

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 and R-2 into evidence and gave a brief description of the contents of the Unclassified Summary of Evidence (Exhibit R-1).

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 two witnesses, which will be present later on during the tribunal hearing and the other, Abdullah Hakeem (ph) who is currently located in Afghanistan. Both witnesses have been ruled relevant to this case. The first witness request was sent to the Department of State on 20 December 2004, the second on 29 December 2004 and a third request was sent on 3 January 2005, all contacting the Afghanistan embassy. As of this date, 13 January 2005, we have not received a response from the embassy on the status of this witness. The witness has been deemed not reasonably available.

The Recorder administers the Muslim oath to the detainee.

Detainee: I swear to Allah what I say in this tribunal will be all truth.

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

3.a. The detainee is associated with the Taliban.

3.a.1. The detainee traveled to Afghanistan 26 September 2001.

Detainee: Everybody is entitled to go to their home, their country at any time. But, if I were to go to Afghanistan to join the Taliban, I wouldn't have taken medical supplies; I would've taken weapons to go and help the Taliban. When you are going to go fight a war or go to a war zone you wouldn't take your children or your family. This situation, we wanted to start a medical facility in Afghanistan, it was well thought of, and we thought about it a long time ago, before we left. When we built this house, there were no signs of Taliban or Americans at this time. I had no idea I would ever see Americans stationed right next to our house. I would like to know, which basis, that you consider this a crime; please tell me why this is a crime? Why is it a crime that I went to Afghanistan with my family, to my home?

Tribunal President: This is just a statement.

3.a.2. The detainee operated medical equipment at a local clinic, but no such equipment was found.

Detainee: I don't think the basis of this accusation is a very strong. The Americans came to our house; they never went to our clinic. If someone says that I'm accused for having medical equipment, then all the whole Americans should be accused of this, because there is a lot of medical equipment there. If this is a crime, everyone is a criminal. This machine was there to cure problems and people. Not hurt anyone. The machine that we had, the biggest machine was an x-ray machine. You can use this machine only for x-rays. No way possible to use this machine to hurt someone.

Tribunal President: Maybe we need a clarification. The allegation said that you operated medical equipment at the clinic. They did not find any equipment at the clinic, is what they are trying to say. Not that it's bad to have medical equipment, it just that they didn't find equipment there.

Detainee: They came and captured us at our house. I did not operate from my house. We have a clinic about five to six minutes away from our house; the facility was not there when they searched.

3.a.3. The detainee can fire an AK and a pistol.

Detainee: No doubt about it that I can use weapons. Those are there used for protection. It is a duty for every man. There is not a possible way for someone to live in that environment, in those conditions where there is no security, no rules, no law, that someone can defend themselves with no weapon just on his own, especially in a country like Afghanistan. You know better, how Afghanistan, if that becomes some sort of offense, or accusation, maybe you should put all Afghanistan in this area.

3.a.4. Two rifles, a pistol, and a signal mirror were located in a center building, also referred to as the "Target Compound".

Detainee: We have admitted to that situation that there is a target area in our house. You know better than that, that we have the right to have weapons and to know how to use them. If the law allows us to have these things, then why is it a crime? When you are referring to these signal mirrors, they are not just in our house; they're in every house. Every house has about a dozen sitting around. We use for routine, daily use, to look at ourselves in the mirror. Not for signaling. The fact that they are talking about some type of targets, wall, they are very common. This house is our house, it's no different than other houses in area. It is a typical house of that area. It was built five to six years earlier. How is that possible if their children and women and then you use the same place for targeting? Not a huge house, it's thirty meters in width, not made for big there. Not a target house, it is a family house.

3.b. The detainee participated in military operations against the United States and its coalition partners.

3.b.1. The detainee was arrested in the house into which someone entered after firing rockets at United States forces.

Detainee: What I agree with all of this is that I know after rockets were fired, we had company. Those people were Abdullah Hakeem and his family. Hakeem (ph) is a well-aged individual; he's well over fifty to fifty-five years old. He was captured sometime and transferred to same American firing base. As you know, he was captured with us, then, we are all here, he is there. If someone entered my house, that might have anything to do with the rockets being fired, strangely enough, he came to our house. He's in his house there, and I'm in my house here in prison. If you think he is the guy, then why isn't he there? Why am I being accused of this? I get the feeling that maybe the Americans that were there somehow did not like me. That they wanted to do something to me, because they don't like me, they captured me for punishment.

