

Summarized Sworn Detainee Statement

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

The Tribunal President then offered the Muslim oath to the Detainee.

The Personal Representative then stated each point of unclassified evidence separately to allow the Detainee the opportunity to respond.

Personal Representative: (3.a.1) *The Detainee was captured carrying numerous documents, including three handwritten notebooks with information on weapons systems; extensive information on weapons systems; extensive information about counterintelligence architecture and methods; extensive references to chemistry and poisons.*

Detainee: In November 2001, I was at the bazaar in Pakistan when the intelligence service of Pakistan arrested me. When they first arrested me, they asked me for money. Things were bad in Pakistan in those days. I told them I was just a poor refugee, and had no money. They arrived at the prison and put me in the basement. They gave me three printed books and told me to make copies. They said if I copied them, they would let me go. First, I said no and refused to do it, so they beat and tortured me for one month. Then I had no choice. When I finished writing, they took all three notebooks away from me. After that, they took me to prison named Khad. I was there in Khad for about 8-9 days until they turned me over to the American forces. Then, I took a military airplane to Kandahar. At the base in Kandahar, they interrogated me, but I said I'm a poor refugee man. They then showed me the three notebooks, telling me it was my handwriting, and they beat me up. They told me it all belonged to me, and the Pakistani forces gave them this evidence against me. I tried to explain I was a refugee, but they said 'no' because it was my handwriting and didn't believe me. After that, I was quiet. They didn't trust me. I didn't have any proof. I told them I was tortured and they (Pakistan) made me write the notebooks. This is the story of the 3 notebooks.

Personal Representative: (3.a.2) *The detainee was captured carrying a small book containing information on fighters associated with the Islamic Group Nahzat-Islami and weapons serial numbers associated with names of mujahadin fighters.*

Detainee: Again, these are all tricks of the Pakistani police made up. When I was arrested, I had nothing with me, no notebooks, just two personal letters with me. The only thing was that when I was asked to copy, I copied the serial numbers of the weapons. The whole world knows there have been several wars in my country. I was a refugee over there, so they told me to make up some Tajiki names. I didn't know why they were asking me to do that, so I made up some names and put them in the notebook.

The 3-4 books were about those weapons, but the 4th one was about Hadies, sayings of Mohammad. I was forced to take those writings from those 4 books and put them into small notebooks. They made up all 4 notebooks and 3 of them, I believe, were about those chemicals and weapons, but the 4th was about Hadies.

Personal Representative: *(3.a.3) The Detainee was a member of the Islamic fundamentalist group Nahzat-Islami.*

Detainee: No, I've never been a member of that Islamic party. You know there were several wars going on in my home country, so many people immigrated to Afghanistan. When we came to Afghanistan, we didn't know anybody, we didn't have any friends and we didn't know how to survive. There were organizations from the United Nations from Red Cross and from this Islamic group. In order to get as much food and shelter as possible, we put our names on their list. If I put my name on their list, it was because I was a refugee and I wanted to get some help. It wasn't only me, thousands of refugees had to tell the United Nations and Red Cross that we were in this Islamic group to get help from them. I wasn't the only one, there were women, kids, and older men, and they all had to write their names down.

Personal Representative: *(3.a.4) Nahzat-Islami is a Tajik fundamentalist group that fought against the Russian backed government of Tajikistan.*

Detainee: The whole world knows that this group was against the Russians, and was fighting, but I was never in this group in Tajikistan, and never fought against Tajikistan's government. At that time, I was a little boy and was not old enough to fight. I put my name in that group in Afghanistan, just to get some help. I've never been a real member of that party.

Personal Representative: *(3.a.5) The Detainee studied in a madrassa for at least a year under the Taliban, and received terrorist training in Afghanistan, or Pakistan, from several instructors in military doctrine, intelligence, weapons, training methods, and terrorist operations.*

Detainee: All lies. This is all not true. The problem was that I was a refugee. When you are a refugee, no matter what country you are in, people don't like you. Whether Afghanistan, Pakistan or United States, they are all trying to get rid of you and don't respect you. I've never been trained in that school, and this is all made up by Pakistan. What did you prove; how do you prove I had this training?

Personal Representative: *(3.a.6) The Detainee lived at Camp Babu in Pakistan from early 2001, until his capture.*

Detainee: Yes. I lived in the camp and the whole world and Pakistan knows that it was a refugee camp. It was in the city of Peshawar. It is not a terrorist training facility or anything like that; it is a refugee camp. You can investigate this if you want. The

government of Pakistan usually closed the terrorist training camps. This was a refugee camp, and was available because they closed it from being a terrorist training camp.

Personal Representative: *(3.a.7) The Taliban and al Qaida trained male and female suicide attackers at Camp Babu in Pakistan.*

Detainee: Camp Babu is in control of the government of Pakistan for Afghan and other refugees. I don't know why they say it is a terrorist camp. It is not a place for Taliban or al Qaida. That camp is designed for refugees. You can ask the Pakistani government and investigate that camp because it is under their control.

Tribunal President: Does this conclude your statement?

Detainee: Yes, that is my answer for the accusations.

The Tribunal President then asked the Personal Representative if he had any questions for the Detainee.

Personal Representative: Did you tell me that it was your understanding that the U.S. pays a ransom to Pakistan for people turned over to U.S. forces?

Detainee: Yes, sir. This is so true. The Pakistanis are making business out of this war, including myself; the detainees are not being captured by U.S. forces, but are being sold by the Pakistan government. They are making 2, 3, or \$10,000 to sell detainees to the U.S. There are also detainees from Bosnia here. They are making business because they know the U.S. will pay them if they say they are terrorists. Some interrogators told Bosnian detainees that we didn't have anything against you, we bought you. We don't know why we are holding you. It was just a business that Pakistan is making out of this war.

The Tribunal President then asked any Tribunal Members if they had any questions of the Detainee.

Q: Just to clarify what you told us today; did you leave Tajikistan with your whole family all together because of the war there?

A: Yes, because of several wars, the whole family left and became immigrants.

Q: Do you remember what year you left?

A: 1992.

Q: And you have lived in Afghanistan and Pakistan since that time?

A: I lived in Afghanistan from 1992 to end of 2000. I lived in Pakistan after that for 8 months or so until I was captured.

Q: How old were you when you left Tajikistan?

A: 12 or 13 years old.

Q: So you were just a young student in school at the time?

A: Yes. I studied until the 6th grade in a government public school in Tajikistan. The war started and we left.

Q: When you traveled to Afghanistan and Pakistan and you lived there, did you stay there with or without the country's permission?

A: When we entered Afghanistan, there were a few thousand of us Tajiki people. At that time, I was too young. I did not know if it was legal or illegal. On the border there were some Russian soldiers, and they let us pass.

Q: And how about Pakistan?

A: There were lots of Afghan refugees in city of Peshawar; it is very usual for someone to go because no one asks us for any documents. Once you say you are a refugee, they let you come.

Q: What made you and your family decide to go from Afghanistan to Pakistan?

A: While we were in Afghanistan, no matter where we went, there were always wars. Since my father was killed, we always obeyed my mother; it was my mother's decision to move to Pakistan because she said it was at least a peaceful country with no war going on. My father was killed a long, long time ago. Because of this, we have to listen to our mother; it is our culture.

Q: So you and your mother and your brothers all went to Pakistan to the camp to live together?

A: It was me, my mother, my brother, two sisters, and a bunch of Afghan refugees; we all went together.

Q: During the 8 years in Afghanistan and almost a year in Pakistan, what did you do with your time?

