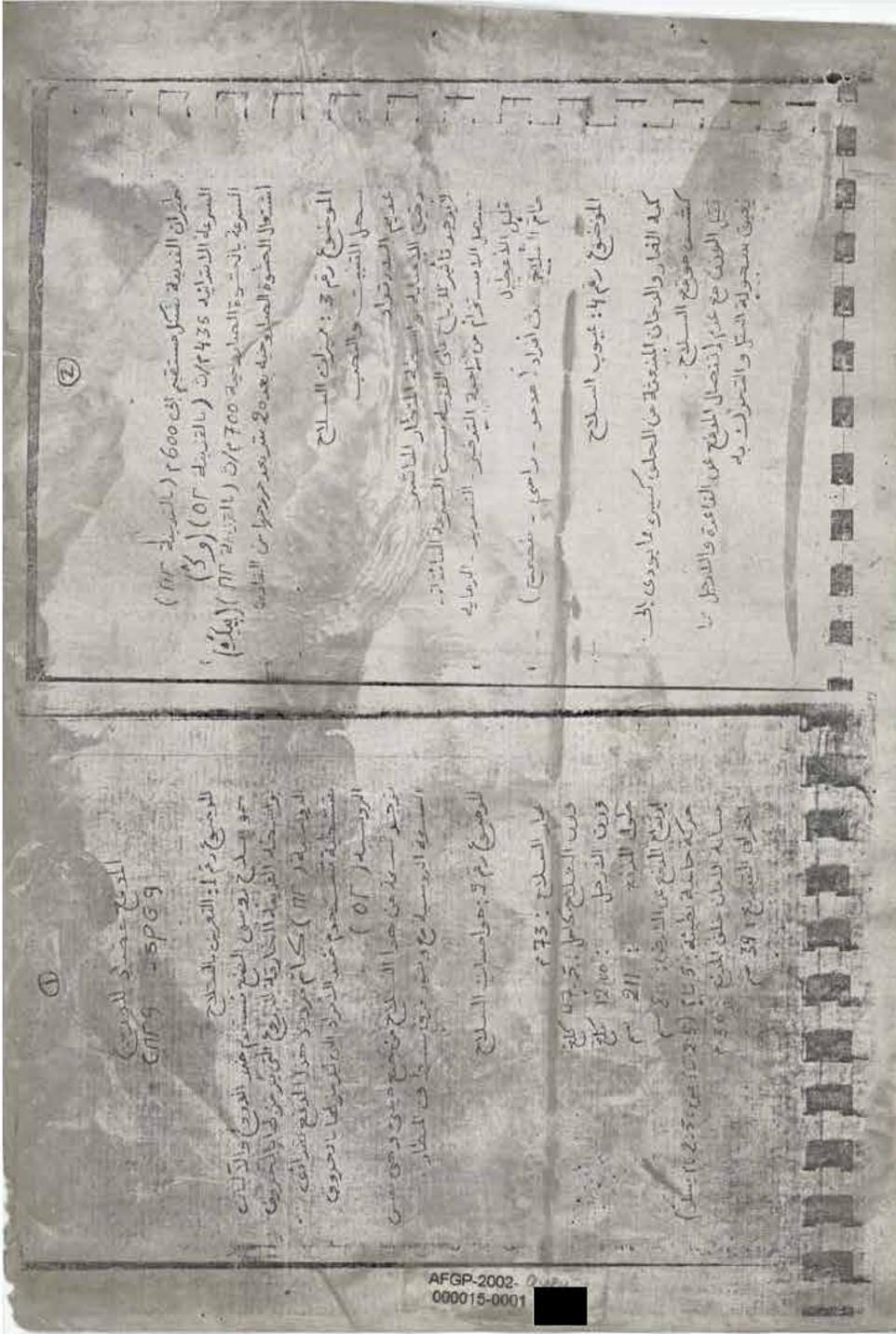
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ATTACHMENT B15

Filed with TJ
22 April 2015

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①

الموقع - ضد الموقع
cmg spg

الموقع رقم 1: القرون بالصلاح
هو صلاح يوسن الضع يستعمل ضد الموقع والآلات
والشخلة القوية الآخرة للموقع القوي من الآلات
الروسية (M) ككام مزدوج هو الموقع شرافة
مشطية تستخدم ضد الآلة التي تسمى بالحموي
الروسية (O)
تحتوي نسخة من هذا الموقع من صنع حموي وهي من
السنة الروسية و... من سنة 1947

الموقع رقم 2: هو اسلحت السلاح

طراز السلاح : 73 م
وزن السلاح كامل : 47 كغ
وزن القبط : 12,800 كغ
طول الذراع : 211 سم
الوزن الموزن من الذراع : 8 سم
حجم حافة القنبلة : 10 سم (القطر) 20 سم (الارتفاع)
سنة الامان على الموقع : 30 م
الذراع القنبلة : 39 سم

