

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
AF	4	Abdul Haq Wasiq	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
AF	6	Mullah Norullah Noori	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
AF	7	Mullah Mohammed Fazl	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
AF	560	Haji Wali Muhammed	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.
AF	579	Khairullah Said Wali Khairkhwa	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
AF	753	Abdul Sahir	Referred for prosecution.
AF	762	Obaidullah	Referred for prosecution.
AF	782	Awal Gul	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
AF	832	Mohammad Nabi Omari	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
AF	850	Mohammed Hashim	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
AF	899	Shawali Khan	Transfer to (b)(1) subject to appropriate security measures.
AF	900	Mohamed Jawad	Transfer to Afghanistan pursuant to a court order issued in the detainee's habeas case.
AF	928	Khi Ali Gul	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
AF	934	Abdul Ghani	Transfer to (b)(1) subject to appropriate security measures. The Review Panel understands that (b) (5)
AF	944	Sharifullah	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
AF	975	Karim Bostan	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.
AF	1008	Mohammad Mustafa Sohail Bahazada	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
AF	1030	Abdul Qawi	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
AF	1045	Mohammed Kamin	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
AF	1103	Mohammed Zahir	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
AF	1104	Mohammed Rahim	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
AF	1119	Ahmid Al Razak	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.
AF	3148	Haroon al-Afghani	Referred for prosecution.

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
AF	10028	Inayatullah	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
AF	10029	Muhammad Rahim	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.
AG	238	Nabil Said Hadjarab	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. The Review Panel recommends transfer to (b)(1).
AG	288	Mutia Sadiq Ahmad Sayyab	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. The Review Panel recommends transfer to (b)(1).
AG	290	Ahmed Bin Saleh Bel Bacha	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. The Review Panel recommends transfer to (b)(1).
AG	310	Djamel Saidi Ali Ameziane	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. The Review Panel recommends transfer to (b)(1).
AG	311	Saiid Farhi	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. The Review Panel recommends transfer to Algeria.
AG	533	Hasan Zamiri	Transfer to Algeria subject to appropriate security measures.
AG	685	Said bin Brahim bin Umran Bakush	Referred for prosecution.
AG	694	Sufyan Barhoumi	Referred for prosecution.
AG	744	Aziz Abdul Naji	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. The Review Panel recommends transfer to Algeria.
AG	1452	Adi Hadi al Jazairi Bin Hamlili	Transfer to Algeria subject to appropriate security measures.
AG	10001	Bensayah Belkecem	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. (b)(1) were specifically identified as the appropriate resettlement options.
AG	10002	Sabir Lahmar	Transfer outside the United States with appropriate security assurances (potential destination countries include (b)(1)).
AG	10005	Lakhdar Boumediene	Transfer outside the United States with appropriate security assurances (potential destination countries include (b)(1)).
AJ	89	Polad Sabir Oglu Sirajov	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
CA	766	Omar Khadr	Referred for prosecution.
CD	269	Mohammed El Gharani	Transfer outside the United States with appropriate security assurances (potential destination countries include Chad).
CH	102	Nagid Mohammed	Transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	103	Arkin Mahmud	Transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	201	Ahmad Tourson	Transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	219	Abdul Razak	Transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	250	Hassan Anvar	Transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	275	Yousef Abbas	Transfer to the United States, or transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	277	Bahtiyar Mahnut	Transfer or release outside the United States.

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~
Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
CH	278	Abdul Helli Mamut	Transfer to the United States, or transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	280	Saidullah Khalik	Transfer to the United States, or transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	281	Abdul Rahman	Transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	282	Hajjakbar Abdul Ghuper	Transfer to the United States, or transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	285	Jallal Adin Abd Al Rahman	Transfer to the United States, or transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	289	Dawut Abdurehim	Transfer to the United States, or transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	295	Eman Abdulahat	Transfer to the United States, or transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	320	Huzaiifa Parhat	Transfer to the United States, or transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	328	Ahmed Mohamed Yaqub	Transfer or release outside the United States.
CH	584	Adel Noori	Transfer or release outside the United States.
EG	190	Sherif Fati Ali Al Mishad	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
EG	369	Adel Fattough Ali Algazzar	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
EG	535	Tariq Mahmoud Ahmed Al Sawah	Referred for prosecution.
ET	1458	Binyam Mohammed	Transfer to the United Kingdom.
GZ	10016	Zayn al-Ibidin Muhammed Husayn	Referred for prosecution.
ID	10019	Encep Nurjaman (Hambali)	Referred for prosecution.
IZ	433	Jawad Jabber Sadkhan	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. Possible destination countries include Iraq.
IZ	10026	Nashwan abd al-Razzaq abd al-Baqi (Hadl)	Referred for prosecution.
KE	10025	Mohammed Abdul Malik Bajabu	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
KU	213	Khalid Adullah Mijshad al-Mutayri	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures. This decision is made in accordance with a court order in this detainee's habeas case. The Review Panel recommends transfer to Kuwait fo(b) (5)
KU	232	Fawzi Khalid Abdullah Fahad Al Odah	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
KU	551	Fouad Mahmud Hasan Al Rabia	Pursuant to a court order in this detainee's habeas case and the government's decision not to appeal, transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
KU	552	Faez Mohammed Ahmed Al-Kandari	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
KU	10024	Khalid Sheikh Mohammed	Referred for prosecution.
LE	722	Jihad Deyab	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~
Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
LY	189	Salem Abdu Salam Ghereby	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
LY	263	Ashraf Salim Abd al-Salam Sultan	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
LY	654	Abdul Hamid Salam Al-Ghizzawi	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
LY	695	Omar Khalif Mohammed Abu Baker Mahjour Umar	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
LY	708	Ismael Ali Faraj Ali Bakush	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
LY	709	Abdul Rauf Omar Mohammad Abu Al-Quisin	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures (including any necessary (b) (6) [REDACTED]).
LY	10017	Mustafa Faraj Muhammad Masud al-Jadid al-Uzaybi	Referred for prosecution.
MO	197	Younis Abdurrahman Chekkouri	Transfer to (b)(1) [REDACTED] subject to appropriate security measures, including (b)(1), (b)(5) [REDACTED]. The Review Panel notes that (b)(1), (b)(5) [REDACTED].
MO	244	Abdul Latif Nasir	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
MR	757	Ahmed Abdel Aziz	Transfer to (b)(1) [REDACTED] subject to appropriate security measures.
MR	760	Mohamedou Ould Slahi	Referred for prosecution.
MY	10021	Mohd Farik bin Amin	Referred for prosecution.
MY	10022	Bashir bin Lap	Referred for prosecution.
PK	1094	Saifullah Paracha	Referred for prosecution.
PK	1460	Abdul Rabbani	Referred for prosecution.
PK	1461	Mohammed Rabbani	Referred for prosecution.
PK	10018	Ali abd al Aziz Ali	Referred for prosecution.
PK	10020	Majid Khan	Referred for prosecution.
RS	702	Ravil Mingazov	Referred for prosecution.
SA	42	Abd Al Rahman Shalbi isa Uwaydah	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
SA	49	Aasmi Matruq Mohammad Assami	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures (including any necessary (b) (6) [REDACTED]).
SA	63	Mohamed Mani Ahmad al Kahtani	Referred for prosecution.
SA	195	Mohammed Abd Al Rahman Al Shumrant	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
SA	200	Saad Muhammad Husayn Qahtani	Transfer to (b)(1) [REDACTED] subject to appropriate security measures, including (b)(1), (b)(5) [REDACTED].
SA	239	Shaker Aamer	Transfer to (b)(1) [REDACTED] subject to appropriate security measures, including (b)(1), (b)(5) [REDACTED].