A: There's not much there for us to do. I did construction work, only making a little money.

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Q: You said Camp Babu is near Peshawar, Pakistan?

A: Yes. It is close to the city of Peshawar. If you drive from the center of the city to the camp it is approximately half-an-hour's drive.

Q: Were there all kinds of refugees in Camp Babu; Afghan, Tajik, and others as well?

A: The majority of them are Afghan refugees. There are only a few Tajiki.

Q: Did you ever consider returning to Tajikistan?

A: Yes. I wanted to go home at the end of the war in Tajikistan; some Tajiki refugees returned, but my mother didn't agree. She said our life was miserable over there, and she had no good memories.

Q: Have you ever had any military training in your life?

A: No, sir.

Q: No one ever showed you any kind of weapons?

A: No, sir.

Q: You told us you were in a bazaar and the Pakistani intelligence people just suddenly came and arrested you one day?

A: Yes. Things were pretty bad in Pakistan and Afghanistan in those days. Pakistanis were looking for any foreigners in those days. Anywhere they would see a foreign looking person, they would immediately arrest them.

Q: To hear your story, it seems they went through an awful lot of effort to have you write down these very specific accusations. I'm just wondering why they would do that if you were just a poor refugee, as you said.

A: They knew that when they made me do that...they knew that the more evidence they created, the more dangerous they made me, the more money they would make from the Americans. There was a reason for that.

Q: Did you ever have any trouble with Pakistani authorities before?

A: No, sir. Before that, there wasn't any problem for refugees until the war with the Americans. As soon as the Americans went to Afghanistan, it became a good opportunity for Pakistan to make money out of this war. They started arresting people everywhere.

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Q: Are there other people that were arrested with you and now at the camp as well?

A: I was by myself when I was captured. When I was moved to Khad, I saw many people arrested because they were not Pakistani looking.

Q: Are there other Tajiki people here you recognize?

A: I have seen a few Tajiki detainees here, but I did not know them prior to here.

Q: Were you ever able to continue your schooling after you left Tajikistan?

A: No, sir. As I told you before, I had no father with me, so there wasn't much opportunity for me to go to school. I was the oldest son of my mother, so I had to work here and there to find money and help my family.

Q: If your family members could've been located and brought here, what would you expect them to say?

A: A mother knows her son better than anybody else, so my family, I assume, would say exactly the same thing I told you.

Q: Your brother as well?

A: I believe so. They all know. We all came together and lived together. They would've told you the same thing I have told you.

At this time, the other Tribunal Member addressed the Detainee.

Q: How many people were at Camp Babu?

A: I can't give you an exact number, but I would say over 1000. It was mostly families, man, wives, and kids all together; at least over a thousand.

Q: When you had to make copies of the documents, what were you given to copy from? Were there other books? Who made you do it...a policeman, several people, one person? In a jail or in a house?

A: I believe, sir, I was held in the intelligence services building in a basement. They were coming to me at three and four people at a time. They brought a printed book, a pen and notebook and made me write. It was in an intelligence services compound, not in a prison.

Q: Do you have any idea where these documents are now? (The ones you made that were shown to the U.S.) Did you see them again?

A: They're here. At the time of the interrogation, they showed it to me and asked me about it, so they're here.

Q: Did you have any idea that what you were writing was about weapons and chemicals, things of that nature?

A: Yes. I knew that they were serial numbers of weapons, and the other one was Hadies, I knew. Yes, I knew what I was writing.

Q: What language were you writing in?

A: Persian or Farsi.

Q: What would your native language be?

A: My native language is Tajiki; it is similar to Farsi. It just has different pronunciations. Farsi and Tajiki are the same. It is the same language and writing, just the accent is different.

Q: Have you been able to communicate with your family at all since you've been here?

A: No, sir. I have not contacted them. I did try through the UN and Red Cross to find them, but they couldn't locate them.

At this time, the Tribunal President addressed the Detainee.

Q: Were any other members of your family arrested?

A: I don't know, sir. Since I was arrested alone, I don't know where they are. There is a possibility they were arrested by Pakistani police like me, or they went back to Tajikistan, or are back in Pakistan, but they couldn't find them.

Q: Would you know if any of the other refugees from Camp Babu had been arrested?

A: Here I haven't seen any of the other refugees from Camp Babu.

Q: Thank you. Is there anything else you'd like to make known to this tribunal today?

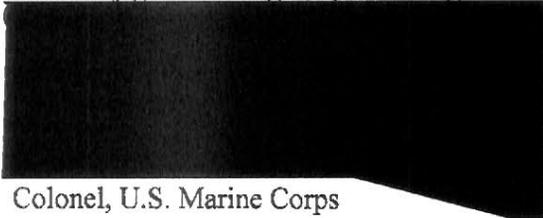
A: No, sir. I think I told you everything.

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The Tribunal President thanked the Detainee for his testimony, and explained the rest of the Tribunal process. The Tribunal President then adjourned the open session.

AUTHENTICATION

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



Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Tribunal President

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Detainee's Unsworn Statement – ISN 289

The Detainee was initially confused by the Detainee Election Form. He did not understand the request for documents portion. The Tribunal President explained that it meant, for example, passports or other documents the United States Government might be able to access for the Detainee.

The Detainee addressed each allegation in the Unclassified Summary of Evidence, with assistance from his Personal Representative.

- **3(a)1 The Detainee is a citizen of China who traveled to Afghanistan, via Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan, to receive military training at a military training camp in the Tora Bora mountains.**

Personal Representative: Yes, I did not have any desire to get military training. I was a businessman and my goal was to go somewhere else to do my business until my country became independent. Then, I would return to my country.

Detainee: You are saying I'm Taliban, but I'm thirty years old. In 1992 and 1993, I was in school. After that, I started my business with animal skins. In Turkistan, I wasn't involved in politics; I was just trying to do my business.

My business wasn't good, so I decided to go to another country to do my business. When my country is independent, I will go back to my country.

I was in school in 1989 when I heard the Russians retreated from Afghanistan, but I hadn't heard anything about Afghanistan and what was going on there. I had nothing to do with the Taliban. I have no association with the Taliban.

You also said I was a Chinese citizen and traveled to Afghanistan through Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan. That's true. Many people travel and they can travel either by air, sea or ground. That's the only way people can travel.

You also said I went to Afghanistan for training, but I did not. It's true that I went to Afghanistan, but before I left my country I had no desire to go to Afghanistan. My goal was to go to some other country to do my business and return to my country when it is independent.

The reason I went to Afghanistan was because other Uighur people abroad told me there was a place in Afghanistan to train to try to fight back against the Chinese government. They said that in the future, if any fighting were to go on, it would be helpful to me to go and get the training.

The people in Turkistan are not involved in any politics. They get involved in the politics when they travel to other countries because all of the people have one goal: to try to get back our country's independence.

- **3(a)2 The Detainee lived at the Uighur training camp from June to October 2001.**

Personal Representative: Yes, this is true.

- **3(a)3 The training camp was provided to the Uighurs by the Taliban.**

Personal Representative: I did not know that this camp was provided by the Taliban. When I came to the camp, other Uighurs were there. I don't know who provided the camp to the Uighurs.

Detainee: You're saying that the Taliban provided the camp to the Uighurs. I'd like to tell you that the Afghani people and the Uighurs have had a relationship since the 1920's, 1930's, etc. The Uighurs and the Afghani people have a good relationship with each other.

