

Summary of Administrative Review Board Proceedings for ISN 1002

The Administrative Review Board was called to order.

The Detainee entered the proceedings.

The Presiding Officer announced the convening authority and purpose of the Administrative Review Board proceedings.

The Designated Military Officer (DMO) was sworn.

The Translator, Board Reporter, Assisting Military Officer (AMO) and Board Members were sworn.

The Presiding Officer asked the Detainee if he wished to make a statement under oath.

Muslim oath offered.

Detainee (*through translator*): As I mentioned during the interview earlier, I am an honest person. Since you took the oath and everything I say is the truth I will take the oath too. During the CSRT I took the oath and I was disappointed that they did not believe me, so during the first ARB I refused to take the oath. Since you guys took the oath today and swore and promised to do your job honestly and you will serve justice then I will take the oath with the hope that you will believe in me.

The Detainee accepted taking the Muslim oath.

The Presiding Officer read the hearing instructions to the Detainee and confirmed that he understood.

Detainee (*through translator*): May I ask a question?

Presiding Officer: Yes.

Detainee (*through translator*): You said that I might be here because I continue to be a threat to the United States or because there might be some other reasons for me to be here. Can you please explain to me what kind of reasons that would be?

Presiding Officer: The reasons that we are going to cover today will all be clear to you, we will get into that in just a minute. Those are the only reasons.

Translator explained: The detainee is referring to the other factors favoring continued detention. That was the sentence that he could not understand.

Presiding Officer: The only other information that is available to us is classified information and for security reasons you cannot have that information.

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Detainee (*through translator*): Then how can I defend myself if you keep this information secret from me? If there were information about me, then it would not be a fair procedure if I cannot defend myself or clarify these things. During any type of court, if I am a criminal they usually tell the criminals the charges against them before court and give them a chance to defend themselves.

Presiding Officer: For security reasons we cannot disclose classified information and that is the same procedure for all the detainees here.

Detainee (*through translator*): I understand that as an excuse for keeping me here. I am 40 years old, I never heard of someone keeping a criminal in prison without telling him what his charges or crime was. I don't think they would do such a thing anywhere in the world to a detainee. It's not fair. What if the secret information that you have about me is wrong or is lies? You are not giving me a chance to clarify that, a chance to prove or to defend myself.

Presiding Officer: We are going to continue on with the process and allow you to make a statement later. If you have anything to add concerning the unclassified information or any other information presented, you can present that to us at a later point in this hearing.

The Assisting Military Officer presented the Enemy Combatant Notification form, Exhibit EC-A, to the Administrative Review Board.

The Assisting Military Officer presented the Enemy Combatant Election Form, Exhibit EC-B, to the Administrative Review Board.

The Assisting Military Officer read the AMO Comments from the Enemy Combatant Election Form, Exhibit EC-B.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee's ARB interview was conducted on 12 April 2006. After reviewing the ARB's purpose and procedures, the Farsi translated Unclassified Summary of Evidence was read to the detainee. When asked if he wanted to attend the ARB, present a written or oral statement, or have the AMO speak on his behalf, the detainee stated he would attend the ARB and respond to each statement of information in the Unclassified Summary of Evidence after it was presented. The detainee was very cooperative and cordial throughout the entire interview. Copies of both the English and Farsi translated Unclassified Summary of Evidence were offered to the detainee. He accepted and retained the Farsi translated version.

The Assisting Military Officer read the additional comments.

Assisting Military Officer: Originally, the detainee did not want to attend the ARB 2 proceeding, citing that he had previously attended and participated in both the CSRT and ARB I and was disappointed by not qualifying for release. He thought that the panel had already made its decision to detain him regardless of his presence and participation. After a lengthy conversation about the merits of attending this ARB and being able to

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present his statements directly to the ARB panel, he changed his mind and agreed to attend.

The Designated Military Officer presented the Unclassified Summary of Evidence, Exhibit DMO-1, and DMO-2 to DMO-3 to the Administrative Review Board.

The Designated Military Officer stated that a copy of these exhibits had been previously distributed to the Assisting Military Officer and the Detainee.

The Presiding Officer noted from the Enemy Combatant Election Form that the detainee wanted to respond to each item of information from the Unclassified Summary as it was presented.

The Designated Military Officer gave a brief description of the contents of the Unclassified Summary of Evidence, Exhibit DMO-1, to the Administrative Review Board.

The Designated Military Officer read the following primary factors favoring continued detention of the detainee.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.1.) In the fall of 1998, the detainee traveled from Mansehra, Pakistan to Sheberghan, Afghanistan to look after his family's property holdings.

Detainee (*through translator*): This is true. I did travel in 1998 and once every year. We had all our property, so once every year we would go and collect money. We rent out our land and property to stores or whatever else; then we would go collect our rent money. That was the purpose of me traveling. When you say that I went to look after our property, we had the property. We just went to collect the money. Another reason for me traveling was because I was a teacher in school; there was three months for school break and during this time I went to collect the money.

Presiding Officer: You were collecting rent?

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes, sometimes we would also have to change the people we were renting the property for hotels and shops too. For example, change the farmers for our land. They had to give us a certain amount of money from our property and the rest they would keep as a commission for themselves. Sometimes, we would have to go and change these people to take it from one person and give it to another.

Board Member: How did you come to have these holdings in Afghanistan but live in Pakistan? Why did you live in Pakistan and have all this property in Afghanistan?

Detainee (*through translator*): When the Russian Communists took over Afghanistan, they were anti-capitalists and were against rich people. They put members of my family in prison and took our property from us.

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Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): For example, out of 3,600 acres of our land; they only left us with 75 acres and the rest they distributed to the poor people, they gave 12 acres to each family. Communists did not like rich people. They would make them run away, put them in prison, or they'd just take property from them. This is why we had to leave the country. They put my uncle, my brothers and my father in prison, and then assassinated my uncle. My father and brother were released when the second term of communist took over. President Tarkai left and the other person took over. He released some of the prisoners. My father and brothers were released; this was a good opportunity for us to run away before they tried to harm us again.

Board Member: You were able to retain some of that property, but you left it to move to Pakistan, is that correct?

Detainee (*through translator*): No, when we left the country all of our property was taken by Dostum's people and communists; they looted our house, our shops and everything was taken. When the communist regime was removed, since we had all our original paperwork, the new government gave our property back.

Board Member: Some of your property?

Detainee (*through translator*): No, with the new government as long as you had the original paperwork, they gave everything back.

Board Member: So you were able to reclaim what was yours?

