

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL 1600 DEFENSE PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1600

AUG 1 8 2004

The Honorable George V. Voinovich United States Senate Washington, DC 20510-3504

Dear Senator Voinovich:

Thank you for your letter to President George W. Bush concerning the incidents that occurred at the Abu Ghraib prison. The Department of Defense (DoD) appreciates your recognition of the efforts of our men and women serving in Iraq. The DoD is working as efficiently and effectively as possible, and within the constraints of the law, to reach closure on the Abu Ghraib issue.

I understand your concern about the effect that this may have had on our relationship with the Iraqis and other Arab and Muslim States. I assure you that the DoD is taking appropriate action to make certain that the reputation of the United States does not suffer but is strengthened by using a transparent justice system to hold those involved accountable for their actions.

Again, thank you for your letter to the President. Please let me know if I may provide additional information about the Department of Defense.

Sincerely. n / At

Daniel J. Dell'Orto Principal Deputy General Counsel

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THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1200 DEFENSE PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1200

HEALTH AFFAIRS

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Alan E. Kazdin, PhD, ABPP President, American Psychological Association 750 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20022-4242

Dear Dr. Kazdin:

Thank you for your letter of October 2, 2008, to President Bush, informing us of the new policy of the American Psychological Association (APA) prohibiting "psychologists from any involvement in interrogations or any other operational procedures at detention sites that are in violation of the U.S. Constitution or international law." I have been asked to respond to your letter.

It has been Department of Defense (DoD) policy to utilize psychologists in both forensic and clinical roles, including as behavioral science consultants to interrogation and detention operations. DoD Policy concerning these operations prohibits torture and cruel treatment of detainees and requires that detainees are consistently treated in a humane fashion. While the legal and logistical problems associated with the management of enemy combatants continue to challenge our Nation, we can assure you that our commitment to the humane and lawful treatment of these detainees has not waivered.

Clinical support of our military personnel and detainees is an ongoing mission, as is the ongoing requirement for forensic consultations. We would welcome the opportunity to continue the valuable dialogue between DoD and the APA regarding the implementation of our common policies of lawful and humane treatment of detainees.

Sincerely,

S. Ward Casscells, MD

CASED (019)41-8-7-08

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National Security Council

Case Number: 0405911

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May 13, 2004

George W. Bush Provident The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, DC 20500

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Dopr Provident Bush:

We were kept captive, unlawfully, by U.S. Forces in Guantánamo Bay for more than two years until the 8th March of this year. We are now back in the United Kingdom:

The legality of our detention was due to be considered by the Supreme Court when we were suddenly pulled out of Quantanamo Bay and taken to Bugland, where we were released within 24 hours.

During the past week, we have seen with disgust the photographs of men detained and tortured in Iraq. At the same time we are reading with astonishment in the newspapers here, official statements made by the United States Government about "interrogation techniques" used at Guantánamo Bay that are completely untrue.

For instance, we read that these techniques "are meant to wear down illutanees but the rules jorbid the kind of tortures coming to light in Iraq". The techniques, it is said, are "designed to cause disorientation, fotigue and stress", "but there is no stripping detainees naked". There is "no physical contacts at all...our procedures prohibit us from disrobing a prisoner for any reason at all" (Army Colonel David McWilliams). It is said that "more exiteme methods such as near day long interrogations require superior authorisation and medical monitoring" and that there is "no stripping or humilitation or physical abase at Camp Delta."

Our own experience, and our close knowledge of the experience of other men detained beside us, demonstrates that each of these claims is completely untrue.

From the moment of our arrival in Guantánamo Bay (and indeed from long before) we were deliberately humiliated and degraded by the use of methods that we now read ELS; officials denying.

At Khandahan we were questioned by U.S. soldiers on our knees, in chains, with gunt held to our heads, and we were kicked and beaten. They kept us in "three-piece suits" made up of a body belt with a chain down to leg irons and hand shackles attached. Before we houseded the plane to Guantánamo, they dressed us in carmoffs, phinted-out goggles and surgical masks so we were completely disordented. On the plane; they chained us to the floor without access to a toilet for the 22-hour flight:

Our interrogations in Guantánamo, too, were conducted with us chained to the floor for hours on end in circumstances so prolonged that it was practice to have plastic chairs for the interrogators that could be easily hosed off because prisoners would be forced to urinate during the course of them and were not allowed to go to the toilet. One practice that was introduced specifically under the regime of General Miller was "short shackling" where we were forced to squat without a chair with our hands chained between our logs and chained to the floor. If we fell over, the chains would cut into our hands. We would be left in this position for hours before an interrogation, during the interrogations (which could last as long as 12 hours), and sometimes for hours while the interrogators left the room. The air conditioning was turned up to high that within minutes we would be freezing. There was strobe lighting and loud music played that was itself a form of toriuge. Sometimes dogs were brought in to frighten us.