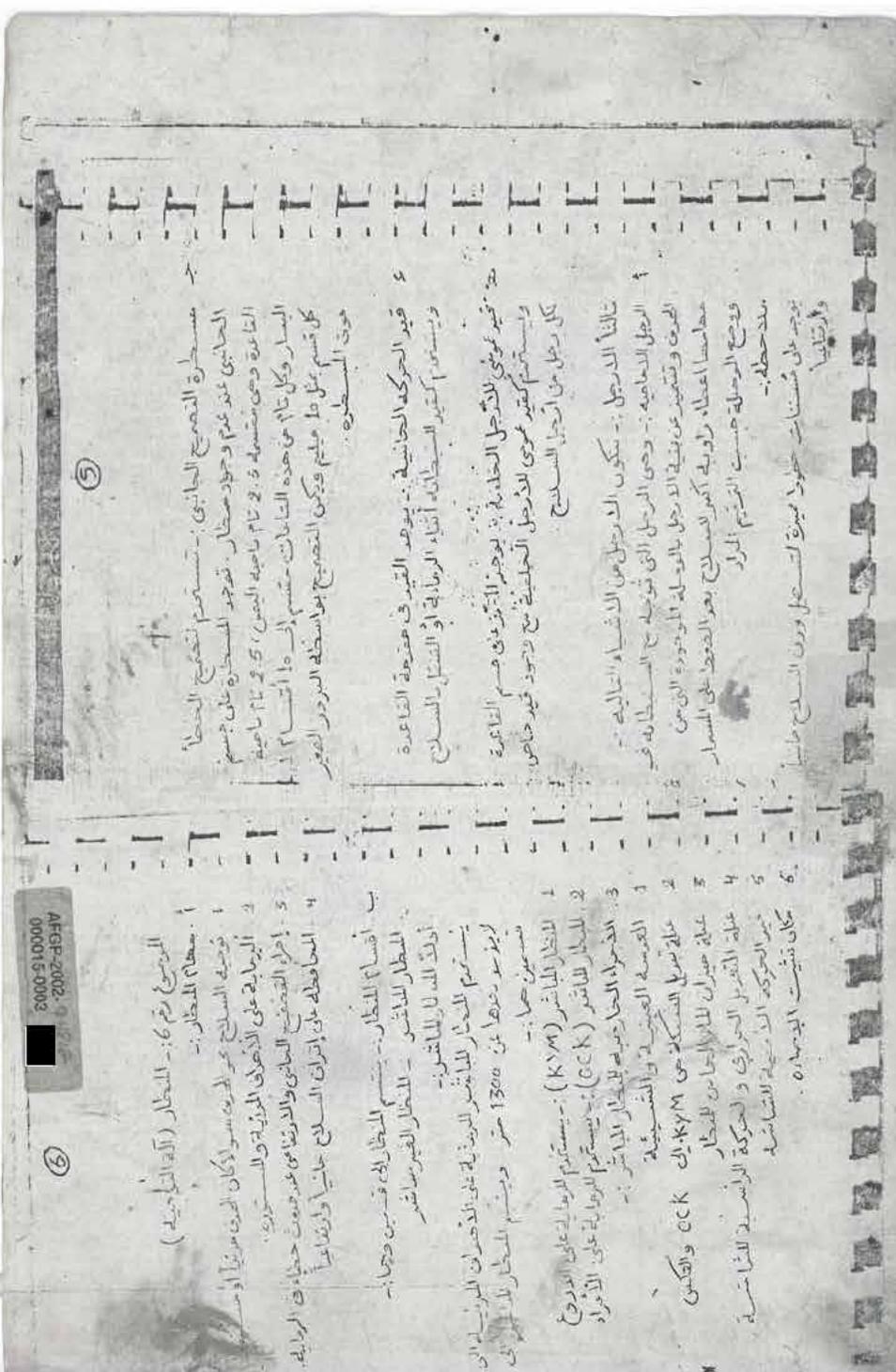
②

طيران القوية بشكل مستقيم في 600 م (السنة 1933)
السرعة الاسيائية 435 م/ث (السنة 02) (و)
السرعة بالسرعة المحلوية 700 م/ث (الارتفاع 100 م) (الارتفاع)
استعمال القوة المحلوية بعدة مفرقة من مفرقات من التام
الموقع رقم 3: ميركات السلاح
سحل القنبلة والضب
عمود القنبلة
وضع القنبلة والسرعة القنبلة الماشور
الارتفاع القنبلة على القنبلة من السرعة القنبلة - الارتفاع
سحل القنبلة
قليل القنبلة
كام القنبلة - من أفراد حموي - راموي - قصب

الموقع رقم 4: ثوب السلاح

كلمة القمار والرخان المنوعة من القلوب كبرى ما يودي الي
كشنة موقع السلاح
قيل القنبلة مع عدم الاتصال المبلغ عن القارة والذليل
يعني سجنوا القنبلة والقمرات به

AFGP-2002-000015-0001



5

مسطرة الذمخ الجانبى - تستخدم لتفحص الخطأ
 الجانبى عند ثنى وجود مسطر. تفحص المسطرة على جسم
 الساعة وحى تسيله 5. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

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الذمخ رقم 6: - المطار (آلة التايمة)
 1. - مطار المطار -
 2. - فوسيه السليخ نحو البريه سوادكان البرق مرفقا أو مستويا
 3. - البراية على الأضدان المرفقة والبراية
 4. - أجزاء الضمخ الجانبى والذمخ المرفقة عند جمعها فى البراية.
 5. - المحافظة على إتقان السليخ جانبيا وأفقيا
 6. - أقسام المطار - يتسم المطار إلى قسمين وهما:
 1. المطار المباشر (K/M) - يستخدم البراية على الذمخ
 2. المطار الناشر (C/K) - يستخدم البراية على الأجزاء
 3. الأجزاء الخاصة بالمطار المباشر -
 4. القوسه العجيبة والتشبيبه
 5. عملة تولى المشكاة من K/M إلى C/K والكس
 6. عملة حيزان المطار الجانبى للمطار
 7. عملة القبول الحرارى والحركة الرأسية للشاشة
 8. شير الحركة الدائرية للشاشة
 9. مكان تثبيت البصارة.

(7)

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- ١- عجلة التعميل الجازي، والحركة الرأسية للشاشة :-
 - ٢- عجلة حيدارة الماء العائني للبطار :-
 - ٣- يستقدم لورون الموضع حائياً عند الرعايه بالمطار القومع مباشر
 - ٤- حمام الدهماء الحار حيدارة للبطار المباشر :-
 - ٥- عجلة التعميل الجازي، والحركة الرأسية للشاشة :-
 - ٦- عجلة التعميل الجازي، - يوجد لها الاشارات، الثالثه (+ 0 -) وهذه الاشارات تستقدم حسب حرارة الجو وهي كالنالك :-
 - ٧- توضع عجلة التعميل الجازي على العلامه (+) غزواً تكون درجه حرارة الجو من +10 إلى +50
 - ٨- توضع عجلة التعميل الجازي على العلامه (0) غزواً تكون درجه حرارة الجو من -10 إلى +10
 - ٩- توضع له التعميل الجازي على العلامه (-) غزواً تكون درجه حرارة الجو من -10 إلى -40
 - ١٠- عجلة الحركة الرأسية للشاشة :-
- هي نفس عجلة التعميل الجازي، ولكن عنيخ المتامير الثلاثة التي توضع على العجلة وتترك المسار الذي يوسط المسامير الثلاثة بين الشاشة وتترك رأسياً وحده الحركة يستقدم معها في عجلة ضبط المطار (الريكو لايج) وحده

(8)

- ١- الموضع رقم 7: شاشة المنظار المباشر " Kym " هذه الشاشة له خاخره بالدويج والذليات وتسمى هي حيث العمل إلى قسمين :-
- ٢- القسم الأول: وشبكة التسمير
- ٣- القسم الثاني: منحنى قياس يجر الحروف أولاً: وشكله التسمير :-
- ٤- تستقدم شكله التسمير في الرعايه على الاشارات التابيه والتحركه وفي تصحيح الاحياء وهي كالنالي :-
- ٥- اسم " ٨ " وشريط " ١ " على شكل خط اعني :-
- ٦- شريطه 8، 6، 10، 10، وهي عبارة عن المساله بنات ، الدوائر من الموضع إلى الحد من 1000، 600، 800، 1200 كما توجد من هذه الأوراق خطوط غير مخرجه بغير من المساله إلى الحد من المائتين المربعه 1500، 1100، 900، 700
- ٧- اسم على شكل خط عمودي قريباً من الشارة التقاطع " ١ " نسوي باسم خط الحصر تستقدم في الرعايه على الاخرق الثابته
- ٨- أربع خطوط عمودية على خط الحصر وأربع خطوط عمودية يسار خط الحصر مرقمة 10-20 ميليم تستقدم في التصحيح من الرعايه على الاجزاء المتحركه
- ٩- علامه التقاطع " + " الموجوده على الشكل المتسمير في عجلة ضبط ويكوادح السلع

