

Summarized Unsworn Detainee Statement

The Tribunal President read the hearing instructions to the detainee. The detainee confirmed that he understood the process and had no questions.

The Recorder presented Exhibits R-1, R-2, and R-3 into evidence and gave a brief description of the contents of the Unclassified Summary of Evidence (Exhibit R-1).

There is a brief moment of silence due to the Tribunal President and Tribunal members reading the unclassified Exhibit R-3, New York Times Article dated 2 February 2002.

The Recorder confirmed that he had no further unclassified evidence or witnesses and requested a closed Tribunal session to present classified evidence.

Tribunal President stated that the detainee wants to participate and has requested one witness, which will be present later on during the tribunal hearing.

The Recorder administers the Muslim oath to the detainee.

The Personal Representative read the accusations to the detainee so that he could respond to the allegations. The allegations appear in italics, below.

Detainee: Should I answer now? (The detainee said this during initial reading of the allegations by the Recorder.)

Tribunal President: You will be provided that opportunity in just a few minutes. He (the Recorder) is just going to read the bullets.

3.a. The detainee is associated with forces that have engaged in hostilities against the United States and its coalition partners.

3.a.1. The detainee's family and village members stated an important Taliban member used the detainee's brother's guesthouse.

Detainee: No, this is not true. The tribunal should look at this, at whoever said that, is not here, and I'm here. I am here, and I'm talking under oath. This is not true, that person wasn't there and whoever said it, maybe they have personal differences back home. The person, who said that, maybe is my enemy. The tribunal should not consider whoever said that.

3.a.2. The detainee's brother is Haji Sarajudeen.

Detainee: That's true.

3.a.3. The detainee's brother worked as a recruiter for Pacha Khan.

Detainee: This is not true, that he worked for him directly. He did help him, but not in this way. Hagikan(ph) and their village elder Nazin (ph), they both were commanders for another person named Pir and they have known each other for a long time. During the last days of Taliban, the Americans brought Hagikan to the province of Khost, they appointed him as the governor, and he asked the village elder that he needed help against the Taliban, because there were still Taliban in the area. The village elder asked his brother to go to the other villages; the villages were to get together and that's what he did. He did that because they were against the Taliban and they did help him because he was working for Americans. My brother did this because village elder Nazin told him to do it, directly from Hagikan. There were still Taliban in area, and Hagikan was brought in by the Americans and the new government at that time, which was still president Karzai. They brought him in as a governor and whatever he did, he did it against the Taliban. So whatever help my brother did, work for him, it was because of the Americans and new government in Afghanistan.

3.a.4. Pacha Khan, a renegade Pashtun Commander, has been conducting military operations against the Afghan Transitional Administration (ATA) and coalition forces.

Detainee: At that time, American and the new Afghan government was with Pacha Khan, when my brother helped him with Nazin. And in that time, against the Americans, we should not be responsible for it, because it's been three years that we are here, and in that time, the Americans brought him in and he was working for the Americans. For example, if President Karzai is working with the Americans and after three years, he started working against the Americans, then he should be responsible. The Afghan people, working for him now, because he was working with Karzai and the Americans brought him, after the deals. If he turned over on the Americans, we should not be responsible for it.

3.a.5. The detainee was captured with communications equipment.

Detainee: When we got captured, we did not have any kind of communications or radio. Neither in our house nor in our village had any radio.

3.a.6. The detainee's nephew (who was captured along with the detainee) admits seeing this type of equipment in the possession of Taliban members.

Detainee: In Taliban time, they were using the radio. If anybody saw them using it, it's not a crime, and if they saw them using it then, then it was hidden, but, when we got captured, there was not. There wasn't any radio captured with us.

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3.a.7. The detainee's home was bombed by U.S. Forces on or about 16 November 2001, because a high-ranking Taliban was believed to be at the home.

Detainee: I'm uneducated. I don't know exact date. We've been here three years or maybe a month over that, so you can count when it was bombed. Yes it was bombed, but it was like I said before; there was no commander or any Taliban person in our house. Maybe it was a mistake because somebody gave them the wrong information. That person probably did that maybe because of personal differences, maybe because of the money somebody paid him. Sometimes people doing other things to other people, because they don't like them. Something happened, but whoever told them it was a lie, and there was no such commander or Taliban leader at this time in our house.

3.a.8. Coalition forces were fired upon during the capture of the detainee and three associates.

