

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION**

SUHAIL NAJIM)	
ABDULLAH AL SHIMARI <i>et al.</i>,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	Case No. 1:08-cv-827 (LMB/JFA)
<i>v.</i>)	
)	
CACI PREMIER TECHNOLOGY,)	PUBLIC VERSION
INC.)	
)	
Defendant)	
)	

DECLARATION OF BAHER AZMY, ESQ.

I, Baher Azmy, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am the Legal Director of the Center for Constitutional Rights in New York, New York and counsel to the Plaintiffs in the above-captioned action. I have been admitted to appear *pro hac vice* in this action. I submit this Declaration in opposition to Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Third Amended Complaint.

2. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of the Deposition of Salah Hasan Nsaif Jasim Al-Ejaili, dated March 6, 2013

3. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of the Deposition of Charles Graner, dated April 22, 2013.

4. Attached hereto as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of the Deposition of Ivan Frederick, dated March 3, 2013.

5. Attached hereto as Exhibit D is a true and correct copy of the Expert Report of Stephen Xenakis, M.D. Regarding Plaintiff Salah Hasan Nsaif Jasim Al-Ejaili, dated February 1, 2013.

6. Attached hereto as Exhibit E is a true and correct copy of an undated photograph of the Hard Site at Abu Ghraib prison.

7. Attached hereto as Exhibit F is a true and correct copy of a photograph dated November 9, 2003 and used as Exhibit 29 in the Deposition of Plaintiff Salah Hasan Nsaif Jasim Al-Ejaili.

8. Attached hereto as Exhibit G is a true and correct copy of the Deposition of Asa'ad Hamza Hanfoosh Al-Zuba'e, dated February 15, 2017.

9. Attached hereto as Exhibit H is a true and correct copy of the Errata Sheet for the Deposition of Asa'ad Hamza Hanfoosh Al-Zuba'e, dated February 15, 2017.

10. Attached hereto as Exhibit I is a true and correct copy of the Expert Report of Dr. Mohammad H. Fadel, dated January 30, 2013

11. Attached hereto as Exhibit J is a true and correct copy of the Deposition of Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari, dated February 16, 2017.

12. Attached hereto as Exhibit K is a true and correct copy of the Expert Report of Stephen N. Xenakis, M.D., regarding Plaintiff Asa'ad Hamza Hanfoosh Al-Zuba'e, dated February 1, 2013.

13. Attached hereto as Exhibit L is a true and correct copy of the Errata Sheet for the Deposition of Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari, dated February 16, 2017.

14. Attached hereto as Exhibit M is a true and correct copy of the Expert Report of Stephen N. Xenakis, M.D., regarding Plaintiff Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari, dated February 1, 2013.

15. Attached hereto as Exhibit N is a true and correct copy of the Expert Report of Darius Rejali, Ph.D, dated February 1, 2013.

16. Attached hereto as Exhibit O is a true and correct copy of the Expert Report of Philip G. Zimbardo, Ph.D, dated February 1, 2013.

17. Attached hereto as Exhibit P are true and correct copies of three undated photographs of Abu Ghraib detainees being exposed to unmuzzled dogs.

18. Attached hereto as Exhibit Q are true and correct copies of two photographs of Abu Ghraib detainees in stress positions, one undated and another dated October 20, 2003.

19. Attached hereto as Exhibit R are true and correct copies of two undated photograph of detainees in stress positions.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: August 18, 2017
New York, New York

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Baher Azmy". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "B" and a long, sweeping tail.

Baher Azmy, Esq.

EXHIBIT A

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

-----X

SUHAIL NAJIM ABDULLAH AL :
SHIMARI, et al., : Case No:
Plaintiffs : 1:08-cv-00827
-vs- : GBL-JHA
CACI INTERNATIONAL, INC., et :
al., : Pages 1 - 226
Defendants :

-----X

Deposition of SALAH HASAN NSAIF JASIM AL-EJAILI
Washington, D.C.
Wednesday, March 6, 2013

Reported by: Kathleen M. Vaglica, RMR
Job No: 41081

Page 2	Page 4
<p>1 Wednesday, March 6, 2013 2 (9:04 a.m.) 3 4 Deposition of SALAH HASAN NSAIF JASIM AL-EJAILI, 5 held at the offices of: 6 7 Steptoe & Johnson, LLP 8 1330 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. 9 Washington, D.C. 20036-1795 10 11 12 Pursuant to notice, before Kathleen M. Vaglica, RMR, 13 a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia. 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22</p>	<p>1 COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANTS 2 JOHN F. O'CONNOR, ESQUIRE 3 WILLIAM KOEGEL, ESQUIRE 4 Steptoe & Johnson, LLP 5 1330 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. 6 Washington, D.C. 20036 7 (202) 429-8095 8 9 ALSO PRESENT 10 MOHAMMED ALOMARI, INTERPRETER 11 GEORGE BRENT MICKUM, IV 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22</p>
Page 3	Page 5
<p>1 APPEARANCES 2 3 BY INTERPRETER: BARZAN M. RASHEED 4 5 COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFFS 6 SHEREEF H. AKEEL, ESQUIRE 7 Akeel & Valentine, PLC 8 888 W. Big Beaver Road 9 Suite 910 10 Troy, MI 48084-4736 11 (248) 269-9595 12 13 KATHERINE GALLAGHER, ESQUIRE 14 Center for Constitutional Rights 15 666 Broadway, Seventh Floor 16 New York, NY 10012 17 (212) 614-6455 18 19 20 21 22</p>	<p>1 CONTENTS 2 3 EXAMINATION OF SALAH HASAN NSAIF JASIM PAGE 4 AL-EJAILI 5 BY MR. OCONNOR 7,223 6 BY MR. AKEEL 198 7 8 EXHIBITS 9 NUMBER PAGE 10 11 1: Copy of Photograph 146 12 2: Copy of Photograph 146 13 3: Copy of Photograph 147 14 4: Copy of Photograph 148 15 5: Copy of Photograph 149 16 6: Copy of Photograph 151 17 7: Copy of Photograph 151 18 8: Copy of Photograph 153 19 9: Copy of Photograph 153 20 10: Copy of Photograph 155 21 11: Copy of Photograph 155 22 12: Copy of Photograph 157</p>

Page 6				Page 8			
1	13:	Copy of Photograph	157	1	Q.	Here's how it will work. I will ask you	
2	14:	Copy of Photograph	160	2		questions. Our interpreter will interpret them for	
3	15:	Copy of Photograph	160	3		you. You will answer, and the interpreter will	
4	16:	Copy of Photograph	160	4		translate them back to English. Do you understand	
5	17:	Copy of Photograph	161	5		that?	
6	18:	Copy of Photograph	163	6	A.	Yes, sir.	
7	19:	Copy of Photograph	163	7	Q.	If you don't understand my question as	
8	20:	Copy of Photograph	164	8		it's presented to you by the interpreter, please ask	
9	21:	Copy of Photograph	165	9		me to clarify or restate the question. Okay?	
10	22:	Copy of Photograph	165	10	A.	Yes.	
11	23:	Copy of Photograph	166	11	Q.	And, if I don't understand your question,	
12	24:	Copy of Photograph	166	12		then I will ask you some more questions to make sure	
13	25:	Copy of Photograph	169	13		I understand exactly what you are trying to say.	
14	26:	Plaintiff Responses to	169	14	A.	Yes.	
15		Defendant's First Set of		15	Q.	If you need to take a break for any reason	
16		Interrogatories		16		to use the restroom or refill your drink, just let	
17	27:	Second Amended Complaint	182	17		me know, and we'll do that. Okay?	
18	28:	Produced Documents	183	18	A.	Yes.	
19	29:	Copy of Photograph	207	19	Q.	Mr. Al-Ejaili, have I said that right?	
20				20	A.	Yes. That's correct, but I'd like to be	
21				21		called Salah, first name Salah.	
22				22	Q.	So, your preference is I refer to you as	
Page 7				Page 9			
1	PROCEEDINGS			1		Salah?	
2	Thereupon,			2	A.	Yes.	
3	Barzan M. Rasheed,			3	Q.	Okay. I will do that. Salah, you were	
4	the Interpreter, called to interpret the examination			4		arrested on November 3, 2003, by U.S. military	
5	by counsel for the Defendants and, after having been			5		personnel in Iraq; is that right?	
6	sworn by the notary, interpreted the testimony as			6		MR. RASHEED: I need more paper, sir.	
7	follows:			7		BY MR. O'CONNOR:	
8	Thereupon,			8	Q.	Salah, you were arrested on November 3,	
9	SALAH HASAN NSAIF JASIM AL-EJAILI			9		2003, by U.S. military personnel in Diyala, Iraq; is	
10	a Plaintiff, called for examination by counsel for			10		that right?	
11	the Defendants and, after having been sworn by the			11	A.	That's correct, sir.	
12	notary, was examined and testified as follows:			12	Q.	Is it correct that you were arrested at	
13	EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANTS			13		the scene of an explosion that had occurred in	
14	BY MR. O'CONNOR:			14		Diyala?	
15	Q. Good morning, sir. My name is John			15	A.	That's correct, sir.	
16	O'Connor, and I represent the Defendants in this			16	Q.	Do you know the names of the people that	
17	case. The Defendants are CACI International, Inc.,			17		arrested you?	
18	and CACI Premiere Technology, Inc. I may refer to			18	A.	No, sir.	
19	those two companies as the CACI Defendants or the			19	Q.	Were they in the U.S. Army?	
20	CACI Defendants. Have you ever had your deposition			20	A.	That's correct, sir.	
21	taken before?			21	Q.	Were they wearing U.S. Army uniforms?	
22	A. No.			22	A.	Yes, sir.	

Page 10	Page 12
<p>1 Q. Other than being -- well, strike that. Do</p> <p>2 you have any reason to believe that the CACI</p> <p>3 Defendants were involved in your arrest at Diyala?</p> <p>4 A. In Diyala, no.</p> <p>5 Q. Other than being arrested, were you</p> <p>6 mistreated by the army personnel at the scene of the</p> <p>7 explosion in Iraq?</p> <p>8 A. The insult came from arresting me by</p> <p>9 American troops while I am among other reporters.</p> <p>10 Q. So --</p> <p>11 MR. AKEEL: Sorry. I think there's some</p> <p>12 misinterpretation, I believe.</p> <p>13 (Discussion in Arabic between Mr. Alomari</p> <p>14 and Mr. Rasheed.)</p> <p>15 MR. RASHEED: He wanted to make sure that</p> <p>16 I said he, himself, said that arresting him was an</p> <p>17 insult to him in front of reporters.</p> <p>18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>19 Q. Which was the next question I was going to</p> <p>20 ask. Your testimony is that it was humiliating to</p> <p>21 be arrested in front of the other reporters at</p> <p>22 Diyala?</p>	<p>1 Q. And, unless your lawyers or interpreter</p> <p>2 tells you that your lawyers have said not to answer</p> <p>3 the question, you should go ahead and answer the</p> <p>4 question once your lawyer finishes speaking.</p> <p>5 A. Yes.</p> <p>6 Q. Does it still bother you today that you</p> <p>7 were humiliated in front of your fellow journalists</p> <p>8 by being arrested?</p> <p>9 A. Not as much as happened or what I</p> <p>10 witnessed after the arrest itself.</p> <p>11 Q. And to make sure I understand your</p> <p>12 testimony, you were not physically abused by the</p> <p>13 soldiers who arrested you at the explosion site; is</p> <p>14 that right?</p> <p>15 A. Except for handcuffing me at back and they</p> <p>16 pushed me into the car and things like that. That</p> <p>17 was all that happened.</p> <p>18 Q. Is it correct that, after you were</p> <p>19 arrested by the U.S. Army soldiers, you were taken</p> <p>20 to a police station in or around Diyala?</p> <p>21 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>22 Q. Were you mistreated in any way on the trip</p>
Page 11	Page 13
<p>1 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>2 Q. In this lawsuit, are you seeking to hold</p> <p>3 the CACI Defendants liable for anything that</p> <p>4 happened to you at the explosion site in Diyala?</p> <p>5 MR. AKEEL: I just want to place an</p> <p>6 objection, foundation and asking the witness to draw</p> <p>7 a legal conclusion, but go ahead. That's okay.</p> <p>8 MR. O'CONNOR: Did he answer?</p> <p>9 MR. RASHEED: He did not.</p> <p>10 MR. O'CONNOR: But I would like an answer</p> <p>11 to my question.</p> <p>12 THE WITNESS: Regarding Diyala, no.</p> <p>13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>14 Q. And Mr. Akeel just asked me to give you</p> <p>15 one more piece of information, and that is, while</p> <p>16 I'm asking you questions, it's common that your</p> <p>17 lawyers might object. Most of the time, when your</p> <p>18 lawyers object, you still answer the question. Go</p> <p>19 ahead, sir. If your lawyers instruct you not to</p> <p>20 answer the question, then either our interpreter or</p> <p>21 they will tell you not to answer the question.</p> <p>22 A. Yes.</p>	<p>1 from the explosion site to the police station?</p> <p>2 A. No, sir.</p> <p>3 Q. Were any employees of the CACI Defendants</p> <p>4 present during the trip from the explosion site to</p> <p>5 the police station?</p> <p>6 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Foundation.</p> <p>7 THE REPORTER: Did you answer?</p> <p>8 MR. RASHEED: He says I don't know.</p> <p>9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>10 Q. You're not aware of any CACI Defendants</p> <p>11 being present during your trip from the explosion</p> <p>12 site to the police station; is that right?</p> <p>13 MR. AKEEL: Objection.</p> <p>14 THE WITNESS: Yes. Yes, sir.</p> <p>15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>16 Q. That's a fair statement that I made?</p> <p>17 MR. AKEEL: Objection.</p> <p>18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>19 Q. That's a fair statement that I made?</p> <p>20 MR. ALOMARI: (Discussion in Arabic with</p> <p>21 Mr. Rasheed.)</p> <p>22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p>

Page 14	Page 16
<p>1 Q. Do you have any basis for believing that</p> <p>2 an employee of the CACI Defendants was present for</p> <p>3 the trip from the explosion site to the police</p> <p>4 station?</p> <p>5 A. Maybe because there were some people with</p> <p>6 just civilian uniforms. Maybe because there are</p> <p>7 other peoples who were not in uniform, who were in</p> <p>8 civilian uniform.</p> <p>9 Q. And this is on the trip from the explosion</p> <p>10 site to the police station?</p> <p>11 A. No, at the police station there were some</p> <p>12 people in civilian uniforms.</p> <p>13 Q. On the trip from the explosion site to the</p> <p>14 police station, it was all U.S. Army personnel who</p> <p>15 were transporting you; is that right?</p> <p>16 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>17 Q. At the police station, how long were you</p> <p>18 held there?</p> <p>19 A. Just one day.</p> <p>20 Q. Were you interrogated at the police</p> <p>21 station?</p> <p>22 A. Yes, sir.</p>	<p>1 A. Just the interpreter. He was an Iraqi.</p> <p>2 Q. Then the only person not in an American</p> <p>3 military uniform who was present for your</p> <p>4 interrogations was an interpreter who was an Iraqi?</p> <p>5 A. Yes, but there are so many people coming</p> <p>6 and going, and they were so many people standing,</p> <p>7 and the door was open, and many people were standing</p> <p>8 and going out.</p> <p>9 Q. Do you have any basis for asserting that</p> <p>10 an employee of the CACI Defendants was present</p> <p>11 during the interrogation of you at the police</p> <p>12 station?</p> <p>13 A. No.</p> <p>14 Q. Were you mistreated at the police station</p> <p>15 in Diyala -- strike that. Were you mistreated</p> <p>16 while you were held at the police station?</p> <p>17 A. No, sir.</p> <p>18 MR. O'CONNOR: Let's go off the record for</p> <p>19 a second.</p> <p>20 (Discussion held off the record.)</p> <p>21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>22 Q. Then is it correct that -- well, let me</p>
Page 15	Page 17
<p>1 Q. By whom?</p> <p>2 A. Someone in military uniform.</p> <p>3 Q. Was it an American military uniform?</p> <p>4 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>5 Q. Is it your belief that it was a United</p> <p>6 States soldier that interrogated you?</p> <p>7 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>8 Q. Was anyone else present while you were</p> <p>9 interrogated by this U.S. Army soldier?</p> <p>10 A. Yes, there were others, but they didn't</p> <p>11 interrogate me. They didn't ask any questions.</p> <p>12 Q. Did they speak during the interrogation of</p> <p>13 you at the police station?</p> <p>14 A. Things between themselves I think it was,</p> <p>15 not about me.</p> <p>16 Q. Were the other persons who were present</p> <p>17 all American military soldiers or were there</p> <p>18 civilians there?</p> <p>19 A. Several of them were there, and some of</p> <p>20 them in American military uniforms.</p> <p>21 Q. Were some of the persons present for your</p> <p>22 interrogation not in American military uniforms?</p>	<p>1 ask it this way. Are you seeking to hold the CACI</p> <p>2 Defendants liable for anything that occurred at the</p> <p>3 police station that you were taken to from the</p> <p>4 explosion site in Diyala?</p> <p>5 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Legal conclusion.</p> <p>6 THE WITNESS: He said I don't know.</p> <p>7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>8 Q. Do you have any basis for concluding that</p> <p>9 the CACI Defendants had anything at all to do with</p> <p>10 the questioning of you at the police station?</p> <p>11 A. I don't know.</p> <p>12 Q. So, you don't know of any facts about the</p> <p>13 CACI Defendants' involvement at the police station?</p> <p>14 A. I don't know.</p> <p>15 Q. And did you testify that you were at the</p> <p>16 police station for only one day?</p> <p>17 MR. RASHEED: Say that again.</p> <p>18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>19 Q. Did you testify earlier that you were at</p> <p>20 the police station for only one day?</p> <p>21 A. Just one day I stayed there. For the next</p> <p>22 day they transferred me to another detention center</p>

Page 18

1 in Diyala itself.
 2 Q. How were you transported from the police
 3 station to the detention center in Diyala?
 4 A. They put handcuffs on my hands, and they
 5 put me into, pushed me into a Hummer, American
 6 military vehicle, and they transported me to
 7 somewhere, was like a military base, American
 8 military base.
 9 Q. This was an American military base in
 10 Diyala?
 11 A. Yes, sir.
 12 Q. Was, were you mistreated in any way during
 13 the transport from the police station to the
 14 American military base in Diyala?
 15 A. The handcuffs, it was really so stressful,
 16 so, pushed me too hard, the handcuffs.
 17 Q. Were the handcuffs put on you by an
 18 American military soldier?
 19 A. Yes, in military uniforms.
 20 Q. Did you, when you were interrogated at the
 21 police station, what sort of information was the
 22 interrogator trying to get from you?

