

MOD-83-0000280-A

Filed on behalf of the Claimants  
Deponent: Fatimah Zabun Dahash Al-Akhras  
First Witness Statement of Deponent  
Dated: 18 February 2013

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE**  
**QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION**

**Claim No.**

**BETWEEN:-**

**FATIMAH ZABUN DAHASH AL-AKHRAS**

**Claimant**

**- and -**

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

**Defendant**

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**FIRST WITNESS STATEMENT OF  
FATIMAH ZABUN DAHASH AL-AKHRAS**

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**I, FATIMAH ZABUN DAHASH AL-AKHRAS of JOUNAYNA, BASRAH WILL  
SAY AS FOLLOWS:**

1. My name is **FATIMAH ZABUN DAHASH AL-AKHRAS**. This is my first witness statement in these proceedings. Insofar as the contents of this statement are within my knowledge, they are true; insofar as they are not within my knowledge, they are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief. I make this witness statement in support of my civil claim against the Ministry of Defence for its actions in relation to the unlawful killing of my husband, Mohammad Abdul Ridha Salim Al-Salihi, that I detail below. These proceedings are brought by myself in my personal capacity.

### *Family background*

2. I am an Iraqi citizen and I am 54 years old. I was born on 6 May 1958. I attach a copy of the photopage of my passport as my **Exhibit FCDA/1**. I live in Jounayna, Basrah with my two sons, Mahmood, who is 23, Yussof, who is 14, and my daughter Asal, who is 19.
3. I work at the in the directorate of the Ministry of Education in Basrah. I am in charge of accounting for vocational training centers, and I have been an employee of the directorate since 1983.

### *Background*

4. I married my husband Mohammad Abdul Ridha Salim Al-Salihi, who is the subject of this statement, in 1989. He was born 23 December 1957. We met at the directorate where I work. He was a teacher at one of the vocational training centers. He knew he wanted to get married, and when he met me he liked me, and asked my permission to ask my parents for my hand. I said yes. Within months we were engaged and married. True love developed once we were married.
5. In 2003 we were living in Al-Jubaila, Basrah. We were a very happy family, I would say we had no problems at all. My husband was a very nice person, his heart was pure and he was a good Muslim. Our relationship was based on love, he was my friend, my lover, my whole life, the main pillar of our family and the father of my children. We had a comfortable life, but Mohammad was very modest, and people envied us because we were so happy. My sisters used to ask their husbands to act more like Mohammad, as he was always very loving and respectful to me, and we never argued.

*The shooting of Mohammad.*

6. It was around 11.30 pm on 5 November 2003. I was at home with my children, when I got a phone call from one of my neighbours, saying that her son had seen soldiers and tanks outside my brother's house. My brother Mahmood lived a few streets away from us. Mohammad had left our house around 7 or 8 pm to eat with the family, as it was Ramadan. He had asked me if I wanted to join him but I had declined as I wanted to stay at home and help the children with their homework.
7. When I got the phone call I got worried, and I went outside my house to see if I could find out what was going on. I spoke to a couple of neighbours who had also seen the soldiers outside my brother's house, but no one could tell me what had happened. I went inside to call my brother's house, but got no answer. I walked to the house, which would have only taken me 5 minutes.
8. When I got there, the street was barricaded, and there were several tanks and military vehicles outside the house. British soldiers were surrounding the building. I tried to get close to the house but the soldiers stopped me. No one would tell me what had happened. I was very worried but there was nothing else I could do, and as I had left my children at home alone I returned to my house.
9. That night was very difficult. I was awake all night, worrying about my husband and my brother and his family. I did not expect anyone to have been seriously injured, as raids by British soldiers were a common occurrence in the area at the time. But I did not know what was going on and I had no one to talk to as my children were all asleep. At 6 am the next morning I returned to the house. I could see that the doors had been broken down, and the house was in a state of complete disarray. I finally got to see my sister-in-law, Entesar. My sister-in-law told me what had happened the previous evening.

10. She told me that British soldiers had raided the house just after 11.00 pm. At this time I had not been told that my husband had been shot, so I asked if my brother Mahmood was okay. Entesar told me that he was, and then she told me that my husband had been shot in the leg, and that he had been taken to hospital but that it was not serious. She was lying to me as she did not want to shock me. I asked if the bullet had entered the bone and she said no.