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~
Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
SA	331	Ayman Muhammad Ahmad Al Shurfa	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. The Review Panel recommends transfer to (b)(1), (b)(5)
SA	335	Khalid Muhammed	Transfer to Saudi Arabia (b) (5)
SA	669	Ahmed Zayid Salim Al Zuhayri	Transfer to Saudi Arabia subject to appropriate security measures and further disposition in accordance with Saudi law.
SA	682	Abdullah Al Sharbi	Referred for prosecution.
SA	687	Abdul Aziz Karim	Transfer to Saudi Arabia (b) (5)
SA	696	Jabran al Qahtani	Referred for prosecution.
SA	713	Mohammed Al Zahrani	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
SA	768	Ahmed Al-Darbi	Referred for prosecution.
SA	1456	Hassan Bin Attash	Referred for prosecution.
SA	10011	Mustafa Ahmad al Hawsawi	Referred for prosecution.
SA	10015	Mohammed al Nashiri	Referred for prosecution.
SO	567	Mohammad Sulayman Barre	Transfer to Somaliland subject to appropriate security measures.
SO	10023	Guleed Hassan Ahmed	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.
SO	10027	Abdullahi Sudi Arale	Transfer to Somaliland subject to appropriate security measures.
SU	36	Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris	Transfer to (b)(1) subject to appropriate security measures, including (b) (6)
SU	54	Mohammed Ahmed	Referred for prosecution.
SU	707	Noor Uthman Muhammed	Referred for prosecution.
SY	307	Abd-al-Nisr Khantumani	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
SY	312	Muhammad Khantumani	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
SY	317	Moammar Badawi Dokhan	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. Possible destination countries include (b)(1) or (b)(1)
SY	326	Ahmed Adnan Ahjam	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
SY	327	Ali Hussein Muhammed Shaban	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
SY	329	Abd Al Hadi Omar Mahmoud Faraj	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
SY	330	Abdah Muhammad Masum	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
SY	489	Abd Al Rahim Abdul Razaq Janko	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures (possible destination countries include (b)(1) and (b)(1)

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~
Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
SY	537	Mahud Salem Al-Mohammed	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
TI	257	Omar Hamzayavich Abdulayev	Transfer to Tajikistan subject to appropriate security measures.
TS	38	Ridah Bin Saleh al Yazidi	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
TS	46	Saleh Bin Hadi Asasi	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
TS	148	Adil Mabrouk Bin Hamida	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
TS	168	Adel Al Hakeemy	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures, including possible prosecution. The Review Panel notes that (b)(1) and (b)(1) (b) (5)
TS	174	Hasham Bin Ali Omar Sliiti	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
TS	502	Abdul Bin Mohammed Abis Ourgy	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
TS	510	Barhumi Riyadh Bin Muhammad Tahir Bin Lakhdir Nasri	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. The Review Panel recommends that the detainee be transferred to (b)(1), (b)(5)
TS	717	Hedi Ben Hedili Hammami	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
TS	892	Rafiq Bin Bashir Bin Jalud Al Hami	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
TS	894	Abdullah Bin Ali Al Lufti	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
TZ	10012	Ahmed Ghailani	Referred for prosecution.
UAE	309	Mjuayn Al-Din Jamal Al-Din Abd Al Fadhil Abd Al-Sattar	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures, including (b) (5)
UZ	22	Shakhrukh Hamiduva	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures (possible destination countries include (b)(1)
UZ	452	Oibek Jamaladinovich Jabarov	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures (possible destination countries include (b)(1)
UZ	455	Alisheer Hammedulah	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures (possible destination countries include (b)(1)
UZ	675	Kamalludin Kasimbekov	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures (possible destination countries include (b)(1)
WE	519	Mahrar Rafat Al-Quwari	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
WE	684	Mohammed Tahanmatan	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~
Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
YM	26	Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	27	Uthman Abd al-Rahim Muhammad Uthman	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.
YM	28	Moath Hamza Ahmed Al-Alwi	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	29	Mohammed al-Ansi	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.
YM	30	Ahmed Umar Abdullah al-Hikimi	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	31	Mahmud Abd Al Aziz Al Mujahid	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	32	Faruq Ali Ahmed	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	33	Mohammed Al-Adahi	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	34	Al Khadr Abdallah Muhammad Al Yafi	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	35	Idris Ahmad Abd Al Qadir Idris	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	37	Abdel Malik Ahmed Abdel Wahab Al Rahabi	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
YM	40	Abdel Qadir Al-Mudafari	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	41	Majid Mahmud Abdu Ahmed	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	43	Samir Najji Al Hasan Moqbil	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	44	Muhammed Rajab Sadiq Abu Ghanim	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	45	Ali Ahmad al-Rahizi	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.
YM	88	Adham Mohamed Ali Awad	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	91	Abdel Al Saleh	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
YM	115	Abdul Rahman Mohammed Saleh Nasir	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	117	Mukhtar Anaje	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	128	Ghaleb Nassar Al Bihani	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	131	Salem Ahmad Hadi Bin Kanad	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	152	Asim Thahit Abdullah Al-Khalaqi	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	153	Fayiz Ahmad Yahia Suleiman	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	156	Adnan Farhan Abd Al-Latif	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures, taking into account any necessary mental health treatment.
YM	163	Khalid Abd Al Jabbar Muhammad Uthman Al Qadasi	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	165	Adil Said Al Haj Ubayd Al-Busayss	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	167	Ali Yahya Mahdi	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	170	Sharaf Ahmad Muhammad Mas'ud	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
YM	171	Abu Bakr ibn Ali Muhammad al Ahdal	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	178	Tariq Aji Abdullah Ba Odah	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	202	Mahmoud Omar Muhammad Bin Atef	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	223	Abd al-Rahman Sulayman	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	224	Abd Al-Rahman Abdullah Ali Shabati	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	233	Abd al-Razaq Muhammed Salih	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	235	Saeed Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Sarem Jarabh	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~
Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
YM	240	Abdallah Yahya Yusuf Al Shibli	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	242	Khalid Ahmed Qasim	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	249	Muhammed Abdullah Al Hamiri	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	251	Muhammad Said Salim Bin Salman	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	252	Yasin Mohammed Basardah	Transfer outside the United States to a country where the (b) (5) can be mitigated. The Review Panel further recommends that appropriate agencies consider the detainee for transfer pursuant to programs designed to (b) (5)
YM	254	Muhammad Ali Husayn Khanayna	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	255	Said Muhammad Salih Hatim	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	256	Riyad Atiq Ali Abdu Al-Haj	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	259	Fadhel Hussein Saleh Hentif	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	321	Ahmed Yaslam Said Kuman	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	324	Mashur Abdullah Muqbil Ahmed Al-Sabri	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	434	Mustafa Abd al-Qawi Abd al-Aziz al-Shamiri	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~
Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
YM	440	Muhammad Ali Abdallah Muhammad Bwazir	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	441	Abdul Rahman Ahmed	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	461	Abd al Rahman al-Qyati	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	498	Mohammed Ahmen Said Haider	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	506	Mohammed Khalid Salih al-Dhuby	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	508	Salman Yahya Hassan Mohammad Rabe'i	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	509	Mohammed Nasir Yahi Khussrof Kazaz	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	511	Sulaiman Awath Silaiman Bin Agell Al Nahdi	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~
Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
YM	522	Yassim Qasim Mohammed Ismail Qasim	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.
YM	549	Umar Said Salim Al-Dini	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	550	Walid Said bin Said Zaid	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	553	Abdul Khaled Al-Baydani	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	554	Fahmi Salem Said Al-Asani	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	564	Jalal Salam Awad Awad	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	566	Mansour Mohamed Mutaya Ali	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	569	Suhayl Abdul Anam al Sharabi	Referred for prosecution.
YM	570	Sabri Muhammad Ibrahim al-Qurashi	Transfer to (b)(1) subject to appropriate security measures.
YM	572	Salah Mohammad Salih al-Dhabi	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	574	Hamood Abdulla Hamood	Transfer to (b)(1) subject to appropriate security measures, including participation in the (b)(1), (b)(5)
YM	575	Saa'd Nasser Moqbil al-Azani	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	576	Zahar Omar Hamis bin Hamdoun	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.
YM	577	Jamal Muhammad Alwai	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
YM	578	Abdul al-Aziz Abduh Abdullah Ali Al Suwaydi	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	627	Ayman Saeed Abdullah Batarfi	Transfer to Yemen subject to appropriate security measures.
YM	679	Yasir Ahmad Ali Muhammad Taher	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. The Review Panel recommends transfer to (b)(1), (b)(5)
YM	680	Emad Abdallah Hassan	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	681	Mohammed Mohammed Hasan Al Odaini	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	683	Fayyad Yahya Ahmed al Rami	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	686	Abdel Ghaib Ahmad Hakim	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	688	Fahmi Abdullah Ahmed al-Tawlaqi	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	689	Mohammed Ahmed Salam	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	690	Abdul Al Qader Ahmed Hassain	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	691	Muhammad Ali Salem Al Zarnuki	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures.
YM	692	Alla Ali Bin Ali Ahmed	Transfer outside the United States to a country that will implement appropriate security measures. The Review Panel recommends the detainee be transferred to (b)(1), (b)(5)
YM	728	Abdul Muhammad Nassir al-Muhajari	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