Page 19

1 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Speculation.
 2 Trying to draw on the state of mind.
 3 MR. O'CONNOR: You can answer.
 4 THE WITNESS: Personal information, my
 5 name my age, my religion and if I were Sunni or
 6 Shiite, my educational level. These were personal
 7 information. Also other information they asked
 8 regarding the interrogation. One of the questions,
 9 for instance, was how do you get in touch with Osama
 10 bin Laden, other questions regarding Al Jazeera
 11 channel.
 12 And by the end of the interrogation, he
 13 told me that he's going to play with me the way he
 14 wants. He told me that I'll be like a soldier in a
 15 chess so he can move me around the way he wants.
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. Soldiers in chess?
 18 A. Chess.
 19 Q. And this interrogator was a U.S. Army
 20 soldier?
 21 A. Yes, sir.
 22 Q. And was he talking to you at the police

Page 20

1 station through the Iraqi interpreter?
 2 A. Yes, sir.
 3 Q. Was anyone present on your trip from the
 4 police station in Diyala to the army base in Diyala
 5 other than U.S. Army soldiers?
 6 A. There was so much movement around. So
 7 many people were there, American soldiers, Iraqi
 8 police.
 9 Q. All in the Hummer that drove you to the
 10 American military base?
 11 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Mischaracterizes
 12 the witness's testimony.
 13 THE WITNESS: I was the only one who had
 14 been put into the Hummer, the military, American
 15 military vehicle.
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. How many people were in the Hummer when
 18 you were transported from the police station to the
 19 American military base?
 20 A. I think just two.
 21 Q. Just you and the driver?
 22 A. No. The driver, someone else and me.

Page 21

1 Q. And was the person other than you and the
 2 driver an American military soldier?
 3 A. Yes.
 4 MR. ALOMARI: (Discussion in Arabic with
 5 Mr. Rasheed.)
 6 THE WITNESS: Both of them were military
 7 persons, and there was other vehicles, Hummers
 8 around.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. Was it, like, a convoy?
 11 A. Yes.
 12 Q. Are you aware of there being any American
 13 civilians in the convoy that you were in from the
 14 police station to the American military base?
 15 A. I don't know.
 16 Q. When you reached the American military
 17 base in Diyala, what happened?
 18 A. All the other prisoners been put in a big
 19 hall short of me. I've just been put in solitary
 20 cell by myself.
 21 Q. Did you say hole or hall?
 22 MR. RASHEED: Hall.

Page 22	Page 24
<p>1 MR. O'CONNOR: H-A-L-L?</p> <p>2 MR. RASHEED: Yes.</p> <p>3 MR. O'CONNOR: Kind of a big difference.</p> <p>4 MR. RASHEED: It was a big hall.</p> <p>5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>6 Q. Okay. How long were you held at the</p> <p>7 American military base in Diyala?</p> <p>8 A. For two days. As I said, it was just by</p> <p>9 myself in solitary cells, but all the other</p> <p>10 prisoners were in the big room.</p> <p>11 Q. Were you interrogated while you were at</p> <p>12 the American military base in Diyala?</p> <p>13 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>14 Q. Do you know who interrogated you?</p> <p>15 A. I think he was an American soldier, but I</p> <p>16 don't know his rank or who it is.</p> <p>17 Q. Do you remember his physical appearance?</p> <p>18 A. No.</p> <p>19 Q. Was it just one American soldier who</p> <p>20 interrogated you?</p> <p>21 A. Yes, sir. Yes, there was an interpreter</p> <p>22 also.</p>	<p>1 the time that you were held at the American military</p> <p>2 base in Diyala?</p> <p>3 A. Not in this room, not in the room he was</p> <p>4 in.</p> <p>5 Q. How about in any room at the American</p> <p>6 military base in Diyala?</p> <p>7 A. No.</p> <p>8 Q. When you were brought to the American</p> <p>9 military base in Diyala and put in the cell that you</p> <p>10 were put in, is that where you remained for the</p> <p>11 entire two days that you were there?</p> <p>12 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>13 Q. During the time that you were at the</p> <p>14 American military base in Diyala, did you have any</p> <p>15 interaction with American civilians?</p> <p>16 A. No.</p> <p>17 Q. Do you have any reason to believe that</p> <p>18 employees of the CACI Defendants had any role in</p> <p>19 your treatment at the American military base in</p> <p>20 Diyala?</p> <p>21 A. I don't know.</p> <p>22 Q. After the two days at the American</p>
Page 23	Page 25
<p>1 (Mr. Koegel entered the room in.)</p> <p>2 Q. Was the interpreter Iraqi?</p> <p>3 A. It was a lady, American, American female</p> <p>4 soldier. He also said with Iraqi origins.</p> <p>5 Q. During the two days that you were held at</p> <p>6 the American military base in Diyala, how many</p> <p>7 different times were you interrogated?</p> <p>8 A. Just once.</p> <p>9 Q. How long did that interrogation last?</p> <p>10 A. About an hour.</p> <p>11 Q. Were you mistreated during your</p> <p>12 interrogation at the American military base in</p> <p>13 Diyala?</p> <p>14 A. I held there for two days without any food</p> <p>15 and without any covers and bed.</p> <p>16 Q. Okay. So, during the two days that you</p> <p>17 were held at the American military base in Diyala,</p> <p>18 you weren't fed anything; is that right?</p> <p>19 A. They just gave me water.</p> <p>20 Q. Water?</p> <p>21 A. Water.</p> <p>22 Q. Were you physically abused at all during</p>	<p>1 military base -- well, let's strike that. What</p> <p>2 questions were you asked by the soldiers who</p> <p>3 interrogated you at the American military base in</p> <p>4 Diyala?</p> <p>5 A. He asked me about the circumstances of my</p> <p>6 arrestment. I told him I am a reporter for Al</p> <p>7 Jazeera, and I was there in this explosion scene to</p> <p>8 report it, to cover it. I told him that I am a</p> <p>9 journalist, and I work for Jazeera channel, and I'm</p> <p>10 a reporter and that I also have an ID, which was</p> <p>11 showed by American authorities there that I am a</p> <p>12 reporter and work as a journalist.</p> <p>13 He said I'll report your side of the</p> <p>14 story, and I think there's nothing against you, and</p> <p>15 you'll be released in two or three hours, and I'll</p> <p>16 report to my commander about this, that you will be</p> <p>17 released in two, three hours.</p> <p>18 Q. After the two days that you were at the</p> <p>19 American military base in Diyala, where were you</p> <p>20 taken next?</p> <p>21 A. All the other prisoners have been taken</p> <p>22 into big military vehicles except for me. They</p>

Page 26

1 handcuffed me, and also they put these chains on my
 2 legs and my foot, and they put a black bag on my
 3 head, and they put me in a thing, I think it was a
 4 helicopter.
 5 Q. Okay. When you say they shackled you and
 6 put a bag on your head, are you referring to U.S.
 7 military soldiers?
 8 A. Yes.
 9 Q. Are you aware of any interaction you had
 10 at the American military base with an American
 11 civilian?
 12 A. I can't remember.
 13 Q. Sitting here today, you're not aware of
 14 any interaction you had at the American military
 15 base between yourself and an American civilian?
 16 A. I think no.
 17 Q. Was the bag on your head for the entire
 18 trip on the helicopter?
 19 A. Yes.
 20 Q. Do you know who was on the helicopter with
 21 you?
 22 A. Approximate two persons, one on my right,

Page 27

1 the other on my left, but I don't know because I
 2 have the bag on my head.
 3 Q. Do you have any reason to believe that the
 4 person on your left and the person on your right
 5 were civilians?
 6 A. I don't know.
 7 Q. Was the trip on the helicopter terrifying?
 8 A. It was a big shock for me.
 9 Q. And you feared being thrown out of the
 10 helicopter; is that right?
 11 A. Yes. I was thinking like that as I saw
 12 the other peoples, prisoners being taken by
 13 vehicles. It was just me put in the helicopter.
 14 Q. Did the helicopter rotate from side to
 15 side as if you were being ejected?
 16 A. It was more than one time there was this
 17 going around for the left or the right side.
 18 Q. Were there doors on the side that would
 19 keep you from falling out?
 20 A. I think the doors were open because I felt
 21 the air, and I also felt the light.
 22 Q. When the helicopter landed, where were

Page 28

1 you?
 2 A. I didn't know the place the first time
 3 when the helicopter landed, but then I knew it was,
 4 I knew I was in Tikrit.
 5 Q. How did you know you were in Tikrit?
 6 A. There was other prisoners, and they told
 7 me that this is Tikrit.
 8 Q. Help me to make sure I've got the time
 9 line correct. You were arrested on November 3; is
 10 that right?
 11 A. Yes, sir.
 12 Q. And then the next day you were transported
 13 from the police station to the American military
 14 base in Diyala?
 15 A. Yes. From the police station to the
 16 military base; is that what you said?
 17 Q. Yes.
 18 A. Yes.
 19 Q. So, that would be on November 4?
 20 A. I think, yes.
 21 Q. And then you were held at the American
 22 military base for two days?

Page 29

1 A. Yes.
 2 Q. So, then you were put on the helicopter on
 3 November 6; is that right?
 4 A. I think so.
 5 Q. And then you would have reached Tikrit on
 6 November 6; is that right?
 7 A. Yes.
 8 Q. How long were you held at Tikrit?
 9 A. Two days.
 10 Q. Your medical expert submitted a report
 11 saying that you were held at Tikrit for 20 days.
 12 A. I think he or she is mistaken.
 13 Q. All right. Okay. During the two days
 14 that you were at Tikrit, where were you held within
 15 Tikrit?
 16 A. It was a place where I think was prepared
 17 especially for prisoners. There were big halls,
 18 H-A-L-L-S, for all the prisoners, but I was, again,
 19 put into a solitary cell.
 20 Q. When did the bag come off your head?
 21 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Vague.
 22 THE WITNESS: After the helicopter landed,

Page 30	Page 32
<p>1 they took me to a room where it was more like an 2 interrogation room, and then they took off the bag 3 on my head. 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR: 5 Q. What happened in the interrogation room? 6 A. Again, they asked for personal 7 information, my job, my occupation. They took 8 pictures of me and also I think it was the eye 9 prints. Like fingerprint, eye print he says. 10 Q. And this event in the interrogation room 11 was the first thing that happened after you reached 12 Tikrit; is that right? 13 A. Yes. 14 Q. Now, you said they interrogated you. Who 15 do you mean by they? 16 A. There were two persons in the room 17 interrogating me. They were in different clothings, 18 not military and also not civilian. 19 Q. Can you describe the clothing? 20 A. It was different from the American 21 military uniform. It was not military uniforms. It 22 was a shirt just and pants.</p>	<p>1 Q. I'll say the wall is beige. 2 A. I think it was something like that. 3 Q. Have you seen American soldiers wearing 4 shirts that color underneath their military uniform 5 blouse? 6 A. Maybe, yes. 7 Q. So, how long did this, how long were you 8 in the interrogation room when you were brought 9 there from the helicopter in Tikrit? 10 A. About half an hour. 11 Q. Were you mistreated during this half hour 12 in the interrogation room in Tikrit? 13 A. No. 14 Q. After the half hour in the interrogation 15 room in Tikrit, where were you brought next? 16 A. A military person took me to the place 17 where I was detained. 18 Q. And the place you were detained was a 19 cell? 20 A. There was a room around a court, and they 21 put just these iron on the, rods on the doors, in 22 the place of doors. They made it cells, like cells.</p>
Page 31	Page 33
<p>1 Q. The two people in the interrogation room, 2 were they both interrogators? 3 A. One of them asking the questions and the 4 other one doing the procedure things like taking 5 photos of me, pictures of me and also the eye 6 prints. 7 Q. Okay. So, then is it fair to say that 8 only one of the people in the room was asking you 9 questions? 10 A. Yes. Also there was the interpreter. 11 Q. Okay. So, then is it correct that there 12 were three people in the room, in the interrogation 13 room in Tikrit? 14 A. Yes. 15 Q. How was the interpreter dressed? 16 A. It was something like a T-shirt with 17 military pants, the pants with just a T-shirt. 18 Q. Was it, did the T-shirt appear to be a 19 military T-shirt? 20 A. I couldn't say. I can't tell. 21 Q. Was it a plain, brown shirt? 22 A. Like color just like the wall here.</p>	<p>1 Q. Then the place where you were brought to 2 was, basically, just a room where the military had 3 put cells, cell bars in place of a door? 4 A. From other people I hear like this was 5 used to be a school, and then it transformed to a 6 prison. 7 Q. So, the room where you were kept was like 8 a school room that had bars instead of a door? 9 A. Yes, but my room was small one. It was 10 not like a classroom. It was not a big one. 11 Q. Did you spend the rest of your time at 12 Tikrit in this room? 13 A. Yes. 14 Q. Were you ever interrogated again while you 15 were at Tikrit? 16 A. No. 17 Q. Is it fair to say then that the only 18 interrogation you received at Tikrit was this half 19 hour in the interrogation room when you first 20 arrived? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. During the two days that you were at</p>

Page 34

1 Tikrit, were you fed?
 2 A. Yes, they gave me food and drink. Yes,
 3 but I was handcuffed and shackled, handcuffed. Yes,
 4 they gave me food and drink, but I was handcuffed,
 5 and there was these shackles on my legs. So, there
 6 is a bar, a chain and then the bar, so it was a
 7 very, my hands were very distant from each.
 8 Q. Did, were you able to eat?
 9 A. Yes.
 10 Q. Did anyone come to the room where you were
 11 held during the time you were at Tikrit other than
 12 to bring you food?
 13 A. No.
 14 Q. Were you mistreated in any way while you
 15 were you were held at Tikrit?
 16 MR. AKEEL: Other than what he testified
 17 to?
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: Well, he'll tell me that.
 19 THE WITNESS: Shortly, when the helicopter
 20 landed, they pushed me to take me to the cell, and I
 21 fell, they were pushing me, and several times I just
 22 fell off, and they were dragging me through the way.

Page 35

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. And this is from the helicopter to the
 3 interrogation room where you were first brought?
 4 A. Yes.
 5 Q. Do you have any reason to believe that
 6 employees of the CACI Defendants were in any way
 7 involved moving you from the helicopter to the
 8 interrogation room?
 9 A. I don't know because there was a bag on my
 10 head.
 11 Q. The person who asked you questions in the
 12 interrogation room, was it a male?
 13 A. Yes.
 14 Q. Can you describe the person's physical
 15 appearance?
 16 A. I can't remember.
 17 Q. And the person who asked you the questions
 18 in the interrogation room did not mistreat you in
 19 any way; is that correct?
 20 A. Yes.
 21 Q. After the two days at Tikrit, where were
 22 you brought next?

Page 36

1 A. We were being transported by big military
 2 vehicles to Baghdad, and then after that I knew it
 3 was Abu Ghraib.
 4 Q. When you say we were transported, who was
 5 transported?
 6 A. Yes, because there was so many prisoners
 7 and so many vehicles. In every vehicle they put
 8 something like eight, nine persons.
 9 Q. Was it a military truck that you were put
 10 in?
 11 A. Yes.
 12 Q. And did the truck that you were in move in
 13 a convoy from Tikrit to Abu Ghraib?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 Q. About how many trucks were in this convoy?
 16 A. I don't know.
 17 Q. Were there detainees in the back of each
 18 of the trucks?
 19 A. What I know for sure, that we were nine
 20 persons in this truck which I was in, and I believe
 21 that the other trucks were also filled with
 22 prisoners.

