(Continued)

on the disc and what it contained. Thus, according to Amawi, he could not have intended for Griffin to use the information in the manual to commit a federal crime of violence—a crucial element in this charge.

Griffin's ability on his own to understand the material doesn't matter. Nor does the fact that he and Amawi did not discuss the manual and its contents. I am persuaded that, under all the circumstances, as presented by the totality of the evidence in the case, Amawi gave the manual to Griffin intending and expecting that at some point it would be used and useful in the commission of a crime of violence.

The jury could reasonably conclude beyond a reasonable doubt that Amawi, himself fluent in Arabic, gave the explosives manual to Griffin in anticipation that Griffin would use the manual during his training of Amawi and the other defendants. Whether ultimately translated for Griffin by Amawi or someone else, the manual, the jury reasonably could find, had been given to Griffin to enable him to make its information available to Amawi and others, and thereby facilitate their actions against Americans in Iraq.

Whether Griffin could, acting solely on his own, have used the manual for those purposes doesn't matter. Thanks to Amawi, he had the material in his possession, and would have been able, had he been so inclined, to put it to the uses to which Amawi—by its transfer, if nothing else—wanted it to be put. Griffin had held himself out to be able and willing to train Amawi and others in terroristic tactics. There would have been no reason to give Griffin the manual—or show him the bomb vest video for that matter—except to facilitate the training that Amawi and his codefendants anticipated receiving and enabling them, in due course, to create, deploy and detonate explosive devices.