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000015-0005

(10)

فقرة رقم 2: أرتفع أو نقصان الصرف عن المنحنى المستخدم :-
 إذا كان الصرف أقل ارتفاعاً عن المنحنى المستخدم فإن المساحة المستخرجة ستكون أكبر من المساحة الحقيقية والعكس وتلحق هذه الأخطاء بارتفاع الطرق التالية :-
 إذا كان الصرف يربو عن المنحنى المستخدم بأقل من 50 سم فإن المساحة المستخرجة :-
 1 إذا كان الصرف يتقن عن المنحنى المستخدم بأقل من 50 سم
 2 تتقن 50 م من المساحة المستخرجة
 مثال :-
 صدف ارتفاعه 2.9 م قام الراس بمسان المساواة إليه من محطة المنحنى 2.7 م فخرجت المساواة بـ 50 م المسافة من الراس إلى المحطة التالية
 ارتفاع الصرف = 2.9 أي أكبر من المنحنى بمقدار 0.2 م
 علقات من ارتفاع 50 م للمسافة المستخرجة تكون المساواة التقريبية 2.65 م
 فترفع 0.3 م قانون أرتفع نقصان الصرف عن المنحنى المستخدم المسافة الحقيقية = ارتفاع الصرف
 المنحنى المستخدم المسافة المستخرجة
 مثال صدف ارتفاعه 2.9 م قام الراس بمسان المساواة إليه بواسطة المنحنى 2.7 م فخرجت المساواة الحقيقية بـ 50 م المسافة الحقيقية = 2.9 م
 $644.4 = \frac{600 \times 2.7}{2.9}$

(9)

ذاتياً: عنقي قياس بصر الهدف :-
 يستخدم هذا المنحنى لحساب المسافة من المدفع إلى الهدف الذي يكون ارتفاعه 2.7 م وهو كالآتي :-
 1. خط عمودي بارتفاع 12، 10، 8، 6 وهي أرقام تعبر عن المسافة بين المدفع والهدف بمقدار (600، 800، 1000، 1200) كما توجد بين هذه الأرقام شهرتان غير متفرقة تسمى بين المسافة بين المدفع والهدف بالآتي الزوية أي (750، 900، 1100، 1300)
 2. خط أفقي أسفل الخط المنحني وذلك لوضع أسفل الهدف على هذا الخط عنده حساب المسافة ويكون أسفل هذا الخط الرقم 2.7 الذي يجبره ارتفاع الهدف بالمثل
 فقده رقم 1 كمنهية استخدم المنحنى لحساب بُعد الهدف
 1. حدد ارتفاع الهدف المراد حساب المسافة إليه
 2. ضع أسفل الهدف على الخط الأفقي الموجود في المنحنى
 3. حرك اللولب إلى النهاية الحاصية حتى يلامس الخط المنحني أعلى الهدف
 4. مثله الأرقام تعبر عن المسافة من المدفع والهدف

AFGP-2002-000015-0006

(11)

الموضوع رقم 8: شبكة المظار المباشر « OCK »

جده الناشئة خاصة بالأفراد وتنقسم عن حيث العمل إلى قسمين « شبكة التسير » حتى يجرى الحرف « ح »، وشبكة المظار المباشر « KYM » مع وجود حرف بسيط.

1 شبكة التسير في المظار المباشر « OCK » تبدأ عسافاً

من 100 إلى 1300. أما شبكة « KYM » فتبدأ

عسافاً من 600 إلى 1300.

علاوة على:

التي هي على الترتيب: مساوية 600 في المظار المباشر KYM

يكن استعملها في الرتبة على جميع الأعداد المحصورة

عسافاً بين 100 و 700 وذلك لطيران القزينة

بشكل مستقيم حتى مساحة 700 م².

2 حتى قياس بحر الحرف في المظار المباشر « OCK »

يكن استعملها في حساب المسافة إلى الأعداد من

عسافاً 400 - 1300 الذين يكون ارتفاعهم 2.7 م

أما حتى قياس بحر الحرف في المظار المباشر « KYM »

يكن استعملها في حساب المسافة إلى الأعداد من

عسافاً 600 - 1300 التي يكون ارتفاعها

2.7 م.

3 السهم الكهربي المظار المباشر KYM الخاص بمسافة 2800

والسهم الكهربي للذراع OCK الخاص بمسافة 400 يستعمل في الكولاج

(12)

في الطورين التي لا يسمح بكلمة السلاح بالمرتبة

الوقتية وسوف تعرف على كلمة السلاح بالمرتبة

بمسافة الله تعالى.

الموضوع رقم 9: كيفية التسير على الأضراس الثابتة

بواسطة المظار المباشر « KYM » OCK -

1. استعمل بحر الحرف عن الارتفاع بواسطة المعنى

عند عملة القدر على الرار على حسب حرارة الجو

3. حدد خط المسافة الأدنى وصي بحر الحرف. النتائج

مع الخط القوي « خط العسر ».