Detainee: I did not hear fire that night. Nobody fired on the soldiers that night. When the soldiers came to our house, we were sleeping.

Tribunal President: Is there anything else you'd like to tell us at this time?

Detainee: No.

Tribunal President: At this point, we may have some questions for you, would you be willing to answer some of our questions?

Tribunal President: Personal Representative, do you have any questions for the detainee?

Personal Representative: Yes Ma'am. Were you home at night of the bombing?

Detainee: No, I wasn't at the house.

Personal Representative: Where were you?

Detainee: I was in another city, Gardez.

Personal Representative: Did you recruit any people for Pacha Khan?

Detainee: No, I heard of his name, Pacha Khan. Other than that I never saw him, and I don't know him.

Personal Representative: Was it just the one time that your brother recruited for Pacha Khan because the village elder Nazin asked him, or did he do it subsequent to that?

Detainee: No, that was the only time that he went and told other people because of the village elder Nazin. Other than that, he never did it again.

The Personal Representative and the Recorder had no further questions.

Tribunal Members' questions

Q. I don't know if you recognize me or not, but you were a witness in a case that I did, normally Tribunal members don't know anything about your case when we walk in here, and those two don't (indicating to Tribunal President and other Tribunal member).

Detainee: No problem.

Q. What I want to ask you, is that you said, a big Taliban member did not stay at your brother's guesthouse, did you see any. Let me take a step back. When did you go to Gardez?

A. Three, four, five days before it happened, the bombing.

Q. Do you know anything about Haqqani? Do you know where his hometown is? Do you know where he is from?

A. I hear his name on the radio. I never saw him, and I don't know where he is from, or where he lives.

Q. If I can get you to explain something to me. In the United States, if we have a house, all the rooms are always under the same roof. So, if there is a space in between rooms, there is always a roof on it. That's what we call a house. Somehow, when I get in some of these discussions when I hear about the guesthouses, whether I get confused because sometimes, they say, we only have one house it was these rooms, that maybe off set from the other rooms, but don't share the same roof. When you say, you lived in my brother's house, were you always under the same roof as him, or was your room separated by space from your brother?

A. The house that we had was surrounded by walls, and all the rooms are inside the compound. All the rooms are on one side of the wall facing to the yard of house, but all the rooms are all in one line. The top, the roof is all one roof. There's no space in between each room, we did not have any guesthouse.

Q. Is there a guesthouse?

A. There's no guesthouse.

Q. When house was destroyed, where did you go, where did you stay after that?

A. We moved to another house, which was owned by another villager. They had their own people living there, but they give us a couple rooms to stay there for the time being.

Q. Was the owner of house?

A. The owner is not our relatives or anything, he just a villager.

Q. Is the owner a detainee here?

A. No.

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Q. Were there four people arrested when you were arrested?

A. Yes.

Q. Are all four of you related?

A. Three of us are relatives. The one person is a villager, and his house is far from our house. We know him because he is our villager, but we don't have any relation to him.

Q. Does your village have any commercial business, any stores, any village center or are home just located around the area?

A. Residential area, just like housing. We do have a store, but it is far from village.

Q. Name of villager who loaned you the two rooms after your house was destroyed?

A. Taza Gul, he also has another brother, Zaheed Gul but they aren't living together. They are living separately; we are living in Taza Gul's house.

Q. What was the name of fourth villager who was arrested? What was his name, who's not related to you.

A. Mohammed Gul.

Q. Are Taza Gul and Mohammed Gul related?

A. No.

Q. How far was Taza Gul's house from your house?

A. We did not measure how far from each other. But, between our house and his house, it was just flat ground. I don't know how many meters it was, but you can see from each other from our house to his house.

Q. Is Taza Gul one of your closest neighbors?

A. It's not just his house, there are other houses with him, between our house and other people houses, there just empty space there.

Q. Where was Mohammed Gul's house, was it near Taza's Gul's house?

A. He is the closest to Taza's Gul's house.

Q. The night you were arrested, did they search the house you were in?

A. We were sleeping and they came and woke us up, hand tied us, and took us outside. I don't know how they got there. I don't know how many people they searched, the whole village, or just some of the houses. Whether they searched the house before then, or if they did it after that, I don't know. Later on, they searched Mohammed Gul's house also.