It doesn't matter which government it was. They've been associated with each other for the independence of Turkistan. For example, in the 1920's and 1930's, the Afghani people went to Turkistan to get training on how to use weapons. During that time, the British were in India and in Turkistan. There was an Islamic government and they had a relationship with the Afghans and the British. When the communists came to East Turkistan, the Uighur people went to Afghanistan and got some training.

In the Russian time, I didn't know much, but I read a story by the author Mahine (phonetic) about the Uighurs. The author says that the story has been changed. The Turkistani people's fight is only against the Chinese government.

In the Taliban's time, they just gave a place for the Uighur people. The place we stayed had trees around it. We didn't step into the other people's property. We just stayed where we were.

I just explained a little bit about the relationship between the Uighurs and the Afghan government. It doesn't matter which government it is, the Uighurs and the Afghan government has had a relationship for all those years.

If it wasn't Afghanistan, if it had been Germany or India, the Uighurs will go there. Whoever gives us a place, we will go there.

Additionally, the place given to Uighurs doesn't mean it was only given to me. I'm not the President for the Uighurs. When I got there, it was already there.

- **3(a)4 The East Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM) operated facilities in the Tora Bora region of Afghanistan in which Uighur expatriates underwent small arms training. These camps were funded by Al Qaeda and the Taliban.**

Personal Representative: I don't know anything about this. I don't know anything about who was funding us, but I did participate in small arms training.

Detainee: I told my Personal Representative the name of the weapon. I'd like to explain to the [Tribunal Members].

You are calling us the Islamic Movement, but I don't think it's the Islamic Movement. You've probably seen us; we are twenty-seven to thirty in age. We didn't really understand and we didn't really study Islam either. Also, kids go to school from age seven until they graduate at eighteen or nineteen. After that, they start their business. We don't have any place to study religion in our home country. There is only one place to study that is approved by the government and it's in Urumqi (phonetic) city, and they don't really understand that much about their religion.

When I was in my country, I didn't know how to read the Koran and I had no knowledge about it. When I came to the [Uighur] camp, I started to learn how to read the Koran and how to pray and I learned all the rules. I didn't have a translated Koran. I don't think this is an Islamic Movement.

You might believe me or not. You've been here all this time. We [Uighurs] are still learning how to read the Koran here [Guantanamo Bay, Cuba].

You said it [the Uighur Camp] was funded by the Taliban or Al Qaeda, but I don't have any idea who provided financially for the camp. You're saying it's a camp, but it's not like what we see on T.V. or like your military training camp. It's just a small place. It's not a straight [level] field. It's angled in the mountains with dirt and dust all over the place.

- **3(a)5 ETIM is listed on the state departments terrorist exclusion list.**

Personal Representative: I did not know ETIM was on this list. This is the first time I've known about this. We have no relationships with terrorist people.

Detainee: It says that the Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement is on the State Department's terrorist list, but have you ever heard of any Uighur people in Afghanistan or around the world doing any terrorist acts? Or of killing Americans, Germans or British people? Have you ever heard of anything like that?

For example, Kyrgyz, Chechen or Uighur people. Which group have you heard of more? Have you ever heard of Uighurs before?

Also, interrogators would come to us and they would introduce themselves. They said our Turkistani group and the Uighur community was not on the terrorist list. Also, you have a list of terrorist groups with Al Qaeda, Taliban, Uzbekistan Islamic Movement and another one I forgot the name of.

They told us that we're not terrorists and now that this process has started, you're getting twenty-two people for twenty-two different types of evidence and blame. I have no associations or ties with terrorists. It is not right to call Uighur people terrorists.

We have a lot of Uighur groups all over the world and, if we fight against America or some other country, they will blame us and say we are crazy and call us things. Then, if a fight starts between us and the Chinese, we're not going to get any help from anywhere.

You are searching on the Internet for terrorist people. Us, we have two hands. We are just simple people. You have seen me and we are just simple, normal people. We're not special or different and we're not terrorists. That's why it's not right to call us terrorists.

- **3(a)6 While at the camp, the Detainee received training on the Kalashnikov rifle, handguns, and other weapons.**

Personal Representative: I had training on how to shoot the AK-47 and I had training on how to "break down" the handgun, but not how to shoot it. I don't remember being trained on any other weapons.

Detainee: I told the interrogators that I trained on how to shoot the Kalashnikov. I also told them I know how to "break down" the pistol, but I don't remember if I told the interrogators I trained on other weapons or not. It's been a while, but I don't remember. It says here that I trained on other weapons as well, but I don't remember it. I just remembered that there was a weapon that was a little longer than a Kalashnikov that they might name.

- **3(a)7 Following the destruction of the training camp by the United States bombing campaign, the Detainee traveled to a village in Pakistan where he was captured.**

Personal Representative: True. I went to a village in Pakistan and was captured.

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Detainee: That's true. That night, we were sleeping and we didn't know what was going to happen. Then we heard heavy, strong wars; the kind of war we've only heard on television.

The ground was shaking and we were scared, so we ran outside. The next morning, we counted people and we found one person dead; his body was exploded. We looked for his body and we found his fingers and thumbs. Whatever we found, we brought back and buried him there.

We couldn't stay at that place; we had to go somewhere else. We moved around and some places even had monkeys that were also screaming at us. We stayed a while, then went to Pakistan and were captured.

That is all I have about the evidence.

Tribunal President: We may have some questions for you.

Detainee: Include my statement and if there is something you do not understand, ask me and I will explain more.

Tribunal Members Questions to Detainee

Q: Good morning. You have provided us a good background, which we appreciate.

A: Also, thank you.

Q: We have a few things we'd like to clarify.

A: If I remember, I will try to tell you.

Q: Earlier, you mentioned a group called the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Did you ever have any dealings with the Muslim people in that group?

A: At that place [Uighur Camp], there were only Uighur people. Maybe you misunderstood me. That name was told to us by the interrogators here in Cuba.

Q: We understand. The reason I ask is that in Kyrgyzstan, there was an attack on the United States Embassy in the recent past. Did you know anything about that when you were in Kyrgyzstan?

A: No.

Q: When you were in Kyrgyzstan with your business, did you have any dealings with the Uzbek Muslims?

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A: No.

Q: Had you ever heard of the group called the East Turkistan Islamic Movement before coming here?

A: It's possible I heard it on the radio.

Q: Do the Uighur people have a group that they all belong to that calls itself a name close to this?

A: No.

Q: You don't consider yourself part of any group that has a name?

A: No, I didn't hear of any organization name. The people are all individual people. They have a choice; if they want to leave, they can leave. If they want to come, they can come.

Q: When you went on your travels, did you go with a group of other Uighurs or by yourself?

A: With other Uighurs.

Q: When you were in Afghanistan, did the Taliban ask you to do anything for them?

A: No.

Q: Did you ever have any dealings with Taliban people there?

A: No.

Q: You let them be, and they let you be, in the camp?

A: We stayed in our place and we didn't know where the Taliban was.

Q: So, even though they were in the middle of their war, with their enemy, they didn't ask you to fight for them?

A: I didn't hear anything like that and I didn't see any Afghani people there.

Q: Besides China, who do the Uighur people consider to be their enemies?

A: How can we call any other country our enemy? We are in East Turkistan.

Q: But, the Uighur people do consider China to be their enemy?

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A: Yes.

Q: While you've been at the camp [Guantanamo Bay, Cuba], has the delegation from China come to visit you?

A: Yes. They came and talked to us.

Q: Can you tell us briefly how that went?

