

PRESS RELEASE

April 17, 2006

Guantanamo Lawsuit in Paris From 15 till 31 May

PARIS (AP) - The 16 chamber of the court dealing with criminal matters of Paris has to judge from 15 till 31 May six French people who had been held on the American base of Guantanamo and who are pursued for " criminal conspiracy in connection with a terrorist company ", as it was learnt with the court.

The 16th room(chamber) will be chaired by Jean-Claude Kross, indicates the internal newspaper of the county court of Paris, entitled " Boulevard of the Palace ". These dates were communicated while this file is always for the instruction, neither the definitive indictment, nor the prescription of dismissal having been returned.

Five of six accused were freed(released) these last months. Only Brahim Yadel was maintained in detention.

Seven French people held(detained) on the American base of Guantanamo in Cuba were repatriated in two time(weather). Four returned in July, 2004 after three years of detention: Imad Kanouni, Nizar Sassi, Mourad Benchellali and Brahim Yadel. Three last ones were expelled in March, 2005: Ridouane Khalid, Khaled ben Mustafa and Indian Mustaq Ali Patel. Without link with the Islamist sphere of influence, this last one was freed from his return without being indicted.

Six were indicted for " criminal conspiracy in connection with a terrorist company " and imprisoned within the framework of the inquiry on the French people de Guantanamo opened in Paris in 2002. The committing magistrate notified the end of his inquiry at the beginning of March 2005.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13456>

SOURCE: AP

Ex-Businessman at Gitmo Petitions Court

By PETE YOST

WASHINGTON - A former Pakistani businessman is petitioning a federal appeals court over his detention at the prison camp at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, saying the mastermind of the Sept. 11 plot and two other al-Qaida members in U.S. custody can exonerate him of terrorist activity.

Saifullah Paracha, who was arrested at the airport in Bangkok, Thailand, in July 2003, said he met Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan in 1999 and interviewed the al-Qaida leader in 2000 for his news agency, one of seven businesses Paracha said he owns.

At a trial of Paracha's son late last year, written statements from Khan and al-Baluchi totally exonerate Saifullah Paracha of any knowledge of terrorist activities, Paracha's lawyer said in court papers filed March 8.

Paracha's son, Uzair, 25, who says he was pressured into a false confession was convicted in New York in November of trying to help Khan slip past U.S. immigration officials using fake travel documents to carry out a chemical attack.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13453>

SOURCE: Local News Leader

How Long Can A Citizen Be Denied Justice?

Of 40,000 Taliban troops in Afghanistan, David Hicks had the singular misfortune to be an Australian. After being captured in December 2001, he was handed over to US forces and transferred to Guantanamo Bay, a US base in Cuba that the Bush Administration still argues is beyond the reach of US law - despite the terrible implications of that argument. Hicks faces trial by a military commission, a process to which Britain and the US itself won't subject their own citizens. The Howard Government alone accepts its citizen can get a fair trial, even though the US claim that he was among the "worst of the worst" accused terrorist detainees has lost all credibility.

Abandoned by Australia, Hicks has exercised his right to British citizenship, a right that a London court last week upheld for a second time. Should the Blair Government appeal again, Hicks could wait another year to learn whether he will be released on the same terms as nine British detainees, some of whom held dual citizenship.

The Howard Government has "no view" on the case, but Attorney-General Philip Ruddock said that, if released, Hicks would be free to live in Australia as he has not broken any Australian law. He confirmed that Hicks, who had spent 16 months of the past four-and-a-half years in solitary confinement until Australia protested, was again being kept in isolation. Showing no concern for the welfare of a citizen being held in harsh conditions, Mr Ruddock accepted this as an administrative measure resulting from partial closure of the complex. The Government ought to have the spine to say to the US that enough is enough; you can't treat an Australian citizen like this. Werribee man Jack Thomas was recently convicted of terrorism-related offences and sentenced to a minimum two years' jail. Hicks has been held more than twice as long and has yet to be given the same basic right to a fair trial. In Hicks' case, the saving of political face seems to be more important than justice for a man at the mercy of three highly compromised states.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13448>

SOURCE: The Age

April 18, 2006

Japanese Notables for Gitmo Closing

Havana, Apr 17 (Prensa Latina) More than 50 Japanese personages have demanded the closing of Guantanamo Naval Base and other US torture facilities, joining the call "Stop Hypocrisy in Human Rights Issues".

The Japanese signatories include writers Jugatsu Toi, Katsumoto Saotome and Jo Sasaki, sculptor Mitsumasa Yoshida and painter Chizuko Owaki.

Also signing were photographers Yasuo Masuda and Kondo Aquitoshi, film critic Kazuo Yamada and filmmaker Yoji Yamada, as well as president of Imperial Press photo agency Masako Sakata, who is also an independent movie maker.

Director of Vient publishing house Hidejiro Hishikawa, president of Populacha publishing house Yoshida Tadamasa, and president of Kusanone Publishing Inc. Shoue Umezu signed the call, too.

President of New Socialist Party Kimiko Kurihara and her party's director of International Relations Eiko Tomiyana also joined the call, as did former Japanese Ambassador to Cuba Nobuo Miyamoto, who is the author of a book about Fidel Castro.

Released March 14, the document was originally signed by 140 distinguished figures including nine Nobel Prizewinners. It has since been joined so far by more than 8,400 men and women of good will from around the world.

You can join this call at: [www.derechos-humanos.com](http://www.derechos-humanos.com/hr/ccs/rma/js) hr/ccs/rma/js

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13466>

SOURCE: Prensa Latina

Uganda Frees Ex-Gitmo Detainee Jamal Kiyemba

Kiyemba walking on a Kampala suburb street. Photo by R. Kabubi

By Emmy Allio

JAMAL Kiyemba (left), the Ugandan international terror suspect linked to Osama bin Laden's Al-Qaeda network, has been freed by Ugandan security.

The 27-year-old son of the late Simon Peter Musisi and Teresa Namuddu of Masaka, was captured in Pakistan in 2002 on suspicion of being an Al-Qaeda terrorist. He was jailed in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay in Cuba before being deported to Uganda.

Upon release from the notorious US prison in Guantanamo Bay, Britain denied him entry into London where his mother lives. He was subsequently deported to Uganda where, for two months, he was confined to a 'safe house', a beautiful storeyed mansion on Kololo hill.

"I am now a very happy man because I am free to live my life. I have visited all my relatives. This is the first time I am free since 2002," an excited Kiyemba said yesterday morning.

He joined the Taliban in Pakistan along with hundreds of Muslims from all over the world who were willing to sacrifice their lives to fight for the cause of Islam.

In March 2003, he was arrested by Pakistani security along with hundreds of foreigners, especially Arabs. At that time, Americans were paying \$5,000 for a Taliban suspect handed over to them. "I was ready to assist my brothers there in any possible way, financially or by holding a gun, to defend them. We decided to join the war," he said. But his joy upon being released has quickly brought misery. Kiyemba is afraid of the future, saying he does not know what to do, having dropped out of university in 2001 to join "an Islamic cause against western imperialists in Afghanistan" after the Taliban fell.

The Taliban were bombed out of power by international forces led by the US after the September 11, 2001 bombing of the World Trade Centre.

"I am looking for a job. I want to complete the university course. I want to be independent. I need help," he said in an impromptu roadside interview in Kampala.

A man of medium height and light build, Kiyemba wore a skimpy traditional Muslim tunic and still wears a goatee moustache, characteristic of Tabliq Muslims.

"Last week, the Uganda security told me that I am a free man. The officer told me, 'You are free to go out and live your life but be careful with wrong groups out there.' I am happy," said the overjoyed man, whose first interview with Sunday Vision was in the Kololo 'safe house.'

A security source said Uganda did not find any cause to continue to detain him. "He is a free man, but we shall nab him if he falls in wrong groups," the source said.

After the horror treatment in Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay prisons, he expected horrible treatment in Uganda. But he is now full of praises for Uganda.

"I did not expect anything good in Uganda but I was instead treated quite fairly. I thank the Uganda security for being good to me. I thank all Muslims in Uganda and elsewhere who have been praying for me," stated the man, born in a strong Roman Catholic family but who turned radical Muslim in 2000.

He went to St. Savio Primary School in Kisubi and the prestigious St. Mary's College, Kisubi.

However, his life changed dramatically when his parents divorced. His mother migrated to the UK and his father died in a car accident in 1989 and his maternal aunt found it increasingly difficult to look after him. In 1998, Kiyemba joined his mother, brothers and sisters in London, where he continued his education at Pope Paul II Secondary School in Wimbledon. Later, he joined De Montfort University in Leicester to study pharmacy.

"I am determined to complete my studies but I need my independence. I need to sustain myself, not be a burden to relatives," he said. He quit the university to live in Afghanistan where people were dressed in accordance with the Islamic culture and adultery was punishable by stoning to death.

"Islam teaches that a Muslim should move away from a lesser Islamic environment to a better Islamic environment. That a person living in such bad surroundings would be punished except when he had no means to escape," he told our sister paper Sunday Vision.

After the September 11, 2001 twin towers attack, the Americans invaded Afghanistan. Reports of bombings there disturbed Kiyemba so much that he decided to go and assist his brothers in the war. Upon arrest, he spent six months in American prisons, first in Pakistan, then at the American Bagram Airbase in northern Afghanistan and finally in Guantanamo Bay.

He does not want to talk about his ordeal in Guantanamo Bay. "In Guantanamo Bay, it was more of psychological torture. As a Muslim, you must be prepared to suffer and die for your religion. Being in Guantanamo Bay taught me one thing: to be patient and to put my trust in God," he asserts.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13463>

SOURCE: New Vision.co.ug

Top Court Rejects Appeal at Guantanamo

**By James Vicini
Reuters**

WASHINGTON - The Supreme Court declined on Monday to consider whether a federal judge can free two Chinese Muslims who remain imprisoned unlawfully at Guantanamo Bay, despite being cleared as "enemy combatants."

The justices refused to review the judge's decision that a federal court cannot provide any relief to Abu Bakker Qassim and A'del Abdu Al-Hakim, two members of the Uighur ethnic group held at Guantanamo while the United States searches for a country to take them.

Their attorneys urged the justices to decide whether a federal court has the power to craft a remedy for those who are indefinitely and unlawfully imprisoned at the U.S. military base in Cuba.

They took the unusual step of appealing directly to the high court after the ruling by U.S. District Judge James Robertson.

The two men, who were captured by Pakistani forces in Pakistan, have been detained since June 2002 at Guantanamo, where the United States holds about 490 terrorism suspects. In March last year, the U.S. military determined the two Uighurs should no longer be considered enemy combatants.

Their lawyers asked the judge to order the two men released while the U.S. government tries to find a country that will grant them asylum.

The U.S. government has said it cannot return the Uighurs to China because they would face persecution there.

Many Muslim Uighurs, who are from Xinjiang in far western China, seek greater autonomy for the region and some want independence. Beijing has waged a relentless campaign against what it calls the violent separatist activities of the Uighurs.

'WHAT JUSTICE REQUIRES'

Robertson ruled in December that the continued, indefinite detention of the Uighurs at Guantanamo is unlawful, but said he had no authority "to do what I believe justice requires" in ordering their release.

Robertson said he could not grant the Uighurs' request for asylum in the United States because the law gives that power solely to the president. The Bush administration has opposed bringing them to the United States.

Their lawyers urged the Supreme Court to intervene now and decide the case, without following the usual procedure of waiting for a ruling by a U.S. appeals court.

"The district court's decision once again renders Guantanamo Bay a place and a prison beyond law," they said. "Liberty can never be secure when the judicial branch declares its impotence."

The American Civil Liberties Union and more than 300 Guantanamo prisoners supported the appeal.

Solicitor General Paul Clement of the U.S. Justice Department opposed the appeal. He urged the justices to put off any review of the case until after the appeals court ruled.

The high court rejected the appeal by the Uighurs without any comment or recorded dissent. The case could return to the high court after the appeals court decides it.

Bush administration Supreme Court lawyer Paul Clement told justices that there were "substantial ongoing diplomatic efforts to transfer them to an appropriate country."

Clement said that in the meantime, the men have had television, a stereo system, books and recreational opportunities: including soccer, volleyball and ping-pong.

The detainees' lawyers painted a different picture, saying that hunger strikes and suicide attempts at Guantanamo Bay are becoming more common and that the men are isolated.

"Guantanamo is at the precipice," Boston lawyer Sabin Willett wrote in the appeal. "Only prompt intervention by this court to vindicate its own mandate can prevent the rule of law itself from being drowned in this intensifying whirlpool of desperation."

About 500 foreigners are being held at Guantanamo Bay. Lawyers for more than 300 of the men filed a brief in Monday's case, saying that Qassim and al-Hakim "are far from the only innocent non-combatants languishing at Guantanamo."

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13462>

SOURCE: Reuters & Associated Press

May It Please the Court

The Pentagon's chief prosecutor in Guantanamo Bay apologized for upbraiding Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer, admitting he had misunderstood what the justice said last month at oral arguments over the legality of the Bush administration's military tribunals for suspected foreign terrorists.

Air Force Col. Moe Davis told a press briefing Tuesday that at the Supreme Court arguments, "Justice Breyer said, in talking about the current conflict, 'this is not a war, at least not an ordinary war'" — and thus, one might infer, military commissions operating outside of constitutional rules are illegal. Col. Davis proceeded to read a dictionary definition of war and observed, "the day after Justice Breyer said 'this is not a war,' headlines read 'Afghanistan Fighting Deadliest in Months.'"

But a transcript of the oral arguments showed that Justice Breyer had been summarizing the arguments made by lawyers opposing the military commissions, and then asked the government's attorney to respond. Justice Antonin Scalia added that he too was "interested in your answer."

At his Friday press briefing, Col. Davis said, "I didn't rate a seat at the oral argument, so I wasn't there to watch it. I heard snippets on the news and read a news account" that didn't make clear how Justice Breyer prefaced his question. "It was my fault for not fully exploring the full context of his statement, so in that regard I apologize to him and anyone else that it was inaccurate."

Ten Guantanamo prisoners currently are charged with war crimes, and Col. Davis said that perhaps 75 of the 490 men held here may ultimately face similar prosecutions, depending on how the Supreme Court rules. A decision is expected in June. — Jess Bravin

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13348>

SOURCE: Washington Wire

Free the Uighurs

It's a classic scene from movies and TV: The triumph of the U.S. rule of law as the jail doors swing wide and a prisoner, mistakenly accused but now exonerated, is released and walks into the daylight of freedom.

Unfortunately, for a small group of Chinese Muslims and others held at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba — and for the already tattered image of U.S. democracy abroad — it doesn't always work that way.

The U.S. Supreme Court refused Monday to hear the emergency appeal of Abu Bakker Qassim and A'Del Abdu al-Hakim, who are seeking freedom after more than four years of wrongful imprisonment.

Despite the Pentagon's early proclamations that the Guantanamo detainees were all "enemy combatants," the "worst of the worst" and largely swept up on the battlefields of Afghanistan, officials now admit that Qassim and al-Hakim — and scores of others — never should have been jailed. While about 490 prisoners are still held there, more than 100 have been released, most of them returned to their home countries.