11. Entesar told me that they had all been sitting in the reception area of the house: herself, my brother Mahmood, my nephew Ahmad and Mohammad. They heard noises from outside and Mohammad had run up the stairs, where there was a small window overlooking the street outside, to see what was going on. Soldiers barged through both of the doors that lead from the outside in to the reception area. Mohammad must have heard Entesar and Mahmood yelling, as he immediately returned downstairs. Entesar told me that Mohammad was coming down the stairs when one of the British soldiers that had entered the house shot him in the stomach. Entesar tells me that he was shot immediately, he had no chance to explain who he was or why he was coming down the stairs. She says that you could not even hear the shot, the rifle must have had a silencer, but they saw Mohammad fall down and he was bleeding from his stomach. Entesar tells me that the noise coming from the soldiers and their weapons was terrifying. Ahmad and Mahmood had their hands cuffed behind their backs and were made to lie face down on the floor. Mohammad was left at the side of the stairs, bleeding. I understand that Mohammad was conscious and kept repeating that he was in a lot of pain. He was bleeding, but was left unattended for several hours whilst the soldiers searched the house. The soldiers searched the house thoroughly, they searched through closets and clothes, but they found nothing. Entesar tells me that she thought they realized that they had made a mistake, as the interpreter who was with them became very agitated and nervous, and was shaking.

12. The soldiers called for an ambulance, and Mohammad was taken to the Czech hospital not far from my brother's house. Entesar has told me that when Mohammad was taken away on a stretcher, he said to tell me to look after the children. That was the last thing he said to anyone in our family. I feel like I owe him that.
13. I was still under the impression that Mohammad had been shot but was not seriously injured. Then I overheard Entesar telling her mother that Mohammad had been shot in the stomach and was seriously injured. I insisted that someone take me to see him. I arrived at the hospital sometime around 9.00 am. The soldiers would not allow any visitor, and would not tell me anything about the well being of my husband. I returned again at dusk, again they would not let me see him. I was worried sick and could not eat or concentrate on anything. I returned that night, but they would not let me go in to his room. I begged the soldiers to let me see Mohammad. I was in anguish and did not know what to do with myself. I begged and begged but the door was closed and they would not allow me in. I told the soldiers that I wanted to give Mohammad some water, and I wanted the chance to say goodbye. I stayed in the waiting room with my brothers and Mohammad's brothers. They would try to help me get in to the room where Mohammad was, but to no avail. The soldiers would tell us that Mohammad was not seriously injured, but he passed away the next day, on 7 November 2003. I was at Mahmood's house when I got the news, around 4.00 pm on 7 November. I felt like my world had ended.
14. Even then, the soldiers would not let me see Mohammad to say goodbye. His brothers were with him when the body was being prepared in the morgue. When they brought him home in a coffin, my brothers insisted that I did not see him as it would be too upsetting for me. I was in a very bad state.
15. They released his body early in the morning on 8 November, and we held the funeral for Mohammad that same day, around 9.00 am. He

had been a teacher of mechanics at a vocational training center, and he had been very much loved by students and other teachers alike. On the day of the funeral the centre along with all other schools in the area was closed, this was an order from the Director of Education. He also ordered all students and teachers to take part in the funeral procession, as a demonstration and protest against the British Forcers. There were several tribal chiefs and other local dignitaries attending the funeral. The killing of my husband had received a lot of attention, the story of the raid had been broadcast on national TV and Al-Arabya, and news spread fast that British soldiers had barged into the house of a well respected lawyer and shot an unarmed man. Mohammad was very much loved by all who knew him so there were a lot of people taking part in the funeral procession. He was not known for money or fame but for his kindness. He was always very polite and would help anyone who came to him and asked for help. Following the procession, his body was taken to Najaf to be buried. I could not travel with him as it is a very long journey and I was in a terrible state.

16. As they had closed all the schools in the area for my husband's funeral, the incident became very well known. My husband was so popular and loved that they named a school in Basrah after him, the School of Martyr Mohammad Abdul Rida Salem. All of Basra was hurt and saddened by his death, even those who did not know him. That British soldiers would kill an innocent man in such a terrible way had shocked us all.

17. My sister had taken care of the children during the time that I was at the hospital but they returned home following the funeral. The Fatha was held at my house, a ceremony which lasts for three days and which people attend to give their condolences. My eldest son would sit with the other men in the Fatha and cry. My youngest son was only five years old at the time, and in the days following his father's death he would try to run away several times. We would have to go looking for him. My daughter was, like myself, dressed all in black.



18. Several people who attended the Fatha has told me that British soldiers had attended the Fatha, and had apologized for the raid and for killing Mohammad. I was very angry with Mohammad's brothers for this, why would the people responsible for killing my husband be allowed to attend his Fatha? I blamed Mohammad's brothers for allowing them to attend, and I felt like it was an insult to Mohammad.
  