Page 37

1 Q. Were you hooded during the trip from
 2 Tikrit to Abu Ghraib?
 3 A. They didn't put the bag on my head when
 4 they took me into the vehicle, but inside the
 5 vehicle, yes, they put, they put the bag on my head.
 6 Q. So, for the ride from Tikrit to Abu Ghraib
 7 you had a bag on your head; is that right?
 8 A. Yes.
 9 Q. Do you know who put the bag on your head?
 10 A. The military persons.
 11 Q. Do you know if there were any civilian --
 12 strike that. Do you know if there were any American
 13 civilians on the, in the convoy from Tikrit to Abu
 14 Ghraib?
 15 A. I don't know.
 16 Q. How long was the trip from Tikrit to Abu
 17 Ghraib?
 18 A. I think it was three to four hours.
 19 Q. You testified that, when you arrived, you
 20 knew it was Abu Ghraib. How did you know it was Abu
 21 Ghraib?
 22 A. At point of arrival, they put us in big

Page 38

1 tent, and I heard from others that this place is Abu
 2 Ghraib.
 3 Q. How many people were with you in the big
 4 tent at Abu Ghraib?
 5 A. Around 100 persons.
 6 Q. So, it was a big tent?
 7 A. Yes.
 8 Q. Do you know the name of the camp within
 9 Abu Ghraib where your tent was?
 10 A. I hear that it's called the temporary tent
 11 prior to interrogation.
 12 Q. How long were you kept in this tent?
 13 A. One night.
 14 Q. During the time that you were in this
 15 tent, did you have any interaction with Americans?
 16 A. No.
 17 Q. Was there a guard at the tent?
 18 A. Yes.
 19 Q. Was the guard an American?
 20 A. Yes.
 21 Q. Was it an American soldier?
 22 A. Yes.

Page 39

1 Q. Is that the only American you had contact
 2 with while you were in the large tent at Abu Ghraib?
 3 A. There was no contact between us. They
 4 were just guarding the place.
 5 Q. Were you mistreated at all during the time
 6 that you were held in the large tent at Abu Ghraib?
 7 A. No.
 8 Q. You testified that you were in the tent
 9 for one night. What happened that you left the
 10 tent?
 11 A. They were calling us by our names and took
 12 us to our room where there's computers, and they
 13 gave information from us. They gave, they gave me
 14 information. It was a bar around the wrist I put
 15 with a number for each prisoner. And then they took
 16 me to the interrogation room.
 17 Q. Is the interrogation room this room with
 18 the computer that you're talking about?
 19 A. No. That was another room.
 20 Q. Okay. Where is the first place they took
 21 you from the tent?
 22 A. The room with computers, and there were

Page 40

1 several American military soldiers.
 2 Q. Were there any civilians present in this
 3 room with the computers?
 4 A. Yes.
 5 Q. What civilians were present?
 6 A. Two, three persons came in, inside the
 7 room going outside. One person came in and was
 8 talking to these people on the computer.
 9 Q. Did any of the civilians talk to you?
 10 A. After one of these military soldiers take
 11 information from me and was putting it into
 12 computer, he was surprised that I am a journalist
 13 and working for Al Jazeera. And there's civilian
 14 came in, so that this person told him that that this
 15 man is a reporter, and he works for Al Jazeera.
 16 Q. And did the civilian say anything to you?
 17 A. No, but he just came close and looked at
 18 me and then left.
 19 Q. How do you know that this person was a
 20 civilian?
 21 A. His clothing was, he had beard.
 22 Q. What did he look like?

Page 41

1 A. I don't remember the details.
 2 Q. Do you remember about how old the civilian
 3 was?
 4 A. In his 30s, 40s.
 5 Q. Was he thin, heavy?
 6 A. He was heavy like a wrestler.
 7 Q. So, heavy, but fit?
 8 A. Yes.
 9 Q. Was this civilian white?
 10 A. Yes.
 11 Q. Did this civilian mistreat you in any way
 12 inside the room, the computer room?
 13 A. No.
 14 Q. How about outside the computer room?
 15 A. Then they took me to the interrogation
 16 room, and there was so many details.
 17 Q. Was the civilian present in the
 18 interrogation room?
 19 A. No, but there, no, but there was civilian
 20 with the same features, with the same --
 21 Q. The civilian that you saw in, the civilian
 22 that you interacted with in the room with the

Page 42	Page 44
<p>1 computers, did that civilian mistreat you in any</p> <p>2 way?</p> <p>3 A. No.</p> <p>4 Q. How long were you in the room with the</p> <p>5 computers?</p> <p>6 A. About half an hour.</p> <p>7 Q. And what happened after you were taken out</p> <p>8 of the room with the computers?</p> <p>9 A. A soldier took me to the interrogation</p> <p>10 room.</p> <p>11 Q. Okay. What did the interrogation room</p> <p>12 look like?</p> <p>13 A. An old room with one door with an old</p> <p>14 table. Three persons were sitting around the table.</p> <p>15 Q. Who were the three persons sitting around</p> <p>16 the table?</p> <p>17 A. One of them was military, was a soldier.</p> <p>18 The other one was an interpreter and then a</p> <p>19 civilian.</p> <p>20 Q. Okay. Well, what did the soldier -- well,</p> <p>21 strike that. Was the interpreter a civilian also?</p> <p>22 A. He was in military uniform.</p>	<p>1 Q. That was the interrogator?</p> <p>2 A. Yes.</p> <p>3 Q. So, do you know, do you know what the</p> <p>4 military interrogator looked like?</p> <p>5 A. I don't remember.</p> <p>6 Q. But this military interrogator was the one</p> <p>7 asking you the questions during this event?</p> <p>8 A. Yes.</p> <p>9 Q. What sort of questions was he asking you?</p> <p>10 A. At first going for personal information,</p> <p>11 your age, your name, your religion, your occupation,</p> <p>12 and then he moved to discuss, to ask me about Al</p> <p>13 Jazeera channel and information about Al Jazeera,</p> <p>14 the equipment we use, number of Al Jazeera staff,</p> <p>15 our location of our offices, the citizenship of the</p> <p>16 staff in Al Jazeera, and then it was, like, trying</p> <p>17 to press charges against me. Saying you are, you</p> <p>18 have relations with the terrorist groups. You</p> <p>19 always cover these terrorist acts being made by</p> <p>20 these people, and you are one of those people who</p> <p>21 work with Al Jazeera.</p> <p>22 And Al Jazeera has its own stance, which</p>
Page 43	Page 45
<p>1 Q. Let's start with the interpreter. What</p> <p>2 did the interpreter look like?</p> <p>3 A. He was an old man, senior. He was gray,</p> <p>4 white, so he was older.</p> <p>5 Q. Did he appear to be American?</p> <p>6 A. I don't know, but he was in uniform,</p> <p>7 military uniform.</p> <p>8 Q. Was he white?</p> <p>9 A. Yes, I think he was white. I remember he</p> <p>10 has a dictionary sometimes referring to the</p> <p>11 dictionary when he needed to find a word.</p> <p>12 Q. And the interpreter was wearing a military</p> <p>13 uniform?</p> <p>14 A. Yes.</p> <p>15 Q. Did the interpreter have a short haircut</p> <p>16 like people in the American army have?</p> <p>17 A. I don't remember. It was white hair, but</p> <p>18 whether it was long or short I don't remember.</p> <p>19 Q. Now, you said there was one other person</p> <p>20 there in the room who was in an American military</p> <p>21 uniform; is that right?</p> <p>22 A. Yes, and that was the interrogator.</p>	<p>1 is against us. So, we want you to admit that you</p> <p>2 have relations or connections with the terrorist</p> <p>3 groups. I told him that's my job to cover the acts</p> <p>4 and incidents, and I am, as a journalist, I have</p> <p>5 connections with different groups and peoples. So,</p> <p>6 it was in this framework, in this frame we are</p> <p>7 talking.</p> <p>8 And he asked me if you have any diseases,</p> <p>9 if you are sick, do you complain from any illness.</p> <p>10 I just told him I have a sick in my stomach. He</p> <p>11 told me you are not going to die, and then the</p> <p>12 interrogation, that was the end of the</p> <p>13 interrogation.</p> <p>14 Q. Did you have relations with terrorist</p> <p>15 groups?</p> <p>16 A. No.</p> <p>17 Q. Did you have relations with groups</p> <p>18 participating in the insurgency against the American</p> <p>19 occupation?</p> <p>20 A. No.</p> <p>21 Q. Did you have a view about the American</p> <p>22 occupation of Iraq?</p>

Page 46

1 MR. RASHEED: Excuse me?
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. Did you have a view about the American
 4 occupation of Iraq?
 5 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Relevancy.
 6 THE WITNESS: Views were not clear that
 7 much at the time.
 8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 9 Q. Your views were not clear at the time?
 10 A. Yes.
 11 Q. You were still making up your mind?
 12 A. We are looking for to see whether things
 13 will go calm, things will go stable, what happens to
 14 Iraq and then making our minds. Because it was
 15 really big change. It was not just a simple change
 16 that happened.
 17 Q. The military interrogator who was present
 18 in the interrogation room, was he white?
 19 A. So, do you mean white against black or
 20 what do you mean by white?
 21 Q. White like me.
 22 A. Maybe a little, just like you, maybe a

Page 47

1 little more --
 2 Q. Everybody is a little darker than me. Did
 3 he appear to be white, but darker than me?
 4 A. Yes. You are too much white compared with
 5 this. Maybe because he was exposed to sun. People
 6 get exposed to sun there, so they are not as white
 7 as you.
 8 Q. Was he lighter or darker than you?
 9 A. It cannot be compared because you are so
 10 white.
 11 Q. So, he was white, but darker than me?
 12 A. Yes.
 13 Q. Okay. You said that there was a civilian
 14 in the room?
 15 A. Yes.
 16 Q. Was it a male?
 17 A. Yes.
 18 Q. What did the civilian do during this time
 19 that you were in the interrogation room?
 20 A. He was just looking at me, staring at me.
 21 He didn't say a single word during the whole
 22 interrogation.

Page 48

1 Q. Do you know if this civilian was an
 2 employee of the CACI Defendants?
 3 A. I don't know.
 4 Q. Is it correct that this civilian did not
 5 appear to be there as an interrogator?
 6 A. I don't know what was his role, but,
 7 because he didn't speak to me.
 8 Q. Were you mistreated in any way during this
 9 interrogation that took place in the interrogation
 10 room?
 11 A. No.
 12 MR. O'CONNOR: We've been going for about
 13 an hour and a half. Why don't we take a five-minute
 14 break, ten minutes?
 15 MR. AKEEL: I think the interpreter would
 16 be appreciative of that.
 17 (Whereupon, a short recess was taken from
 18 10:25 to 10:40 a.m.)
 19 (Mr. Koegel did not return to room.)
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Did you know anything about Abu Ghraib
 22 prior to the American occupation of Iraq?

Page 49

1 A. We knew, every Iraqi knew before the
 2 occupation that there's this Abu Ghraib prison which
 3 is used for detaining criminals.
 4 Q. To make sure I understand the events, when
 5 you arrived at Abu Ghraib, you were first put in a
 6 large tent and then moved to a room with a computer
 7 and then moved to an interrogation room; is that
 8 correct?
 9 A. Yes.
 10 Q. And at the tent you had no contact with
 11 American civilians?
 12 A. Yes.
 13 Q. And in the room with the computers there
 14 was an American civilian present, but he did not
 15 speak to you; is that right?
 16 A. Yes.
 17 Q. And this American civilian in the computer
 18 room did not mistreat you in any way; is that right?
 19 A. Yes.
 20 Q. And, when you reached the interrogation
 21 room, how long were you in this interrogation room
 22 when you were brought there?

Page 50	Page 52
<p>1 A. An hour and a half or two hours.</p> <p>2 Q. Is it correct that you were not mistreated</p> <p>3 by anyone while you were in that interrogation room</p> <p>4 for the hour and a half or two hours?</p> <p>5 A. Yes.</p> <p>6 Q. At the end of an hour and a half or two</p> <p>7 hours in the interrogation room, what happened?</p> <p>8 A. The interrogator called for someone to</p> <p>9 come in in military uniform, and he took me to the</p> <p>10 Abu Ghraib building itself.</p> <p>11 Q. The person who took you to the Abu Ghraib</p> <p>12 building itself was an American soldier?</p> <p>13 A. In military uniform.</p> <p>14 MR. ALOMARI: (Discussion in Arabic with</p> <p>15 Mr. Rasheed.)</p> <p>16 THE WITNESS: Military uniforms.</p> <p>17 MR. ALOMARI: Clothing. Military</p> <p>18 clothing.</p> <p>19 THE WITNESS: Yes, he was in military</p> <p>20 uniforms.</p> <p>21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>22 Q. Do you have any reason to believe that the</p>	<p>1 handed me over to two persons. They pulled off the</p> <p>2 bag off my head. There were two persons, one of</p> <p>3 them in military uniform and the other is</p> <p>4 interpreter. They asked me to get stripped naked.</p> <p>5 I asked, I refused to obey. They said you,</p> <p>6 yourself, will get naked or we will get you naked by</p> <p>7 ourselves. So, I had no choice but to take off all</p> <p>8 my clothings. I gave, they put the bag, again they</p> <p>9 put the bag on my head. They handcuffed me, and it</p> <p>10 was something like also interrogation with me.</p> <p>11 The one in the military uniform was</p> <p>12 shouting into my ear, "Admit it. Confess. Admit</p> <p>13 it." So, they were yelling at my ears, one in the</p> <p>14 military uniform at my ear, one of my ears saying,</p> <p>15 "Admit it," and the translator, the interpreter was</p> <p>16 the other side shouting in my ear in the same tone</p> <p>17 in the Arabic words, "Admit it."</p> <p>18 Q. Okay. Let me ask another question because</p> <p>19 we'll get, I need to catch up. So, when you get out</p> <p>20 of the Hummer, you have a bag on your head; is that</p> <p>21 right?</p> <p>22 A. Yes.</p>
Page 51	Page 53
<p>1 person who took you from the interrogation room to</p> <p>2 the building at Abu Ghraib was a civilian?</p> <p>3 MR. RASHEED: Was a civilian?</p> <p>4 THE WITNESS: I don't know.</p> <p>5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>6 Q. Did you go from the interrogation room to</p> <p>7 the building at Abu Ghraib by walking?</p> <p>8 A. No. There was a Hummer vehicle.</p> <p>9 Q. Was there anyone in the Hummer other than</p> <p>10 you, the person in military uniform and the driver?</p> <p>11 A. There was no driver. He, himself, man in</p> <p>12 the military uniform, he drive the car, the vehicle,</p> <p>13 and he says it's a close place. It wasn't much</p> <p>14 distance, and there was a bag on my head. They put</p> <p>15 a bag on my head.</p> <p>16 Q. Is it your belief the only two people in</p> <p>17 the car, in the Hummer were you and this person in</p> <p>18 American military uniform?</p> <p>19 A. I think so.</p> <p>20 Q. Okay. When you reached the building at</p> <p>21 Abu Ghraib, what happened next?</p> <p>22 A. There was this bag on my head still. He</p>	<p>1 Q. And the person who brought you to the</p> <p>2 building who was in a military uniform handed you</p> <p>3 over to two other people; is that right?</p> <p>4 A. Yes.</p> <p>5 Q. When you were handed over from the one</p> <p>6 person to the two, did they take the bag off your</p> <p>7 head?</p> <p>8 A. Yes.</p> <p>9 Q. The two people who then had control of</p> <p>10 you, one was in a military uniform?</p> <p>11 A. Two, both of them.</p> <p>12 Q. Both of them were in military uniforms?</p> <p>13 A. Yes.</p> <p>14 Q. Did one of them appear to be your</p> <p>15 interrogator?</p> <p>16 A. Yes.</p> <p>17 Q. And did the other appear to be an</p> <p>18 interpreter?</p> <p>19 A. Yes.</p> <p>20 Q. Do you know who the interrogator and</p> <p>21 interpreter were?</p> <p>22 A. Yes.</p>

Page 54

1 Q. Who?

2 MR. RASHEED: He knows them in person you

3 mean?

4 THE WITNESS: How do you mean by do I know

5 him? Do I know them?

6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

7 Q. Fair enough. Do you know the names of the

8 person who was the interrogator or the person who

9 was the interpreter that we're talking about right

10 now?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Do you remember what they looked like?

13 A. I just saw them for a short while. They

14 just pulled off the hood on my head, the bag on my

15 head and asked me to get naked, and then, after

16 getting naked, they put back again on my head, so I

17 didn't see them much.