Qassim and al-Hakim, however, are Uighurs (WEE-gur), a Central Asian ethnic minority that has long resisted domination by Beijing. The Bush administration fears, understandably, that if the Uighurs held at Guantanamo were turned over to Beijing, they might be tortured or killed.

But the government also rejects any notion of letting them seek even temporary asylum in the USA, though a small Uighur expatriate community in the Washington area has asked to take them in. Instead, the administration prefers to blame unnamed third countries for refusing to allow the Uighurs to be dumped there. (A Berlin newspaper reported Saturday that Germany is the latest to resist U.S. arm-twisting).

A federal judge in Washington ruled in December that their continued detention is illegal but, in an appalling reflection on the impotence of the courts in the post-9/11 era, concluded he didn't have the power to do anything about it. An appeals court is due to hear their case next month.

Meanwhile, Qassim, al-Hakim and others remain in limbo, victims of a situation also familiar to American moviegoers: Catch-22. Their plight has given the rest of the world, notably the Muslim world, yet another opportunity to question U.S. dedication to freedom and justice.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13461>

SOURCE: USA Today

April 19, 2006

National Human Rights Association Optimistic about Release of Saudi Gitmo Detainees

By Turki Al-Saheil

Riyadh, Asharq Al-Awsat- Information received from the Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues has highlighted that the 121 Saudi detainees held in Guantanamo after the American war in Afghanistan will be repatriated within the next few months.

In the fifth edition of the 'Huqooq' bulletin that is issued by the National Association of Human Rights in Saudi Arabia, Christopher Wick, a researcher for the Human Rights Association in the kingdom confirmed that he has received information from the ambassador clarifying that the Saudi detainees would be handed over to Saudi authorities. Wick added that the Association was unable to reach the Saudi detainees; however, it followed up the cases in American courts and issued reports on them.

The National Association of Human Rights in Saudi Arabia recently held a meeting with Saudi lawyers to discuss developments of the cases of the 121 Saudi detainees.

Saudi's capital, Riyadh, has lately witnessed the launch of a coordinative council that's members include lawyers, human rights activists and representatives from the families of the Saudi detainees. The council will be responsible for

mobilizing the public to support the release of the Saudi prisoners especially in light of American persistence against this. The council will also address American public opinion in this regard as representatives of the newly-established Saudi Journalists Association will join the council to set a comprehensive plan to highlight the case through global media.

U.S administration had suspended procedures for the defense of the Saudi detainees considered a violation by human rights activists as the American Supreme Court gives prisoners the right to defend themselves in the state's federal courts.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13474>

SOURCE: Asharq Alawsat

Ex-Gitmo Chaplain Tells of Abuse

Complaints seemed futile, speaker says

John Stark

James Yee answers questions at a panel discussion on torture and patriotism at Western Washington University Tuesday night. Yee, a Muslim and former U.S. Army chaplain, was accused of espionage at Guantanamo Bay prison but later had the charges dropped. He spoke with professor Frederick Lorenz, background, about prisoner abuse at the prison. Philip A. Dwyer The Bellingham Herald

Interrogators at the U.S. prison camp at Guantanamo Bay turned prisoners' religious beliefs against them in attempts to get them to divulge information about suspected terrorist activities, the camp's former chaplain said Tuesday in an appearance at Western Washington University.

James Yee, a former U.S. Army chaplain who was imprisoned for 76 days before espionage charges against him were dropped, said interrogators inflicted psychological pain on the devout Muslim men in the camp in a variety of ways.

In the most extreme cases, Yee said, prisoners told him that female interrogators partially disrobed and sometimes touched them in offensive ways.

"We thought this was not only degrading to the prisoner, but we also thought it was degrading to the interrogator herself as well as to women in general," Yee said.

Part of his role at the prison was to report these kinds of prisoner complaints through the chain of command, but Yee said complaints about abusive interrogation techniques appeared to have little impact.

As Yee explained it, the prison camp personnel were split into two areas of responsibility: detention and interrogation. Detention officers supervised prisoners' daily lives, much like corrections officers in a normal prison. Interrogation officers were supposed to obtain information.

As a chaplain, Yee was assigned to the detention branch. When he complained to his immediate superiors about interrogation techniques that prisoners had reported, he said he was told that such things were not in his department.

But Yee said he was able to get some amenities that the prisoners appreciated: Arrows on the ground pointed the way to Mecca for prayers. The camp loudspeakers broadcast the call to prayer at the proper times. And prisoners got food that met religious requirements.

Yee said journalists and congressmen who visit the camp can't get a real picture of conditions there.

"They don't actually get to see what is happening," he said. "They get very much a sanitized view, you might say a dog and pony show."

Yee himself had to rely on testimony from prisoners and from the translators who were with them when interrogation abuses occurred, and he said a chaplain is in no position to witness abuse on his daily rounds.

"The guard who opens the gate yells, 'Chaplain on the block,' " Yee said.

The event was sponsored by Associated Students Productions Civil Controversy. Antasia Parker, coordinator of the events, said they are meant to provoke thought and discussion on current issues.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13487>

SOURCE: Bellingham Herald

April 20, 2006

Morro General Defends Facility at Guantanamo

By Leslie Griffy

At a time when polls show slumping support for the conduct of the war on terror, a local general on Wednesday defended the detention center at Guantanamo Bay, one of its most controversial fronts.

Army Brig. Gen. John Gong of Morro Bay was the deputy commanding general from February 2005 to last month at the controversial U.S. base on Cuba, where mostly Muslim men, many captured in Afghanistan, are detained.

Gong, a registered Republican, spoke about the experience to party faithful at the San Luis Obispo Women's Federation luncheon. The detention facility is well run and important, he told the group of about 100 people in the San Luis Obispo Country Club dining hall.

His message echoed that of administration officials, who have argued that the base is essential to fighting terrorism. It has come under heavy criticism, both from political opponents in the United States and from some members of the European Union.

According to a Gallup poll conducted this month, only 45 percent of Americans believe President Bush is doing a good job handling the war on terror. That represents Bush's lowest approval rating in that category since the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

But Gong said that information garnered from detainees during interrogations at the base is essential to that effort and has resulted in arrests of terrorists in Europe.

"We want to make sure we get the information to prevent another Sept. 11," Gong told the audience.

He rejected allegations of inhumane treatment at the center, saying detainees are treated with respect and are fed well.

"There is a lot of misinformation out there," Gong said.

"It is like running a prison," he said, noting that there are regular meal times and recreation opportunities, including soccer, basketball and volleyball.

Critics and detainees' representatives also decry the fact that the detainees aren't allowed access to American criminal courts.

The practice of bringing them before military tribunals instead was unsuccessfully challenged in the U.S. Supreme Court. Gong argued that military tribunals make sense for the detainees because the troops arresting them didn't collect criminal evidence.

Of the about 830 men and boys once housed at Guantanamo, Gong said about 485 remain. The rest were released to their home countries, where some face further detention.

Gong began his military career in 1971 in the California Army National Guard. Over the years he has had a variety of assignments, including State Area Command and deputy commander of support of the 40th Infantry Division.

Afghan Reconciliation Commission Praises Release of Guantanamo Detainees List

An independent Afghan commission working to free Afghan detainees from the U.S. military prison at Guantanamo Bay praised on Thursday the release of a list of captives' names, including more than 100 Afghans, top former Taliban officials among them.

Sayeed Sharif Youssefi, a senior official at Afghanistan's peace and reconciliation commission, said the list sheds light on how many Afghans are in the U.S. detention facility in Cuba and who they are.

"This is very good news and it helps us because now it is easy for us to identify the Afghans in Guantanamo, learn how many there are and from which provinces they come from," Youssefi told The Associated Press.

"We are planning to send a delegation from our office to Guantanamo to check on those Afghan detainees there," he said.

Some 125 Afghans appeared on the list provided Wednesday that contains 558 names in total. They were among the first swept up in the U.S. global war on terrorism for suspected links to al-Qaida or the Taliban.

The list refers to Guantanamo detainees who passed through the Combatant Status Review Tribunal process in 2004 and 2005 to determine whether they should be deemed "enemy combatants."

The list includes top former Taliban officials such as the ousted regime's ex-Defense Ministry chief of staff Mullah Mohammed Fazil; Taliban intelligence officials Abdul Haq Wasiq and Gholam Ruhani, who are believed to still be in custody; and the Taliban's former ambassador to Pakistan, Abdul Salam Zaeef, who was released in late 2005.

China Demands Return of Guantanamo Detainees

BEIJING (Reuters) - China urged the United States on Thursday to return Chinese nationals held at Guantanamo Bay after the U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear whether two Chinese Muslims held at the detention camp can be freed.

Washington should "repatriate Chinese-nationality terror suspects held at Guantanamo as quickly as possible", the Chinese Foreign Ministry said in a statement.

Beijing's renewed call to take back the detainees came after two of them, Abu Bakker Qassim and A'del Abdu Al-Hakim, failed to persuade the Supreme Court to review a lower court decision that a federal court cannot provide them any relief.

The two belong to the predominantly Muslim Uighur ethnic group that populates far western China's Xinjiang region. Some Uighurs have campaigned for an independent homeland, often called East Turkestan.

The United States decided last year that the two men were not "enemy combatants" and is holding them while it seeks a third country -- not China -- to take them.

They were captured in Pakistan and have been detained since June 2002 at Guantanamo, where the United States holds about 490 terrorism suspects, including a handful of Chinese nationals.

Their attorneys urged the Supreme Court to decide whether a federal court has the power to craft a remedy for those imprisoned at the U.S. military base in Cuba.

They took the unusual step of appealing directly to the high court after the ruling by a U.S. district court judge who said he was powerless to free them.

The U.S. government has said it cannot return the Uighurs to China because they would face persecution there.

But Beijing has insisted that Chinese nationals held by the United States as part of the "war on terror" should be returned.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13502>

SOURCE: Reuters

MP Fights For Guantanamo Dad

ISLINGTON North MP Jeremy Corbyn has vowed to campaign for the release of a Holloway man imprisoned in Guantanamo Bay - after his plight was high-lighted in the Gazette.

Mr Corbyn, who successfully fought the wrongful convictions of the Guilford Four and the Birmingham Six, has now promised to take up the case of Ahmed Errachidi.

The Moroccan chef, from Russet Crescent, has been in the controversial US jail for more than four years accused of being a terrorist - and has recently gone on hunger strike to protest his innocence.

Mr Corbyn said: "Mr Errachidi deserves justice, which he has so far been denied by American obduracy.

"I will be hassling the Foreign Office to put pressure on the American Government to release Mr Errachidi and the other prisoners at Guantanamo.

"The American air base

is a legal atrocity. No law that applies to it. It's not subject to American or international law.

"This is about universal human rights and the right of everyone to have a fair hearing of a charge against them.

"The British Government was able to get British citizens out of there, but there are many others whose governments haven't been so successful. Human rights law should be blind to nationality."

Mr Errachidi was captured by bounty hunters in Pakistan in 2001 having visited the country to buy silver to raise money for his sick son.

He was sold to the Americans and thrown into Guantanamo Bay, on suspicion of having been an al-Qaeda militant.

Two weeks ago the Gazette revealed that Mr Errachidi had gone on hunger strike at the American air base in Cuba.

In a statement released through his lawyers, the father-of-two has now complained of being tortured by being force-fed.

He said: "I have the right to protest peacefully. I am not harming them [the Americans].

"I do not want to die. I want to live and I am not living here.

"I will only strike until I can no longer stand under my own strength. But I will do it for 40, 50, 60, perhaps 70 days.

He continued: "I forbid the US military from forced 'torture feeding'. I urge them to leave me alone until I can no longer stand."

"All I ask is for justice. This is a hunger strike to protect life, a struggle for the truth.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13501>

SOURCE: Islington Gazette

Straw Demands Release of Man with MI5 Links From Guantánamo

Vikram Dodd

The British government has formally asked the United States for the release from Guantánamo Bay of a London man who says he was incarcerated after helping MI5 keep track of an alleged Muslim extremist.

The foreign secretary, Jack Straw, has written to his US counterpart, Condoleezza Rice, demanding the release of Bisher al-Rawi, from Kingston-upon-Thames. Mr Rawi has been held by the US at Guantánamo without charge or trial for three years after being arrested in Gambia during a business trip.

The letter from Mr Straw represents a major U-turn for the British government, which had refused to help Mr Rawi, an Iraqi citizen who has been resident in the UK for 17 years.

Mr Rawi took the British government to court last month, claiming he had been helping MI5 to keep track of Abu Qatada, who western intelligence agencies claim provides spiritual support to al-Qaida. Government officials did not deny that Mr Straw's change of heart was to do with Mr Rawi's links with MI5. It is also alleged that British security services passed false information to the US which led to the arrest of Mr Rawi and other men he was travelling with when they arrived in Gambia in 2002.

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "We have written to Condoleezza Rice asking for his release and repatriation to the UK."

Mr Straw and Ms Rice discussed the British view that Guantánamo should close during the US secretary of state's recent visit to Blackburn and Liverpool.

Mr Rawi's lawyer in the US, Brent Mickum, said: "I see this as a positive development. I'm only left to ask the question what took so long. Did they need the judicial challenge to do the right thing?"

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13500>

SOURCE: The Guardian

US Releases List of Guantanamo Detainees

By Will Dunham

WASHINGTON, April 20 (Reuters) - The Pentagon late on Wednesday released its most extensive list of foreign terrorism suspects held at Guantanamo Bay, providing the names and nationalities of 558 detainees who went through a hearing process there.

The Pentagon posted the 11-page list on its Web site in response to a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit by the Associated Press.

Starting with the arrival from Afghanistan of the first group of 20 shackled and masked detainees on Jan. 11, 2002, the United States had never until now released a comprehensive list of the names and nationalities of the prisoners at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The Pentagon long resisted providing the information, citing security concerns such as keeping groups like al Qaeda in the dark about who was being imprisoned.

The United States previously identified some detainees in legal documents, while the names of hundreds had been made public by their relatives or lawyers.

On March 3, the Pentagon released more than 5,000 pages of documents relating to military hearings given to detainees at the base, which formally identified hundreds of the detainees as the result of a court order in the Freedom of Information Act lawsuit by the Associated Press.

The Pentagon on April 3 released about 2,600 pages of additional documents with more information on the military review hearings given to detainees.

While the new list provided by the Pentagon contained 558 names, there are now about 490 detainees at the Guantanamo base the Pentagon said.

Air Force Lt. Col. Todd Vician, a Pentagon spokesman, said the list included some detainees who went through the review process but had since been transported out of the base.

"The Department of Defense determined that it is prudent to release the list and while many of the names are already a matter of public record, today's release provides the public with a single consolidated list containing this information," Vician said.

Rights activists have condemned the indefinite detentions and the prisoners' lack of legal rights. U.N. rights investigators have called for the closure of the prison.

Only 10 of the detainees at Guantanamo have been charged and not one of the trials has been completed. Most of the detainees were captured in Afghanistan and the Pentagon accused many of complicity with al Qaeda or the Taliban.

The Pentagon had designated the detainees as "enemy combatants," denying them the rights accorded to prisoners of war under international agreements.

A total of around 750 people are believed to have passed through the camp, and 490 are currently believed to be in custody there.