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes, the new government actually advertised on the radio for people who had original paperwork. We would not have to share our property with anyone; it was all ours as long as we had the original paperwork. They told us to just come back and claim it; they would give it back to us. This is what we did and they gave it back to us.

Board Member: You and your family chose not to relocate back to Afghanistan and decided to stay in Pakistan? Why?

Detainee (*through translator*): There was no security in Afghanistan. It was insecure and unstable; we would come once a year just to collect money.

Board Member: So, due to Afghanistan not being secure you chose to stay in Pakistan?

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes.

Board Member: How old were you when you moved to Pakistan? Why did the family elect to live in Mansehra, Pakistan?

Detainee (*through translator*): I was in the eighth grade in school; I was almost 16 years old. There were two reasons why we chose that city. The first reason was they were always rebuilding. They kept building refugee camps and of course, put the new refugees in these new camps. Pakistan is a very hot country and the weather in Mansehra was cold; it was a cold city. We could survive without having air conditioning, a fan or anything like that. My father was also alive at that time and he chose to live there. He was the head of the family, he made that decision and we followed him.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.2.) While on a trip to Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan the detainee stayed at Sharifuddin's house. The detainee claims he knew Sharifuddin through his father.

Detainee (*through translator*): That's not true. First of all, Sharifuddin was in Sheberghan, not in Mazar-e-Sharif. I was in Mazar-e-Sharif. According to our culture, when someone goes to Hajj to Mecca, someone gets married, or someone gets a higher position, usually the villagers all go to congratulate him or her. I went to Sharifuddin's house once with other people just to congratulate him since he became the head of the Intelligence Office in Mazar-e-Sharif. I visited him that one time with other people from Sheberghan province just to visit and congratulate him.

Board Member: For his promotion?

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes, but I didn't live with him or spend any time with him, I just went to congratulate him on his promotion. When you say I know him because of my father, my father was a famous rich man that everyone knew. Since my father wasn't alive I was kind of representing him and that's also a cultural thing, I represented him by going to congratulate the guy.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.3.) The detainee's stay in Afghanistan coincided with the three to four month break between school sessions at Mansehra.

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes, this is true. It was during school break and I did not have any work so it was a good opportunity for me to go.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.4.) While the detainee was staying as a guest, either Sharifuddin or his nephew would ask the detainee to write items such as letters and receipts in an unofficial capacity for Taliban government matters.

Detainee (*through translator*): The first thing I already mentioned was that I did not live there; I did not spend any time there. You call it a guest, you call it just a visit that is fine with me, but I just went to visit. About his nephew, I do not even know who that is; this is a new thing. When I went to Sharifuddin's house, I met one of my classmates. We were together up until about the eighth grade. His name is Abdul Satar. Of course he was happy to see me. We were old friends, he said hello, we sat and spoke. I asked Abdul Satar what he was doing there. He told me he was working for Sharifuddin. I then asked him what he did for him (Sharifuddin).

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Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): He explained that he does paperwork for him, like writing receipts, small letters, and things like that. Satar said that he was working in Sharifuddin's office. This is not me, this is a big misunderstanding. I told them during the interrogation, that at Sharifuddin's house, I met a guy who was an old school friend named Abdul Satar and that Abdul Satar worked for him, not me. When I met Abdul Satar of course I asked him what he was doing there. How much he was being paid and stuff like that. He answered these questions. I don't understand why they wrote all these things against me, I never said that I worked for Sharifuddin, wrote some letters for him, receipts or anything like that. I just told them about Abdul Satar.

Board Member: How long have you known Sharifuddin?

Detainee (*through translator*): That was the first time I met him. When I went to my city in Sheberghan, people told me of this guy who was promoted to the head of the intelligence office in Mazar-e-Sharif and that he was from our city. Since he was from our city, I went with the other people just to congratulate him and that was the first time that I saw him.

Board Member: Did your father know him?

Detainee (*through translator*): No, Sharifuddin was not very well known. He was even younger than me, my father was an older man and he wasn't alive at this time. My father didn't know him because he wasn't famous or an older person, he was just an ordinary person who all of a sudden got this position. When he got the promotion and became famous, my father wasn't alive. My father passed away in 1992; Sharifuddin got promoted to this job and became famous later on.

Board Member: The reason that I ask this question is because you previously stated that you were representing your father by going to congratulate him. I assumed that your father knew him.

Detainee (*through translator*): My father was a famous man, he would attend events whether it was a funeral, a wedding or whatever; this is our culture. Whether he knew the people or not and they did the same thing with him, people would come to our house, he was a respectful man. When I went to Sheberghan, I thought since this was a man from our city who got promoted in Mazar-e-Sharif and since my father was a famous man, he would say I came to visit my property, heard about him but I never went to visit. I was sure Sharifuddin knew my father because everyone in the city knew my father, but my father didn't know Sharifuddin. He was a young man and wasn't important back then.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.5.) Sharifuddin had the detainee arrested. The detainee was accused of taking bribes.

Detainee (*through translator*): The first part is correct. Yes, I was arrested because of Sharifuddin, but the second part logically doesn't make sense. It's a lie, it is not true. Why would I take bribes?

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Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): I have so much property, so much land and so much money that I couldn't even spend it. I didn't have a job over there either. My job was in Pakistan, not in Afghanistan, I was there only to visit. Since I wasn't working for anybody and I didn't have a job there, who would bribe me and why would I take a bribe? I wasn't poor or anything like that, so logically it doesn't make sense. This is wrong.

Presiding Officer: So why were you arrested?

Detainee (*through translator*): Every time I went to Sheberghan, since my father was such a well known respected man and people heard that I was his son, as I went through the villages I was invited to people's homes and they would gather around me. This aroused their curiosity; they thought that I had political activities against them, so they had me arrested. The people actually invited me. In our culture if someone comes back after one year and they are well known, the people will invite them over, they would feed them and throw parties.

Board Member: Do you know what you were arrested for?

Detainee (*through translator*): When they asked me questions during the interrogation, this is what they were asking me. Why I came? Why did I go to meet all these people? Why did I go to the village? Why did people come and visit me? Who did I know? What I was doing? What we were talking about? They asked me questions like this.

Board Member: Were you detained and questioned or were you in prison for a certain amount of time?

Detainee (*through translator*): When they put me in jail, they beat me up for five days and nights straight. The guy that used to beat me up was actually here in Cuba. As soon as I heard about him being here, I called the interrogators and told them that I was a witness against him. This guy broke my hands, my foot and injured me really bad. I gave them all the evidence, I told the interrogators everything about him. The interrogators asked if I could recognize him or if I knew his name, they brought some photos and I pointed his picture out. I told them this was the guy and this was his name. He was refusing his name and saying that he was not the same person. I told the interrogators that I even had the newspapers with his photo and his name, I had recorded cassettes of him giving speeches, but of course no one would believe me. The guy was released, even after I gave all the detailed information about his position and what he was doing to me and other prisoners. No one believed it and they released him from here.

