Camp X-Ray: The War on Terror, Memorialization, and Architecture

by

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and Architecture

Abstract

The Camp X-Ray site located in Guantánamo Bay United States Naval Base, Cuba, has played an essential role as a temporary detention facility to house detainees captured by the United States Army after the 9/11 (September 11, 2001) attacks on the United States soil. The 9/11 attacks were carried out by al-Qaeda, an Islamist extremist group, killing 2,977 people from 93 nations at three different locations. Two hijacked commercial airplanes crashed into the World Trade Center (North and South towers) in Manhattan, New York City; a hijacked commercial airplane crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia; and a hijacked commercial airplane crashed into an empty field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania (before reaching its proposed target, believed to be either the White House or the Capitol Building). In the ensuing “war on terror”, the Guantánamo Bay detention facility has come to play an enormous role, whether legally, geopolitically, or symbolically.

On June 10, 1898, during the Spanish-American War, U.S. Marines landed at Guantánamo Bay (Southern tip of Cuba)

and defeated the Spanish army. On February 16, 1903, Cuban President Tomás Estrada Palma, and on February 23, 1903, U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt each signed the agreement for the lease of 45 square miles (120 km²) of land (Guantánamo Bay) for the use of coaling and to establish a U.S. Naval Station. After the 9/11 attacks on November 13, 2001 U.S. President George W. Bush issued a Military Order, “Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism”, authorizing the Pentagon indefinite custody of foreign nationals without charges. On December 27, 2001, U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, announced that ‘War on Terror’ suspects are to be held at GTMO (Guantánamo Bay U.S. Naval Base). The construction of a temporary detention facility, Camp X-Ray, began on January 6, 2002. On January 11, 2002, the first group of 20 detainees, arrived at Camp X-Ray on a military transport plane handcuffed, wearing goggles, ear muffs, surgical masks and heavy gloves. Later, Camp X-Ray was closed and detainees were moved to Guantánamo Bay Detention

Camp. Yet Camp X-Ray remains intact – untouched, because it is still a crime scene. It offers, therefore, a site with difficult histories on war, terror, incarceration, and international law. This project, “Camp X-Ray: The War on Terror, Memorialization, and Architecture”, aims to uncover these overlapping concerns by proposing ways to memorialize, in architecture, the dark reality of a prison system and treatment of detainees over the last fourteen years.

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Common Abbreviations

Platt Amendment

Agreement Between the U.S. and Cuba for the Lease of Lands for Coaling and Naval stations

Proclamation 3447 - Embargo on All Trade with Cuba

Military Order of November 13, 2001, Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism

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9/11 Attacks

9/11 Terrorist Attacks on the United States of America

On September 11, 2001, the United States of America was attacked by the Islamic extremist group al-Qaeda. The attacks were carried out by 19 militants by hijacking four commercial airplanes.

American Airlines Flight 11 (AA 11)

The hijackers were Mohamed Atta, tactical leader of 9/11 plot and pilot (Citizenship: Egypt), Abdul Aziz al Omari (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia), Wail al Shehri (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia), Waleed al Shehri (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia), and Satam al Suqami (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia).

United Airlines Flight 175 (UA 175)

The hijackers were Fayez Banihammad (Citizenship: United Arab Emirates), Ahmed al Ghamdi (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia), Hamza al Ghamdi (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia), Marwan al Shehhi, pilot (Citizenship: United Arab Emirates), and Mohand al Shehri (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia).

American Airlines Flight 77 (AA 77)

The hijackers were Hani Hanjour, pilot (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia), Nawaf al Hazmi (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia), Salem al Hazmi (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia), Khalid al Mihdhar (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia), and Majed Moqed (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia).

United Airlines Flight 93 (UA 93)

The hijackers were Saeed al Ghamdi (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia), Ahmad al Haznawi (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia), Ziad Jarrah, pilot (Citizenship: Lebanon), and Ahmed al Nami (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia).¹

American Airlines Flight 11 (AA 11)

Boston to Los Angeles

7:59 a.m.	Takeoff
8:14 a.m.	Last routine radio communication; likely takeover
8:19 a.m.	Flight attendant notifies AA of hijacking
8:21 a.m.	Transponder is turned off
8:23 a.m.	AA attempts to contact the cockpit
8:25 a.m.	Boston Center aware of hijacking
8:38 a.m.	Boston Center notifies NEADS of hijacking
8:46 a.m.	NEADS scrambles Otis fighter jets in search of AA 11
8:46:40 a.m.	AA 11 crashes into 1 WTC (North Tower)
8:53 a.m.	Otis fighter jets airborne
9:16 a.m.	AA headquarters aware that Flight 11 has crashed into WTC
9:21 a.m.	Boston Center advises NEADS that AA 11 is airborne heading for Washington
9:24 a.m.	NEADS scrambles Langley fighter jets in search of AA 11

Figure 1. Hijacked commercial airplane

United Airlines Flight 175 (UA 175)

Boston to Los Angeles

8:14 a.m.	Takeoff
8:42 a.m.	Last radio communication
8:42-8:46 a.m.	Likely takeover
8:47 a.m.	Transponder code changes
8:52 a.m.	Flight attendant notifies UA of hijacking
8:54 a.m.	UA attempts to contact the cockpit
8:55 a.m.	New York Center suspects hijacking
9:03:11 a.m.	Flight 175 crashes into 2 WTC (South Tower)
9:15 a.m.	New York Center advises NEADS that UA 175 was the second aircraft crashed into WTC
9:20 a.m.	UA headquarters aware that Flight 175 had crashed into WTC

Figure 2. Hijacked commercial airplane

American Airlines Flight 77 (AA 77)

Washington, D.C., to Los Angeles

8:20 a.m.	Takeoff
8:51 a.m.	Last routine radio communication
8:51-8:54 a.m.	Likely takeover
8:54 a.m.	Flight 77 makes unauthorized turn to south
8:56 a.m.	Transponder is turned off
9:05 a.m.	AA headquarters aware that Flight 77 is hijacked
9:25 a.m.	Herndon Command Center orders nationwide ground stop
9:32 a.m.	Dulles tower observes radar of fast-moving aircraft (later identified as AA 77)
9:34 a.m.	FAA advises NEADS that AA 77 is missing
9:37:46 a.m.	AA 77 crashes into the Pentagon
10:30 a.m.	AA headquarters confirms Flight 77 crash into Pentagon

Figure 3. Hijacked commercial airplane

United Airlines Flight 93 (UA 93)

Newark to San Francisco

8:42 a.m.	Takeoff
9:24 a.m.	Flight 93 receives warning from UA about possible cockpit intrusion
9:27 a.m.	Last routine radio communication
9:28 a.m.	Likely takeover
9:34 a.m.	Herndon Command Center advises FAA headquarters that UA 93 is hijacked
9:36 a.m.	Flight attendant notifies UA of hijacking; UA attempts to contact the cockpit
9:41 a.m.	Transponder is turned off
9:57 a.m.	Passenger revolt begins
10:03:11 a.m.	Flight 93 crashes in field in Shanksville, PA
10:07 a.m.	Cleveland Center advises NEADS of UA 93 hijacking
10:15 a.m.	UA headquarters aware that Flight 93 has crashed in PA; Washington Center advises NEADS that Flight 93 has crashed in PA

Figure 4. Hijacked commercial airplane

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That's Fit to Print"

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2001

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75 CENTS

Late Edition

New York: Today, sunny, a few afternoon clouds. High 77. Tonight, slightly more humid. Low 65. Tomorrow, sun then clouds. High 81. Yesterday, high 81, low 63. Weather map, Page C19.

U.S. ATTACKED

HACKED JETS DESTROY TWIN TOWERS AND HIT PENTAGON IN DAY OF TERROR

A CREEPING HORROR

Buildings Burn and Fall as Onlookers Search for Elusive Safety

By N. B. KLEINFELD

It kept getting worse. The horror arrived in sporadic bursts of chilling disbelief, signaled first by trembling floors, sharp eruptions, cracked windows. There was the actual unfathomable realization of a gaping, flaming hole in first one of the tall towers, and then the same thing all over again in its twin. There was the merciless sight of bodies helplessly tumbling out, some of them in flames.

Finally, the mighty towers themselves were reduced to nothing. Dense plumes of smoke raced through the downtown avenues, coursing between the buildings, shaped like tornadoes on their sides.

Every sound was cause for alarm. A plane appeared overhead. Was another one coming? No, it was a fighter jet. But was it friend or enemy? People scrambled for their lives, but they didn't know where to go. Should they go north, south, east, west? Stay outside, go indoors? People hid beneath cars and each other. Some contemplated jumping into the river.

For those trying to flee the very epicenter of the collapsing World Trade Center towers, the most horrendous thought of all finally dawned on them: nowhere was safe.

For several panic-stricken hours yesterday morning, people in Lower Manhattan witnessed the indescribable, the incomprehensible, the unthinkable. "I don't know what the gates of hell look like, but it's got to be like this," said John Maloney, a security director for an Internet firm in the trade center. "I'm a combat veteran, Vietnam, and I never saw anything like this."

The first warnings were small ones. Blocks away, Jim Farmer, a film composer, was having breakfast at a small restaurant on West Broadway. He heard the sound of a jet. An odd sound — too loud, it seemed, to be

Continued on Page A7

A Somber Bush Says Terrorism Cannot Prevail

By ELIZABETH BUMILLER with DAVID E. SANGER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — President Bush vowed tonight to retaliate against those responsible for today's attacks on New York and Washington, declaring that he would "make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them."

"These acts of mass murder were intended to frighten our nation into chaos and retreat, but they have failed," the president said in his first speech to the nation from the Oval Office. "Our country is strong. Terrorist acts can shake the foundation of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America."

His speech came after a day of trauma that seems destined to define his presidency. Seeking to at once calm the nation and declare his determination to exact retribution, he told a country numbed by repeated scenes of carnage that "these acts shattered steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve."

Mr. Bush spoke only hours after returning from a zigzag course across the country, as his Secret Service and military security teams moved him from Florida, where he woke up this morning expecting to press for his education bill, to command posts in Louisiana and Nebraska before it was determined the attacks had probably ended and he could safely return to the capital.

It was a sign of the catastrophic

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AMERICAN TARGETS A ball of fire exploded outward after the second of two jetliners slammed into the World Trade Center; less than two hours later, both of the 110-story towers were gone. Hijackers crashed a third airliner into the Pentagon, setting off a huge explosion and fire.

President Vows to Exact Punishment for 'Evil'

By SERGE SCHMEMMANN

Hijackers rammed jetliners into each of New York's World Trade Center towers yesterday, toppling both in a hellish storm of ash, glass, smoke and leaping victims, while a third jetliner crashed into the Pentagon in Virginia. There was no official count, but President Bush said thousands had perished, and in the immediate aftermath the calamity was already being ranked the worst and most audacious terror attack in American history.

The attacks seemed carefully coordinated. The hijacked planes were all en route to California, and therefore gorged with fuel, and their departures were spaced within an hour and 48 minutes. The first, American Airlines Flight 11, a Boeing 767 out of Boston for Los Angeles, crashed into the north tower at 8:48 a.m. Eighteen minutes later, United Airlines Flight 175, also headed from Boston to Los Angeles, plowed into the south tower.

Then an American Airlines Boeing 757, Flight 77, left Washington's Dulles International Airport bound for Los Angeles, but instead hit the western part of the Pentagon, the military headquarters where 24,000 people work, at 9:40 a.m. Finally, United Airlines Flight 93, a Boeing 737 flying from Newark to San Francisco, crashed near Pittsburgh, raising the possibility that its hijackers had failed in whatever their mission was.

There were indications that the hijackers on at least two of the planes were armed with knives. Attorney General John Ashcroft told reporters in the evening that the suspects on Flight 11 were armed that way. And Barbara Olson, a television commentator who was traveling on American Flight 77, managed to reach her husband, Solicitor General Theodore Olson, by cell phone and to tell him that the hijackers were armed with knives and a box cutter.

In all, 266 people perished in the four planes and several scores more were known dead elsewhere. Numerous firefighters, police officers and other rescue workers who responded to the initial disaster in Lower Manhattan were killed or injured when the buildings collapsed. Hundreds were treated for cuts, broken bones, burns and smoke inhalation.

But the real carnage was caused for now by the twisted, smoking, ash-choked carcasses of the twin towers, in which thousands of people used to work on a weekday. The collapse of the towers caused another World Trade Center building to fall 7 hours later, and several

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Awaiting the Aftershocks

Washington and Nation Plunge Into Fight With Enemy Hard to Identify and Punish

By R. W. APPLE JR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — Today's devastating and astonishingly well-coordinated attacks on the World Trade Center towers in New York and on the Pentagon outside of Washington plunged the nation into a warlike struggle against an enemy that will be hard to identify with certainty and hard to punish with precision.

The whole nation — to a degree the whole world — shook as hijacked airliners plunged into buildings that symbolize the financial and military might of the United States. The sense of security and self-confidence that Americans take as their birthright suffered a grievous blow, from which recovery will be slow. The aftershocks will be nearly as bad, as hundreds and possibly thousands of people discover that friends or relatives died awful, fiery deaths.

Scenes of chaos and destruction evocative of the nightmare world of Hieronymus Bosch, with smoke and debris blurring out the sun, were carried by television into homes and workplaces across the nation. Echoing Franklin D. Roosevelt's description of the attack on Pearl Harbor as an event "which will live in infamy," Gov. George E. Pataki of New York, a Republican, spoke of "an incredible outrage" and Senator Charles E. Schumer of New York, a Democrat, spoke of "a dastardly attack."

But more words were inadequate vessels to contain the sense of shock and horror that people felt. As Washington struggled to regain

a sense of equilibrium, with warplanes and heavily armed helicopters crossing overhead, past and present national security officials warily debated the possibility of a Congressional declaration of war — but against precisely whom, and in what exact circumstances? Warships were maneuvering to protect New York and Washington. The North American Air Defense Command, which had seemed to many a relic of the cold war, adopted a posture of "a dastardly attack."

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MORE ON THE ATTACKS

RESCUERS BECOME VICTIMS Firefighters who rushed to the trade center were killed.

SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS Some people trapped in the rubble for hours were rescued.

OFFICIALS SUSPECT BIN LADEN Eavesdropping intercepts after the attacks were cited.

TERRORISTS EXPLOIT WEAKNESS Investigators had criticized precautions against hijacking.

CASUALTIES IN WASHINGTON An unknown number of people were killed at the Pentagon.

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Figure 5. 9/11 Terrorist Attacks on the United States of America

The World Trade Center (WTC), Manhattan, New York, was a commercial complex (16 acres) consisting of seven buildings, One World Trade Center North Tower and Two World Trade Center South Tower, both of which collapsed during the 9/11 attacks. The Three, Four, Five, and Six World Trade Center buildings were damaged by debris from the North and South Towers, and the remnants were torn down. The Seven World Trade Center building was damaged and caught fire by debris from North Tower; it collapsed. The 9/11 attacks on the WTC resulted in the deaths of 2,753 people. On September 11, 2011, on the tenth anniversary of the WTC attacks, the 9/11 Memorial was opened, designed by Michael Arad and Peter Walker. The Memorial Park is surrounded by two reflecting pools featuring 30ft waterfalls located where the North and South Towers used to stand, with the names of those killed etched around the pools edges.²

**“No day shall erase you from the
memory of time.” -Virgil**

The Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia, is the headquarters of the U.S. Department of Defense. On September 11, 2001, American Airlines Flight 77 (AA 77), was hijacked by terrorists, smashed into the east side of the Pentagon, killing 184 people. On September 11, 2008, the Pentagon Memorial was opened to remember and honor friends and family members who lost their lives. There is a Memorial Unit for each victim consisting of a cantilevered bench with their names etched on the side, and below the benches flows illuminated water. The memorial was designed by Julie Beckman and Keith Kase-man.³

**“We claim this ground
in remembrance of the events of
September 11, 2001. To honor the
184 people whose lives were lost,
their families, and all who sacrifice
that we may live in freedom.
We will never forget.”**

The Shanksville, Pennsylvania, is the crash site for United Airlines Flight 93 (UA 93) hijacked by terrorists, killing 40 people. On September 10, 2015 the Flight 93 National Memorial was opened to honor the victims of 9/11 attack, and was designed by Paul Murdoch Architects, and Nelson, Byrd and Woltz Landscape Architects. The Memorial Plaza is the final resting place of the 9/11 victims; marking the edge of the crash site and debris field, a Wall of Names was constructed in the direction of the UA 93 flight path.⁴

“A common field one day.

A field of honor forever.”

Figure 1, 2, 3 and 4. by Fiza Gul Rind - Hijacked commercial airplane from: *The 9/11 Commission Report: Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States*. New York: Norton, 2004.

Figure 5. 9/11 Terrorist Attacks on the United States of America from: Kleinfeld, N. R. "HIJACKED JETS DESTROY TWIN TOWERS AND HIT PENTAGON IN DAY OF TERROR." *The New York Times*. 2001. <http://www.nytimes.com/2001/09/12/us/us-attacked-hijacked-jets-destroy-twin-towers-and-hit-pentagon-in-day-of-terror.html?pagewanted=all>.