Groups working for the release of detainees welcomed the release of the list. Sayeed Sharif Youssefi, an official from Afghanistan's independent peace and reconciliation commission, said it would help in his efforts to obtain the release of Afghan detainees.

"This is very good news and it helps us because now it is easy for us to identify the Afghans in Guantánamo, learn how many there are and from which provinces they come from," he said.

Bill Goodman, legal director of the Centre for Constitutional Rights said: "This is information that should have been released a long time ago, and it's a scandal that it hasn't been."

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13496>

SOURCE: Reuters, The Guardian

Call For Sami Al-Haj's Release From Guantanamo After Lawyer Provides New Information

Reporters Without Borders voiced concern today about detained Sudanese cameraman Sami Al-Haj of the pan-Arab TV station Al-Jazeera and reiterated its call for his release in the absence of specific charges after speaking to his London-based lawyer Clive Stafford-Smith. Arrested by the Pakistani army on the Afghan border in December 2001, Al-Haj has been held at the US detention centre at Guantanamo Bay (Cuba) since 13 June 2002.

"Aside from the fact that Guantanamo Bay is a legal and humanitarian scandal, the Americans seem to be holding Al-Haj simply because they have it in for Al-Jazeera," the press freedom organisation said. "How else can you explain the fact that he has been held for four years without being charged while other journalists have been cleared and released in no time at all?"

Reporters Without Borders added: "At the same time, his lawyer says he has throat cancer and is not getting appropriate treatment. The US authorities must release him, even if it is only on humanitarian grounds."

On his return from visits to Guantanamo Bay and Qatar (where Al-Jazeera has its headquarters), Stafford-Smith told a Reporters Without Borders representative in London on 11 April: "Sami is very depressed. He even spoke of suicide for the first time in my presence. Furthermore, he still needs treatment for his throat cancer which the US authorities refuse to give him. He also has trouble with a knee."

Stafford-Smith said Al-Haj was recently moved to Guantanamo Bay's Camp 4 "for good conduct" but conditions there were still bad and anyway his stay in Camp 4 could be quite brief. "Supposedly there is a plan to transfer all the

detainees to Camp 6, a high-security facility," he said. "This would be a disaster for Sami because it would signify a deterioration in the conditions in which he is being held. The transfer could be in September."

He has not found out anything more about what Al-Haj is charged with, and he is still awaiting a response from the Administrative Review Board, which is supposed to examine the cases of the Guantanamo Bay detainees each year and above all determine whether they still pose "a threat to the security of the United States."

The situation is "nonsensical," Stafford-Smith said, "because the ARB has no real legal competence and modifies its charges as it goes along, without any evidence." The Combat Status Review Tribunal, which has a more senior status, ruled in March 2005 that Al-Haj was an "enemy combatant" on the grounds that he had allegedly run a website that supported terrorism, that he had trafficked in arms, that he entered Afghanistan illegally in October 2001 while US air strikes were under way, and that he interviewed Osama bin Laden. All these claims are disputed by Al-Jazeera (see our report on Guantanamo Bay and Camp Bucca in Iraq, "Where the United States imprisons journalists").

Furthermore, according to a report in the London-based Guardian newspaper on 26 September, the US authorities offered to free Al-Haj and give him a US passport if he agreed to spy for them inside Al-Jazeera.

According to Stafford-Smith, there is still a complete lack of transparency, despite an official investigation into the Guantanamo Bay detention centre by the House of Representatives and a supreme court ruling in June 2004 that Guantanamo Bay detainees could file habeas corpus petitions challenging the legality of their detention.

"There is no protocol or convention determining the relation between a defendant and his lawyer," he said. "Guantanamo Bay is a place beyond the law, subject to the whim of the US authorities."

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13482>

SOURCE: Reporters Without Borders

Let USA Release Other Kiyembas

THE Uganda government has freed Jamal Kiyemba who has been under arrest for over three years on suspicion of being a member of al-Qaeda.

Thank God that one country can recognise an innocent man!

Kiyemba, now 27 years old, left Uganda in 1998 to live in the UK where he finished his secondary education and started studying pharmacy. But he then converted to Islam, dropped out of school and travelled to Afghanistan where he believed the Taliban were trying to build a truly Islamic society. He was arrested in Pakistan and transferred to Guantanamo Bay where he spent three years. The British government took up his case because he was a UK resident but, as soon as he was released, cancelled his residence permit and sent him back to Uganda.

Kiyemba is unquestionably a Muslim fundamentalist. That is why he sympathised with the harsh moral regime of the Taliban in Afghanistan.

But that does not make him a criminal, just as the many fundamentalist Christians around the world are not criminals.

Kiyemba was not a combatant or a terrorist. He was a Taliban sympathiser who got caught up in the confrontation between the United States and Osama bin Laden. Kiyemba is now finally free and is looking for money to complete his studies. He does not appear to be a threat to society and in any case will be closely monitored by the intelligence services.

How many Kiyembas are still languishing in Guantanamo? Half its 600 detainees are estimated to be innocent of any crime, and are there just as a result of having been in the wrong place at the wrong time. Why are they demonised? If there is no evidence to convict them in court, why can't they be released under close supervision as Uganda has done with Kiyemba? This would be the humane way to deal with these accidental detainees.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13495>

SOURCE: New Vision.co.ug

Torture in Guantánamo

by **Melissa Hoffer**

Four-and-a-half years ago, Mohamed Nechla, Lakhdar Boumediene, Hadj Boudella, Belkacern Bensayah, Saber Lahmar, and Mustafa Ait Idir were living ordinary lives in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Mohamed and Lakhdar worked with children orphaned in the civil war. Mustafa repaired computers and provided technical support services. Saber and his wife were expecting a child.

In October 2001, their lives were shattered when the U.S. insisted that Bosnia arrest the six men—all Muslims of Algerian descent—based on unfounded U.S. allegations that they were involved in a plot to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Bosnia. One by one, each man was taken into custody.

As news of the arrests filled Bosnian media, not one fled. The men spent three months in jail while the federal prosecutor investigated the charges. No stone was left unturned—investigators searched computer files, phone records, questioned witnesses and the men.

Finally, the federal prosecutor recommended to the Bosnian high court that the six be released. He had identified no evidence to justify their detention. The high court agreed, and ordered their release.

Despite this order, the U.S. placed tremendous pressure on Bosnians to turn over the six to U.S. custody, threatening to withdraw support if Bosnia failed to comply. As the six were released from jail in Sarajevo on Jan. 18, 2002, they were turned over to nine soldiers and then hooded, handcuffed, and jammed into waiting vehicles. The huge crowd of community members that had gathered to protest the seizure tried to prevent the cars from passing; wives strained to catch glimpses of their husbands.

As Mohamed Nechla tells it, the six were taken to an airport and handed over to the Americans, who removed Mohamed's hood, placed sensory-deprivation goggles on his eyes, a mask on his mouth, and coverings over his ears. The pain from the extremely tight wrist restraints was excruciating. He cried, "My hands!" His hands and arms grew numb.

He was placed in a seated position on the floor of the plane. If he slumped or fell, he was slammed back upright by soldiers. The flight lasted several hours.

When the plane landed, they were in an extremely cold place. Mohamed believes it was Turkey or Germany. There were dogs barking very close to him. He was terrified they would bite or attack him.

They boarded a second plane. Mohamed's hands were still in pain. The trip lasted many hours. Before the plane landed, he was given an apple—the only food he received during his nearly two-day journey.

After the plane landed, he was painfully dragged to a bus by his biceps. Soldiers repeatedly screamed, "Don't move! Don't talk!" When the bus stopped, Mohamed was pulled down the boarding stairs. He was dragged to a gravel area and placed in a painful position, with his legs straight out in front of him, shackled, and his wrists still shackled.

Soldiers screamed insults about him and his family. A soldier punched his head. The intensely hot sun pounded down on him. He fainted. A soldier shoved him upright. A long time passed. He began to have difficulty breathing through the mask and felt he was going to suffocate. He cried out for help. A soldier snapped the mask against his face. He began to cry. Mohamed had arrived in Guantánamo.

Indefinite Detention

After the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Rasul v. Bush* to grant Guantánamo prisoners the right to bring claims of habeas corpus in U.S. courts, I and a team of lawyers at my firm filed habeas petitions for the six.

In fall 2004, the U.S. government moved to dismiss all the habeas petitions filed on behalf of Guantánamo prisoners, arguing they had no rights that could be vindicated on habeas—that *Rasul* had been an empty promise, allowing access to the courts for the sole purpose of dismissing the petitions on the grounds the prisoners had no rights.

Although the pending cases were before federal Judge Joyce Hens Green of the District of Columbia, my case and one other were pulled back for decision to Judge Richard Leon—a recent President Bush appointee—the judge to whom they had originally been assigned.

In January 2005, Judge Leon ruled against us, agreeing with the U.S. government that Guantánamo prisoners have no rights under the Constitution or any international law. A few weeks later, Judge Green ruled in favor of the prisoners, maintaining they had fundamental due process rights, and those had been violated. Both rulings are on appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for D.C.

While the litigation drags on, the Bosnians have been held at Guantánamo for more than four years as alleged "enemy combatants." They have never been charged with a crime. The U.S. maintains Guantánamo prisoners are not protected by the Geneva Conventions and that Guantánamo is beyond the reach of U.S. law. In so doing, the U.S. has attempted to create a new category of human beings wholly exempt from the protection of any law.

The U.S. position is that it may seize anyone, anywhere, at any time, if there is reason to believe that person is an "enemy combatant"—someone who is part of or "supporting" (even unwittingly) Al Qaeda, the Taliban, or forces "associated" with these groups. The global dragnet cast by this definition is so broad that an attorney for the U.S., arguing before Judge Green in December 2004, admitted it would include a little old lady from Switzerland who gave money to an Afghan charity organization that—unbeknownst to her—funneled the contribution to Al Qaeda.

Once seized, the men may be held as long as the War on Terror lasts—a potentially lifelong sentence—without ever being charged with a crime. They are not permitted to see or speak to their families. Letters are heavily censored. They are routinely tortured during interrogations as a means of enforcing camp discipline, disorienting their minds, and degrading their humanity.

Inhuman Treatment

Shortly after arriving at Guantánamo in early 2002, Lakhdar Boumediene was subjected to a 13-day period of extreme interrogation and near total sleep deprivation. He was interrogated from midnight until 5 a.m., and for several hours during the day.

After interrogations, he was returned to his cage, his wrists shackled and his feet shackled to an anchor on the floor. Several times, while incapacitated in this position, guards repeatedly lifted him up and threw him to the floor. When I first met him in May 2005, he showed me a scar on his knee from one such incident.

His captors threatened to send him to Jordan where "they could make him talk" and to a U.S. prison where he would be raped. They threatened to shave his beard and apply lipstick to him. He was violently choked by a Jordanian interrogator. Each time Lakhdar made a request, he was told to ask his interrogator. Access to medical treatment was granted or denied based on the interrogators' assessment of his cooperation.

In April 2005, my colleagues and I filed a Freedom of Information Act suit seeking records concerning our clients' treatment at Guantánamo. As a result, the U.S. produced thousands of documents, including one confirming medical personnel involvement in interrogation. Lakhdar has been interrogated between 100 and 200 times.

Our clients have been severely beaten, and two spent 15 months in solitary confinement.

On one occasion, Mustafa Ait Idir was alone in his cell when guards said they wanted to search it. They instructed him to sit on the floor, and secured his hands behind his back. They slammed his body and head into the steel bunk. They threw him on the floor, pounding his body and banging his head into the floor. They banged his head on the toilet. They stuffed his face down the toilet and repeatedly pressed flush. Mustafa feared he would drown. The guards carried him outside and threw him on the ground. They held him down and stuffed a garden hose into his mouth. They opened the spigot. Mustafa began to choke. He could not breathe. The guards took the hose out of his mouth and sprayed his face. This violent assault was wholly unprovoked.

In early 2004, Guantánamo guards undertook a systematic effort to interfere with certain prisoners' ability to worship as Muslims by removing their pants. Muslim men cannot pray without pants. The Immediate Response Force—a riot squad frequently called upon to subdue and intimidate prisoners—was present, as were several U.S. military officers.

When guards approached Mustafa for his pants, he explained he needed them to pray, and begged the guards not to take them. The IRF members sprayed him in the face with chemical irritant, and one squeezed his testicles until he fell to the ground. They repeatedly jumped on his body. They secured Mustafa's hands behind his back, and one IRF member slowly bent one of his fingers back until it broke. The pain was excruciating, but he did not scream for fear the beating would continue. He was refused medical attention.

A few days later, guards again came to search his cell. An officer ordered Mustafa to sit on the floor with his hands behind his back, which he did. The officer sprayed chemical irritant into his face. Two or three guards entered the cell. One forced Mustafa's body onto the steel floor and jumped on his back. The second guard did the same thing. They secured his hands behind his back, carried him outside, and threw him onto the gravel. An IRF member jumped on his head.

After this beating, half of Mustafa's face was paralyzed for several months. He was in constant pain. When he tried to eat, food and liquid leaked from his mouth. Guards mocked him. He continues to experience pain.

These are only a few examples of the torture and inhuman treatment my clients have endured while being held without charge at Guantánamo. These incidents are corroborated by numerous similar incidents observed by FBI agents at Guantánamo, as documented in records produced in FOIA litigation brought by the American Civil Liberties Union and witnessed by former U.S. military personnel.

My clients do not understand why they are being held. The high court of their country ordered their release. The Bosnian government has publicly stated its willingness to repatriate them. They struggle to maintain sanity, composure. They long for their families.

The Lesson of Guantánamo

I did not know what to expect the first time I visited them. I knew they had been held under extremely difficult conditions. I tried to place myself in their shoes, and wondered if they would trust me, a citizen of the country that had, in a matter of hours, torn their lives apart and stolen years, which cannot be replaced. Maybe they would think I was just another interrogator.

But when I greeted them each separately in the small cells allotted for lawyers to meet with prisoners, each welcomed me, smiled, and thanked me. Their graciousness and warmth was overwhelming; I found myself pressing back tears I had not expected.

Toward the end of my stay, one of the guards told me Mohamed wanted to speak with me again. He had already been placed behind the barred portion of the cell, and I had to stoop to speak with him from the other side of the barrier. At the end of our conversation, he held up his palm to the wire, and I did the same.

Guantánamo is devoid of living things. The ground is covered in gravel. The cells are housed in brown sheds, surrounded by a chain-link fence topped with razor wire.

The trust and strength of character these men have shown is a wave wearing down rock over time; it is a single blade of grass, somehow managing to grow among Guantánamo gravel.

If we extinguish that humanity with lawlessness and cruelty, we extinguish hope for the future of humankind. For when we causelessly take away a person's freedom, we erode our own. But as we join with others around the world fighting unjust imprisonment and torture, we honor and preserve our humanity. This is the lesson of Guantánamo.