Board Member: Whom did you work for? Who detained you? What was the name of the organization?

Detainee (*through translator*): I didn't work for anyone. I was a teacher. In Afghanistan, I wasn't working for anybody.

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Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): Sharifuddin was the one who arrested me, he sent me to Kabul and this guy that I mentioned earlier was the one who interrogated me and beat me up. I spent four months in one prison; then they transferred me and I spent two months in the other prison.

Board Member: What organization did this person work for?

Detainee (*through translator*): The first four months I spent with the Intelligence Services.

Board Member: What Intelligence Service is that?

Detainee (*through translator*): The Taliban of course.

Board Member: The Taliban Intelligence Service?

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes.

Detainee explained to the translator he is getting confused by the question. He asked whether the Board Member wanted to know if he had connections with somebody or did the Board Member want to know who detained him?

Board Member: Let me restate what we have just spoken about here, you came from Pakistan to Afghanistan and you visited an individual you do not know. That individual has you arrested because people wonder why you are so famous? Why you have so much money? Why did you come to Afghanistan? I want to know what organization would have done something like that and torture you? Who were they?

Detainee (*through translator*): I don't know exactly who reported me, but you know the job of the Intelligence Services; they have agents everywhere. I wasn't the only person, they were very strict, and there were hundreds of people like me. As soon as they got suspicious and since there was no law or anything like that, they would put them in prison, torture them; send them immediately to Kandahar or Kabul. They would do whatever they wanted to do with them. I wasn't the only one, so I don't know who reported me. All I know is Sharifuddin was the one who sent me to Kabul and Sharifuddin was the head of the Intelligence Services in the Northern part of Afghanistan.

Board Member: The organization that you were a victim of was the Taliban Intelligence Service? How soon or how long after you met Sharifuddin were you arrested?

Detainee (*through translator*): I don't remember. It was approximately two or three months after I met him that I was arrested.

Board Member: You went to Afghanistan during the school break for several months; you met Sharifuddin and were arrested at the end when you were about to go back to Pakistan?

Detainee (*through translator*): It was during that three months. I wasn't sitting in one place. I traveled to villages, people invited me over. I was traveling around within the city all the time. That made them curious about me. It was before the end of the school break, it was close to me returning back to Pakistan within those three months.

Board Member: How long were you detained?

Detainee (*through translator*): Six months.

Board Member: At the end of that, did they tell you why they let you go or did they just say you can go now?

Detainee (*through translator*): The guy that was here that tortured me, in the prison he got 60,000 dollars from a convicted criminal that he was supposed to kill. The guy bribed him and he killed another guy who didn't have any money instead of him. The victim's family took his body, went to Mullah Omar in Kandahar and asked him what kind of justice was this? What kind of Muslim are you that one of your officer's are taking money from criminals and killing our innocent. Mullah Omar then got this guy arrested and sent a delegation of people to investigate this case and check the prisons to see what kind of people were being detained. They re-interrogated all of us and the ones they believed to be innocent, one by one they released them. I was one of them.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.6.) The detainee was eventually released from jail.

Detainee (*through translator*): That's correct.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.7.) Once the detainee was released from Afghanistan, he went back to Pakistan and did not return to Afghanistan until several years later.

Detainee (*through translator*): That's correct.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.8.) During the spring of 2002, the detainee was on a trip from Pakistan via Kabul to Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan to verify his family's land holdings. The detainee was injured when something exploded at a bazaar he was at in Mazar-e-Sharif.

Detainee (*through translator*): There were two reasons, one was for our property and the second was when the Taliban regime fell, on the radio President Karzai advertised, actually invited, all the Afghan teachers from all over the world to return to their country. He said there would be a three-month seminar to retrain them (teachers) and they could help rebuild their country. All the schools were destroyed and they wanted to rebuild them, so they asked/invited and encouraged the educated Afghans to return back to their country to participate in the rebuilding of their country and re-educating of the kids. I thought since the Taliban was gone, we now had a new government, the world recognized this new government.

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Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): Many countries were now opening embassies in Afghanistan, the world was willing to help our country. There would now be security. This was now a new light and a new hope in our life. This is why I returned back to Afghanistan to take care of my property and of course to serve my people. I did come with the hope of being a teacher; becoming the head of the teachers or anybody in the school, I came with the hope to serve. I went to Kabul and from Kabul I went to Mazar-e-Sharif. I was only there for about half an hour and as soon as I arrived to the city, I went to the hotel and had some food. Since I only had Pakistani money with me I needed Afghan money. There was a market that exchanged money, when I went to exchange the money at the market that's where the explosion happened.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.9.) The detainee was injured from the explosion at Mazar-e-Sharif, so a friend drove him to his home. His friend saw that the detainee's foot was broken. His friend took the detainee to a hospital to try to get it X-rayed but could not and instead his friend sent the detainee to Kabul. The friend drove the detainee to a Taliban Intelligence Office and the detainee was turned over to the police.

Detainee (*through translator*): This allegation from the beginning to the end is all a big misunderstanding. I was actually by myself there. I had just arrived from Pakistan. About 150 or 160 people were killed or injured; I wasn't the only one. I actually pulled myself from there. I stopped a cab and asked the driver to take me to my friend's house, which was very close. I went to my friend's house. I went to his house and asked him to please take me to the hospital because my foot was broken. My friend told me that everything was destroyed; there was no hospital, no medication, no doctors, nothing. I told him that I was seriously injured, please find a doctor or do something about it. He brought someone from the village that could put a splint or cast around the broken foot, but that wasn't enough for me. I asked him to send me to Kabul and maybe they would have a hospital that was active with doctors, he said that they could not do it right then and I had to spend the night, so I did.

The Administrative Review Board took a brief recess.

The Presiding Officer reconvened the Administrative Review Board resuming with allegation 3.a.9.

Detainee (*through translator*): My friend was a rich man himself he had his own car and chauffeur. The next morning my friend and his driver took me in his car to the Intelligence Services. I asked them to take me to a hospital in Kabul and I thought they were going to take me there. My friend sat in the front seat with his driver; they made me comfortable in the backseat by letting me lay down. I thought we were going to Kabul. On our way, there was an intelligence office and they just turned the car, they stopped and he got out, I thought he just had to speak to someone. After a few minutes, a couple of soldiers came, took me out of the car and my friend and his driver drove away. They went home, my friend had turned me over to the Intelligence Services. When the soldiers surrounded me, I didn't see my friend, Gulham Sakhi, anymore. He had driven away.

