Summary of Administrative Review Board Proceedings for ISN 1036

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

The Presiding Officer asked the Detainee if he wishes to make a statement under oath. (Muslim oath offered).

The Detainee accepted taking the (Muslim) oath.

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

The Assisting Military Officer presented the Notification of the Decision of the Administrative Review Board 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 28 June 2006. After reviewing the ARB's purpose and procedures, the Pashtu 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 wished to attend the ARB and respond to each statement of information in the Unclassified Summary of Evidence after it is presented. The detainee was very cooperative and attentive throughout the entire interview. Copies of both the English and Pashtu translated Unclassified Summary of Evidence were offered to the detainee. He accepted the Pashtu translated version and the papers were provided to the escort staff at the completion of the interview.

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The Designated Military Officer presented the Unclassified Summary of Evidence, Exhibit DMO-1, (and DMO-2 to DMO-4, other unclass information) 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 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.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.1) The detainee was an Ittihad-e-Islami regimental commander and is suspected of involvement in a planned attack on the governor in Sayed Karam, Afghanistan.

Detainee: (through translator) Karam is not a province, it is a sub governor and the sub governor was also against it, the Karzai government. I was in prison there and then the Karzai government fought against the sub governor and then I was out from here and then I was released from prison.

Presiding Officer: So Sayed Karam is a person, not a place?

Detainee: (through translator) It is a place, but it is not a province, it is a small place the sub governor is there. It is like a district.

Presiding Officer: Okay, proceed.

Detainee: (through translator) I want to talk a little more. The sub governor of Sayed Karam belonged to the Talibans. He was a cruel man. He was killing people and he was fighting against the government of Karzai. Then the Karzai government eventually succeeded to oust him from the area.

Board Member: So, was he then involved in supporting the Karzai government in this take over attack?

Detainee: (through translator) No, at that time I was in prison.

Board Member: But he was still supporting the Karzai government?

Detainee: (through translator) Yes, I was. The sub governor of Sayed Karam, he put me in prison and because he told me I should not cooperate with the government of Karzai.

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You should be against the government of Karzai. Since I was with the government of Karzai, so he did not like me and put me in prison.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.2) Ittihad-e-Islami is a fundamentalist Sunni Islamic organization whose aim is to attract Wahabi sources from the Middle East.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed. The detainee stated that the chief of their party is Sayyaf and he is in Afghanistan and is a high ranked member of the Karzai government, so why they don't go and arrest him.

Detainee: (through translator) The chief of Ittihad-e-Islami is Sayyaf. Sayyaf is now with the Karzai government and he is very powerful in Kabul. Most of the government in Afghanistan is from his party and there are some secretaries also that belong to Mr. Sayyaf. Sayyaf organization is recognized by the government of Mr. Karzai and he is now in the house of representative, the second powerful man. If it is a crime, if it is not a good organization then how come those ministers, which he mentions some names that I can not remember, if interested I will ask him again. The governors of his party and himself are very powerful men. I am a very poor man. How could it be a crime for me to be one member of his party?

Board Member: Did you want to clarify those names?

Detainee: (through translator) Ustad Akbar he is the minister of refugees. He belongs to the party Ittihad-e-Islami. Nazar Mohammad, deputy of minister of mines and industries. A general, Gull Zarak Zadran he is the deputy to the minister of defense which is Rahim Wardag. Shir Alam is the governor of Ghazni province. He is very close to Sayyaf he is very much his friend and very close to him. Engineer Omar is the governor of Baghlam. Assadullah Wafa is the governor of Kunar.

Board Member: Do you know any of these men personally?

Detainee: (through translator) These three names he mentioned, Nazar Mohammad, Gull Zarak Zadran, and Ustad Akbar they are from the same area I live in. I know them.

Board Member: So, they could vouch for you? They could attest to his character, they could vouch for him?

Detainee: (through translator) Yes sir, I am sure of that.