3.b.2. The detainee exhibited the burnt hair, gunpowder smell, and oil stains on his clothes, indicative of the recent firing of a rocket launcher.

Detainee: I do not have burnt hair and never smelled like gunpowder, not true at all. How is this possible that I have gunpowder and explosion and I am alive and right there? They have evidence about my hair. They got samples from my hair, it was easy. They were supposed to take a piece of my hair, part of my hair, for testing purposes for what they accused me of. According to that, they could've made the right decision, but, they didn't make the right decision. If they think that I had yellow marks on my hair, and that I caused them, then all of you then, have fired rockets. Those who have yellow hair, then you fired rockets also. They never told me when they caught me I had burnt hair. They told me that I looked like that my hair might have been on fire. There is a big difference between burnt and regular hair. That is big evidence, that my hair was not on fire and that I did not get burnt. All this is a complete lie.

Tribunal President: Does that conclude your statement?

Detainee: There is one follow-up on the oil spots on the clothes. The fact there was some spots on my clothes, you know that I was working in a lab. We used different sorts of chemicals in the lab. It's always a possibility and it happens to someone all the time, to someone who works in a lab. You know, they get their share of spots on their clothes from all the chemicals. We use oil in our daily cooking. If that is some type of evidence or crime, then ninety percent of Afghanistan has spots on their clothes. For what reason, what logic, do those spots relate to a situation that might have come from firing rockets? I do not know how to fire rockets; I have not seen one up close. It's not what I do for a living. My duty was to bring harmony, take care of them, and give them treatment for the people. I was not there to kill people and ruin their security. A person like that, a person who wants to help, these accusations not right. All these accusations are so far from my mentality; I have never caused any of this. I don't want to accept any of them.

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Tribunal President: At this time, we may have questions for you. Will you be willing to answer some questions for us?

Detainee: Yes.

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

Personal Representative: Yes Ma'am. When you went to Pakistan to Afghanistan, were you aware that Americans were sending military forces over to Afghanistan?

Detainee: I had no idea; I had no information about that situation at all, either radio and television.

Personal Representative: During our initial meeting, you had said that you lived in Pakistan for twenty-five years. During that time, did you go to Afghanistan, even temporarily?

Detainee: Maybe once a year, if there was an emergency type of situation. Something I had to go do. I would make a trip, to Afghanistan to where they were and then that was it.

Personal Representative: Did you have family in Afghanistan?

Detainee: My family, my uncles, my nephews was there. My other family was in Pakistan.

Personal Representative: Prior to arrest, had U.S. forces ever been to your clinic?

Detainee: Yes, they have been to the clinic.

Personal Representative: Inside?

Detainee: Yes, they did.

Personal Representative: Regarding the target in the compound. Did you or did you not, shoot your weapon from inside compound?

Detainee: If you have a house that's about thirty meters in width and there are four different rooms around it, you can't use that area for training purposes. Children and our wives walk around there all the time.

Personal Representative: So, no you did not.

Detainee: No, I did not.

Personal Representative: Regarding the clothes that you had on when you were captured, do you normally wear work clothes to bed?

Detainee: It has been part of my imagination, during the past year, I've been thinking about it, that when they brought me here, at the time of the capture. I do not remember if I had work clothes on, at that time I was taken away. But usually, I changed into sleeping clothes.

Personal Representative: You said you had visitors that night. Is it possible that you changed clothes when visitors came?

Detainee: No.

The Personal Representative and the Recorder had no further questions.

Tribunal Members' questions

Q. Were you wearing a hat?

A. No.

Q. Why did you have a visitor that night?

A. Which visitor? Hakeem? (ph)

Q. Yes.

A. Hakeem? I previously verified that Abdullah was living in a more vulnerable area where the bombings were occurring on usual basis. He came to our house so he could refuge his family, his kids and his family, because our house was in a safer area, his was right on the skirt of the mountains.

Q. Any other visitors that night?

A. No other guest. The only guest was Hakeem, and he only came there to protect himself.

Q. Did he drive out there?

A. He walked.

Q. Do you, your brother, or your wives have a car?

A. No.

Q. Are there any cars parked outside your house?

A. I did not see a car, did not know a car came there, and did not see a car.

Q. When Americans came, were they in cars?

A. Yes.

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Q. When you went outside, did all the vehicles look like their vehicles?