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Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): I asked where is my friend, I am injured, I have a broken foot, he is supposed to take me to Kabul; they said, "No he is gone. You are with us now. Tell us how much money you can give us." I asked why should I give you money. They told me I should give them money or they would turn me over to the Americans. They said they would make up a story, they would say that I was with the Taliban and al Qaida. The Americans would then take me to Cuba. They asked if I heard of Cuba, I told them, "Yes, I have seen it (Cuba) on television and heard about it, but why me, I didn't do anything." They turned me over to the Americans. The Americans took a translator, and they asked my name and other information. I gave them my name, my phone number and my address in Pakistan. I gave them the school address, other teacher's names; I gave them very detailed information. I told the Americans that these guys were asking me for money. I told them these guys wanted me to either give them money and they would take me to the Pakistan border, to Kabul or anywhere I wanted to go, but if I didn't give them money they would take the money from the Americans.

Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): They turned me over when I told them it was better to just give me to the Americans. When the Americans heard my story, they didn't want to keep me, they gave me back to those people (intelligence), they told them they didn't need me. Intelligence kept me there for ten months. Something else I forgot to tell you about the money. I was in pain when they took me because I had a broken foot. I was in so much pain. I asked them how much money they wanted for my release? They told me they wanted 100,000 American Dollars. I laughed at them and asked them if they were drunk or on some type of drugs. I explained to them that 100,000 Dollars was a lot of money and I did not have it. We finally negotiated and they came down to 30,000 Dollars. They said they would not take a penny less than that. They kept me there for ten months. During those ten months, the head of the officers would come ask me why I didn't want to give them the money? They said they knew I was rich because I had so many shops, stores, warehouses and land. The officer said to me, you have the money, it's worth it. Why don't you just give us the money and we will let you go. I told him no, I'm not giving you one American dollar or even Afghani money. I told him I was not giving them any money unless they explained to me why they were doing this. I told him they did everything they could already, they gave me to the Americans and the Americans gave me back because they knew I was not guilty. You can keep me here, but I am not giving you any money.

Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): I called the Red Cross people twice and they came to interview me. I told them the whole story and I explained to them that I am like a personal prisoner; because of their (intelligence) animosity and greed for money, I am here. I asked the Red Cross to tell my story to the people higher up. The Red Cross people said they could not do that. They wrote my story and told me they could not release me, but they were trying to get permission to give me treatment and that was all they could do. They did this to me two times. Finally my cousin who is a member of the parliament for the current government went to meet with Hamed Karzai, Zalmay Khalilzad the American Ambassador, and our King Zahar Shah; he spoke with them about me.

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Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): My cousin got a letter from Hamed Karzai to Dostum's people telling them to release me. When the Dostum officer saw the letter he threw it under the table and said, "You can bring one hundred letters like that from Hamed Karzai, even if they excuse and release all the political prisoners all over Afghanistan there is no way that I am going to release you (detainee). You are going to stay here with us."

Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): There were so many complaints about this guy, he was known for bribery and releasing prisoners if they paid him. Hamed Karzai dismissed him and advertised through Kabul that Sayeed Kamel was dismissed from his position for giving innocent people a hard time. There were lots of prisoners in that prison, they transferred eight of us to a prison in Sheberghan and put us among the other prisoners who were Taliban and whatever else there was. At that time, there were three different Intelligence Services that belonged to each warlord, I was under General Dostum's Intelligence Services prison. Hamed Karzai dismissed all the Intelligence Services, stating none of them were legal for the current government. He brought a new officer to be the head of the Intelligence Office for Mazar-e-Sharif, I don't remember his name but I think his name was Sayeed Hussein or Hassan or something like that. The new guy transferred us eight prisoners to Sheberghan.

Board Member: This transformation of leadership took place while you were in custody?

Detainee (*through translator*): I heard about it after I was transferred to Sheberghan prison. They transferred me before the new security officer came. As soon as they were dismissed, they transferred us to the old officers that were there to General Dostum's officers in Sheberghan prison and we didn't know why. In the prison we heard that all these transfers happened and we found out why they actually moved us.

Presiding Officer: So you spent time in two prisons, the first prison was ten months and the second prison was how long?

Detainee (*through translator*): I was in Sheberghan for four months. In Sheberghan prison the officers were again asking me for money and I kept refusing to give them. The villagers who knew me and knew my father found out. Hundreds of these people came and told them that I was innocent and my father was a well-known, good man. They told them that I just came to take care of my business and things like that, but no one listened to them. For the second time they turned me over to the Americans. They told me to come out there was someone that wanted to meet me. When I came out of the prison I saw American officers, they turned me over under the name of Mullah Shahzada.

Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): The Americans didn't ask any questions this time, the Americans searched me, handcuffed me and then took me to Bagram Airport. At the Bagram Airport they began to interrogate me and told me this new name, they told me this was my name. I kept telling them this was not my name; no one listened to me and they made me wear those orange clothes. From there they transferred me here.

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Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): I tried to explain to the Americans that the first time I was with the Americans they took my pictures; they have my pictures and they have my name, this is the wrong name. I told them if they did not believe me they could go to my village; there are about 300 to 350 families that live there, you can ask them my father's name, how many sons he has and ask what the names of his sons are. Everyone in the village knows me and knows that my name is [ISN 1002] and [*alias*] was a name that they gave me. I explained everything to the interrogators with great detail. I explained to them again that I lived in Manserah City in Pakistan, I was a well-known person, I was a teacher in the school; and you can ask not only the students, or the teachers knew me, but also the entire refugee camp knew me. You can verify my name. They kept threatening me, telling me my name was Mullah Shahzada and I was a Taliban and against them (U.S.). The best document I could offer them to verify my name, I told them it was in a journal in the school in Pakistan. The teachers signed a daily journal every morning. We taught hourly. We had to log in all the hours and minutes we taught, then sign it. I have been signing this book for seven years; everyone can verify that I was a teacher in that school and there almost everyday for seven years.

Presiding Officer: Has anyone sent you a letter from Pakistan? Have you received any mail from home?

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes, from my family. I have received more than 20 letters.

Presiding Officer: Have you received any letters from fellow teachers?