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Cuba

Cuban Independence Movement

On October 10, 1868, the Ten Years' War (also known as Great War) began under the leadership of Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, a Cuban revolutionary hero, to establish Cuba's independence and freedom from Spain.¹

On August 24, 1879, the Smallest War (1879-1880) was engineered by General Calixto García against the Spanish authorities.²

On February 24, 1895, the Cuban War of Independence (1895-1898) was the third war against Spain to gain independence. José Martí born on January 28, 1853, (Havana, Cuba) a well known figure in Latin American literature, and considered Father of Homeland by Cubans in their fight for independence from Spain. On this date, the revolution was called by José Martí, and was led at four separate locations on Cuban soil, under Bartolomé Masó's in Bayate, Juan Gualberto Gómez and Antonio López Coloma's in Ibarra, Saturnino Lora and Mariano Lora in Baire, and Periquito Pérez and Emilio Giró in Guantánamo.³

Cuba's struggle for independence from Spain had caught the attention of the United

tates of America for years, with various newspaper articles campaigning for the U.S. to intervene by publishing stories of the Spanish Army's cruel treatment towards the native Cuban population. Spain replaced the Governor General of Cuba Valeriano Weyler (1896-1897) and made changes to its policies, the U.S. favored an intervention to support the Cuban independence movement. In January, 1898, Cuban Spanish loyalists began to riot in Havana against the new government, destroying the printing presses of four Cuban newspapers for publishing articles against the Spanish Army. The riot caused concern by the U.S. Consul General for the lives of Americans in Havana.⁴

Battleship USS Maine (ACR-1)

On January 25, 1898, the battleship USS Maine (ACR-1) arrived at Havana, Cuba, from Key West, Florida, under U.S. President William McKinley orders to protect U.S. business and military interests. On February 15, 1898, at 9:40 p.m. a massive explosion sank the battleship USS Maine (ACR-1) berthing at the Havana Harbor,

killing 260 American crew members. On March 28, 1898, the U.S. Naval Court inquiry declared that the battleship USS Maine (ACR-1) was destroyed by a mine. While Spain was not directly blamed, the incident precipitated the Spanish-American War.⁴

Spanish-American War (1898)

On April 11, 1898, U.S. President William McKinley requested Congress for authorization for an intervention into Cuba for its independence from Spain. On April 19, 1898, a resolution was passed by the U.S. Congress for Cuban independence and demanded that Spain voluntarily cease authority over Cuba. On April 20, 1898, the congressional resolution was signed by U.S. President William McKinley acknowledging Cuban independence from Spain. On April 21, 1898, Spanish-American War began. On April 25, 1898, the U.S. declared war on Spain. On June 10, 1898, the U.S. Marines landed at Guantánamo Bay (southeastern tip of Cuba) to fight the Spanish Army resulting in the defeat of Spain. On December 10, 1898,

U.S. and Spain signed the Treaty of Paris agreeing to end the Spanish-American War, Cuban independence from Spain which resulted in Spain agreeing to cede Guam, Puerto Rico and Philippines to the United States.⁵

Guantánamo Bay, Cuba

On June 12, 1901, the Platt Amendment was agreed by Cuban Constitutional Convention and drafted by United States Secretary of War, Elihu Root, stating eight conditions for the U.S. troops withdrawal from Cuba after the end of Spanish-American War.⁶ May 20, 1902 marks the formal independence of Cuba with Tomas Estrada Palma becoming the first President of Cuba. Under the Platt Amendment, the island became a U.S. protectorate, giving the U.S. authorization to intervene in Cuban affairs.⁷ On February 23, 1903, U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt signed an agreement for the lease of 45 square miles (120 km²) of land (Guantánamo Bay) for the use of coaling and the establishment of a U.S. Naval Station, at a yearly cost of \$2,000 until 1934,

after which it was increased to \$4,085 per year. While U.S. government continues to pay the lease amount each year, the government of Fidel Castro refuses to cash the checks.⁸

Proclamation 3447 Embargo on All Trade with Cuba

Through a campaign of guerrilla warfare orchestrated by Fidel Alejandro Castro Ruza (born August 13, 1926 at Birán, Cuba) in early 1958 it finally led to the overthrow of the Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista Zaldívar. In February 1959, Castro was sworn in as Prime Minister of the Republic of Cuba, thus ending the U.S. economic dominance in Cuba. Castro subsequent entry implemented reforms by nationalizing plantations and factories. In May, 1959 the first Agrarian Reform Act was signed by Castro forbidding property ownership by foreigners and limiting land holdings. By the end of 1959, Castro's revolution took a radical turn in the suppression of media for criticizing his policies; Castro also purged the of Cuban government and the military of its leaders. On

April 14, 1961, Castro declared a socialist state. This was followed by an unsuccessful attempt by 1400 exiles to overthrow Castro by invading Cuba at the Bay of Pigs, resulting in the death of hundreds of insurgents and imprisonment of those captured. Castro declared himself a Marxist-Leninist and under his administration Cuba was declared a one-party communist state. On February 7, 1962, President John F. Kennedy imposed a full economic embargo on Cuba, partially overturned under President Barack Obama.⁹

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The Guantánamo Bay Naval Base is located in southeastern Cuba on 45 square miles (120 km²) of land (Guantánamo Bay) was leased by U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt, on February 23, 1903. The U.S. and Cuba share a 17 mile border. The Naval Base has been in regular use: for example, following the September 29, 1991 military coup in Haiti that ended the government of Jean-Bertrand Aristide, resulting in approximately 34,000 Haitians fled Haiti and were detained at the base. It is the oldest U.S. Military Base located outside U.S territory and also holds detention facilities.¹

War in Afghanistan

Osama bin Laden was born in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in January, 1957. Mohammed bin Laden, father of bin Laden, was a Yemeni immigrant and the owner of the largest construction company in Saudi Arabia. After the Soviet Union invasion in Afghanistan in 1979, bin Laden traveled to Afghanistan to meet the Afghan resistance leaders, and became a fund raiser to support the Afghan fighters (mujahideen). Operation Cyclone

was a covert CIA program that supplied arms and money to the the mujahideen to fight the Soviet forces. On February 15, 1989, the Soviet withdrew completely from Afghanistan. For bin Laden, Islam was a guiding ideology both politically and socially. In 1988, bin Laden founded al-Qaeda and its main goal was the advancement of Islamic revolution and carry out attacks against Western influence in the Muslim world.

The 9/11 attacks on the U.S. soil were organized by al-Qaeda. In October 07, 2001, the Taliban controlled Afghanistan was intensively bombed by U.S. military with support from British forces, with France, Germany, Australia and Canada providing logistical support. Before the aerial bombing (The Opening Salvo) of the Taliban and al-Qaeda installations in Kabul, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Konduz and Mazar-e-Sharif, the U.S. and the U.N. Security Council had ordered the Taliban to hand over bin Laden for prosecution in U.S. military courts. The Taliban countered, that bin Laden should be prosecuted under the Islamic court system which the U.S. found

unsatisfactory.²

In November, 2001 the U.S. military deployed 1,300 American troops to Afghanistan as ground troops and commandos (mostly Marines). In December, 2001 the number of U.S. forces in Afghanistan increased to 2,500, focusing on the Tora Bora region in the search for bin Laden.³ In December 5, 2001 an interim Afghan government was established and Hamid Karzai was sworn in as the head.² In August, 2010 the number of U.S. forces in Afghanistan reached 100,000 due to escalating violence. It was not until May 2, 2011, that bin Laden was killed in Abbottabad, Pakistan by the U.S. Navy SEALs (U.S. Naval Special Warfare Development Group), almost 10 years after the U.S. had declared war against Afghanistan in 2001. As of March, 2015 the number of U.S. forces in Afghanistan have dropped from 100,000 to 9,800. On July 6, 2016, President Barack Obama announced that 8,400 U.S. forces, would be kept in Afghanistan till the end of his presidency on Jan. 20, 2017.³

U.S. Military Fatalities - 2,382
(2001 - 2016)⁴

Afghans Killed - 92,000

Afghans Injured - 100,000

Afghan Civilian Casualties - 26,000
(2001 - 2015)⁵

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Detention Facilities

On November 13, 2001, the U.S. President George W. Bush issued a Military Order “Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism” authorizing the Pentagon indefinite custody of foreign nationals without charges. After the 9/11 attacks on December 27, 2001, the U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld announced that ‘War on Terror’ suspects was to be held at GTMO (Guantánamo Bay U.S. Naval Base).¹

The Detention facilities at GTMO were constructed for the Afghanistan war detainees. Camp X-Ray was the first facility constructed after the 9/11 attacks, new facilities Camps 1, 2, 3 and 4 were constructed due to an increase in detainee population and to segregate detainees into different groups; example: detainees who were compliant with facility rules and those who were not compliant. Camps 5, 6 and 7, Camp Echo and Camp Iguana were later constructed; these five facilities continue to be occupied by detainees, while the rest have been closed.²

Camp X-Ray (Opened January 2002 and Closed April 2002)

On January 6, 2002, construction began on the of temporary detention facility Camp X-Ray, located on preexisting detention facilities used for captured Cubans and Haitian refugees. On January 11, 2002, the first group of 20 Afghanistan war detainees arrived at Camp X-Ray on a military transport plane handcuffed, wearing goggles, ear muffs, surgical masks and heavy gloves.² Under the administration of President George W. Bush, the U.S. Justice Department argued that the GTMO detainees do not hold any rights. Moreover, the Justice Department concluded that U.S. federal courts had no jurisdiction over detainees detained on foreign soil and were therefore not covered by the United States Constitution. The detainees were called “enemy combatants”, and thus were denied basic rights guaranteed by Geneva Conventions to “prisoners of war” (POW).³

detainee: A person held in custody, especially for political reasons.⁴

enemy combatant: any member of the armed forces of a state with which another state is at war; also, any person in an armed conflict, including terrorism, who could be properly detained under the laws and customs of war.

The term “enemy combatant” actually refers to persons the United States regards as unlawful combatants, a category of persons who do not qualify for prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Conventions.⁵

Geneva Convention: An international agreement first made at Geneva in 1864 and later revised, governing the status and treatment of captured and wounded military personnel and civilians in wartime.⁶

prisoner of war: A person who has been captured and imprisoned by the enemy in war.⁷

A Navy officer took pictures of the arrival scene of the first 20 detainees wearing orange jumpsuits, goggles, ear muffs, surgical masks, heavy gloves, and kneeling on the ground next to the fence with their hands cuffed. These pictures left a

horrible impression on the world, and resulted in an international outrage at the conditions these detainees were being kept in and treated. The Camp X-Ray detainees were held in cells (64 square feet) that resembled animal cages, with concrete slabs, wire mesh walls, corrugated metal roof and gravity pipes for urination.

Detainees were provided with 2cm-thick foam mattress, one blanket, two buckets (one for water, one for waste), a pair of flip-flops, two bath towels (one for washing, one for use as a prayer mat) and a copy of the Qur'an. Camp X-Ray was divided into six compounds; four compounds with six cell blocks, one compound with four cell blocks (10 cells per block), and one compound with five cell blocks (6 cells per block) and one cell block (10 cells per block). Plywood was hammered together to construct guard towers to keep the detainees under surveillance 24 hours. Camp X-Ray had open air cinderblock showers and a wash station for the detainees. Detainees were transported on stretchers to buildings made out of plywood and corrugated metal roof for

interrogations and interviews.⁸ On April 29, 2002 Camp X-Ray was closed and detainees were transferred to Camp Delta. Camp X-Ray has been named “Notorious Prison” and “Ghost Prison” by the journalists that had visited the camp. Detainees were allegedly tortured at Camp X-Ray - threatened by growling dogs and subjected to water boarding. The camp is now overgrown with weeds and vines, a home for snakes, wasps and rodents; it cannot be demolished since it is considered as a crime site due to allegations of detainee torture.⁹

torture: The action or practice of inflicting severe pain on someone as a punishment or in order to force them to do or say something:

‘the torture of political prisoners’

‘confessions extracted under torture’

‘a torture chamber’¹⁰

Camp Delta

Camp Delta was a detention facility with four individual camps (1, 2, 3 and 4) that

replaced the temporary facility Camp X-Ray.¹¹

Camp 1 (Opened April 2002 and Closed February 2011)

Camp 1 had 10 cell blocks with 48 individual mesh cells (6’-8” wide and 8’ long). Each individual cell had a small stainless steel sink and a squat toilet, with no air-conditioning; the ceiling lights were kept on 24 hours a day. The detainees’ uniforms were tan and they were provided with soap, shampoo, plastic flip flops, and cotton underwear.¹¹

Camp 2 and 3 (Opened October 2002 and Closed March 2010)

Detainees were transferred to Camp 2 and 3 if they cooperated with the Joint Task Force Guantánamo (JTF-GTMO) and helped in developing intelligence. The individual cells (6’-8” wide and 8’ long) had a sleeping berth attached to the mesh cell wall, a small stainless steel sink and a squat toilet. The detainees’ uniforms were orange and were provided with soap, shampoo, plastic flip flops, and cotton underwear.¹¹

Camp 4 (Opened February 2003 and Closed January 2011)

Camp 4 had building complexes consisting of communal living rooms, a larger shower, a private toilet and sink. It was a medium security facility with a limited number of cells designed for interaction between detainees, allowing them to eat, sleep and pray together. The detainees' uniforms were white. Each detainee was provided with a mattress on the bed and personal locker for storage.¹¹

Camp 5 (Opened April 2004)

Camp 5 is a concrete and steel two-story detention facility with multi-winged complexes designed to hold 100 detainees. Camp 5 is a maximum security facility consisting of four wings with 12 to 14 individual cells (10' wide and 20' long). The cell door has two openings: one to deliver food and to handcuff the detainees hands, and the other at the bottom of the door to cuff detainees feet. Cameras are installed in each cell and the detainees movement is monitored by the guards on security screens.¹¹

Camp 6 (Opened December 2006)

Camp 6 a maximum security penitentiary with 178 cells with a construction cost of 37 million dollars. The detainees are provided with a foam mattress on the bed, cloths, mirror, toilet, toilet roll, toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, shampoo, deodorant, a bottle of water, A4 paper, earplugs, headphones, a prayer rug and the Qur'an.¹²

Camp 7 (Opened September 2005)

Camp 7 holds high-value detainees accused of 9/11 attacks and are detained in a segregated climate-controlled single cell facility.¹¹

Camp Echo (Opened October 2004)

Camp Echo is composed of single story concrete buildings and located outside the facility. The pre-commissioned detainees are housed in Camp Echo. These detainees have been selected for the Military Commissions by the U.S. President and have access to their lawyers for private conversations. Detainees are provided with paper, pen and legal documents, and also receive visits from medical staff and International Committee of the

Red Cross.¹¹

Camp Iguana (Opened August 2008)

Camp Iguana was assigned to house juvenile detainees between the age of 13 and 15 its a lower security detention facility. Detainees 16 years or older were ordered to be detained at Camp Delta. The camp was shut down temporarily after the three juvenile detainees were released. Detainees that are not considered “enemy combatants” or detainees who have been ordered to be transferred to their home countries are now transferred to Camp Iguana until arrangements are finalized.¹¹

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- 3 "Guantanamo Bay Detention Camp." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Guantanamo-Bay-detention-camp>.
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- 7 "Definition of Prisoner of War in English:." Prisoner of War. [http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/prisoner-of-war?q=prisoner of war](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/prisoner-of-war?q=prisoner%20of%20war).
- 8 "Camp X-Ray: A Ghost Prison." The New York Times. 2014. <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/09/01/us/guantanamo-camp-x-ray-ghost-prison-photographs.html>.
- 9 "Guantánamo Bay: Inside the Empty, Rotting 'torture' Blocks of Camp X-Ray." The Telegraph. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/world-news/northamerica/usa/9321836/Guantanamo-Bay-Inside-the-empty-rotting-torture-blocks-of-Camp-X-Ray.html>.
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- 11 Military." Guantanamo Bay. http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/guantanamo-bay_delta.htm.
- 12 Smith, David. "A Tour of Guantánamo Bay: Ghostlike Figures Wait as a Promise Goes Unfulfilled." The Guardian. 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/feb/15/guantanamo-bay-tour-detainees-obama-administration>.

Key Events and Decisions

April 19, 2006: The U.S. government released the list of Guantánamo detainees; their names and nationalities were provided by the Pentagon in response to a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit by the Associated Press.¹

June 10, 2006: Ali Abdullah Ahmed (Citizenship: Yemen), Mana Shaman Allabardi al Tabi (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia) and Yasser Talal al Zahrani (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia) were the first Guantánamo detainees found dead committed suicide.²

June 29, 2006: The Bush administration plan for Guantánamo detainees to go through a military commission system was rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court (5-3 ruling). The Supreme Court declared that this was a violation of United States and international law, and the Geneva Convention should apply on Guantánamo detainees.¹

September 6, 2006: President Bush acknowledged the existence of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) “black sites” used for holding suspected terrorists and ordered their transfer to Guantánamo Bay.¹

May 30, 2007: Abdul Rahman Ma’ath Thafir al Amri (Citizenship: Saudi Arabia) Guantánamo detainee was found dead apparently committed suicide.²

December 30, 2007: Abdul Razzaq Hekmati (Citizenship: Afghanistan) died of cancer at Guantánamo.²

June 12, 2008: The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Guantánamo detainees have the constitutional right to “Habeas Corpus” and can challenge their detention in U.S. civilian courts.¹

Habeas Corpus: A writ requiring a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court, especially to secure the person’s release unless lawful grounds are shown for their detention:

‘his application for habeas corpus’
‘a writ of habeas corpus’³

January 22, 2009: President Barack Obama signed executive orders directing the CIA to shut down the secret “black sites” and ordered closure of Guantánamo Bay detention camp within a year.¹

June 1, 2009: al Hanashi, Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh (Citizenship: Yemen) Guantánamo detainee was found dead.²

November 13, 2009: Attorney General Eric Holder announced that the five detainees Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi bin al Shibh, Walid bin Attash, Ali Abdul Aziz Ali and Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, accused of the September 11 attacks, would be tried at a civilian court in New York City. Also, five other detainees Omar Khadr, Mohammed Kamin, Ibrahim al Qosi, Noor Uthman Muhammed and Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, would have their cases heard in the U.S. before military commissions.¹

November 18, 2009: President Obama announced that, due to difficulty in locating detainees, Guantánamo would not be closed by January 22, 2010.¹

December 15, 2009: The Obama administration announced the relocation of 70-100 Guantánamo detainees to an vacant prison in Thomson, Illinois.¹

Feb. 2, 2011: Awal Gul (Citizenship: Afghanistan) died of a heart attack at Guantánamo.²

March 7, 2011: President Obama announced that the Guantánamo detainees prosecution through military commissions would be resumed.¹

April 4, 2011: Attorney General Holder announced that five Guantánamo detainees would be facing a military trial at the base.¹

April 24, 2011: WikiLeaks obtained 800 classified U.S. military documents providing detailed information on the detainees held at U.S. Naval detention facility in Guantánamo Bay. According to the Washington Post, the documents contained information on the intelligence assessments of the 780 detainees held at Guantánamo since 2002.¹

May 18, 2011: Inayatullah (Citizenship: Afghanistan) Guantánamo detainee found dead had committed suicide.²

Sept. 8, 2012: Adnan Farhan Abdul Latif (Citizenship: Yemen) died at Guantánamo.²

March 25, 2013: U.S. military spokesman Robert Durand announced that 28 Guantánamo detainees were on hunger strike, out of which ten were being force-fed.¹

April 22, 2013: U.S. spokesman Lt. Col. Todd Breasseale announced that 84 Guantánamo detainees were on hunger strike.¹

May 16, 2013: Army Lt. Col. Samuel House announced that 102 Guantánamo detainees were on hunger strike, out of which thirty were being force-fed by tubes and three were hospitalized.¹

May 23, 2013: President Obama, in his speech at the National Defense University, called on Congress to close closure of Guantánamo “Given my administration’s relentless pursuit of al Qaeda’s leadership, there is no justification beyond politics for Congress to prevent us from closing a facility that should never have been opened”.¹

June 6, 2013: U.S. spokesman Capt. Durand announced that 103 Guantánamo detainees were on hunger strike, out of which 41 were being force-fed.¹

February 23, 2016: President Obama issued a plan to close Guantánamo Bay detention camp, saying it is time for America to “close this chapter in our history”.⁴

1 “Guantanamo Bay Naval Station Fast Facts.” CNN. <http://www.cnn.com/2013/09/09/world/guantanamo-bay-naval-station-fast-facts/>.