Melissa Hoffer is an attorney for Boston firm, Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr. The article is excerpted from a speech Hoffer gave at Le Memorial de Caen in Caen, France at the 17th Concours International de Plaidoiries, a conference on cases of human rights violations. To see a video of the full speech, go to <http://memorial-caen.fr/portail/concours/index.asp>.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13493>

SOURCE: INWeekly.com

April 21, 2006

Romney, Huckabee To Visit Guantanamo Bay

By Brooke Donald, Associated Press Writer

BOSTON --Gov. Mitt Romney and Arkansas Gov. Mike Huckabee plan to visit on Friday the U.S. military prison in Guantanamo Bay, where they'll tour the detention center, attend an intelligence briefing and meet with Defense Department officials.

The one-day trip is an opportunity for them to see how the prison operates and to share ideas on the way their state prisons are run, Romney spokesman Eric Fehrstrom said.

A Pentagon spokesman said state officials and others regularly visit the base on fact-finding missions and to give input. The governors were invited by the DOD and will travel to the prison on a military aircraft, said Lt. Col. John A. Skinner.

"This type of transparency allows people to see first hand the environment at Guantanamo versus relying on often false portrayals," Skinner said.

Romney's chief of staff Beth Myers, Massachusetts Correction Commissioner Kathleen M. Dennehy and Arkansas' Corrections Department director Larry Norris also plan to go.

Besides touring the facility and attending a briefing, the governors are planning to have lunch with home-state troops stationed there.

Roughly 500 detainees, accused of links to Afghanistan's ousted Taliban regime or al-Qaida, are being held at the prison in Cuba. Most were taken in the aftermath of the U.S.-led invasion of Afghanistan following the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks.

The U.S. government has been criticized for the treatment of detainees at Guantanamo Bay. It has denied any abuse there. The United Nations recently urged the White House to shut down the detention center. President Bush rejected the idea.

Romney and Huckabee recently were together in Memphis, Tenn., at the Southern Republican Leadership Conference. In a presidential straw poll conducted there, Romney came in second with 14 percent and Huckabee came in sixth with four percent. Sen. Bill Frist, R-Tenn., came in first with 37 percent.

Earlier this year, Huckabee visited American military personnel in countries including Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan with a group of three other governors.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13527>

SOURCE: AP

September Trial Date Angers Khadr Team

Not enough time to prepare: Defence

Process on murder charges called unfair

**MICHELLE SHEPHARD
STAFF REPORTER**

The murder trial for Canada's only Guantanamo Bay detainee has been scheduled for September, enraging Omar Khadr's lawyers who say they don't have enough time to prepare.

U.S. Marine Lt.-Col. Colby Vokey, Khadr's military-appointed lawyer who travelled to Toronto this week to meet with the 19-year-old's relatives and Canadian officials, told reporters the tight trial deadline is just another example of a legal system that he says is flawed and unconstitutional.

"I've done a number of trials and I know what preparation's required and preparation for this one is much more difficult than any other trial I've ever done," Vokey said yesterday.

"I take offence with the process. I think it's very, very unfair. The government has seemed to take the position so far in the commissions that due process does not even apply in these proceedings."

Vokey was appointed in January to defend Khadr and compares the four months he has had to prepare with the four years the U.S. government has had, since the time Khadr was captured in Afghanistan in July 2002.

He says he has only been given limited access to the teenager and has not yet received all the disclosure in the case from the prosecution.

Khadr is the only detainee of the 490 men still held at the U.S. naval facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to face murder and attempted murder charges. His arrest followed a 2002 battle in a small village in Afghanistan between coalition forces and suspected Al Qaeda fighters, where Khadr is accused of throwing a grenade that killed a U.S. soldier and blinded another in one eye.

He was designated an "enemy combatant," and is one of 10 men facing trials before military commissions.

Khadr has asked that two Canadian lawyers — Edmonton-based Dennis Edney and Nate Whitling — join the defence team as "foreign attorney consultants." The Canadian lawyers, who have taken his case without fees, won a Canadian case that barred any further interrogation of Khadr by Canadian authorities.

Vokey is in Ottawa today to ask officials with the Foreign Affairs department to help get the lawyers official status at the hearing.

Although the hearings held at the naval base camp so far have concerned pre-trial motions, the commission process itself has come under attack. There is considerable legal uncertainty about how to try the 10 men now facing charges, which led Vokey at one point to slam the lectern and shout during a hearing earlier this month, similar to outbursts by other frustrated lawyers.

The confusion lies with the fact that the commission is governed by a set of directives issued by the Pentagon since 2001, rather than legal requirements set out in criminal, civil, international law or rules governing a military court martial.

Vokey compared the process yesterday to being told to go play cricket (a sport he says he knows nothing about) and not given any rules or guidelines before the start of a game.

The oft-repeated phrase by the prosecutors at Guantanamo is that the commission will provide a "full, fair and open" trial.

The U.S. Supreme Court is expected to rule this summer on the constitutionality of the hearings themselves.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13525>

SOURCE: Toronto Star

Professor Wants National Security Courts To Replace Guantanamo

By MATT APUZZO
Associated Press Writer

NEW HAVEN, Conn. -- The United States needs a national security court to try enemy combatants because the tribunal system at military prisons such as Guantanamo Bay isn't working, a U.S. Coast Guard Academy professor said.

Cmdr. Glenn Sulmasy, who supported the legality and practicality of the Guantanamo detentions when they began, said the situation has become so untenable the military risks losing credibility in the international community.

"Certainly if a person at this point was found guilty and executed at the tribunal, there would be problems," said Sulmasy, a law professor who will present a paper on the subject at a Columbia Law School conference this weekend.

The United States opened the Guantanamo prison in Cuba in 2002 to detain terrorism suspects and people captured during the war in Afghanistan. Today more than 500 people are detained there, nearly all labeled enemy combatants but only a handful of whom have faced formal charges.

Human rights activists have opposed the prison and U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan said in February that the United States should close it as soon as possible.

But closing Guantanamo would raise questions over what to do with the prisoners, whom the government does not want to try in public federal courtrooms for national security reasons.

In a draft of his paper, Sulmasy proposes forming national security courts at domestic military bases, overseen by judges with expertise in national security law and armed conflict.

Defendants would have access to military defense attorneys and, if they can afford it, civilian attorneys who receive security clearance. The trials would be secret but watchdog groups and U.N. monitors would be allowed access to ensure fairness, Sulmasy said.

Convicts would be imprisoned in military briggs.

"Having the detainees alongside U.S. service members would go a long way toward reducing international concerns of torture and unfair tribunals," Sulmasy wrote.

Sulmasy, who did not write his paper as a representative of Homeland Security, said Congress should study his and other proposals because the tribunal system for enemy combatants has failed.

"For whatever the reason, they haven't been successful," he said. "We can't continue five years without a successful conviction."

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13521>

SOURCE: Boston Globe

Guantanamo: US May Free 100

Paris - The US is ready to release about 100 detainees from its base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, once their home countries or a third party agree to take them in, a senior US official said on Thursday.

"About 100 prisoners at Guantanamo are ready to leave, once their home countries are ready to receive them," state department official Sandra Hodgkinson told reporters at the US embassy in Paris.

"It takes time to secure an agreement from their countries of origin: we want assurances that they will be treated humanely and also that they will be kept under watch," said Hodgkinson, the deputy head of the state department's war crimes office.

"Where do they go when they are released? In the case of Afghans, for example, do they go back to Afghanistan?"

"But President (Hamid) Karzai doesn't want them," she said in comments delivered in French.

Hodgkinson cited the example of 16 Chinese ethnic Uighur Muslims, for whom she said US authorities have been searching for a home for two years.

"We have decided that they can be (released), but no one wants to take them in," she said, adding that Washington refused to send them to China "because they would be tortured there".

Hodgkinson said that out of an estimated 250 prisoners released so far from the US naval base in Cuba, about 15 had returned to the battlefield.

"Therefore we have to be careful," she said.

Since the September 11 2001 terror attacks, about 750 people have been held at Guantanamo, of whom only 10 have been formally charged.

Most were captured after the US-led war that toppled the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

The US government is still holding almost 500 detainees at Guantanamo.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13520>

SOURCE: News24.com

Khadr's Military Lawyer Pushing For Canadian Help

CBC News

Omar Khadr's U.S. military attorney wants to have two Canadian lawyers officially added to the legal team defending the 19-year-old Canadian against murder charges.

Khadr has been in custody at the American military base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, since 2002, after he was detained for allegedly killing a U.S. soldier by throwing a grenade during a battle in Afghanistan.

Lt.-Col. Colby Vokey said his client needs extra lawyers on his side, given what he calls the arbitrary nature of the military proceedings at Guantanamo.

"The rules of evidence apparently don't apply, or some of them may apply," Vokey told reporters at a news conference in Toronto on Thursday.

"Some of the rules are made by the presiding officers themselves, and they can change tomorrow."

Presiding officer Col. Robert Chester has in recent weeks refused to confirm whether the Khadr case will be conducted using legal guidelines laid out in U.S. federal statutes, military law or international law.

Canadian lawyers working for free so far

Vokey is seeking to have lawyers Dennis Edney and Nate Whitling approved as members of Khadr's defence team.

So far, the two Canadian lawyers have been representing Khadr's Toronto-based family on a pro-bono basis.

FROM FEB. 9, 2005: CSIS interrogated Khadr: lawyers

"[If] a Canadian boy [is] in Guantanamo Bay, I think it makes sense that a Canadian lawyer represents him," Edney said Thursday.

"From our understanding of the proceedings, Col. Vokey needs all the assistance he can get."

Vokey said that if the U.S. military does not approve the participation of Canadian lawyers soon, "it doesn't smell good at all."

Khadr's Toronto relatives 'very receptive' to visit

Vokey met with Khadr's family during his trip to Toronto this week, which was funded by the U.S. Defence Department.

"I see a family that's very concerned with one of its own ones," said the long-serving member of the U.S. Marine Corps who has been involved in "hundreds" of courts martial over the years.

Omar Khadr has been in U.S. military custody since the age of 15.

"I did not know how receptive they would be to talking to me and they were very receptive. We had good long conversation yesterday and I got along with them very well."

Omar Khadr's father, Ahmed Said Khadr, was a financier for the al-Qaeda militant network and a close associate of leader Osama bin Laden before he was killed in a gun battle in Pakistan in 2003.

In the 1980s, he moved his family from Canada to Afghanistan, where they were involved in running an al-Qaeda training camp.

Vokey said he had to put his own feelings aside while preparing to give Omar Khadr a full and fair defence on charges of murder, attempted murder, aiding the enemy and conspiracy – charges that have kept him in Guantanamo Bay for most of his adolescence.

"My first duty is to defend the constitution of the United States," he said.

He said the U.S. government has taken the position that "due process does not even apply in these proceedings. I find that very offensive."

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13519>

SOURCE: CBC News

Pentagon Guantanamo List Angers Nations

By PAUL GARWOOD

A chorus of complaints against the Bush administration erupted Thursday after the Pentagon released a previously secret list of the names and nationalities of 558 people held at the U.S. military prison in Guantanamo Bay.

Britain said its citizen should be freed after being held for years without charges. Afghanistan's peace and reconciliation commission vowed to send a delegation to the prison to make sure Afghans are not being mistreated. China demanded custody of a group of Muslim separatists so it can prosecute them on terrorism charges.

The list, released Wednesday under orders of a federal judge in a Freedom of Information lawsuit filed by The Associated Press, may provide the first proof of life to families whose relatives have disappeared, said Antonella Notari, spokeswoman for the International Committee of the Red Cross.

About 490 detainees from about 40 countries are now at the base. The Red Cross - the only outside agency the United States has allowed to visit the detainees - previously had access to the list but was not allowed to make it public.

The information stirred anger in many countries. In Pakistan, a senior official said it shows Washington concealed information about its citizens. Egyptian and Jordanian security officials said none of their citizen detainees had criminal records or known terrorist connections. Activists in Mauritania and Bahrain demanded freedom for their citizens, who are approaching their fifth year without trial.

In Afghanistan, the Taliban's former ambassador to Pakistan, who was held from 2002 to late 2005 in Guantanamo Bay, said the world deserved a better idea of who remained behind bars and whether they committed any crimes.

"I think it is good that everybody knows about the situation in Guantanamo Bay, but still nobody knows what the future is for these people who are still in jail," the white-turbaned Abdul Salam Zaeef said in his heavily protected Kabul home.

"I don't want these people to be released without having a fair trial, because only then will the world see that America doesn't have any evidence to justify holding them for four years."

Bahrain's Human Rights Society said it petitioned the U.S. Embassy for the release of three remaining Bahraini detainees and for guarantees that their treatment does not violate international law.

One of them, 32-year-old Juma Mohammed Al Dossary, has attempted suicide 10 times, gone on a hunger strike and been force-fed, U.S. officials have said. Three other Bahrainis on the list, including a member of the royal family, were released in November.

The Pentagon list is incomplete: It identifies only Guantanamo detainees who had "enemy combatant" hearings. More than 750 people have passed through the high-security detention center, located on a U.S. Navy base at the southeastern edge of Cuba, since it opened in January 2002.

The Pentagon has not revealed the status of the vast majority of detainees, a secrecy apparently extended even to U.S. allies in the war on terror. A Pakistani Interior Ministry official, who requested anonymity because of the sensitivity of the matter, reacted angrily to the list, saying there were more Pakistani nationals in the prison than Washington had previously disclosed.

The official, who is familiar with his country's efforts to win freedom for detainees, said Pakistan had thought seven of its citizens were at Guantanamo when actually there are 22.

"It is a fact that they have been concealing information from us about our people detained at Guantanamo Bay," he told AP.

Beijing claims the 22 Chinese nationals on the list include violent Uighur separatists fighting for an independent state called "East Turkestan. U.S. officials have sent a number of Guantanamo detainees to their home countries to be prosecuted - including six Frenchmen now awaiting trial on terrorism charges - but has said the Uighurs cannot be returned to China because they likely will be tortured or killed.

The appearance of the Pentagon list, which coincided with Chinese President Hu Jintao's trip to meet with President Bush, brought the diplomatic dispute into the public eye.

"We hope the American side would repatriate the terrorists," Foreign Ministry spokesman Qin Gang said in Beijing. "East Turkestan is a part of the international terrorist force and casts a serious threat to international societies including China and the U.S."

Even Britain, America's strongest ally in the war on terrorism, said Thursday it has requested the release of a longtime British resident on the list, saying Foreign Secretary Jack Straw wrote recently to U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice asking that Bisher al-Rawi be returned to Britain.

Associated Press writers Ben Fox in Puerto Rico, Alexander G. Higgins in Switzerland, Munir Ahmad in Pakistan, Ahmed Mohammed in Mauritania, Reem Khalifa in Bahrain and Amir Shah in Afghanistan contributed to this report.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13518>

SOURCE: Forbes.com

Red Cross: Families ID Detainees in List

By ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS

GENEVA - The list of 558 detainee names released by the Pentagon may provide some families with the first confirmation in four years that their relatives are being held at the U.S. military prison in Guantanamo Bay, the international Red Cross said Thursday.

The Pentagon released the list in response to a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit by The Associated Press. It was the most extensive list yet of the hundreds of detainees who have been held at the Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in the wake of the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks. Nearly all have been labeled enemy combatants, but only a few have faced formal charges.

ICRC chief spokeswoman Antonella Notari said it was possible the list will be the first official word for some families that their relatives are among the detainees but she added: "I don't know of specific cases."