Detainee (*through translator*): No, I received letters from my family and from my in-laws. As you know Cuba is a big name, the names of the prisoners in Cuba are big. Everyone is afraid of their names, even if they know you, they are afraid to say that they do because they do not want to get into trouble. I have heard that some prisoners have finally managed to get some letters from the people, but in the past no one would do that, even if they were your close neighbors. When someone would ask them about a prisoner in Cuba they would refuse to say anything. My cousin, my nephews, my own family would send me letters.

Board Member: Thank you for the details bringing us up to date on your capture, but I am curious about the explosion when you were injured and got a taxi to your friends house. Who was that friend? What did he do? How close of a friend was he? What was his position?

Detainee (*through translator*): I wanted to answer this question before, but I forgot. Thank you for asking me again. I knew many people; this guy was one of them. I knew he was the closest house to the explosion; he is Uzbek, that is a tribe. Dostum is Uzbek as well; they were from the same tribe. I went to his house because he did not have any official or government job, he was a businessman. I went to his house to seek some help, he knew me and knew that I was a rich man and my family had money.

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Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): It was chaos at that time in Afghanistan; everyone was trying to make some money some how. This was a good opportunity for him to make some money, I am Pashtoon and as you know for the past 30 years there has always been fighting and wars between Pashtoos and Uzbeks in Afghanistan. He took this as revenge, he knew Dostum and his people, he told them this was a good opportunity. He explained to them that I was Pashtoon and a rich man; they could take revenge for their tribe and at the same time make some money. This is why he turned me in.

Board Member: Before this incident would you have considered him a good friend?

Detainee (*through translator*): We were not close friends. I knew he was a businessman.

Board Member: He was an acquaintance?

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes. I just knew him and his house was on my way; it was very close. I was in pain. There were lots of friends and other people that I knew, but he was the closest one.

Board Member: What was his name?

Detainee (*through translator*): Gulam Sakhi.

Board Member: You went to this individual's home and he obviously saw it as a way to make money. He did not bring you to get medical attention but to Taliban Intelligence Service is that correct? Is that what happened?

Detainee (*through translator*): Not Taliban, the Taliban was gone at this time. It was General Dostum's people; he and Sayeed Kamel were all from the same tribe. They were Uzbeks.

Board Member: So you sought help from the wrong individual?

Detainee (*through translator*): I didn't know at that time. Let me explain something about today's Afghanistan, even as an Afghan I don't like to say it, it's unfortunate. Take the history of General Dostum for example, for money he was allies with the communists, then he was with Ahmad Shah Masoud, then he went to the Russians. He changed directions and allies all for money; people unfortunately do these things. It's hard to know who is your friend and who is not, who is honest and who is dishonest. It is a normal thing, in today's Afghanistan.

Board Member: Why did you take the taxi to your friend's house and not to a hospital?

Detainee (*through translator*): There were three reasons for that sir. The first reason is as I mentioned earlier, I just arrived to Mazar-e-Sharif. No one knew that I was there; I wanted to tell someone so that the people who knew me would know what happened and help me.

Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): In Afghanistan an explosion happens and you have to take care of yourself, there were 150 people lying down and there wasn't much help. I needed help getting to the hospital. I wanted to find someone that knew me and would help me and tell other people that I just came from Pakistan and was injured so they would come and help me. I was in pain; I thought this was the end of my life. I was in shock; it was chaos.

Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): In Afghanistan things were bad. It's not like other countries where help would come quickly and you are taken care of. You had to take care of yourself. For the 15-20 minutes after the explosion the people that were still alive. Instead of helping others, they ran away because they were afraid there would be a second or third explosion. Nobody cared about anybody. I managed to put myself in a taxi to go somewhere and find help or find a friend first. I wasn't sure the hospital would give me the attention that I needed. During that trip, I wanted to stay in Kabul for a longer period of time, to attend a teacher's seminar, but one of my nephews was getting married on those days and I wanted to go to attend the wedding. That is why I did not stay in Kabul for much time and rushed to go to Mazar-e-Sharif. It was probably written in my fate to go there, to get injured and to come to Cuba. I believe it was meant to be this way.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.10 & 11) The detainee was transferred from a prison in Kabul, Afghanistan to a prison in Sheberghan, Afghanistan. The detainee's second jail term lasted over one year.

Detainee (*through translator*): Both allegations are wrong. For the first one, I was not transferred from Kabul; it was from Mazar-e-Sharif prison to Sheberghan. I was never in prison in Kabul. For the second one, I was in Mazar-e-Sharif for ten months and in Sheberghan for four months.

The Designated Military Officer read Connections/Associations.

Designated Military Officer: (3.b.1.) Sharifuddin was the head of the Estakbarat for the Northern part of Afghanistan, and his office was located in Mazar-e-Sharif.

Detainee (*through translator*): That's correct.

Designated Military Officer: (3.b.2.) The detainee's name was part of a list of names of Sheberghan prisoners affiliated with the Taliban and al Qaida and was deemed a continuing threat to Coalition Forces.

Detainee (*through translator*): My situation in the Sheberghan prison was so bad. I did not get the medical attention I needed and then my bones healed crooked. They had to break my bones here and re-operate on my knee. I wasn't even able to go to the bathroom; I would relieve myself in the same room. I had no medication and I was in pain. A person who is not even able to go to the bathroom, how can I be a threat to the Coalition Forces or to Americans?

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Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): They actually needed other people to move me from one spot to another, that is how sick I was. I don't know what kind of threat I could have been for Americans or Coalition forces. All of my life, I never had any connections with al Qaida, Taliban or any political organization. Being sick like that and in prison, was I going to make connections or plan something? Logically it does not make any sense. That's not true.

Designated Military Officer: (3.b.3.) A source has identified the detainee as the Deputy Chief of Estakbarat in Mazar-e-Sharif.

Detainee (*through translator*): The first time they turned me over to the Americans, they accused me of being the Deputy of the Intelligence Services. I asked the American officer, where are we now? He told me we were in Mazar-e-Sharif, I said to him this is good. You have the Taliban Intelligence Services here, so you have all the paperwork. When you hire a garbage man or a cleaner, his name should be somewhere. You have intelligence officers here in prison from the Taliban regime, go check the paperwork first and if you find my signature or name in any of their paperwork or books, then you can believe this. You can even ask their (Taliban Intelligence) officers, if they recognize me as a co-worker. If they do then I am guilty. You can also ask people from Mazar-e-Sharif, the people knew the Taliban, and they knew who was who. They probably made some inquiries and that is why they released me the first time.

Board Member: When you were injured and your friend brought you to Dostum's Intelligence Service, did you have any identification with you such as a passport or anything with your name and photograph on it?