2 “Dead.” - The Guantánamo Docket. <http://projects.nytimes.com/guantanamo/detainees/dead>.

3 “Definition of Habeas Corpus in English:.” Habeas Corpus. <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/habeas-corpus>.

4 Lawler, David. “Barack Obama Announces Plan to Close Guantanamo Bay Detention Camp in Cuba.” The Telegraph. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/barackobama/12170718/Barack-Obama-announces-plan-to-close-Guantanamo-Bay-detention-camp.html>.

Guantánamo Bay United States Naval Base, Cuba

The first group of 20 Afghanistan war detainees had arrived at Camp X-Ray.

The first group of 20 Afghanistan war detainees had arrived at Camp X-Ray.

U.S. Marines were transporting a detainee for interrogation at Camp X-Ray.

U.S. Marines were transporting a detainee for interrogation at Camp X-Ray.

A newly arrived detainee at Camp X-Ray was being walked out of the shower by U.S. Marines.

A newly arrived detainee at Camp X-Ray was being led from a shower by U.S. Marines.

Items that were given to detainees at Camp X-Ray.

Detainees were praying at Camp X-Ray.

Figure 1. by Fiza Gul Rind - Guantánamo Bay United States Naval Base, Cuba

Figure 2. "British Detainees Possible Release From Guantanamo Bay Pictures | Getty Images." Getty Images. <http://www.gettyimages.ca/event/british-detainees-possible-release-from-guantanamo-bay-51923461#in-this-handout-photo-provided-by-the-us-navy-us-military-police-picture-id903037>.

Figure 3. Navy, U.S. "Taliban and Al Qaeda Detainees Held at Camp X-Raay Pictures | Getty Images." Getty Images. <http://www.gettyimages.ca/detail/news-photo/army-military-police-escort-a-detainee-to-his-cell-january-news-photo/903041>.

Figure 4. "British Detainees Possible Release From Guantanamo Bay Pictures | Getty Images." Getty Images. <http://www.gettyimages.ca/event/british-detainees-possible-release-from-guantanamo-bay-51923461#marines-transport-a-detainee-behind-layers-of-fencing-and-razor-wire-picture-id698907>.

Figure 5. Hondros, Chris. "Camp X-Ray In Cuba Pictures | Getty Images." Getty Images. <http://www.gettyimages.ca/detail/news-photo/marines-transport-a-detainee-on-a-gurney-at-camp-x-ray-news-photo/698905>.

Figure 6. Muhly, Peter. "One of the Thirty-four Newly Arrived Det Pictures | Getty Images." Getty Images. <http://www.gettyimages.ca/detail/news-photo/one-of-the-thirty-four-newly-arrived-detainees-is-walked-news-photo/136445114>.

Figure 7. Hondros, Chris. "New Detainees at Camp X-Ray In Cuba Pictures | Getty Images." Getty Images. <http://www.gettyimages.ca/detail/news-photo/one-of-twenty-eight-new-detainees-from-afghanistan-is-led-news-photo/699417>.

Figure 8. Muhly, Peter. "This 26 January 2002 Photo Shows Items T Pictures | Getty Images." Getty Images. <http://www.gettyimages.ca/detail/news-photo/this-26-january-2002-photo-shows-items-that-are-given-to-news-photo/136445112>.

Figure 9. Muhly, Peter. "(FILES) This File Photo Shows Detainees Pictures | Getty Images." Getty Images. <http://www.gettyimages.ca/detail/news-photo/this-file-photo-shows-detainees-as-they-prepare-themselves-news-photo/136443862>

Camp X-Ray, Guantánamo Bay - Floor Plan

Guard Tower

Showers and Wash Stations

Cell Block

Camp X-Ray - Pathway between compounds

Camp X-Ray - Compound

Camp X-Ray closed on April 29, 2002
Off limits - Trespassers will be prosecuted

Camp X-Ray closed on April 29, 2002
Off limits - Trespassers will be prosecuted

Figure 1. by Fiza Gul Rind - Camp X-Ray, Guantánamo Bay - Floor Plan

Figure 2. by Fiza Gul Rind - Camp X-Ray, Elevations

Figure 3, 4, 5, and 6 by Fiza Gul Rind - Camp X-Ray, 3D Views

Figure 7, 8, 9 and 10 "Camp X-Ray: A Ghost Prison." The New York Times. 2014. http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/09/01/us/guantanamo-camp-x-ray-ghost-prison-photographs.html?_r=0.

Detainees

780 Detainees Detained

at Guantánamo Bay U.S. Detention Camp

■ Detainees Held 61 □ Detainees Transferred 710 ☒ Detainees Died in Custody 9

Figure 1. Detainee Population

2007

Detained 276

Arrived 5

Transferred 122

Died 2

2008

Detained 247

Arrived 1

Transferred 30

2009

Detained 197

Transferred 49

Died 1

2010

Detained 173

Transferred 24

2011

Detained 170

Transferred 1

Died 2

Figure 2. Detainee Population

Figure 3. Detainee Population

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
Ali Muhammad Abdul Aziz al Fakhri	Libya	Transferred to Morocco
al Aasmi, Assem Matruq Mohammad (36 yrs.)	Palestinian Ter. , Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Spain
Aamer, Shaker (47 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Britain
Abahanov, Yakub	Kazakhstan	Transferred to Kazakhstan
Abas, Mohammad	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Abasin, Said (33 or 34 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Abassi, Feroz Ali (36 yrs.)	Britain	Transferred to Britain
Abbas, Yusef (35 or 36 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Slovakia
Abd al Mujahid, Mahmoud Abd al Aziz (38 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Adnan Farhan Abdul Latif	Yemen	Died in custody
Abd al Sattar, Muieen A Deen Jamal A Deen Abd al (41 yrs.)	Unknown National Origin	Held
Abd al Wahab, Abd al Malik (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Montenegro
Abdel Aziz, Abdullah Muhammed (48 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Abdelrahman, Abdelrazak Ali (45 yrs.)	Algeria	Held
Abdenour, Sameur (43 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Britain
Abderrahmane, Slimane Hadj (42 yrs.)	Denmark	Transferred to Denmark
Abdallah, Muhamed Hussein (66 or 67 yrs.)	Somalia	Transferred to Somalia
Asasi, Saleh Bin Hadi (43 yrs.)	Tunisia	Transferred to Albania
Abdul Hamid, Hassan Khalil Mohamoud (54 yrs.)	Jordan	Transferred
Abdul Rahman, Abdul Ghappar (43 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Palau
Abdulahat, Salahidin (38 or 39 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Bermuda
Abdulayev, Omar Hamzayavich (37 yrs.)	Tajikistan	Transferred to Serbia
Abdulghupur, Hajiakbar (41 or 42 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Slovakia
Abdulhehim, Adel (41 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Albania
Abdulqadir, Abdulla (37 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Bermuda
Abdurehim, Dawut (41 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Palau
Abu Bakr, Omar Khalifa Mohammed (43 or 44 yrs.)	Libya	Transferred to Senegal
Abu Ghanim, Mohammed Rajab Sadiq (40 or 41 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Abu al Qusin, Abdul Rauf Omar Mohammed (50 or 51 yrs.)	Libya	Transferred to Albania
Abu Rahman, Abdul Rabbani Abd al Rahim (46 or 47 yrs.)	Pakistan	Held
Abulwance, Yamatolah (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Achezkaï, Haji Mohammed Khan (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Daini, Omer Saeed Salem (39 or 40 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Adam, Mohammed Sadiq (42 or 43 yrs.)	Uzbekistan	Transferred
Adam Gul, Ataullah (33 or 34 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Adil, Ahmed (42 or 43 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Albania
al Afghani, Haroon	Afghanistan	Held
al Afghani, Muhammad Rahim	Afghanistan	Held
Ahjam, Ahmed Adnan (39 yrs.)	Syria	Transferred to Uruguay
Ahmad, Abdul (61 or 62 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ahmad, Ahmad Abd al Rahman (41 yrs.)	Spain	Transferred to Spain
Ahmad, Bashir (39 or 40 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Ahmad, Majid Mahmud Abdu (36 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to UAE
Ahmad, Noor (42 or 43 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ahmad, Osam Abdul Rahan (39 or 40 yrs.)	Jordan	Transferred to Jordan
Ahmad, Sultan (31 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Ahmed, Abdul Rahman (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Serbia
Ahmed, Abdul Rahman Uthman (42 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Ahmed, Ali (33 or 34 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Ahmed, Ali Abdullah	Yemen	Died in custody

Table 1. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
Ahmed, Fahmi Abdullah (38 or 39 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Ahmed al Rami, Fayad Yahya (38 or 39 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Ahmed, Feda (39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ahmed, Faruq Ali (32 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Ahmed, Labed (58 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Ahmed, Rhuheel (35 yrs.)	Britain	Transferred to Britain
Ahmed, Shabir (44 or 45 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ahmed, Saghir (40 or 41 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Ahmed, Sar Faraz (50 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Ait Idr, Mustafa (45 yrs.)	Algeria, Bosnia, Herzegovina	T. to Bosnia & Herzegovina
al Ajmi, Abdallah Saleh Ali	Kuwait	Transferred to Kuwait
Khirullah Akah	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Akbar, Mohammed (42 or 43 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Akhbar, Mohammad (59 or 60 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Akhmyarov, Rustam (36 yrs.)	Russia	Transferred to Russia
Akhtar Mohammed, Rostum (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Alahdal, Abu Bakr Ibn Ali Muhhammad (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
al Alwi, Moath Hamza Ahmed (38 or 39 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Aleh, Ali Bin Ali (33 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Algazzar, Adel Fattough Ali (50 yrs.)	Egypt	Transferred to Slovakia
Alhabiri, Mishal Awad Sayaf (35 or 36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Alhamiri, Abdulah (36 yrs.)	United Arab Emirates	Transferred to the UAE
Ali, Abd al Aziz	Pakistan	Held
Ali, Adnan Mohammed (38 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Ali, Mahmoud Salim (42 yrs.)	Syria	Transferred to Germany
Ali, Said Saim (38 or 39 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Ali, Walid Mohammad Haj Mohammad (42 yrs.)	Sudan	Transferred to Sudan
Alikhan, Mahngur (57 or 58 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Alikhel, Sha Mohammed (34 or 35 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Alikozi, Amanullah (40 or 41 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Aliza, Abdul Rauf (35 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Alizai, Nematullah Sahib Khan (57 or 58 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Allah, Noor (44 or 45 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Allaithy, Sami Abdul Aziz Salim (59 yrs.)	Egypt	Transferred to Egypt
Aman (58 or 59 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Amanullah (52 or 53 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ameur, Mammam (57 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Ameziane, Djamel Saiid Ali (49 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Amin, Aminulla	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Amin, Omar Rajab (49 yrs.)	Kuwait	Transferred to Kuwait
al Amir Mahmoud, Amir Yakoub Mohammed (45 yrs.)	Sudan	Transferred to Sudan
al Amrani, Ayman Mohammad Silman (37 or 38 yrs.)	Jordan	Transferred
al Amri, Abdul Rahman Ma'ath Thafir	Saudi Arabia	Died in custody
Musa Bin Ali Bin Said al Amri (37 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Amtiri, Nasser Najiri (39 yrs.)	Kuwait	Transferred to Kuwait
al Anazi, Sultan Sari Sayel (41 or 42 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Andarr, Abdul al Hameed Mohammed (48 or 49 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ansar, Mohammed (34 or 35 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
al Ansari, Faris Muslim (31 or 32 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Ansi, Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah (40 or 41 yrs.)	Yemen	Held

Table 2. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
Hassan, Anwar (41 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Palau
Anwar, Mohammed (35 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Arbaysh, Ibrahim Sulayman Muhammad	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Arale, Abdullahi Sudi	Somalia	Transferred to Somalia
al Asadi, Mohammed Ahmed Ali (36 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Asam, Zakirjan (42 yrs.)	Uzbekistan, Russia	Transferred to Albania
Asekzai, Azizullah (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ashraf, Mohammed (35 or 36 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
al Asiri, Turki Mash Awi Zayid (41 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Aslaam, Noor (33 or 34 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Abdul Wahab al Asmr, Khalid Mahomoud (52 yrs.)	Jordan	Transferred to Jordan
al Atabi, Bijad Thif Allah (44 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Awad, Jalal Salam Awad (42 or 43 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Awad, Waqas Mohammed Ali (33 or 34 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
al Awda, Fouzi Khalid Abdullah (39 yrs.)	Kuwait	Transferred to Kuwait
al Awfi, Mazin Salih Musaid (36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Awfi, Muhammad (42 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Awzar, Mohamed Ibrahim (36 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Morocco
Ayub, Haji Mohammed (32 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Albania
Ayub, Haseeb (42 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Ayubi, Salahodin (42 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Azani, Saad Masir Mukbl Al (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Azimullah (33 or 34 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Aziz, Ahamed Abdel (46 yrs.)	Mauritania	Transferred to Mauritania
al Azmi, Saad Madi Saad (37 yrs.)	Kuwait	Transferred to Kuwait
Baada, Tarek Ali Abdullah Ahmed (37 or 38 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Baddah, Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman Abdul Aziz (34 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Badr, Badruzzan (45 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Bagi, Abdul (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Bahaysh, Salim Abdallah Said (35 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Bahlul, Ali Hamza Ahmad Suliman (46 or 47 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Bakush, Ismael Ali Farag (47 yrs.)	Libya	Held
al Balushi, Salah Abdul Rasul Ali Abdul Rahman (34 yrs.)	Bahrain	Transferred to Bahrain
Bamari, Bakhtiar (34 or 35 yrs.)	Iran	Transferred to Afghanistan
Bani Amir, Salim Mahmoud Adem Mohammed (57 - 58yrs.)	Sudan	Transferred to Sudan
Baqi, Abdul (73 or 74 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Barak (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Barakat, Khalid Hassan Husayn (40 or 41 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Barakzai, Jon Mohammad (48 or 49 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Barayan, Majid Al (43 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Barhoumi, Sufyian (42 yrs.)	Algeria	Held
Baridad (62 or 63 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Barre, Mohammed Sulaymon (51 yrs.)	Somalia	Transferred to Somalia
Basardah, Yasim Muhammed (39 or 40 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Spain
Basit, Akhdar Qasem (42 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Albania
Batarfi, Ayman Saeed Abdullah (45 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Batayev, Ilkham Turdbyavich (42 yrs.)	Kazakhstan	Transferred to Kazakhstan
al Bawardi, Khalid Saud Abd al Rahman (38 or 39 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Bedani, Abdul Khaled Ahmed Sahleh (32 or 33 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Georgia
Begg, Moazzam (47 yrs.)	Britain	Transferred to Britain