4. جميع رأس السهم على عصفه الحرف

5. املو غير الحركة الحاصية للتسطير وأرم بقسم

الموضوع رقم 10: تصحيح الرواية بواسطة شبكة التسير

بمبدأ تم شرح شبكة التسير ثم ذكر بعض الأمثلة

المعمولة بالذراع التي بين خط العسر والخطوط الأخرى

التي يسار خط العسر من بين هذه المؤثر المستعمل

في تصحيح الرواية ويكون التصحيح كالتالي

1. متابعة طيران القزينة عن طريق المظار

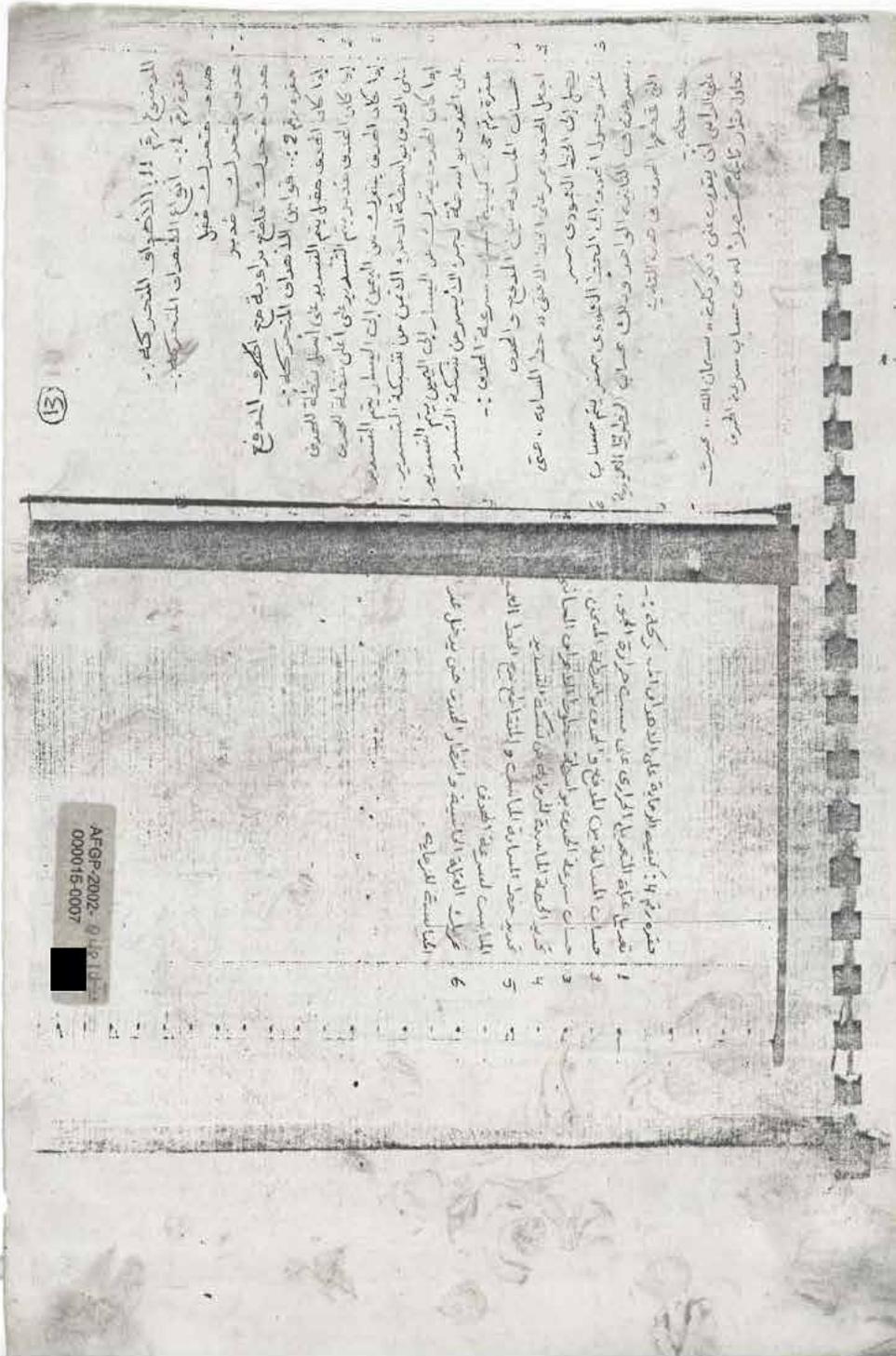
2. تحديد مكان سقوط القزينة على أحد الظروف المعمولة

الحاصية بالتصحيح.

3. تحريك العلة الحاصية حتى يأتي السهم الذي تم تحديده

على الحرف.

4. التوضيح والرواية عن حديد



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AFGF-2002, 91610-000015-0007

المنوع رقم الزايف الاضواء المتحركة :-
 فقرة رقم 1 :- اوضح المقصود المتحرك :-
 جدول متحرك متغير
 جدول متحرك ثابت
 جدول متحرك متغير مع اكلوب المنوع
 مقرر رقم 2 :- قوا من الاضواء المتحركة :-
 اذا كان الضيف هفلي يتم التسوية على اقل نقطة للفرق
 اذا كان الضيف عدس يتم التسوية على اقل نقطة للفرق
 اذا كان الضيف يتحرك من اليمين الى اليسار يتم التسوية
 على الطرف بامساحة الحد من اليمين الى اليسار يتم التسوية
 اذا كان الضيف يتحرك من اليسار الى اليمين يتم التسوية
 على الطرف بامساحة الحد من اليمين الى اليسار يتم التسوية
 على الطرف بامساحة الحد من اليمين الى اليسار يتم التسوية
 مقرر رقم 3 :- كيفية التسوية :-
 حساب المسافة بين المنوع والحد
 اجعل الضيف يمر على الحد الاقصى من خط المساء ، حتى
 يصل الى الخط العمودي مسر
 عند وصول الضيف الى الحد الاقصى الضيف يتم حساب
 المسافة بين الضيف والحد وذلك عن طريق الخط العمودي
 الذي قطعوا الضيف على خط الضيف
 على خط :-
 على الراس ان يتوجه على دوائر كوكبة ، مسمان الله ، بحيث
 تكون قطر كوكبة مسوية لعدد حساب مسوية الضيف

- مقرر رقم 4 :- كيفية الاضواء على الاضواء المتحركة :-
 1 - كيفية اضاءة الضيف المتحرك على مسافة مسوية للحد
 2 - حساب المسافة بين المنوع والحد
 3 - حساب المسافة بين المنوع والحد
 4 - كيفية اضاءة الضيف المتحرك على مسافة مسوية للحد
 5 - كيفية اضاءة الضيف المتحرك على مسافة مسوية للحد
 6 - كيفية اضاءة الضيف المتحرك على مسافة مسوية للحد

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الموجع رقم 16: الركولاج

منه رقم 1: التصريف بالركولاج :-

هو صلا إستقامة هذا المثلثا حادياً وارتياباً الربط

والسجرة و للشارع المصحح

منه رقم 2: متى يتجهن الركولاج :-

يجهن الركولاج عندما يحدث عرق و اموج بين كاني

السورف كان مستوي القديفة في الطريق السوية الثابتة.

منه رقم 3: كيف يجرى الركولاج :-

يجرى الركولاج الماشي :-

1- وضع جميع عناصره في موضعها المستطاة بالحرور الاربعة

الموجودة على حذوة المسطاة له الضامه.