A. HMMWV, all lights were at us, Army cars. I could not recognize the difference in the cars that much.

Q. The X-ray machine, you might have misunderstood the allegation, but the allegation is that you say that you are a technician for the equipment, and the allegation is that there is no equipment. Can you describe the x-ray machine?

A. We have someone that always guards the clinic. When Americans went there, to look for those machines, no one was there, they must've taken them.

Q. Does the machine use electricity?

A. It uses the generator at the clinic.

Q. Where did you get training to operate the x-ray machine?

A. Two years in Pakistan with a professor.

Q. Before you were working in the lab, what did you do prior to this?

A. Before I was worked in our lab, I worked with that guy I told you about in Pakistan.

Q. You indicated that you have weapons, did you have any formal military training?

A. No, I have not done any formal training in Afghanistan. Weapons usage is common, used all the time. Mainly in the liberated areas, borders of Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Q. Do you know what dynamite (gunpowder) is?

A. I have not seen any gunpowder or dynamite before.

Q. When you were working in the clinic, were you paid?

A. Everything. I worked with my brother. I never got paid by him, our property and our assets are the same. Got paid by brother.

Q. You indicated that you went back to Afghanistan with your family, who was that? How many wives and children went back with you?

A. We were six to seven people in house, me and my brother, his wife, and my wife. When we came, my third brother, and his wife had come along as well. He was not there in that house. There were seven or eight people there when everything happened. When we came, to Afghanistan, we came as a whole family. Other sisters and other brothers were there too.

Q. The house in the clinic did you and your brother own that, or were you renting it?

A. It's a (inaudible) (sounds like either board house, or own house) house.

Q. You said earlier that the U.S. soldiers might not like you. Do you know why would they not like you?

A. The only reason I said that, that I do not have any records of that, but it was because if there was somebody at all responsible for the accusations, then it wouldn't have been me, because I was never out. It was Hakeem (ph) who came. So, when I see the situation

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that if the Americans came to captures someone, with a probable cause. He is not even here, so, I'm drawing this solution from it, that maybe this was something personal against me. I'm here. I don't know why they did that to us, no specific reason.

Q. You indicated earlier that you were not wearing a hat. Did you wear routinely wear a turban to cover your hair?

A. There is a typical hat, pakol (ph), that's wool. We wear it during the daytime, but not at night or at home I did not wear that.

Q. You said sometimes you get oil on yourself when you cook. Were you cooking the day that everybody was arrested?

A. My older brother, we respect him a lot, whatever he says, when he has visitors, when people came to see him, when sick people came to see him for consultation, we always feed them too, they are our guests as well. So, I always did his duties and always took care of things. I always transfer food to his guests all the time. The food always had oil in it. But I did not cook.

Q. Were you in charge of lab or did you work for someone else other than your brother?

A. Nobody else there, but me and my brother.

Q. What were you doing when the American forces came to your house that night? Were you awake or asleep?

A. When rockets fired, usually do to the humungous impact, sound, and destruction of the bombs, usually every time something got fired, or the airplane shot, fired missiles, the whole area shook, our children get scared, and we come to the front of the house, still inside the house. In the middle of compound, in a flatter area it's like an earthquake, everything shakes. When all of this was done we went back and we went back to sleep. I could still hear other bombs, fired, or launch, but they were far away. It was not effecting us, not shaking our area, so, we felt safe and we went back to the house. Specifically, I was sleeping when Americans came.

Q. How long after the rockets were launched did the Americans show up?

A. More or less thirty minutes, half an hour.

Tribunal President's questions.

Q. When you were taking your family to Afghanistan, how did you prepare for them, did you build house, or buy one from somebody?

A. We had built the house, five or six years ahead. It was built already; it was not a challenging situation, just to be around the area.

Q. You went from Pakistan to Afghanistan to build the house?

A. When we were in Pakistan, my father had the project to build the house for us, with workers. He built the house for us.

Q. I thought you had indicated that, I just want to clarify, that obviously there weren't any Americans there, but also no Taliban, when house was built?

A. During all this time, I live near the border, there is no sign of Taliban, they can't even make it there, it's too far, there's no presence of Taliban, at any time at all.

Q. If you built the house, and I'm assuming you want to live in Afghanistan, why didn't you move back when the house was built?