Final Dispositions as of January 22, 2010

Guantanamo Review Dispositions

Country of Origin	ISN	Name	Decision
YM	836	Ayub Murshid Ali Salih	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	837	Bashir Nasir Ali Al-Marwalah	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	838	Shawqi Awad Balzuhair	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	839	Musab Omar Ali Al-Mudwani	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	840	Hail Aziz Ahmed Al-Maythali	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	841	Said Salih Said Nashir	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war.
YM	893	Tawfiq Nasir Awad Al-Bihani	At this time, given the current security situation in Yemen, conditional detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war. Before the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee may be transferred if the security situation in Yemen improves, an appropriate rehabilitation program or third-country resettlement option becomes available, or Yemen has demonstrated its ability to (b) (5) or mitigate any threat they pose. At the time of the closure of Guantanamo, the detainee will be reconsidered for transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.
YM	1015	Husayn Salim Muhammad al-Matari Yafai	Transfer to a country outside the United States that will implement appropriate security measures, taking into account any necessary (b) (6)
YM	1017	Omar Mohammed Ali Al-Rammah	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.
YM	1453	Sanad Al Kazimi	Referred for prosecution.
YM	1457	Sharqawi Abdu Ali Al Hajj	Referred for prosecution.
YM	1463	Abd Al-Salam Al-Hilah	Continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (2001), as informed by principles of the laws of war, subject to further review by the Principals prior to the detainee's transfer to a detention facility in the United States.
YM	10013	Ramzi Bin Al Shibh	Referred for prosecution.
YM	10014	Walid Mohammed Bin Attash	Referred for prosecution.

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED

Media Highlights
Tuesday, 24 February 2009

15. Freed Detainee in U.K. Tells of Abuse by U.S.

'Medieval' Methods Were Used, Statement Says
Kevin Sullivan, Washington Post, 24 February 2009, Page A07

LONDON, Feb. 23 -- A former British resident released after seven years in detention, more than four of them at the U.S. military prison at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, arrived back in London on Monday and issued a statement alleging that the United States government had subjected him to years of "medieval" torture.

"It is still difficult for me to believe that I was abducted, hauled from one country to the next, and tortured in medieval ways -- all orchestrated by the United States government," Binyam Mohamed said in the statement released by his attorneys at a London news conference.

Mohamed, 30, the first Guantanamo detainee released during the Obama administration, has become a symbol of international anger at the anti-terrorism practices of the United States following the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks.

His arrival at a Royal Air Force base near London on Monday afternoon ended what his attorneys have described as a seven-year odyssey of torture, "rendition" by U.S. authorities to secret prisons in Morocco and Afghanistan and legal limbo in a system where he was held without charge for much of his detention.

"He is a victim who has suffered more than any human being should ever suffer," said his attorney, Clive Stafford Smith, who visited Mohamed half a dozen times at Guantanamo.

U.S. officials charged Mohamed initially with plotting to detonate a radioactive "dirty bomb" in the United States and later with conspiring with members of al-Qaeda to murder and commit terrorism. All the charges were eventually dropped.

The government of British Prime Minister Gordon Brown had been petitioning the U.S. government for Mohamed's return since August 2007.

British and European officials have been harshly critical of U.S. treatment of terrorism suspects at Guantanamo, although few European governments have expressed willingness to take any of the detainees as the Obama administration works to close the controversial facility.

"We very much welcome President Obama's commitment to close Guantanamo Bay, and I see today's return of Binyam Mohamed as the first step towards that shared goal," British Foreign Secretary David Miliband said Monday.

In a statement, Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr., who traveled to Guantanamo on Monday, said, "The friendship and assistance of the international community is vitally important as we work to close Guantanamo, and we greatly appreciate the efforts of the British government to work with us on the transfer" of Mohamed.

Holder was scheduled to receive briefings from military officials about the case histories of the approximately 245 inmates who remain at Guantanamo as well as the charges pending against some of them before military commissions were suspended. He was also expected to tour the facilities, including the center where trials are held. In one of his first actions upon taking office last month, President Obama issued an executive order directing officials to close the prison within one year.

Mohamed, a native of Ethiopia who emigrated to Britain in 1994, was arrested in Pakistan in April 2002 and turned over to U.S. authorities a few months later. U.S. officials accused him of traveling to Afghanistan to fight with the Taliban, which he has denied.

In accounts provided by his attorneys, Mohamed said that U.S. officials flew him to Morocco and that he was tortured there for 18 months. He said he was beaten and had his penis cut with a razor. He said he was then

(11)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Media Highlights
Tuesday, 24 February 2009

transferred to a CIA-run site in Afghanistan and was beaten there regularly before being transferred to Guantanamo in September 2004.