18 Q. Okay. But in the short time that the hood

19 was off your head, did you get a look at the

20 interrogator and the interpreter?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Do you remember what the interrogator

Page 55

1 looked like?

2 A. No, I don't remember the features of the

3 interrogator.

4 Q. Was the interpreter a male? Or I'm sorry.

5 Was the interrogator a male?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Did the interrogator speak Arabic?

8 A. The interrogator speaks in English and the

9 translator, the interpreter in Arabic.

10 Q. Do you remember what the interpreter looks

11 like?

12 A. He was a very big person.

13 Q. Male?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Did the interrogator and interpreter

16 appear to be U.S. Army soldiers?

17 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

18 THE WITNESS: Yes. Yes.

19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

20 Q. You testified about this interrogator and

21 interpreter conducting an interrogation of you.

22 Where did that interrogation occur?

Page 56

1 A. One of the corridors between these rooms.

2 Q. When you say between these rooms, are the

3 rooms jail cells?

4 A. I don't know.

5 Q. Was it inside the building that you were

6 brought to?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And, so, they conducted this interrogation

9 in one of the hallways inside this building?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Were there other detainees in the area

12 where you were being interrogated?

13 A. The bag was on my head. I could hear

14 people talking. I could hear this, things, but I

15 couldn't see.

16 Q. When you could hear people talking, were

17 they talking in Arabic?

18 A. Different language, Arabic and English.

19 Q. Did you take your clothes off in the same

20 place where they conducted the interrogation of you?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Do you believe that one of the two

Page 57

1 soldiers participating in this interrogation was of

2 Egyptian origin?

3 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

4 THE WITNESS: The interpreter, yes. I

5 could tell by his accent, the Arabic accent.

6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

7 Q. How long did this interrogation that took

8 place in the corridor last?

9 A. For a short while. Something less than

10 half an hour.

11 Q. During this interrogation, did anybody

12 physically mistreat you?

13 A. They were shouting at my ears. They

14 really were shouting.

15 Q. Did anybody strike you during this

16 interrogation?

17 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

18 THE WITNESS: No.

19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

20 Q. What type of questions were you being

21 asked during this interrogation?

22 A. They were focusing on just saying "Admit

Page 58

1 it," and, when I was asking "Admit what?", they were
 2 saying, "You know to admit what."
 3 Q. You said this interrogation lasted less
 4 than a half hour. What happened when it ended?
 5 A. They said we will leave you for ten
 6 minutes for a short break, and, when we come back,
 7 we want you to admit everything.
 8 Q. Did they leave you standing in the
 9 corridor?
 10 A. Yes.
 11 Q. Was the hood on your head during that
 12 time?
 13 A. Yes.
 14 Q. Do you know if anybody was guarding you?
 15 A. I don't know.
 16 Q. How long were you left to stand there?
 17 A. Less than ten minutes, and then another
 18 person came and took me with him.
 19 Q. Okay. How do you know it was a different
 20 person than the two who were doing your
 21 interrogation?
 22 A. His voice, from his voice I could tell he

Page 59

1 was a different person.
 2 Q. Did this person who came to take you to
 3 another place speak English?
 4 A. Yes.
 5 Q. Did this person speak to you at all in
 6 Arabic?
 7 A. No, never. He never spoke.
 8 Q. When this person came to get you, did they
 9 move you to somewhere else?
 10 MR. RASHEED: Excuse me?
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. When this person came to where you were
 13 standing, did he then move you to somewhere else?
 14 A. He took me to another place.
 15 Q. What was this other place?
 16 A. He took me, and we walked for three to
 17 four minutes, and I could hear people speaking,
 18 noises, so I could tell that these peoples were
 19 prisoners in cells.
 20 Q. Okay. So, you had the bag on your head
 21 for this three or so minutes when you were walking?
 22 A. Yes. He was holding my hand and direct me

Page 60

1 where to go.
 2 Q. Okay. Where did you end up after this
 3 person moved you?
 4 A. I don't know where he took me, but he took
 5 me for three, four minutes, and then it began other
 6 procedures there. We went to place where other
 7 procedures began.
 8 Q. Did this person who transported you for
 9 the three or four-minute walk mistreat you in any
 10 way?
 11 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 12 THE WITNESS: No. During the walk, there
 13 was no --
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. This person didn't strike you or anything
 16 like that?
 17 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: What was the answer?
 19 THE WITNESS: No.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Do you know if the person who transported
 22 you was a U.S. Army soldier?

Page 61

1 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 2 THE WITNESS: After that, after my
 3 release, I knew this person was an American because
 4 I saw his or her pictures, and he was one of those
 5 who has been accused of torture in Abu Ghraib.
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. Okay. This person walks you for three or
 8 four minutes to another place where there's other
 9 procedures; is that right?
 10 A. Yes.
 11 Q. Was the bag then taken off your head when
 12 you got to this other place?
 13 A. For a short while he took off the bag on
 14 my head, and he put the bag again on my head and
 15 brought me this orange suit. He or she stand me
 16 against the wall, and there was a pipe and
 17 handcuffed me with this orange suit to the pole.
 18 There was a pole.
 19 MR. AKEEL: John, just for future, 'cause
 20 I don't want to place objections while he's
 21 translating and it's creating, so, as long as we
 22 have an agreement, when you do state a question and

Page 62	Page 64
<p>1 then, 'cause it gets translated quickly, I can 2 object after the conclusion of the translation 3 meaning I'm objecting to your question. 4 Otherwise, every time, as soon as you ask, 5 I'm objecting. He gets lost in his chain of 6 thought, and he's trying to translate, just for 7 clarity. 8 MR. O'CONNOR: I don't mind that at all. 9 I don't want to put you in a position to have to 10 race to get the objection in. 11 MR. AKEEL: Exactly. Exactly. Just for 12 clarity, that usually works out the best. When he's 13 done, then I'll object, and we know that that's for 14 your question. Okay. 15 MR. O'CONNOR: Sometimes last Sunday I 16 felt like I had to kind of race because the witness 17 was answering fast. 18 MR. AKEEL: No, you were great. You did 19 what you had to do. 20 MR. O'CONNOR: That's fine. I have no 21 problem with that. 22 MR. AKEEL: Exactly.</p>	<p>1 pole, so I knew. I saw him. 2 Q. When did you learn that this soldier's 3 name was Graner? 4 A. I am a reporter, and I work for Al 5 Jazeera, and I watch news, follow news, so, when 6 this case broke and they were talking about the 7 Graner, I knew that was the person. 8 Q. So, at the time that you, ultimately, left 9 Abu Ghraib prison, you did not know the name of this 10 soldier who had walked you those three or 11 four minutes? 12 A. No. 13 Q. And you learned it only later when you 14 were following the press reports about the Abu 15 Ghraib abuse scandal? 16 A. Yes. 17 Q. Okay. Now, you said that you were walked 18 these three or four minutes to another room where 19 there were other procedures. Can you tell me what 20 those other procedures were? 21 A. One of them was they put me to this pole 22 and put me in the orange suit and left me there from</p>
Page 63	Page 65
<p>1 BY MR. O'CONNOR: 2 Q. Do I understand that your testimony is 3 that this person who transported you the three or 4 four minutes turned out to be one of the persons who 5 was accused of mistreating detainees at Abu Ghraib? 6 A. Yes. 7 Q. Do you know who that is? 8 A. I knew, literally I knew his name is 9 Graner. 10 Q. Graner? G-R-A-N-E-R. Charles Graner? 11 A. I don't know his first name, but it was 12 Graner. 13 Q. And did you see Graner's face during this 14 short period of time that the hood was taken off 15 your head? 16 A. Yes. I saw him and, I saw him later in 17 few, several occasions. 18 Q. And, so, you recognized his voice later on 19 as the voice of the person who was moving you the 20 three or four minutes? 21 A. Yes. After the three or four minutes, he 22 took off the bag, and he handcuffed me with the</p>	<p>1 5 p m. in the evening until the next day at 5 or 2 6 a m. During this period, my stomach was aching so 3 much. It ached so much. I was hearing them 4 chanting saying, "Happy birthday, Al Jazeera," or 5 "Happy anniversary, Al Jazeera." 6 I think at one time there was a lady came 7 close to me. She was touching me. She was touching 8 me on my back, my armpit, my hand as removing hair 9 from me or pinching. My stomach was aching so much, 10 and I was vomiting something black in color. I was 11 just throwing up. I couldn't help myself. This is 12 what happened that night. 13 Q. During this night from 5 p m. until five 14 or six the next morning, did you have the bag on 15 your head the whole time? 16 A. Yes. 17 Q. During the short time that the bag was 18 taken off your head, did you observe anyone being 19 present besides Graner? 20 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form. 21 THE WITNESS: I didn't notice any person 22 close to me, but I could tell that there were cells</p>

Page 66

1 and prisoners in the cells.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. This place that you were walked to, was it
 4 a cell?
 5 A. No. It was a corridor, a hallway, but
 6 there was cells, the first one. Also the second
 7 floor there was.
 8 Q. Do you know of any employees of the CACI
 9 Defendants being present at the time you were
 10 chained to the pole from 5 p.m. until five or six
 11 the next morning?
 12 A. I don't know.
 13 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. You testified that there was a woman who
 16 came close to you during the night that you were
 17 chained to the pole; is that right?
 18 A. Yes.
 19 Q. And is it fair to say that you know that
 20 was a woman because of her voice?
 21 A. Yes.
 22 Q. Did she speak English?

Page 67

1 A. Yes.
 2 Q. Do you know who that was?
 3 A. At the time, there was the bag on my head,
 4 and I couldn't tell who she was.
 5 Q. But do you know now who that was?
 6 A. No, I don't know.
 7 Q. During the time that you were shackled to
 8 this pole this evening, were you hit by anybody?
 9 A. No.
 10 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. Do you know who was chanting "Happy
 13 birthday, Al Jazeera"?
 14 A. No, I don't know who they were, but they
 15 were chanting in English.
 16 Q. The woman who was touching you while you
 17 were shackled to the pole, did you hear her voice
 18 again after that evening?
 19 A. I couldn't recognize her voice later, but,
 20 at the time, I could tell it was a woman by her
 21 voice.
 22 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

Page 68

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. Okay. You testified that you were
 3 shackled to the pole until about five or six the
 4 next morning. What happened at five or six the next
 5 morning?
 6 A. The same person who tied me to the pole
 7 came, opened the, he took off the bag on my head and
 8 asked me to clean the floor because it was all my
 9 vomit and my throw-up. With the same orange suit
 10 that he put me to the pole he asked me to clean up
 11 the floor, so he forced me to clean the floor. And
 12 he took me to one of the cells, opened the door and
 13 left me in the cell.
 14 Q. Now, the person who did all this was
 15 Graner?
 16 A. Yes.
 17 Q. Was there anyone else present?
 18 A. No, by himself.
 19 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Okay. What happened after you were put in
 22 the cell?

Page 69

1 A. It was very chilly. It was very cold.
 2 So, I tried, there was a tap there in the corner of
 3 the cell, so I tried to wash because the orange suit
 4 was smelling so bad from the throw-up, so I was
 5 thinking about washing the orange suit so I can put
 6 it later on. So, I washed up the orange suit and
 7 put it on one of the beds so it will get dry. So,
 8 for two days I have nothing on. I was totally
 9 naked.
 10 And then a lady with military uniform
 11 passed by the cell. I told her that it's very
 12 chilly, and it's very cold, and I need something to
 13 put on. She said I will bring you something right
 14 away, so in a few minutes she came back with a
 15 female women underwear. Of course, so I just threw
 16 them away to one of the corners in the cell. I
 17 didn't put them on. She showed up with these. I
 18 was using it to put my foot on it when I was taking,
 19 trying to take a shower.
 20 Q. During the two days that you were naked in
 21 the cell, did you come into contact with any
 22 Americans other than this female who had passed by?

Page 70

1 A. I didn't get in touch or contact any
 2 Americans, but they were coming and going all the
 3 time.
 4 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. Other than, in those two days, other than
 7 people, other than you seeing people walking back
 8 and forth, did you have any other interaction with
 9 an American besides the female who you talked about?
 10 A. I was trying to ask them why am I here,
 11 how long am I going to be here, but no one was
 12 answering me.
 13 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. Do you know who, you talked about the
 16 American female in the military uniform that you
 17 told you were cold. Do you know who that was?
 18 A. No.
 19 Q. About how old was she?
 20 A. I can't tell for sure.
 21 Q. Was she white?
 22 A. Yes.

Page 71

1 Q. Did you notice what rank she was?
 2 A. She wasn't having any ranks.
 3 Q. But she was in an American military
 4 uniform?
 5 A. Yes.
 6 Q. At the end of the two days, did someone
 7 give you clothes? Or did you put the orange
 8 jumpsuit back on?
 9 A. I put on the jumpsuit. He calls it the
 10 orange suit. And it was, he said it wasn't dried
 11 yet.
 12 Q. During the two days that you were there,
 13 did somebody bring you food?
 14 A. They gave me one or two meals. They
 15 brought me one or two meals.
 16 Q. During these two days that you were in the
 17 cell, did you have any contact with someone who was
 18 interrogating you?
 19 A. No. These first two days there was no
 20 interrogation.
 21 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 72

1 Q. When was, from the time you were put in
 2 the cell, how long were you in the cell before you
 3 were interrogated by someone?
 4 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 5 THE WITNESS: It could be the third day.
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. Were you interrogated in the cell or were
 8 you taken somewhere else?
 9 A. They took me to some other place.
 10 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. Okay. From the time you were put in the
 13 cell until the time of this next interrogation, were
 14 you mistreated in any way other than what you've
 15 already testified to today?
 16 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 17 THE WITNESS: Things like they were
 18 forcing you to take nap or to sleep during days and
 19 be woken up during nights. These things they were
 20 doing to us.
 21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 22 Q. And that took place from the time when you

Page 73

1 were first put in the cell, between then and when
 2 you were first interrogated; is that right?
 3 A. Yes.
 4 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. Do you know if employees of the CACI
 7 Defendants were involved in any way with your
 8 treatment between the time you were first put in the
 9 cell and when you were first, when you were next
 10 interrogated?
 11 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 12 THE WITNESS: I don't know.
 13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 14 Q. You mentioned that, after you were put
 15 into the cell, somewhere around three days later you
 16 were taken somewhere for an interrogation; is that
 17 right?
 18 A. Yes.
 19 Q. Were you hooded during the time that you
 20 were taken from your cell to the place where you
 21 were interrogated?
 22 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.

Page 74

1 THE WITNESS: Everyone who was taken to
 2 interrogation, they were stripping him or her naked,
 3 putting the hood, the bag on he said and then taking
 4 them to interrogation.
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. So, is it correct that every time that you
 7 were brought from your cell to someplace to be
 8 interrogated you were stripped naked and had a bag
 9 put on your head?
 10 A. Yes.
 11 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 12 MR. O'CONNOR: I thought you were just
 13 going to do it after he answers.
 14 MR. AKEEL: Just make sure it's clear.
 15 MR. O'CONNOR: I'm happy to let you do
 16 that.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. This first time you were brought from your
 19 cell to a place where you were interrogated, what
 20 did the place where you were interrogated look like?
 21 A. There were different places for
 22 interrogation. One of them was this, a room between

Page 75

1 the cells on the hallway. So, they were taking me
 2 to this room where there was nothing in the room
 3 except for a tap, a faucet, and sometimes they were
 4 doing interrogations in the hall itself. The hall,
 5 H-A-L-L.
 6 Q. Okay. When you were, after the time they
 7 put you, you were put into the cell, when you were
 8 interrogated, were you interrogated with a bag on
 9 your head or was the bag taken off?
 10 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 11 THE WITNESS: It happened several times
 12 they might take it off or put it on, so it's just a
 13 few hours, and then they put it back on you.
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. During this first time you were taken from
 16 your cell to be interrogated, who was your
 17 interrogator?
 18 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 19 THE WITNESS: Americans, but I can't tell
 20 who they were.
 21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 22 Q. Was it the same person who had

Page 76

1 interrogated you when you first were brought to the
 2 building at Abu Ghraib?
 3 A. I don't think so. Different people.
 4 (Mr. Mickum left the room.)
 5 Q. Okay. So, the first interrogation you had
 6 after you were brought to the cell you believe was
 7 with a different interrogator than the one who you
 8 had earlier been interrogated by in the
 9 interrogation?
 10 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 11 THE WITNESS: They are not necessarily the
 12 same person. They were some 10, 14 interrogators.
 13 It might happen the same you see, you are
 14 interrogated by the same interrogator, but they were
 15 different interrogators.
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. So, is it your testimony that you had a
 18 number of different interrogators during the time
 19 that you were at Abu Ghraib prison?
 20 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 21 THE WITNESS: Yes.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 77

1 Q. Do you know who any of these interrogators
 2 were?
 3 MR. AKEEL: Objection, form.
 4 THE WITNESS: I don't know them, but I can
 5 recall their faces, their features.
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. Okay. Can you tell me, can you describe
 8 the facial features of the interrogators that you
 9 had while at Abu Ghraib prison?
 10 A. One of these interrogations there was a
 11 civilian person interrogating, long one, tall.
 12 MR. ALOMARI: Tall.
 13 THE WITNESS: Tall. He has a goatee,
 14 civilian clothings. Another person, he was bald,
 15 and he was civilian. One person in military
 16 uniform, he had the big mustache.
 17 Another person, he was very tall, skinny,
 18 shaved well, well shaven, no mustache. So, they
 19 were these persons, some of them in military
 20 uniforms; some of them in civilian uniforms.
 21 (Mr. Mickum entered the room.)
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 78

1 Q. Okay. Were you ever interrogated at Abu
 2 Ghraib prison by a female interrogator?
 3 A. No.
 4 Q. This first interrogation you were brought
 5 to from your cell, do you remember who the
 6 interrogator was for that interrogation?
 7 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 8 THE WITNESS: During the interrogation, I
 9 couldn't see their faces. They had the bag on my
 10 head.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. Okay. Did you recognize the voice of the
 13 interrogator at some future interrogation where you
 14 could see their face?
 15 A. They might be, they might just happen, but
 16 I'm not sure because they are speaking in English.
 17 They were speaking Arabic I could tell much better
 18 if it's the same person or the same voice.
 19 Q. Okay. During this first interrogation
 20 after, the first time you were brought from the cell
 21 to an interrogation, were you mistreated at all
 22 during that interrogation?