Detainee (*through translator*): No, in Pakistan you are not required to have a passport or any type of identification; you can just move around.

Board Member: Was there any type of identification required in the school you worked at?

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes, I did have an identification card. At that time, I did not have it with me.

Board Member: At the time of the explosion did you have any type of identification with you?

Detainee (*through translator*): I did not have my identification, but I did have some school paperwork and identification; not the original one, but the paper one. I was carrying all of these things along with other belongings in my bag, when the explosion happened, I lost it. I do have the original copies of those documents at home with my family.

Board Member: After the explosion, while you were detained, did you have any physical proof of your identity or was it just your word?

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Detainee (*through translator*): In our country, that's not how it works. In our country, everyone knew me, people in Mazar-e-Sharif and in Sheberghan. Everyone knows everyone. I had two cards from my cousin's hotels. They had their own restaurant and hotels, I showed the cards to the Americans and the Red Cross. The Red Cross issued me an identification card.

Board Member: Did the Red Cross issue you the identification card with your true name or the name they believed was yours?

Detainee (*through translator*): They issued it with my original name. They asked me what was my name. Kamel, the guy who put me in prison, knew me. In one class, in the school, there are about 50 kids/students, he knew me from there. Once we grew up he chose to become a communist, he went to the hard Intelligence Service in the communist regime, he went to Russia, did his studies and graduated from there. This guy knew me, this is how it works in our country, your neighbors, your classmates, they all know you and can identify you. I did not need any identification cards in those cities.

The Designated Military Officer read other relevant data.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.1.) The detainee claims that his family owned warehouses, several stores, and hotels in Sheberghan, Afghanistan.

Detainee (*through translator*): I am not sure about the warehouses. We have about 45 different stores, jewelry, food and clothing, they all sold different things. We do have hotels, it says warehouse, but it's like a compound. One of what you call a warehouse is actually a big yard.

Presiding Officer: A fenced in field?

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes, it was used for the buses that come and go. It was like a bus station.

Board Member: How did your family come into this wealth? How did you become so wealthy?

Detainee (*through translator*): The original documents from all our property we have are almost 110 years old.

Board Member: You inherited your wealth from your ancestors?

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes. My father passed away, now everything he had went to me. After me, I will leave everything for my son. Right now, I consider myself dead, so all my property belongs to my son.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.2.) The detainee's family's land and property was taken when the Soviets occupied Afghanistan. Once the Taliban regime was removed, his family's land and property was redistributed back to the people.

Detainee (*through translator*): This is wrong, our land and property was taken from us during the communist regime, that's correct. After the fall of the communist regime not the Taliban as you say. After the fall of the communist regime, the new government with Sibghatullah Mojadadi as the first President, he was the one that gave our property back to us.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.3.) The detainee has stated that he graduated from high school in 1992 and then became a teacher and taught school in the Mansehra area.

Detainee (*through translator*): About 1992/1337, 14 years ago.

Presiding Officer: What did you teach?

Detainee (*through translator*): I taught science for seven years in the same school.

The Designated Military Officer read the following primary factors favoring release or transfer of the detainee.

Designated Military Officer: (4.a.) The detainee claims that he was not involved with the Taliban in any way.

Detainee (*through translator*): This is correct. I was just a refugee. I did not have any connections with any groups, not even the Taliban.

Designated Military Officer: (4.b.) The detainee has stated that he does not hate Americans; he just wishes to be released and to be given a specific time he will leave Cuba.

Detainee (*through translator*): Of course, this has been my wish for the past three years; you read that as a reason or factor that favors my release or transfer. During the last ARB, they said the same thing, but this does not do anything good for me if I wish to leave. Look at it this way, if I hated Americans and I was against the current government, why would I come to Afghanistan in 2002? This was the time that al Qaida, Taliban or anyone that was against the new government was trying to run away or escape. If I were against the current government or the Americans then I would not have come back. This is a fact that can be used as proof, during the Karzai government, I returned back to my country because I wasn't afraid they would put me in jail. I knew I was not a Taliban or al Qaida and I did not have any connections with them.

Presiding Officer: You received letters from your family. Who is taking care of your land now?

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Detainee (*through translator*): My son is actually very young; my brothers are taking care of it. Every year when we collect our money and rent then we divide the money among us, my brothers give my part to my family.

The Designated Military Officer confirmed that he had no further unclassified information and requested a closed session to present classified information relevant to the disposition of the Detainee.

Detainee (*through translator*): I asked earlier about the classified information. If someone gave you wrong information about me or it's a plot against me, you should let me know so I can defend myself or prove to you that it is not true. Sayeed Kamel and those people I told you about in great detail, they must have given these Americans something about me to make them believe that I am a guilty man. Unless you tell me what that is, I cannot defend myself. You can compare what I am telling you. My answers to what they said and try to find the proof for what they are accusing me of. Ask for the proof, I am 100 percent sure that everything they have said about me was a lie.

Presiding Officer: Sir, everything you have told us is something we will consider when we do our deliberations, but we cannot release the classified information to you. We just cannot change that.

Board Member: The source (referring to the classified information) means by law it cannot be shared. However, we do not blindly look at that information and assume that it must be true. We will look at it and balance it with all the information you have told us and then we will make an assessment. We will take everything into consideration.

Detainee (*through translator*): I know those sources; I gave you the names of those people. I am happy that you explained that to me, thank you. One thing that I am requesting you do before you make your decision, is don't believe in one source. I gave you my biography, I am challenging you to look at the other prisoners, and my case is very clean. I lived clean, I lived in one city for 20 years, I was a teacher for seven years in the same school, I was not here and there. Don't look only at the information from the few people, you now have all these connections with the Pakistan and Afghanistan government, you can call the school, ask the teachers. Ask the people in Sheberghan and get more information from other people. All the school kids recognize me, you can ask them as well. These are good sources for you.

The Presiding Officer acknowledged the Designated Military Officer's request.

The Presiding Officer opened the Administrative Review Board to the Detainee to present information with the assistance of the Assisting Military Officer.

The Presiding Officer had the Assisting Military Officer read the Detainee Comments from the Enemy Combatant Election Form, Exhibit EC-B.

Assisting Military Officer: In response to allegation (3.a.9) the detainee disagreed and stated that he was not taken to the hospital or to Kabul, but to the Taliban Intelligence Office in Mazar-e-Shariff.

Detainee (*through translator*): It was Dostum's Intelligence not Taliban.

Assisting Military Officer: In response to allegation (3.a.10.) the detainee disagreed and stated that he was not in Kabul, but in Mazar-e-Sharif.