19. I was told by the Chief of my tribe that the soldiers had come to see him prior to attending the Fatha to enquire about the correct procedure to follow. He had told the soldiers that they should bring a symbolic sum of money, as this is what all those who attend a Fatha would do. I have been told that they did give around 50.000 Iraq Dinar as a donation to the Fatha. At this point I was in mourning so did not receive the money personally. All the donated money from mourners go into a box, and is put towards paying for the Fatha. This is what would have happened with the British donation.
  
20. I was constantly crying, and my children did not know how to express their grief but they were also crying. I did not stop crying for five years. My youngest son would sometimes come up to me and say that if I did not stop crying he would kill himself. It was very upsetting and scary for him to see me in such a state.
  
21. A few days after Mohammad was killed, my brother Mahmood received a letter from S J Routhledge, the Officer Commanding of Camp Cherokee where the soldiers who shot my husband were stationed. It was dated 9 November 2013. It explains how an anonymous tip had led the British Forces to believe that there was a large group of armed men in Mahmood's house. They had therefore stormed the house. When Mohammad came downstairs, one of the soldiers thought that he was in danger and fired one round at him. It states that the British Forces were misled by the anonymous tip, and Routhledge expressed his sympathy for our loss. I exhibit this letter as my **EXHIBIT FCDA/2**.



22. On 10 November 2003 my brother Mahmood filed a complaint for compensation at the Investigative Court of Al-Maakal. I, my neighbours and my nephew Ahmad gave evidence at the Al-Maakal police station; these statements are part of the investigation report that I received at the end of November once the investigation was concluded. I exhibit the report as **EXHIBIT FCDA/3**. It concludes that a British soldier started firing his rifle in the house of the lawyer Mahmood, which led to the death of Mohammad. This document was sent to the Coalition Headquarters in Basra, and the investigative magistrate asked for the name of the person who had provided the false information which had led the soldiers to raid the house of Mahmood. However, nothing further was heard from the British and no indication was given that they were prepared to cooperate with these legal proceedings.

23. At the time of the incident we did not think of asking the British Forces for compensation. Mohammad's death was a great shock to us as it was so sudden and unexpected, and we felt that nothing could compensate for the loss of him.

24. In Muslim tradition, a widow will stay in her house alone for four months and ten days following the death of her husband. In this time she is not allowed to speak to any men who are not part of her family. She is only supposed to speak to other women. At some point during these four months, British officers came to see me. I am not sure about the exact date but I know that it was sometime around the 21 December, as this was the date of our wedding anniversary. I was not allowed to talk to men I did not know and they were not allowed to see me, but I felt like I had no choice in the circumstances. I was crying so hard that I could not speak to them, but I showed them a picture of myself and Mohammad on our wedding day. They apologized for the death of Mohammad, but they did not tell me the procedure on how to file a complaint or claiming compensation.

25. Mohammad's death was a great shock to us, so we were not thinking of compensation. His death was very sudden and whatever compensation may have been offered in the past, it could never bring my husband back to me. In the days following his death I was lost, I did not know whether it was night or day,

*The loss of a father*

26. My children were all very badly affected by the loss of their father. Yusef was only five years old at the time and did not understand where his father had gone. He was very attached to his father and used to sleep on his father's arm every night. One day, not long after the incident, he asked me to smell his neck. When I asked him why, he told me that he wanted to know if he smelled like his father. Yusef is still a very nervous and irritable child. He was never this way before his father died. It is like he keeps the pain inside him and will speak to no one about it. Whenever he makes me swear on something, he makes me swear on his father's soul. Yusef got very ill after his father passed away. He was diagnosed with anemia and typhoid.

27. Even though he was only five when his father died, Yusef can remember everything about their time together. He tells me of their trips to the market, how Mohammad would walk him to school, how he would sit on his father's lap and they would talk for hours. He was only a young child but the memory of his father is very strong in his mind.

28. My oldest son Mahmood and Asal are both in college studying law. My main concern for them has always been for them to get a good education. Mohammad and I always helped them with their homework and when they got older I made sure that they had tutors. Asal often cries when she comes home from college, as she has seen other girls being picked up by their fathers. This is something her father would have done as well had he been alive. She has asked me to allow her to leave college, she had to repeat a whole year as she failed her

classes and she says she just cannot cope with being there. She finds it difficult finding friends. This was not the case before her father's death. She was only nine when he died and was very sad for a very long time.

29. Mahmood is very angry about his father's death, although he will rarely speak of it. He is very reserved, but will often talk of how unfair it is that his father died when others are still alive. Ever since his father died, he shuns away from people, he does not enjoy the company of others. He seems to hold a grudge against all those whose fathers are still alive. He stays in the house at all times except when he attends college. I try to tell him that his father was a brave man and died a hero, but he will not listen.