Q. Do you have any training in electronic equipment?

A. No, I have no education. All I did in my life was farming. I was a farmer. I don't know anything about electronics.

Q. I just want to mention one thing; I think your brother testified to this. It's about your cousin that talked to the newspaper reporter; you said it was some enemy that might have

said that Haqqani was there? Is there any reason why your cousin would say that Haqqani was at the house?

A. I'm not sure who told the reporter that, whether it was the cousin or someone else, maybe our enemy. But usually it was a hard time in Afghanistan. People were doing that kind of stuff like giving wrong information, sometimes for the money, sometimes they did it because they have personal differences with other people. Their enemies you know, other families don't like each other; so those things people did it before, so whatever they also, I don't know what his reason but, it was not true. There was nobody that came to our house.

Q. If you're at the house, and Haqqani did show up with guys with guns, and bodyguards, and said that I want to spend the night, what would have you said?

A. I'm sure that Americans know by now that what kind of people we are. We are normal; we never worked with the Taliban. We are just farmers, never worked with the Taliban and al Qaida, and we don't have any kind of relation with that person, with Haqqani. We do not know him. So, why would he just come to our house and want to stay there? He wasn't there and he never came to our house. If he did, then we would deal with that at that time. But no, he would go to someone who does know him. I said you could ask the people, the Americans know by now that we did not know that person and we have no association with this group of people. The last time, you said it was your last questions, but I don't mind how many questions you ask me, I'll answer them. But you should also look, if you want to believe someone send them the newspaper article to someone who is telling you the truth.

Q. Can you write?

A. No I can't write. After all this time, sometimes the soldiers give me a pen, and I just make alphabet of my name. That's all I can do. You can look at my hands, you know, all I did was a farmer. You can look at my hands all I did was farmer, you can see my hand and they are cuts everywhere.

Q. Which hand do you use to draw you name with the alphabet?

A. I don't write. Depends, sometimes I use left or right hand.

Q. What kind of crops did you grow?

A. Depends on the season, if it's summertime, then we grow wheat, and then after that corn. Sometimes if there is too much rain, water, then we grow rice.

Q. Have you ever had military training?

A. No. The two provinces, Khost and Gardez, the president/ king of Afghanistan, the Shah, he actually took them out of military training, and military duty, if the people volunteered to be in the military that was fine. We don't need to serve in the military. So, other people they did it in other parts of the country. The two provinces, they were not forced to do the military, which is why I chose not to do it.

Q. Do you own a weapon for self-protection or to protect your family of any kind?

A. Yes, we did, but it's (inaudible), before the Russians. But, he did for these two provinces, three things for the people. They don't need to do it, don't need to join the military, they don't need to pay taxes on their land, and the last thing was that they allowed us to have weapons in our house for personal safety, just because of the border area and all the mountains around it. So, they allowed the people to keep small weapons in their house.

Q. What kind of weapon was it? What kind was it, was it a pistol, rifle, AK-47?

A. Before this, I had other guns, but right now we can keep AK-47.

Q. What was your relationship with your brother, were you very close to your brother, did you live in the same village, and did you see him all the time?

A. Like I said before, we live in the same house, and so same it's the same village, same area.

Q. You said earlier that your brother used a radio. What was he using a radio for?

A. Did I say that?

Q. I think you had stated that you heard about Haqqani on the radio, that was the comment.

A. Must've been someone other than me.

Q. Well, statement number one says the detainee the detainee's family and village members stated an important Taliban member used the detainee's brother's guesthouse, but you're saying that you guys were in the same house. I just want to make sure I understand that. The fact is that you were staying in the same compound, that the compound is small enough that it's physically the same house and it says that he is denying that. I just want to make sure I understand. My earlier question was you know, how close you were, and they said that they lived in the same house and this says that the brothers guesthouse, and he said that he didn't have a guesthouse, so I just want to make sure that we are talking about the same thing, no Taliban members were in as he described, in his house in that compound?

A. No, we did not have any guesthouse.

Q. Do you own a vehicle, or vehicles?

A. Yes we do.

Q. What type and how many?

A. One is a van and the other is a small taxi.

Q. You said when you were captured you had no telecommunication or radio equipment. Did you have any thing else, or any other equipment with you when you were captured?

A. There was nothing captured with us, it was just us and the clothes, when the guards came into the room there is nothing in the room. When they brought us outside, we did not bring anything with us.

Tribunal President's questions.