Table 3. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
Belbacha, Ahmed (46 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Belkacem, Bensayah (53 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Belmar, Richard Dean (36 yrs.)	Britain	Transferred to Britain
Ben Moujan, Muhammad (35 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Morocco
Benchellali, Mourad (34 yrs.)	France	Transferred to France
al Bidna, Saad Ibrahim Saad (38 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Bihani, Ghaleb Nassar (35 or 36 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Bihani, Tolfiq Nassar Ahmed (43 or 44 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Bin al Shibh, Ramzi (44 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Bin Ali, Lotfi (50 or 51 yrs.)	Tunisia	Transferred to Kazakhstan
Bin Atef, Mahmoud Omar Mohammed (35 or 36 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Ghana
Bin Attash, Hassan Mohammed Ali (30 or 31 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Bin Attash, Walid	Yemen	Held
Bin Hadiddi, Abdul Haddi (47 yrs.)	Tunisia	Transferred to Georgia
Bin Hamdoun, Zahar Omar Hamis (36 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to UAE
Mabrouk, Adel Ben (45 yrs.)	Tunisia	Transferred to Italy
Bin Hamlili, Adil Hadi al Jazairi (41 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Bin Omar, Abdullah (59 yrs.)	Tunisia	Transferred to Tunisia
Bin Qumu, Abu Sufian Ibrahim Ahmed Hamuda (57 yrs.)	Libya	Transferred to Libya
Bin Salem, Muhammad Said (41 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Bismaullah	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Bismillah (47 or 48 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Bismillah (63 or 64 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Bismullah, Haji (36 or 37 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Balkhair, Rashed Awad Khalaf (37 or 38 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Boucetta, Fethi (52 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Albania
Boudella, Hadj (51 yrs.)	Algeria, Bosnia, Herzegovina	T. to Bosnia & Herzegovina
Boujaadia, Said (48 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Morocco
Boumediene, Lakhdar (50 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to France
Bukhary, Abdul Hakim (60 or 61 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Bullar, Mohi (34 or 35 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Busayss, Adil Said al Haj Obeid (43 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to the UAE
Bwazir, Mohammed Ali Abdullah (35 or 36 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Balzuhair, Shawki Awad (34 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Celik Gogus, Yuksel (48 yrs.)	Turkey	Transferred to Turkey
Chaman, Gul (52 or 53 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Dad, Khudai (58 or 59 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Daoud, Mohamman (36 or 37 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Darbi, Ahmed Muhammed Haza (41 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Held
al Deen, Jamal Muhammad (48 or 49 yrs.)	Pakistan, Bangladesh	Transferred to Pakistan
Deghayes, Omar Amer (46 yrs.)	Libya	Transferred to Britain
al Dehani, Mohammad Finaytal (50 yrs.)	Kuwait	Transferred to Kuwait
Dergoul, Tarek (38 yrs.)	Britain	Transferred to Britain
al Dhuby, Khalid Mohammed Salih (34 or 35 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Ghana
Din, Juma (42 or 43 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Diyab, Jihad Ahmed Mujstafa (44 yrs.)	Syria	Transferred to Uruguay
Dokhan, Moammar Badawi (43 yrs.)	Syria	Transferred to Portugal
al Dosari, Juma Mohammed Abdul Latif (42 yrs.)	Bahrain	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Dourad, Gouled Hassan (41 or 42 yrs.)	Somalia	Held
al Edah, Mohammed Ahmad Said (53 or 54 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to UAE

Table 4. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
Edmondada, Abdullah (55 or 56 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ehsanullah (42 or 43 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ehssanullah (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Sadee Eideov (62 or 63 yrs.)	Tajikistan	Transferred to Tajikistan
El Banna, Jamil (64 yrs.)	Jordan	Transferred to Britain
Esmatulla (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Esmhatulla, Qari (31 or 32 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Far Huddine, Bar (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Faraj, Abd al Hadi Omar Mahmoud (34 or 35 yrs.)	Syria	Transferred to Uruguay
al Farha, Said Ali (36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Farhad, Din Mohammed (39 or 40 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Farhi, Saiid (55 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Farouq, Mohammed Nayim (55 or 56 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Fauzee, Ibrahim (37 yrs.)	Maldives	Transferred to Maldives
al Fayfi, Jabir Jubran (40 or 41 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Fazaldad (33 or 34 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Fazl, Mullah Mohammad (48 or 49 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Qatar
Fazrollah, Mehrabanb (53 yrs.)	Tajikistan	Transferred to Tajikistan
Feghoul, Abdulli (55 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Fiyatullah, Kay (32 or 33 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
al Fouzan, Fahd Muhammed Abdullah (32 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Frih, Majed Hamad (35 or 36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Futri, Muhammad Abd Allah Manur Safrani (47 yrs.)	Libya	Transferred to Libya
Gadallah, Hammad Ali Amno (46 yrs.)	Sudan	Transferred to Sudan
Ghafaar, Abdul (57 or 58 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ghafoor, Shai Jahn	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ghafour, Abdul (53 or 54 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ghailani, Ahmed Khalfan	Tanzania	Transferred to the U.S.
Ghani, Abdul (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ghani, Abdul (32 or 33 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ghani, Nabu Abdul (63 or 64 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
El Gharani, Mohammed (29 or 30 yrs.)	Chad, Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Chad
al Ghatani, Khalid Malu Shia (32 or 33 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Ghazi, Fahed Abdullah Ahmad (33 or 34 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
al Ghizzawi, Abdul (53 yrs.)	Libya	Transferred to Georgia
Ghereby, Salem Abdul Salem (55 yrs.)	Libya	Transferred to Senegal
Ghetan, Abdul Salam (31 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Ghezali, Mehdi Mohammad (36 yrs.)	Sweden	Transferred to Sweden
Ghalib, Haji (52 or 53 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ghofoor, Abdullah	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ghul, Nathi (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ghul, Wazir Zalim (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Gulat (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Gul, Awal	Afghanistan	Died in custody
Gul, Dawd (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Gul, Khi Ali (52 or 53 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Gul, Mohammad (53 or 54 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Gul Ghaman, Nasser (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Gumarov, Ravil Shafeyavich (53 yrs.)	Russia	Transferred to Russia
Habib, Mamdouh Ibrahim Ahmed (61 yrs.)	Australia	Transferred to Australia

Table 5. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
Hadi, Salem Ahmed (40 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Hadjarab, Nabil (36 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Hafez, Khalil Rahman (32 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Hafiz, Abdul (54 or 55 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Hafizullah (41 or 42 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Haidel, Mohammed Ahmed Said (37 or 38 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Hajji, Sami (47 yrs.)	Sudan	Transferred to Sudan
al Hajjaji, al Silm Haji Hajjaj Awwad (35 or 36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Hakim, Abdel Ghalib Ahmad (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Georgia
Hambali (Riduan Isamuddin) (52 yrs.)	Indonesia	Held
Hamdan, Salim Ahmed (45 or 46 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Hamdi, Yaser Esam (36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia, United States	Transferred to the U.S.
Hamdullah (41 or 42 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Hami, Rafiq Bin Bashir Bin Jalud (47 yrs.)	Tunisia	Transferred to Slovakia
Hamidullah (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Hamidullah (52 or 53 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to UAE
Hamidullah, Ali Sher (41 yrs.)	Uzbekistan	Transferred to Switzerland
Hamiduva, Shakhrukh (32 yrs.)	Uzbekistan	Transferred to Ireland
al Hamiri, Mohammed Abdullah (33 or 34 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Hamlily, Mustafa Ahmed (57 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Hammdidullah (42 or 43 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Hanan, Abdul (57 or 58 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Hanashi, Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh	Yemen	Died in custody
al Harazi, Fahed (37 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Harbi, Ghanim Abdul Rahman (42 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Harbi, Majid Abdallah Husayn Mohd. al Samluli (35 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Harbi, Mohammed Abdullah (36 or 37 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Harbi, Salim Suliman (47 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Harbi, Tariqe Shallah Hassan (32 or 33 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Harith, Jamal Malik (49 yrs.)	Britain	Transferred to Britain
Hasan, Mirwais (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Hashem, Mubarak Hussain Bin Abul (37 or 38 yrs.)	Bangladesh	Transferred to Bangladesh
Hashim, Mohammed (39 or 40 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Hassan, Adel (57 or 58 yrs.)	Sudan	Transferred to Sudan
Hassan, Emad Abdalla (37 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Hassan, Muhammad Hussein Ali (49 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Morocco
al Hassan, Mustafa Ibrahim Mustafa (58 or 59 yrs.)	Sudan	Transferred to Sudan
Odaini, Mohammed (33 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
al Hataybi, Abdul Rahman Nashi Badi (35 or 36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Hatim, Said Muhammed Salih (39 or 40 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Hawsawi, Amran Baqur Mohammed (40 or 41 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Hawsawi, Mustafa Ahmed	Saudi Arabia	Held
Hekmat, Abdullah (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Hekmati, Abdul Razzaq	Afghanistan	Died in custody
al Henali, Menhal (52 or 53 yrs.)	Syria	Transferred
Hezbollah (34 or 35 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Hicks, David (44 yrs.)	Australia	Transferred to Australia
al Hikimi, Ahmed Umar Abdullah (43 or 44 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Hilal, Abdul al Salam (48 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Hintif, Fadil Husayn Salih (46 or 47 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman

Table 6. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
al Hizani, Abd (39 or 40 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Hkimi, Adel Bin Ahmed Bin Ibrahim (51 yrs.)	Tunisia	Transferred to Kazakhstan
Homaro, Moyuballah (35 yrs.)	Tajikistan	Transferred to Tajikistan
Ghafar Homarovitch, Shirinov (42 yrs.)	Tajikistan	Transferred to Tajikistan
Houari, Abdul Raham (36 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
al Hubayshi, Khalid Sulayman Jaydh (40 or 41 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Hudin, Salah (34 yrs.)	Pakistan, Afghanistan	Transferred
Hukumra (41 or 42 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Husayn, Zaid Muhamamd Sa'ad (41 or 42 yrs.)	Jordan	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Hussein, Abdul Qadir Yousef (63 yrs.)	Palestinian Territories	Transferred
Huwari, Soufian Abar (46 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Ibrahim, Nayif Abdallah Ibrahim (33 or 34 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Idris, Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim (54 or 55 yrs.)	Sudan	Transferred to Sudan
Ijaz, Mohammed	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Ikassrin, Laacin (43 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Spain
Il Bhawith, Zaid Binsallah Mohammed (33 or 34 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Mohammad Ilyas (74 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Inayatullah	Afghanistan	Died in custody
Insanullah (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Iqbal, Asif (35 yrs.)	Britain	Transferred to Britain
Iqbal, Faik (33 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Muhammad Saad Iqbal (38 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Iqbal, Zafar (33 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
al Iraqi, Abd al Hadi (54 or 55 yrs.)	Iraq	Held
Irfan, Mohammed (33 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Irfan, Mohammed (36 or 37 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Irgashive, Abdul Karim (51 yrs.)	Tajikistan	Transferred to Tajikistan
Ishaq, Mohammed (32 or 33 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Ishmurat, Timur Ravilich (41 yrs.)	Russia	Transferred to Russia
Ismail, Mohammed (31 or 32 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ismail, Sadeq Muhammad Said (33 or 34 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Ismail, Yasin Qasem Muhammad (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Jabri, Bandar Ahmad Mubarak (37 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Jadan, Humud Dakhil Humud Said (43 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Jahdari, Ziad Said Farg (36 or 37 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Jabbarov, Oybek Jamoldinovich (42 yrs.)	Uzbekistan	Transferred to Ireland
Jan, Said Amir (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Jan, Saida	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Janko, Abdul Rahim Abdul Razak (38 yrs.)	Syria	Transferred to Belgium
Jarabh, Saeed Ahmed Mohd. Abdullah Sarem (39 or 40 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to UAE
Jawad, Mohamed (30 or 31 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Jayfi, Issam Hamid al Bin Ali (36 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Jalil, Haji (45 or 46 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Joudi, Majeed Abdullah (48 or 49 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Juaid, Abdul Rahman Owaid Mohammad (35 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Juhani, Muhamad Naji Subhi (48 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Jutayli, Fahd Salih Sulayman (33 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Kanouni, Imad Achab (39 yrs.)	France	Transferred to France
Kabel, Mohamed (52 or 53 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Kabi, Jamil Ali (42 or 43 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia

Table 7. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
Kabir, Usama Hassan Ahmed Abu (46 yrs.)	Jordan	Transferred to Jordan
Kadir, Khandan (46 or 47 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Kahm, Abdul Rahman Abdullah Mohd. Juma (46 or 47 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Kakar, Mohammed Raz Mohammed (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Kamel, Abdullah Kamel Abudallah (42 yrs.)	Kuwait	Transferred to Kuwait
Kamin, Mohammed (37 or 38 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to UAE
Kandahari, Kako (45 or 46 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Kandari, Faiz Mohammed Ahmed (41 yrs.)	Kuwait	Transferred to Kuwait
Karim, Abdul (33 or 34 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Karim, Arkan Mohammad Ghafil (40 yrs.)	Iraq	Transferred to Iraq
Karim, Bostan (45 or 46 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Held
Kasimbekov, Kamalludin (38 yrs.)	Uzbekistan	Transferred to Latvia
al Kazimi, Sanad Yislam (46 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Kerimbakiev, Abdulrahim (33 yrs.)	Kazakhstan	Transferred to Kazakhstan
Khadr, Abdurahman (34 or 35 yrs.)	Canada	T. to Bosnia & Herzegovina
Khadr, Omar (29 yrs.)	Canada	Transferred to Canada
Khail, Hafizullah Shabaz (69 or 70 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khairkhwa, Khirullah Said Wali(48 or 49 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Qatar
Khamsan, Karam Khamis Sayd (46 or 47 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Khan, Abdullah (59 or 60 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Abdullah Mohammad (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Alif (47 or 48 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Anwar (48 or 49 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Bacha (43 or 44 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Khan, Ejaz Ahmad (41 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Khan, Ezat (49 or 50 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Haji Nasrat (80 or 81 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Hamood Ullah (45 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Khan, Hazrat Sangin (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Isa (41 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Khan, Janan Taus (34 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Juma (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Kakai (44 or 45 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Majid	Pakistan	Held
Khan, Mohabet (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Mohammad Kashef (37 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Khan, Mohammed (33 or 34 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Muhammed Ijaz (39 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Khan, Osman (63 or 64 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Shardar (33 or 34 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Shawali (52 or 53 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Swar (45 or 46 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Khan, Tariq (37 or 38 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Khan, Tila Mohammed (35 or 36 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Khantumani, Abd al Nisr Mohammed (55 or 56 yrs.)	Syria	Transferred to Cape Verde
Muhammed Khan Tumani (34 yrs.)	Syria	Transferred to Portugal
al Khalaqi, Asim Thahit Abdullah	Yemen	Transferred to Kazakhstan
al Khathami, Saleh Ali Jaid (34 or 35 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Khaldi, Abdul Aziz Saad (36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Khalid, Ridouane (48 yrs.)	France	Transferred to France

Table 8. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
al Khalif, Hani Saiid Mohammad (43 or 44 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Khalifa, Sheikh Salman Ebrahim Mohamed Ali (36 yrs.)	Bahrain	Transferred to Bahrain
Khalik, Saidullah (38 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Slovakia
Khnenah, Muhammed Ali Hussein	Yemen	Transferred to Kazakhstan
Khowlan, Abdul Rahman Mohammed Hussein (43 - 44 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Khusruf, Mohammed Nasir Yahya (66 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to UAE
Kiyemba, Jamal Abdullah (37 yrs.)	Uganda	Transferred to Uganda
Kuchi, Haji Niam (75 or 76 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Kudayev, Rasul (32 yrs.)	Russia	Transferred to Russia
al Kunduzi, Umar Abdullah (36 or 37 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Kurash, Muhammad Abd al Rahman (38 or 39 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Kurd, Mohamed Anwar (37 yrs.)	Iran	Transferred to Iran
Kurnaz, Murat (34 yrs.)	Turkey	Transferred to Germany
Laalami, Mohammed Souleimani (40 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Morocco
Lagha, Lufti Bin Swei (47 yrs.)	Tunisia	Transferred to Tunisia
Lahassih, Najib Mohammad (37 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Morocco
Lahmar, Sabir Mahfouz (47 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to France
Layar, Sabit (34 or 35 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Libi, Abu Faraj	Libya	Held
Lillie (Mohammed Nazir Bin Lep)	Malaysia	Held
al Madoonee, Musab Omar Ali (35 or 36 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Magrupov, Abdullah Tohtasinovich (33 yrs.)	Kazakhstan	Transferred to Kazakhstan
al Mahayawi, Saud Dakhil Allah Muslih (39 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Mahdi, Fawaz Naman Hamoud Abdullah (35 or 36 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Mahjoub, Muhammed al Ghazali Babaker (42 yrs.)	Sudan	Transferred to Sudan
Mahmud, Arkin (51 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Switzerland
Mahnut, Bahtiyar (40 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Switzerland
Makram, Murtadha al Said (40 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Mamut, Khaleel (38 or 39 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Bermuda
Malang, Nassir (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Manzu, Hafice Leqeat (39 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Mari, Jamal Muhammed Alawi	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
al Marri, Jaralla Saleh Mohammed Kahla (42 yrs.)	Qatar	Transferred to Qatar
Mart, Mahmud Nuri (44 yrs.)	Turkey	Transferred to Turkey
al Marwa'i, Toufiq Saber Muhammad (39 or 40 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
al Marwalah, Bashir Nasir Ali (36 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to UAE
Masud, Sharaf Ahmad Muhammad (37 or 38 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Matin, Abdul (50 or 51 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Matrafi, Abdallah Aiza (51 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Maythal, Hail Aziz Ahmad (38 or 39 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Mazharudin (36 yrs.)	Tajikistan	Transferred to Tajikistan
Mehmood, Majid (37 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Mehsud, Abdullah	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Melma, Sabar Lal	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Merozhev, Zainulabidin (37 or 38 yrs.)	Tajikistan	Transferred to Tajikistan
Malik, Abdul	Kenya	Held
Mingazov, Ravil (48 yrs.)	Russia	Held
Mirmuhammad, Sharghulab (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Mishad, Sharif Fati Ali (39 yrs.)	Egypt	Transferred to Albania
Mizouz, Mohammed (42 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Morocco