A Pakistani Interior Ministry official, who requested anonymity because of the sensitivity of the matter, reacted angrily to the release of the list, saying there were more Pakistani nationals held at the U.S. prison for terror suspects than previously thought.

"According to the latest information provided to us by America, 22 Pakistanis are still detained there," he said. "It is a fact that they have been concealing information from us about our people detained at Guantanamo Bay."

China responded by requesting the United States return Uighur prisoners from western China. Beijing claims the detainees are part of a violent Muslim separatist movement fighting for an independent state called "East Turkestan."

The request came on the day Chinese President Hu Jintao met with President Bush at the White House.

The list includes 22 Chinese nationals. The biggest Muslim ethnic group in China are Uighurs but it was not immediately clear whether all the detainees were from that group.

An independent Afghan commission working to free Afghan detainees from Guantanamo praised the Pentagon's list, which included some 125 Afghans. They were among the first swept up in the U.S. global war on terrorism for suspected links to al-Qaida or the Taliban.

"This is very good news and it helps us because now it is easy for us to identify the Afghans in Guantanamo, learn how many there are and from which provinces they come from," said Sayeed Sharif Youssefi, a senior official at Afghanistan's peace and reconciliation commission. "We are planning to send a delegation from our office to Guantanamo to check on those Afghan detainees there."

It includes top former Taliban officials such as the ousted regime's former Defense Ministry chief of staff Mullah Mohammed Fazil; Taliban intelligence officials Abdul Haq Wasiq and Gholam Ruhani, who are believed to still be in custody; and the Taliban's former ambassador to Pakistan, Abdul Salam Zaeef, who was released in late 2005.

Fazil, from the former Taliban stronghold of Kandahar, led many battles against Northern Alliance forces during the militia's rule, including the capture of the northern Kunduz province in the late 1990s. He was arrested there following the U.S.-led in 2001.

Wasiq and Ruhani, both related, are from Ghazni province and were regarded as leading intelligence officials.

Also on the list is Khirullah Said Wali Khaikhwa, chief of police after the Taliban captured Kabul in 1996. He later became interior minister and governor of Herat province, where he commanded the Taliban's military forces in southwestern Afghanistan.

A Jordanian counterterrorism official, who is not allowed to be identified in line with standing security regulations, said the five Jordanians on the Pentagon list are not wanted for crimes in the Arab kingdom. Authorities have few details on their background because they do not have any criminal or militant record in Jordan, he told The Associated Press.

Sameeh Khreis, a Jordanian lawyer who independently follows the fate of Jordanians held in Guantanamo, said one of the five Jordanians listed, Khalid Mahmoud Abdul Wahan al-Asmar, was released last June.

An Egyptian security official said he knows of the four Egyptians on the Guantanamo list, but the men were not known as terrorists before the Americans detained them after the Sept. 11 attacks. The official spoke on condition of anonymity because he was not authorized to talk to the media.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13516>

SOURCE: AP

Two 'Emiratis' Among List of 558 Guantanamo Detainees

WASHINGTON/DUBAI — Two names from UAE figure in the list of 558 Guantanamo Bay detainees that has been released by the US Defence Department. The UAE names are of Abdulah Al Hamiri and of Muieen Al-deen Jamal Al deen Abd Al Sattar. Official sources in Abu Dhabi, however, told Khaleej Times that while the first one is a UAE national, the nationality of the second detainee is unknown.

The list of names spans 41 countries, with the men mostly from Saudi Arabia (132), Afghanistan (125) and Yemen (107). The Defence Department posted the 11-page list on its Web site late on Wednesday in response to a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit filed by the Associated Press. The release of the list had been ordered by a federal judge.

This is the most extensive list released by the US government, of the detainees who have been held at Guantanamo Bay-nearly all labeled enemy combatants, but only a handful of whom have faced formal charges.

The decision to release the names has won praise for the Bush administration as also the media for taking up the case, while human rights groups said more needed to be done in this direction.

There are six names from Bahrain-of which three had been released a few months ago-12 names from Kuwait, one name from Qatar, one from West Bank, 22 from Algeria, 11 from Libya, eight from Morocco, six from Tunisia, four from Egypt, one from Lebanon, one from Turkey, 13 from Pakistan, one from Bangladesh, one from Maldives, three from UK, 20 from China, two from France and one from Australia, among others.

There are now about 490 detainees at the base, the Pentagon said.

Over 200 names of prisoners are missing. Pentagon had confirmed the presence of more than 750 prisoners in Guantanamo Bay.

Only 10 of the detainees have been charged and not one of the trials has been completed.

Most of the detainees were captured in Afghanistan and the Pentagon accused many of complicity with Al Qaeda or the Taleban.

The combatant status hearings at Guantanamo Bay, held between July 2004 and January 2005, had led to the release of 29 prisoners, after the hearings concluded that 38 of them were no longer enemy combatants.

The names of many Guantanamo Bay detainees were disclosed publicly for the first time on March 3, when the Pentagon released some 5,000 pages of transcripts to the AP.

'The Department of Defense determined that it is prudent to release the list and while many of the names are already a matter of public record, today's release provides the public with a single consolidated list containing this information', a Pentagon spokesman said.

Starting with the arrival from Afghanistan of the first group of 20 shackled and masked detainees on January 11, 2002, the US had never until now released a comprehensive list of the names and nationalities of the prisoners at the base.

Pentagon long resisted providing the information, citing security concerns such as keeping groups like Al Qaeda in the dark about who was being imprisoned.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13515>

SOURCE: Khaleej Times

List of Guantanamo Detainees Issued by Pentagon

A list of many of the detainees who have been held at the Guantanamo Bay detention center in eastern Cuba. The list includes the names and citizenship of all detainees who passed through the Combatant Status Review Tribunal process in 2004 and 2005

1. HICKS, DAVID MICHAEL: Australia
2. RUHANI, GHOLAM: Afghanistan
3. WASIQ, ABDUL HAQ: Afghanistan
4. AL MATRAFI, ABDALLAH AIZA: Saudi Arabia
5. NOORI, MULLAH NORULLAH: Afghanistan
6. FAZL, MULLAH MOHAMMAD: Afghanistan
7. RASOUL, ABDULLAH GULAM: Afghanistan
8. SATTAR, ABDUL: Pakistan
9. MOHAMED, FAHED NASSER: Saudi Arabia
10. UL SHAH, ZIA: Pakistan
11. KHAN, MUHAMMED UAZ: Pakistan
12. HAMIDUVA, SHAKHRUKH: Uzbekistan
13. ABASSI, FEROUZ ALI: United Kingdom

14. AL JOUDI, MAJEED ABDULLAH: Saudi Arabia
15. GHAZI, FAHED ABDULLAH AHMAD: Yemen
16. UTHMAN, UTHMAN ABDUL RAHIM MOHAMMED: Yemen
17. AL ALAWI, MUAZ HAMZA AHMAD: Yemen
18. AL ANSI, MUHAMMAD AHMAD ABDALLAH: Yemen
19. AL HIKIMI, AHMED UMAR ABDULLAH: Yemen
20. ABD AL MUJAHID, MAHMOUD ABD AL AZIZ: Yemen
21. AHMED, FARUQ ALI: Yemen
22. AL EDAH, MOHAMMED AHMAD SAID: Yemen
23. AL YAFI, AL KHADR ABDALLAH MUHAMMED: Yemen
24. QADER IDRIS, IDRIS AHMED ABDU: Yemen
25. IDRIS, IBRAHIM OTHMAN IBRAHIM: Yemen
26. ABD AL WAHAB, ABD AL MALIK: Yemen
27. AL YAZIDI, RIDAH BIN SALEH: Tunisia
28. AL BAHLUL, ALI HAMZA AHMED SULEIMAN: Yemen
29. AL MUDHAFFARI, ABDEL QADIR HUSSEIN: Yemen
30. AHMAD, MAJID MAHMUD ABDU: Yemen
31. SHALABI, ABDUL RAHMAN: Saudi Arabia
32. MOQBEL, SAMIR NAJI AL HASAN: Yemen
33. ABU GHANIM, MOHAMMED RAJAB SADIQ: Yemen
34. AL RAHIZI, ALI AHMAD MUHAMMAD: Yemen
35. ABDALLAH, SAYF BIN: Tunisia
36. ALHAMIRI, ABDULAH: United Arab Emirates
37. AL AASMI, ASSEM MATRUQ MOHAMMAD: Saudi Arabia
38. AL HUSAYN, ZAID MUHAMAMD SA'AD: Jordan
39. BARAYAN, MAJID AL: Saudi Arabia
40. AL MURBATI, ISSA ALI ABDULLAH: Bahrain
41. AL MAHAYAWI, SAUD DAKHIL ALLAH MUSLIH: Saudi Arabia
42. AL QOSI, IBRAHIM AHMED MAHMOUD: Sudan
43. AL ZAYLA, MUHAMMED YAHIA MOSIN: Saudi Arabia

44. AL HARBI, SALIM SULIMAN: Saudi Arabia
45. AL WAHAB, MUSA ABED: Saudi Arabia
46. AL UWAYDHA, SULTAN AHMED DIRDEER MUSA: Saudi Arabia
47. AL WADI, ADIL KAMIL ABDULLAH: Bahrain
48. KARNAZ, MURAT: Turkey
49. AL JUHANI, MUHAMAD NAJI SUBHI: Saudi Arabia
50. AL QAHTANI, MUHAMMAD MANI AHMED AL SHAL LAN: Saudi Arabia
51. SEBAII, ABDEL HADI MOHAMMED BADAN AL SEBAII: Saudi Arabia
52. AMIN, OMAR RAJAB: Kuwait
53. AL SULAMI, YAHYA SAMIL AL SUWAYMIL: Saudi Arabia
54. AL TAMINI, ABD AL RAZZAQ ABDALLAH IBRAHIM: Saudi Arabia
55. AL BAWARDI, KHALI D SAUD ABD AL RAHMAN: Saudi Arabia
56. ISMAIL, SADEQ MUHAMMAD SA ID: Yemen
57. HOUARI, ABDUL RAHAM: Algeria
58. IKASSRIN, LAACIN: Morocco
59. NUR, YUSIF KHALIL ABDALLAH: Saudi Arabia
60. AL RASHID, MESH ARSAD: Saudi Arabia
61. LAHASSIHI, NAJEB: Morocco
62. (SHARIPOV), RUKNIDDIN FAYZIDDINOVICH: Tajikistan
63. FAZROLLAH, MEHRABANB: Tajikistan
64. AL HANASHI, MOHAMMAD AHMED ABDULLAH SALEH: Yemen
65. AL HARAZI, FAHED: Saudi Arabia
66. ALI, WALID MOHAMMAD HAJ MOHAMMAD: Sudan
67. BATAYEV, ILKHAM TURDBYAVICH: Uzbekistan
68. AW AD, WAQAS MOHAMMED ALI: Yemen
69. TSIRADZHO, POOLAD T: Azerbaijan
70. (VAKHIDOV) SOBIT (ABDUMUKIT) VALIKHONOVICH: Tajikistan
71. AL SALEH, ABDUL: Yemen
72. AL ZAHRANI, YASSER TALAL: Saudi Arabia
73. AL SEHLI, IBRAHIM DAIF ALLAH NEMAN: Saudi Arabia

74. AHMED, ABDUL RAHMAN UTHMAN: Saudi Arabia
75. AL UTAYBI, MUHAMMAD SURUR DAKHILALLAH: Saudi Arabia
76. MOHAMMED, NAG: China
77. MAHMUD, ARKIN: China
78. ALI, ADNAN MOHAMMED: Saudi Arabia
79. ALIZA, ABDUL RAUF: Afghanistan
80. AL RABIESH, YUSEF ABDULLAH SALEH: Saudi Arabia
81. TAYEEA, ALI ABDUL MOTALIB AWAYD HASSAN AL: Iraq
82. AL KHALDI, ABDUL AZIZ SAAD: Saudi Arabia
83. AL SHIHRI, YUSSEF MOHAMMED MUBARAK: Saudi Arabia
84. SALEH NASER, ABDUL RAHMAN MOHAMED: Yemen
85. AL WARAFI, MUKTAR YAHYA NAJEE: Yemen
86. KAHM, ABDUL RAHMAN ABDULLAH MOHAMED JUMA: Afghanistan
87. RASOOL, HABIB: Afghanistan
88. MOHAMMED, SALMAN SAAD AL KHADI: Saudi Arabia
89. AL ATABI, BIJAD THIF ALLAH: Saudi Arabia
90. HASSAN, MUHAMMAD HUSSEIN ALI: Morocco
91. SAID, SALAM ABDULLAH: Saudi Arabia
92. AL BIHANI, GHALEB NASSAR: Yemen
93. AL-MARWA'I, TOUFIG SABER MUHAMMAD: Yemen
94. SULTAN, FAHA: Saudi Arabia
95. BEN KEND, SALEM AHMED: Yemen
96. AL SHIHRI, ABD AL SALAM GHAYTAN MURAYYIF AL ZAYDAADIL MABROUK: Tunisia
99. HAMDAN, SALIM AHMED SALIM: Yemen
100. BOUJAADIA, SAID: Morocco
101. HASHEM, MUBARAK HUSSAIN BIN ABUL: Bangladesh
102. AL KHALAQI, ASIM THAHIT ABDULLAH: Yemen
103. SULEIMAN, FAYIZ AHMAD YAHIA: Yemen
104. AL AWFI, MAZIN SALIH MUSAID: Saudi Arabia
105. AL HUBAYSHI, KHALID SULAYMANJAYDH: Saudi Arabia

106. ABD AL RAHMAN ABD, ALLAL AB ALJALLIL: Yemen
107. AL MALKI, SAED KHATEM: Saudi Arabia
108. AL HARBI, MAJID ABDALLAH HUSAYN MUHAMMAD AL SAW (full name cut off): Saudi Arabia
109. AL NOAIMI, ABDULLAH: Bahrain
110. BEN MOUJAN, MUHAMMAD: Morocco
111. AL TAYS, ALI HUSAYN ABDULLAH: Yemen
112. AL QADASI, KHALID ABD JAL JABBAR MUHAMMAD JUTHMA (full name cut off): Yemen
113. AL BUSAYSS, ADIL SAID AL HAJ OBEID: Yemen
114. AL RAIMI, ALI YAHYA MAHDI: Yemen
115. SHAHEEN, MUHAMMED IBN ARFAN: Tunisia
116. MASUD, SHARAF AHMAD MUHAMMAD: Yemen
117. ALAHDAL, ABU BAKR IBN ALI MUHAMMAD: Yemen
118. MOHAMMED, ALI MUHAMMED NASIR: Saudi Arabia
119. KHALID, RIDOUANE: France
120. SLITI, HISHAM BIN ALI BIN AMOR: West Bank
121. SAID, HASSAN MUJAMMA RABAI: Algeria
122. AL QURAYSHI, MAJID AYDHA MUHAMMAD: Saudi Arabia
123. AL JUTAYLI, FAHD SALIH SULAYMAN: Saudi Arabia
124. BAADA, TAREQ ALI ABDULLAH AHMED: Yemen
125. AL JUAID, ABDUL RAHMAN OWAID MOHAMMAD: Saudi Arabia
126. AL SHIMRI, MAJI AFAS RADHI: Saudi Arabia
127. AL JABRI, BANDAR AHMAD MUBARAK: Saudi Arabia
128. AL JAYFI, ISSAM HAMID AL BIN ALI: Yemen
129. AL OMAIRAH, OTHMAN AHMED OTHMAN: Yemen
130. TURKI MASH AWI ZAYID AL ASIRI: Saudi Arabia
131. BALKHAIR, RASHED AWAD KHALAF: Saudi Arabia
132. MAKRAM, MURTADHA AL SAID: Saudi Arabia
133. AL FAYFI, JABIR JUBRAN: Saudi Arabia
134. GHEREBY, SALEM ABDUL SALEM: Libya
135. AL MISHAD, SHARIF FATI ALI: Egypt