Q. How many rooms would you say are in your house, kitchen?

A. It's been three years, I've been here, and I'm actually forgetting my kids' names, and my family name. But what I can remember it can be eight, nine or ten rooms, but they are in one line.

Q. The article alludes to the fact that your brother was at the house when it was bombed.

A. Yes, he was in the house.

Q. And you said, you indicated that you were not there.

A. Yes, I wasn't there.

Q. So, if therefore, if we are theorizing, just for a moment, it's possible that your brother had a visitor there in the house without your knowledge, is it not?

A. When I came home, I did ask everyone at the home, outside the village, you know, what happened, and why they did it. Everyone said the same thing, it must be a mistake, and they are saying someone is here, but there was nobody. After three or four days after that, and they even said on the BBC radio, that the Americans bombed a house in the area, which was a total mistake and it was the wrong information. There was nobody there, if there was, I should know.

Q. How far away was Gardez from where you were?

A. In Afghanistan, we don't have measurement, you don't know how much a mile or kilometer they are talking each other, in the house in Gardez. The roads aren't paved, when I got in the car, it took me three and a half or four hour to get to Gardez. You can see how far that goes.

Q. After the bombing, how quickly did you arrive back home?

A. I came the next day.

Q. You were there the next day after the bomb?

A. They bombed the house that night, and I came the next day.

Q. You said you had left your home three to four days before it was bombed?

A. Yes.

Q. Were there U.S. Forces in the area when you left?

A. No, I did not see any American soldiers in our village.

Q. How about Afghan soldiers?

A. I did not see any in my village, but there were soldiers in Khost province. Pacha Khan was the governor at that time, and he has Afghan soldiers with him in the province.

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Q. I'm just wondering, after they leveled your house, did forces come, either Afghan or U.S. come and search the rubble?

A. No, we did not see anyone. The day that they bombed, there were no American soldiers there on the ground.

Tribunal President: I'd like to thank you for participating in this tribunal today. At this time, is there anything else you'd like to say to us?

Detainee: No.

Tribunal President: Personal Representative, did you have any other evidence or does the detainee have any previously approved witnesses to present to this tribunal?

Personal Representative: No further documentary evidence, Ma'am, but he does have a pre-approved witness.

Tribunal President: At this time, let me explain to you how the witness process occurs. I'm sure you are familiar with it, since you have been a witness. Basically, we will take a brief recess while the witness is brought in. I'll ask the witness to state his name for the record. I'll ask him if he is still willing to testify for you. The Recorder will administer the oath and then we'll be able to ask him questions. You have the first opportunity to do that, followed by the Personal Representative, the Recorder, and the Tribunal Members. I would like to remind you everything must be translated. Once we bring him in, and you are settled, you are more than welcome to give him a brief greeting and likewise, you are able to give him brief exit greeting, orally. Again, please remember, that it all needs to be translated.

Detainee: Okay.

Tribunal President: Any questions?

Detainee: No.

The Tribunal President called for a brief recess while the witness is brought into the room.

Hearing is reconvened with witness and detainee present.

The detainee and witness exchange greetings.

Tribunal President: This tribunal has been reconvened with the witness in the room. Would you please state your name for the record?

Witness: My name is Gul Zaman.

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Tribunal President: You are here today to testify for Khan Zaman, are you still willing to do so, and are you willing to do so under oath?

Witness: Yes.

The recorder administered the oath to the witness.

Tribunal President: Detainee, do you have any questions for the witness?

Detainee: My Personal Representative will ask the questions for me.

Tribunal President: Personal Representative, do you have any questions for the witness?

Personal Representative: Yes Ma'am, I do. Were you at the house the night it was bombed?

Witness: No.

Personal Representative: Where were you?

Witness: I was in Saudi Arabia.

Personal Representative: You had admitted to seeing similar type of equipment used for communication used by the Taliban, is that true?

Witness: I did tell them that I saw a radio in my life during the Taliban when I went to the bazaar, and to market. The soldiers were using that kind of radio. But they did not capture any radio with us and I did not see that kind of radio in our village with anyone.

Personal Representative: Do you remember enough about the radios that you saw the Taliban using to be able to describe it?

Witness: I saw it with the soldiers, but I did not look at it closely. But they did tell me that this is the radio they used for communication. But I never saw it closely, and I never saw it with anyone in the village. I never saw it in the house.