A: Yes. During that time, delegations from many countries came. We also asked other Detainees how the delegates treated them. The other Detainees said they were treated well, but it was opposite for us. There were two Uighurs and one Chinese [delegate]. They treated us really bad. I didn't talk to them that much. I said maybe one or two words. Other Uighurs did the same as well.

They asked if I wanted a drink of water. My answer was that I have enough water in my cell and I don't need a drink of water right now. The Chinese person, in Chinese, said "washing water."

They asked if I missed my family, and my answer was "yes, but what am I going to do if I miss my family?" I'm in prison. The Delegate said that if I wanted to go back to my country, he would go back and get the higher General to talk about it. The General speaks Chinese and he works at the American Embassy in China.

I refused to see the General they mentioned. The Delegate asked where I went in Afghanistan and I told him Jalalabad and then after that, I didn't say a word.

The delegates asked me if they could take my picture. I told them that America had my picture and they could give him one. I don't know if he took a picture or not.

They talked to me a second time and told me I had to talk. They said if I talked they would help me get back to my country and provide more comfort for me. They also told us that the U.S. government requested they came over because the U.S. government couldn't handle the Uighur people issues, so they were supposed to come solve our issues. They were representatives of the Communist Party in China.

They also said that I requested political asylum, but now the whole world knows we're terrorists and no country in the world will give us political asylum and that our only chance would be to go back to our country. If I refused to go back to my home country, then I'd go to military court and I would be sentenced and in prison for a long time.

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They asked the other Uighur detainees if they want a drink and the other Detainees said they were fasting. The delegates acted surprised that they were fed too early in the morning.

That's the conversation I had with the Chinese delegation, but some other Uighurs had conversations with bad, dirty language. So, we were told that when we go back to the country, we'd be killed or sentenced to prison for a long time.

Q: If you were to be released, where would you want to go and what would you want to do?

A: The first thing, wherever I go, I'd love to get married first. Then I will look around to try to live my life and make money.

Q: Do you have family at home?

A: I never married.

Q: Brothers or sisters?

A: Yes.

Q: Do you correspond by mail, back and forth?

A: No. Since I've been in prison I've had no communication by mail. They don't know where I am. They think I'm still doing business somewhere.

Q: You mentioned that the reason you left your country was for business reasons.

A: Yes, the reason was for my business and also to live a better life.

Q: I thought you left your country to go somewhere else to start your business. Later on, when you were talking to another member of the panel, you said you traveled with other Uighurs.

A: When I went to Pakistan from Kyrgyzstan, I was with another Uighur.

Q: Okay, so when you started, you were by yourself and then...

A: We were three Uighurs together.

Q: When you left home?

A: Yes.

Q: Were they business partners, or did they want to go get trained?

A: We never heard about the training. We were individual people doing business.

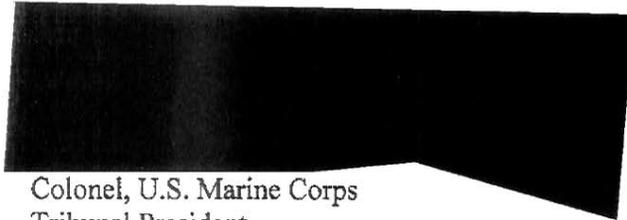
Tribunal President: Thank you for your testimony. Do you have any other information you would like to make known to this Tribunal today?

Detainee: I want to say that I've been here for three years and you've probably investigated all things in my background, what I did, who I am, what involvements I've had in the past. If not, I want you to investigate and check all of my background. Which school I went to, who my friends were and what I did exactly in the past. I want you to investigate all of this.

Tribunal President: As we make our determination, we will look at all information we have available, as well as the statement we've heard from you today.

AUTHENTICATION

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

A large black rectangular redaction covers the signature of the Tribunal President.

Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Tribunal President

Summarized Unsworn Detainee Statement

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

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

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

The Detainee did not want to take the provided Muslim oath. He did state he would use his own Oath to tell the truth.

The Personal Representative read the accusations to the detainee and read the answer given to him from the detainee at a previous meeting. Then the detainee responded to the allegations. The allegations appear in italics, below.

3.a. The detainee is a part of a force associated with al Qaida or the Taliban.

Personal Representative: He is not associated with, or a member of the Taliban or al Qaida.

3.a.1. The detainee traveled from China to Afghanistan via Kyrgystan and Pakistan in the summer of 2001.

Detainee: It is not illegal to travel from China to Afghanistan.

3.a.2. From approximately 01 August through 01 October 2001, the detainee attended the Uigher training camp in the Tora Bora Mountains where he received instruction in the Kalashnikov rifle.

Personal Representative: The detainee asked me to go into the detainee's file in regards to the training the detainee received at a Uigher training camp. I have reviewed his file entirely; he also stated that he would like to address, and tell the Tribunal the facts and the truth.

3.b.1. The detainee participated in the battle of Tora Bora.

Personal Representative: Regarding the participation in the battle of Tora Bora, he asked what is the battle of Tora Bora? Where is the battle of Tora Bora?

3.b.2. The detainee was wounded as a result of coalition bombing, and received medical treatment from the Taliban.

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Personal Representative: Yes, he did receive injuries, but as reflected in the unclassified evidence, about receiving medical treatment from the Taliban, that part is not true. He received treatment in an Afghanistan hospital.

3.b.3. The detainee retreated from Toru Bora to Pakistan in late 2001, where he was arrested by Pakistani authorities.

Personal Representative: He was subsequently arrested by the Pakistani authorities in late 2001.

Personal Representative: I would like you to use this opportunity to explain your reason to why you are here, and this is your opportunity to dispute the evidence. Specifically why did you travel to Afghanistan? You can use as much time or as little time, if you want to dispute this you have to let them know why you went to Afghanistan.

Tribunal President: Would you like to respond to each allegation or do you have a statement you would like to make.

Detainee: I will answer them one by one, then when I am finished with them I have something to add.

Personal Representative: Ok, then please, in part one tell us why you traveled to Afghanistan.

Detainee: The number one reason, I was living in China, I am a Chinese citizen. I grew up in the countryside, I was a farmer, and I was born and raised there. Then, when I grew up, I started to know things, I saw the Chinese government putting too much pressure on us and torturing us. We don't have any religious freedom, or any other cultural and traditional activities; we don't have those kinds of freedoms. Then, I had no choice but to leave the country. During that time, I was trying to get some information to try to get out of the country. I couldn't find any information, then I heard on the radio, the radio was founded, created, provided by the U.S. government, and we always had a radio station by the U.S., I decided to leave the country. I heard that some people went to Mecca for a Haj. Then that government turned to the Chinese government, I heard some people said the Kyrgyzstan and the Pakistan government turned in all the other Uighur's to the Chinese government. I lost my hope to go live in another country. I tried really hard and got my passport legally from the government. During that time I spent a lot of money to get the passport, and also, after I got the passport I didn't take the opportunity to travel as soon as possible. At that time I didn't know what side the U.S. was, on which side I had no idea. I don't have much education, then I didn't get any information, the Chinese government didn't provide much information to us. Then, I decided to travel as soon as possible. My goal was when I left the country, because I heard that radio station, I decided to find the people that can help me go to America. I traveled from Urumqi (ph) City to Kyrgyzstan, I only had six hundred dollars when I got there. Also I heard from Haj people from Mecca. They told me sometimes at the airport, when you travel the people there check your pockets, then they put something in your pocket, then they will arrest