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes.

Assisting Military Officer: In response to allegation (3.c.2.) the detainee agreed and stated that his family was the rightful owners of the land in question.

Assisting Military Officer: In response to allegation (3.c.3.) the detainee agreed and further stated that he was a teacher there for the seven years and that any of his former students and people in that village could testify on his behalf that he was a teacher there and not a member of the Taliban.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee concluded his remarks by saying generally, putting innocent people in prison here in Cuba will hurt America's image in everyone's eyes. The prison is supposed to be for Taliban. With regard to his capture, he stated that the man from the General Dostum's Northern Alliance forces who turned him over to the Americans was a childhood acquaintance of his in Afghanistan and had harbored a long standing animosity towards him, which motivated his desire to turn him over to the Americans on fabricated charges.

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes, that's true.

The Detainee made the following statement:

Detainee (*through translator*): I have said everything already; I don't want to repeat myself. I thank you for reminding me about the last thing that I mentioned the other day. Yes, it will hurt the American's reputation among the people. They will say that the Americans are not after the Taliban or al Qaida, they are taking the teachers away from the poor people. Bringing people like me to Cuba hurts the Americans' reputation. I really can't blame the Americans, during that time in Afghanistan, of course, they would believe everything Dostum or Sayeed Kamel would tell them. But here within three years, I gave them all this detailed information about myself. You speak of human rights, I consider Americans humanitarian people, but my kids, my family are human beings too. I am a human being too. You should serve justice and release me from here. Back then I could not blame you, you had no other choice but to believe the wrong information. Right now everything is clear and in front of you and you know everything about me. During that time of course, I would blame Sayeed Kamel and those people that lied about me, but right now they are not here. I am here and you are here; you heard my story. It is now up to you. I am in your hands now, not theirs.

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Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): I don't know if this is appropriate to say but I do complain to the interrogators and this is an opportunity for me to tell you. I am a political prisoner; you claim that medically, you take care of the prisoners here. They put a 40-centimeter screw or a piece of metal in my knee and I cannot bend it. I should have the right to make the decision on that. I keep asking them to remove it because I will not be able to walk like this all of my life. People in Afghanistan spend so much money to go to the United States for treatment and here I am, you are claiming that I have the opportunity to get treated well here, but they do not take care of me. I keep asking them to remove the screw from my leg and they will not.

Presiding Officer: How long has the screw been in your leg?

Detainee (*through translator*): It's been approximately two and a half years.

Board Member: Have they explained to you why it was inserted into your leg?

Detainee (*through translator*): They explained that if they removed the screw, they would have to replace my knee and put a new one. I asked them why don't they do that, because I want to bend my knee, I want to be able to walk. They said that it was too expensive. I told them that Americans are supposed to be rich they should be able to take care of that and replace my knee with a new one. I told them if they can't do that, then give me the opportunity to make some phone calls, to find my family and tell them so that I can provide the money. I will ask my family to send you the money so that I can get the right treatment, but they don't want to listen to me. I can't sit properly, I can't walk it is hard for me to go to the bathroom, it's very hard for me to live like this here and in Afghanistan we do not have chairs and bathrooms this style everywhere. It is impossible for me to live like this, I told them this is your responsibility to give me a new knee and if you think it is too expensive then at least give me the opportunity to collect that money. When I walk it is very painful, I was in so much pain, I was praying. Everything I do is so hard for me. I asked them to cut my leg, if they cut it, my life would be so much easier. Please do that for me.

Presiding Officer: We will take this back and see what they plan to do with your leg. We do appreciate you bringing that to our attention.

Detainee (*through translator*): Thank you. I don't have anything else to say. I am just hoping that I helped clarify some of the misunderstandings and mistakes here. I did my part and I hope you will do your job honestly. I was very happy with the new government; I see it as hope for us, the new government brought democracy. It was a new hope a new life for Afghanistan and unfortunately, I am here instead of being in my country. I was hoping that they would encourage people like me, they would give hope to people like me and they would use people like me as a teacher, but unfortunately it did not happen.

The Assisting Military Officer had no further questions for the Detainee.

Assisting Military Officer: I would just like to thank [ISN 1002] for coming to the board. I think his answers clarified a lot of issues. The only comment I have was about the Taliban Intelligence agency, which was already clarified.

Detainee (*through translator*): Thank you Sir.

The Designated Military Officer had no further questions for the Detainee.

Designated Military Officer: I do need to clarify the name that was given to the Americans.

Detainee (*through translator*): [*Alias*], which means Priest and [*alias*]. The first six months in Cuba, they kept me under this name. [*Alias*] was a Taliban Commander, who was in the same prison here in Cuba, but he changed his name. They brought him under a totally different name and he was eventually released. When he was released he went back to Afghanistan, BBC radio interviewed him and he spoke about it. Later the Americans found out that they released [*alias*] and it was too late for them. After six months, they finally changed my name from [*alias*] to [ISN 1002] and the interrogators called me back for an interrogation. They showed me his pictures and asked if I knew him. I told them I did not know him, they then told me he was the real [*alias*], he fooled them. He gave them the wrong name and now he was gone. The interrogators told me they now knew I was not [*alias*]. They took my real name and promised me that they knew my real name, everything about me and I would be released. For the past three years they have been promising me that.

Board Member: At what point did your true identity come out? Was it a year or two ago? Around what time frame did they let [*alias*] go?

Detainee (*through translator*): I do not know the exact date and time but it was approximately six or seven months after they brought me here.

Board Member: So it has been some time?

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes.

Administrative Review Board Member's questions:

Detainee (*through translator*): I am sorry, Sir. I do have one more question about the Unclassified Summary. The first and second paragraph that says at the end of the ARB you will determine if I will be released, transferred or detained. Are you going to tell me at the end of this meeting/session?

Presiding Officer: We will explain that to you in just a few minutes.

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Board Member: [ISN 1002], thank you for your time, I appreciate you being here. As a science teacher for seven years, who is your favorite scientist?

Detainee (*through translator*): You mean on the level of Afghanistan or any where in the world?

Board Member: Generally. In your teachings, who would be the most influential scientist you have come across?

Detainee (*through translator*): Actually I was teaching Chemistry, Physics and Algebra. If you can be a little bit more specific with your question. In each subject, you have famous scientists such as Einstein, Newton and Pythagoras (translator explains this is what we call him, he is the famous Greek scientist) these are the famous formalized ones. Are you talking about that? Then yes, I can tell you what Einstein, Newton or Pythagoras did. Whatever is written in the schoolbook. Yes, I know all of them, I know all of their formulas.