30. My children never speak of their dreams for their future. It is like a part of them died with my husband, and they do not dream anymore.

#### *The loss of a husband*

31. All of a sudden I found myself in charge of three minors. Life is hard in Iraq, but especially hard if you are a widow. As the head of the household Mohammad had been in charge of arranging all our necessities, he would go to the market and he would arrange for everything we needed. My life used to be very easy. Muslim tradition dictates that a woman is not supposed to do such things on her own, but I had no choice. People will treat me badly, they are disrespectful. My brothers helped me for about a year following Mohammad's death, but they have their own lives and families and could not help me forever.

32. Tradition dictates that a woman should wear black for at least a year following her husband's death. Most widows will stop wearing black within two years. I wore black for seven years, until 2010, out of respect for Mohammad's memory. I was intending on wearing black

for the rest of my life, but I had to stop when my daughter told me that I had to change. She and my other children were tired of always seeing me in black. A widow is also expected to remarry, but no one can ever replace my husband, and I refuse to do so.

33. Every holiday I will hold Mohammad's picture and cry. My children cry as well. Holidays are still a very difficult time for us, as this is the time when you are supposed to be together as a family. My brother has asked me to stop doing this; he believes that I am hurting my children, and that I am only focusing on my own pain. I do not know if this is true, but I do not think that I will ever be able to stop. The memory of my husband is still so very real to me. Sometimes I wish that he had died a natural death, from disease or even in an accident, at least then I would know exactly what had happened to him, and why. No one has ever offered me an explanation as to what really happened to Mohammad, why the soldier shot him. The explanation as to why the soldiers were at the house does not answer my question as to why he was subsequently killed when he posed no threat at all.

34. When Mohammad was killed I was four months pregnant. I was worried about being able to afford to have another child, but Mohammad was very excited about having a fourth child, and called it a blessing from God. He had already decided the name for the unborn child. Sometime during the mourning period, I do not recall exactly when, I suffered a miscarriage. A midwife was brought to the house to assist me as I could not leave the house to go to the hospital. I am afraid that the miscarriage was brought on by the grief I was experiencing. I was devastated by my loss and did not want the child to grow up without a father.

#### *Financial losses*

35. After I had spent four months and 10 days in mourning, my brother took me to the doctors as I was having a lot of health problems. The

doctor diagnosed me with diabetes, high blood pressure and rheumatism. He also told me that all the crying has affected my eyesight, and I now have to wear glasses. I also have a prescription for eye drops, and have been taking penicillin for my eyes. I had never had any issues with my health prior to Mohammad's death. The doctor told me that my diabetes was induced by the stress and shock I had suffered due to his death. I am on now on six different kinds of medications which costs me around 100.000 Iraq Dinar every month.

36. I feel like my eyes never dry from the tears. It is only recently that I have been able to smile again.

37. Mohammad had a degree in mechanics, which is also what he taught at the training centre, and he would always mend anything that broke in our home. Appliances often break down, the only electricity provided is from generators at each home, which are expensive and tend to break down a lot, and he would always be able to repair the generator. Now whenever anything breaks I have to hire someone to come and repair it for me, which is very expensive.

38. At the time of his death Mohammad earned around 350,000-400,000 Iraq Dinars every month. During the Saddam regime the salaries were very low, but the last decade has seen a steep rise in salaries for teachers. Had he been alive today he would be earning around 1,500,000 Iraq Dinars every month. All his colleagues are now driving new cars and making a very good living. I do receive a state pension for him, 150,000 Iraq Dinar per month, but this is very low compared to the pension he would have received at the end of his career. In Iraq, pensions are designed to provide for the deceased's children until they become adults. In Iraq, that point is marked by the child either turning 18, or, if still in college, until the age of 24. Thus when my children graduate the amount will be reduced accordingly.

39. Iraqi tradition dictates that my children and I will visit the cemetery where Mohammad was buried on religious holidays. We travel to Najaf four or five times every year. This is very difficult for us as it always feels like he has just died, all the crying, the weeping and the intense emotions of pain and grief are once again brought to the surface. It is also financially difficult; the trips are very expensive and cost me around 500.000 Iraqi Dinar, as I have to pay for a driver and car, and the hotel.

40. I do not know exactly how much the funeral cost as I was in a complete state of shock and grief at the time and my brothers dealt with all the arrangements. The cost of funerals in Iraq is usually very high. We pay for the funeral procession, the journey to Najaf and subsequent burial there, and the Fatha which lasts for three days, where we provide the mourners with food and drink throughout these days, and sacrifice animals.