Board Member: Have you tried to contact these men since you have been here?

Detainee: (through translator) No, I did not have their address. Today I have written a letter for them.

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Board Member: Can you explain to the board your involvement with the Ittihad-e-Islami?

Detainee: (through translator) I am very much against the Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin. I have never had any relations with Hezb-e-Islami. Because you have documents that for 20 more years which I was in the Hezb-e-Islami.

Board Member: I'm sorry, I misspoke. I was thinking of Ittihad-e-Islami.

Detainee: (through translator) Ittihad-e-Islami, yes, I am a member of Ittihad-e-Islami. You have the records I have been there for 20 to 21 years.

Board Member: Could you explain the organization and your role in it?

Detainee: (through translator) Ittihad-e-Islami is simply a religious party which is working for Islam. It has not taken part in any civil wars. It is against the beliefs and philosophy. It was in Punjshir for some years which I was also there fighting against the Russians. It is a very good organization, which has not been killing people inside of Afghanistan. Almost five years we have fought against the Taliban and al Qaida because we were against them.

Designated Military Officer: (3.a.3) The detainee admitted to attending a meeting with known Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin members in the past.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee disagreed. The detainee stated he never attended any such meeting.

Detainee: (through translator) I have never attended any of their meetings in the Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin. I was always against them. I have never been with them.

Presiding Officer: Could you explain the difference in philosophy between Hezb-e-Islami and Ittihad-e-Islami?

Detainee: (through translator) Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin is a hard-core party. They are very aggressive and killing people. They follow whatever comes in their way even if they are Muslims and not be able to kill them. The Ittihad-e-Islami is not like that, it is a moderate party. Their philosophy is moderate.

Board Member: To his knowledge have these two parties been in conflict, armed conflict with one another?

Detainee: (through translator) Yes sir, they have fought against each other. There is a large history and animosity between these two parties. The Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin has fought in many areas in Afghanistan against the Ittihad-e-Islami. Back in Wardak, even

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in Kandahar, Maidan, Jaji Paktia and they have killed a lot of our people and they have taken the weapons from us and our ammunitions.

Board Member: To your knowledge, the two parties have never worked together?

Detainee: (through translator) It was long ago, I don't remember the year, but there was a time that all of these organizations came together. They were united for only nine months and Mr. Sayyaf was at the top of all these organizations. Then they went back apart.

Designated Military Officer: (3.b.1) The detainee stated he worked with the Hezbe-Islami Gulbuddin leader against the Soviets, when all of the Afghan warlords worked together to get rid of the Russians.

Detainee: (through translator) No, I was with the Ittihad-e-Islami not with the Gulbuddin.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee disagreed. The detainee stated that this statement is perfectly wrong because he belonged to Ittihad-e-Islami, which was their rival group.

Detainee: (through translator) I have answered this question before in the interrogations that there are five districts which we have sub governors there. If you ask any of those five they will tell you I have never been with the Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin because those people know me.

Designated Military Officer: (3.b.2) Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin has staged small attacks in its attempt to force United States Forces to withdraw from Afghanistan, overthrow the Afghan Transitional Administration and establish a fundamentalist state.

Detainee: (through translator) I am and I was against the Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin because I will be Karzai. I like this type of government. I will never be with the Hezb-e-Islami.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee stated that he doesn't know anything about that.

Detainee: (through translator) Because I have never been with them that's why I don't know anything about it.

Designated Military Officer: (3.b.3) The Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin leader, the Taliban Supreme Leader and Usama bin Laden agreed to unite their forces.

Detainee: (through translator) Gulbuddin, Hezb-e-Islami, Taliban, and Usama bin Laden, all these three are very bad organizations. They were always against us and they always

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killed us and they will do it. But you mentioned also some of these parties of Pakistan which is together with them.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee stated that he doesn't know anything about that. The detainee stated that he was with the Karzai government at the time and that he doesn't like the Taliban.