2- ترتب حذوة الركولاج على حذوة المسطاة العظيمة

3- وضع المشا الماص على حذوة المسطاة العظيمة

4- وضع سلة التعويل المثلث على الرقم « KYM »

5- افوخ المرفقة على رقم 4 اي على سلة رقم « 00 »

6- وضع خط المرفقة الماسي بوزن حرارة لحو على الرقم 0

7- وزن المنج مائياً و ارفاقها بالاروية العسكرية

8- وضع لوزمة الركولاج على حذوة العوديه العجيرة

للشار الماشي

المثلث مع المرفقة المسطاة المصحح « من القنح و فخريلك

لوجه الركولاج حتى يغطى سطح المسطاة مع الضامج

كما يثبت لوزمة الركولاج « ضامج رقم 1 »

10- النظر في المثلث الماشي فإذا كان الضامج الخاص بالركولاج

11- « ضامج مع الضامج رقم 2 في لوزمة الركولاج

12- فهو يدل ان المثلث الماشي « KYM » مكدج و اربا

13- لم يكن كذلك مع المسطوات الثالثة :-

14- ملك السطح الثلاثة الموضوعة في عملة التعويل الرباعي حذوة

15- لوزمة واحد

16- في حذوة الموق الذي يتوسط البرامق الثلاثة مشرف سوك

17- الضامجة رأسياً لجهة الحركة يتم ربط الركولاج رأسياً

18- ملك قيد الحركة الجارية للركولاج المثلث الماشي

19- الربوي الون بالاطراف حتى تتطويف القاعدة اذ انهاء الحركة

20- يتم حذوة الركولاج اقلية

21- الناكوسه مع ضامج المسطاة مع الضامج رقم 1 و طابره

22- ضامج المثلث الماشي مع الضامج رقم 2 في لوزمة الركولاج

23- ضامج برامق المثلث دون الاضلال بالركولاج

24- صلاحية :- غير كالمية المثلث الماشي « KYM » تحمل كلمته

25- المثلث الماشي « ock » أيضاً و كما في بعض الماشي الماشي

26- ركادة المثلث الماشي « KYM » و تضم ضمير الضامجة على

27- « ock » في ضامج المثلث الماشي مع الضامج رقم 1

28- رقم 2. بهذا سدا ان المثلث الماشي في المثلث والدمبراني

يكتفل بين المرفقة للضامج

29- فإذا كان الضامج على حذوة الموقه لك المرفقة



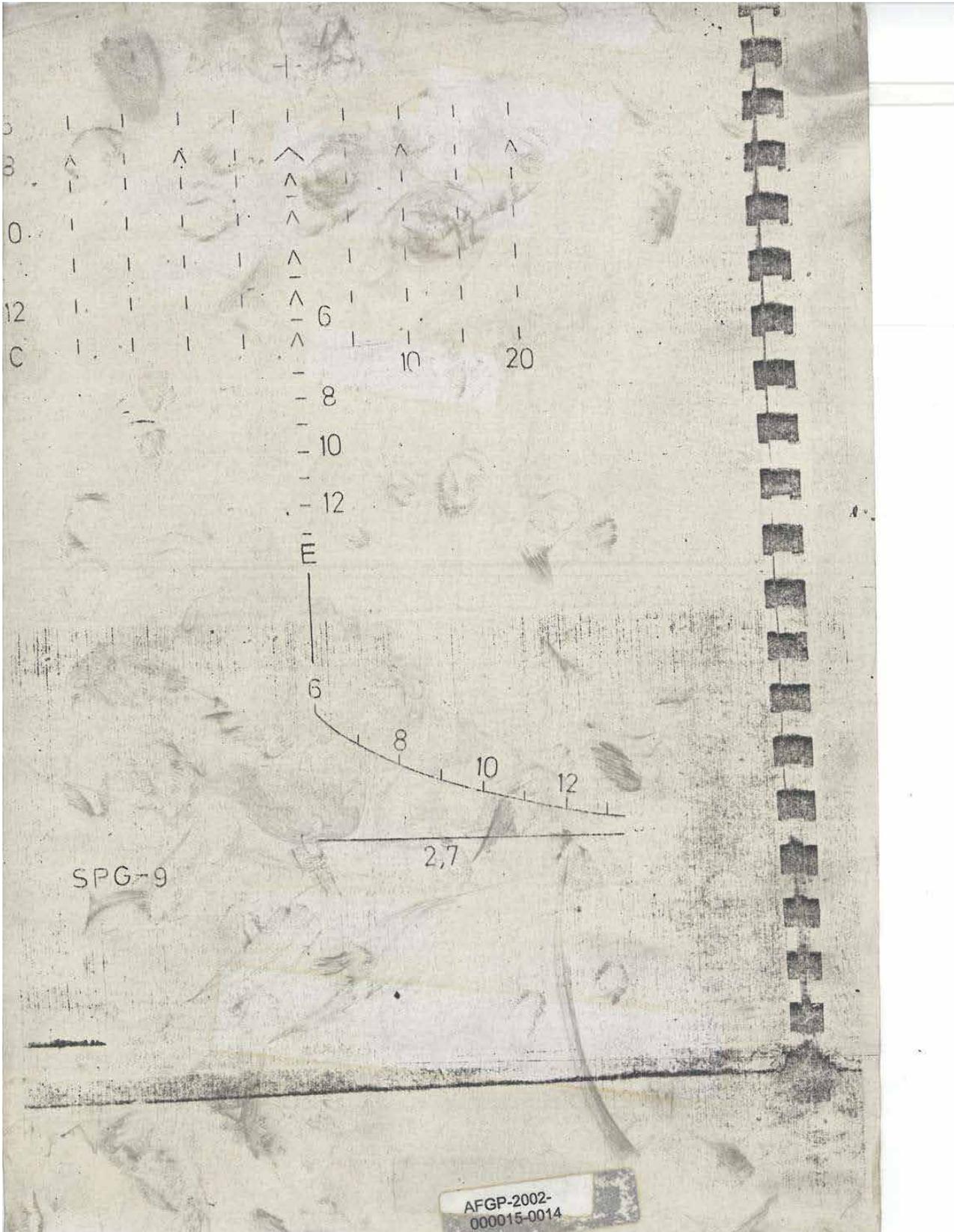
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18