136. JAID AL KHATHAMI, SALEH ALI: Saudi Arabia
137. ARBAYSH, IBRAHIMJ SULAYMAN MUHAMMAD: Saudi Arabia
138. MOQBILL, MUHSIN MUHAMMAD MUSHEEN: Yemen
139. MUHAMMAD ABD ALLAH MANSUR AL FUTURI: Libya
140. AL SHUMRANI, MOHAMMAD AL RAHMAN: Saudi Arabia
141. MUSA BIN ALI BIN SAID AL AMRI: Saudi Arabia
142. SHOKURI, YUNIS ABDURRAHMAN: Morocco
143. AL ASADI, MOHAMMED AHMED ALI: Yemen
144. AL AMRI, ABDUL RAHMAN MA ATH THAFIR: Saudi Arabia
145. QAHTANI, SAID MUHAMMAD HUSYAN: Saudi Arabia
146. TOURSON, AHMAD: China
147. BIN ATEF, MAHMMOUD OMAR MOHAMMED: Yemen
148. AL ZAHRANI, SAID IBRAHIM RAMZI: Saudi Arabia
149. AMTIRI, NASSER NAJIRI: Kuwait
150. ABDEL AZIZ, ABDULLAH MUHAMMED: Saudi Arabia
151. ALHABIRI, MISHAL AWAD SAYAF: Saudi Arabia
152. SALEHOVE, MAROOF SALEEMOVICH: Tajikistan
153. AL HAMEYDANI, KHALID BIN ABDULLAH MISHAL THAMER: Kuwait
154. AL KURASH, MUHAMMAD ABD AL RAHMAN: Saudi Arabia
155. AL SHARIF, FAHD UMR ABD AL MAJID: Saudi Arabia
156. AL KABI, JAMIL ALI: Saudi Arabia
157. AL SHAMMERI, ABD AL AZIZ SAYER UWAIN: Kuwait
158. AL FOUZAN, FAHD MUHAMMED ABDULLAH: Saudi Arabia
159. RAZAK, ABDUL: China
160. AL AJMI, ABDALLAH SALEH ALI: Kuwait
161. SALIH, ALI MOHSEN: Yemen
162. AL KUNDUZI, UMAR ABDULLAH: Afghanistan
163. SULAYMAN, ABDUL RAHMAN ABDUL ABU GHIYTH: Yemen
164. MUHAMMAD, ABD AL RAHMAN ABDULLAH ALI: Yemen
165. AL SHULAN, HANI ABDUL MUSLIH: Yemen

166. AL NURR, ANWAR: Saudi Arabia
167. AL BALUSHI, SALAH ABDUL RASUL ALI ABDUL RAHMAN: Bahrain
168. KAMEL, ABDULLAH KAMEL ABUDALLAH: Kuwait
169. AL DAIHANI, MOHAMMED FENAITEL MOHAMED: Kuwait
170. HUMUD DAKHIL HUMUD SA'ID AL-JAD'AN: Saudi Arabia
171. AL SHARAKH, ABDULHADI ABDALLAH IBRAHIM: Saudi Arabia
172. AL AWDA, FOUZI KHALID ABDULLAH: Kuwait
173. SALIH, ABDUL AL RAZZAQ MUHAMMAD: Yemen
174. AL ZAHARNI, KHALID MOHAMMED: Saudi Arabia
175. JARABH, SAEED AHMED MOHAMMED ABDULLAH SAREM: Yemen
176. MUSTAFA, KHALED BEN: France
177. SOULEIMANI LAALAMI, MOHAMMED: Morocco
178. HADJARAB, NABIL: Algeria
179. AMI, SHAKIR ABDURAHIM MOHAMED: Saudi Arabia
180. AL SHABLI, ABDULLAH YAHIA YOUSF: Saudi Arabia
181. QASIM, KHALED: Yemen
182. AL UTAYBI, ABDULLAH ALI: Saudi Arabia
183. NASIR, ABDUL LATIF: Morocco
184. AL SILM HAJI HAJJAJ AWWAD AL HAJJAJI: Saudi Arabia
185. AL KHALIFA, SHEIKH SALMAN EBRAHIM MOHAMED ALI: Bahrain
186. AL OSHAN, SALEH ABDALL: Saudi Arabia
187. AL HAMIRI, MOHAMMED ABDULLAH: Yemen
188. ANVAR, HASSAN: China
189. BIN SALEM, MUHHAMMAD SAID: Yemen
190. BASARDAH, YASIM MUHAMMED: Yemen
191. AL ANSARI, FARIS MUSLIM: Afghanistan
192. KHENAINA, MUHAMMAD ALI HUSSEIN: Yemen
193. HATIM, SAID MUHAMMED SALIH: Yemen
194. AL RADA, RIYAD ATIQ ALI ABDU AL HAJ: Yemen
195. ABDULAYEV, OMAR HAMZAYAVICH: Tajikistan

196. IBRAHIM, NAYIF ABDALLAH IBRAHIM: Saudi Arabia
197. HINTIF, FADIL HUSAYN SALIH: Yemen
198. ADIL, AHMED: China
199. AL DOSARI, JUMA MOHAMMED ABDUL LATIF: Bahrain
200. AL WAFTI, ABDULLAH ABD AL MU'IN: Saudi Arabia
201. SULTAN, ASHRAF SALIM ABD AL SALAM: Libya
202. AL BADDAH, ABDUL AZIZ ABDUL RAHMAN ABDUL AZIZ: Saudi Arabia
203. AL HARBI, TARIQE SHALLAH HASSAN: Saudi Arabia
204. ABDALLAH MUHAMMAD SALIH AL GHANIMI: Saudi Arabia
205. AL HATAYBI, ABDUL RAHMAN NASHI BADI: Saudi Arabia
206. MUHAMMAD HAMID AL QARANI: Chad
207. ZEMMORI, MOSAZI: Belgium
208. AL NASIR, IBRAHIM MUHAMMED IBRAHIM: Saudi Arabia
209. AL BAHUTH, ZIYAD SALIH MUHAMMAD: Saudi Arabia
210. AL NASIR, ABD AL AZIZ MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM: Saudi Arabia
211. AL SAMIRI, BADER AL BAKRI: Saudi Arabia
212. ABBAS, YUSEF: China
213. BASIT, AKHDAR QASEM: China
214. MAHNUT, BAHTIYAR: China
215. MAMUT, ABDUL HELIL: China
216. AYUB, HAJI MOHAMMED: China
217. KHALIK, SAIDULLAH: China
218. ABDUL RAHMAN, ABDUL GHAPPAR: China
219. ABDULGHUPUR, HAJIAKBAR: China
220. QASIM, ABU BAKR: China
221. AL QADIR, MOHAMMED ABD AL: Algeria
222. ABDULQADIRAKHUN, ABDULLAH: China
223. JAHDARI, ZIAD SAID FARG: Saudi Arabia
224. ALLAITHY, SAMI ABDUL AZIZ SALIM: Egypt
225. SAYAB, MUTIJ SADIZ AHMAD: Algeria

226. ABDUREHIM, DAWUT: China
227. BEL BACHA, AHMED BIN SALEH: Algeria
228. FEGHOUL, ABDULLI: Algeria
229. ABDULHEHIM, ADEL: China
230. ABDULAHAT, EMAM: China
231. SEN, MESUT: Belgium
232. UYAR, SALIH: Turkey
233. RAZA, ABID: Pakistan
234. HAFEZ, KHALIL RAHMAN: Pakistan
235. ZAEFF, ABDUL SALAM: Afghanistan
236. KHANTUMANI, ABD AL NASIR MUHAMMAD ABD AL QADIR: Syria
237. AL NUSAYRI, ADIL UQLA HASSAN: Saudi Arabia
238. ABD AL SATTAR, MUIEEN A DEEN JAMAL A DEEN ABD AL (full name cut off): United Arab Emirates
239. AMEZIANE, DJAMEL SAIID ALI: Algeria
240. FARHI, SAIID: Algeria
241. KHANTUMANI, MUHAMMAD ABD AL NASIR MUHAMMAD: Syria
242. DOKHAN, MOAMMAR BADAWI: Syria
243. AL TAIBI, RAMI BIN SAID: Saudi Arabia 244. SEBAI, MOHAMMED JAYED: Saudi Arabia
245. PARHAT, HOZAIFA: China
246. SAID KUMAN, AHMED YASLAM: Yemen
247. AL BARAKAT, KHALID HASSAN HUSAYN: Saudi Arabia
248. AL SABRI, MASHUR ABDALLAH MUQBIL AHMED: Yemen
249. AJAM, AHMED ADNAN MUHAMMAD: Syria
250. SHAABAN, ALI HUSEIN MUHAMMAD: Syria
251. MOHAMED, AHMED: China
252. FARAJ, ABD AL HADIO OMAR MAHMOUD: Syria
253. MOUHAMMAD, MAASOUM ABDAH: Syria
254. AL SHURFA, OHMED AHMED MAHAMOUD: Saudi Arabia
255. AL TAYABI, ABDULLAH: Saudi Arabia
256. AL HARB, MOHAMED ATIQ AWAYD: Saudi Arabia

257. AL MARRI, JARALLA SALEH MOHAMMED KAHLA: Qatar
258. MOHAMMED, KAHLID SAAD: Saudi Arabia
259. AL FRIH, MAJED HAMAD: Saudi Arabia
260. AL BIDNA, SA AD IBRAHAM SA AD: Saudi Arabia
261. WASIM: Saudi Arabia
262. AL MORGHI, KHALID ABDALLAH ABDEL RAHMAN: Saudi Arabia
263. AL DUBAIKEY, BESSAM MUHAMMED SALEH: Saudi Arabia
264. AL FARHA, SAID ALI: Saudi Arabia
265. AL QURBI, MOHAMMED MUBAREK SALAH: Saudi Arabia
266. AL RUSHAYDAN, ABDALLAH IBRAHIM: Saudi Arabia
267. QA ID, RASHID ABD AL MUSLIH QA ID AL: Saudi Arabia
268. AL HAJJ, SAMI MOHY EL DIN MUHAMMED: Sudan
269. SHAYBAN, SAID BEZAN ASHEK: Saudi Arabia
270. RAHMAN, ABDUL: Afghanistan
271. HAWSAWI, AMRAN BAQUR MOHAMMED: Saudi Arabia
272. ALGAZZAR, ADEL FATTOUGH ALI: Egypt
273. AL HIZANI, ABD Saudi Arabia
274. SA ID ALI JABIR AL KHATHIM AL SHIHRI: Saudi Arabia
275. SADKHAN, JAWAD JABBER: Iraq
276. AL SHAMYRI, MUSTAFA ABDUL QAWI ABDUL AZIZ: Yemen
277. ABDUL SAID, HASSAN: Iraq
278. AL USAYMI, NAYIF FAHD MUTLIQ: Saudi Arabia
279. AL NASIR, FAIZAL SAHA: Saudi Arabia
280. AL KHALIF, HANI SAIID MOHAMMAD: Saudi Arabia
281. AL GHATANI, KHALID MALU SHIA: Saudi Arabia
282. BWAZIR, MOHAMMED ALI ABDULLAH: Yemen
283. AL ZAHRI, ABD AL RAHMAN: Yemen
284. JAMALUDINOVICH, ABU BAKIR: Uzbekistan
285. HAMIDULLAH, ALI SHER: Uzbekistan
286. GUL, MOHAMMAD: Afghanistan

287. SARAJUDDIN, ABIB: Afghanistan
288. ZAMAN, GUL: Afghanistan
289. ZAMAN, KHAN: Afghanistan
290. QYATI, ABDUL RAHMAN UMIR AL: Yemen
291. JANKO, ABD AL RAHIM ABDUL RASSAK: Syria
292. TURKISTANI, SADIK AHMAD: Saudi Arabia
293. BUKHARY, ABDUL HAKIM: Saudi Arabia
294. NOORALLAH, HAJI: Afghanistan
295. RAFIQ, MOHAMMED: Pakistan
296. RAHMAN, FIZAULLA: Afghanistan
297. SUBII, NASIR MAZIYAD ABDALLAH AL QURAYSHI AL: Saudi Arabia
298. HAIDEL, MOHAMMED AHMED SAID: Yemen
299. AL OTAIBI, NAWAF FAHAD: Saudi Arabia
300. OURGY, ABDUL BIN MOHAMMED BIN ABESS: Tunisia
301. AL ZUBA, SALEH MOHAMED: Yemen
302. AL MURI, KHALID RASHD ALI: Saudi Arabia
303. AL DHUBY, KHALID MOHAMMED SALIH: Yemen
304. AL ANAZI, SULTAN SARI SAYEL: Saudi Arabia
305. RABEII, SALMAN YAHYA HASSAN MOHAMMED: Yemen
306. KHUSRUF, MOHAMMED NASFR YAHYA: Yemen
307. NASSERI, RIYAD BIL MOHAMMMED TAHIR: Tunisia
308. AL NAHDI, SULAIMAN AWATH SULAIMAN BIN AGEEL: Yemen
309. KHOWLAN, ABDUL RAHMAN MOHAMMED HUSSEIN: Saudi Arabia
310. THANI, ABDALLAH FARIS AL UNAZI: Saudi Arabia
311. AL HARBI, GHANIM ABDUL RAHMAN: Saudi Arabia
312. AL QUWARI, MAHRAR RAFAT: West Bank
313. KERIMBAKIEV, ABDULRAHIM: Kazakhstan
314. ISMAIL, YASIN QASEM MUHAMMAD: Yemen
315. ABAHANOV, YAKUB: Kazakhstan
316. DAOUD, MOHAMMAN: Afghanistan