Detainee: (through translator) I do not like them; I will never be with them.

Designated Military Officer: (3.b.4) The detainee admitted that he had a very close association with a member of the Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin, Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate, Taliban and supporter of al Qaida.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee disagreed. The detainee inquired as to who this person is.

Detainee: (through translator) What is the name of that person which I was in contact with, because this is only a conspiracy against me. The conspiracy of the enemies because I have never been with the Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin and I never cooperated with them.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.1) The detainee was conscripted into military service for one year.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed. The detainee stated he was in the Afghan Army back in 1978.

Detainee: (through translator) It was twenty-six years ago at the time when Dawood was in power. At that time it was convincing that each Afghan had to due military service.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.2) The detainee fought in the jihad against the Russians.

Detainee: (through translator) Yes, I did.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed. The detainee stated that this is true.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.3) The detainee fled to Peshawar, Pakistan due to the failure of the initial jihadist efforts. The detainee stayed there from 1979 to 1981.

Detainee: (through translator) Yes.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed. The detainee stated that is true.

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Board Member: Why did you go to Pakistan vice stay somewhere else in Afghanistan? Was it safer in Pakistan?

Detainee: (through translator) Yes sir, it was not safe in Afghanistan after the Russian invasion in Afghanistan. There was fighting and killing. About three million of Afghans got refugee to Pakistan, three million to Iran, and about a million and a half went to western countries, because it was not safe to live in Afghanistan.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.4) The detainee rejoined the jihadist efforts against the Russians in Afghanistan. The detainee along with other Mujahedin would depart the camp in the spring to fight the Soviets and return to Duaba, Pakistan in the winter.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed. The detainee clarified that this is where he was living at the time and that the tribe would make the available fighters go out to fight the Soviets. The detainee did not do it on his own volition and was imposed upon him by the tribe.

Detainee: (through translator) It was the camp decision that we should go and fight.

Presiding Officer: Does that mean that you did not want to fight the Soviets or that you did want to fight, did you agree?

Detainee: (through translator) It was compulsory that if we wouldn't go to fight, they wouldn't give us rations. They wouldn't help us, or our children to walk to school. They wouldn't give us food or assistance, we had to. This was the decision of the whole camp people.

Board Member: How did he personally feel about it?

Detainee: (through translator) Yes sir, it was my country. Besides we were not certain that Pakistan would leave us all the time. We had to fight to get rid of the Russians and go back to our homeland.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.5) During in-fighting within the Mujahedin, the detainee fought within the Ittihad-e-Islami directing his efforts within the Gardez, Afghanistan district.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed.

Detainee: (through translator) Yes, I was with the Ittihad-e-Islami not with the Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin, which in several places you said that I was with the Hezb-e-Islami and I never been with them.

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Designated Military Officer: (3.c.6) In 1986, the detainee began taking over operational control of field elements. The detainee had approximately 80 to 100 Mujahedin under his control.

Detainee: (through translator) It was not at time of the Russians. It was at the time of Rabani, after the Russians had left and Rabani took the power. Most people were working with the government and I was working also.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed. The detainee stated that this is true; the Afghan government gave him those soldiers.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.7) In or about 1997, the detainee left Pakistan to fight with the Alliance in the Punjshir Providence of Afghanistan. The detainee fought for approximately three years in many battles that the Alliance was defeated.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed. The detainee stated that he did fight for the alliance against the Taliban.

Detainee: (through translator) When al Qaida and Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin and Taliban came to Afghanistan I went to Punjshir because Sayyaf the chief of the party, was there and I told him I did not have the power to fight.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.8) The detainee obtained a job with the Afghan government in the Border Patrol under the Ministry of Interior where he held the United States equivalent rank of Colonel and was in control of a company of approximately 80 to 100 infantrymen.