you and say you did something wrong. Sometimes they say they will check your wallet or check your money, when I was at the airport in Kyrgystan, the Kyrgystan police said they were going to check my money, and then they took three hundred dollars from me. I didn't know what I was going to do since I didn't have an education, since I grew up on a farm, I didn't know what to do. After that, it was really hard for me, I told them I wanted to go to America, they laughed at me, I didn't know where America was, I didn't know how much it was going to cost to get to America, they kept laughing at me, it was really hard for me. I heard there were some Uighur people going to Pakistan for business, then I spent one hundred-ninety some dollars to buy a ticket to Pakistan. When I got to Pakistan, at the airport I found a Uighur person, he took me to his apartment, he introduced himself to me, and he was a businessperson. I stayed with him for one night at his apartment. He then told me, he thought that I wanted to borrow money from him. If I go there it will not cost me any money. He then encouraged me to go there. He said he could send me to that place. He wrote me all the information to get there. A Pakistani driver took me all the way to the border. Then I went to Jalalabad, I have never heard of it before. When I crossed the border, I saw a taxi driver in Afghanistan, since I didn't know the place or the people, I told them "Uzbek," and they took me somewhere in the city of Jalalabad. When I arrived to Jalalabad city it was late at night, then the guy knocked on the door, then a Uighur came out and he took me into his house. We introduced ourselves, and all the people talked about why we left the country, most of the people also left the country from the pressure by the Chinese government and all the torture. They told me they were going to take me to another place. It was two hours outside of Jalalabad city, it is located just in front of the mountains. That is the reason I left the country and I ended up in Afghanistan. I am ready to answer the accusations now.

The Personal Representative read the accusation (3.a.1.) to the detainee, the detainee wanted to know about (3.a.), he wanted to know who was at Qaida? Who was in charge of al Qaida? And what they did? The Tribunal President gave a brief description to the witness about al Qaida. Then the President stated that the Tribunal Members were going to be asking questions. The Recorder then stated to the witness that in the summary of evidence (a, b) were categories in which the accusations fell, and that they were not the accusations against him. The only questions he was going to respond to was (a. 1 & 2 and b. 1 thru 3.)

Detainee: In regards to 3.a.2. I went there in August, I stayed there in the camp for two months, and there were only Uighur people in there. I didn't see any other people besides Uighur's.

Personal Representative: For clarification this is 3.a.2. He stated in August 01, he attended a training camp. From approximately 01 August through 01 October 2001, the detainee attended the Uigher training camp in the Tora Bora Mountains where he received instruction in the Kalashnikov rifle.

Detainee: If you explain to me what is the meaning of camp?

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Tribunal President: Did you receive any type of training in a village or a farm from Uighur people, al Qaida or from Taliban on a Kalashnikov rifle?

Detainee: There is specifically one trainer, there we just ran, that is about the only training we got on the Kalashnikov rifle.

Tribunal President: Who trained you on the Kalashnikov rifle?

Detainee: The person's name was Abdul Maxum.

Tribunal President: Was Abdul Maxum a Uighur?

Detainee: Yes.

Tribunal President: Did you receive the training between August and October 2001?

Detainee: You are saying I trained with the Kalashnikov; that means I fought against the U.S. government?

Tribunal President: Did you learn how to use the Kalashnikov between August and October 2001?

Detainee: Yes.

Personal Representative: The detainee participated in the battle of Tora Bora. In our meeting you asked what and where the battle of Tora Bora was. Can you please explain to the tribunal?

Witness: We stayed in a place in Afghanistan; the name Tora Bora, I heard it from here. I didn't know if Tora Bora was the whole mountain region or specifically one small area. Then my Personal Representative told me that the whole region was called Tora Bora.

Tribunal President: After the Personal Representative told you that region was Tora Bora, was that the area that you participated in fighting?

Detainee: No, I didn't participate in any fighting.

Tribunal President: Did you have to fight at any time while you were in Afghanistan?

Detainee: No, we didn't have any enemies to fight.

Tribunal President: Was there any bombing going on while you were in Afghanistan?

Detainee: I never saw any bombing the night we were sleeping. In the middle of the night the American's dropped the bomb, I then had an injury to my arm. That is the only one I saw.

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Tribunal President: Ok, please go to 3.b.2.

Personal Representative: Yes, Ma'am. I think we covered both of them, he has denied participation in any battle, he has denied participating in any fighting. Although he was at the camp he did not hear about Tora Bora until he was here.

Tribunal President: However 3.b.2 is in reference to his wound and receiving treatment.

Personal Representative: As a result to the injury you got during the bombing. Can you tell us about the medical treatment you received from the Taliban?

Detainee: I have to add some more. From the beginning, they said that place was a battle, I think you understand the place we stayed, wasn't a battle. It was just an old housing place. When the Americans arrived there we didn't have any readiness, we didn't have anything to fight back in. We had no idea the Americans bombed the place. We never thought America would bomb our places. In history, Americans never hurt any of our people or done anything bad to our people. We are hoping America will help us. Then at night we were sleeping we had no idea what was going to be happening. Then, they dropped one bomb, one person died, his whole body exploded, we were covered with a half a bucket of his body meat, also my arm was broken at that time. We were hiding and they dropped other bombs around that area. On the second day when the sun rose, one other person took me to the hospital. I stayed there almost a month; Afghani people or Taliban people didn't treat me, there was one Uighur person who took care of me. A month later, there was a riot in the city, so we went back to the mountain.

Tribunal President: Can you please share with the Tribunal about your retreat and your travels to Pakistan, and when you were arrested?

Detainee: They continued to keep bombing the mountain area where we were hiding. We had no choice, so we traveled to Pakistan.

Tribunal President: When did you travel to Pakistan? Can you give us a general idea of what month?

Detainee: It was the third day of a Muslim holiday. They didn't capture us by force. We traveled to Pakistan and the local people there welcomed us since it was a holiday. They gave us meat and good food. They treated us like guests, when we were sleeping, I wasn't sure of time; it was the middle of the night. They said the U.S. found this location; they are going to bomb here, so we are going to take you to another place. They took us to a Mosque, there was an elder person with a long beard, they wanted to introduce us to their leader, they were going to take us to his house, then they put us in the truck. They took us directly to the prison.

Tribunal President: Yusef, would you like to add anything else or does that conclude your statement?

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Detainee: That is enough for the accusations. I would like to add a little more.

Tribunal President: Please proceed.

Detainee: I would like to say, Turkistan has 30 million people. The Chinese government tried to destroy those people, and they are hiding from other side, from what is going on in there, they are trying to use all the countries to torture and all the stuff. That is the reason all the people are trying to live free. Whenever anyone gets a passport they are trying to leave as soon as they can. During that time all the people were desperate to get their freedom. At that time we heard the radio said the U.S. will help and that is the reason we left the country. Because of the Uighur listening to the radio station, they were tortured and punished by the Chinese government. I seen by my eye, there was a 70 year old woman listening to the radio station, because of the older lady was getting excited about it I was too. They said on the radio they were going to help us, they were going to work together to get our independence that is the reason we left. During that time we didn't know what kind of readiness we were going to need, then we found out we don't have enough finances or an other source to take action so we had no choice, so we ended up in Afghanistan. When we were in the Pakistan prison, I noticed a lot of nationalities there. There was a delegation of people from the other countries. During that time American soldiers came and took our pictures and took our fingerprints. Then we found out we were going to be in America's hands. We were happy because we were going to talk face to face to the country to help us get out independence. We were so happy, all of us Uighur's. If we told Pakistan they would have turned us into China for the money. Since we ended up in the U.S. hands it has been almost 3 years. We had interrogators explain themselves to us; some have high positions, some explained their jobs and some don't say much. During that time until now we have been telling the interrogators all the stuff, why we were in Afghanistan. What the reason we went to Afghanistan. The whole we explained to the interrogators people. The interrogators also told us they were going to support us, they were going to help us, they are not going to turn us into China, they respect us and treat us very well. Now it is like they are joking or are they serious, we are getting confused, this country are trying to blame us for fighting against or with al Qaida or Taliban people or we are associated with them, it doesn't make sense, we are confused. They are blaming us

Tribunal President: Does that conclude your statement?