Table 9. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
al Malki, Saed Khatem (46 or 47 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Mohamed, Ahmed (38 yrs.)	China	Transferred to El Salvador
Mohamed, Binyam (37 yrs.)	Ethiopia	Transferred to Britain
Mohamed, Fahed Nasser (34 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Mohammad, Akhtar	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mohammad, Akhtiar (62 or 63 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mohammad, Mohammad Lameen Sidi (34 yrs.)	Mauritania	Transferred to Mauritania
Mohammad, Tarik (44 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred
Mohammadullah (41 or 42 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mohammed, Akhtar (45 or 46 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mohammed, Ali (63 or 64 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Mohammed, Ali Muhammed Nasir (33 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Mohammed, Alif (69 or 70 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mohammed, Haji Faiz	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mohammed, Haji Wali (50 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Held
Mohammed, Hussein Salem (38 or 39 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Slovakia
Khalid Saad Mohammed (42 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Mohammed, Khalid Shaikh	Pakistan	Held
Mohammed, Mirza (51 or 52 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mamet, Edham (41 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Palau
Mohammed, Rasool Shahwali Zair Mohd. (37 or 38 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mohammed, Said (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mohammed, Salman Saad al Khadi (34 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Mohammed, Sultan (39 or 40 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mohammed, Taj (34 or 35 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mohammed, Wali (51 or 52 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mohammed, Sohab Mahud (34 yrs.)	Iraq	Transferred to Iraq
Mohammed, Hanif (33 or 34 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Moqbel, Samir Naji al Hasan (38 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Moqbill, Muhsin Muhammad Musheen	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
al Morghi, Khalid Abdallah Abdel Rahman (46 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Mouhammad, Maasoum Abdah (43 or 44 yrs.)	Syria	Transferred to Bulgaria
al Mousa, Abdul Hakim Abdul Rahman Abduaziz (40 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Mousavi, Ali Shah (56 or 57 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mowla, Abdul (46 or 47 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Mubanga, Martin John (43 yrs.)	Britain	Transferred to Britain
al Mudhaffari, Abdel Qadir Hussein (39 or 40 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to UAE
Muhammad, Abd al Rahman Abdullah Ali (33 or 34 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Muhammed, Abdul Majid (36 or 37 yrs.)	Iran	Transferred to Iran
Muhammed, Noor Uthman	Sudan	Transferred to Sudan
Muhammed, Peta (30 or 31 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Muhibullah (33 or 34 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mujahid, Abdullah (44 or 45 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Murbati, Issa Ali Abdullah (50 or 51 yrs.)	Bahrain	Transferred to Bahrain
al Muri, Khalid Rashd Ali (40 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Muslim Dost, Abdul Rahim (55 or 56 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Must, Yarass Ali (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Mustafa, Khaled Ben (44 yrs.)	France	Transferred to France
al Mutairi, Khalid Abdullah Mishal (41 yrs.)	Kuwait	Transferred to Kuwait
Nabied, Yusef (52 yrs.)	Tajikistan	Transferred to Tajikistan

Table 10. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
al Naely, Abbas Habid Rumi (47 yrs.)	Iraq	Transferred to Iraq
Nafeesi, Abdul Satar (45 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
al Nahdi, Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel (41 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to the UAE
Naji, Abdul Aziz (41 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Naseer, Munir Bin (38 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Naserullah (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Nashir, Said Salih Said (41 or 42 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Nashiri, Abd al Rahim (51 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Held
Nasibullah (48 or 49 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Nasim, Mohammad (42 or 43 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Nasim, Mohammed (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Nasim, Mohammed (53 or 54 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Nasir, Abd al Aziz Muhammad Ibrahim (36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Nasir, Abdul (34 or 35 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Nasir, Abdul Latif (51 yrs.)	Morocco	Held
Nasir, Allah (68 or 69 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Nasir, Faizal Saha (35 or 36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Nasir, Ibrahim Muhammed Ibrahim (33 or 34 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Nasrat Yar, Hiztullah (45 or 46 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Nasrullah (36 or 37 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Nasri, Mohamed Ben Riadh (49 yrs.)	Tunisia	Transferred to Italy
Nassir, Jamil Ahmed Said (45 or 46 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to UAE
Nechle, Mohammed (48 yrs.)	Algeria, Bosnia, Herzegovina	T. to Bosnia & Herzegovina
al Noaimi, Abdullah (34 yrs.)	Bahrain	Transferred to Bahrain
Noman, Mohammed (38 or 39 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
al Noofayae, Abdalaziz Kareem Salim (39 or 40 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Noor, Habib (47 or 48 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Noorallah, Haji (44 or 45 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Noorani, Abdul Rahman (42 or 43 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Noori, Adel (36 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Palau
Noori, Mullah Norullah (48 or 49 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Qatar
Nur, Yusif Khalil Abdallah (34 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Nurr, Anwar (39 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Nusayri, Adil Uqla Hassan (41 or 42 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Obaidullah (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to UAE
Odizhev, Ruslan	Russia	Transferred to Russia
al Omairah, Othman Ahmed Othman (42 or 43 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Omar, Mohammed (29 or 30 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Omari, Mohammad Nabi (47 or 48 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Qatar
al Oshan, Saleh Abdall (36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Otaibi, Nawaf Fahad (43 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Ourgy, Abdul Bin Mohammed Bin Abess (50 yrs.)	Tunisia	Transferred to Uruguay
Paracha, Saifullah (68 yrs.)	Pakistan	Held
Turahun, Ablikim (45 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Bermuda
Patel, Mustaq Ali (53 or 54 yrs.)	France	Transferred to France
Peerzai, Qari Hasan Ulla (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Qadasi, Khalid Abd Jal Jabbar M. Juthman (47 or 48 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to the UAE
Qader, Ahmed Abdul (32 or 33 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Estonia
Qader Idris, Idris Ahmed Abdu (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
al Qadir, Mohammed Abd Al (40 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria

Table 11. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
al Qahtani, Abdullah Hamid (36 or 37 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Qahtani, Jabir Hasan Muhamed (38 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Qahtani, Jabran Said Wazar (38 or 39 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Held
al Qahtani, Mohammed (36 or 37 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Held
Qahtani, Said Muhammad Husyan (37 or 38 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Qasim, Abu Bakr (47 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Albania
Qasim, Khaled (39 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Qattaa, Mansoor Muhammed Ali (33 or 34 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Qayed, Rashid Abdul Mosleh (56 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Qosi, Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud (55 yrs.)	Sudan	Transferred to Sudan
Quasam, Mohammed (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Qudus, Abdul (27 or 28 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Qurashi, Sabri Mohammed Ebrahim (45 or 46 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Kazakhstan
al Qurayshi, Majid Aydha Muhammad (44 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Qurbi, Mohammed Mubarek Salah (37 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Quwari, Mahrar Rafat (51 yrs.)	Palestinian Territories	Transferred to Hungary
Qyati, Abdul Rahman Umir Al (39 or 40 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Rabbani, Mohammed Ahmad Ghulam (45 or 46 yrs.)	Pakistan	Held
Rabiei, Salman Yahya Hassan Mohammed (36 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Rabiah, Fouad Mahmoud (57 yrs.)	Kuwait	Transferred to Kuwait
al Rabiesh, Yusef Abdullah Saleh (34 or 35 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Haf, Riyadh Atiq Ali Abdu	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Rafiq, Mohammed (35 or 36 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Raheem, al Rachid Hasan Ahmad Abdul (50 yrs.)	Sudan	Transferred to Sudan
Rahim, Abdul (40 or 41 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Rahim, Mohamed	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Rahizi, Ali Ahmad Muhammad (36 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to the UAE
Rahmad, Nisar (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Rahman, Abdul (39 or 40 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Rahman, Fizaulla (37 or 38 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Rahman, Habib (33 or 34 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Rahman, Mahbub (30 or 31 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Rahman, Murtazah Abdul (39 or 40 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Rahman, Shed Abdur (50 or 51 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Rahmatullah (34 or 35 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Raimi, Ali Yahya Mahdi (32 or 33 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Rammah, Omar Mohammed Ali (40 or 41 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Rashid, Mesh Arsad (35 or 36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Rashidi, Ahmed (50 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Morocco
Rasool, Habib (60 or 61 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Rasoul, Abdullah Gulam (42 or 43 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Rasul, Shafiq (42 or 43 yrs.)	Britain	Transferred to Britain
al Rawi, Bisher Amin Khalil (46 yrs.)	Iraq	Transferred to Britain
Raz, Mohammed (46 or 47 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Raza, Abid (35 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Raza, Mohammed Arshad (35 or 36 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Razak, Abdul	China	Transferred to El Salvador
Razak, Abdul (57 or 58 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Razaq, Abdul (44 or 45 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Raziq, Abdul (44 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan

Table 12. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
Razzaq, Abdul (51 or 52 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ruhani, Gholam (40 or 41 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Rushaydan, Abdallah Ibrahim (49 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Sabri, Mashur Abdallah Muqbil Ahmed (37 or 38 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Sadik, Mahmud (63 or 64 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Sadiq, Mohammed (102 or 103 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Sadiqi, Abdul Halim (47 or 48 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Sadkhan, Jawad Jabber (48 or 49 yrs.)	Iraq	Transferred to Iraq
Saeed, Hafiz Ihsan (37 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Safollah, Ghaser Zaban (36 or 37 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Said, Hassan Abdul (40 yrs.)	Iraq	Transferred to Iraq
Said, Hassan Mujamma Rabai (40 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Said Kuman, Ahmed Yaslam (35 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Salaam, Abdul (40 or 41 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Salam, Mohammed Ahmed (35 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Samad, Abdul (33 or 34 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Samiri, Bader al Bakri (38 or 39 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Sangaryar, Rahmatullah (47 or 48 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Sanghir, Mohammad (63 or 64 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
al Sani, Fahmi Salem Said (39 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to the UAE
Sarajuddin, Abib (73 or 74 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Sargidene, Mohammed (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Sarwar, Kari Mohammed (37 or 38 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Sassi, Nizar (36 yrs.)	France	Transferred to France
Sattar, Abdul (34 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
al Sawah, Tariq Mahmoud Ahmed (58 yrs.)	Egypt, Bosnia, Herzegovina	T. to Bosnia & Herzegovina
Sayab, Mutij Sadiz Ahmad (39 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria
Sayed, Abdul Hadi Muhamed Rasul (42 or 43 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Sayed, Mohammed (42 or 43 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Sebai, Mohammed Jayed (33 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Sebail, Abdel Hadi Mohammed Badan al Sebail (44 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Saleem, Allah Muhammed (49 yrs.)	Egypt	Transferred to Albania
al Saleh, Abdul (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to UAE
Saleh, Ayoub Murshid Ali (38 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to UAE
Saleh Ganmi, Abdullah Muhammad (41 or 42 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Saleh Naser, Abdul Rahman Mohamed (35 or 36 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Sehli, Ibrahim Daif Allah Neman (50 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Salehove, Maroof Saleemovich (38 yrs.)	Tajikistan	Transferred to Tajikistan
Salem al Zarnuki, Mohammed Ali	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Sen, Mesut (36 yrs.)	Belgium	Transferred to Belgium
Sen, Ibrahim Shafir (35 yrs.)	Turkey	Transferred to Turkey
Shaaban, Ali Husein (34 yrs.)	Syria	Transferred to Uruguay
al Shabani, Fahd Abdallah Ibrahim (33 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Shalabi, Abdul Rahman (40 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Shabli, Abdullah Yahia Yousf (38 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Shah, Nahir (42 or 43 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Shah, Qalandar (42 or 43 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Shah, Solaiman Dur Mohammed (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Shah, Zakim (32 or 33 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Shaheen Naqeebyllah, Shahwali, Zair Moh. (39 or 40 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan

Table 13. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
Shahir, Walid Mohammed (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Shahzada, Haji (56 or 57 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Shakaran, Ibrahim Bin (36 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Morocco
al Shakouri, Radwan (44 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Morocco
al Shamaree, Zaban Thaaher Zaban (36 or 37 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Shammari, Abdulaziz Sayer Owain (42 yrs.)	Kuwait	Transferred to Kuwait
al Shamyri, Mustafa Abdul Qawi Abdul Aziz (37 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Sharabi, Zuhail Abdo Anam Said (38 or 39 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Sharakh, Abdulhadi Abdallah Ibrahim (33 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Sharbat (42 or 43 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Sharbi, Ghassan Abdullah (41 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Held
al Sharif, Fahd Umr Abd al Majid (40 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Sharif, Mohammed (39 or 40 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Sharifullah (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Sharikh, Abd al Razaq Abdallah Hamid Ibrahim (32 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Sharipov, Almasm Rabilavich (45 yrs.)	Russia	Transferred to Russia
Sharipov, Rukniddin Fayziddinovich (43 yrs.)	Tajikistan	Transferred to Tajikistan
Sharqawi, Abdu Ali al Haji (42 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Shayban, Said Bezan Ashek (34 or 35 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Shedoky, Mishal Muhammad Rashid (33 or 34 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Shihri, Said Ali (42 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Shihri, Yussef Mohammed Mubarak (30 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Shili, Ibrahim Rushdan Brayk al (34 or 35 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Shimri, Maji Afas Radhi (42 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Shokuri, Yunis Abdurrahman (48 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Morocco
al Shulan, Hani Abdul Muslih	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
al Shumrani, Mohammad al Rahman (41 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Shurfa, Ahmed Mohammed (40 yrs.)	Palestinian Territories	Transferred to Germany
Salih, Abdul al Razzaq Muhammad (42 or 43 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Salih, Ali Mohsen (35 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
al Siari, Abdullah Ali Salih al Debakha (37 or 38 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Slahi, Mohamedou Ould (45 yrs.)	Mauritania	Held
Sliti, Hisham Bin Ali Bin Amor (50 yrs.)	Tunisia	Transferred to Slovakia
Sohail, Mohammed Mustafa (34 or 35 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Spain
al Suadi, Abdul Aziz Abdallah Ali (42 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Montenegro
Subii, Nasir Maziyaq Abdallah al Qurayshi Al (45 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Sulami, Yahya Samil al Suwaymil (37 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Sulayman, Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghityh (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to UAE
Suleiman, Fayiz Ahmad Yahia (41 or 42 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Italy
Suleyman, Ahmed Hassan Jamil (55 yrs.)	Jordan	Transferred to Jordan
Sultan, Ashraf Salim Abd al Salam (44 yrs.)	Libya	Transferred to Georgia
Sultan, Faha (43 or 44 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Sultan, Zahid (35 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Tabarak, Abdullah (60 yrs.)	Morocco	Transferred to Morocco
al Tabi, Mana Shaman Allabardi	Saudi Arabia	Died in custody
Tahamuttan, Mohammed Abdullah (36 yrs.)	Palestinian Territories	Transferred to Uruguay
Taher, Muhammaed Yasir Ahmed (35 or 36 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Tahir, Mohammed (40 or 41 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Taibi, Rami Bin Said (35 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Tamimi, Haydar Jabbar Hafez (42 yrs.)	Iraq	Transferred to Iraq

Table 14. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
Tariq, Mohammed (43 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
al Tayabi, Abdullah (35 or 36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Tayeea, Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al (41 yrs.)	Iraq	Transferred to Iraq
al Tays, Ali Husayn Abdullah (38 or 39 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Thani, Abdallah Faris al Unazi (36 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Torjan, Shaibjan (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Tourson, Ahmad (45 yrs.)	China	Transferred to Palau
Tsiradzho, Poolad T (41 yrs.)	Azerbaijan	Transferred to Slovakia
Tukhi, Aminullah Baryalai (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Turkash, Emdash Abdullah (74 or 75 yrs.)	Turkmenistan	Transferred
Turkistani, Sadik Ahmad	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Ul Haq, Israr (35 or 36 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Ul Shah, Zia (40 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Ullah, Amin (59 or 60 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ullah, Asad (34 or 35 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Ullah, Asad (27 or 28 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ullah, Faiz (59 or 60 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ullah, Naqib (27 or 28 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ullah, Noor Habib (35 or 36 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Ullah, Shams (29 or 30 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Umar, Ibrahim Umar Ali (32 or 33 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Urayman, Sajin (31 or 32 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
al Usaymi, Nayif Fahd Mutliq (36 or 37 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Usman, Shabidzada (34 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
al Utaybi, Abdullah Ali (43 or 44 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Utaybi, Muhammad Surur Dakhilallah (32 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Uthman, Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Uwaydah, Rashid Awad Rashid Al (39 or 40 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Uwaydha, Sultan Ahmed Dirdeer Musa (40 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Uyar, Salih (35 yrs.)	Turkey	Transferred to Turkey
Vahitov, Aiat Nasimovich (39 yrs.)	Russia	Transferred to Russia
Vakhidov, Sobit Valikhonovich (46 yrs.)	Tajikistan	Transferred to Tajikistan
al Wadi, Adil Kamil Abdullah (51 yrs.)	Bahrain	Transferred to Bahrain
al Wady, Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan (50 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Wafti, Abdullah Abd al Muin (49 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Wahab, Abdul (47 or 48 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Wahab, Musa Abed (38 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Waheed, Abdul (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Wakil, Haji Sahib Rohullah (53 or 54 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Warafi, Muktar Yahya Najee (41 or 42 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Wasim, Wasm Awwad Umar (52 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Wasiq, Abdul Haq (44 or 45 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Qatar
Wazir, Abdullah (36 or 37 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Wazir, Haji Mohammed (72 or 73 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Wazir, Padsha (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Waleeli, Fael Roda (50 yrs.)	Egypt	Transferred
Wali, Badshah (38 or 39 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Wali, Jihan (48 or 49 yrs.)	Pakistan	Transferred to Pakistan
Walijan, Neyaz (53 or 54 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Yacoub, Mohammed (39 or 40 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan

Table 15. All Detainees

Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
Yadel, Brahim (45 yrs.)	France	Transferred to France
al Yafi, al Khadr Abdallah Muhammed (45 or 46 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Oman
Yakubi, Mohammed Mussa (50 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Yaqub, Mohammed Yusif	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Yar, Kushky (52 or 53 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Yazidi, Ridah Bin Saleh (51 yrs.)	Tunisia	Held
Yousef, Mohammed Haji (48 or 49 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred
al Zabe, Slah Muhamed Salih (43 or 44 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Georgia
Zaeef, Abdul Salam (48 or 49 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Zaharni, Khalid Mohammed (43 or 44 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Zahir, Abdul (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Held
Zahir, Mohommod (62 or 63 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Zahor, Abdul (51 of 52 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Zahrani, Fawaz Abd al Aziz al (37 or 38 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Zahrani, Muhammed Murdi Issa (46 or 47 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Zahrani, Said Ibrahim Ramzi (34 or 35 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
al Zahrani, Yasser Talal	Saudi Arabia	Died in custody
Zaid, Walid Said Bin Said (38 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Zaman, Gul (44 or 45 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Zaman, Khan (53 or 54 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
al Zamel, Adel Zamel Abd al Mahsen (52 yrs.)	Kuwait	Transferred to Kuwait
al Zayla, Muhammed Yahia Mosin (38 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Zeidan, Ibrahim Mahdi Achmed (39 yrs.)	Jordan	Transferred to Jordan
Zemmori, Mosa Zi (37 yrs.)	Belgium	Transferred to Belgium
al Zuba, Saleh Mohamed (60 or 61 yrs.)	Yemen	Transferred to Yemen
Zubair (Mohd Farik Bin Amin)	Malaysia	Held
Zubaydah, Abu	Palestinian Territories	Held
Zuhair, Ahmed Zaid Salim (42 or 43 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Transferred to Saudi Arabia
Zumarikourt, Aziz Khan Ali Khan (53 or 54 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Transferred to Afghanistan
Zemiri, Hasan (48 yrs.)	Algeria	Transferred to Algeria