Page 79

1 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 2 THE WITNESS: Yes.
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. Tell me what happened.
 5 A. They handcuffed me to a pipe in the room.
 6 They were shouting and yelling at me. "You are a
 7 criminal. You have to admit it. You should give us
 8 all the information." Sometimes they were beating
 9 me, punching me or kicking me, punching me in my
 10 stomach, different places or just slapping me on my
 11 head.
 12 Q. Do you know how many people were present
 13 for this interrogation?
 14 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 15 THE WITNESS: I think at least there were
 16 two or three persons there.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. And do you know the identity of any of
 19 these persons who were present?
 20 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 21 THE WITNESS: No.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 80

1 Q. Are you able to describe any of these
 2 people?
 3 A. No. There was a bag on my head.
 4 Q. How many total times would you say you
 5 were interrogated at Abu Ghraib prison?
 6 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 7 THE WITNESS: I couldn't tell you for sure
 8 how many times, but it could be between 10 or 12 as
 9 there was an interrogation every two or three days.
 10 (Mr. Mickum left the room.)
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. Were there any interrogators who appeared
 13 to be interrogating you more often than the others?
 14 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 15 THE WITNESS: Yes.
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. Tell me who those were.
 18 A. This person, the tall person with the
 19 goatee. After he knew I was working for Al Jazeera
 20 and he was asking me so many questions, too many
 21 questions on Al Jazeera, and they usually, after
 22 these questions, they were coming, putting again,

Page 81

1 taking off and putting again the bag on your head
 2 and saying, "Come on and admit it. Come on, say
 3 everything."
 4 This person, this tall person with the
 5 goatee who was asking about Al Jazeera, he was
 6 sometimes asking me questions and saying to me,
 7 "Look into my eyes when you answer me."
 8 Q. Okay. So, you were interrogated by this
 9 interrogator quite a bit; is that right?
 10 A. I think this person came for a second
 11 time, for a second interrogation with me on another
 12 occasion came to interrogate me.
 13 Q. So, this person only interrogated you
 14 twice you think?
 15 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 16 THE WITNESS: Maybe.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. And, during the time that this person with
 19 the goatee who interrogated you maybe twice, were
 20 you mistreated at all during those two
 21 interrogations?
 22 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

Page 82

1 THE WITNESS: Yes. So, many type of
 2 different abuse, but the bag was on my head, and I
 3 cannot tell who was doing what to me.
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. Okay. But can you, are you able to say
 6 that, during about two times the tall person with
 7 the goatee interrogated you, that you can remember
 8 instances of mistreatment during those
 9 interrogations?
 10 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 11 THE WITNESS: Not just in these two
 12 occasions. Almost in every interrogation there was
 13 mistreatment.
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. Okay. What types of mistreatment can you
 16 recall from the about two times that you were
 17 interrogated by the tall person with the goatee?
 18 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 19 THE WITNESS: Beating, kicking, things
 20 like that. Pushing, pressing my head very tightly,
 21 someone pressing me.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 83

1 Q. Who was present for the about two
 2 interrogations by this tall interrogator with the
 3 goatee?
 4 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 5 THE WITNESS: Usually it was the
 6 interpreter and this person.
 7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 8 Q. Just the two?
 9 A. People, other peoples coming and going,
 10 but they are not speaking in the interrogation
 11 itself.
 12 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 14 Q. What about how old was this tall
 15 interrogator with the goatee?
 16 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 17 THE WITNESS: I cannot guess.
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. About how tall was this person?
 20 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 21 THE WITNESS: He was taller than me. I
 22 cannot tell how tall was he.

Page 84

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. What did this tall interrogator with the
 3 goatee wear during interrogations?
 4 MR. RASHEED: Where did he do it?
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. What did he wear?
 7 A. Usually a shirt. It was not military
 8 uniforms. Just pants with a shirt. I cannot tell
 9 for sure he says, but it wasn't military uniform.
 10 Q. Do you know who this person was employed
 11 by?
 12 A. I don't know.
 13 Q. Now, you mentioned a bald civilian. About
 14 how many times did this person interrogate you?
 15 MR. RASHEED: The bald person?
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
 17 THE WITNESS: I assume, but I cannot tell
 18 how many times he was present in the interrogations.
 19 When they were taking us to the interrogation, when
 20 during the interrogation, we would see them for a
 21 few while, but then all the time there was the bag
 22 on our head. We can tell by, we knew the guards

Page 85

1 because they almost present there at the cell, at
 2 the corridor, so, when someone new came, we could
 3 tell that could be an interrogator, not a guard.
 4 And usually they were in civilian clothings, not in
 5 military uniforms.
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. About how old was this bald civilian?
 8 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 9 THE WITNESS: I cannot tell. I don't
 10 know.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. Was he thin, heavy?
 13 A. He was something like me, but a little
 14 taller.
 15 Q. Was he white?
 16 A. Yes.
 17 Q. Anything else you can remember about this
 18 bald civilian?
 19 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 20 THE WITNESS: No.
 21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 22 Q. You mentioned an interrogator who wore a

Page 86

1 military uniform and had a mustache?
 2 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 3 THE WITNESS: Yes.
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. Do you know who that interrogator was?
 6 A. Yes, yes. I know him. I saw his pictures
 7 later.
 8 Q. Who is it?
 9 A. I think his name is Frederick or something
 10 like that.
 11 Q. And he was someone who interrogated you?
 12 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 13 THE WITNESS: We see these people come to
 14 the cells to take someone for interrogation, and we
 15 knew these persons are interrogators, but, during
 16 the interrogation itself, usually have, they kept
 17 the bag on our heads, so we couldn't see much. So,
 18 some of them were civilians, and some others are
 19 military. We could see them coming around going,
 20 passing by the cells talking between themselves
 21 about the prisoners, pointing to one or this or that
 22 prisoner.

Page 87

1 This is in general talking about these
 2 people, and, when I happen to see the pictures, I
 3 say, well, this person was there at prison. So,
 4 after the scandal came out, everybody knew about it,
 5 and I saw the pictures, and I say I knew that I knew
 6 these persons. I knew these persons.
 7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 8 Q. Do you know who the tall person with the
 9 goatee is?
 10 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 11 THE WITNESS: No, I haven't seen any
 12 picture of him anywhere.
 13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 14 Q. Do you know who the bald civilian is?
 15 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 16 THE WITNESS: No, I haven't seen any
 17 pictures of him.
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. You mentioned someone who was tall and
 20 skinny with no facial hair. Do you know who that
 21 is?
 22 (Mr. Mickum enters the room.)

Page 88

1 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 2 THE WITNESS: I saw his pictures later.
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. Do you know who that is?
 5 A. I don't know his name, but I saw his
 6 pictures.
 7 Q. Was it a soldier who got court-martialed?
 8 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 9 THE WITNESS: From what I remember, people
 10 who got court-martial or got convicted over this,
 11 there was this Graner and this lady called Lynndie
 12 or something like that, so I don't know about every
 13 case that happened. He's not sure from the name,
 14 but something like Lynndie. I even remember when
 15 she was took into court she was pregnant.
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. And that's because you paid attention to
 18 the news about the Abu Ghraib court-martial; right?
 19 MR. AKEEL: Objection to form.
 20 THE WITNESS: Yes, it's related to me.
 21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 22 Q. Do you remember seeing Lynndie England

Page 89

1 while you were at Abu Ghraib prison?
 2 A. Yes, I saw her.
 3 Q. Did she mistreat you in any way that you
 4 are aware of?
 5 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 6 THE WITNESS: I don't remember anything
 7 that happened between her and me.
 8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 9 Q. You testified about Graner shackling you
 10 to the pole and having you clean up the vomit. Did
 11 Graner mistreat you in any way other than that?
 12 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 13 THE WITNESS: Graner and others, they
 14 always punishing us while we were in our cells,
 15 punishing us.
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. Okay. Tell me, when you say being
 18 punished in your cells, are you talking about the
 19 military guards mistreating the detainees who were
 20 in the cells?
 21 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form. I
 22 couldn't tell from guards or others, but there were

Page 90

1 people who come every once in a while and punish us.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. During these punishments that occurred
 4 while you were in your cell, was anyone ever present
 5 who also interrogated you?
 6 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 7 THE WITNESS: No interrogation happened
 8 inside our cells.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. Right, but my question is a little
 11 different. My question is, while you were
 12 mistreated in your cells, was any, was anyone ever
 13 present who also conducted interrogations of you?
 14 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 15 THE WITNESS: They were passing by, and
 16 they could see us.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. Who was passing by and could see you?
 19 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 20 THE WITNESS: So many persons, so many
 21 people.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 91

1 Q. And can you think of anyone in particular
 2 who was passing by that was someone who interrogated
 3 you?
 4 A. He says we could tell that, when they are
 5 passing by the cells, corridor, hallway, we could
 6 tell these were interrogators, but, when they were
 7 taking us to interrogation, most of the time we have
 8 these bags on our heads, so we couldn't tell which
 9 interrogator was with us.
 10 Q. So, the times that you were punished in
 11 your cell there would be people who would be just
 12 walking by when it happened; is that fair?
 13 A. Yes, some of them watching what happens,
 14 monitoring what happens.
 15 Q. But you're not able to say that any of
 16 these people walking by was somebody who also
 17 interrogated you; is that fair?
 18 A. I said, I'm saying it again. Those people
 19 who are interrogating me, I couldn't tell who they
 20 were because the bag was on my head, but these
 21 peoples who were passing by the cells, we, as
 22 prisoners, we are thinking they were interrogators.

Page 92

1 They have some kind of authorities. We ask for so
 2 many cases we've seen that the guards asking these
 3 people about the prisoners as someone who referred
 4 to.
 5 It was, like, especially when someone was
 6 say, shouting or saying something or did something.
 7 These guards were talking to these people, ask if,
 8 they get instructions from them about what to do to
 9 this person because he's shouting or making noise,
 10 how to punish.
 11 Q. So, they would ask for direction from
 12 these other people on how to deal with somebody who
 13 was behaving in a certain way in their cell?
 14 A. I couldn't say. To us they were taking
 15 orders from them, but seeking some kind of
 16 consultation or recommendation from them or -- if it
 17 was order between them, I could not tell that was an
 18 order or just consultation or taking an opinion of
 19 someone.
 20 MR. O'CONNOR: All right. It's noon. I
 21 think this would be a good time to give the court
 22 reporter a break for lunch and the interpreter and

Page 93

1 the witness.
 2 (Whereupon, a lunch recess was taken from
 3 11:59 a.m. to 12:51 p.m.)
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. Good afternoon. Before we broke for
 6 lunch, we were talking about interrogators that you
 7 had while you were at Abu Ghraib prison, and I want
 8 to make sure that I understand your testimony. As I
 9 have it in my notes, you identified -- well, you
 10 described four people as being people who
 11 interrogated you at Abu Ghraib prison. You
 12 described a tall person with a goatee who was a
 13 civilian, a bald civilian, someone in a military
 14 uniform with a big mustache and a tall, skinny
 15 soldier with no facial hair. Is that, have I got
 16 your testimony right so far?
 17 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.
 18 THE WITNESS: These are among other
 19 interrogators.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. But these are the four that you can
 22 remember their description as you are sitting here;

Page 94

1 is that right?

2 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

3 THE WITNESS: Yes. These among others,

4 and I have said it again. We were having the hood

5 on our head all the time during the interrogations,

6 and we used to see these people walking by the cells

7 and used to say that these are the people who are

8 interrogators, interrogators.

9 MR. AKEEL: John, can Mohammed sit here?

10 'Cause he can't hear everything that's being said.

11 MR. O'CONNOR: That's fine.

12 (Discussion held off the record.)

13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

14 Q. Okay. So, to make sure I understand then,

15 these four people that you described, did you see

16 them during an interrogation?

17 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

18 THE WITNESS: Yes, one of them was this

19 tall man with the goatee, the civilian one. He was

20 interested to know much about Al Jazeera, so at one

21 time he pulled off the hood off my head and asked me

22 so many questions regarding Al Jazeera.

Page 95

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

2 Q. The other three that you described, the

3 bald civilian, the tall skinny person in military

4 uniform with no facial hair and the person in the

5 military uniform with the big mustache, did you see

6 them during an interrogation?

7 A. No, I haven't seen these people face to

8 face during interrogation because we have the hood

9 back always on our head, but I happen to see them

10 before or after the interrogation seeing them around

11 there.

12 Q. So, you saw them around the prison?

13 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

14 THE WITNESS: These people were coming

15 during the interrogation days, so we would say that

16 these people are walking to interrogation because

17 they were present at the prison most of the time

18 during the interrogation days.

19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

20 Q. So, these are on days when there were

21 interrogations. These were some of the people that

22 you saw walking around the prison; is that fair?

Page 96

1 A. Yes, these and others. These I remember

2 them because of their distinct facial things like

3 someone bald, someone big mustache, so these were

4 these features marks that I could remember.

5 Q. Now, I think we, before lunch I believe

6 you testified that the person in the military

7 uniform with the big mustache is Frederick; is that

8 right?

9 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

10 THE WITNESS: He has a mustache, but it's

11 not that big, but I think he is Frederick.

12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

13 Q. You know that Frederick is not an

14 interrogator?

15 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

16 THE WITNESS: I am not sure whether he's

17 an interrogator or what, but he's been in prison

18 there during specific days, so you are putting them

19 in this category of seeing them on those days.

20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

21 Q. And the tall, skinny person in the

22 military uniform with no facial hair I think you

Page 97

1 said is Graner; is that right?

2 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

3 THE WITNESS: No, no, not Graner.

4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

5 Q. Oh, the tall, skinny person in the

6 military uniform with no facial hair is not Graner?

7 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

8 THE WITNESS: No. No. He has different

9 features.

10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

11 Q. So, is it correct then that the only

12 person who you know interrogated you that you could

13 describe by appearance is a tall person with a

14 goatee?

15 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

16 THE WITNESS: I saw this person face to

17 face. I didn't see the others face to face.

18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

19 Q. So, is the answer to my question yes?

20 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.