U.S. officials have never acknowledged taking Mohamed to Morocco; Moroccan officials deny having held him. U.S. officials have also repeatedly denied torturing terrorism suspects.

In his statement Monday, Mohamed also accused British officials of being complicit in his "horrors over the past seven years."

"The very worst moment came when I realized in Morocco that the people who were torturing me were receiving questions and materials from British intelligence," he said. "I had met with British intelligence in Pakistan. I had been open with them. Yet the very people who I had hoped would come to my rescue, I later realized, had allied themselves with my abusers."

Mohamed apologized for not appearing in person at the news conference, saying that for the moment he was "neither physically nor mentally capable of facing the media."

He said he wanted to speak out on behalf of the 241 Muslim prisoners he said were still being held at Guantanamo and the "thousands of other prisoners held by the U.S. elsewhere around the world, with no charges and without access to their families."

"While I want to recover, and put it all as far in my past as I can, I also know I have an obligation to the people who still remain in those torture chambers," he said. "My own despair was greatest when I thought that everyone had abandoned me. I have a duty to make sure that nobody else is forgotten."

He added, "I am not asking for vengeance; only that the truth should be made known, so that nobody in the future should have to endure what I have endured."

A spokesman for the British Home Office said Mohamed faces no charges in Britain. But he would not comment on news reports that Mohamed would be kept under surveillance.

"He has been granted temporary admission to the U.K. while his immigration status is being considered," the spokesman said, adding that Mohamed has not been granted residency but can apply for asylum or residency if he chooses to.

Stafford Smith, Mohamed's attorney, said he was convinced of his client's innocence, and he challenged anyone who disagreed to prove it in a British court.

"If anyone has any charges they want to bring, we have had a system for the last 800 years which has proved perfectly satisfactory, and they should put up or shut up," Stafford Smith said, adding: "If anyone wants to put him on trial, in the immortal words of George Bush, bring them on."

The Pentagon on Monday released a review of conditions at Guantanamo that found that the continued detention of prisoners who have been approved for release has spawned widespread frustration and anxiety, which has led to protests and friction with guards.

"We conclude that certainty regarding the detainees' future has a direct correlation to detainee behavior, and therefore, conditions inside the camp population," said Adm. Patrick M. Walsh, the vice chief of naval operations, who led the review, at a Pentagon press briefing.

Of the approximately 245 prisoners in Guantanamo, 59 have been cleared for release, but remain at the prison.

Walsh led a 13--day investigation at the military prison, interviewing staff and detainees and conducting announced and unannounced inspections around the clock.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Media Highlights
Tuesday, 24 February 2009

He said he substantiated allegations of abuse that included insults and the preemptive use of pepper spray. But the report concluded that "all detainees are well protected from violence." He said guards or others who engaged in abuse were reprimanded or immediately relieved of their jobs, depending on the nature of the offense.

Walsh said his report focused on current conditions at Guantanamo and was not an attempt to review its seven-year history.

Human rights and civil liberties groups challenged Walsh's findings. They have said that solitary confinement has led to the deterioration of the physical and psychological health of detainees, some of whom are force-fed because they are on hunger strikes.

A spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross, the only organization with unfettered access to prisoners, said the group supports the recommendations for increased socialization for all detainees but disagreed with Walsh's conclusion that force-feeding is in compliance with the Geneva Conventions.

"For ICRC it is an issue of human dignity," said Bernard Barrett, a spokesman for the ICRC. "Freely made choices and the preservation of human dignity are critical."

Staff writers Carrie Johnson and Peter Finn and staff researcher Julie Tate in Washington and special correspondent Karla Adam in London contributed to this report.

© 2009 The Washington Post Company

UNCLASSIFIED

(b)(3) for all redactions.

uGov Collaboration Suite



WP: Freed Detainee in U.K. Tells of Abuse by U.S.

Monday, February 23, 2009 10:53:47 PM



Freed Detainee in U.K. Tells of Abuse by U.S.

'Medieval' Methods Were Used, Statement Says

By Kevin Sullivan - Washington Post Foreign Service
Tuesday, February 24, 2009; A07

LONDON, Feb. 23 -- A former British resident released after seven years in detention, more than four of them at the U.S. military prison at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, arrived back in London on Monday and issued a statement alleging that the United States government had subjected him to years of "medieval" torture.

"It is still difficult for me to believe that I was abducted, hauled from one country to the next, and tortured in medieval ways -- all orchestrated by the United States government," Binyam Mohamed said in the statement released by his attorneys at a London news conference.

Mohamed, 30, the first Guantanamo detainee released during the Obama administration, has become a symbol of international anger at the anti-terrorism practices of the United States following the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks.

His arrival at a Royal Air Force base near London on Monday afternoon ended what his attorneys have described as a seven-year odyssey of torture, "rendition" by U.S. authorities to secret prisons in Morocco and Afghanistan and legal limbo in a system where he was held without charge for much of his detention.

"He is a victim who has suffered more than any human being should ever suffer," said his attorney, Clive Stafford Smith, who visited Mohamed half a dozen times at Guantanamo.

U.S. officials charged Mohamed initially with plotting to detonate a radioactive "dirty bomb" in the United States and later with conspiring with members of al-Qaeda to murder and commit terrorism. All the charges were eventually dropped.

The government of British Prime Minister Gordon Brown had been petitioning the U.S. government for Mohamed's return since August 2007.

British and European officials have been harshly critical of U.S. treatment of terrorism suspects at Guantanamo, although few European governments have expressed willingness to take any of the detainees as the Obama administration works to close the controversial facility.

"We very much welcome President Obama's commitment to close Guantanamo Bay, and I see today's return of Binyam Mohamed as the first step towards that shared goal," British Foreign Secretary David Miliband said Monday.

In a statement, Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr., who traveled to Guantanamo on Monday, said, "The friendship and assistance of the international community is vitally important as we work to close Guantanamo, and we greatly appreciate the efforts of the British government to work with us on the transfer" of Mohamed.

Holder was scheduled to receive briefings from military officials about the case histories of the approximately 245 inmates who remain at Guantanamo as well as the charges pending against some of them before military commissions were suspended. He was also expected to tour the facilities, including the center where trials are held. In one of his first actions upon taking office last month, President Obama issued an executive order directing officials to close the prison within one year.

Mohamed, a native of Ethiopia who emigrated to Britain in 1994, was arrested in Pakistan in April 2002 and turned over to U.S. authorities a few months later. U.S. officials accused him of traveling to Afghanistan to fight with the Taliban, which he has denied.

In accounts provided by his attorneys, Mohamed said that U.S. officials flew him to Morocco and that he was tortured there for 18 months. He said he was beaten and had his penis cut with a razor. He said he was then transferred to a CIA-run site in Afghanistan and was beaten there regularly before being transferred to Guantanamo in September 2004.

U.S. officials have never acknowledged taking Mohamed to Morocco; Moroccan officials deny having held him. U.S. officials have also

12

repeatedly denied torturing terrorism suspects.

In his statement Monday, Mohamed also accused British officials of being complicit in his "horrors over the past seven years."