Detainee: We would like to check our status, on all the cases we want you to be fair, and look at how things are our way.

Tribunal President: I have one question for you. If you are released from the prison what country would you like to go back to?

Detainee: If it not by my choice, If I can go to some country and the Chinese would not hurt us, and there is no punishment and it's a free country, then I will be fine.

Tribunal President: Would you like to go back to your home?

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Detainee: You know that I don't want to go back to that country.

Tribunal President: I didn't know, you may have family there that you would like to go back to.

Detainee: Yes, I would like to go to my motherland, but I cannot go there. I have my kids and my family there.

The Personal Representative and the Recorder had no further questions.

Tribunal Members' questions

Q. What happened to your passport?

A. When they bombed the place, then my passport and all my stuff were burned by the fire.

Q. Why did you receive rifle training?

A. We have One Billion enemies we need to be ready.

Q. When you say enemies you are referring to the Chinese?

A. Yes.

Q. Are their groups opposing the Chinese government either made up by Uighurs or on behalf of the Uighurs?

A. I don't know any groups or seen any of those groups. I don't know any of them.

Q. What was the purpose of getting the training? What was he going to do?

A. If there is any chance we were going to fight to get back our countries independence.

Q. Who is we, that is what I am trying to get to?

A. The Uighur people, prisoners at the camp.

Q. Were the Uighur people at the camp a group?

A. Yes.

Tribunal President's questions.

Q. Where was the hospital you were at after you were injured?

A. Jalalabad.

Q. Did you have any weapons when you were crossing the border?

A. When I crossed the border?

Q. As you were fleeing, leaving Afghanistan?

A. I seen only one Kalashnikov, we didn't have a weapon when we crossed. We didn't even have enough weapons for the people at the camp.

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Q. When you were training, you didn't have enough weapons there?

A. There was only one Kalashnikov.

Q. Were you with a lot of other people when you were captured?

A. We were all Uighur's. When we arrived to the prison there were a lot of people.

Q. Were there a lot of other nationalities, were there Arabs?

A. Yes, they were there when we went to the prison.

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

AUTHENTICATION

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



Colonel, United States Army
Tribunal President

-Summarized Detainee Unsworn Statement

The Tribunal President read the hearing instructions to the Detainee. When asked if he understood the instructions, the Detainee replied as follows:

Detainee: Please read it again. Read it from right before you stopped.

The Tribunal President re-read the instruction to the Detainee.

Tribunal President: Abdullah, do you understand the process?

Detainee: Yes.

Tribunal President: Do you have any questions concerning the Tribunal process?

Detainee: No.

The Personal Representative presented the Detainee Election Form (Exhibit D-a) to the Tribunal.

Tribunal President: The Exhibit D-a also indicates that the Detainee requested a witness. Your request was approved. Your witness is here. We will bring the witness in at a later time.

The Recorder presented the Unclassified Summary of Evidence (Exhibit R-1) to the Tribunal.

The Recorder gave a brief description of the contents of the Unclassified Summary of Evidence.

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

Detainee: Are you going to present that to me or are you going to present it to the Tribunal (referring to the classified information)?

Recorder: To the Tribunal.

The Tribunal President opened the Tribunal by advising the Detainee that it was time to make his statement, if he desired, and informed him that he would have the assistance of his Personal Representative to do so.

Tribunal President: Do you want to present information to the Tribunal and have the Personal Representative to assist you?

Detainee: Ycs.

Tribunal President: Would you like to make your statement under a Muslim oath?

Detainee: I have witnesscs and I don't need to take an oath. I not only have one witness, I have 17 witnesscs.

Tribunal President: You only requested one witness to appear here is that correct?

Detainee: You told me to request one witness so I only requested one witness.

Tribunal President: No, you could have asked for any witness that you wanted, as long as they were relevant to the allegations on the Unclassified Summary.

Detainee: Seventeen witnesses will say the same thing.

Tribunal President: Okay, then we will just go with one.

Detainee: Okay.

Tribunal President: Personal Representative, were you going to assist Abdullah?

Personal Representative: Would you like to do it as we discussed? I will read your statements and after each one and you can say more after I'm done with my notes?

Detainee: Okay.

3.a.1. The Detainee departed Kyrgyzstan and traveled to Afghanistan, via Pakistan, in July 2001.

Personal Representative: When we met this is what we discussed. It was at the end of July. He left Pakistan at the end of August.

Detainee: That is correct.

Personal Representative: In the place that he stayed, there were no Taliban or al Qaida. His understanding of the Taliban was that they were the local government of the country. Would you like to say more about that?

Detainee: That is enough for that one.

3.a.2. The Detainee attended the Uighur training camp in the Tora Bora Mountains of Afghanistan from September through mid October 2001.

Personal Representative: He does not know exact dates. He stayed one night in Jalalabad, then on the second day he went up to the camp.

Detainee: That is correct. I have one question. When you finish all the evidence, can I have a chance to add some more?

Personal Representative: Absolutely.

Tribunal President: You can also add more to each question if you like.

Detainee: I will add some more or I can to each one.

Tribunal President: You have the option of adding after each allegation and after the Personal Representative responds for you.

Detainee: Yes, I want the Personal Representative to read them and I will answer.

Personal Representative: Also, he said that I stayed at the camp in the mountains from the end of August through when I left the camp when the bombing started. Would you like to add or say more?

Detainee retrieves two sheets of hand written notes from his shirt top pocket.

Detainee: Like they are saying, I stayed there from September to mid October, but I stayed there to the end of August through when the bombing campaign started. After the bombing, we went into the mountains. The place we stayed in the mountains wasn't safe. The reason we stayed inside the mountain longer is because we didn't know the way to get out. But there wasn't any bombing in the place where we stayed. You are calling that place that the Uighur camp was located in Tora Bora, but I didn't know at the time that I was in Tora Bora. When I came here, I heard that from the interrogator. Then, I thought it was the place; that the Uighur camp was in Tora Bora, but I didn't know that. Also, I asked that question to my Personal Representative: are all the mountains, the region, called Tora Bora, or just the Uighur camp? I didn't know that the whole region was called Tora Bora. You call the place we stayed a camp. I don't think it was a camp. A camp has like a big fence for guarding and anything you need like housing and toilets. We didn't have that stuff in the place we stayed. It's located near a village and it's also just an entrance and exit for the mountain area. With all the bad stuff in the area, the bad housing and no toilet, and you call this area a camp, people can laugh. It's a funny joke. Also, you called me part of al Qaida, but in the place I stayed were only Uighur people. I never saw an al Qaida or Taliban person. Uighurs have no association with al Qaida or Taliban. You can always figure it out by looking at their names. They do not even come close to each other. How can you accuse me of being a member of al Qaida? This is not evidence or proof. It is nothing.

3.b.1. The Detainee was present at, and participated in, the battle of Tora Bora.