21 THE WITNESS: Yes.

22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 98	Page 100
<p>1 Q. What was the build of the tall person with 2 the goatee? Was he skinny? Was he heavy? 3 Somewhere in between? 4 A. Tall and hard and big. 5 Q. Not skinny? 6 A. No, no, he's not. 7 Q. And was it just one time that this 8 interrogator took off your hood during an 9 interrogation? 10 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form. 11 THE WITNESS: In some other cases they 12 also took the bag off my head. 13 BY MR. O'CONNOR: 14 Q. In the several other cases where the bag 15 was taken off your head, was it this same 16 interrogator with the goatee? 17 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form. 18 THE WITNESS: No, different people. I 19 think different people. 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR: 21 Q. So, in terms of this civilian with the 22 goatee, it was one occasion that he interrogated you</p>	<p>1 Q. You testified that, during some 2 interrogations, you were beaten; is that correct? 3 A. Yes. 4 Q. Was it during every interrogation? 5 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form. 6 THE WITNESS: Most of the time. 7 BY MR. O'CONNOR: 8 Q. Do you know who was beating you? 9 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form. 10 THE WITNESS: No. 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR: 12 Q. Do you know, were they beating you with 13 their fists? 14 A. Yes. 15 Q. Were you being beaten with anything else? 16 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form. 17 THE WITNESS: No. 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR: 19 Q. Just fists? 20 A. They were also throwing us with tea, with 21 hot water or cold water. 22 MR. ALOMARI: (Discussion in Arabic</p>
Page 99	Page 101
<p>1 where your hood was taken off; is that correct? 2 MR. RASHEED: His hood taken off? 3 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form. 4 THE WITNESS: Yes. 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR: 6 Q. And there were some other occasions where 7 your hood was taken off during an interrogation, but 8 you don't know or, but you can't describe the 9 interrogator? 10 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form. 11 THE WITNESS: Yeah, I cannot describe the 12 other people in details, but there are different 13 kind of peoples interrogating me, something like 14 tall people, say, white people. One of the others 15 that I can mention is Frederick. 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR: 17 Q. Frederick was interrogating you? 18 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form. 19 THE WITNESS: I don't know, but Frederick 20 in so many cases happened that he took me to the 21 interrogation room, to the interrogators. 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p>	<p>1 between Mr. Rasheed and Mr. Alomari.) 2 THE WITNESS: Hot water, cold water and 3 also hot tea. Hot chai. 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR: 5 Q. And outside of interrogations, were you 6 mistreated while you were in prison at Abu Ghraib 7 prison? 8 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form. 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. 10 BY MR. O'CONNOR: 11 Q. Can you tell me the mistreatment that you 12 suffered while in prison at Abu Ghraib prison other 13 than things that happened during interrogations? 14 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form. 15 THE WITNESS: There was so many different 16 punishments. The first they were asking us, 17 ordering us to sleep during daytime. And, if you 18 didn't, they would be exposed to punishment. 19 Sometimes there were mass punishments for all, not 20 giving food to anyone at all. One time, because I 21 was talking to another prisoner, they took me out 22 and took me to a cell in the basement naked, a dark</p>

Page 102	Page 104
<p>1 room.</p> <p>2 Sometimes they, as a punishment, they were</p> <p>3 taking us out of the prison, and they make us strip</p> <p>4 naked and then hurting us with these poles, bars.</p> <p>5 They said there was bars in, irons, these poles.</p> <p>6 MR. ALOMARI: Pipes.</p> <p>7 MR. RASHEED: Pipes. Another punishment</p> <p>8 is they would come into your cell and take all the</p> <p>9 belongings there, the bed, the clothings and leaving</p> <p>10 you naked like this for one, two days. We became</p> <p>11 like animals in a zoo, cages. When we are in such a</p> <p>12 case, people coming by, passing by watching us.</p> <p>13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>14 Q. Anything else?</p> <p>15 A. There are other things maybe I cannot</p> <p>16 recall right now.</p> <p>17 Q. Let me ask you this. Were you ever</p> <p>18 physically beaten outside of an interrogation?</p> <p>19 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.</p> <p>20 THE WITNESS: Yes.</p> <p>21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>22 Q. By whom?</p>	<p>1 Q. Did you ever make a statement or provide</p> <p>2 information to an investigator from the United</p> <p>3 States concerning the mistreatment that you suffered</p> <p>4 while at Abu Ghraib prison?</p> <p>5 A. Who you mean? Inspectors or --</p> <p>6 Q. Investigator.</p> <p>7 A. After the prison? You mean after I got</p> <p>8 out from the prison?</p> <p>9 Q. Let's start with that. After you were</p> <p>10 released from the prison, did you ever give a</p> <p>11 statement or an interview to an investigator from</p> <p>12 the United States who was investigating Abu Ghraib?</p> <p>13 A. No.</p> <p>14 Q. You were aware in the spring of 2004 when</p> <p>15 the Abu Ghraib scandal became public, weren't you?</p> <p>16 MR. RASHEED: The question again, please?</p> <p>17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>18 Q. In the spring of 2004 when the Abu Ghraib</p> <p>19 prison scandal became public, you were aware of</p> <p>20 that; right?</p> <p>21 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.</p> <p>22 THE WITNESS: Yes, I was working in Al</p>
Page 103	Page 105
<p>1 MR. AKEEL: Continuing objection.</p> <p>2 THE WITNESS: Those people, guards,</p> <p>3 interrogators, others.</p> <p>4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>5 Q. Can you identify any of them that beat you</p> <p>6 outside of an interrogation?</p> <p>7 A. Most of the time, when they came to beat</p> <p>8 you, they were putting this bag on you so you don't</p> <p>9 see anything.</p> <p>10 Q. So, is the answer to my question that you</p> <p>11 are unable to identify any of the people who</p> <p>12 physically beat you outside of an interrogation?</p> <p>13 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.</p> <p>14 THE WITNESS: Yes.</p> <p>15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>16 Q. And is it also true that, when you were</p> <p>17 struck during interrogations, you are unable to</p> <p>18 identify who did that because you had a bag on your</p> <p>19 head?</p> <p>20 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Form.</p> <p>21 THE WITNESS: Yes.</p> <p>22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p>	<p>1 Jazeera, and I saw the news. I saw this in the</p> <p>2 news.</p> <p>3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>4 Q. Yet you did not report the mistreatment</p> <p>5 that you suffered to anybody?</p> <p>6 A. Upon my release, I was required to report</p> <p>7 to Al Jazeera. I report most of the cases that</p> <p>8 happened to me or witnessed in prison, and my bosses</p> <p>9 were so surprised about things I saw, I witnessed in</p> <p>10 the prison.</p> <p>11 Q. But to answer my question, is it correct</p> <p>12 that you did not make any report to anybody from the</p> <p>13 United States concerning the treatment that you had</p> <p>14 suffered?</p> <p>15 A. I think one of the journals, American</p> <p>16 journalists came and had an interview with me about</p> <p>17 a case.</p> <p>18 Q. Who was the American journalist?</p> <p>19 A. I don't remember the name. It could be</p> <p>20 Britain, British also. The name was, newspaper</p> <p>21 something like A Nation, Nations or something.</p> <p>22 Q. Did you ever make a report to U.S.</p>

Page 106

1 Government officials?
 2 A. No.
 3 Q. When, well, is it correct that you were
 4 released from Abu Ghraib prison on December 20,
 5 2004? Or I'm sorry. 2003.
 6 A. Yes, 20 or 21st.
 7 Q. And, when you were released, did the
 8 United States take you somewhere from Abu Ghraib
 9 prison?
 10 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 11 THE WITNESS: They put me in a big
 12 vehicle, and they put me to one of these streets and
 13 just let me out of the car, one of these streets.
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. A street where?
 16 A. There's this street called the District of
 17 Abu Ghraib, which belongs, the Abu Ghraib prison is
 18 there. They put me let me there. Abu Ghraib
 19 District.
 20 Q. So, was it a group of soldiers who drove
 21 you out into the Abu Ghraib District and released
 22 you on a street?

Page 107

1 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 2 THE WITNESS: I didn't see them because
 3 they put the bag on me again and put me in the car.
 4 Then on one of these streets they just take off the
 5 bag on my head and opened the door and pushed me
 6 outside.
 7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 8 Q. Where did you go from the time you were
 9 released in the Abu Ghraib District?
 10 A. I, when they left me, I was barefoot. I
 11 was in this orange suit. And, when they arrested me
 12 first, I had money with me. I had my clothings,
 13 things like that, so inside the car, and I knew I'm
 14 going to be released, I asked them where are my
 15 belongings, where are my money, my clothings, and
 16 they said one of the interrogators has taken it
 17 away. So, he said they let me have no money with
 18 me, barefoot and just this orange suit only.
 19 A car passed by and saw me, and he
 20 probably knew that was just released from the
 21 prison. I stopped him and asked him can you give me
 22 a lift to Al Jazeera office in Baghdad, and he took

Page 108

1 me a ride, he gave me a ride and took me to Al
 2 Jazeera office in Baghdad. And, when I get there,
 3 my colleagues in the Baghdad office of Al Jazeera,
 4 they couldn't recognize me because my features,
 5 things all changed.
 6 Q. Where did you go from Al Jazeera's office
 7 in Baghdad?
 8 A. They give me clothings and things like
 9 that, and I went back to Diyala to my family, to my
 10 home in Diyala.
 11 Q. Now, prior to the time you were arrested
 12 by the U.S. military, were you employed by Al
 13 Jazeera?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 Q. Were you a full-time employee?
 16 A. Yes.
 17 Q. And, when you returned to Diyala, did you
 18 resume working for Al Jazeera?
 19 A. I got two weeks' leave. They give me two
 20 weeks' leave, and then I go back to Baghdad to work
 21 in Baghdad office. I was so tired. I was so, some
 22 kind of trauma he said he had, so he asked Al

Page 109

1 Jazeera channel to bring him back to work, and they
 2 sent him to Baghdad office where most of the work is
 3 in office, not in the field.
 4 Q. And this was about two weeks after you
 5 were released from Abu Ghraib prison?
 6 A. Yes.
 7 Q. And did you start up right away as a
 8 full-time employee after those two weeks?
 9 A. They didn't fire me at all. He asked me
 10 this stuff all the times.
 11 Q. Did your supervisors at Al Jazeera ask you
 12 to write a story about your experiences when you
 13 were captured by United States forces?
 14 A. They didn't ask me, but I have colleagues
 15 who made the report from the first day I got
 16 captured by the Americans, they made story about me,
 17 and then also upon my release they also made some
 18 stories, some of my colleagues make some stories
 19 about my release.
 20 Q. Didn't you write a draft of a story about
 21 your experiences in United States custody?
 22 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.

Page 110

1 THE WITNESS: But in my psychological
 2 situation wasn't, isn't enabling me to sit down and
 3 write about these cases. I was not psychologically
 4 in a situation. I even didn't want to talk about it
 5 to my own family.
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. So, yesterday when you saw Dr. Gold, did
 8 you tell her that you had written a story for Al
 9 Jazeera about your experiences in U.S. custody, but
 10 that Al Jazeera decided not to print it because
 11 there was another Al Jazeera employee who was still
 12 in captivity?
 13 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 14 THE WITNESS: There was story news about
 15 me when I got arrested and then when I was released.
 16 As for me, I didn't wrote a story for Al Jazeera,
 17 but I wrote them a full report about witnesses,
 18 about tortures I saw, but the Al Jazeera didn't want
 19 to go to make reports about it because didn't want
 20 to shed light on this scandal because, yes, we have
 21 another friend, another colleague who was in
 22 American custody at the same time.

Page 111

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. Okay. So, you wrote a report to Al
 3 Jazeera about your experiences in United States
 4 captivity; is that right?
 5 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 6 THE WITNESS: Yes, as an employee to his
 7 employer.
 8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 9 Q. Okay. After you were released and you
 10 started working for Al Jazeera in the Baghdad
 11 office, what sort of work were you doing for Al
 12 Jazeera?
 13 A. Most of the time editing the news we sent
 14 to Al Jazeera, news about the conferences,
 15 statements of politicians, so we have colleagues who
 16 go to the field and bring information to us, and we
 17 were editing and then sending it to Al Jazeera.
 18 Q. How long did you work for Al Jazeera in
 19 the Baghdad office?
 20 A. Three months. Almost three months.
 21 Q. Okay. What happened at the end of three
 22 months that you stopped working for Al Jazeera in

Page 112

1 the Baghdad office?
 2 A. At the time, violence escalated, and we
 3 didn't have very much stuff to cover. Diyala
 4 covered it, so I had to go back to cover Diyala.
 5 Q. Okay. And how long did you spend back in
 6 Diyala covering the news there?
 7 A. Almost a year.
 8 Q. Okay. And did you work full time for Al
 9 Jazeera during that year?
 10 A. Yes.
 11 Q. What sort of stories were you reporting on
 12 from Diyala?
 13 A. So, we were working with three aspects,
 14 three bases in this government. One of them that
 15 the field visits to cover things that are happening
 16 in the governorate and also the followup of the
 17 conferences and the statements of the politicians,
 18 and also we have this part working on shedding light
 19 on people's life, different aspects of people's
 20 lives.
 21 Three programs, some of the them in the
 22 field covering stories, incidents happening in the

Page 113

1 downtown, and the other one is following up the
 2 politicians' statements and conferences, and the
 3 last one was common people's lives, different.
 4 Q. And you did this for about a year?
 5 A. Yes.
 6 Q. Okay. What happened at the end of that
 7 year that caused you to stop doing this work in
 8 Diyala?
 9 A. This violence escalated. The militia
 10 groups were controlling the governorate. All the
 11 reporters were at risk. So, I asked the management
 12 of Al Jazeera to transfer me to some other place,
 13 most to northern part of Iraq, which is much safer,
 14 secure. But they had other plans for me. They said
 15 they will send me to Jordan where many Iraqi
 16 refugees and politicians and Iraqi movements in
 17 Jordan now.
 18 Q. Was your departure from Diyala caused at
 19 all by threats on your life that you received from
 20 Al-Qaeda?
 21 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.
 22 THE WITNESS: There was no direct threat

Page 114	Page 116
<p>1 to me, but most of the reporters received threats</p> <p>2 from Al-Qaeda, and there was this fight between the</p> <p>3 different militia groups and also Al-Qaeda to take</p> <p>4 control of the city. So, it was about saving your</p> <p>5 skin, and it's better for you to --</p> <p>6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>7 Q. Okay. When you got to Jordan, did you</p> <p>8 work for Al Jazeera in Jordan?</p> <p>9 A. Yes.</p> <p>10 Q. What sort of work did you do in Jordan for</p> <p>11 Al Jazeera?</p> <p>12 A. I was assigned to cover the conferences</p> <p>13 in, Iraqi conferences in Jordan because of the</p> <p>14 security situation. Most of the international</p> <p>15 organizations working in Iraq, United Nations,</p> <p>16 UNICEF, other agencies held their conferences in</p> <p>17 Jordan Amman because of the security situations, and</p> <p>18 these conferences were regarding Iraq news.</p> <p>19 So, I was covering these conferences.</p> <p>20 Also we have a large number of refugees in Jordan.</p> <p>21 I was also covering their stories.</p> <p>22 Q. How long did you work in Jordan?</p>	<p>1 family, so I went back to see them.</p> <p>2 Q. Since, well, is that the only time you've</p> <p>3 been back to Iraq since January 2005?</p> <p>4 A. After my relocation to Doha, I also went</p> <p>5 back to Iraq twice, two more times.</p> <p>6 Q. So, in July or August of 2007, you moved</p> <p>7 to Doha. How long were you working in Doha?</p> <p>8 A. Until now I'm still working from Doha.</p> <p>9 Q. What sort of work have you done while</p> <p>10 working in Doha?</p> <p>11 A. He works in the news room in Doha editing</p> <p>12 news. Every year or twice they might send me to one</p> <p>13 of these countries overseas to make a report.</p> <p>14 Q. Where have you gone overseas to make a</p> <p>15 report?</p> <p>16 A. Libya. I went to Libya.</p> <p>17 Q. When were you in Libya?</p> <p>18 A. During the revolution. Also Sierra Leone.</p> <p>19 Q. You mentioned Libya and Sierra Leone. Any</p> <p>20 other places you've gone on assignment?</p> <p>21 A. I don't remember.</p> <p>22 Q. How long were you in Libya?</p>
Page 115	Page 117
<p>1 A. Two-and-a-half years almost.</p> <p>2 Q. Which years are we talking about?</p> <p>3 A. We are talking about, when I went to</p> <p>4 Jordan, it was something like January 20, 2005, and</p> <p>5 I left Jordan at July or around August in 2007.</p> <p>6 Q. Why did you leave Jordan?</p> <p>7 A. Because there wasn't much stories to</p> <p>8 cover. The war coverage was less. Number of</p> <p>9 refugees was less. So, Al Doha -- I sent Al Doha an</p> <p>10 e-mail, Al Jazeera headquarters. I sent an e-mail</p> <p>11 to Al Doha telling them work much less, so I'd like</p> <p>12 to be transferred to another location, and they said</p> <p>13 we'd like you to work in Al Doha, Qatar.</p> <p>14 Q. All right. Did you then go to Doha in</p> <p>15 July or August of 2007?</p> <p>16 A. Yes.</p> <p>17 Q. During the time that, well, during the</p> <p>18 time that you were in Jordan, did you ever return to</p> <p>19 Iraq?</p> <p>20 A. Just once.</p> <p>21 Q. And what was that for?</p> <p>22 A. After a year or so, I just like to see my</p>	<p>1 A. 20 days.</p> <p>2 Q. Were you covering the revolution?</p> <p>3 A. Yes.</p> <p>4 Q. Were you in a war zone?</p> <p>5 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.</p> <p>6 THE WITNESS: I was in Benghazi, which</p> <p>7 there was no war. It wasn't a war zone, Benghazi,</p> <p>8 one of the cities in western Libya.</p> <p>9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>10 Q. Did you say you were there in 2012?</p> <p>11 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.</p> <p>12 THE WITNESS: It was the beginning of the</p> <p>13 revolution. I can't recall if it was 2011 or 2012.</p> <p>14 I don't remember.</p> <p>15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>16 Q. Were there bombings in Benghazi during the</p> <p>17 time that you were there?</p> <p>18 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.</p> <p>19 THE WITNESS: No.</p> <p>20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>21 Q. Was there sniper fire?</p> <p>22 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.</p>

Page 118

1 THE WITNESS: No.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. When did you go to Sierra Leone on
 4 assignment?
 5 A. Last February.
 6 Q. And what story were you covering in Sierra
 7 Leone?
 8 A. It was a report about what the country
 9 went through from civil war and then emerging from a
 10 civil war. People's life, the culture. Diamonds
 11 because there is diamonds. Also you have industry
 12 like especially wood, wood industry, using the coal.
 13 Many stories, we have, correct, so many stories.
 14 Q. Was the civil war over by the time you
 15 went to Sierra Leone?
 16 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.
 17 THE WITNESS: Yes. 11 years ago they went
 18 through this.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. So, was, did you view the assignment in
 21 Sierra Leone as dangerous?
 22 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.