"The very worst moment came when I realized in Morocco that the people who were torturing me were receiving questions and materials from British intelligence," he said. "I had met with British intelligence in Pakistan. I had been open with them. Yet the very people who I had hoped would come to my rescue, I later realized, had allied themselves with my abusers."

Mohamed apologized for not appearing in person at the news conference, saying that for the moment he was "neither physically nor mentally capable of facing the media."

He said he wanted to speak out on behalf of the 241 Muslim prisoners he said were still being held at Guantanamo and the "thousands of other prisoners held by the U.S. elsewhere around the world, with no charges and without access to their families."

"While I want to recover, and put it all as far in my past as I can, I also know I have an obligation to the people who still remain in those torture chambers," he said. "My own despair was greatest when I thought that everyone had abandoned me. I have a duty to make sure that nobody else is forgotten."

He added, "I am not asking for vengeance; only that the truth should be made known, so that nobody in the future should have to endure what I have endured."

A spokesman for the British Home Office said Mohamed faces no charges in Britain. But he would not comment on news reports that Mohamed would be kept under surveillance.

"He has been granted temporary admission to the U.K. while his immigration status is being considered," the spokesman said, adding that Mohamed has not been granted residency but can apply for asylum or residency if he chooses to.

Stafford Smith, Mohamed's attorney, said he was convinced of his client's innocence, and he challenged anyone who disagreed to prove it in a British court.

"If anyone has any charges they want to bring, we have had a system for the last 800 years which has proved perfectly satisfactory, and they should put up or shut up," Stafford Smith said, adding: "If anyone wants to put him on trial, in the immortal words of George Bush, bring them on."

The Pentagon on Monday released a review of conditions at Guantanamo that found that the continued detention of prisoners who have been approved for release has spawned widespread frustration and anxiety, which has led to protests and friction with guards.

"We conclude that certainty regarding the detainees' future has a direct correlation to detainee behavior, and therefore, conditions inside the camp population," said Adm. Patrick M. Walsh, the vice chief of naval operations, who led the review, at a Pentagon press briefing.

Of the approximately 245 prisoners in Guantanamo, 59 have been cleared for release, but remain at the prison.

Walsh led a 13-day investigation at the military prison, interviewing staff and detainees and conducting announced and unannounced inspections around the clock.

He said he substantiated allegations of abuse that included insults and the preemptive use of pepper spray. But the report concluded that "all detainees are well protected from violence." He said guards or others who engaged in abuse were reprimanded or immediately relieved of their jobs, depending on the nature of the offense.

Walsh said his report focused on current conditions at Guantanamo and was not an attempt to review its seven-year history.

Human rights and civil liberties groups challenged Walsh's findings. They have said that solitary confinement has led to the deterioration of the physical and psychological health of detainees, some of whom are force-fed because they are on hunger strikes.

A spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross, the only organization with unfettered access to prisoners, said the group supports the recommendations for increased socialization for all detainees but disagreed with Walsh's conclusion that force-feeding is in compliance with the Geneva Conventions.

"For ICRC it is an issue of human dignity," said Bernard Barrett, a spokesman for the ICRC. "Freely made choices and the preservation of human dignity are critical."

You are currently subscribed to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence News Alert List.

To unsubscribe, forward this e-mail to [REDACTED] with the words 'UNSUBSCRIBE' in the subject line.

Mon, 23 Feb 2009 22:54:08

(b)(3) for all redactions.

[REDACTED]

From: Office of the Director of National Intelligence - News Alert List
[REDACTED] on behalf of DNI Public Affairs [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, February 15, 2009 9:04 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: NYT: U.S. Detainee to Be Returned to Britain

U.S. Detainee to Be Returned to Britain

By THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON — A British terrorism suspect, Binyam Mohamed, who says he was tortured while in American custody, was examined Sunday by a British medical team at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, in preparation for his return home, British officials and the detainee's lawyers said.

The British team concluded that Mr. Mohamed, who has been in American custody for seven years and began a hunger strike last month, was fit to travel. One of his lawyers, Clive Stafford Smith, said Mr. Mohamed was expected to be returned to Britain this week.

The British have been seeking his release and return since August 2007 but declined to release documents that his lawyers say support Mr. Mohamed's claims that he was tortured during 18 months in Morocco, where he had been taken by the C.I.A.

You are currently subscribed to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence News Alert List.

To unsubscribe, forward this e-mail to [REDACTED] with the words 'UNSUBSCRIBE' in the subject line.

Sun, 15 Feb 2009 21:04:11

(13)

(b)(3) for all redactions.

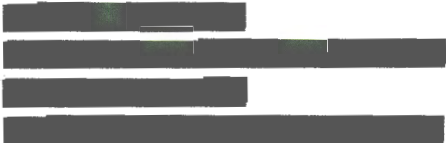
uGov Collaboration Suite



NYT: Detainee Who Claims Abuse to Return to Britain

1 message

NYT: Detainee Who Claims Abuse to Return to Britain Monday, February 23, 2009 12:24:41 AM



Detainee Who Claims Abuse to Return to Britain

By RAYMOND BONNIER - The New York Times

LONDON — A Guantánamo detainee whose case has drawn international attention because of his assertions that he was tortured while in C.I.A. custody is scheduled to arrive back in Britain on Monday, according to his lawyers and British officials.

The detainee, Binyam Mohamed, has been in American custody for nearly seven years, held and interrogated first in Pakistan, then for 18 months in Morocco, and also in Afghanistan, before being sent to the Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, prison camp.

His return will end an 18-month standoff between the United States and Britain, which has been seeking his release since August 2007.

It will not, however, end an effort by Mr. Mohamed's lawyers and some members of Parliament here to obtain photographs that Mr. Mohamed said were taken by an American woman and showed his injuries, according to notes of his conversations with his lawyer, who provided the notes to The New York Times.

At the time of his arrest, in April 2002, American officials said that Mr. Mohamed, who has a brother and two sisters living in the United States, was part of a conspiracy to detonate a dirty bomb on American soil. But all charges against him were dismissed. "I am confident he will be home tomorrow," said his lawyer, Clive Stafford Smith, "and it is not a moment too soon."

A British government official who declined to be identified confirmed Mr. Mohamed's expected return but would give no other details. On Friday, the British Foreign Office issued a statement that final arrangements were under way for his release.

American Embassy officials in London refused to comment on the situation, saying that as a matter of policy they could not talk about Guantánamo releases that had not yet happened. A spokesman for the Pentagon, which oversees the prison camp, would not comment about his release or his claims of abuse. The British government began concentrated efforts for Mr. Mohamed's return in August 2007, but it was rebuffed by the Bush administration.

One stumbling block was the restrictions to be put on him when he was released. The British government said it could not impose the conditions wanted by the United States, which included electronic surveillance and an official control order, because they violated British and European human rights laws.

Mr. Mohamed has agreed to voluntary restrictions, including a lifetime prohibition on travel to the United States, according to people who have seen the restrictions. Those people spoke on condition of anonymity, and they gave no more details about the restrictions because the terms of Mr. Mohamed's release had not been publicly disclosed.