Detainee: (through translator) It relates to the previous question that was at the time of Rabani government. It is the exactly the same.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed. The detainee stated that this is true and was working for the Karzai government at the time, but that he was still in the planning stage for recruiting these troops to work along the Afghan-Pakistani border.

Detainee: (through translator) It was not at the time of the Karzai army, it was at the time of Rabani government.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.9) The Corps Commander for Paktia, Khowst, Lowgar, Paktika and Ghazni, Afghanistan agreed to give the detainee a command if he could recruit 300 men to serve under him.

Detainee: (through translator) This is at the time of Karzai.

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Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed. The detainee stated that he promised me this command.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.10) While the detainee was recruiting, the detainee was arrested. The detainee spent one month in jail.

Detainee: (through translator) It was at the time of Karzai government that the sub governor of Sayed Karam, which was one of the Taliban members, put me in prison that time. I was gathering those 300 people then they put me in prison and he took a gun and told me I would never work for the government of Karzai. Then the United States military fought against that sub governor and he escaped and I was released from the prison. That one month, which I was in prison, the Taliban government put me in prison.

Board Member: So, you were put in prison for one month and there was a battle and you were released. Is that how you were released from prison?

Detainee: (through translator) No, there was still a fight there. Before the fight was over the commander, this commander releases me from the prison. The commander, which had told him that if you gather 300 people, then we would give you the job to be the commander.

Board Member: How did he release you from prison?

Detainee: (through translator) He forced the government and said if you do not release him I am going to take you. People send a lot of influential people from the area and told the government and then he released me.

Board Member: You mentioned before something about a promise that you would never work for Karzai government again? He said something about that he was release and wouldn't have to work again for Karzai?

Detainee: (through translator) Yes sir, that for nine months he said that they need me to write, but I would not work for nine months for Karzai government.

Board Member: Who said that?

Detainee: (through translator) Mullah Jalani

Board Member: I have a question that might clarify at least one item. When he initially was taken prisoner by the Taliban commander, they wanted him to pledge that he would not work for the Karzai government however; he was negotiated out of prison and did not have to uphold that, he did not have to do that. Apparently, it was a member of the Karzai government that affected his release. Is that where we are going with this?

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Detainee: (through translator) At the time of Karzai government, the Sayed Karam district fell two years under the Taliban. There was Karzai in Afghanistan, they had power, but he didn't have power in Sayed Karam. For two more years it was under the Taliban. So, they make me write this letter that I will not work for Karzai anymore.

Board Member: He signed the letter out of duress, he was forced to sign?

Detainee: (through translator) He said it was not I to sign the letter but the people, the influential people. They decided that I should not work for nine months with the Karzai government and then I signed it.

Board Member: You know what this sounds like to me. It sounds like he was sent in an area to recruit border patrolmen in an area that was not under the government control. Is this correct?

Detainee: (through translator) Sayed Karam is where I live. They were going to make me the commander of Gardez, not at Sayed Karam. Since I live there, I am from Sayed Karam. I was to collect my people over there and then with those 300 people; I will go to Gardez and put them at the patrol of the borders.

Board Member: This sounds a little dangerous.

Detainee: (through translator) He said that twice the Taliban took over the power and were defeated and came back again.

Board Member: I think I understand. One quick last question, you said nine months. What is the significance of nine months of not supporting Karzai?

Detainee: (through translator) Because the thought in nine months, Karzai will not be there anymore. This was the general concept and idea. Once the government of Karzai defeated them and took over the place after 12 days, they came back and fought again. They defeated the Karzai government this time.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed. He stated that the Taliban put him in prison because the Taliban had influence in that area and arrested him for his activities working for the new Karzai government. The detainee stated that he was eventually released by the governor of Paktia province.

Designated Military Officer: (3.c.11) The detainee was identified as someone who performed duties as a guard at the Gardez fuel depot as well as the vehicle checkpoints on the road from Khowst, Afghanistan to Gardez, Afghanistan.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee disagreed. The detainee stated that this duty was not given to him.