Personal Representative: During our discussion he said this was not true. The place he stayed was the way to enter the mountains. He did not know at the time that the place was

called Tora Bora. He heard for the first time that it was called Tora Bora here at Guantanamo. The place he stayed was not a combat zone. He traveled there (to the original camp not to the mountains) and he only fired one time at targets. He never participated in any battle of Tora Bora. He left the training camp with all Uighurs when the bombing started.

Detainee: They say that I participated in the combat, but I did not. Neither the place we stayed at first nor where we stayed when we went into the mountains were battle areas. The first place was closer to the village. The second place, there wasn't any bombing going on in that place. Then how could I have participated in a battle? That's true, I trained on weapons. I just trained once when I shot at a target, just a couple of bullets. It doesn't mean that I shot at the enemy. I shot at a target.

3.b.2. The Detainee retreated from his position in the Tora Bora Mountains to Pakistan in late 2001, at which point Pakistani authorities apprehended him and his unit.

Personal Representative: When we met he said that he went to Pakistan with all the other Uighurs. They were hiding in caves, never defending any kind of combat position. He did not even have a personal weapon when we were in the caves or when he traveled to Pakistan. When they traveled they had no food for two days. They traveled for two days to get to Pakistan. He was captured with all the other Uighurs - 18 Uighurs. They were not a combat unit.

Detainee: I want to add some more. You said that I had a position. It wasn't a government position, or manufacturing, or some military position, so how can you say I was in a position?

Tribunal President: Let's clarify that so we can get a correct answer. The way I understand this is that it's referring to the place where you were in the Tora Bora Mountains. You were actually in a location in the Tora Bora Mountains, not an official position.

Detainee: There wasn't any position. We were trying to save our lives by hiding in the cave. That's all we did. If we knew the way to get out of there we would have gotten out, that's the reason we were hiding. We didn't know how to get out. Are you saying that the position is not the camp where I was staying, but where I was hiding in the mountain?

Tribunal President: Correct. You were at a particular location in the mountain.

Detainee: It was just a cave. It was the monkey's territory. We didn't do anything there. Think about it. If monkeys stay in that place, there shouldn't be bombing going on there. If the bombs are going off in that area, how could monkeys stay in that place? The monkeys would have run away somewhere.

Personal Representative: Am I allowed to ask a question at this point regarding this?

Tribunal President: Are you asking us the question or the Detainee?

Personal Representative: What I wanted to say ma'am is that when we read this together, it was my interpretation of this as well as his that "position" was a military-type term. You're saying location. That's not how either of us read this in our defending it. Both of us read this as taking up a military position in the mountains.

Tribunal President: I understood that from his response to it.

Personal Representative: That's how we addressed it.

Tribunal President: Okay. And I feel comfortable, I don't know if you all (the Tribunal Members), but I feel comfortable that you have answered both interpretations of the question.

Detainee: You mean you understand this, that it's not a military position?

Tribunal President: Yes.

Detainee: That's true I didn't travel to Pakistan. It was not Pakistani authorities who captured us, it was the local people, the tribe people. They took us to the mosque and then they said they were going to take us somewhere else. Next they led us to a big gate. I thought we were going somewhere else just a little past the big gate, but I ended up in the prison. The last time I met with the Personal Representative, I asked him: what was meant by unit? I understand that unit means a big military unit. But there wasn't any unit. We were all just the Uighur people. They said that we captured all the Uighur people together. That's true, and we saw some Arab people in the mosque and a lot of Arab people in the prison. That's my evidence for all these accusations. If you let me speak some more, I have something to say.

I will speak for myself and for all Uighurs. You are accusing us of participating in action with al Qaida and the Taliban against the U.S. It does not explain the Uighurs, we are not a part of al Qaida or the Taliban. We have nothing against the U.S. government. We have to solve our own problems with our own countries' independence. We have only one enemy, and that's the Chinese. They have been torturing and killing us all: old, young, men, women, little children, and unborn children. They have been killing these people. We have this kind of enemy. We are the enemy of the Chinese and they are the enemy of us. We have enough enemies. Why would I jump and become an enemy to another country? I wanted to say that, because of all the accusations that you are blaming on me, you don't have any reasonable proof. I want you to check my case and other Uighurs' cases and review all the files fairly. I want all the Uighurs to receive fairness from the review board. There are Uighur people all over the world who are hoping for help from the U.S. government. There was a conference in the U.S. where the people explained what's going on in Kyrgyzstan. It was a lawyer, and we told him that he needs to explain what's going on in our country. You need to explain what's going on and you need to let a big country like America and the American people know. However, now you are blaming

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us. You don't have any reasonable witnesses to blame us. You are making us into your enemy now.

Tribunal President: Does that conclude your statement?

Detainee: I would like to add some more about when I traveled from Kyrgyzstan to Pakistan. I would like to explain some more about when I traveled from Kyrgyzstan to Pakistan.

Tribunal President: Okay, please proceed.

Detainee: The reason I left from Kyrgyzstan to travel to Pakistan was because I was trying to get to Turkey. Kyrgyzstan is not safe for us to stay because recently the Kyrgyzstan government sent Uighur people back to China. The reason they gave was because passports and visas were expired. So, I was trying to go to Turkey. If you buy a ticket from Kyrgyzstan to Turkey, it's a direct flight and will cost a lot of money. People told me if I go from Kyrgyzstan to Pakistan and then to Iran and then to Turkey it's cheaper. They said that if I go from Kyrgyzstan to Pakistan it doesn't require a visa to travel. From Pakistan I was trying to go to Iran, then I asked them if it required a visa. I could get a visa right on time, it's been like almost a month. During that time, it was about a month, I was trying to get an Iranian visa. That first night I arrived from Kyrgyzstan to Pakistan, I found a place. The people in Kyrgyzstan had given the address to a place in Pakistan. I met one of the people I had done business with in the past from Central Asia. This person was also trying to go to Turkey. During this time the guy explained to me that there was a place in Afghanistan. This interested me in going to Afghanistan. I left Kyrgyzstan. I wasn't trying to go to Afghanistan; I was trying to go to Turkey. I read in some magazine or newspaper about Turkey. If Uighur people go to Turkey, the government will give them citizenship and they can leave in peace. I was trying to go there to live in peace.

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

Personal Representative: Thank you ma'am, yes I do.

Personal Representative's questions

Q. Where did you fire your weapon in training?

A. At a target.

Q. What I mean is, in the original place - what we call a camp - where you came and where you left when the bombing started and went into the mountains.

A. The place we stayed was the training camp. I shot the gun before the bombing started.

Q. This may have been cleared up, but it was an original question anyway. Did you ever dig a hole? Build barricades? Do anything to defend yourself in the place where you were staying in the mountains?

A. No.

Personal Representative: That is all ma'am.

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

Recorder: No.

Tribunal President: Do any Tribunal Members have any questions for the Detainee?

Tribunal Member's questions

Q. What was your job in Kyrgyzstan?

A. I had a business in a bazaar.

Q. Did you pay for your own travel?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have your passport when you were turned over to the Pakistanis?

A. No, it was destroyed in the bombing.

Q. In the camp where you got training on the gun, who was your instructor?

A. His name was Hassan Maksum. He was killed by the bombing. He is the one who trained me.

Q. He was a Uighur also?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was over all in charge of the camp? Was it any particular group or organization that was responsible for the camp?

A. There was a guy Abdul Haq, he was the one over all the guests at the camp. He would tell us to do this and do that, but I did not know if there was another organization that was in charge of the camp. I don't know.