Mr. Mohamed was born in Ethiopia, but his family fled for political reasons in the early 1990s. He moved to Britain in 1994, where he was unemployed and into drugs, his lawyer said. In 2000, he went to Afghanistan to get off drugs — the Taliban had a strict policy against domestic drug use — and to decide whether it was a "good Islamic country or not," he told his lawyer.

American officials have said that he attended military training camps in Afghanistan. Mr. Mohamed has said he was training to fight in support of Muslim insurgents in Chechnya, not to carry out terrorist attacks in the United States.

After the fighting broke out between the United States and the Taliban in late 2001, Mr. Mohamed fled Afghanistan. He was caught in Karachi, Pakistan, trying to get on a plane to Britain with a false British passport. He said his had been lost.

After several months of interrogation in Pakistan, he was secretly taken on a C.I.A.-chartered plane to Morocco, according to the plane's flight logs and British officials. The C.I.A. has repeatedly declined to say if he was ever held in Morocco and has steadfastly denied that Mr. Mohamed, or anyone else in its custody, was ever tortured.

At a news conference here last week, his military lawyer, Lt. Col. Yvonne Bradley of the United States Air Force, said that what Mr.

15

Mohamed endured at Guantánamo “makes waterboarding look like child’s play.”

For 18 months, “I never went outside, I never saw the sun, not even once,” Mr. Stafford Smith quoted Mr. Mohamed as saying during one of their many sessions at the prison camp. Immediately after each interview, Mr. Stafford Smith would write down what he had been told and submit it to the military for clearance.

Mr. Stafford Smith provided The Times with a 25-page memorandum of his interviews with Mr. Mohamed, which had been cleared by the military.

Interrogators in Morocco showed him pictures of various leaders of Al Qaeda and asked him if he knew them, Mr. Stafford Smith said. Mr. Mohamed insisted he did not.

One night, three men in black masks and military trousers came in, he told his lawyer. “One stood on each of my shoulders and the third punched me in the stomach,” Mr. Mohamed said.

Other times, he said, they tied him to a wall, his feet just off the floor. They brought in women, “naked or part naked,” he said.

On one occasion, while tied to the wall, his clothes were taken off, he said. Then a man took a scalpel and made cuts on his chest. Then they cut his genitals, Mr. Mohamed said.

“I suffered the razor treatment about once a month,” Mr. Mohamed said, according to Mr. Stafford Smith’s declassified notes of the interview.

In January 2004, five soldiers wearing face masks and Timberland boots dragged him from his cell and stripped him. He heard an American accent. There was a woman in the group. She took pictures of his wounds with a digital camera, he said. He was taken to the American-run Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan, his lawyer said, where more photographs were taken. One of the soldiers told him it was “to show Washington it’s healing,” Mr. Mohamed told his lawyer.

Mr. Mohamed’s lawyers have been trying to obtain the photographs and documents, which they say support Mr. Mohamed’s allegations. A British court has said that classified documents support Mr. Mohamed’s assertions, but the American and British governments have objected to their release.

You are currently subscribed to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence News Alert List.

To unsubscribe, forward this e-mail to [REDACTED] with the words 'UNSUBSCRIBE' in the subject line.

Mon, 23 Feb 2009 00:25:21

i This message has a digital signature, but it was not validated. Attachments will not be included on a reply or forward.

[Redacted]

From: [Redacted] **Sent:** Fri 2/20/2009 11:32 AM
To: [Redacted]
Cc: OLA Front Office
Subject: RE: ODNI Completed Notification to HPSCI and SSCI on Binyam Mohammed-No Issues
Attachments:

(b)(3)
(b)(6)

DOD completed notification to SASC and HASC--no issues.

-----Original Message-----

From: [Redacted]
Sent: Friday, February 20, 2009 10:57 AM
To: [Redacted]
Cc: OLA Front Office
Subject: ODNI Completed Notification to HPSCI and SSCI on Binyam Mohammed-No Issues

(b)(3)
(b)(6)

[Redacted]
Director of Legislative Affairs
Office of the Director of National Intelligence
Work: [Redacted]
Cell: [Redacted]
Fax: [Redacted]

(b)(3)

(b)(3)

17

[Redacted]

(b)(3) for all redacted portions.

[REDACTED]

From: Office of the Director of National Intelligence - News Alert List
[REDACTED] on behalf of DNI Public Affairs [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, February 11, 2009 3:47 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: AP: Britain: Officials to visit Guantanamo detainee

Britain: Officials to visit Guantanamo detainee

By DAVID STRINGER, Associated Press Writer

LONDON (AP) -- British officials will travel to the U.S. military prison camp at Guantanamo Bay to visit a hunger-striking detainee and help make preparations for his release, the foreign secretary said Wednesday.

David Miliband said the team, which will include a doctor from London's police department, will check on the health of Binyam Mohamed, a former British resident who alleges he has been the victim of torture.

Terrorism charges against Mohamed were dropped last year. He has been on hunger strike for more than a month to protest his detention.

Mohamed, 30, was born in Ethiopia but moved to Britain as a young man. He has been held in Guantanamo since 2004.

"The visit will help us make preparations for his return," Miliband said in a statement on Wednesday, after a meeting with Mohamed's lawyer, Air Force Lt. Col. Yvonne Bradley.

The Obama administration is moving to close the prison camp in eastern Cuba and undertaking a review to make sure the 245 suspects remaining there are given international and U.S. legal rights. That review largely will determine whether the terror suspects should be tried in U.S. courts or released to other countries.

Lithuania's Foreign Ministry said Wednesday the Baltic country is considering taking in up to 10 prisoners being held at the prison camp, which opened in January 2002. Lithuania is a staunch U.S. ally that joined NATO and the European Union in 2004.

British officials have been granted access to Mohamed in Guantanamo on only one other occasion, in July, the Foreign Office said.

Miliband did not specify when the officials would travel, but said it would be soon. A government official, who demanded anonymity to discuss the issue, said the team would likely travel to Guantanamo next week.

A Foreign Office spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity in line with government policy, said the team won't bring Mohamed back to Britain immediately. But Miliband said the government is pressing the U.S. to quickly clear Mohamed for release.

22

"We have long been concerned by reports of Mr. Mohamed's medical condition," Miliband said.

Bradley spent a second day meeting lawmakers and officials in London in the hope that they will press the Obama administration to clear Mohamed for release.

"Mr. Mohamed's going to walk out of Guantanamo Bay ... in (one of) two ways, if people don't act — either insane, because of all that's been happening to him, or in a coffin because his condition is declining," Bradley told a news conference in London.

In a court hearing last week, two British justices said that U.S. intelligence documents detailing Mohamed's alleged mistreatment must be kept secret.

The justices said that the documents could not be made public because of Miliband's concern that disclosing the material could damage the intelligence-sharing relationship between London and Washington.

Senior Justices John Thomas and Justice Lloyd Jones said in their ruling that the documents detailed Mohamed's treatment and suggested possible British complicity.

"By failing to seek the disclosure of evidence of torture, the foreign secretary is putting the British government in an extremely questionable position, and feeding the suspicions that it has something to hide," lawmaker Edward Davey, a Liberal Democrat, said in a statement on Wednesday.

You are currently subscribed to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence News Alert List.

To unsubscribe, forward this e-mail to [REDACTED] with the words 'UNSUBSCRIBE' in the subject line.