Table 16. All Detainees

Transfer Countries

Country	No. Transferred	Country	No. Transferred
Afghanistan	203	Bulgaria	1
Saudi Arabi	134	Cape Verde	1
Pakistan	63	Latvia	1
Yemen	22	Sweden	1
United Arab Emirates	20	Estonia	1
Oman	17	Uganda	1
Algeria	15	Denmark	1
Britain	13	Egypt	1
Morocco	12	Chad	1
Sudan	12		
Kuwait	11		
Tajikistan	11		
Albania	9		
France	9		
Kazakhstan	8		
Slovakia	7		
Iraq	7		
Russia	6		
Palau	6		
Georgia	6		
Uruguay	6		
Qatar	5		
Bosnia & Herzegovina	5		
Bahrain	5		
Spain	5		
Jordan	4		
Bermuda	4		
Turkey	3		
Belgium	3		
Germany	3		
Somalia	3		
Italy	3		
Switzerland	2		
Tunisia	2		
Iran	2		
Senegal	2		
Montenegro	2		
Ghana	2		
Libya	2		
Mauritania	2		
El Salvador	2		
Ireland	2		
Portugal	2		
Australia	2		
United States	2		
Sebria	1		
Canada	1		
Bangladesh	1		
Maldives	1		
Hungary			

Table 17. 59 Countries of Transfer

Countries of Citizenship

Country	No. of Citizens
Afghanistan	220
Saudi Arabia	135
Yemen	115
Pakistan	72
Algeria	26
China	22
Morocco	14
Sudan	12
Kuwait	12
Tunisia	12
Tajikistan	12
Libya	11
Syria	11
Russia	9
Jordan	9
Iraq	9
Britain	9
France	7
Egypt	6
Palestinian territories	6
Bahrain	6
Uzbekistan	6
Turkey	5
Kazakhstan	4
Somalia	4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4
Iran	3
Mauritania	3
Canada	2
Australia	2
Malaysia	2
Bangladesh	2
Belgium	2
Sweden	1
Qatar	1
unkn. national origin	1
Turkmenistan	1
Ethiopia	1
United Arab Emirates	1
Tanzania	1
Spain	1
Indonesia	1
Azerbaijan	1
Chad	1
Uganda	1
United States	1
Denmark	1
Maldives	1
Kenya	1

Table 18. Citizens of 49 countries

Current Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
Karim, Bostan (45 or 46 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Held
Zahir, Abdul (43 or 44 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Held
Barhoumi, Sufyan (42 yrs.)	Algeria	Held
Slahi, Mohamedou Ould (45 yrs.)	Mauritania	Held
Nasir, Abdul Latif (51 yrs.)	Morocco	Held
Mingazov, Ravil (48 yrs.)	Russia	Held
al Yazidi, Ridah Bin Saleh (51 yrs.)	Tunisia	Held
al Shamyri, Mustafa Abdul Qawi Abdul Aziz (37 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Bwazir, Mohammed Ali Abdullah (35 or 36 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Haidel, Mohammed Ahmed Said (37 or 38 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Zaid, Walid Said Bin Said (38 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Shabli, Abdullah Yahia Yousf (38 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Hadi, Salem Ahmed (40 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Bihani, Tolfiq Nassar Ahmed (43 or 44 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Abu Ghanim, Mohammed Rajab Sadiq (40 or 41 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Balzuhair, Shawki Awad (34 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Madoonee, Musab Omar Ali (35 or 36 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Maythal, Hail Aziz Ahmad (38 or 39 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Bihani, Ghaleb Nassar (35 or 36 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Abd al Sattar, Muieen A Deen Jamal A Deen Abd al (41 yrs)	Unknown National Origin	Held
<i>* 20 Held in Law-of-War Detention but Recommended for Transfer if Security Conditions Met</i>		
al Iraqi, Abd al Hadi (54 or 55 yrs.)	Iraq	Held
Mohammed, Khalid Shaikh	Pakistan	Held
Ali, Abd al Aziz	Pakistan	Held
al Nashiri, Abd al Rahim (51 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Held
al Hawsawi, Mustafa Ahmed	Saudi Arabia	Held
Bin al Shibh, Ramzi (44 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Bin Attash, Walid	Yemen	Held
<i>* 7 Charged in Military Commissions System</i>		
Khan, Majid	Pakistan	Held
al Darbi, Ahmed Muhammed Haza (41 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Held
al Bahlul, Ali Hamza Ahmad Suliman (46 or 47 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
<i>* 3 Convicted in Military Commissions System</i>		
al Afghani, Muhammad Rahim	Afghanistan	Held
al Afghani, Haroon	Afghanistan	Held
Mohammed, Haji Wali (50 yrs.)	Afghanistan	Held
Abdelrahman, Abdelrazak Ali (45 yrs.)	Algeria	Held
Hambali (Riduan Isamuddin) (52 yrs.)	Indonesia	Held
Malik, Abdul	Kenya	Held
al Libi, Abu Faraj	Libya	Held
al Bakush, Ismael Ali Farag (47 yrs.)	Libya	Held
Lillie (Mohammed Nazir Bin Lep)	Malaysia	Held
Zubair (Mohd Farik Bin Amin)	Malaysia	Held
Rabbani, Mohammed Ahmad Ghulam (45 or 46 yrs.)	Pakistan	Held
Abu Rahman, Abdul Rabbani Abd al Rahim (46 or 47 yrs.)	Pakistan	Held
Paracha, Saifullah (68 yrs.)	Pakistan	Held
Zubaydah, Abu	Palestinian Territories	Held

Table 19. 76 Current Detainees

Current Detainees

Name (Age)	Citizenship	Status
al Qahtani, Jabran Said Wazar (38 or 39 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Held
al Sharbi, Ghassan Abdullah (41 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Held
al Qahtani, Mohammed (36 or 37 yrs.)	Saudi Arabia	Held
Dourad, Gouled Hassan (41 or 42 yrs.)	Somalia	Held
Nashir, Said Salih Said (41 or 42 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Bin Attash, Hassan Mohammed Ali (30 or 31 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Sharabi, Zuhail Abdo Anam Said (38 or 39 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Hilal, Abdul al Salam (48 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Sharqawi, Abdu Ali al Haji (42 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Ismail, Yasin Qasem Muhammad (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Rabeii, Salman Yahya Hassan Mohammed (36 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Qasim, Khaled (39 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Kazimi, Sanad Yislam (46 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Rammah, Omar Mohammed Ali (40 or 41 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Ansi, Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah (40 or 41 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
al Alwi, Moath Hamza Ahmed (38 or 39 yrs.)	Yemen	Held
Uthman, Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed (36 or 37 yrs.)	Yemen	Held

* 31 Held in Indefinite Law-of-War Detention and not Recommended for Transfer

Table 20. 76 Current Detainees

Figure 1-3. by Fiza Rind - “A History of the Detainee Population.” The Guantánamo Docket. <http://projects.nytimes.com/guantanamo>.

Table 1-16. by Fiza Rind - “The Detainees.” - The Guantánamo Docket. <http://projects.nytimes.com/guantanamo/detainees>.

Table 17. by Fiza Rind - “Transfer Countries.” - The Guantánamo Docket. <http://projects.nytimes.com/guantanamo/transfer-countries>.

Table 18. by Fiza Rind - “Countries of Citizenship.” Citizenship. <http://projects.nytimes.com/guantanamo/detainees/by-country>.

Table 19-20. by Fiza Rind - “76 Current Detainees.” The Detainees. <http://projects.nytimes.com/guantanamo/detainees/current>.

Central Intelligence Agency: A federal agency in the US responsible for coordinating government intelligence activities. Established in 1947 and originally intended to operate only overseas, it has since also operated in the US.¹

Black Sites

Following the 9/11 attacks, President Bush authorized the CIA to secretly detain and interrogate suspected terrorists at CIA “Black Sites” located internationally. The Official Senate Report on CIA Torture: Committee Study of the Central Intelligence Agency’s Detention and Interrogation Program provided the locations of eight CIA “Black Sites” where the suspected terrorists were detained and descriptions of extremely disturbing interrogation techniques used by the CIA.² CIA “Black Sites” are located in Afghanistan, Lithuania, Romania, Poland, Thailand, and Guantánamo Naval Base (Strawberry Fields, – “forever”)³

Rendition Flights

Professor Ruth Blakeley, University of Kent, and Dr. Sam Raphael, University of Westminster, have produced the “The Rendition Project”, which investigates the CIA use of rendition, secret detention and torture on suspected terrorists. As the Guardian newspaper notes, this “groundbreaking research project has mapped the US government’s global kidnap and secret detention programme, shedding unprecedented light on one of the most controversial secret operations of recent years.”⁴

Suspected terrorists were detained and tortured at CIA secret prisons located around the world. Suspected terrorists, interrogators and U.S. officials were transported to these secret prisons by civilian aircrafts operated by the CIA and known as “rendition flights”, without the public’s knowledge and violating international law.⁵

Rendition, Detention and Interrogation (RDI) program

More than 130 individual “suspected terrorists” were reportedly detained and tortured under the CIA’s Rendition, Detention and Interrogation (RDI) program. 119 individual “suspected terrorists” were detained at CIA’s secret prisons “black sites” operating across the world (2001-2009). 12 individual “suspected terrorists” were reportedly rendered by the CIA to U.S. military detentions sites (Guantánamo Bay, Cuba or Afghanistan) or foreign governments secret detentions sites.

17 individual “suspected terrorists” detained under the CIA’s Rendition, Detention and Interrogation (RDI) program were classified as “High-Value Detainees” (HVDs) and “enhanced interrogation techniques” were developed primarily for HVDs.

39 individual “suspected terrorists” were transferred from CIA’s Rendition, Detention and Interrogation (RDI) program to U.S. military’s Guantánamo Bay Detention.

39 individual “suspected terrorists” were subjected to CIA’s “enhanced interrogation techniques”. The techniques were Attention Grasp, Walling, The Facial Hold, The Facial Slap/Insult Slap, Cramped Confinement, Wall Standing, Stress Positions, Sleep Deprivation and Waterboarding.

26 individual “suspected terrorists” were “wrongfully detained” by the CIA.

39 individual “suspected terrorists” subjected to detention and torture had European countries involvement in various ways: by giving CIA authorization to construct and run “Black Sites” on European territory, allowing the initial detention of suspects on European soil, exchanging of intelligence, involvement in the interrogation of suspects, and giving authorization for CIA aircrafts to use European territory for rendition operation.⁶

Enhanced Interrogation Techniques

“Enhanced Interrogation Techniques” were used on detainees by the CIA after the September 11, 2001 terror attacks on the U.S. soil. The interrogation methods listed in the Justice Department memo to the CIA, May 30, 2005:

Abdominal Slap: Is a technique used for causing fear, distress and also to humiliate the detainee. The detainee is made to stand a foot away from the interrogator and is slapped on his abdomen with the back of the interrogators hand, keeping the fingers together and straight.

Attention Grasp: Is a technique used during the interrogation session where the detainee is grabbed by his collar and pulled closer by the interrogator.

Cramped Confinement: This technique can be used in two ways, by putting the detainee in a box big enough for him to stand (up to 18 hours) or by putting the detainee in a box that is big enough for him to curl up (up to 2 hours). The interrogator can put a harmless insect inside the box to cause fear.

Dietary Manipulation: It is a technique used on detainees by switching their food from solid to liquid: example ensure and water.

The Facial Hold: The interrogator places one hand on each side of the detainee’s face, not touching his eyes and not allowing any facial movement.

The Facial Slap/Insult Slap: Is a technique used to humiliate the detainee, where he is slapped on his face between the earlobe and chin by the interrogator (fingers spread).

Nudity: The detainee is forced by the interrogator to stand nude for prolonged periods.

Stress Positions: Is a technique used for causing discomfort where the detainee is forced to sit on the floor with arms stretched out above his head and legs stretched out in front or forced to kneel on the floor while leaning backwards (45 degree angle).

Sleep Deprivation: The detainee is kept awake for up to 180 hours, forced to stay in a stress position or stand with his hands shackled above the head. It is reported that this technique used on five detainees had caused disturbing hallucinations.

Wall Standing: It is a technique where the detainee faces a wall (four feet away) with his arms stretched out straight with only his finger tips touching the wall.

Walling: A technique where the detainee is slammed against a wall by the interrogator.

Waterboarding: It is a harsh interrogation technique where the detainee is strapped to a bench or board and the interrogator pours water over a cloth covering the detainees face, causing the sensation of drowning.

Water Dousing: The detainee is stripped naked and held down on the floor on a tarp. The tarp is pulled up forming a bathtub shape and the interrogator pours cold water on the detainee. Detainees were also hosed down repeatedly while they were standing naked, shackled and sleep deprived.⁷

1 “Definition of Central Intelligence Agency in English:.” Central Intelligence Agency. [http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/central-intelligence-agency?q=Central Intelligence Agency](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/central-intelligence-agency?q=Central%20Intelligence%20Agency).

2 Tate, Ryan. “Nine CIA ‘Black Sites’ Where Detainees Were Tortured.” *The Intercept*. 2014. <https://theintercept.com/2014/12/09/map-of-cia-black-sites/>.

3 Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. *The Official Senate Report on CIA Torture: Committee Study of the Central Intelligence Agency’s Detention and Interrogation Program*. Skyhorse Publishing, 2015.

4 Cobain, Ian, and James Ball. “New Light Shed on US Government’s Extraordinary Rendition Programme.” *The Guardian*. 2013. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/may/22/us-extraordinary-rendition-programme>.

5 “Navigation Menu.” *The Rendition Project*. <http://www.therenditionproject.org.uk/index.html>.

6 “Navigation Menu.” *The Rendition Project*. <http://www.therenditionproject.org.uk/prisoners/index.html>.

7 Press, Associated. “These Are The 13 ‘Enhanced Interrogation Techniques’ The CIA Used On Detainees.” *Business Insider*. 2014. <http://www.businessinsider.com/the-13-enhanced-interrogation-techniques-the-cia-used-on-detainees-2014-12>.

Rendition Flights

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Off the Grid - Nine CIA “Black Sites”

Afghanistan, The Hangar - Code: Gray

Afghanistan, Salt Pit (+3) - Code: Cobalt

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba - Code: Strawberry Fields

Lithuania, Antaviliai - Code: Violet

Poland, Quartz - Code: Blue

Romania, Bright Light - Code: Black

Thailand, Cat's Eye - Code: Green

Figure 1. *Off the Grid* - Nine CIA "Black Sites"

Abu Rahman, Abdul Rabbani Abd al Rahim (46 or 47 yrs.)

Citizenship: Pakistan

Aliases: Abdul Rabbani Abu Rahman, Abu Rahim Moulana Gulam Rabbani, Khalid al-Pakistan, Sayyid Amin, Abu Rahama

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on September 11, 2002

Entered CIA custody: November 1, 2002 - November 9, 2002

Left CIA custody: May 4, 2004 - May 21, 2004

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 2. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Afghani, Muhammad Rahim (- yrs.)

Citizenship: Afghanistan

Aliases: Muhammad Rahim al-Afghani

Captured: Lahore, Pakistan on June 25, 2007

Entered CIA custody: July 10, 2007 - July 14, 2007

Left CIA custody: March 6, 2008 - March 14, 2008

CIA interrogation techniques: Abdominal slap, Dietary manipulation, Facial slap/insult slap, Stress positions and Sleep deprivation

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan, unknown and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

Figure 3. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Ali, Abd al Aziz (- yrs.)

Citizenship: Pakistan

Aliases: Ammar al Baluchi

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on April 29, 2003

Entered CIA custody: May 15, 2003 - May 16, 2003

Left CIA custody: August 4, 2006 - September 5, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Enhanced interrogation techniques

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan or Poland, unknown and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

Figure 4. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Bihani, Tolfiq Nassar Ahmed (44 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Tolfiq Nassar Ahmed al Bihani, Khalid al-Tabuki, Abdullah Bin Ali al-Lufti, Bahbah, Abu Nasser, Twafiq al-Bihani

Captured: Zahedan, Iran late 2001 or early 2002

Entered CIA custody: September 29, 2002 - October 28, 2002

Left CIA custody: November 18, 2002 - December 26, 2002

CIA interrogation techniques: Nudity, Stress positions, Sleep deprivation, Beatings and threats

Detained locations: Iran, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 5. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Bin al Shibh, Ramzi (44 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Ramzi Mohamed Abdellah Omar; Umar al-Yemeni; Abu Ubaydah al-Hadrami; Hasan Ali al-Assiri; Ahad Sabet

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on September 11, 2002

Entered CIA custody: February 8, 2003

Left CIA custody: September 5, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Abdominal slap, Cramped confinement, Nudity, Dietary Manipulation, Facial slap/insult slap, Stress positions and Sleep deprivation

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Morocco, Poland, Guantánamo Bay, Romania and unknown

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

Figure 6. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Bin Attash, Hassan Mohammed Ali (30 or 31 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Amar al-Baluch; al-Mughayrah; al-Muhannad al-Jiddawi; Umayr bin Attash; Umayr al-Gharib; Abd al-Sattar Khan; Hasan Muhammad Saleh al-Dini Umayr

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on September 11, 2002

Entered CIA custody: September 14, 2002 - September 15, 2004

Left CIA custody: May 4, 2004 - May 14, 2004

CIA interrogation techniques: Abdominal slap, Nudity, Facial slap/insult Slap, Stress positions, Sleep deprivation and Water dousing

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Jordan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 7. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Bin Attash, Walid (- yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Ba Attash al-Dini; Walid Muhammad Salih Ba Atash; Khaled bin Attash; Khallad bin Attash; Khalad; Khajed; Khal-lad; Saleh Saeed Muhammad bin Yousaf; Silver; Tawfiq bin Attash

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on April 29, 2003

Entered CIA custody: May 15, 2003 - May 16, 2003

Left CIA custody: August 4, 2006 - September 5, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Cramped confinement, Nudity, Dietary Manipulation, Facial slap/insult slap, Stress positions, Sleep deprivation and Water dousing

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Poland, Romania, unknown and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

Figure 8. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Bin Hamlili, Adil Hadi al Jazairi (41 yrs.)