Personal Representative: The night you were captured, or soon after, did the soldiers ever show you the radio that they supposedly found?

Witness: No. I did not see at that time, and neither did they capture it with me, and if the other people that were captured together with me, they did not show me anything and they did not capture any kind of radio.

Personal Representative: The night you were captured, were you at your house, or at your neighbor's house?

Witness: In the villager's house.

Personal Representative: Villager's? Is that the neighbor's house?

Witness: Yes.

Personal Representative: Do you know if the soldiers searched your house, the house that was damaged by the bombing?

Witness: That night we were sleeping, when they came and woke us up, and then we got captured. I don't know how much searching they did that night. Whether they searched the whole village, they searched that house I'm not sure. When they brought us outside of the house and handcuffed us, we could see the soldiers walking around in the village. They were probably searching the houses in the village.

Personal Representative: How large was the neighbor's house where you were staying?

Witness: It was a big house. In that house, it was like four or five families including us staying in that big compound. Inside the big compound, they have rooms for all the families.

Personal Representative: About how many people would you say were staying in the house during the night of your capture?

Witness: I'm not sure how many people, like our family and four other families. A total of five families were in that compound.

Personal Representative: Do you know how many individual people were there all together, how many people were in a family?

Witness: Some are including children, and female, are together.

Personal Representative: Men, women, and children?

Witness: So I'm not sure exactly sure how many family members were there in each family, because you don't know about other family females, you know, you see the kids. I'm not exactly sure how many were there that night; just five families were there. Within my family, me, my father, my uncle, and other children, and other kids with the four families also.

Personal Representative: Have you heard of Jalaluddin (ph) Haqqani?

Witness: I've heard the name from other people before, but I don't know who he is, what he does, and where he's from.

The Personal Representative and the Recorder had no further questions.

Tribunal Members' questions

Q. Are you too cold, are you okay?

A. Very good.

Q. Did you hear any shooting when you were arrested?

A. No.

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Q. How long were you in Saudi Arabia?

A. Five or five and half months, not exactly sure, maybe less, maybe more, but around that time.

Q. Where did you live in Afghanistan before you went to Saudi Arabia?

A. At our house.

Q. With your father?

A. Yes.

Q. Who did you work for when you were Saudi Arabia?

A. The Afghani's.

Q. Do you know if they were Taliban supporters or do you know anything about who you worked for?

A. No, they were just people. I just did daily with them.

Q. What type of work did you do?

A. I was a shopkeeper and farming in Afghanistan. In Saudi, I worked as building the buildings, and I helped in one store, one time.

Q. Did you have any children that were hurt in bombing?

A. There were twelve people of my family died, my children and my brother's children and other family members.

Tribunal Member: We are sorry for their deaths and your loss.

Detainee: Thank you for that.

Q. How many rooms are in your father's house?

A. Probably eight or nine and we have rooms for like a cow, storage, to put food for the animals.

Q. Do you have barns, or storage buildings for crops?

A. We don't have anything specific for it, people use the same room, sleeping, and in the corner they are storing wheat, or corn.

Q. Were all rooms together in the same house or were they separated, like a guesthouse?

A. We did not have a guesthouse in our house.

Q. Do you have training in radio equipment?

A. No, I never had that kind of training or work. I heard the name, people saying this is the radio, but, I but don't know.

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Q. I want to make sure I understand. You said you were in Saudi Arabia when the bombing occurred. Is this correct? Why did you return to Afghanistan?

A. I came to my own house, to see my family. That shouldn't be a crime to come. So if I had returned to my home, that shouldn't be a crime. That shouldn't be any kind of questions, why should, why did I come?

Q. How long after bombing did he come home?

A. The bombing happened during the first week of Ramadan, the 5th or 6th day of Ramadan, I came back on the 17th of Ramadan.

Q. How long after bombing were you arrested?

A. A month, month and a half.

Witness: Can I ask you one question?

Tribunal Member: Yes.

Witness: I'm here for a witness, you're interrogating me.

Tribunal Member: I'm just trying to understand what happened.

Witness: You brought me here about his allegations, and you didn't ask me any of his allegations, you actually kind of are asking me questions like an interrogation. I don't mind it, you can ask me a whole day, and I'm here for his help.

Tribunal Member: Okay.

Witness: You can ask me the questions, even his Personal Representative didn't ask me any of his allegations, he asked me other questions.