41. The time will soon come when my older children will be wanting to get married. This worries me, as even the most simple wedding in Iraq costs around 25.000.000 Iraq Dinars. When my son gets married, it is tradition that the newlyweds will live with me. My house is small, I have considered building an extension but any kind of construction work in Iraq is very expensive and I would not be able to afford it.

#### *Concluding comments*

42. In Iraq, when two people come to marry, a family's reputation needs to be flawless. This is especially important for my daughter; her father cannot be seen as a criminal or coward. If we could receive an apology from the Ministry of Defence in Britain, at least they could have that piece of paper to prove that their father had not died a criminal. It is very embarrassing for the children to speak about their father's death, as it is difficult to explain to others that he was killed by mistake. Many do not believe that British soldiers would have acted in

this way, even though unlawful killing of civilians was very common in Basrah in 2004-2006.

43. For me, I would give everything I have for just one more minute with the man that loved, respected and took care of me. I loved him so very much. Any financial compensation would therefore be for the children. They have lost their father, and I will not be alive forever to make sure that they are taken care of. If I was to die, there would be no one to take care of them. My brother Mahmood has been present in their life, but in Iraq it is the father's brothers that are most important, yet Mohammad's relatives have not spoken to us since he died. They blame my family for his death, as he was at my brother's house when he died.

44. At the end of 2012 I received USD\$ 22.000, after a judgment in the European Court of Human Rights which held that the British Forces had violated mine and my husband's human rights. I understand that these were separate proceedings to this further claim for compensation.



**STATEMENT OF TRUTH**

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am aware that it will be placed before the Court.

Signed [REDACTED] .....  
**FATIMAH ZABUN DAHASH AL-AKHRAS**

Dated 18 February 2013

I confirm that immediately prior to signing this statement it was read out to me in Arabic by an interpreter and that I have understood and agreed the contents of this statement.

Signed [REDACTED] .....  
**FATIMAH ZABUN DAHASH AL-AKHRAS**

Dated 18 February 2013

Signed ... [REDACTED] ..... (Interpreter)  
[REDACTED]

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**- and -**

**THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

**Defendant**

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**EXHIBIT FCDA/1**

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This is Exhibit 'FCDA/1' referred to in the witness statement of Fatimah Zabun Dahash Al-Akhras.

Signed  .....

**FATIMAH ZABUN DAHASH AL-AKHRAS**

Dated 18 February 2013

Filed on behalf of the Claimants  
Deponent: Claimant



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**- and -**

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**Defendant**

---

**EXHIBIT FCDA/2**

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This is Exhibit 'FCDA/2' referred to in the witness statement of Fatimah Zabun Dahash Al-Akhras.

Signed  .....

**FATIMAH ZABUN DAHASH AL-AKHRAS**

Dated 18 February 2013

Filed on behalf of the Claimants  
Deponent: Fatimah Zabun Dahash Al-Akhras  
Filed on behalf of the Claimants



ARMY

Officer Commanding  
C Company  
1<sup>st</sup> Battalion The King's Regiment Battlegroup  
Operation TELIC 2  
British Forces Post Office 647

Telephone Mobile [REDACTED]



Mr Mahmoud Zaboun

KINGS/C COY/3067V

9 November 2003

Dear Mr Zaboun,

**STATEMENT ABOUT THE SHOOTING OF MR MOHAMMED ABDUL RIDHA SALIM**

The events leading up to the unfortunate shooting of your brother in law are as follows:

- An anonymous civilian came to the gates of Camp CHEROKEE and told the British Forces that he had seen approximately 10 men armed with rifles and RPGs entering a house that was subsequently identified as your property.
- Because of the threat such a group poses a British Army platoon was deployed to enter the house and ensure that the men were disarmed and detained. Due to the possible risks a surprise entry to the building was carried out. During this Mr Mohammed Abdul Ridha Salim and another male came downstairs, believing they were being attacked by criminals.
- Sadly, as he was coming downstairs, Mr Mohammed Abdul Ridha Salim met a British Soldier coming the other way. The soldier thought he was in danger and fired one round at Mr Mohammed that hit him in the stomach. The British Forces took Mr Mohammed Abdul Ridha Salim to the Czech Military Hospital and he was operated on. Sadly he later died.

It appears that the British Forces were deliberately misled on this occasion and it is regrettable that this incident led to the death of Mr Mohammed Abdul Ridha Salim. We extend our sympathies to his family.

[REDACTED]  
S J ROUTLEDGE  
Major  
Officer Commanding

Deponent: Fatimah Zabun Dahash Al-Akhras.  
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**THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

**Defendant**

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**EXHIBIT FCDA/3**

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This is Exhibit 'FCDA/3' referred to in the witness statement of Fatimah Zabun Dahash Al-Akhras.