Citizenship: Algeria

Aliases: Adil Hadi al-Jaza'iri Bin Hamlili, Abu Adil, Adel Ameen al-Tayeb Bu Felgah Mohammad Talib Tayeed Bin Hamlili, Abdel Daher, Haslet, Mohammed, Sayed, Sulieyman, Sultani, Taieb, Adil Hadi al-Jazairi Bin Hamlili

Captured: Peshawar, Pakistan on June 17, 2003

Entered CIA custody: July 2, 2003 - July 24, 2003

Left CIA custody: April 27, 2004 - May 28, 2004

Detained locations: Pakistan, unknown and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: transferred to Algeria on January 20, 2010

Figure 9. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Balzuhair, Shawki Awad (34 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Shawqi Awad Ba Zahir, Shawki Awad Balzuhair, Abu Malik al-Yemeni

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on September 11, 2002

Entered CIA custody: September 14, 2002 - September 15, 2002

Left CIA custody: October 14, 2002 - October 24, 2002

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 10. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Dourad, Gouled Hassan (41 or 42 yrs.)

Citizenship: Somalia

Aliases: Hassan Guleed; Hassan Ahmed Guleed; Hassan Darrad Gouled; Hanad Hassan Ahmed; Hanad Hasan Ahme Abu Jafar al-Sumali; Barise Guleed Xadiyo; Haidar

Captured: Djibouti on March 4, 2004

Entered CIA custody: March 10, 2004 - 16 March 16, 2004

Left CIA custody: August 27, 2006 - September 4, 2006

Detained locations: Djibouti, Guantánamo Bay and unknown

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

Figure 11. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

El Banna, Jamil (64 yrs.)

Citizenship: Jordan

Aliases: Jamil Abdul Latif Iylan, Abu Anas

Captured: Banjul Airport, Gambia on November 8, 2002

Entered CIA custody: December 9, 2002

Left CIA custody: December 10, 2002 - December 18, 2002

Detained locations: Gambia, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: transferred to Britain on December 19, 2007

Figure 12. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Ghailani, Ahmed Khalfan (- yrs.)

Citizenship: Tanzania

Aliases: Fupi, Haytham al-Kini, Mohamed Mdogo

Captured: Guirat, Pakistan on July 24, 2004

Entered CIA custody: September 1, 2004 - September 5, 2004

Left CIA custody: September 4, 2006 - September 5, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Enhanced interrogation techniques and Sleep deprivation

Detained locations: Pakistan, unknown and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: transferred to the United States on June 9, 2009

* **High-Value Detainee**

Figure 13. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Habib, Mamdouh Ibrahim Ahmed (61 yrs.)

Citizenship: Australia

Aliases: Mamdouh Ibrahim Ahmed Habib; Abou Ahmed; Abu Ahmad; Andrew; Armando

Captured: Pakistan on October 4, 2001

CIA interrogation techniques: Stress positions, Beatings and threats

Detained locations: Pakistan, Egypt, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: transferred to Australia on January, 27, 2005

Figure 14. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Hambali (Riduan Isamuddin) (52 yrs.)

Citizenship: Indonesia

Aliases: Riduan bin Isomuddin; Encep Nurjaman; Hambali al-Malaysi; Mizi; Azman; Alejandro Davidson Gonzalez; Hendrawan; Kahar; Muzabkar; Halim Osmani; Samsuri; Daniel Suarez Naveira

Captured: Bangkok, Thailand on August 11, 2003

Entered CIA custody: August 13, 2003 - August 14, 2003

Left CIA custody: September 4, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Nudity, Stress positions, Beatings and threats

Detained locations: Thailand, Afghanistan, unknown and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

Figure 15. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Hami, Rafiq Bin Bashir Bin Jalud (47 yrs.)

Citizenship: Tunisia

Captured: Iran on November 2001

Entered CIA custody: September 29, 2002 - October 28, 2002

Left CIA custody: November 18, 2002 - December 26, 2002

CIA interrogation techniques: Nudity, Stress positions, Sleep deprivation, Beatings and threats

Detained locations: Iran, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: transferred to Slovakia on January 24, 2010

Figure 16. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Hawsawi, Mustafa Ahmed (- yrs.)

Citizenship: Saudi Arabia

Aliases: Hashim 'Abd al-Rahman, Zahir, Ayyub, Muhammad Adnan

Captured: Rawalpindi, Pakistan on March 1, 2003

Entered CIA custody: March 3, 2003 - March 5, 2003

Left CIA custody: September 4, 2006 - September 5, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Waterboarding and Water dousing

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Guantánamo Bay, Morocco or Romania and Lithuania

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

Figure 17. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Hilal, Abdul al Salam (48 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Abdul al Salam al Hilal, Abdul al Heela, Abd al-Salam Ali Abd al-Rahman, Abu Umar, Abd Salam al-Nuaman, Abdulsalam al-Hela

Captured: Cairo, Egypt late September 2002

Entered CIA custody: September 29, 2002

Left CIA custody: May 11, 2004 - May 20, 2004

Detained locations: Egypt, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 18. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Huwari, Soufian Abar (46 yrs.)

Citizenship: Algeria

Aliases: Abu Sufiyan, Soufian Abar Huwari, Abbar Sufian al Hawary, Soufian al-Huwari

Captured: Georgia on April 28, 2002

Entered CIA custody: April 30, 2002 - May 2, 2002

Left CIA custody: May 5, 2003 - May 16, 2003

Detained locations: Georgia, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: transferred to Algeria on November 10, 2008

Figure 19. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Muhammad Saad Iqbal (38 yrs.)

Citizenship: Pakistan

Captured: Jakarta, Indonesia on January 9, 2002

CIA interrogation techniques: Abdominal slap, Cramped confinement, Stress positions, Sleep deprivation, Beatings and threats

Detained locations: Jakarta, Indonesia, Egypt, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: transferred to Pakistan on August 31, 2008

“Since they arrest me, up to today, every second night I wake up screaming, yelling and crying. I can’t forget what they did to me.”

Figure 20. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Iraqi, Abd al Hadi (54 or 55 yrs.)

Citizenship: Iraq

Aliases: Nashwan Abd al-Razzaq, Abd al-Baqi, Nashwan al-Ramer Abdulrazzaq

Captured: Turkey (possibly)

Entered CIA custody: November 1, 2006 - November 9, 2006

Left CIA custody: April 20, 2007 - April 27, 2007

Detained locations: Turkey, unknown and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

Figure 21. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Kazimi, Sanad Yislam (46 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Salah al-Kurdi, Munir al-Kurdi, Abdul Aziz Ahmad Abdullah Aloqi, Abu Malik, Majid Muhammad Umar Abdallah, Abu Ali al-Kazimi, Abduallah Aziz Ahmed, Sind Ali Yislam a-Kazimi, Al Qasim al-Yemeni, Kass

Captured: Dubai, United Arab Emirates on January 2003

Entered CIA custody: August 13, 2003 - August 17, 2003

Left CIA custody: May 13, 2004

CIA interrogation techniques: Nudity, Sleep deprivation, Water dousing and Beatings and threats

Detained locations: UAE, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 22. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Khan, Majid (- yrs.)

Citizenship: Pakistan

Aliases: Adnan, Yusif, Majid Shoukat Khan, Ammar

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on March 5, 2003

Entered CIA custody: May 15, 2003 - May 24, 2003

Left CIA custody: August 4, 2006 - September 5, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Nudity, Dietary Manipulation, Sleep deprivation and Water dousing

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan, unknown and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

Figure 23. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Khan, Shawali (52 or 53 yrs.)

Citizenship: Afghanistan

Aliases: Shawali Mohammad Zey

Captured: November 15, 2002

Entered CIA custody: November 15, 2002 - December 9, 2002

Left CIA custody: December 5, 2002 - January 7, 2003

CIA interrogation techniques: Cramped confinement and Stress positions

Detained locations: unknown, Guantánamo Bay and Afghanistan

Current status: transferred to Afghanistan on December 20, 2014

Figure 24. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Libi, Abu Faraj (- yrs.)

Citizenship: Libya

Aliases: Mustafa Faraj Muhammad, Muhammad Masud al-Jadid al-Uzaybi, Abd al-Wakil, Abu Jayhoun, Abu al-Faraj, Doctor, Irjaz, Mahfoz, Mansur Ahmad, Abdul al-Raqman Mohajer, Mhafiz, Tawfiq, Uthman, Wakil Khan

Captured: Mardan, Pakistan on May 2, 2005

Entered CIA custody: May 24, 2005 - May 25, 2005

Left CIA custody: September 4, 2006 - September 5, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Enhanced interrogation techniques were applied when he complained loss of hearing.

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Romania, unknown and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

Figure 25. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Lillie (Mohammed Nazir Bin Lep) (- yrs.)

Citizenship: Malaysia

Aliases: Bashir bin Lap, Mohammed Nazir bin Lep, Li-Li, Suicide Ali, Usman Waayita, Ibrahim, Awang, Awae, Omar

Captured: Bangkok, Thailand on August 11, 2003

Entered CIA custody: August 13, 2003 - August 14, 2003

Left CIA custody: September 4, 2006 - September 5, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Nudity, Stress positions and Sleep deprivation

Detained locations: Thailand, Afghanistan, unknown and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

Figure 26. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Madoonee, Musab Omar Ali (35 or 36 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Abu Anas, Abu Musab al-Yemeni

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on September 11, 2002

Entered CIA custody: September 14, 2002 - September 15, 2002

Left CIA custody: October 14, 2002 - October 24, 2002

CIA interrogation techniques: Enhanced interrogation techniques

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 27. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Marwalah, Bashir Nasir Ali (36 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Abu al-Fida al-Sanaani, Abu Fida al-Yemeni

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on September 11, 2002

Entered CIA custody: September 14, 2002 - September 15, 2002

Left CIA custody: October 14, 2002 - October 24, 2002

CIA interrogation techniques: Nudity and Stress positions

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 28. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Maythal, Hail Aziz Ahmad (38 or 39 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Hail Aziz Ahmed al-Maythali, Abu Huthayfah al-Sanani

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on September 11, 2002

Entered CIA custody: September 14, 2002 - September 15, 2002

Left CIA custody: October 14, 2002 - October 24, 2002

CIA interrogation techniques: Sleep deprivation

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 29. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Mohamed, Binyam (37 yrs.)

Citizenship: Ethiopia

Aliases: Talha al-Kini, Talha al-Nigeri, Ben, Benjamin Ahmad Muhammad, John Samuel, Fouad Zouaoui, Muhammad al-Habashi, Nabil, Binyamin Zouioue

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on April 12, 2002

Entered CIA custody: January 22, 2004

Left CIA custody: May 11, 2004 - May 20, 2004

CIA interrogation techniques: Cramped confinement, Stress positions, Sleep deprivation and Beatings and threats

Detained locations: Pakistan, Morocco, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: transferred to Britain on February 23, 2009

Figure 30. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Mohammed, Khalid Shaikh (- yrs.)

Citizenship: Pakistan

Aliases: Mukhtar, Mukhtar al-Baluchi, Mukh, Abdulrahman Abdullah al-Ghamdi, Salem Ali , The Brain, Ashraf Refaat Nabith Hen, Khalid Abdul Wadud, Fahd Bin Abdullah Bin Khalid, Abdullah Faqasial-Ghamdi, and many others

Captured: Rawalpindi, Pakistan on March 1, 2003

Entered CIA custody: March 3, 2003 - March 5, 2003

Left CIA custody: September 5, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Abdominal slap, Cramped confinement, Nudity, Dietary Manipulation, Stress positions, Sleep deprivation, Walling, Waterboarding, Water dousing and Beatings and threats

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Poland, Romania, Lithuania, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

“I was told that they would not allow me to die, but that I would be brought to the verge of death and back again.”

Figure 31. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Nashir, Said Salih Said (41 or 42 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Said Salih Said Nashir, Hani Saleh Rashid Abdullah, Abu al-Fedal

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on September 11, 2002

Entered CIA custody: September 14, 2002 - September 15, 2002

Left CIA custody: October 14, 2002 - October 24, 2002

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 32. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Nashiri, Abd al Rahim (51 yrs.)

Citizenship: Saudi Arabia

Aliases: Saeed Abdallah Qasem al-Mansouri, Abu al-Miqdad, Abu Bilal al-Makki, Muhammad Umr al-Harazi, al-Hajj Ahmad, Mahyoob Qa'ed Sa'id al-Qutabi, Eid al-Harbi, Eid A'yed Shannan al-Mo'abbadi, Muthib Thawab al-Mutayri, al-Ahnaf
Captured: Dubai, United Arab Emirates in mid-October 2002

Entered CIA custody: November 10, 2002 - November 11, 2002

Left CIA custody: September 5, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Nudity, Stress positions, Sleep deprivation, Waterboarding and Beatings and threats

Detained locations: UAE, Afghanistan, Thailand, Poland, Morocco, Guantánamo Bay, Romania and unknown

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

“From the time I was arrested five years ago, they have been torturing me.”

Figure 33. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Rabbani, Mohammed Ahmad Ghulam (45 or 46 yrs.)

Citizenship: Pakistan

Aliases: Ahmed Ghulam Rabbani, Abu Badr, Abu Rahman al-Pakistani, Muhammed Husayn Shah, Farida, Bader al-Madany, Sir Tum

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on September 10, 2002

Entered CIA custody: November 1, 2002 - November 9, 2002

Left CIA custody: May 4, 2004 - May 21, 2004

CIA interrogation techniques: Attention grasp and Stress positions

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 34. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Rammah, Omar Mohammed Ali (40 or 41 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Omar Mohammed Ali al-Rammah, Isa, Handhala, Abu Amr, Abu Zakaria al-Yemeni, Ali Husayn, Mikhlaft, Mustapha Boudsila, Zaghul, Zakaria

Captured: Georgia on April 28, 2002

Entered CIA custody: April 30, 2002 - May 2, 2002

Left CIA custody: May 5, 2003 - May 16, 2003

Detained locations: Georgia, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 35. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

al Rawi, Bisher Amin Khalil (46 yrs.)

Citizenship: Iraq

Aliases: Bisher Qalid

Captured: Banjul Airport, Gambia on November 8, 2002

Entered CIA custody: December 9, 2002

Left CIA custody: December 10, 2002 - December 18, 2002

Detained locations: Gambia, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: transferred to Britain on March 30, 2007

Figure 36. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Saleh, Ayoub Murshid Ali (38 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Ahmed, Akramah, Hamam, Safar, Salih Ayub Murshid Ali al-Usaabee

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on September 11, 2002

Entered CIA custody: September 14, 2002 - September 15, 2002

Left CIA custody: October 14, 2002 - October 24, 2002

CIA interrogation techniques: Sleep deprivation

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 37. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Sharqawi, Abdu Ali al Haji (42 yrs.)

Citizenship: Yemen

Aliases: Riyadh the Facilitator, Abdul Qadir, al-Mudhafar, Aziz, Hassan, Haytham, Riyadh al-Taizi, Abu Talha al-Yemeni, Sharqawi Ali Abdu al-Hajj

Captured: Karachi, Pakistan on February 7, 2002

Entered CIA custody: January 8, 2004

Left CIA custody: May 10, 2004 - May 16, 2004

CIA interrogation techniques: Stress positions, Beatings and threats

Detained locations: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Jordan and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

Figure 38. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Zubair (Mohd Farik Bin Amin) (- yrs.)

Citizenship: Malaysia

Aliases: Mohammed Farik bin Amin, Abu Ahmed, Yazid Zubair, Zubair bin Mohammed, Tawfiq

Captured: Bangkok, Thailand on June 8, 2003

Entered CIA custody: June 18, 2003 - June 20, 2003

Left CIA custody: September 4, 2006 - September 5, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Enhanced interrogation techniques and Stress positions

Detained locations: Thailand, Afghanistan, unknown and Guantánamo Bay

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

*** High-Value Detainee**

Figure 39. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Zubaydah, Abu (- yrs.)

Citizenship: Palestinian Territories

Aliases: Daud, Malik, Tareq, Hamza Ibrahim Zuhayfa al-Abdi Asiri, Abd al-Aziz al-Numani, Takhi Obed Takhi al-Kantani, Simon the Palestinian

Captured: Pakistan on March 28, 2002

Entered CIA custody: March 31, 2002

Left CIA custody: September 5, 2006

CIA interrogation techniques: Attention grasp, Cramped confinement, Dietary manipulation, Facial slap/insult slap, Nudity, Stress positions, Sleep deprivation and Waterboarding

Detained locations: Pakistan, Thailand, Poland, Guantánamo Bay, Morocco, Lithuania and Afghanistan

Current status: held at Guantánamo Bay

* **High-Value Detainee**

“I was told during this period that I was one of the first to receive these interrogation techniques, so no rules applied. It felt like they were experimenting and trying out techniques to be used later on other people.”

Figure 40. CIA Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation program

Figure 1. by Fiza Rind - Tate, Ryan. "Nine CIA 'Black Sites' Where Detainees Were Tortured." The Intercept. 2014. <https://theintercept.com/2014/12/09/map-of-cia-black-sites/>.

Figure 2-40. by Fiza Rind - "Navigation Menu." The Rendition Project. <http://www.therenditionproject.org.uk/>.