A. My brother was still in medical school.

Q. You were waiting for him to move back together?

A. Yes.

Q. When you moved back, was the clinic was already built?

A. Yes, it had been built before.

Q. Did you guys build it in prep before you were moving back, or did you buy it from somebody?

A. The tribe leaders, people who lived there, the elders had built the clinic there. They are residents there. When we went there, we got it from them and we are paying rent. We did not build it from scratch. I do not remember paying any rent for it. But the way things go, if there was nobody in the house, in that area, it was empty and we picked it, that spot for the clinic.

Q. Who would you say most of the time, who were your patients? Were they locals, poor people?

A. They were mainly people from the area that were living in that region.

Q. Did they pay you for your service, for services received from your clinic?

A. Of course, we gave them medicine. We bought the medicine, so we had to give it to them. They paid for the medicine and the visit.

Q. I know normally things like x-ray machines are very expensive pieces of equipment. How did you pay for x-ray machine?

A. We purchased that machine for 2000,000 rupees, and it's 50 rupees for each dollar, it equals out to 3,000 to 4,000 dollars. We invested that money we wanted to buy that. That much money a whole family can come up with the money.

Tribunal President: Is there anything else at this time you want to tell us?

Detainee: No. I do not have any questions at this time.

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 documentary evidence, but we have a pre-approved witness, his brother is available, and is ready.

Tribunal President: At this time, let me explain to you how the witness process occurs. Since you already have been a witness, you already know what to expect. Basically, we will have the witness brought in, and I'll ask him to state his name for the record. The Recorder will administer the oath. At that time, then you will be allowed the first opportunity to ask him questions to get him to present information that you think is relevant to your case. Then the Personal Representative, the Recorder, and the Tribunal Members will be able to ask questions. Please keep in mind everything needs to be translated, and please allow time for that as you are asking questions. You are certainly welcome to give him a brief greeting or brief exit greeting, orally. Again, please remember, that it all needs to be translated. Do you have any questions?

Detainee: No, that's fine.

Tribunal President: You are certainly welcome to give him a brief greeting or brief exit greeting, orally. Again, please remember, that it all needs to be translated.

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 Naquibullah.

Tribunal President: You are here today to testify for Mohammed Rasoul, 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: I will tell you that we are having difficulties picking up with the recording device, we may, even though you speak to us in English, we may repeat it again just to make sure she has it in the record. Detainee, do you have any questions for the witness?

Detainee: I do not have any questions for witness, but if wants to make a statement about me, he can.

Tribunal President: That will be fine.

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Witness: Before I say something. I mentioned it before. In my country, in the different area, we live as a giant family. We know everyone. My brother, my sister and everyone. If some people, are living separately you can make a mistake. You don't know about his brother or sister, you don't know who is living in his home, who belongs from different families. Last time I told you, me and my brother and my whole family, for the last twenty years we were living in Pakistan. My brother, his job was just to study. He studied for around ten years. Later on for some reason he doesn't continue his education, and he finished his education about ten years later. He joined the laboratory; he was working in the laboratory for two years, more or less. He was learning laboratory courses I was studying in college, and when I completed my education I go back to my country, and he was also with me. He was working with me as a laboratory technician. If you have any questions about my brother, you can ask them.

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

Personal Representative: Yes Ma'am, I do. While you were going to college, yourself, how did you pay for it?

Tribunal President tells witness to wait for translation to his brother before he answers.)

Witness: Family financed, I already mentioned that my father, my dead father, he was working in Dubai, for ten years, and he was there and he was sending money back for me and my whole family, there is no problem for me to go to college. Here in the United States and other countries, the fees to the schools and colleges compared to Pakistan, is very expensive, compared to there. For example, from the beginning of ten years there is no fee in the schools. I went to a school, not a private school. After two years, I went to the college, the fees were round about, for one year, it will be less 1,000 rupees (Pakistan rupees) about \$20. My college before this, three years before, I mentioned everything, that where I studied, I give you the college numbers and high school numbers I give you everything. This college, in Pakistan. there are more than four colleges. They are not from Pakistan; you get help from United Nations and some other countries. So the fees were way, way less. Everybody knows about these colleges, their programs and their fees. My education expenses were books, uniforms and eating. These are the main expenses. It is not difficult for me, because of my dead father, this is what I studied.

Personal Representative: Did you and your brother always have a plan to go to college and start a clinic back in your own country.