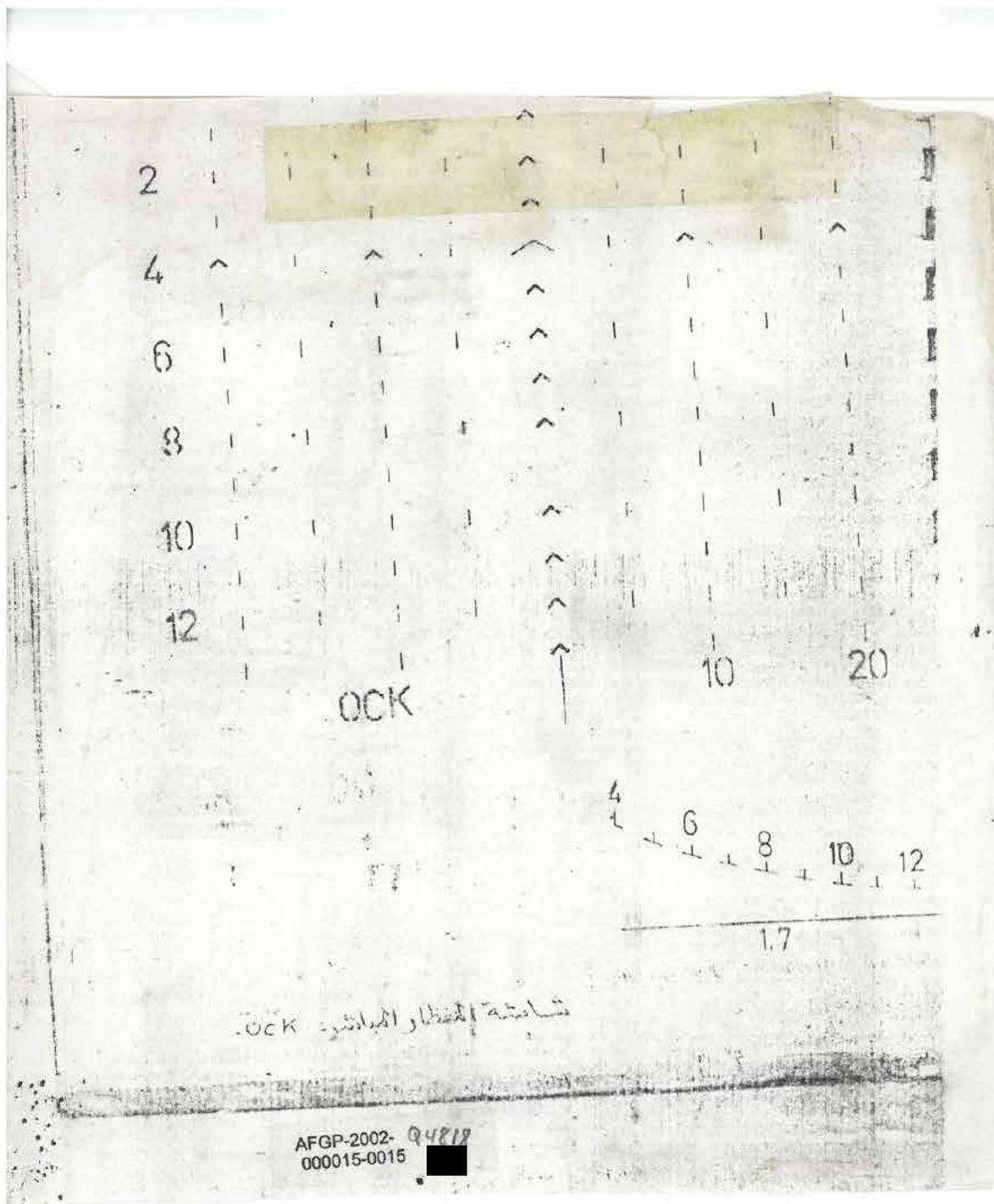
أولاً ركلمة الشعيرة ارتقاعياً :-
 تلف الشعيرة المنح الخاص بها هي تاق واطل مركز
 الدائرة « التناخ رقم 4 »
 ثانياً ركلمة الشعيرة حانياً :-
 دمع الشعيرة حانياً من اليمين أو اليسار حسب اتجاه الخط
 حتى تاق داخل مركز الدائرة وذلك بواسطة المنح الخاص
 وإلا لم يتورد لك استعمال الطرف .
 ملاحظة -
 يوجد خط عمودي يسار التناخ رقم 1 بطوله 245 مم
 وسلك 5 مم خاص بالتناخ الذي يساعد في ورن لور
 الركولاج يستعمل في حالة عدم وجود الراوية العسكرية .

أولاً ركلمة الشعيرة ارتقاعياً :-
 تلف الشعيرة المنح الخاص بها هي تاق واطل مركز
 الدائرة « التناخ رقم 4 »
 ثانياً ركلمة الشعيرة حانياً :-
 دمع الشعيرة حانياً من اليمين أو اليسار حسب اتجاه الخط
 حتى تاق داخل مركز الدائرة وذلك بواسطة المنح الخاص
 وإلا لم يتورد لك استعمال الطرف .
 ملاحظة -
 يوجد خط عمودي يسار التناخ رقم 1 بطوله 245 مم
 وسلك 5 مم خاص بالتناخ الذي يساعد في ورن لور
 الركولاج يستعمل في حالة عدم وجود الراوية العسكرية .

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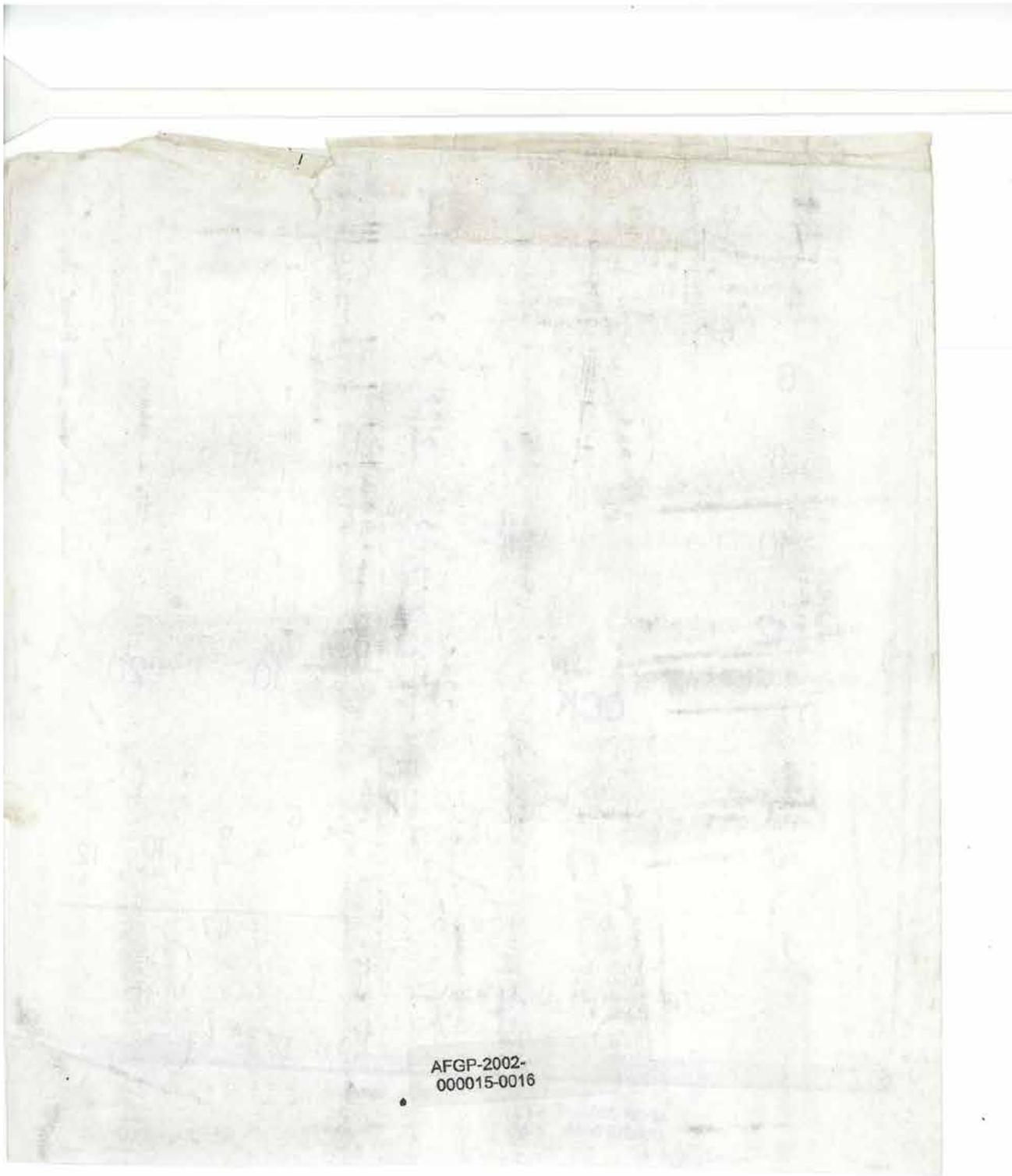


