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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 09/07/2004

Special Agent (SA) [redacted] Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), who entered on duty with the FBI on 09/28/1997, and arrived at the Houston Division of the FBI, Corpus Christi Resident Agency (CCRA), on or about 01/22/1998, and whose telephone number is [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Assistant Inspector (AI) and the purpose of the interview. SA [redacted] then provided the following information telephonically:

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SA [redacted] was assigned to an interviewing team at the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (GITMO), from about September until late November 2002. The interviewing team consisted of three people, including SA [redacted]. Besides himself, SA [redacted] interviewing team included a contract linguist, whom SA [redacted] believes was contracted through the military and whose identity SA [redacted] could not recall, and an Army representative whose name SA [redacted] could not recall, either. The Army representative was from an organization similar to the Air Force's Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), an investigative entity; however, SA [redacted] could not recall the name of the organization. He was certain it was not a military intelligence entity since the activities of his interviewing team, deemed by officials at GITMO to be law enforcement activities, were separated from intelligence-gathering interviews that military intelligence personnel and representatives from other government agencies performed. For most of his stay at GITMO, SA [redacted] and his team performed interviews in the morning. The afternoons and evenings were reserved for interviews conducted by those who were gathering intelligence. SA [redacted] did not know of the specific activities that occurred during the afternoon and evening interviews.

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Near the end of SA [redacted] tour of duty at GITMO, about two to three weeks before Thanksgiving, SA [redacted] was partnered with a female military intelligence enlisted person whose identity SA [redacted] could not recall, but who may have been a military reservist since she indicated to SA [redacted] that she was a probation officer in Los Angeles, California. SA [redacted] and the military intelligence soldier were detailed to an interviewing effort that focused on a recent group of detainee arrivals at GITMO. These interviews, unlike those he had

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Investigation on 09/07/2004 at Washington, DC. (telephonically)

File # 297-HQ-A1327669-A

Date dictated N/A

by

SSA/AI [redacted]

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performed with the other interviewing team, occurred in the evenings. The purpose of the interviews was to gain as much information as possible from the detainees before they were exposed to the general detainee population.

SA [REDACTED] heard through the person placed in charge of law enforcement agency personnel at GITMO that other government agencies were using female military intelligence personnel in psychological operations-type activities against the detainees. The person in charge, whose identity SA [REDACTED] could not recall, told SA [REDACTED] that in an effort to disrupt detainees who were praying during interrogations, female military intelligence personnel would wet their hands then touch the detainee's face, causing the detainee to stop praying because he considered himself unclean. The person responsible for law enforcement agency personnel emphasized to SA [REDACTED] that law enforcement agency personnel were not allowed to use this type of practice when interviewing detainees. SA [REDACTED] did not witness this technique or anything similar to it, performed on a detainee.

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SA [REDACTED] did not have knowledge of interviewing tactics or techniques addressed in any type of Department of Defense policy since he never received a briefing or written materials describing such a policy. SA [REDACTED] was only aware of the technique of wetting of the hands from his conversation with the person placed in charge of law enforcement agency personnel.

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Sometime near the end of his tour at GITMO, when he was partnered with the military intelligence soldier, SA [REDACTED] and the soldier were conducting an evening interview of an Iraqi detainee who had been apprehended in Afghanistan. During the interview, SA [REDACTED] and the soldier heard banging sounds similar to claps of thunder, but were perplexed by the sounds since there had not been any indication of rain when they entered the interviewing facility. They decided to exit the facility to investigate the sounds.

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As SA [REDACTED] and the soldier were exiting the interviewing facility, they noticed a detainee on the floor in another interviewing room, crumpled over, and crying. SA [REDACTED] asked the personnel in the interviewing room, all of whom appeared to be military personnel based on their uniforms, what had happened. SA [REDACTED] recalled that the military personnel may have responded that the detainee had thrown himself to the floor. SA [REDACTED] observed that the detainee's nose appeared to

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be bleeding. SA [REDACTED] did not see or hear anything else about the incident that disputed the account offered by the military personnel present in the room. SA [REDACTED] did note that when he exited the facility, there was no indication of thunder outside. The lack of thunder caused him to wonder about the noises he had heard. However, since he did not observe the events that transpired in the other interviewing room, and he did not receive other information contradicting the account of events provided by those in the room where he found the detainee bleeding, apparently from the nose, SA [REDACTED] could not say that what transpired in that interview room fell outside U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) policy. However, SA [REDACTED] stated that there was potential for the events occurring in that interview room to not fall in line with either FBI or DOJ policy. SA [REDACTED] emphasized that he did not observe any FBI or DOJ personnel present in the interviewing room where he observed the bleeding detainee.

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SA [REDACTED] did not know the identify of the personnel present in the interviewing room where he observed the bleeding detainee, or the identity of the detainee; however, SA [REDACTED] felt that determining their identities would be possible by quervring logs maintained by the military at GITMO. According to SA [REDACTED] the date, interviewing room, and the identities of the interviewers and detainees for each interview were maintained by the military at GITMO. SA [REDACTED] produced an FD-302 of his interview of the Iraqi detainee that evening. However, he did not maintain a copy.

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In addition to the military intelligence soldier on SA [REDACTED] interviewing team on the evening he observed the bleeding detainee, SA [REDACTED] received interviewing assistance from an Army psychologist or psychiatrist who was an officer. SA [REDACTED] stated that this individual was a major, but that he could not recall his name. SA [REDACTED] made a comment about what he had observed to this person.

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SA [REDACTED] described the interviewing facilities at GITMO as temporary structures. The interviewing facility he used consisted of about 12 interviewing rooms on either side of a hallway. There were six rooms in a row on one side of the hallway and six rooms on the other side. Adjacent to each room were surveillance rooms that allowed other persons to observe interviews without entering an interviewing room. During the evening when SA [REDACTED] saw the bleeding detainee, SA [REDACTED] was

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occupying an interviewing room at one end of the facility, and he observed to detainee in an interviewing room two to three rooms from his, and on the same side of the hallway.

SA [REDACTED] received a tour of the detention facilities at GITMO; however, he did not talk about what went on at the facility with the military personnel he encountered during the tour. SA [REDACTED] did not consider any of these contacts substantive in nature.

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SA [REDACTED] noted that during the course of at least one detainee interview, but possibly another as well, he documented information he received from the detainee about abuses that may have occurred in Afghanistan. SA [REDACTED] stated that the night he interviewed the evening he observed the bleeding detainee was one of the detainees whose information about possible abuses in Afghanistan was specific enough to document in an FD-302. SA [REDACTED] documented the information relating to possible detainee abuse in a separate case file; one that was being set up to address possible war crimes. SA [REDACTED] did not know the case file number and he did not maintain a copy of the FD 302. SA [REDACTED] believed that representatives from other law enforcement agencies at GITMO documented information regarding possible detainee abuse.

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Based on the condition of the facilities, and having had the opportunity to walk through the cells where detainees were held, SA [REDACTED] had no indication of systemic detainee abuse at GITMO. SA [REDACTED] believed the detainees were well fed and provided with essential needs, such as medical treatment. He was made aware of one detainee who received medical treatment costing around \$100,000.00 for an eye injury he sustained while building an explosive device in Afghanistan intended for use against U.S. soldiers.

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