Design Project

According to the U.S. government, during the last fourteen years (2002-2016) roughly 780 detainees have been held at different Guantánamo detention facilities. As of August 18, 2016, sixty-one detainees are being held at Guantánamo, 710 detainees have been transferred, and nine have died in custody. The Guantánamo detention facility has had a global impact and many families have been affected by its existence. Due to its location, detainees are not allowed any physical communication with their family members, and for the longest time no legal assistance was allowed. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), an independent non governmental organization, based on the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The ICRC has been visiting Guantánamo detention facilities to ensure international humanitarian laws are applied to these detainees. Amnesty International and Reprieve have also played an important role in fighting for the detainees' human rights.

What is the role of an architect in such a global concern? For the U.S. January 11, 2002, will be remembered the day the Camp

X-Ray detention facility was opened. On this day the first group of twenty detainees captured during the war in Afghanistan arrived at Camp X-Ray, and so beginning a never ending life at Guantánamo. For the longest time most of the information about the detainees' existence was classified by the U.S. government. There is little information available about the layout of Camp X-Ray, the only available reference is the pictures of the Camp before and after its use as a detention facility. Using Google Earth Pro, I have been able to document the entire Camp X-Ray site, including the detainees cage-like cell blocks, open-air showers and washing area, interrogation buildings, and interior and exterior security fencing. For my Thesis Project, as an architecture student I have designed a museum called The Camp X-Ray Museum the Detainees' untold stories.

Location: The Camp X-Ray Museum is located at the Guantánamo Bay U.S. Naval Base, Cuba. It is designed as an underground museum on the existing Camp X-Ray (169,978 sq. ft.). Visitors would be transported to the museum site by a tour bus

leaving from Guantánamo city (Havana, Cuba (HAV) to Guantánamo, Cuba (GAO) 1h 30m flight). Information on gaining permission to travel there and to obtain tickets for admission to the museum is provided on the Camp X-Ray Museum website, which is open to public.

Camp X-Ray Museum Design: The importance of telling their stories is two-fold in that, from both a legal and geopolitical perspective, the Guantánamo detention facility should never have been opened. It has been reported that the administration of President Bush paid \$3,000 to \$25,000 to capture a terror suspect, and that the CIA used enhanced interrogation techniques, in addition, authorization to hold detainees at Guantánamo for an indefinite period without charge, are all violations of internationally recognized law of war. Guantánamo is restricted U.S. territory, allowing no public access is making it completely isolated from the rest of the world. The horrific and inhumane treatment of the detainees has been captured in photos taken at Camp X-Ray, showing each detainee confined to an

open-air cage. The Camp X-Ray Museum displays the dark reality of the imprisonment of the detainees over the past fourteen years. The main entrance to the Camp X-Ray Museum is on the North side, leading to the underground Welcome and Information area which is located immediately below the existing Camp X-Ray compound holding group of four cell blocks. A six foot wide long hallway connects to the main museum which is divided into three separate display areas: first, the 9/11 attacks and Guantánamo Bay Timeline, second, the Detainee Block, and third, the CIA Block (located immediately below the existing Camp X-Ray compounds).

In-between the three display areas are two open spaces that are used for Exhibitions I and II located on the lower level. The layout of all the display areas match the layout of the existing cell blocks, and are divided by steel columns with wire mesh framed display panels. Exhibition I is the recreation of the arrival day of first group of twenty detainees, wearing orange jumpsuits, goggles, ear muffs, surgical masks, heavy gloves, and

kneeling on the ground next to the fence with their hands cuffed. The Exhibition II is the recreation of the cell block that resembled animal cages, with concrete slabs, wire mesh walls, corrugated metal roof and gravity pipes for urination. It also shows the guard towers made out of plywood to maintain 24 hour surveillance of the detainees, as well as open air cinderblock showers and wash station for the detainees. The interior walls and floors of the museum are made out of concrete, and with exposed steel columns and beams.

At the west end of the museum is the Auditorium (located immediately below the existing Camp X-Ray compound). The steps or ramp at the west end of the museum leads to the first Camp X-Ray viewing area. Camp X-Ray can be seen through the large window openings by turning eastwards. The west end of the museum also consist of a wall with the names of the detainees. At the east end of the museum is the Interrogation Block (located immediately below the existing Camp X-Ray compound). The steps or ramp at the east end of the

museum leads to the second Camp X-Ray viewing area. Camp X-Ray can be seen through the large window openings by turning westwards. This is also the museum's exit point to the outside and onto the path to the main entrance building where the museum tour ends.

Camp X-Ray Museum - Site Plan

Camp X-Ray Museum - First Level Floor Plan (Underground)

Exhibition Area II

Exhibition Area I

Camp X-Ray Museum - Second Level Floor Plan (Underground)

Entrance Lobby

Camp X-Ray
Museum

Museum Entrance

Welcome and Information Area

Entrance Lobby

Interrogation Block

Guantánamo Bay Timeline Area

9/11 Attacks

Detainee Block

Exhibition Area II

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Block

Exhibition Area I

Camp X-Ray
Viewing Area

Camp X-Ray

Camp X-Ray

Auditorium
(20 mins GTMO Documentary)

Camp X-Ray

Camp X-Ray
Viewing Area

Interrogation Block

Camp X-Ray

Exhibition Area I

Exhibition Area II

Appendix

Common Abbreviations

CIA Central Intelligence Agency
GTMO Guantánamo Bay U.S. detention camp
HVDs High-Value Detainees
JTF Joint Task Force
NEADS Northeast Air Defense Sector
WTC World Trade Center

Platt Amendment 1903

Article I. The Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power of powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes, or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

Article II. The Government of Cuba shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking-fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the Island of Cuba, after defraying the current expenses of the Government, shall be inadequate.

Article III. The Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

Article IV. All acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

Article V. The Government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary, extend the plans already devised, or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the Southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

Article VI. The Island of Pines shall be omitted from the boundaries of Cuba specified in the Constitution, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

Article VII. To enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations, at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

Article VIII. The present Convention shall be ratified by each party in conformity with the respective Constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington within eight months from this date.

**Agreement Between the United States and Cuba for the Lease of Lands for Coaling and Naval stations;
February 23, 1903**

Signed by the President of Cuba, February 16, 1903; Signed by the President of the United States,
February 23, 1903

AGREEMENT

Between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba for the lease (subject to terms to be agreed upon by the two Governments) to the United States of lands in Cuba for coaling and naval stations.

The United States of America and the Republic of Cuba, being desirous to execute fully the provisions of Article VII of the Act of Congress approved March second, 1901, and of Article VII of the Appendix to the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba promulgated on the 20th of May, 1902, which provide:

“ARTICLE VII. To enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Cuban Government will sell or lease to the United States the lands necessary for coaling or naval stations, at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.”

have reached an agreement to that end, as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Republic of Cuba hereby leases to the United States, for the time required for the purposes of coaling and naval stations, the following described areas of land and water situated in the Island of Cuba:

1st. In Guantanamo (see Hydrographic Office Chart 1857). From a point on the south coast, 4.37 nautical miles to the eastward of Windward Point Light House, a line running north (true) a distance of 4.25 nautical miles;

From the northern extremity of this line, a line running west (true), a distance of 5.87 nautical miles;

From the western extremity of this last line, a line running southwest (true) 3.31 nautical miles;

From the southwestern extremity of this last line, a line running south (true) to the seacoast.

This lease shall be subject to all the conditions named in Article II of this agreement.

2nd. In Northwestern Cuba (see Hydrographic Office Chart 2036).

In Bahia Honda (see Hydrographic Office Chart 520b).

All that land included in the peninsula containing Cerro del Morrillo and Punta del Carenero situated to the westward of a line running south (true) from the north coast at a distance of thirteen hundred yards east (true) from the crest of Cerro del Morrillo, and all the adjacent waters touching upon the coast line of the above described peninsula and including the estuary south of Punta del Carenero with the control of the headwaters as

necessary for sanitary and other purposes.

And in addition all that piece of land and its adjacent waters on the western side of the entrance to Bahia Honda including between the shore line and a line running north and south (true) to low water marks through a point which is west (true) distant one nautical mile from Pta. del Cayman.

ARTICLE II

The grant of the foregoing Article shall include the right to use and occupy the waters adjacent to said areas of land and water, and to improve and deepen the entrances thereto and the anchorages therein, and generally to do any and all things necessary to fit the premises for use as coaling or naval stations only, and for no other purpose.

Vessels engaged in the Cuban trade shall have free passage through the waters included within this grant.

ARTICLE III

While on the one hand the United States recognizes the continuance of the ultimate sovereignty of the Republic of Cuba over the above described areas of land and water, on the other hand the Republic of Cuba consents that during the period of the occupation by the United States of said areas under the terms of this agreement the United States shall exercise complete jurisdiction and control over and within said areas with the right to acquire (under conditions to be hereafter agreed upon by the two Governments) for the public purposes of the United States any land or other property therein by purchase or by exercise of eminent domain with full compensation to the owners thereof.

Done in duplicate at Habana, and signed by the President of the

[SEAL] Republic of Cuba this sixteenth day of February, 1903.

T. ESTRADA PALMA

Signed by the President of the United States the twenty-third of February, 1903.

[SEAL] THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Proclamation 3447 - Embargo on All Trade with Cuba

February 3, 1962

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Serving as Organ of Consultation in Application of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, in its Final Act resolved that the present Government of Cuba is incompatible with the principles and objectives of the Inter-American system; and, in light of the subversive offensive of Sino-Soviet Communism with which the Government of Cuba is publicly aligned, urged the member states to take those steps that they may consider appropriate for their individual and collective self-defense;

Whereas the Congress of the United States, in section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 445), as amended, has authorized the President to establish and maintain an embargo upon all trade between the United States and Cuba; and

Whereas the United States, in accordance with its international obligations, is prepared to take all necessary actions to promote national and hemispheric security by isolating the present Government of Cuba and thereby reducing the threat posed by its alignment with the communist powers:

Now, Therefore, I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority of section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 445), as amended, do

1. Hereby proclaim an embargo upon trade between the United States and Cuba in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this proclamation.

2. Hereby prohibit, effective 12:01 A.M., Eastern Standard Time, February 7, 1962, the importation into the United States of all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba; and I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out such prohibition, to make such exceptions thereto, by license or otherwise, as he determines to be consistent with the effective operation of the embargo hereby proclaimed, and to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to perform such functions.

3. AND FURTHER, I do hereby direct the Secretary of Commerce, under the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2021-2032), to continue to carry out the prohibition of all exports from the United States to Cuba, and I hereby authorize him, under that Act, to continue, make, modify, or revoke exceptions from such prohibition.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this third day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-sixth.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Military Order of November 13, 2001

Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism

By the authority vested in me as President and as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Authorization for Use of Military Force Joint Resolution (Public Law 107-40, 115 Stat. 224) and sections 821 and 836 of title 10, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Findings.

(a) International terrorists, including members of al Qaida, have carried out attacks on United States diplomatic and military personnel and facilities abroad and on citizens and property within the United States on a scale that has created a state of armed conflict that requires the use of the United States Armed Forces.

(b) In light of grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism, including the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, on the headquarters of the United States Department of Defense in the national capital region, on the World Trade Center in New York, and on civilian aircraft such as in Pennsylvania, I proclaimed a national emergency on September 14, 2001 (Proc. 7463, Declaration of National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks).

(c) Individuals acting alone and in concert involved in international terrorism possess both the capability and the intention to undertake further terrorist attacks against the United States that, if not detected and prevented, will cause mass deaths, mass injuries, and massive destruction of property, and may place at risk the continuity of the operations of the United States Government.

(d) The ability of the United States to protect the United States and its citizens, and to help its allies and other cooperating nations protect their nations and their citizens, from such further terrorist attacks depends in significant part upon using the United States Armed Forces to identify terrorists and those who support them, to disrupt their activities, and to eliminate their ability to conduct or support such attacks.

(e) To protect the United States and its citizens, and for the effective conduct of military operations and prevention of terrorist attacks, it is necessary for individuals subject to this order pursuant to section 2 hereof to be detained, and, when tried, to be tried for violations of the laws of war and other applicable laws by military tribunals.

(f) Given the danger to the safety of the United States and the nature of international terrorism, and to the extent provided by and under this order, I find consistent with section 836 of title 10, United States Code, that it is not practicable to apply in military commissions under this order the principles of law and the rules of evidence generally recognized in the trial of criminal cases in the United States district courts.

(g) Having fully considered the magnitude of the potential deaths, injuries, and property destruction that would result from potential acts of terrorism against the United States, and the probability that such acts will occur, I have determined that an extraordinary emergency exists for national defense purposes, that this emergency constitutes an urgent and compelling government interest, and that issuance of this order is necessary to meet the emergency.

Sec. 2. Definition and Policy.

(a) The term “individual subject to this order” shall mean any individual who is not a United States citizen with respect to whom I determine from time to time in writing that:

(1) there is reason to believe that such individual, at the relevant times,

(i) is or was a member of the organization known as al Qaida;

(ii) has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit, acts of international terrorism, or acts in preparation therefor, that have caused, threaten to cause, or have as their aim to cause, injury to or adverse effects on the United States, its citizens, national security, foreign policy, or economy; or

(iii) has knowingly harbored one or more individuals described in subparagraphs (i) or (ii) of subsection 2(a)(1) of this order; and

(2) it is in the interest of the United States that such individual be subject to this order.

(b) It is the policy of the United States that the Secretary of Defense shall take all necessary measures to ensure that any individual subject to this order is detained in accordance with section 3, and, if the individual is to be tried, that such individual is tried only in accordance with section 4.

(c) It is further the policy of the United States that any individual subject to this order who is not already under the control of the Secretary of Defense but who is under the control of any other officer or agent of the United States or any State shall, upon delivery of a copy of such written determination to such officer or agent, forthwith be placed under the control of the Secretary of Defense.

Sec. 3. Detention Authority of the Secretary of Defense.

Any individual subject to this order shall be --

(a) detained at an appropriate location designated by the Secretary of Defense outside or within the United States;

(b) treated humanely, without any adverse distinction based on race, color, religion, gender, birth, wealth, or any similar criteria;

(c) afforded adequate food, drinking water, shelter, clothing, and medical treatment;

(d) allowed the free exercise of religion consistent with the requirements of such detention; and

(e) detained in accordance with such other conditions as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe.

Sec. 4. Authority of the Secretary of Defense Regarding Trials of Individuals Subject to this Order.

(a) Any individual subject to this order shall, when tried, be tried by military commission for any and all offenses triable by military commission that such individual is alleged to have committed, and may be punished in accordance with the penalties provided under applicable law, including life imprisonment or death.

(b) As a military function and in light of the findings in section 1, including subsection (f) thereof, the Secretary of Defense shall issue such orders and regulations, including orders for the appointment of one or more military commissions, as may be necessary to carry out subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Orders and regulations issued under subsection (b) of this section shall include, but not be limited to, rules for the conduct of the proceedings of military commissions, including pretrial, trial, and post-trial procedures, modes of proof, issuance of process, and qualifications of attorneys, which shall at a minimum provide for--

(1) military commissions to sit at any time and any place, consistent with such guidance regarding time and place as the Secretary of Defense may provide;

(2) a full and fair trial, with the military commission sitting as the triers of both fact and law;

(3) admission of such evidence as would, in the opinion of the presiding officer of the military commission (or instead, if any other member of the commission so requests at the time the presiding officer renders that opinion, the opinion of the commission rendered at that time by a majority of the commission), have probative value to a reasonable person;

(4) in a manner consistent with the protection of information classified or classifiable under Executive Order 12958 of April 17, 1995, as amended, or any successor Executive Order, protected by statute or rule from unauthorized disclosure, or otherwise protected by law, (A) the handling of, admission into evidence of, and access to materials and information, and (B) the conduct, closure of, and access to proceedings;

(5) conduct of the prosecution by one or more attorneys designated by the Secretary of Defense and conduct of the defense by attorneys for the individual subject to this order;

(6) conviction only upon the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the commission present at the time of the vote, a majority being present;

(7) sentencing only upon the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the commission present at the time of the vote, a majority being present; and

(8) submission of the record of the trial, including any conviction or sentence, for review and final decision by me or by the Secretary of Defense if so designated by me for that purpose.

Sec. 5. Obligation of Other Agencies to Assist the Secretary of Defense.

Departments, agencies, entities, and officers of the United States shall, to the maximum extent permitted by law, provide to the Secretary of Defense such assistance as he may request to implement this order.

Sec. 6. Additional Authorities of the Secretary of Defense.

(a) As a military function and in light of the findings in section 1, the Secretary of Defense shall issue such orders and regulations as may be necessary to carry out any of the provisions of this order.

(b) The Secretary of Defense may perform any of his functions or duties, and may exercise any of the powers provided to him under this order (other than under section 4(c)(8) hereof) in accordance with section 113(d) of

title 10, United States Code.

Sec. 7. Relationship to Other Law and Forums.

(a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to--

(1) authorize the disclosure of state secrets to any person not otherwise authorized to have access to them;

(2) limit the authority of the President as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces or the power of the President to grant reprieves and pardons; or

(3) limit the lawful authority of the Secretary of Defense, any military commander, or any other officer or agent of the United States or of any State to detain or try any person who is not an individual subject to this order.

(b) With respect to any individual subject to this order—

(1) military tribunals shall have exclusive jurisdiction with respect to offenses by the individual; and

(2) the individual shall not be privileged to seek any remedy or maintain any proceeding, directly or indirectly, or to have any such remedy or proceeding sought on the individual's behalf, in (i) any court of the United States, or any State thereof, (ii) any court of any foreign nation, or (iii) any international tribunal.

(c) This order is not intended to and does not create any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by any party, against the United States, its departments, agencies, or other entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

(d) For purposes of this order, the term "State" includes any State, district, territory, or possession of the United States.

(e) I reserve the authority to direct the Secretary of Defense, at any time hereafter, to transfer to a governmental authority control of any individual subject to this order. Nothing in this order shall be construed to limit the authority of any such governmental authority to prosecute any individual for whom control is transferred.

Sec. 8. Publication.

This order shall be published in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH
THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 13, 2001

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