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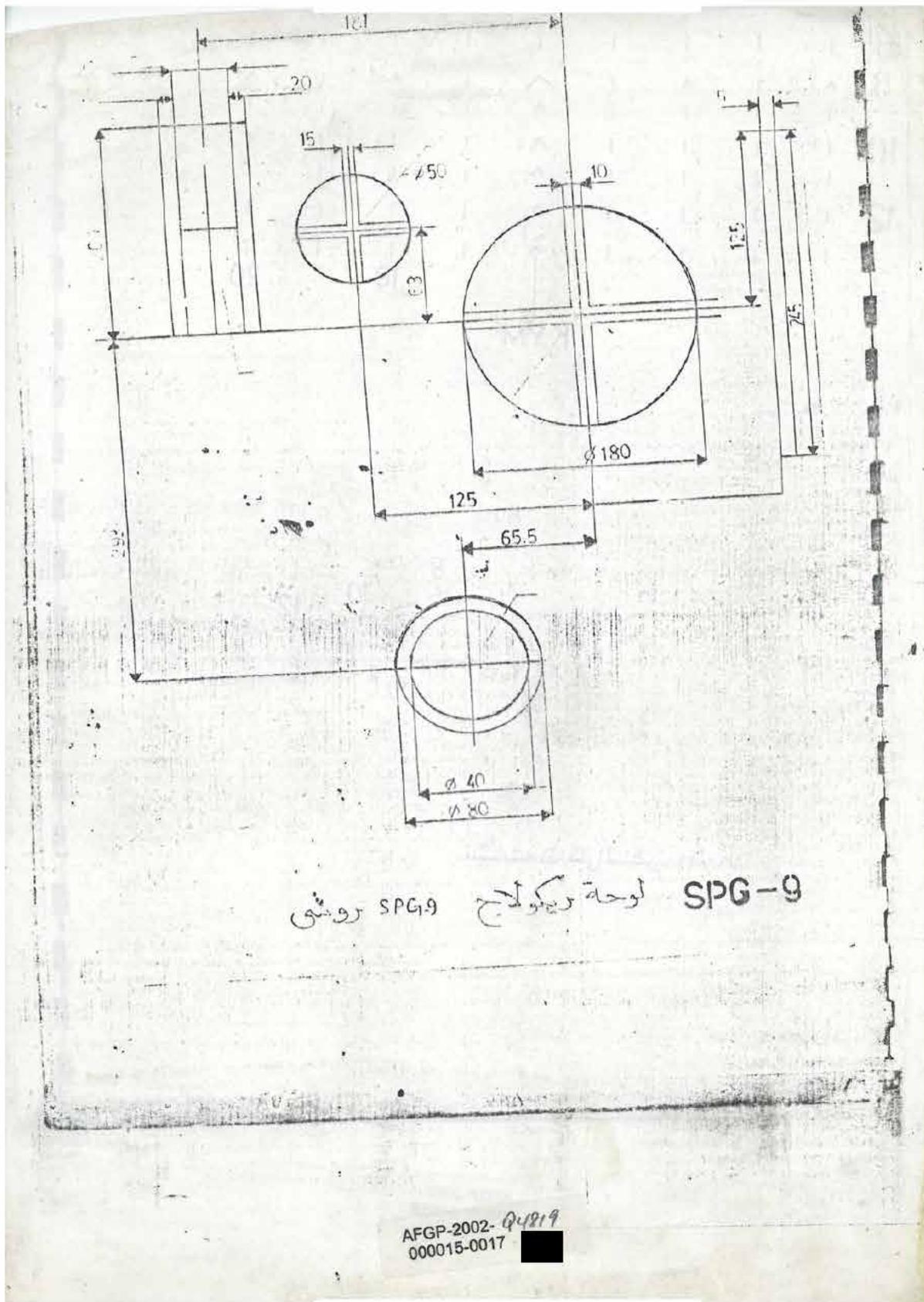
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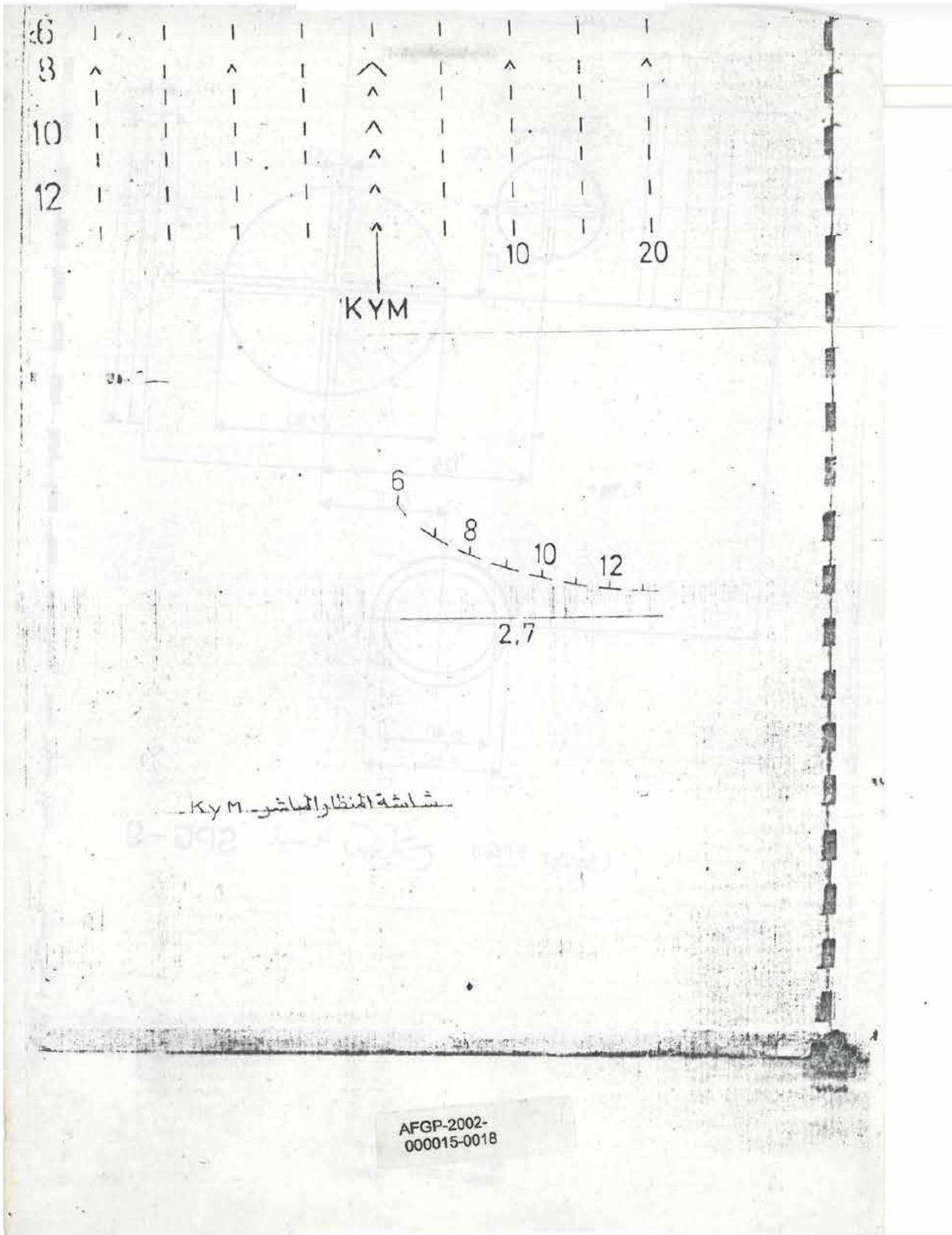
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Russian SPG-9