Wed, 11 Feb 2009 15:47:04

UNCLASSIFIED

Media Highlights
Thursday, 12 February 2009

24. British group heads to Guantanamo to free resident

Paisley Dodds, Associated Press, Google.com, 11 February 2009

LONDON (AP) -- A British court met Wednesday to reconsider a case regarding a British resident being held in Guantanamo -- a lawsuit that stands to embarrass the American and British governments over torture allegations.

British Foreign Secretary David Miliband, meanwhile, announced that a doctor and other British officials would visit Binyam Mohamed at the US prison camp on Cuba's eastern tip. Mohamed has been on a hunger strike for more than a month and is being force-fed. He launched the strike to protest his continued detention. Charges against him were dropped last year.

"The visit will help us make preparations for his return," said Miliband, after talks with Mohamed's military lawyer, Air Force Lt. Col. Yvonne Bradley, who appealed to Britain to pressure President Barack Obama's administration for Mohamed's release.

Mohamed's imminent release raises a series of awkward questions for the United States and Britain.

Mohamed claims that, before he was sent to Guantanamo in 2004, he was held in Pakistan where he was beaten by Pakistani authorities and interviewed by a British security agent from MI5. After three months in Pakistan, he says the United States sent him to Morocco where he was interrogated and brutally tortured -- his penis was allegedly slashed with a scalpel -- for 18 months.

The United States has never publicly acknowledged extraordinary renditions to places such as Morocco and the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, and still refuses to say where Mohamed was for 18 months. British officials claim they didn't know he was being sent to Morocco, although an MI5 officer interviewed him in Karachi, Pakistan, shortly before he was allegedly sent to Morocco's capital of Rabat.

Mohamed's attorneys sued last year in Britain before the charges were dropped against him in Guantanamo, fighting for 42 intelligence documents the United States had shared with Britain. Mohamed claimed the material proved he was tortured.

Although Mohamed's defense attorneys were eventually allowed to see the documents -- some of which had been redacted -- several media organizations, including The Associated Press, sued to make the documents public.

In their ruling last week, justices John Thomas and Lloyd Jones said the documents detailed Mohamed's treatment but that the material could not be made public. The justices cited Miliband's assertion that the United States could threaten to withhold valuable intelligence information if the material was put into the public domain.

Miliband then said there was never a threat, which prompted Mohamed's attorneys and media organizations to ask the justices to reconsider their ruling. The British government and the claimants have 21 days to make fresh arguments.

Mohamed's attorneys say Britain has a responsibility to come clean if it knew Mohamed had been tortured at the hands of the United States. They also claim Britain had knowledge of Mohamed's rendition, which would violate British law.

"Disclosure matters because we need to know did torture happen -- was the government involved?" said opposition Conservative lawmaker, David Davis. "If it was, was it as a matter of policy or was it a matter of freelancing ... We need to make sure it never happens again."

According to a transcript seen by The Associated Press on Wednesday in High Court, a British security agent from MI5 identified only as "Witness B" testified last year before the justices that he interrogated Mohamed in

(23)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Media Highlights
Thursday, 12 February 2009

Pakistan on May 17, 2002 -- more than a month after he was first arrested for using a false passport after leaving Afghanistan.

Although the MI5 agent reported no signs of mistreatment, he noted Mohamed looked thinner than his picture.

"It caused me sufficient concern for me to have noted it and recorded it," the agent said.

Although the agent conceded that "the Pakistani authorities were not held to be particularly high paradigms of human rights," he believed Mohamed was fit to be interviewed and that Mohamed had not complained of any mistreatment.

The agent denied he had been sent to pressure Mohamed and that he believed that any "information which is obtained through any form of duress is by its nature unreliable."

There was no indication in the testimony that MI5 knew Mohamed was allegedly about to be sent to Morocco.

Britain's Intelligence and Security Committee issued a report in 2007 saying that they interviewed officials from MI5 and were told that Britain only became aware of Mohamed's rendition to Morocco in 2005, a year after he was in Guantanamo.

The report also claimed that Britain's security service had no other contact with Mohamed after the 2002 interview in Karachi.

"With hindsight, it is regrettable that assurances regarding proper treatment of detainees were not sought from the Americans in (Mohamed's) case" and that British security agencies passed on intelligence information to his American captors," the members of the committee wrote in the parliamentary report.

Meanwhile, a veteran U.S. Army interrogator insisted in an affidavit released Wednesday that he never witnessed Mohamed being abused and said the suspect cooperated in a terror probe after he was captured.

The official first encountered Mohamed on July 21, 2004 at a U.S. detention center in Afghanistan. The interrogator described establishing a friendly relationship with Mohamed, and said the detainee provided detailed descriptions of abandoned terrorist training camps that helped U.S. investigators and identified suspects.

The interrogator's account is contained in a sworn statement filed in federal court in Washington. The name is redacted. The affidavit was provided to The Associated Press by the military.

"I greeted Mr. Mohamed with a traditional Islamic greeting and Mr. Mohamed reciprocated. I introduced myself using my real name and shook Mr. Mohamed's hand," the interrogator recalled of their first meeting. "At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. Mohamed agreed to continue his cooperation and to provide truthful information to me."

But the sworn statement leaves blank the crucial 18 months that Mohamed was allegedly held in Morocco and later at a CIA secret prison in Afghanistan before being taken to Bagram.

A Foreign Office spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity in line with government policy, said Wednesday that the team traveling to Cuba won't bring Mohamed back immediately but that Miliband was pressing the U.S. to quickly clear him for release.

The team is expected in Guantanamo next week.

Associated Press writers David Stringer and Dean Carson in London and Andrew Selsky in San Juan, Puerto Rico contributed to this report.

Copyright © 2009 The Associated Press. All rights reserved.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Media Highlights
Thursday, 12 February 2009

22. British Officials to Visit Detainee in Cuba

Government Readies for Possible Release

Peter Finn, Washington Post, 12 February 2009, Page A14

The British government said yesterday that it is dispatching a team of officials, including a police doctor, to Guantanamo Bay to visit a former British resident on a hunger strike to be prepared for his return home to the United Kingdom.

The statement by British Foreign Secretary David Miliband stopped short of saying that the Obama administration has decided to release Binyam Mohammed, a native of Ethiopia whose case has been the subject of high-profile litigation in Washington and London. But the step appears to be a prelude to release, and it is one of the first overt indications that the Obama administration is accelerating the process of freeing some prisoners to meet its goal of closing the U.S. military prison in Cuba.

The administration is reviewing the cases of the approximately 245 detainees held at Guantanamo Bay to decide who can be released, who can be prosecuted, and how.

Miliband said his government is concerned about the medical condition of Mohammed, who is being force-fed twice a day. He also said the Obama administration agreed to allow the British delegation to assess Mohammed's condition and report back to London. British officials have met with him once at Guantanamo Bay.

"The visit will help us make preparations for his return, should the review confirm a decision to release him," Miliband said in a statement after meeting Mohammed's U.S. military attorney, Air Force Lt. Col. Yvonne R. Bradley, who has been pressing her client's case in London this week.

Navy Cmdr. Jeffrey Gordon, a Pentagon spokesman, said the Defense Department does not discuss visits by foreign delegations to Guantanamo Bay.