Witness: In childhood, no one thinks of future that you will be a doctor. When mature, then he knows about his future. My brother is younger than me. I already decided to be a doctor. For more than eighteen years, I lived outside my home. From my country and my home. I would only go for vacation to my home. For long, long time. Four or five years, this was my decision, before, I want to be doctor; I will come back to my country. My brother wants to be a doctor too. He doesn't continue his education he remains in the middle. I was already in college; I was studying. For me, there was no way. I knew in Afghanistan, that I decided when I become a doctor I will go back to my country. For me

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there is no chance, because if you are a doctor, and you have nothing, it's more difficult for you to diagnose any patient. You need x-ray, laboratory, all these things, we use in the medical profession. Nobody is ready to work with you in the mountainous area, in the backwood area. All those people, have something, they are going to a different area, a more developed area, for example, the United States or any other countries. Nobody wants to become a doctor and then come back to a backwoods area but my mission was different than other people. I was not thinking of myself. I was trying to become a doctor, and to get more money. My job was different, so, if no one working with you, not possible to do x-ray, running laboratory. I requested my brother, he was not interested in these things, he was interested in the business, but requested his time, without him I would face a lot of problems, I can't do these things by myself, I need brother and family.

Personal Representative: When did you graduate from medical school?

Witness: 1998.

Personal Representative: Why did you decide to go back to Afghanistan at that time to open clinic?

Witness: This was my program from the beginning, and before, we started this, five or six years earlier. When I go back to my country, this is our plan before. When I was in college, my dead father, said for the sake, you will work here. The bazaar any patient or poor person that was coming in that area, it is a big problem, not everyone has a vehicle. My home is situated near the bazaar, so that any patient coming to me, he can stay there, and there is transport facility.

Personal Representative: I understand the reason you came back, but my question is more directed to when. You graduated in 1998, there are two to three years in between.

Witness: I worked for one year as an intern, a practical job. That's a rule, for the medical college, that when you are finishing the theory, for practice you go to a big hospital and you will practice for one year. I was working for year working as a psychiatrist and a physician at the hospital. Everybody knows there, in Pakistan, the first day, when the interrogator asked where do you work, I have him all the phone numbers, and all the names of the hospitals and where and which time I was working there. When I completed all this, I went back to my country.

Personal Representative: The night of your arrest, did anyone come to your house seeking medical attention?

Witness: No.

Q. You were paying monthly on this x-ray machine. \$8,000 rupees a month, and you said it cost about 300,000, how many payments did you make before you were arrested? Was it paid off or did you still owe?

A. Three to five months that I paid. I bought this machine five or six months before. I did not have machine.

Q. The person you were renting this machine from, did he know where clinic was?

A. He was living in that area, and knows about me.

Q. If you stopped making payments on this x-ray machine, would it be possible that he would come and retrieve it and rent it to someone else, in another village?

A. I don't know about this. I am here. Everything is possible. This is useless for him. Nobody else knows how to use it. They have no other person to use it. For example, if you know how to use it, then it's precious, but, if you don't know how to use it, then it's useless. My other brothers, they are working. Everybody is trying to be respectable, my brothers, they work day and night. For example, I don't know the exact mentality of that person, if ruthless person, (inaudible) It's not impossible. I don't think so.

(Inaudible)

The Personal Representative and the Recorder had no further questions.

Tribunal Members' questions

Q. Before when you were giving an answer, you said, you told us before, I just wanted to clarify that his case goes to Washington, and your case goes to Washington. Each file is separate, and that there may be something that you told us before that needs to be in his record. One of his allegations is that he smelled like gunpowder and he had stains on his clothes. So maybe he fired rocket. You previously told us that where the rockets were firing, you couldn't get there in half an hour. Can you explain again for the record?

A. I already showed you everything on the map, on the towel paper. It showed everything, rockets, and different areas, no other area. This area isn't only one mountain, not two mountains, there are a lot of mountains, and I did not see that from where they fired the rockets, I don't know about the area, but I don't know the exact area more than 1.5 hours maybe the distance may be more than that, because of the area is not only one mountain to be measured. We think that the distance will be one hour, or one and half hours. The second thing is, this smell is distinct. I know if its head, but, the chemical dynamite (gun) powder, he does not shower. He does not change his hair; he does not have artificial hair to be changed from that one to another one. We arrived at the same time, they took the same hair, the blood samples, everything. They wear the gloves, and the uniform. There was nothing. This stain was of the chemical used in the (inaudible) you should understand, you have laboratories too. How is it possible, that he smelled of gunpowder? I don't know about gunpowder, if there was too much gunpowder, at the time, he should be dead, and if he's firing the rocket. The rocket, the people are using powder. How you can say if there was smell, if you know there was smell, that's ok. They took hair, blood samples. Still you are working on this process, for the last two and half years, it's not a difficult job.