Diagram

Recoil board.



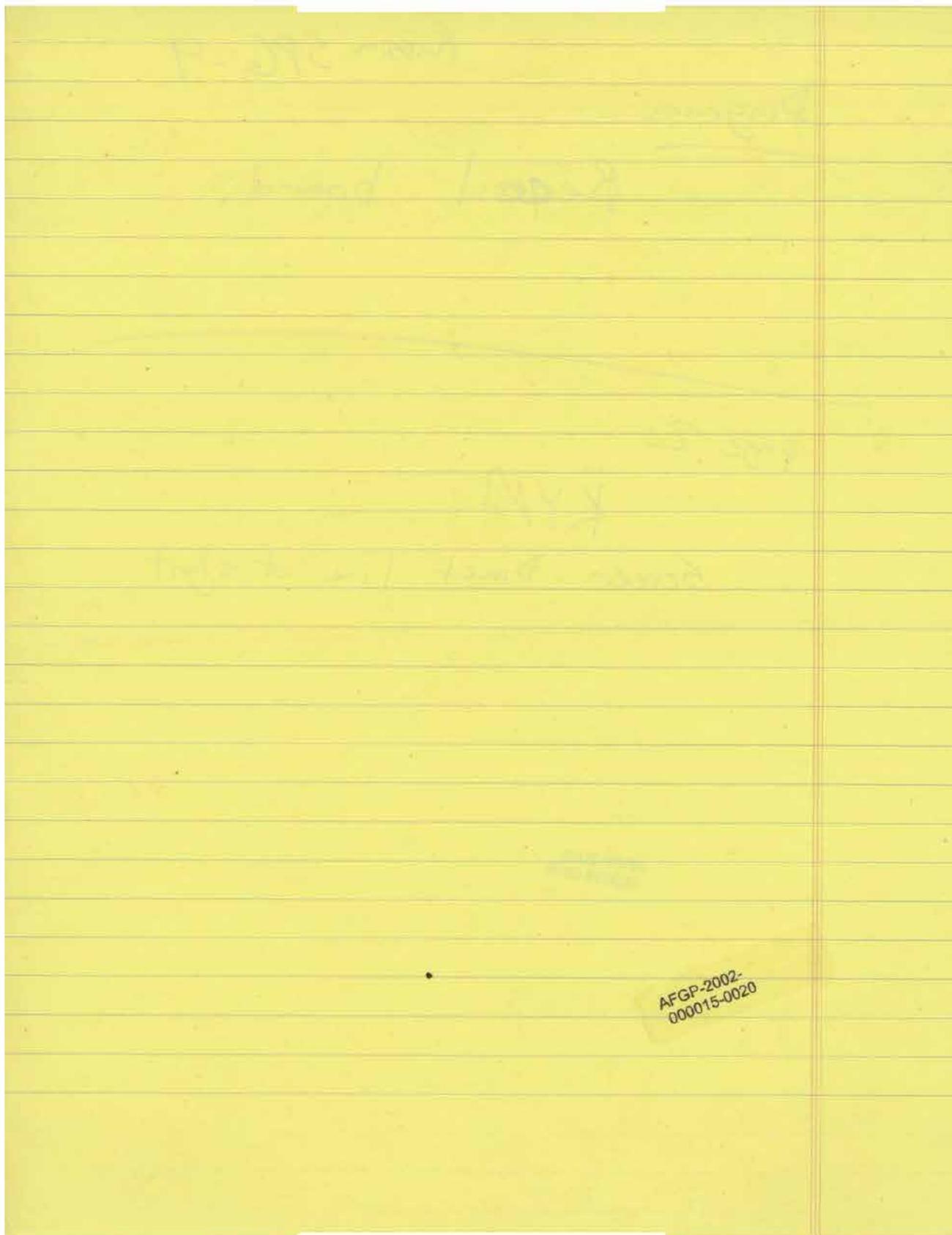
page 2.

KUM

Screen - Direct line of sight.

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(17)

continuation on page 11 discuss

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~~(16) subject # 15. recoil~~

(15) - Subject # 12 How to fire by means of non direct sight

- Subject # 13 connecting the firing using the indirect sight.

- Subject # 14. firing from the shoulder and with the gun sight bead.

(16) subject # 15 recoil

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(13) Subject # 11 Moving targets

(14) Subject # 12 How to fire
by means of a non direct sight.

~~(15) continuation of page 14.~~

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000015-0027

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⑨ range of weapon

⑩ continuation or range of area
(distance of target)

⑪ subject # 8 Direct sight screen ^(scope) OK

⑫ subject # 9 How to lock on
a stationary target.

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AFGP-2002-
000015-0029

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