Bradley warned British officials this week that her client's medical condition is critical and noted that his weight has dropped to 112 pounds. Mohammed weighed 148 when he was brought to the prison, according to military records.

Currently, 41 prisoners are on hunger strikes at Guantanamo Bay and 35 are being force-fed, said Gordon, who used the term "voluntary fasting." Prisoners are restrained in a chair as feeding tubes are inserted into one nostril and down to their stomachs, according to federal court filings. A federal judge in Washington, rejecting an emergency motion from two hunger-striking detainees, ruled Tuesday that they could continue to be restrained while fed.

Mohammed was arrested in April 2002 in Pakistan and was turned over that July to U.S. authorities. He then vanished for nearly two years. His attorneys allege that the CIA flew him to Morocco and that he was tortured there so that he would confess involvement in various terrorist plots. He was transferred to Guantanamo Bay in 2004.

U.S. and Moroccan officials deny that Mohammed was imprisoned in the north African country.

According to a filing in military court, a military interrogator who interviewed Mohammed at Bagram Air Base as well as at Guantanamo Bay said that he cooperated and provided information about training camps and individuals. The interrogator said he did not witness any abuse of the prisoner, but the meetings came after Mohammed's alleged detention in Morocco.

Britain's High Court ruled last week that some of the evidence in the case, which is held by the British government, could not be released because the United States had threatened to cut off intelligence cooperation with Britain if it was.

24

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Media Highlights
Thursday, 12 February 2009

The Justice Department and military prosecutors had alleged that Mohammed was involved in plans to explode a radioactive "dirty bomb" in the United States, blow up apartment buildings here and release cyanide gas in nightclubs. His lawyers dismissed the allegations as unfounded.

Those allegations were subsequently withdrawn in a habeas proceeding in federal court last year, and the Pentagon dropped charges against Mohammed that were filed at Guantanamo Bay last May.

Staff researcher Julie Tate contributed to this report.

© 2009 The Washington Post Company

UNCLASSIFIED

Media Highlights
Thursday, 12 February 2009

21. Guantánamo Detainee's Campaign Reaches to Obama

Raymond Bonner, *New York Times*, 12 February 2009

LONDON -- Lawyers for a Guantánamo detainee at the center of a diplomatic stand-off between Britain and the United States are appealing directly to President Obama as part of a stepped-up campaign to have classified information about his treatment while in American custody made public.

The lawyers have faxed a letter to the White House asking Mr. Obama to review the case of the detainee, Binyam Mohamed, who they say was tortured "in truly medieval ways" over a period of more than two years after rendition to secret prisons overseas. Attached to the letter was a two-page memorandum outlining the alleged torture; the memorandum was first reviewed by the Pentagon, which redacted it, saying it contained classified information.

A copy of the letter and redacted memorandum was provided to *The Times* by Mr. Mohamed's legal team, which appeared at a news conference here on Wednesday to publicly press for his release and transfer to Britain, where he lived as a teenager and is a legal resident. At the news conference, one of the lawyers, Air Force Lt. Col. Yvonne Bradley, said that Mr. Mohamed had been on a hunger strike since Jan. 5 and was being fed through a tube; she said that when she saw him two weeks ago, he was "skin and bones."

The Pentagon confirmed that Mr. Mohamed was on a hunger strike, along with 40 other detainees. "We recognize it as a form of protest," Cmdr. Pauline Storum of the Navy said Wednesday in an e-mail response to questions. She said that Mr. Mohamed "was in good physical and mental condition."

Mr. Mohamed's lawyers are also pressing for the details of his treatment to be declared unclassified, contending that what the government considers state secrets are not secret at all, having been revealed in news reports and in the work of investigations around the world. "To reach any other conclusion conflates national security with national embarrassment," the lawyers say in their letter to Mr. Obama.

The case could potentially be embarrassing for the new administration, which came to power promising a shift in policy on the issues of torture, rendition and state secrets. Advocates for Mr. Mohamed and other detainees have been counting on a sharp break from the approach taken under the Bush administration.

Those hopes appeared to suffer a blow earlier this week, however, in a separate civil case in San Francisco in which Mr. Mohamed and four other detainees filed suit against a subsidiary of the Boeing Company, claiming that the subsidiary arranged for rendition flights. At a hearing Monday before a panel of appeals judges in Federal Court, a lawyer for the Obama administration seemed to surprise the judges by advancing the argument for preserving state secrets that was originally formulated by the Bush administration. When asked whether the change in administration would have any bearing on the government's position, the lawyer, Douglas N. Letter, replied "No, your honor," adding that "these are the authorized positions."

Nevertheless, officials in Britain and Mr. Mohamed's lawyers have expressed confidence that the Obama administration is prepared to transfer Mr. Mohamed back to Britain. In a letter Monday, the British foreign secretary, David Miliband, said that he would inform Parliament about Mr. Mohamed's pending arrival when the United States has "confirmed the date." The letter was sent to the foreign affairs spokesman for the opposition foreign secretary, William Hague, whose office provided it to the *Times*. The Pentagon declined Wednesday to comment on Mr. Mohamed's status.

Britain and the United States are currently discussing the restrictions that will be placed upon Mr. Mohamed upon his return, Mr. Miliband wrote in his letter. The Bush administration wanted any released detainees to be placed under close surveillance and restrictions placed on their movement, conditions that Britain held would violate their human rights laws.

Colonel Bradley has been in London this week, meeting with government officials, as well as journalists, in an effort to secure Mr. Mohamed's immediate release. There are currently no charges pending against Mr. Mohamed, which she said made it even more imperative that he be transferred soon. Her news conference and

UNCLASSIFIED

35

UNCLASSIFIED

Media Highlights
Thursday, 12 February 2009

schedule were coordinated by Reprieve, a nongovernmental organization that works for the release of Guantánamo detainees and for death-row inmates in the United States.

Mr. Mohamed was born in Ethiopia and moved to Britain as a teenager. He was picked up in Pakistan in April 2002, when he was caught trying to board a flight to London with a false passport. He was interrogated by the F.B.I., the C.I.A. and Britain's secret service, MI-5, Colonel Bradley said Wednesday.

Then, according to flight logs and British officials, he was transported on a C.I.A. chartered plane to Morocco, where he was held for 18 months.

The tortured he endured there "would make waterboarding seem like child's play," Colonel Bradley said.

Court papers in the San Francisco lawsuit describe horrific abuse in overseas prisons. Mr. Mohamed claimed that during his detention in Morocco he was routinely beaten and that once his interrogators cut his genitals with a scalpel then poured a hot stinging liquid over the wound. He said he was frequently threatened with rape, electrocution and death.

Last week, a British court said that seven paragraphs of its opinion that summarized evidence about Mr. Mohamed's treatment while he was in American custody should be released in the public interest. But, the court said, they had been redacted because of objections from the British Foreign Office.

The Foreign Office said that it was acting at the request of the United States, which under the Bush administration pressured British officials not to release it.

The Foreign Office position has touched off a political and media maelstrom here. Conservative politicians have accused the Labor Party of caving into pressure from the United States. Last week the State Department thanked the British government for supporting the court's decision not to release the information.

Copyright 2009 The New York Times Company