Page 119

1 THE WITNESS: No, in the country.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. Did you view your assignment in Libya as
 4 dangerous?
 5 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.
 6 THE WITNESS: Not that much.
 7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 8 Q. Do you have any physical injuries from
 9 your time at Abu Ghraib prison?
 10 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.
 11 THE WITNESS: No.
 12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 13 Q. Did you ever file a claim against the
 14 United States for your treatment while in the U.S.
 15 custody?
 16 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.
 17 THE WITNESS: No.
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. Why not?
 20 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.
 21 THE WITNESS: I couldn't find the party
 22 where can go and file such a case. I couldn't find

Page 120

1 people who can file me such. So many people has
 2 advised me to file a case against this, the United
 3 States, and they said there are people you can give
 4 you support in this regard, but I didn't file a
 5 case.
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. When was the first time that you
 8 communicated with an American lawyer concerning
 9 making claims relating to your treatment while in
 10 U.S. custody?
 11 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form. Tell
 12 him before he answers just not to disclose any
 13 communication between him and any of the lawyers.
 14 No, not to disclose any communication.
 15 MR. O'CONNOR: I'm just asking for the
 16 date, as best he can.
 17 MR. AKEEL: Right. Just the date, but --
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: He should only answer by
 19 giving me --
 20 THE WITNESS: Something like three years
 21 ago, four years ago.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 121

1 Q. Who was the American lawyer that you had
 2 that communication with?
 3 A. Mohammed Alomari, Shereef. Mohammed
 4 Alomari and then Mr. Shereef.
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. Oh, Mr. Shereef here? And the other
 7 person was?
 8 A. There's also a lawyer in Iraq, he was
 9 there. He's not an American. He's Iraqi.
 10 Q. And did this Iraqi lawyer put you into
 11 contact with Mr. Shereef?
 12 A. Yes.
 13 Q. Why did you wait something like four or
 14 five years after you were released from U.S. custody
 15 to communicate with any American lawyers about
 16 making a claim?
 17 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 18 THE WITNESS: It's not just three or
 19 four years. It's even more than that. I told you
 20 because I couldn't find people who can go for this
 21 to file a case and help me in this matter. In the
 22 first it is because all the traumas and all the

Page 122

1 pains I have been through trying to keep away from
 2 it and just don't mention it, but, unfortunately, I
 3 couldn't just be with it, and I couldn't forget
 4 about it.
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. Do you know that the case we have right
 7 now has a total of four Plaintiffs?
 8 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 9 THE WITNESS: Yes.
 10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 11 Q. Do you know the other three Plaintiffs?
 12 A. In person or do you --
 13 Q. Have you ever met any of the other
 14 Plaintiffs?
 15 A. I just saw them once or twice.
 16 Q. Where did you see them once or twice?
 17 A. We had meeting in Erbil in northern Iraq.
 18 Q. When did you have a meeting in northern
 19 Iraq?
 20 A. I think it was last year.
 21 Q. Were any lawyers present at the meeting?
 22 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.

Page 123

1 THE WITNESS: Yes. There were lawyers,
 2 and also there was a psychiatric to prepare a
 3 psychological report.
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. Oh, was this the meeting in December
 6 of 2012 or January of 2013 where you met with the
 7 psychiatrist?
 8 A. I think so.
 9 Q. Is that the first time that you met the
 10 other three Plaintiffs?
 11 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 12 THE WITNESS: I remember I saw them once
 13 before that.
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. And where did you see them once before
 16 that?
 17 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 18 THE WITNESS: Two, three years ago we met
 19 in Istanbul in Turkey, and it was about the case, so
 20 it was about a part of attorney for our lawyers. It
 21 was a meeting about this.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 124

1 Q. What lawyers were present at this meeting
 2 two or three years ago?
 3 A. Mr. Alomari and Mr. Al Shereef.
 4 Q. What was the first name?
 5 A. Mr. Alomari and Mr. Shereef.
 6 Q. This is the same lawyer who put you
 7 together with Mr. Shereef in the first place?
 8 A. These people they were attending, Alomari
 9 and Shereef.
 10 Q. Oh, it's the two gentlemen in this room?
 11 Okay. And you testified earlier that you first met
 12 Mr. Shereef through an Iraqi lawyer?
 13 A. That's correct, sir.
 14 Q. What?
 15 A. That's correct, sir, yes.
 16 Q. And is that Iraqi lawyer in this room?
 17 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 18 THE WITNESS: No.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. Okay. I understand now. Thank you. How
 21 did you get in touch with the Iraqi lawyer who
 22 eventually connected you with Mr. Shereef?

Page 125

1 A. I have so many friends in Iraq. They were
 2 always telling me, asking me why don't you just go
 3 after or file a claim for what happened to you
 4 against Americans, and one of them, at some point,
 5 they, they advised me, they recommended a lawyer, an
 6 Iraqi lawyer, and they said that he's good in filing
 7 these claims.
 8 So, I gave a phone call, I took a phone
 9 call to this person, to this lawyer, and he said I
 10 want some details about your case. And upon hearing
 11 what he told me he said, yes, your case can be, it
 12 can go through the judge. We can go forward and
 13 have American lawyers go after it.
 14 MR. AKEEL: I think that's, I mean, he's,
 15 I believe, disclosing -- is this an attorney
 16 speaking?
 17 MR. RASHEED: It is an attorney.
 18 MR. AKEEL: I think that should be
 19 stopped.
 20 MR. O'CONNOR: Is the rest of his answer
 21 involving what the attorney told him?
 22 MR. RASHEED: Yes.

Page 126	Page 128
<p>1 MR. O'CONNOR: Okay. Let's just stop him</p> <p>2 right there. That's fine. Let's take a short</p> <p>3 break, five minutes, ten minutes. Off the record.</p> <p>4 (Whereupon, a short recess was taken from</p> <p>5 1:52 to 2:08 p.m.)</p> <p>6 (Mr. Mickum did not return to the room.)</p> <p>7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>8 Q. Sir, prior to this week, had you ever been</p> <p>9 in the United States?</p> <p>10 A. No, no, I haven't been to the United</p> <p>11 States.</p> <p>12 Q. And I take it you've never been to the</p> <p>13 state of Ohio?</p> <p>14 A. No.</p> <p>15 Q. Do you know anything about the state of</p> <p>16 Ohio?</p> <p>17 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.</p> <p>18 THE WITNESS: No. No, he doesn't know</p> <p>19 anything about it.</p> <p>20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>21 Q. Can you name a city in state of Ohio?</p> <p>22 It's my last one.</p>	<p>1 Q. Were you on any medication prior to the</p> <p>2 time that you were arrested by U.S. authorities?</p> <p>3 A. No.</p> <p>4 Q. Were you on medication for heartburn prior</p> <p>5 to your arrest by U.S. authorities?</p> <p>6 A. It was not on a permanent one. It was</p> <p>7 chronic one. It was times every now and then I go,</p> <p>8 I take medications for acids for heartburn.</p> <p>9 Q. And is that medicine you would have to get</p> <p>10 a prescription for from a doctor?</p> <p>11 A. No, I wasn't, I didn't go see a doctor for</p> <p>12 the heart burning, for stomachache. It was on</p> <p>13 counter. The medication was on counter, not</p> <p>14 prescribed.</p> <p>15 Q. You could just walk in a store and buy the</p> <p>16 heartburn medication that you took?</p> <p>17 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.</p> <p>18 THE WITNESS: Yes. The pharmacy would</p> <p>19 give me things that is on counter, doesn't need a</p> <p>20 prescription, things like Panadol, which is Tylenol,</p> <p>21 and this heart burning stop when you chew this.</p> <p>22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p>
Page 127	Page 129
<p>1 MR. AKEEL: Come on. Object as to form.</p> <p>2 THE WITNESS: No.</p> <p>3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>4 Q. Have you, well, how old are you?</p> <p>5 A. 42.</p> <p>6 Q. Have you ever been hospitalized?</p> <p>7 A. No.</p> <p>8 Q. Have you ever gone to a doctor?</p> <p>9 A. Yes.</p> <p>10 Q. Prior to the time that you were arrested</p> <p>11 by the U.S. Army, had you ever been to a doctor?</p> <p>12 A. Sure.</p> <p>13 Q. Did you have regular doctor visits prior</p> <p>14 to your arrest by U.S. authorities?</p> <p>15 A. Not regular visits, but, unless I'm sick,</p> <p>16 where I get sick, yes, I go to see doctor.</p> <p>17 Q. Okay. Prior to your arrest by U.S.</p> <p>18 authorities, well, how many times in a year would</p> <p>19 you go to the doctor?</p> <p>20 A. I don't know.</p> <p>21 Q. More than once a year?</p> <p>22 A. Maybe.</p>	<p>1 Q. After you were released from U.S. custody</p> <p>2 in December 2003, when was the next time that you</p> <p>3 went and saw a doctor?</p> <p>4 A. I cannot remember.</p> <p>5 Q. Did you go to a doctor within the first</p> <p>6 30 days after being released from U.S. custody?</p> <p>7 A. I cannot remember.</p> <p>8 Q. When you were released from U.S. custody,</p> <p>9 did you have a need to go see a doctor for treatment</p> <p>10 for any injuries that you suffered while at Abu</p> <p>11 Ghraib prison?</p> <p>12 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.</p> <p>13 THE WITNESS: Some friends advised me to</p> <p>14 go to see a doctor, but my psychological situation</p> <p>15 was not good, and I was not going to see a doctor.</p> <p>16 Some friends recommended a doctor.</p> <p>17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>18 Q. Were your friends recommending a doctor</p> <p>19 for physical injuries or for psychological injuries?</p> <p>20 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.</p> <p>21 THE WITNESS: For both. Advising me to</p> <p>22 see a doctor for my ulcer, for my stomachache and</p>

Page 130

1 some of them for psychological support. See a
 2 doctor for both.
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. Did you have any need to see a doctor
 5 after your release from U.S. custody for injuries
 6 relating to being beaten, for instance?
 7 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 8 THE WITNESS: No.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. Then is it fair to say that, other than
 11 the heartburn, ulcers and any psychological
 12 injuries, you didn't leave U.S. custody with any
 13 injuries to your body?
 14 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 15 (Mr. Mickum enters the room.)
 16 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. For these too
 17 many reasons, the ulcers and the psychological. No
 18 other. There was no other physical injuries.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. During the time that you were at Abu
 21 Ghraib prison, did you come to know any of the other
 22 detainees by name or nickname?

Page 131

1 A. Some of them.
 2 Q. Can you tell me the names or nicknames of
 3 people that you came to know at Abu Ghraib prison?
 4 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 5 THE WITNESS: There was this person, his
 6 name was Shalan. There was another person called
 7 Mahmood Al Janabi. I had other names in mind
 8 before, but I forgot about them, but Shalan and
 9 Mahmood Al Janabi are persons.
 10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 11 Q. Were you sometimes referred to by a
 12 nickname at Abu Ghraib prison?
 13 A. Yes, they were calling me Al Jazeera.
 14 Q. Do you remember any other nicknames used
 15 for any other detainees?
 16 A. I don't remember.
 17 Q. Do you remember a detainee who was
 18 referred to as Al-Qaeda?
 19 A. I don't remember.
 20 Q. Do you remember a detainee who was
 21 referred to by the nickname the Iraqi Houdini?
 22 MR. RASHEED: The Iraqi Houdini?

Page 132

1 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
 2 THE WITNESS: I don't remember.
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. Do you remember a detainee who was
 5 sometimes referred to by the nickname Shit Boy?
 6 MR. RASHEED: Ship Boy?
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: S-H-I-T-B-O-Y. I'm not
 8 proud of it.
 9 THE WITNESS: I don't remember.
 10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 11 Q. Do you remember a detainee who was
 12 sometimes referred to by the name Gilligan?
 13 A. No, I don't remember.
 14 Q. Do you know what year you filed your claim
 15 against the CACI Defendants?
 16 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 17 THE WITNESS: I don't recall the exact
 18 date. I cannot remember.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. I'm going to represent to you that it was
 21 in 2008. Did your, when you got your American
 22 lawyers, did they send you to see a doctor for

Page 133

1 treatment back in 2008?
 2 MR. RASHEED: Excuse me?
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. When you had your American lawyers in
 5 2008, did they send you, at that time, to see a
 6 doctor for treatment?
 7 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Counselor, I think
 8 you're going into attorney-client privilege here.
 9 You're asking him if we recommended to him --
 10 MR. O'CONNOR: I'm asking if they sent
 11 him.
 12 MR. AKEEL: Well, we got to be careful to
 13 not -- again, any communication between us, between
 14 attorneys and Salah he can't say.
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. Let me just ask a different question. If
 17 your claim was filed in 2008, by that time you had
 18 American lawyers; right?
 19 A. Yes.
 20 Q. Yet the first time you saw a psychiatrist
 21 was in December of 2012 or January of 2013; is that
 22 right?

Page 134

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And that visit was just to give

3 information to an expert psychiatrist to be used in

4 this lawsuit; right?

5 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.

6 Counselor, I don't know, that's, I mean, you're

7 going into an attorney-client privileged

8 communication here.

9 MR. O'CONNOR: No, I'm not.

10 MR. AKEEL: I mean, the purpose, what his

11 purpose, you know, what the attorneys, what was

12 their state of mind.

13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

14 Q. Has a psychiatrist that you saw in

15 December 2012 or 2013 performed any treatment on

16 you?

17 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.

18 THE WITNESS: No. No, it was not for

19 medications and treatment.

20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

21 Q. That psychiatrist just collected

22 information to use for his expert report in this

Page 135

1 litigation; correct?

2 MR. AKEEL: Counselor, I mean --

3 MR. O'CONNOR: His communications with

4 that psychiatrist are not --

5 MR. AKEEL: That's privileged. No, no.

6 Any communication between -- you're trying to go in

7 a round way into communication between client and

8 attorney-client privilege. Well, you know, what's

9 in our state of mind or what's the purpose.

10 MR. O'CONNOR: I don't care what's in your

11 state of mind.

12 MR. AKEEL: You can talk about the time or

13 the event like you did before, but I believe, if you

14 can rephrase it, that would be better.

15 MR. O'CONNOR: Can you read back my

16 question, please?

17 (The reporter read back as requested.)

18 MR. AKEEL: Can you rephrase it again?

19 I'm sorry. I missed the first part.

20 (The reporter read back as requested.)

21 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.

22 MR. O'CONNOR: You can answer.

Page 136

1 THE WITNESS: Yes, he took all the details

2 about the case and also gave me some recommendations

3 and advice for my case, for my health.

4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

5 Q. Have you seen that psychiatrist other than

6 the one time you testified about that you met him in

7 December 2012 or January 2013?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Since that meeting, have you been to any

10 other psychiatrists for treatment?

11 A. Always my friends were advising me to go

12 see a psychiatric, but I've never been to because

13 our culture in the Middle East where someone goes to

14 see a psychiatric for help asking, people look at

15 him as he's crazy or getting insane, so we are just

16 afraid to go see a psychiatrist because other people

17 see us as crazy.

18 Q. I think you testified earlier that you

19 paid attention to the Abu Ghraib scandal as reported

20 in the media with some interest; is that fair?

21 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.

22 THE WITNESS: Yes, it was interesting for

Page 137

1 me as much as it relates to me.

2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

3 Q. Have you looked at photographs that are

4 available on the Internet relating to Abu Ghraib?

5 A. Yes. Yes, I have.

6 Q. Have you seen any photographs from Abu

7 Ghraib prison that you believe you're in the

8 photograph?

9 A. I am not quite sure, but sometimes, yes.

10 I would say this is me, but I'm not quite sure

11 because most of the time we were naked and also

12 putting the bag over our heads.

13 Q. So, are you able to say today that you're

14 in some of the pictures in the media relating to Abu

15 Ghraib?

16 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.