Signed ..  ..  
**FATIMAH ZABUN DAHASH AL-AKHRAS**

Dated 18 February 2013

Filed on behalf of the Claimants  
Deponent: Fatimah Zabun Dahash Al-Akhras

السيد المحترم العام المحترم

صباح هذا اليوم حضرنا مركزنا الطماني محموديون دهنه مدعية بانه حارة  
تعرضت اليك مساهمه من قبل افراد القوقر (البرطانية) واقاموا بكر الباب  
الغاريين ودخول الي الدار وتفتيش المدار واصابة المبنية عليه محمد عبدالرحمان  
الذي كان ضيفاً عنده وطلب تسجيل الاضرار فراقكم رجاءاً



خاتمة التحقيق

الضابط المحترم محمد املاه اعانكم الله وبنه اقراله  
وهو فطيم وانهار التفت مع محلاي ركة وخطوط  
راكه لثقتهم حزينها اقول لبعاد  
ورقة التزوير



محمد بن محمد حيدر



العقلة

الضابط القوام الاملاه كذا لاجل اعاننا فمدون اقراله من  
قبلنا لبوليا

تم التفت عن حد الكاوش ورين حقل له

(٢) تم الاتقان الحمر بالمستفاد لتابعه ما له لبعاد  
عاشقاراً بره لبقدر اخبار القمار المطلوب من حدود  
الكانه اوين التيسير



مركز الشرطة العقلة




صباح هذا اليوم حضر الحكمتنا المخبّر المحامي محمود زبون مدعياً بانه  
 عندما كان في داره الواقعة في منطقة الجيلة ومعه ضيفه المبحر عليه  
 محمد عبد الرضا سالم وفي الساعة الحادية عشر ونصف ساعة داهت  
 دارة مجموعته من افراد الملاحظة التحالف (( البريطانيه )) وقامو بتفتيش  
 الدار وأصحاب المبحر عليه محمد عبد الرضا سالم بطلاعه نار من قبل  
 اليد المبحور وطلب تسجيل الاخبار وعليه نظم المبحر



ضابط التوقي

افادة المخبّر

افادة المخبّر محمود زبون دهس لعله محامي  والذمة بحسب طار  
 سكن الجيلة قرب اسواق حماده. افاده مايلي  
 في ليلة ١١/٦ - ٢٠٠٤ في الساعة الحادية عشر ليلاً داهم الدار من افراد  
 سلطة التحالف (( البريطانيه )) بصورة مباغتة ومناجئة حيث كسر الباب الخار  
 وياج الخسب الداخلي والدخول الي الدار واقام اصدهم بطلاعه النار على المبحر  
 عليه محمد عبد الرضا سالم وهو اقاوي وزمعي متيقني كان ضيفاً عندي  
 في حينها. وادى الحارث الي اصابة ونقله الي المستشفى. اطلب تسجيل  
 الاخبار مع العرض بانه القبول البريطانيه ~~تحت~~ فتشت داره ولم يجدو  
 الي حتى غير مشروع واعتدرو بانه اخباراً كاذباً ورد اليهم من رجل  
 سني والتقي اطلب التوقي والتعويض.



مجلس تحقيق لعقل

١٠ / ١١ / ١٩٤٢

اقادة الجند محمود زبون دهش / غلا عاصي / ثولده  
سكن بصره الجليله / امار ماين حلفا .

في ليلة ١٠ / ١١ / ١٩٤٢ وفي الساعة الحادية عشر ليلاً  
كنت بداري وعص زوجهتي وضيبي ابنت علي محمد عبد / ضاملا  
واهت داري مجموعة كبيده مع القوات البريطانية حيث  
قاموا بكسر باب الدار من باب الخشب ثم دخولهم الى الدار  
لهجرة مباغتة وخجاة قام احد الجنود البريطانيين بالطلاق  
النار على ابنتي علي محمد عبد / ضاملا سالم في بطنه وادى الى  
اصابته وقاموا بتفتيش الدار بالكامل وبعثوا اثامتي وكر  
باب لغرفة القوات ولم يعثروا على اي شيء غير سرد  
بعدها قاموا بنقل اصابتي الى المستشفى الجليلي بعكري  
وقدموا اعتذارهم لانه اخباراً كاذباً وردت لهم بمعلومات  
خطرة جداً على داري وتبارخ بالانذار بوقوع ابنتي  
علي محمد عبد / ضاملا متأثراً باصابته ثم نزل فاشي اطلق  
المفرزة التي راهت داري واهت بباب الدار وعص لافرا  
واطلب لغويض الجادي واهت بباب الدار وعص لافرا  
ثلاثة اطفال وهو عدس