317. MAGRUPOV, ABDULLAH TOHTASINOVICH: Kazakhstan
318. GUL, DAWD: Afghanistan
319. SHARIF, MOHAMMED: Afghanistan
320. ZUMIRI, HASSAN: Algeria
321. AL SAWAH, TARIQ MAHMOUD AHMED: Bosnia
322. AL HARBI, MOHAMMED ABDULLAH: Saudi Arabia
323. AL ALI, MAHMUD SALEM HORAN MOHAMMED MUTLAK: Syria
324. MUHIBULLAH: Afghanistan
325. AL DAYI, OMAR SAID SALIM: Yemen
326. Zaid, WALID SAID BIN SAID: Yemen
327. AL RABIA, FOUAD MAHOUD HASAN: Kuwait
328. AL KANDARI, FAIZ MOHAMMED AHMED: Kuwait
329. AL BEDANI, ABDUL KHALED AHMED SAHLEH: Saudi Arabia
330. AL SANI, FAHMI SALEM SAID: Yemen
331. MUHAMMED, ABDUL MAJID: Iran
332. KHAN, ABDULLAH MOHAMMAD: Uzbekistan
333. BIN QUMU, ABU SUFIAN IBRAHIM AHMED HAMUDA: Libya
334. BEGG, MOAZZAN: United Kingdom
335. MOHAMMED, HAJI WALI: Afghanistan
336. MUSLIMDOST, ABDUL RAHIM: Afghanistan
337. PEERZAI, QARI HASAN ULLA: Afghanistan
338. AWAD, JALAL SALAM AWAD: Yemen
339. AL MOUSA, ABDUL HAKIM ABDUL RAHMAN ABDUAZIZ: Saudi Arabia
340. QATTAA, MANSOOR MUHAMMED ALI: Saudi Arabia
341. BARRE, MOHAMMED SULAYMON: Somalia
342. AL ZAMEL, ADEL ZAMEL ABD AL MAHSEN: Kuwait
343. AL SHARABI, ZUHA1L ABDO ANAM SAID: Yemen
344. AL QURASHI, SABRI MOHAMMED EBRAHIM: Yemen
345. AL AZMI, SA AD MADHI SA AD HOWASH: Kuwait
346. AL ZABE, SLAH MUHAMED SALIH: Saudi Arabia

347. AL WADY, HAMOUD ABDULLAH HAMOUD HASSAN: Yemen
348. AZANI, SAAD MASIR MUKBL AL: Yemen
349. HAMDOUN, ZAHAR OMAR HAMIS BIN: Yemen
350. MAR'I, JAMAL MUHAMMED 'ALAWI: Yemen
351. AL SUADI, ABDUL AZIZ ABDULLAH ALI: Yemen
352. KHAIRKHA, KHIRULLAH SAID WALI: Afghanistan
353. RAHMAN, SHED ABDUR: Pakistan
354. NOORI, ADEL: China
355. KHAMSAN, KARAM KHAMIS SAYD: Yemen
356. AL TABI, MANA SHAMAN ALLABARDI: Saudi Arabia
357. ABDUL WAHAB AL ASMR, KHALID MAHOMOUD: Jordan
358. RASHIDI, AHMED: Morocco
359. ESMHATULLA, QARI: Afghanistan
360. BATARFI, AYMAN SAEED ABDULLAH: Yemen
361. WAZIR, PADSHA: Afghanistan
362. AL SHAMAREE, ZABAN THAAHER ZABAN: Saudi Arabia
363. PATEL, MUSTAQ ALI: France
364. AL QAHTANI, JABIR HASAN MUHAMED: Saudi Arabia
365. KABIR, USAMA HASSAN AHMED ABU: Jordan
366. AL QAHTANI, ABDULLAH HAMID: Saudi Arabia
367. AL KARIM, ARKAN MOHAMMAD GHAFIL: Iraq
368. AL GHAZZAWI, ABDEL HAMID IBN ABDUSSALEM IBN MIFTA (full name cut off): Libya
369. DAD, KHUDAI: Afghanistan
370. ABDENOUR, SAMEUR: Algeria
371. LAGHA, LUFTI BIN SWEI: Tunisia
372. HABIB, MAMDOUH IBRAHIM AHMED: Australia
373. SULEYMAN, AHMED HASSAN JAMIL: Jordan
374. UWAYDAH, RASHID AWAD RASHID AL: Saudi Arabia
375. AHMED ZAID SALIM ZUHAIR: Saudi Arabia
376. HEKMAT, ABDULLAH: Afghanistan

377. ASAM, ZAKIRJAN: Uzbekistan
378. KASIMBEKOV, KAMALLUDIN: Uzbekistan
379. KURD, MOHAMED ANWAR: Iran
380. MAHDI, FAWAZ NAMAN HAMOUD ABDULLAH: Yemen
381. TAHAR, MOHMMAD AHMAD ALI: Yemen
382. HASSAN, EMAD ABDALLA: Yemen
383. HASSEN, MOHAMMED MOHAMMED: Yemen
384. GHASSAN ABDALLAH GHAZI AL SHIRBI: Saudi Arabia
385. AHMED, FAYAD YAHYA: Yemen
386. TAHAMUTTAN, MOHAMMED ABDULLAH: West Bank
387. ABDELRAHMAN, ABDELRAZAK ALI: Libya
388. HAKIM, ABDEL GHALIB AHMAD: Yemen
389. AL NOOFAYAEE, ABDALAZIZ KAREEM SALIM: Saudi Arabia
390. AHMED, FAHMI ABDULLAH: Yemen
391. SALAM, MOHAMMED AHMED: Yemen
392. QADER, Ahmed Abdul: Yemen
393. SALEM AL ZARNUKI, MOHAMMED ALI: Yemen
394. ALEH, ALI BIN ALI: Yemen
395. AHMED, ALI ABDULLAH: Yemen
396. BARHOUMI, SUFYIAN: Algeria
397. ABU BAKR, OMAR KHALIFA MOHAMMED: Libya
398. AL QAHTANI, JABRAN SAID WAZAR: Saudi Arabia
399. KIYEMBA, JAMAL ABDULLAH: Uganda
400. MINGAZOV, RAVIL: Russia
401. LABED, AHMED BIN KADR: Algeria
402. ABDALLAH, MUHAMED HUSSEIN: Somalia
403. HAMLILY, MUSTAFA AHMED: Algeria
404. MOHAMMAD, MOHAMMAD LAMEEN SIDI: Mauritania
405. MUHAMMAED, NOOR UTHMAN: Sudan
406. ALI BAKUSH, ISMAEL ALI FARAJ: Libya

407. ABU AL QUSIN, ABDUL RAUF OMAR MOHAMMED: Libya
408. BANI AMIR, SALIM MAHMOUD ADEM MOHAMMED: Sudan
409. GADALLAH, HAMMAD ALI AMNO: Sudan
410. AL ZHRANI, MUHAMMED MURDI ISSA: Saudi Arabia
411. SALEEM, ALLAH MUHAMMED: Egypt
412. BIN HADIDDI, ABDUL HADDI: Tunisia
413. BOUCETTA, FETHI: Algeria
414. AL HASSAN, MUSTAFA IBRAHIM MUSTAFA: Sudan
415. YAKOUB MOHAMMED: Sudan
416. OMAR, ABDULLAH BIN: Tunisia
417. DIYAB, JIHAD AHMED MUJSTAFI: Lebanon
418. DEGHAYES, OMARAMER: Libya
419. NASSIR, JAMIL AHMED SAID: Yemen
420. FAUZEE, IBRAHIM: Maldives
421. MADNI, HAFEZ QARI MOHAMED SAAD IQBAL: Pakistan
422. NAJI, AZIZ ABDUL: Algeria
423. ZAHIR, ABDUL: Afghanistan
424. AZIZ, AHMED OULD ABDEL: Mauritania
425. AL NAELY, ABBAS HABID RUMI: Iraq
426. SLAHI, MOHAMEDOU OULD: Mauritania
427. ZEIDAN, IBRAHIM MAHDY ACHMED: Libya
428. OBAIDULLAH: Afghanistan
429. KHADR, OMAR AHMED: Canada
430. AL DARBI, AHMED MUHAMMED HAZA: Saudi Arabia
431. GUL, AWAL: Afghanistan
432. ULLAH, SHAMS: Afghanistan
433. WAKIL, HAJI SAHIB ROHULLAH: Afghanistan
434. MELMA, SABAR LAL: Afghanistan
435. SHAH, QALANDAR: Afghanistan
436. BELMAR, RICHARD DEAN: United Kingdom

437. SALAAM, ABDUL: Afghanistan
438. KADIR, KHANDAN: Afghanistan
439. OMARI, MOHAMMAD NABI: Afghanistan
440. SHAHEEN NAQEEBYLLAH, SHAHWALI, ZAIR MOHAMMED: Afghanistan
441. MOHAMMED, RASOOL SHAHWALI ZAIR MOHAMMED: Afghanistan
442. SALEH, AYOUB MURSHID ALI: Yemen
443. AL MARWALAH, BASHIR NASIR ALI: Yemen
444. BALZUHAIR, SHAWKIAWAD: Yemen
445. AL MUDWANI, MUSAB OMAR ALI: Yemen
446. AL MAYTHALI, HA IL AZIZ AHMED: Yemen
447. NASHIR, SA ID SALIH SA ID: Yemen
448. MOHAMMED, AKHTAR: Afghanistan
449. ULLAH, AMIN: Afghanistan
450. NASIM, MOHAMMED 2: Afghanistan
451. HASHIM, MOHAMMED: Afghanistan
452. NASIR, ABDUL: Afghanistan
453. NASRULLAH: Afghanistan
454. ISMAT ULLAH: Afghanistan
455. SANGARYAR, RAHMATULLAH: Afghanistan
456. AL HAMI, RAFIQ BIN BASHIR BIN JALUD: Tunisia
457. AL BIHANI, TOLFIQ NASSAR AHMED: Saudi Arabia
458. RAHMAN, MOHAMMED ABDUL: Tunisia
459. KHAN, SHAWALI: Afghanistan
460. JAWAD, MOHAMED: Afghanistan
461. MOHAMMED, TAJ: Afghanistan
462. ELBANNA, ABDUL LATIF: Jordan
463. AL RAWI, BISHAR AMIN KHALIL: Iraq
464. RAHMAN, HABIB: Afghanistan
465. KHAN, MOHABET: Afghanistan
466. KHAN, SHARDAR: Afghanistan

467. ULLAH, FAIZ: Afghanistan
468. RAZZAQ, ABDUL: Afghanistan
469. GUL, KHI ALI: Afghanistan
470. QUDUS, ABDUL: Afghanistan
471. KHAN, SWAR: Afghanistan
472. GHANI, ABDUL: Afghanistan
473. AMEUR, MAMMAR: Algeria
474. ADEL HUSSEIN, HASSAN: Sudan
475. DIN, JUMA: Afghanistan
476. RAZZAK, ABDUL: Afghanistan
477. GHANI, ABDUL 2: Afghanistan
478. SHARIFULLAH: Afghanistan
479. JAN, SAID AMIR: Afghanistan
480. KHAN, ANWAR: Afghanistan
481. ZAHOR, ABDUL: Afghanistan
482. KHAN, ABDULLAH: Afghanistan
483. NASIR, ALLAH: Afghanistan
484. SHAHZADA, HAJI: Afghanistan
485. HAMMDIDULLAH: Afghanistan
486. GHAFOR, ABDUL: Afghanistan
487. QUASAM, MOHAMMED: Afghanistan
488. AHMAD, ABDUL: Afghanistan
489. NASIM, MOHAMMED: Afghanistan
490. WAHAB, ABDUL: Afghanistan
491. BAGI, ABDUL: Afghanistan
492. RAHMATULLAH: Afghanistan
493. HAFIZULLAH,: Afghanistan
494. BARIDAD: Afghanistan
495. NASERULLAH: Afghanistan
496. BISMULLAH, HAJI: Afghanistan

497. YAR, KUSHKY: Afghanistan
498. MOHAMMED, ALIF: Afghanistan
499. BULLAR, MOHI: Afghanistan
500. KARIM, BOSTAN: Afghanistan
501. WAZIR, ABDULLAH: Afghanistan
502. NASRAT YAR, HIZTULLAH: Afghanistan
503. KANDAHARI, KAKO: Afghanistan
504. GHALIB, HAJI: Afghanistan
505. KHAIL, HAFIZULLAH SHABAZ: Afghanistan
506. MATIN, ABDUL: Afghanistan
507. AHMED, SHABIR: Afghanistan
508. YACOUB, MOHAMMED: Afghanistan
509. SADIQI, ABDUL HALIM: Pakistan
510. SOHAIL, MOHAMMED MUSTAFA: Afghanistan
511. KHAN, HAJI NASRAT: Afghanistan
512. SHAH, NAHIR: Afghanistan
513. TUKHI, AMINULLAH BARYALAI: Afghanistan
514. AHMED, FEDA: Afghanistan
515. MOHAMMED, HUSSEIN SALEM: Yemen
516. HUWARI, SOUFIAN ABAR: Algeria
517. AL RAMMAH, OMAR MOHAMMED ALI: Yemen
518. NASIBULLAH: Afghanistan
519. COMMANDER CHAMAN: Afghanistan
520. HAFIZ, ABDUL: Afghanistan
521. GHAFAR, ABDUL: Afghanistan
522. JAN, SADA: Afghanistan
523. MOHAMMAD, AKHTIAR: Afghanistan
524. NAZARGUL CHAMAN: Afghanistan
525. NOOR, HABIB: Afghanistan
526. RAZAK, ABDUL: Afghanistan

527. KAMIN, MOHAMMED: Afghanistan
528. AZIMULLAH: Afghanistan
529. SHARBAT: Afghanistan
530. RAHMAN, MAHBUB: Afghanistan
531. MOHAMMED, SAID: Afghanistan
532. AMAN, MOHAMMED: Afghanistan
533. KAKAI: Afghanistan
534. PARACHA, SAIFULLAH: Pakistan
535. JAN, JUMMA: Tajikistan
536. MUJAHID, ABDULLAH: Afghanistan
537. ZAHIR, MOHOMMAD: Afghanistan
538. RAHIM, MOHAMED: Afghanistan
539. JALIL, MULLAH: Afghanistan
540. HAJI HAMIDULLAH: Afghanistan
541. SAID MOHAMMED ALI SHAH: Afghanistan
542. HUKUMRA KHAN: Afghanistan
543. YAKUBI, MOHAMMED MUSSA: Afghanistan
544. BIN HAMLILI, ADIL HADI AL-JAZA'IRI: Algeria
545. AL-KAZIMI, SANAD ALI YISLAM: Yemen
546. BIN ATTASH, HASSAN MOHAMMED SALIH: Saudi Arabia
547. SHARQAWI, AL HAJJ ABDO ALI: Yemen
548. MOHAMMAD, BINYAM AHMED: Ethiopia
549. RABBANI, ABDUL AL-RAHIM GHULAM: Pakistan
550. RABBANI, MOHAMMED AHMAD GHULAM: Pakistan
551. AL HILAL, ABDUL AL-SALAM: Yemen
552. BELKACEM, BENSAYAH: Algeria
553. LAHMAR, SABIR MAHFOUZ: Algeria
554. NECHLE, MOHAMMED: Algeria
555. AIT IDR, MUSTAFA: Algeria
556. BOUMEDIENE, LAKHDAR: Algeria

557. AL HAJJ, BOUDELLA: Algeria

558. MUBANGA, MARTIN: United Kingdom

Some of the longer names were cut off in the document provided by the Pentagon. Spellings appear as provided.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13497>

SOURCE: The Times

April 22, 2006

Zaeef Calls for Fair Trials in Guantanamo

Afghan insurgency said won't slow

**By PAUL GARWOOD
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER**

KABUL, Afghanistan -- Taliban militants and other armed anti-U.S. groups will continue their violent opposition to Afghan and American-led forces until a genuine dialogue is held to solve Afghanistan's problems, the former hard-line regime's ambassador to Pakistan said.