We were not fed all the time that we were there, and when we were returned to our cells, we would not be fed that day.

We should point but that there were and no doubt still are cameras everywhere in the interrogation areas. We are aware that evidence that could contradict what is being add officially is in existence. We know that CCTV comeras, videotapes and photographs exist since we were regularly filmed and photographed during interrogations and at other times, as well.

They recorded the interrogations in which we were driven to make false confessions; they finsisted we were the other men in a video they showed us from August 2000 with Osama bin Laden and Mohamed Asta, but we had been in England at that time. After three months in solitary confinament under haush conditions and repeated interrogations, we finally agreed to confess. Last September an agent from MIS came to Guantanamo with documentary evidence that proved we could not have been in Afghanistan at the time the video was made. In the end we could prove our alibis, but we worry about people from countries where records are not as available.

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Soldiers told us personally of going into cells and conducting beatings with metal thus which they did not report. Soldiers told us "we can do anything we want." We conselves witnessed a number of firmal assaults upon prisoners. One; in April 2002; was of Jummah Al-Dousari from Rahrain, a man who had bocome psychiatrically disturbed, who was lying on the floor of his cage immediately near to us when a group of eight or nine guards known as the ERF Team (Extreme Reaction Force) entered his cage. We saw them severely assault him: They stamped on his acck, kicked him in the stomach even though he had metal rods there as a result of an operation, and they picked up his head and smashed his face into the floor. One female officer was ordered to go into the cell and kick him and beat him which she did, in his stomach. This is known as "ERFing". Another detaince, from Yemen, was beaten up so hadly that we understand he is still in hospital eighteen months later. It was suggested that he was trying to commit suicide. This was not the case.

We wish to make it clear that all of these and other incidents and all of the brutality, humiliation and degradation were clearly taking place as a result of official policies and orders,

Under, the regime of General Miller, it was regular practice for detaineds to have all of their hair including their beards snaved off. We were uptit that it was for failure to cooperate in interrogation (including if they said that you had failed a polygraph test). All of this would be filmed on video camera while, it was happening. We understand that even in the face of representatives from the Red Cross having witnessed at least one such instance for themselves, the administration of the camp denied to the Red Cross that this practice extated.

Sometimes detainees would be taken to the interrogation room day after day, and kept short-shackled without interrogation ever happening, sometimes for weeks on end. We received distressed reports from other detainees of their being taken to the interrogation room, left naled and chained to the floor, and of women being hrought into the room who would inappropriately provoke and indeed molest them. It was completely clear to all the detainees that this was happening to particularly vulnerable prisoners, especially those who had come from the strictest of Islamic backgrounds:

Shortly before we left, a new practice was started. People would be taken to what was called the "Romeo" block where they would be stripped completely. After three days they would be given underwear. After another three days they would be given a top, and then after another three: days given trouser bottoms. Some people only ever got underwear. This was said to be for "misbehaving". (Punishment within Guantánamo Bay was constantly imposed for the breaking of any camp "rule" including, for instance, having two plastic cups in your cage when you were only allowed to have one or having an extra prayer bead or too much toiler paper or excess sait). So far as leaving detainees naked is concerned, it is our understanding that the Red Cross complained to the Colonel and then the General and after that to the U.S Administration inself about the practice. We are completely sure that the International Red Cross has all of these complaints recorded and must undoubtedly have drawn all of them to the attention of the Administration. We therefore find it extreordinary that such lies are being told publicly today by senior officials as to the conditions and methods used at Quantanario Bay. We are confident that records and pictures must exist and that these should all now be provided to the public in your country as well as ours at the earliest opportunity so that they can form their own judgement.

We look forward to an immediate response in view of the misinformation that is being put into the public domain worldwide and which we know to be untrue.

Yours sincerely,

Shafiq Resul and Asir Ighal

We are represented by the Center for Constitutional Rights in the United States and our solicitor, Gareth Peirce, in the United Kingdom. Please address all inquiries to:

Michael Kamer, Fresideni Barbara Olshansky, Dëputy Legal Director Steven Watt, Fellow Cenue for Constitutional Rights 665 Broadway New York, NY 10012

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