مركز شرطة لعقل

١١١١٢٠٢

افادة شاهد باسم ضاوي شبيبة / عمرة ١٤ سنة  
تغله حوطة / شين ليعبره في لاندلس / افاد ما يلي

اننا كنا في لدار المبادرة لدار الما في محمود زبون

في يوم ١٤ / ١١ / ٢٠٢٠ حوالي الساعة ١١ / ١٢

والوقت صارا واهتت لقوات بريطانية ودار الما في

محمود زبون وصاحوت الاطراف نار بعدها كاننا

بانه امر الجبور اطلق النار على ليعبره الميذ عليه محمد علي رضا

سالم وهو زبون في حقه صاحب لدار وتم نقله في

المستشفى العسكري (البيكي) وقد علمت بان لقوات

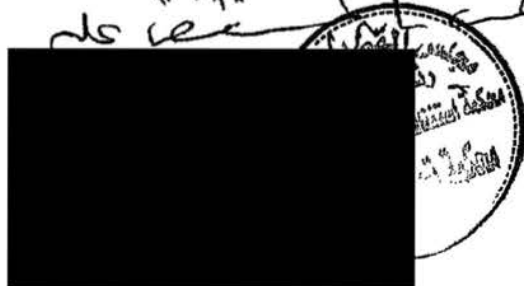
البريطانية قد اعتدلت من ذوي لبيت عليه لانهم

وقعوا بالخطا والوهم وانني شاهدت حوة من

القوات بريطانية وهي تدهم لدار الما نور وبعده

صدمت الاطراف النار ليعبره منم وكيفية نقل

البيتا عليه في المستشفى وقد علمت بان المستفى على



الاسم  
محمد ضاوي شبيبة

مركز شرطة لاس فيغاس

١١/١١/٢٠١٢

اقامة شاه احمد ابراهيم صفوح العمرة ٢٠١٢ سنة  
تخله كاسب ابراهيم بصيرة الاندلس قرب جامع كتيبة افان  
مايين :

في ليلة الاربع ١١/١١/٢٠١٢ كنت فتواهد في دار  
اقارب في الميامي محووز جرم لزيارته وانشاء تناول  
الطعام في الساعة الحادية عشر ونصف ليلاً فوجدنا  
مبادهة القوات البريطانية للدار دون اشارة سابق  
وبدون اصرار بهاب وناسم احمد كينور الانكليز باطلاق  
النابضات في دافل الدار واصاب المذاعل محمد  
عبدالله سالم الذي كان جالساً بيننا في الطعام وبعد  
الاستيضاع من القوات البريطانية اعلونا بانهم وقعوا  
في لورهم والخطا وان الدار ليس هي لعضود وان اعمار  
كاذب واهل لهم وناسوا بقتل المصاب في المستشفى  
البيكي المنتصر ليلتي سابقاً وبعد يومين توفي  
المذاعل محمد وناسوا بقتلهم قبل ذرهم - هذه



احمد ابراهيم صفوح





لقد

أثارة المديح بالحق في الدعوة لما هم زبون دهر  
بورد ١٩٥٨، نقلاً عن قصة في ذلك التاريخ، ليلة  
سنة، ليلة، ليلة، أحداث بما هي بيد مدتها  
سيرة دلتنا التي الأناج

بأمر ١١/٥ صواب الأمانة كاري عسرة لطف  
بما وعد ما كنت في دار الكائن في نطفة، كبر  
الهدية بأثر رجب الحى للاب محمد عبد الله سالم  
مفرضه لحادث مثل ثمن العداثة لير بها ليدنا  
كان حواجبه ألى دار سعي المدد محمد زبير  
سكن في ١٢ دكتور هولان بعدام بزيادة سبب  
المدد محمد زبير، ولم يملكه ان، كس، كليل  
بمذ ذهاب الى كفى ثامن ما حدث رجب عقاباً  
بأعدائه في نطفة زبواي ردي الى الله محمد  
عدها سالم في اليوم الثاني رالمذركت نيد رزوه  
في التي سويت حيت بركت بام ١١/٥  
ان اهل السيرة هذا العداثة لير بها ليدنا  
مردد لي حمة هو كس ما، الام  
الى سيرة ريبه اليلة، ريبه اليلة



مرکز شرف الحق  
۱۱/۱۱/۱۳۷۷

السید صاحب کے گھر

دو سٹاٹوٹاں لہریہ با الکتبہ لہریہ  
طالبہ زبیرہ و صاحبہ زبیرہ علیہ السلام  
سالم و سرہا لہریہ لہریہ لہریہ لہریہ