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Detainee: (through translator) He said exactly that this duty was not given to him.

Designated Military Officer: (4.a) The detainee states that he has not fought against, or assisted anyone else who fought against, any United States Forces.

Detainee: (through translator) No, I am very much against this idea. I have never fought against the Americans. I am not against them.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed. The detainee stated that this is true.

Designated Military Officer: (4.b) The detainee states that he is not a member of the Taliban or al Qaida.

Detainee: (through translator) It is certain because I am against them. I am the enemy of them.

Assisting Military Officer: The detainee agreed with this statement. The detainee stated that he is an enemy to both of them and that he had fought with the Northern Alliance against both the Taliban and al Qaida in the Punjshir province.

Detainee: (through translator) This is for sure.

Board Member: Why do you think that you were arrested and turned over to U.S. forces?

Detainee: (through translator) I have had two enemies, both of them belonging to Russian KGB. I was with the government of Karzai, there with my enemies. They made the conspiracy, made a file for me, arrested me, and gave me to the United States forces, gave me to them. Otherwise, I am against them. He mentioned two names, if you please let me ask those names. Akhtar Gul, he was the chief of the KGB at the time of president Karmal and after him the Najibullah government, he is still in power in Afghanistan. Mohammad Rafi, he is the relative of the governor of Sayed Karam, at the time of the government of Taliban. He is one of his relatives and he is very much against me. He was the translator with the Americans there, in their company.

Board Member: So, he feels that this is a personal vendetta against him that his name was used and given over so that he would be arrested?

Detainee: (through translator) After I was arrested, because that translator which was working with the military of the United States. This is who gave the wrong information about me. He was the translator for the Americans.

Board Member: Did he have the opportunity to explain this in detail to the American interrogators while he was still in Afghanistan?

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Detainee: (through translator) When I was arrested in Gardez there was no investigation. Absolutely, they did not ask any questions, but when they brought me to Bagram, of course I did tell them all this and also here at Guantanamo.

Board Member: What would you do? Where would you go if you were released? And would you have any more problems if you were to go back to Afghanistan?

Detainee: (through translator) If I go back to my country, I have no problem. At the time of Dawood I was a government official. Working with the government and with the Karzai government, which I am sure now that the conditions are pretty safe. I would work for the government.

Board Member: So, you would like to get another job with the government?

Detainee: (through translator) Yes sir.

Board Member: Where is your family?

Detainee: (through translator) Family members are in Pakistan. They are still refugees in Pakistan, because we don't have a home there in Pakistan.

Board Member: You mentioned that you were in Gardez when you were arrested. What were you doing there?

Detainee: (through translator) I came to Gardez, I was about to bring my family. I was going to find a house for them, for my children, which I was arrested at the time. Only one month was left, which I had written during the time that I would not be working with Karzai government at the time.

Board Member: So, you found a job to support your family and you were going to bring them back?

Detainee: (through translator) Yes sir, I was trying to find a job and then go and bring my family back.

Board Member: So, you haven't found a job yet?

Detainee: (through translator) I was still under the guaranteed having signed that letter. Some people had promised me that they would give me a job, but I had figured that I did not get the job.

Board Member: What promise was that? Who promised you a job?

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Detainee: (through translator) I mentioned three names. The governor of Gardez, Gul Zarak and in the defense department, the deputy minister, and Engineer Nazar, they had promised me. Nazar Mohammad was the deputy minister of the mines and industries and had promised him that since you were working for a year, you come here and we will give you your job back.

Board Member: So, at that point the men you listed as your enemies conspired against you to have you arrested. What was their gain for you to be arrested and removed?

Detainee: (through translator) The Talibans are very bad people, severely bad people. They will give trouble to any person there and it was the force of many people, influential people otherwise they wouldn't release me. The Taliban will take money from people and confiscate things especially their cars, if they had any. They are very bad people.