Tribunal Member: Okay. Can I continue?

Witness: Yes.

Q. You were arrested with the detainee at the same time?

A. Yes.

Q. You said there were three of you that were arrested?

A. Yes.

Q. You were the only three in the entire village?

A. There were three of us and one other villager.

Q. Why were you arrested?

A. I'm asking the same thing. Did you know why we got captured? What did we do wrong that we got captured? Even the villager, also said that that the reason they gave us

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that they captured us is not true. I don't know why they are still keeping us here. All allegations on us, and the villager, took oath, and said that this wasn't true. I should ask you that question, that why did we get arrested?

Tribunal Member: You can ask me, but I don't know. That's what I'm trying to find out.

Witness: You ask me how did I get captured, and I know that, but I can ask you why we got captured, if you have any knowledge on that. The way you are asking me questions, I think I know that you probably have knowledge of why we got arrested.

Tribunal Member: Me personally, I have no knowledge of that.

Q. I shouldn't have asked you if you have training in electronics, but does Khan have electrical training?

A. No, he did not have any training, including me, and my family and neighbor, I saw any radio at our house, any radio captured with us at our house.

Q. Do you know if your uncle has any military training?

A. No, he was a farmer his whole life. He can't write his own name, he can't read the Koran. So, how can he go and do military training?

Q. Is he a member of any groups that promotes violence? Do you know if he is a member of any group at all?

A. No.

Tribunal President questions

Q. The detainee indicated that he didn't fire upon anybody the night you guys were captured. Is it possible the owner of house may have engaged with them before you were awakened?

A. No one fired in that house, and we did not hear anyone firing. I don't know about any other area.

Q. But, I'm assuming that when they came into the house, they did it by force? It wasn't they knocked and someone let them in?

A. We didn't know it they were coming to capture us. We were not waiting for them we were sleeping. Also, we didn't do anything that we were scared of that the Americans would come and capture us. We were sleeping.

Q. Was it fairly noisy and confused and lots of noise, when they captured everybody?

A. We did not hear any noise before our capture, but I've seen the soldiers walking around in the village, searching other houses. Little did we know that the Americans would come and capture us, we didn't do anything.

Tribunal President: I'd like to thank you for participating in this tribunal today.

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Witness: Thank you for giving me the opportunity. And if I did anything wrong, or said anything wrong I'm sorry for that.

Tribunal President: At this time, we will take a brief recess while the witness is removed.

Witness: Can I ask the President one question?

Tribunal President: Yes.

Witness: Our villager, he swore on Allah, all the allegations, two times, during the interrogation before. Yesterday, he came here to the tribunal and swore a third time, that he would tell the tribunal the truth, and he said that all the allegations are not true, that they are wrong. We already swore on the allegations also, because we have the same allegations in each one, and how long are we going to stay here because of those of those wrong accusations, or allegations.

Tribunal President: I don't have real answer for that, to be honest, we are looking at the detainee's case today. Then, that will get forwarded to Washington D.C., whatever the decision is, and it would be the same in your case.

Witness: I swore a year and a half ago on those allegations.

Tribunal President: I'm sorry; I can't help you more than that.

Tribunal is recessed until after witness is removed from the room.

Tribunal President: Personal Representative, you desire to ask a follow up question?

Personal Representative: Yes, Ma'am. The night you were captured, you noticed that there were soldiers in the village; did they come by vehicle, or helicopter, do you remember?

Detainee: When we got captured, and they dragged us outside the house, they put us outside, and the chopper came, and they put us on the chopper.

Personal Representative: Was the helicopter flying around, or were you there for a while before the helicopters showed up to take you away?

Detainee: When we woke up, we could hear the plane, the choppers are flying, low, and when we got outside, we could hear them flying and after a short time, they brought the chopper.

Personal Representative: Was the helicopter flying pretty close to the house, was it pretty low?

Detainee: Yes, it was low, we can hear, but we can't see it because of being nighttime. But you can hear it.

Personal Representative: Would you describe the night as being noisy or calm?

Detainee: No, it wasn't that noisy that we would wake up.

The Tribunal President confirms that the detainee had no further evidence or witnesses to present to the Tribunal. The Tribunal President explains the remainder of the Tribunal process to the detainee and adjourns the Tribunal.

AUTHENTICATION

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



Colonel, United States Army
Tribunal President