But Afghan and U.S. officials on Friday rejected the idea of dealing with extremists who have blood on their hands, stressing the military option was the only way to bring them to justice.

Abdul Salam Zaeef, who returned to Afghanistan in late 2005 after spending more than three years held at the U.S. detention center in Guantanamo Bay, also called for fair trials to be afforded to the roughly 500 people being held at the Cuba-based facility.

"I don't want these people to be released without having a fair trial, because only then will the world see that America doesn't have any evidence to justify holding them for four years," Zaeef told The Associated Press in an interview Thursday from his heavily guarded house on the outskirts of the Afghan capital, Kabul.

During recent months, Afghanistan has witnessed an increase in bombings and shootings targeting U.S.-led coalition troops and Afghan forces across the country, particularly inside former Taliban strongholds in the south.

To try to counter the bloodshed, more than 9,000 NATO-led forces will be deploying across volatile southern provinces like Kandahar and Helmand by the end of July. At least 18,000 U.S. soldiers are currently in Afghanistan.

But Zaeef, who says he is keeping to himself nowadays after becoming "fed up" with his country's continued bloodshed, doubted whether continued military action against Afghanistan's "opposition groups" will lead to an end of the violence.

"I think the problem (of violence) is increasing and people have to decide whether they will solve it through use of power or negotiation. Afghanistan needs reconciliation but I don't think the Americans want to negotiate," he told the AP.

U.S. military spokesman Col. Tom Collins ruled out coalition forces entering into dialogue with insurgents. He said the United States was instead supporting Afghanistan's legitimate government and the building of a new security force.

"We don't negotiate with terrorist organizations and the Taliban extremists have committed themselves to violence," Collins said.

Khaleeq Ahmed, spokesman for Afghan President Hamid Karzai, said his government has formed a peace and reconciliation commission that has encouraged more than 1,000 ex-Taliban members to embrace the new constitution and government and reject violence.

"But there are exceptions," Ahmed said. "There are those who have burned schools and killed doctors, nurses and many other innocent Afghans."

In January, Karzai told the AP in an interview that Taliban leader Mullah Omar should "get in touch" if he wants to talk peace. A statement purportedly issued by Omar rejected the offer and warned the Taliban would increase attacks.

Zaeef, a soft-spoken former Taliban envoy fluent in Arabic and English as well as his native Pashto language, was arrested in January 2002 and handed over to U.S. authorities. He refused to cooperate with the tribunal at Guantanamo, where he said interrogators had accused him of being linked to the 2000 bombing of the destroyer USS Cole in Yemen and the Sept. 11 attacks in the United States.

More than six months after returning home, Zaeef says he has finished a book on his experiences in Guantanamo, which he hopes to publish in English later this year. He said he does not want to become involved again in politics and is tired of his country's constant instability.

"Now I am here under observation of the government, I have been away from my family for almost four years, and 47 people have been killed in my village in Kandahar (since 2001)," he said. "I have no interest in being involved in politics. I am very tired of Afghanistan and its three decades of war and killing, which is still continuing."

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13548>

SOURCE: Seattle Post Intelligencer

Azerbaijani Guantanamo Detainee is Baku Resident Polad Sabir Sirajov

There is an Azerbaijani citizen among prisoners of US naval base at Guantanamo Bay (Cuba). As it can be seen from the list of detainees published on Pentagon's site, Azerbaijani citizen Polad Sirajev is listed under number 69 and code name Masoud.

Even before the whole list of Guantanamo detainees was made public Azerbaijani press published reports that the Azerbaijani prisoner is called Polad Sirajev. He is 28 years old, in some reports, 31 years old, was born and grew up in Baku, received higher education, became translator by occupation.

According to ANS TV-Channel, Sirajev was arrested by US military in November 2001 in Mazari-Sharif city and transported to Guantanamo in January 2002. Commenting on reports about the Azeri detainee, Haed of the Press and Information Policy Department of the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry Tair Tagizade is quoted as saying by Turan news agency that the Azerbaijani government has been in touch with a special work group in the US administration.

Besides, Azerbaijani law enforcement agencies are working in this direction too. According to Tagizade, there is a special institution in the US consisting of military justice officials. It takes cases of Guantanamo detainees for consideration from time to time. Depending on results of investigation, the cases are submitted to justice institutions or these people are expelled from the US.

Answering questions of the press, Head of the National Security Ministry's press office Arif Babayev said they knew nothing about the prisoner under code name of Masoud. At the same time, Babayev noted that "Azerbaijan is an active participant of the antiterrorist coalition and supports the US in this work." This means that the National Security Ministry is not inclined to seek for Polad Sirajev's release.

It is also known about Sirajev that, according to some reports by Azeri press, he was nearly Ben Laden's translator. During investigation, Sirajev himself told Americans that he had arrived in Afghanistan for studying Arabic and the Koran. According to some reports, he worked in Taleban's technical support agency. However, Sirajev denied the information during interrogation.

His mother Lutfiyya Sirajova appealed to the Azerbaijan Committee Against Torture (ACAT) in February, 2002 to deal with the issue on his son being held and suffering torture in this detention camp. The head of the ACAT Elchin Behbudov told APA that Lutfiyya Sirajova wrote in her appeal, "My son entered Turkey's Arciyaz University, faculty of economic and office studies in 1992. After graduating from the university in 1996, he worked as a translator for a building construction company in Turkey. Polad left home on February 16, 2001 and we haven't seen him since that. The letter sent by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on January 30, 2002 read that Polad was arrested together with the Taliban members. He was reported to have worked in Afghanistan."

Stating that his son has not received any religious education, Sirajova writes in her appeal that his son was not a member of any religious organization:

"My son was deceived under the name of providing with job or education. His passport was invalid to go abroad, he had no visa either," the appeal read.

The mother also wrote that his son was watched by the ICRC. She asked the ACAT to help her in this issue.

Behbudov said he appealed to the UN Committee Against Torture as well as to former High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson to get information on February 27, 2002. Behbudov said his inquiry has not been replied so far

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13544>

SOURCE: Regnum.ru, APA.az

Pentagon Rejects to Reveal Names of Guantanamo 'Possible-Releases'

By Anadolu News Agency (aa), Washington

The US Department of Defense (Pentagon) has rejected to reveal the names and nationalities of the detainees in Guantanamo Bay base who may be released.

Pentagon published a related list yesterday consisting of the names of 558 suspects held in Guantanamo.

On Feb. 2, special military commissions earlier announced possible release of 133 detainees; however, no transfer has been made by the Defense Department.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13543>

SOURCE: Zaman.com

Islamabad Asks US to Provide List of Pakistanis at Gitmo

Azhar Masood, Arab News

ISLAMABAD, 22 April 2006 — Pakistan has formally asked the United States to provide the list of Pakistanis detained at Guantanamo prison, Foreign Office sources confirmed yesterday. They said Washington was hiding information about the Pakistani detainees at Gitmo.

The official US roster shows only 22 Pakistanis at Guantanamo prison whereas the Interior Ministry and the Foreign Office received a large number of applications from the relatives of those believed to be detained there indicating the number of the detainees was much more than 22.

Foreign Minister Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri told the upper house of Parliament recently that some 1,135 Pakistanis were arrested in Afghanistan by the US forces but only 612 were freed. The whereabouts of the remaining is not known. US recently handed over a list of Pakistanis to the Pakistan Embassy in Washington. The names of many listed in the Pakistan's Interior Ministry record are missing from the US list. Pakistani courts have also received a large number of applications from the families of those missing after the Afghan war and believed to be at Guantanamo.

Pakistan has been checking with Afghanistan about the whereabouts of its nationals regularly. Afghan warlord Abdul Rashid Dostum has released over 1,000 Pakistanis captured by his militia.

On Wednesday, Islamabad made the registration of Afghan nationals in the country mandatory and also asked Kabul to provide a list of Pakistanis still in Afghan jails.

Recently, a delegation of the National Council of Churches visited Pakistan. The members of the delegation met the officials of human rights organizations and provided them with a list of Pakistanis reportedly missing from Afghanistan.

The difference between Islamabad and Washington on the issue cropped up when some US newspapers reported that a total of 40 Pakistanis were detained at Gitmo but the list provided by the US showed only 22.

Officials say they will provide the details of those not listed in the official US roster but have gone missing and are believed to be at the Guantanamo prison.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13541>

SOURCE: Arab News

U.S. To Release Saudi Guantanamo Inmates

By UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia -- U.S. authorities are soon expected to release 120 Saudi prisoners who have been detained for years without charges at Guantanamo base in Cuba.

Saudi lawyer Kateb al-Shumri, the attorney of the prisoners' families, was quoted by daily Okaz as saying Friday that he expected an imminent breakthrough in the crisis of Saudi prisoners in a political decision by Washington.

Al-Shumri said a number of Saudi inmates in Guantanamo planned to file a law suit against the United States following their release.

"Many human rights groups back the idea which is also adopted by a number of lawyers," he said.

The head of the team of defense lawyers for the Saudi prisoners, Ahmed Mazhar said only 120 inmates are still detained in Guantanamo and not 132 as claimed by the Pentagon.

The Pentagon released a list of foreigners held in Guantanamo on suspicion of terrorism and the Saudi prisoners topped the list with 132, followed by 125 Afghanis and 107 Yemenis. In all, the list included 558 prisoners belonging to 40 countries in addition to the West Bank.

Of all the prisoners, only 10 were charged and are still being tried. Most of the prisoners were seized in Afghanistan and Pakistan on suspicion of links with al-Qaida and its allied Taliban Movement.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13536>

SOURCE: World Peace Herald

Nearly 30% at Guantanamo Jail Cleared To Go

WASHINGTON - Nearly 30 per cent of the Guantanamo detainees have been cleared to leave the prison but remain jailed because the US government has been unable to arrange for their return to their home countries, the Pentagon said on Friday.

The Pentagon refused to identify these 141 men despite having released on Wednesday its first comprehensive list of detainees held at the prison for foreign terrorism suspects at the US naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Of these 141 detainees among the 490 still at Guantanamo, various military reviews have cleared 22 to be freed in their home countries and the remaining 119 for transfer to the control of their home governments.

"It's just an outrageous situation where people have gone through this system that has been established, such as it is, and the (US) government itself has found there's no reason for them to be held any longer, and yet they continue to be held," said Curt Goering, a senior Amnesty International USA official.

"It makes a mockery of any kind of system of justice," Goering added.

Defense officials said the United States has no interest in detaining anyone for any longer than necessary and has been able to arrange for some detainees, but not others, to return to their home countries.

Officials cited US policy not to expel, return or extradite individuals to other countries where it is more likely than not that they will be tortured or persecuted.

Sensitive talks

Asked why the government will not identify men cleared to leave Guantanamo, Navy Lt. Cmdr. Chito Peppler, a military spokesman, cited the sensitive nature of US government discussions with other countries about the detainees.

Also still jailed are three detainees cleared for release and 107 cleared to be transferred to the control of their home governments by military panels that review each detainee's case at least annually, officials said. These hearings ran from December 2004 to December 2005.

The Pentagon said the detainees hail from 40 countries and the West Bank, with the largest number from Saudi Arabia, followed by Afghanistan and Yemen.

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13535>

SOURCE: Khaleej Times

April 23, 2006

'Calls To Close Guantanamo Accurate'

VIENNA: Austria's foreign minister has said she agrees with calls to close the US military prison at Guantanamo Bay, and that no one — including alleged terrorists — should be held in a rights-free zone.

"My position was always clear . . . The calls for the closure of Guantanamo are accurate. There should not be a rights-free space for anyone, including alleged terrorists," Ursula Plassnik was quoted as saying in an interview published Saturday in the Austrian newspaper Die Presse. "I also don't hesitate to discuss this topic with our American partners."

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Alexander Schallenberg confirmed Plassnik's comments and said she spoke in reference to similar remarks by some of her European counterparts, including German chancellor Angela Merkel. British Prime Minister Tony Blair has called Guantanamo an "anomaly", but has not called for it to be closed.

Plassnik, whose country currently holds the rotating presidency of the European Union, made the remarks several days after the list of Guantanamo detainees was released under orders of a federal US judge in a Freedom of Information lawsuit filed by The Associated Press.

Schallenberg said a legal dialogue was under way between the European Union and the United States on how to safeguard human rights. "We cannot abandon our common values," Schallenberg said. ap

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13552>

SOURCE: Daily Times

141 Detainees at Guantanamo Jail Cleared To Go Home

WASHINGTON: Nearly 30% of the Guantanamo detainees have been cleared to leave the prison but remain jailed because the US government has been unable to arrange for their return to their home countries, the Pentagon said yesterday.

The Pentagon refused to identify these 141 men despite having released on Wednesday its first comprehensive list of detainees held at the prison for foreign terrorism suspects at the US naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Of these 141 detainees among the 490 still at Guantanamo, various military reviews have cleared 22 to be freed in their home countries and the remaining 119 for transfer to the control of their home governments.

"It's just an outrageous situation where people have gone through this system that has been established, such as it is, and the government itself has found there's no reason for them to be held any longer, and yet they continue to be held," said Curt Goering, a senior Amnesty International USA official.

"It makes a mockery of any kind of system of justice," Goering added.

Defense officials said the United States has no interest in detaining anyone for any longer than necessary and has been able to arrange for some detainees, but not others, to return to their home countries.

Officials cited US policy not to expel, return or extradite individuals to other countries where it is more likely than not that they will be tortured or persecuted.

Asked why the government will not identify men cleared to leave Guantanamo, Navy Lt Cmdr Chito Peppler, a military spokesman, cited the sensitive nature of US government discussions with other countries about the detainees.

"We do not discuss detainee movements or details related to their movements until after the movement has been completed for operational security reasons," Peppler said.

Rights activists decry the indefinite detention of Guantanamo detainees since the jail opened in January 2002, and accuse the United States of torture. The Pentagon denies the torture allegations and says many dangerous Al Qaeda and Taliban figures are held there.

Air Force Maj. Michael Shavers, a military spokesman, said 10 detainees still at Guantanamo were cleared for release to their home countries and 12 for transfer to the control of their home governments under review processes in place until July 2004.

Nine detainees still at Guantanamo were deemed by military panels not to be an "enemy combatant," with these decisions coming no later than March 2005, officials said. The United States has labeled detainees "enemy combatants," denying them rights normally accorded to prisoners of war.

Shavers said five of these nine are members of the Uighur ethnic group from far western China. Many Muslim Uighurs seek greater autonomy for the region and some want independence. China has waged a campaign against what it calls their violent separatist activities.

The Supreme Court declined on Monday to consider whether a judge can free two of them, Abu Bakker Qassim and A'del Abdu Al Hakim, refusing to review the judge's decision that a federal court cannot provide them relief while the United States seeks a country to take them.

Also still jailed are three detainees cleared for release and 107 cleared to be transferred to the control of their home governments by military panels that review each detainee's case at least annually, officials said. These hearings ran from December 2004 to December 2005.

The Pentagon said the detainees hail from 40 countries and the West Bank, with the largest number from Saudi Arabia, followed by Afghanistan and Yemen. - Reuters

<http://www.cageprisoners.com/articles.php?id=13550>

SOURCE: Gulf Times