Q. You said you originally left your home country to find peace in Turkey?

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A. My first goal was to go to Turkey. It was Kyrgyzstan. I was staying in Kyrgyzstan.

Q. Why did you feel the need to learn how to fire weapons?

A. Because, I was with another business person who explained to me that you can go there and get the weapons training. Also, I had no choice because I couldn't get a visa for Iran to continue my travel. That is when I became interested in getting the training.

Q. But people get weapons training in order to fight, who did you plan on fighting?

A. Like I explained to you earlier, we have only one historical enemy and that is the Chinese.

Q. When you were at the camp you had no intentions on fighting the Northern Alliance or Americans?

A. I need my life and need my country. I don't need anything else.

Q. Are you a member of any other political social groups?

A. No.

Tribunal President's questions

Q. What did you do between August and September? Were you traveling from Pakistan to the camp?

A. Which travel do you mean?

Q. From Pakistan to Afghanistan.

A. I tried to get a visa from the Iranian consulate.

Q. So you spent approximately a month in Pakistan?

A. Yes. At first they told us they were going to give us a visa. But there was some documentation for staying in Pakistan that kept us from getting an Iranian visa.

Q. If I understand you correctly, I'm just trying to get the time down, you were at the camp then for about a month?

A. When did the bombing start?

Q. Mid-October.

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- A. From the end of August to mid-October, so maybe forty or fifty days. It was less than two months.
- Q. What did you do while you were there?
- A. Building a shower, building a bathroom, building a kitchen, building a house.
- Q. How many times did you fire the weapon?
- A. I shot once. A couple of bullets.
- Q. So that's the only military training you had at the camp?
- A. That's the time I spent there. There is nothing else to train. There is not enough time to train a whole lot.
- Q. In 45 to 50 days, you only trained on a rifle one time?
- A. Yes. It was a Kalashnikov rifle. The rest of the time we were doing the construction work building the house and all that stuff.
- Q. So, you never learned how to use any other weapons?
- A. I didn't see any other weapons.
- Q. So, do you feel like your training there was successful?
- A. I don't know what to say.
- Q. Did you learn what you wanted to learn?
- A. I didn't know what I was going to be trained on, but I was happy to get trained.
- Q. Do you have plans of going back to your country? If you are released from prison here.
- A. If I have plans to go back to my country, I wouldn't be safe (inaudible).
- Q. Did someone in your country assist in your travel plans, help you make the arrangements for your travel, buying tickets, telling you where to go, where to stay?
- A. Which way?
- Q. What country are you from?

A. Turkistan.

Q. Turkistan. Did someone in Turkistan help you to make arrangements to travel from Turkistan to Pakistan?

A. First I went to Kyrgyzstan and was planning to go to Pakistan, that is when someone helped me to get to Pakistan and all that stuff.

Q. Okay. Who was that person?

A. He was a person that came from Pakistan. He was the family member of the person that does business right next to him in the bazaar. Probably we knew that too because China has a business agreement with Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan and that's the reason we can go to those countries and do business.

Q. Did you know that person's name?

A. I think that person was a family member of the person who has a little store right next to mine. That was the first time I saw that person.

Tribunal President: That is all the questions I have. We're going to allow for your witness to come in. The Tribunal will ask questions and then you will have the opportunity to ask your witness questions.

The Tribunal went into recess while the Detainee's witness was brought into the hearing room.

The Tribunal is reopened with the detainee's witness present in the hearing room.

Tribunal President: Eman. Is that correct?

Witness: Yes it is correct.

Tribunal President: You've been asked to be here as a witness for Abdullah. This is not your Tribunal but we will ask you questions and Abdullah will ask you questions. Do you understand?

Witness: Yes.

Tribunal President: Would you like to make your statement under a Muslim oath?

Witness: If you are a Witness, you don't really need to take an oath. If you don't have any evidence, then you would take an oath.

Tribunal President: Our policy is that we offer you the opportunity to take a Muslim Oath if you are making a statement on record.

Witness: I won't take an oath.

Tribunal President: Okay, we'll proceed.

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

Personal Representative: Yes ma'am, I do. Thank you.

Personal Representative's questions to witness

Q. Were you ever in battle with Americans or coalition forces in the Tora Bora Mountains?

A. No.

Q. Were you or the Detainee ever in a battle ever?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever see Abdullah get training from Taliban or al Qaida?

A. No, I didn't see it.

Q. Who trained you or him?

A. I don't know who trained him, but the person who trained me was a Uighur. There was only Uighur people in there but I don't know if was trained on weapons or not.

Personal Representative: That's all that I have ma'am thank you.

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

Recorder: No ma'am.

Tribunal President: Do any tribunal members have questions for the witness?

Tribunal Member's questions

Q. You were at a camp with the Detainee, with Abdullah? You were at a camp together correct?

A. Yes.

Q. What weapons training was done at that camp?

A. It was not mandatory for everyone to have weapons training. I don't know what other people trained on. They showed me the Kalashnikov.

Tribunal President's questions

Q. When did you meet Abdullah?

A. I met him at that place.

Q. At the camp?

A. Yes.

Q. When was that?

A. There are more than just one or two people there. There are a lot of people there. I saw him but don't know when exactly I saw him.

Q. Was it in July, August, September, or October of 2001?

A. Probably between August and September.

Q. Did you have the opportunity to train with Abdullah?

A. No.

Q. Did you work with Abdullah at the camp?

A. Uighurs worked together on the construction, bringing rocks and all the stuff together; all the Uighur people together.

Q. Do you know if Abdullah was a member of any group while he was at the camp?

A. No.

Q. Why did you leave the camp?

A. We expected that there wasn't going to be any bombing in our places, but in the middle of the night the bombing started. We ran inside the mountain and we left.

Q. When you left, did you travel with Abdullah?

A. Yes, all of us Uighurs left together. There were no Uighur left in that place.

Q. How long did you stay in the mountains, and were you with Abdullah when you left?

A. Yes, he was with me and I don't know how long we stayed in the mountain. Maybe the end of Ramadan; probably in December sometime.

Q. While you were in the mountains, did all the Uighurs stay together?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you observe Abdullah having to protect himself from the bombing at any time?

A. No.

A. Did any of the Uighurs have weapons while you were in the mountains?

A. No.

Q. Where were you captured?

A. The day we crossed the Pakistan border.

Q. Can you explain to me how that happened?

A. When we crossed into Pakistan the local people looked on us, and fed us really good food and then they turned us over to the Pakistani police.

Tribunal President: That's all the questions I have. Abdullah, do you have any questions of the witness?

Detainee: Yes I do.

Tribunal President: Okay, please proceed.

Detainee: Am I an enemy for the United States?

Witness: No.

Tribunal President: Any other questions?

Detainee: That's all I have.

Tribunal President: Okay. We will recess while the Witness is taken from the room. Thank you, Eman, for coming in.

The Tribunal went into recess while the Witness was taken from the hearing room.

The Tribunal was reopened.

Tribunal President: Abdullah, is there anything that you would like to add to your statement?

Detainee: No.

The Tribunal President confirmed that the Personal Representative had no further evidence to present and that the Detainee had no previously approved witnesses to present to the Tribunal and closed the open session.

The Tribunal President explained the remainder of the Tribunal process to the Detainee emphasizing that if the Detainee is found to be a Non-Enemy Combatant that he would have the opportunity to request a country for his release. The Tribunal President adjourned the open session.

AUTHENTICATION

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



Colonel, U.S. Army
Tribunal President