Board Member: My question was whom did you find most influential to you?

Detainee (*through translator*): I named those subjects for you, they are all interesting for me and I appreciate all of those scientists who served the world. I got help from all of them; I can't mention which scientist had more of an influence on me.

Board Member: Once again thank you for your time. You have lived in Manserah, Pakistan for many years. Can you tell me about it? Is it a secure and safe city? What else did you do in that city? I know you were a teacher and you traveled to Afghanistan once a year, but what else did you do in that city?

Detainee (*through translator*): I want to clear one thing up. I wasn't personally going every year to Afghanistan; I went twice actually, once during the Taliban regime and then after the fall of the Taliban. For the nine months, I was busy with the preparation of school and stuff like that; during the school break we had extra classes I taught at home. Some of the students in the 10th, 11th, or 12th grade I would teach them Algebra, or help them with Physics or Chemistry at home during the three months. That was kind of an unofficial thing I was helping with.

Board Member: Like a tutor?

Detainee (*through translator*): Right.

Board Member: What was it like where you came from? You stated it was not secure in Afghanistan. Was this a relatively safe place to be?

Detainee (*through translator*): It's actually a big city, it's a four-hour drive from Peshawer and two and half hour drive from Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. It is a safe place because it is not Afghanistan it is Pakistan and there is 100 percent security.

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Detainee (*through translator*)(cont.): Located on one side of the city there are about nine Afghan refugee camps. Manserah is a very good location because it's in the middle of the roads to Peshawer, towards Islamabad, towards China and towards Peshmir. It's in the center of all of these cities.

Board Member: So there would be a lot of international traffic, a lot of different nationalities that passed through the town?

Detainee (*through translator*): Yes, it is like that. Another good thing about the city was the weather. It has lots of rain, as you know Pakistan is a very hot country, it can be unbearable. The city is actually a beautiful city, mountains surround it and it is very green. Winter and summertime it is a green city.

Presiding Officer: If you were released today, Sir, what would you do?

Detainee (*through translator*): I would do whatever I used to do. I would be a teacher again; I shouldn't say good things about myself but just to answer your question. I graduated as an honor student from the first through the 12th grade; I always had the top numbers, which was why those chose me to be a teacher. Even if I wanted to continue my education the head of the school, the principal, and the other teachers would not let me. I was doing such a good job and I loved to do it. Of course I would go back and try to be a teacher. I did not choose this profession for money; a teacher's salary is not that much. It was just a part of my family, in my family we had lots of teachers and it's a very respectful job in our country. Financially, I am a very stable person, we had lots of property, I could survive without teaching.

Board Member: You had three months off every year that you taught; since you had so much money did you travel anywhere else besides the two trips to Afghanistan?

Detainee (*through translator*): No, unfortunately I did not travel.

Board Member: Thank you.

Detainee (*through translator*): It was my father's wish and my wish since I was younger for me to go to college and continue my education. In 1992, when I was graduating my father passed away and I had to take some of his responsibilities. A year later I became a teacher, got married and then I started my family life so I could not continue my education. If you release me from here, yes I want to go and travel around the world.

The Presiding Officer read the post-Administrative Review Board instructions to the Detainee.

Detainee (*through translator*): One small point, you are saying that this unclassified decision will be made by officials in Washington?

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Presiding Officer: Point well taken. What this board does is provide a recommendation; the final decision will come from Washington, D.C.

The Presiding Officer informed the detainee if the Designated Civilian Official determines that you should no longer be detained by the United States, you will be released or transferred to your home country as soon as arrangements could be made.

Detainee (*through translator*): When you say soon, the interrogators say soon and they mean six months. When you say soon how long will that be?

Presiding Officer: We have no control over the time. All we can do is make a recommendation and Washington, D.C. can take as long as they need to look at your case.

The Presiding Officer informed the detainee if the Designated Civilian Official determines that you should be detained then he would be eligible for another Administrative Review Board in one year.

Detainee (*through translator*): They said the same thing during the last board and after four months they gave me the notification. With the notification they told me again that I would be eligible for another board in one year. Two months from the time they gave me the notification, they brought me here again.

Presiding Officer: These are just approximate times.

Detainee (*through translator*): Okay.

The Presiding Officer adjourned the open session of the Administrative Review Board.

Presiding Officer: Sir, thank you for attending today.

Detainee (*through translator*): Thank you for giving me the opportunity. I am looking forward to hearing positive results.

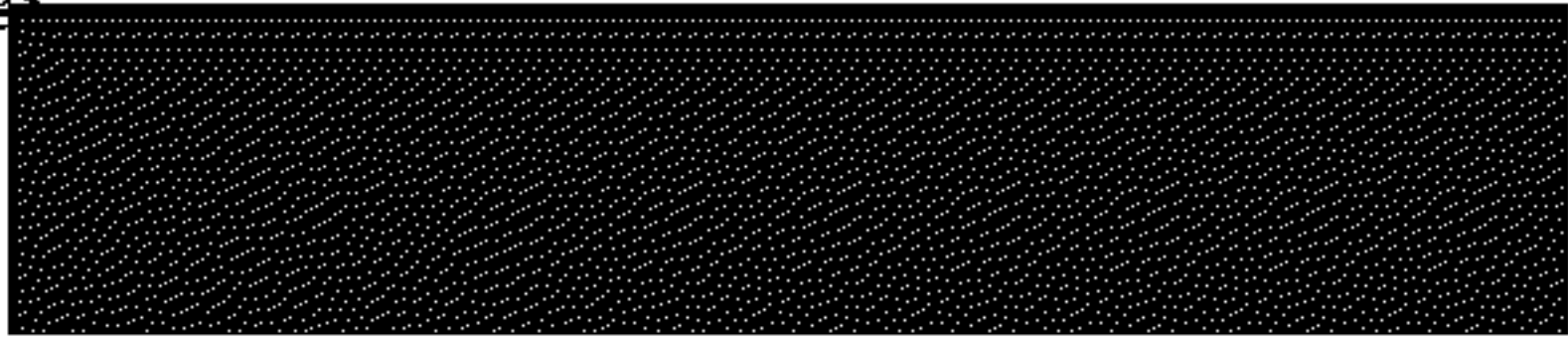
The Presiding Officer opened the classified portion of the session.

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The Presiding Officer adjourned the classified portion of the session and the Administrative Review Board was closed for deliberation and voting.

AUTHENTICATION

I certify the material contained in this transcript is a true and accurate summary of the testimony given during the proceedings



Colonel, U.S. Air Force
Presiding Officer

23 MAY 2006

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