لہریہ لہریہ



دو سٹاٹوٹاں لہریہ با الکتبہ لہریہ  
زبیرہ و صاحبہ زبیرہ علیہ السلام  
طالبہ زبیرہ و صاحبہ زبیرہ علیہ السلام  
سالم و سرہا لہریہ لہریہ لہریہ لہریہ

السید صاحب کے گھر

السید صاحب کے گھر





بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله  
٢٠٢٠/١١/١٤

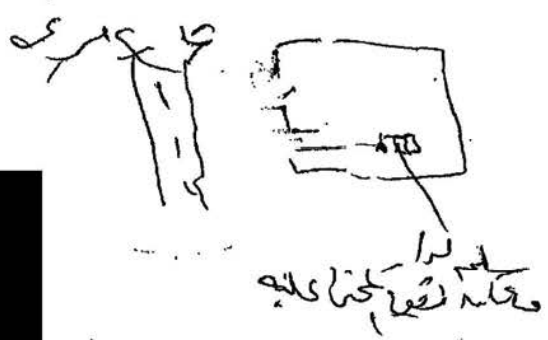
السلامة على من كان في بيتك بحسن الله

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله  
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله  
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله  
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله



مرکز شرطه بعضل

۵۸۲/۱۱۱۶.

السید نائب البری لیاق احمد

خارجی نمبر ۵۸۲/۱۱۱۶ و دار السید قاضی بصیرت بی بی

تم اجراء المسئف علی عملیات و نظم محضر بدین محفوظ

سید نسیم حفیظ محمود زوجہ کدوین اصولہ منہا

تعداد علیا کدوین اقوال لیاق احمد و مرکم



۱) طبع مذکورہ اقوال محمد علیہ السلام و غیرہ  
۲) منادہ حضرتہ راتہ - بقدر لیاقتہ  
۳) وقع قصص حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم  
۴) ورتفاع خوات - بحالہ لوقہ  
۵) رشیدیہ مذکورہ راقہ لکھنؤ لیاقتہ

خوات - بحالہ لوقہ لکھنؤ لیاقتہ  
۶) خوات لکھنؤ لیاقتہ لکھنؤ لیاقتہ



۷) خوات لکھنؤ لیاقتہ لکھنؤ لیاقتہ

۸) لیاقتہ لکھنؤ لیاقتہ لکھنؤ لیاقتہ  
۹) لیاقتہ لکھنؤ لیاقتہ لکھنؤ لیاقتہ  
۱۰) لیاقتہ لکھنؤ لیاقتہ لکھنؤ لیاقتہ

مركز  
البحر

لقد علمت من طبعك عليه

٢٠١٢/١١/٨

تم اجراء

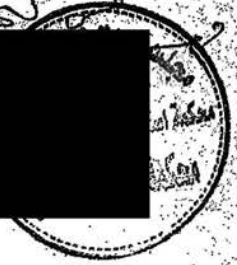
١- اطلعني عليه بزيدي دينا فقط (كلمة)

٢- اطلعني على جواهر كاه حريز في مسيرتي كليك السكرية

٣- شاهدت اماني اطلعني على ما خلاصه في الصفحة كبره

٤- شاهدت انا للبراف في اطلعني عليه

٥- اطلعني في سيارتي



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

هـ  
دعوى العتق

العدد - ٤٤٤٨  
التاريخ ١٢/١١/١١٢٠

الحا  
مقررات قالف في  
المهره  
١٢ طائفة صل

تاريخ ٥/١١/١١٢٠ في تمام لساعه جاريه عنده للاقتصار  
انقضاء ايمان محمود زوروت وصحة الواقعة في كنفه كجباسته  
الى طائفة عدله من قبله اقرض السيد الحركي التابع الى  
القوات البريغانية لواقعة في بتاريخ ٢٤ من ايار لقوات  
الحاكمه - وانما برز ذلك من فتح بيننا - من قبله احد افراد كنيود  
البريغانية وادب في اوقات الى فصل الجباة اليه محمد عبد الرضا  
سالم - واقضا - يدور - لما في المذكور - عرفت وتبين ان  
الحادث - وقع فيما عمل اضرارا كاذب في قرية - السيد فاضل  
مفاتيحهم من دوننا - في ٣٣ الحيز لفاذ في اذكي عام نيلىم لقوات برضا  
عنه واهقه رصه كاذب - في ما نذر رتبنا كنه - للسيد الفاضل  
السيد فاضل لسنه ودرنا



مؤيد صل  
ضرب اكر

١٢/١١/١١٢٠

شهره  
معد الحركي لبريغانية  
الفرقة والاسام السيد