Board Member: Because you say that you are a government Karzai supporter, you fought in the alliance. Now that you are here, have you had problems with other detainees? Do other detainees know your feelings and that you were pro Karzai and if so what kind of problems do you have?

Detainee: (through translator) Yes, three times have broken my head, they have beaten me and nobody talks to me because most of them are Talibans here and they know that I am against them. Nobody will talk to me, they hate me. In this lot there is only one man that talks to me. He is like me, he is Karzai government. He and I have complained before that we have very hard time with these people here, if they will transfer me to another place.

Board Member: Who is this other person that he is referring to that is also Karzai?

Detainee: (through translator) His name is Nazargul.

Presiding Officer: We will certainly check on this issue.

Board Member: Thank you and I appreciate him being here.

Detainee: (through translator) We are very much in danger here especially with the Arabs. We are afraid that some day they will kill us here. He thanks all of you.

Presiding Officer: We will certainly bring this issue up with the authorities.

Detainee: (through translator) Thanks a lot.

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.

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The Presiding Officer acknowledged the request.

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

The Assisting Military Officer stated that he had no additional comments.

The Detainee made the following statement:

Detainee: (through translator) The only one question I have is the problem we have here in the detention area. Most of the people here are now nervous and should be treated like sick people. If you kindly tell the soldiers not to be harsh on them because they are not in good temper and I am afraid that some day that maybe they will kill us even, because they have lost their nerves. To them you should treat like sick people but the soldiers are very hard on them and if they make a mistake and say something wrong they punish them hard. Like he said, he brought an example if you want to talk to them then you choose the good one among them, a representative. Like if Zaeef, then that representative will talk to you and whatever the questions are he will answer them.

Presiding Officer: Why are people nervous, other detainees?

Detainee: (through translator) Most of them are Arab people and I do not know what their philosophy is, but to me they seem like they are crazy now. They are finished, their minds don't work. They are in the dangerous stages.

Board Member: Is he essentially seeking protective custody, where he is protective from some of these other people?

Detainee: (through translator) I am protected here. They cannot threaten me here, where we look out for each other. Where I am not looking like an enemy.

Board Member: He feels safe where he is? He doesn't feel threatened where is?

Detainee: (through translator) He feels safe because the military has the control now.

Board Member: Because he had mentioned earlier something about a transfer. So, he is happy where he is? He doesn't want to transfer to another camp?

Detainee: (through translator) He said he would not like to go anywhere else on Guantanamo, but if you want to chain me to where I have some friends, with the friendly people, I would be very glad because I am with the other type people. In Camp Four I have some friends.

Board Member: What camp is he in now?

Detainee: (through translator) Lima block, Camp Two.

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Board Member: We have no control over any of that but I am sure we will pass it along.

Presiding Officer: It is an issue that will be discussed.

Detainee: (through translator) In camp four there are people from my own area, from my own country.

Presiding Officer: If you have a personal oral statement that you would like to make, this would be the appropriate time to make that.

Detainee: (through translator) My first question is, when will I get the result of this session?

Presiding Officer: I do not have that answer.

Detainee: (through translator) Can you give me a little information about those people that still have the second ARB, it has been a long time they haven't heard about their results yet.

Presiding Officer: That information, I also do not have.

Detainee: (through translator) Thanks a lot.

Presiding Officer: Is there anything else you would like to add, any statement that you would like to make?

Detainee: (through translator) After all these years I been investigations, I am hopeful that now you are sure that I am an innocent man. I was with the government. My small baby children are there in Pakistan. If it takes six years or more years and then at last you tell me that I am an innocent man. That would be a treasury of my life.

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

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

Administrative Review Board Member's questions: no further questions

The Presiding Officer read the post-Administrative Review Board instructions to the Detainee and adjourned the open session of the Administrative Review Board.

The Presiding Officer opened the classified portion of the session.

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

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AUTHENTICATION

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



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