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Q. One of the allegations said that he was a lab technician. But, when they went to look at your clinic, no medical equipment found. So, I'm to assume they went to the medical clinic and they didn't see a machine. So, I want you to verify that he did use the machine.

A. They went to my home, not clinic, at clinic. The machine is at my clinic, not at my home. The second thing is no one can say that you can't use the medical equipment these are the medical machines. These are required and should not be an allegation. Every country build their own machines in the United States, you are making a big mistake, because we are having one machine, and you having a lot of machines. A medical machine is not an allegation; this is not a machine not known to everybody. The U.S. soldiers before have seen this machine, and this machine is not to be used to fire the rockets, this was just for used for medical. We also have a small machine that we use for tests. I don't know the name.

Q. Did you have electricity at clinic?

A. Yes, generator.

Q. The night you were arrested, was it night, moon or dark?

A. I don't know.

Q. When you went to bed that evening, were there any cars around house?

A. No.

Q. Did you have any visitors at the time you went to bed, staying at house when you went to bed?

A. No.

Q. Did anyone besides Abdullah Hakeem (ph) and his family, did any other visitors come?

A. No.

Q. After your arrest, did you identify your clinic location to the American Forces?

A. No one asked me.

Q. No one specifically asked you?

A. No, no one asked me.

Q. Your brother indicated you served food at the clinic sometimes. How often, at all, did he cook or for you, or the people who would come to the clinic?

A. I don't understand.

Q. One of the allegations is oil stain. Your brother indicated that you would serve food in your clinic, and that he would sometimes cook. How often would he do that?

A. No, we never cooked any food in the clinic. The clinic was a profession, not used as a kitchen. But, he was bringing food from home sometimes; my younger brother would do this. For example, in according to tradition, if a patient is coming, and he is the

caretaker, the facility is not available. You are to bring food for them in your home. But, that is for those patients that are admitted.

Q. Just for clarification purposes, the area you were living when captured, is that the original home in Afghanistan?

A. Yes, this is my original home. But, before, I already mentioned, we constructed this one five, six, seven years before. We have our own village, we have our uncle and my whole family is living there, the distance is about six to ten kilometers. Yes, this is our original home, but before we weren't living here, we were living in village.

Q. It was six to ten kilometers.

A. Round about.

Q. Was there ever an occasion that you ever saw your brother with any sort of burnt hair, and type, arm, leg, head hair, ever on occasion when it was burnt?

A. I never smelled his head, but his hair color you can see that his hair is weak. But, when his hair is long, the ends of his hair they become double, double, they are different than remaining hair. I never smelled his hair, his head, to feel his head. His hair is split ended, weak hair, smelly head.

Tribunal President's questions

Q. After you were captured, did the U.S. forces ask you any questions that would lead you to believe that they had went to your clinic after your arrest and searched it?

A. No. Nobody asked me at the Firebase, nobody asked me at Bagram or here. Nobody asked me if they went to my clinic.

Q. How expensive, I know they are pretty expensive, how expensive was your machine?

A. It was a second hand machine, not a new one. 300,000 Pakistan Rupees. I was not paying this money. I took money, this money from the other person as a profit. I repay monthly, 8,000. In my room, I have documents, agreement letter. Some months I pay 8,000 rupees. I took from other person and the profit I would pay monthly.

Q. Was this a portable machine, as in you could move it from room to room, or was it a stationary, large machine?

A. It was fixed. I don't exact weight, but six or seven people can move it.

Tribunal President: Thank you for participating in this tribunal. We will take a brief recess while the witness is removed from the room.

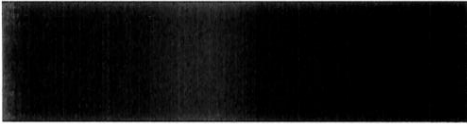
Tribunal is recessed until after witness is removed from the room.

UNCLASSIFIED/FOUO

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