17 THE WITNESS: Maybe.

18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

19 Q. But you're not sure?

20 A. No, I'm not sure. I'm not quite sure.

21 Q. Do you, personally, have possession of any

22 photographs from Abu Ghraib prison that you think

Page 138	Page 140
<p>1 might have you in the picture?</p> <p>2 MR. RASHEED: Excuse me?</p> <p>3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>4 Q. Do you, personally, have possession of any</p> <p>5 photographs from Abu Ghraib where you think you</p> <p>6 might be in the picture?</p> <p>7 A. No, I don't have any pictures in my</p> <p>8 possession.</p> <p>9 Q. Do you recall any specific pictures that</p> <p>10 you've seen that you think might have you in the</p> <p>11 picture?</p> <p>12 A. Yes.</p> <p>13 Q. Can you describe those pictures for me?</p> <p>14 MR. AKEEL: Okay. Just one second. John,</p> <p>15 if I could talk to you just outside.</p> <p>16 MR. O'CONNOR: Okay. Off the record.</p> <p>17 (Whereupon, a short recess was taken from</p> <p>18 2:30 to 2:36 p m.)</p> <p>19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>20 Q. Sir, before we broke, we were asking if</p> <p>21 you had seen any pictures from Abu Ghraib prison</p> <p>22 that you thought you might be in the picture.</p>	<p>1 post and vomited, is it fair to say that other</p> <p>2 pictures that you looked at and thought maybe you</p> <p>3 were in the picture you really can't say with any</p> <p>4 confidence that you actually are in the picture?</p> <p>5 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.</p> <p>6 THE WITNESS: Yes, I'm not quite sure</p> <p>7 about the other pictures.</p> <p>8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>9 Q. I may have gotten off track. We talked</p> <p>10 about -- when's the last time you went and saw a</p> <p>11 medical doctor?</p> <p>12 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.</p> <p>13 THE WITNESS: Whatever doctor, which he</p> <p>14 feels or --</p> <p>15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>16 Q. I'm trying to put aside the psychiatrist</p> <p>17 that you went and saw in December or January. So,</p> <p>18 when's the last time you went and saw a doctor for</p> <p>19 treatment?</p> <p>20 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.</p> <p>21 THE WITNESS: Before two weeks, before two</p> <p>22 weeks I went to a doctor in Doha, Qatar.</p>
Page 139	Page 141
<p>1 A. Yes. When I saw some of these pictures on</p> <p>2 the Internet, I thought I might be in one of these</p> <p>3 places, one of these persons in these places.</p> <p>4 Q. Okay. Have you seen a picture that you</p> <p>5 believe is a picture from the incident where you</p> <p>6 were shackled to a pole overnight and threw up?</p> <p>7 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.</p> <p>8 (Mr. Koegel enters the room.)</p> <p>9 THE WITNESS: Yes.</p> <p>10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>11 Q. Okay. Are you the only one present in</p> <p>12 that photo?</p> <p>13 A. Yes, I'm the only one that appears in this</p> <p>14 picture.</p> <p>15 Q. Okay. Can you recollect anything else</p> <p>16 from other pictures that you've seen that you think</p> <p>17 are, where you're possibly in the picture?</p> <p>18 A. I sometimes see pictures, I think, like</p> <p>19 that, but, when I look at the details, I get</p> <p>20 confused.</p> <p>21 Q. Is it fair to say, putting aside the</p> <p>22 picture of you where you had been shackled to the</p>	<p>1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>2 Q. Two weeks ago from today?</p> <p>3 A. Almost, almost two weeks.</p> <p>4 Q. And what was that visit for?</p> <p>5 A. I have problems in elbows and knees, in</p> <p>6 backbones.</p> <p>7 Q. Is this arthritis?</p> <p>8 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.</p> <p>9 THE WITNESS: There's infections in the</p> <p>10 tendons in knees, and I have two disks in my neck.</p> <p>11 There's a relocation of the disks in my neck and</p> <p>12 also my elbow.</p> <p>13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>14 Q. Is this a doctor that you see on a regular</p> <p>15 basis?</p> <p>16 A. Yes. It's been something like six months</p> <p>17 I've been visiting this doctor.</p> <p>18 Q. Is this a doctor you see every six months</p> <p>19 or so?</p> <p>20 A. No. I have been seeing him almost every</p> <p>21 week because I have physical therapy to follow up.</p> <p>22 Q. We talked about photographs from Abu</p>

Page 142

1 Ghraib that you've seen, like, on the Internet.
 2 Have you ever looked at photographs of Abu Ghraib or
 3 of people who may have been at Abu Ghraib to try to
 4 identify anyone who caused you injury?
 5 MR. RASHEED: Where these pictures?
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. From any source.
 8 A. Yes, I looked for some pictures to see if
 9 those peoples, if I can find these peoples who were
 10 torturing us.
 11 Q. And you have seen pictures of Frederick;
 12 is that right?
 13 A. Yes.
 14 Q. And you've seen pictures of Graner?
 15 A. Graner was the first to see after the
 16 scandal has been observed. Graner was the first to
 17 notice.
 18 Q. And you've seen pictures of England?
 19 MR. RASHEED: Lynndie?
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Lynndie England.
 22 A. Yes. I saw her pictures, and I saw her on

Page 143

1 t.v. It was, she's changed a little, but, yes, I
 2 saw.
 3 Q. Have you seen pictures of anyone else that
 4 you recognized from Abu Ghraib?
 5 A. Those people in the pictures, I saw them.
 6 I saw their faces. I have met them in the prison.
 7 Q. What other people? Whose faces did you
 8 see that you met at the prison?
 9 A. So many of them not in the name like
 10 Graner and Lynndie, but as I can say that I see
 11 these faces. I've met these faces.
 12 Q. Are these other people, soldiers?
 13 A. I don't know their ranks, but they come in
 14 different wearings, uniform and civilian uniform.
 15 Q. Have you ever seen a picture of a CACI
 16 employee that you were able to identify as someone
 17 who was at Abu Ghraib prison?
 18 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 19 THE WITNESS: My answer is no, but may I
 20 have a question, please?
 21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 22 Q. Yes.

Page 144

1 MR. AKEEL: Tell him just answer
 2 questions. That's all.
 3 MR. O'CONNOR: Well, if he doesn't
 4 understand my question, he should tell me.
 5 MR. AKEEL: If you don't understand it,
 6 just tell him you don't understand and to rephrase
 7 it.
 8 THE WITNESS: He says I won't ask a
 9 question. He said I have a question, and now he's
 10 saying no.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. And is it correct that you have not seen a
 13 photograph of a CACI employee that you looked at and
 14 said that person was at Abu Ghraib prison?
 15 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 16 THE WITNESS: No. If I say this person
 17 I've, who works for CACI, I saw him in person at the
 18 prison, no, I cannot say this.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. What was the source of the photographs
 21 that you've looked at to see if you could recognize
 22 anyone from Abu Ghraib prison?

Page 145

1 A. Some from Internet and some from lawyers,
 2 my lawyers.
 3 Q. When did you look at the photographs that
 4 were provided by the lawyers?
 5 A. I think it was in our first meeting they
 6 showed me some pictures.
 7 Q. In your first meeting, like, five years
 8 ago?
 9 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 10 THE WITNESS: I think so.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. Do you remember if the photographs that
 13 you looked at five years ago included photographs of
 14 CACI employees?
 15 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 16 THE WITNESS: I cannot say this is a CACI
 17 employee or not.
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. CACI employee?
 20 A. I cannot say he or she --
 21 MR. ALOMARI: Cannot distinguish.
 22 THE WITNESS: I cannot distinguish. I

Page 146	<p>1 cannot tell whether this person is staff or not of</p> <p>2 CACI.</p> <p>3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>4 Q. Sir, I'm handing you what's been marked as</p> <p>5 Exhibit 1.</p> <p>6 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 1, Copy of</p> <p>7 Photograph, was marked for identification.)</p> <p>8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>9 Q. Exhibit 1 is a photograph. Have you ever</p> <p>10 seen this person before?</p> <p>11 A. I'm not quite sure.</p> <p>12 Q. Do you know if this is someone that you</p> <p>13 saw at Abu Ghraib prison?</p> <p>14 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.</p> <p>15 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure.</p> <p>16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>17 Q. You don't know one way or another?</p> <p>18 MR. RASHEED: Excuse me?</p> <p>19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>20 Q. You don't know one way or another?</p> <p>21 A. I am, I probably haven't seen him before.</p> <p>22 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 2, Copy of</p>	Page 148	<p>1 Photograph, was marked for identification.)</p> <p>2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>3 Q. Handing you Exhibit 3. Is Exhibit 3</p> <p>4 someone that you believe you've seen before?</p> <p>5 A. I think that I saw this person, but it</p> <p>6 looks like the picture has been changed, prolonged</p> <p>7 it for the face, so the face is long.</p> <p>8 Q. Okay. Where do you think you've seen this</p> <p>9 person before?</p> <p>10 A. Maybe in Abu Ghraib in the prison.</p> <p>11 Q. Was this person a soldier?</p> <p>12 A. I don't remember.</p> <p>13 Q. Do you know if this person was a guard?</p> <p>14 A. I can't remember.</p> <p>15 Q. Do you know if this person was an</p> <p>16 interrogator?</p> <p>17 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.</p> <p>18 THE WITNESS: I don't remember.</p> <p>19 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 4, Copy of</p> <p>20 Photograph, was marked for identification.)</p> <p>21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>22 Q. Handing you what's been marked as Exhibit</p>
Page 147	<p>1 Photograph, was marked for identification.)</p> <p>2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>3 Q. Handing you Exhibit 2. Is the person in</p> <p>4 Exhibit 2 someone that you have seen before?</p> <p>5 A. I think so.</p> <p>6 Q. Where do you think you've seen this person</p> <p>7 before?</p> <p>8 A. In Abu Ghraib.</p> <p>9 Q. Do you remember anything about</p> <p>10 interactions with the person in Exhibit 2?</p> <p>11 A. Not in direct contact with him. I'm not</p> <p>12 quite sure if he had a direct contact, a direct</p> <p>13 interaction.</p> <p>14 Q. Do you know if that's Staff Sergeant</p> <p>15 Frederick?</p> <p>16 A. I have a question, but it seems like a</p> <p>17 little changed.</p> <p>18 Q. And Frederick was one of the four people</p> <p>19 you could testify to remembering from Abu Ghraib</p> <p>20 prison; right?</p> <p>21 A. Yes.</p> <p>22 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 3, Copy of</p>	Page 149	<p>1 Number 4. Is the person in Exhibit 4 someone that</p> <p>2 you've seen before?</p> <p>3 MR. RASHEED: That's a question for him?</p> <p>4 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.</p> <p>5 THE WITNESS: I don't remember.</p> <p>6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>7 Q. That face is unfamiliar to you?</p> <p>8 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.</p> <p>9 THE WITNESS: There was someone close to</p> <p>10 his features, but I'm not quite sure.</p> <p>11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>12 Q. You mentioned someone with a goatee that</p> <p>13 interrogated you. Is this the person who had close</p> <p>14 to this person's features?</p> <p>15 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.</p> <p>16 THE WITNESS: This picture is very close,</p> <p>17 close view, close picture, so it might change a</p> <p>18 little bit of his features. I, myself, am a</p> <p>19 photographer. If I could take a picture for him in</p> <p>20 another angle, it might get much closer to the</p> <p>21 person I was talking about, to the person.</p> <p>22 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 5, Copy of</p>

Page 150

1 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. Handing you Exhibit 5. Is Exhibit 5
 4 someone that you have seen before?
 5 A. Yes, I saw her. Especially if you put
 6 military uniform, I can say for sure that I've seen
 7 her.
 8 Q. Was this person someone that you saw at
 9 Abu Ghraib prison?
 10 A. Yes.
 11 Q. Was this person an interrogator?
 12 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 13 THE WITNESS: I don't think she was an
 14 interrogator.
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. Do you think this person was a guard?
 17 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 18 THE WITNESS: Yes.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. Did this person mistreat you in any way
 21 during the time that you were held at Abu Ghraib
 22 prison?

Page 151

1 A. Not her.
 2 Q. Not her?
 3 A. Not her.
 4 MR. AKEEL: Hey, John, can we take a
 5 break? Just one minute.
 6 MR. O'CONNOR: Sure.
 7 (Whereupon, a short recess was taken from
 8 2:57 to 3:06 p m.)
 9 (Mr. Mickum and Mr. Koegel did not return
 10 to room.)
 11 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 6, Copy of
 12 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 14 Q. I'm handing you what's been marked as
 15 Exhibit 6. Is Exhibit 6 someone you've seen before?
 16 A. I don't think I've seen him.
 17 Q. Okay.
 18 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 7, Copy of
 19 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Handing you what's been marked as Exhibit
 22 Number 7. Is the person in Exhibit 7 someone that

Page 152

1 you've seen before?
 2 A. Maybe, yes.
 3 Q. Where do you think you might have seen
 4 this person?
 5 A. I think he was, he's most look like the
 6 person who was in the computer room before
 7 transferring us from the computer room to the
 8 prison.
 9 Q. Okay. When you testified this morning
 10 about being in the computer room at Abu Ghraib, you
 11 said there was a civilian present; is that right?
 12 A. Yes.
 13 Q. And did that civilian speak to you at all
 14 while you were in the computer room?
 15 A. No, the civilian didn't talk to me, but,
 16 when the computer guy said, surprise, you have
 17 someone from Al Jazeera, the civilian guy got more
 18 interested in me and got closer to me and looked
 19 into my face.
 20 Q. Am I correct that you were not mistreated
 21 at all while you were in that computer room?
 22 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.

Page 153

1 THE WITNESS: No, I've not been exposed to
 2 any kind of abuses in the computer room.
 3 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 8, Copy of
 4 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. Handing you what's been marked as Exhibit
 7 Number 8. Do you recognize the female in the
 8 picture in Exhibit 8?
 9 A. Yes, she was in the prison.
 10 Q. Was she an interrogator?
 11 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 12 THE WITNESS: I don't know.
 13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 14 Q. Do you know if she was a guard?
 15 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.
 16 THE WITNESS: I don't know.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. To the best of your knowledge, did this
 19 person mistreat you at Abu Ghraib in any way?
 20 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 21 THE WITNESS: No, she hasn't.
 22 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 9, Copy of

Page 154

1 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. I'm handing you Exhibit 9. Is Exhibit 9
 4 someone that you've seen before?
 5 A. That's a question from him, if he's --
 6 Q. Yes. Is the person in Exhibit 9 someone
 7 that you've seen before?
 8 A. I don't think I have seen this person in
 9 the prison. I think he's maybe a reporter, someone
 10 on the t.v. You have a t.v. show, one of, he have
 11 these t.v. shows.
 12 Q. What kind of t.v. shows do you think this
 13 person has?
 14 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 15 THE WITNESS: I think running a dialogue
 16 in a t.v. show.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. Did you say dialogue?
 19 A. He says dialogue.
 20 Q. That is Lieutenant General Sanchez. Do
 21 you ever recall meeting a Lieutenant General Sanchez
 22 at Abu Ghraib prison?

Page 155

1 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 2 THE WITNESS: I didn't know who that is.
 3 MR. AKEEL: Just answer what you know.
 4 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 10, Copy of
 5 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. Handing you Exhibit 10. Do you recognize
 8 the person wearing the gloves in Exhibit 10?
 9 A. Yes.
 10 Q. Who's that?
 11 A. I think he's Graner.
 12 Q. And Graner was one of the people that you
 13 remember being present at Abu Ghraib prison?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 Q. And Graner did mistreat you while you were
 16 at Abu Ghraib prison; is that right?
 17 A. Yes.
 18 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 11, Copy of
 19 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Handing you what's been marked as
 22 Deposition Exhibit Number 11. Is deposition

Page 156

1 Exhibit 11 someone that you've seen before?
 2 A. Something like him. Someone like him,
 3 something --
 4 Q. Who is someone like what's pictured in
 5 Deposition Exhibit 11?
 6 A. One of those, we thought he might be an
 7 interrogator because he was passing by, showing up
 8 every several days and passing by the cells.
 9 Q. Okay. You testified about someone with a
 10 goatee that you saw in an interrogation. Is that
 11 who you're referring to?
 12 A. He's different from him.
 13 Q. So, there's some other person with a
 14 goatee who you saw walking around?
 15 (Mr. Mickum enters the room.)
 16 A. Yes. Yes, there was, yes.
 17 Q. But the person who looks like that, did
 18 you have any interaction with that person?
 19 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 20 THE WITNESS: No, but we thought that
 21 these are the ones who interrogate us. I didn't
 22 have interaction with him he says, but I think he

Page 157

1 was one of those, one of the interrogators who used
 2 to interrogate.
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. Okay. So, the person in Deposition
 5 Exhibit 11 you think may have been an interrogator,
 6 but you don't have reason to think he interrogated
 7 you?
 8 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 9 THE WITNESS: I'm not quite sure if this
 10 is that person, but someone like him, looks like
 11 him.
 12 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 12, Copy of
 13 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. Handing you Exhibit 12. Is the person in
 16 Exhibit 12 someone that you've seen before?
 17 A. No.
 18 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 13, Copy of
 19 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Handing you Exhibit 13. Is Exhibit 13
 22 someone that you've seen before?

Page 158

1 A. Yes, I've seen this person.
 2 Q. Where have you seen this person?
 3 A. In Abu Ghraib prison.
 4 Q. And where did you see this person in Abu
 5 Ghraib prison?
 6 A. By the cells. Near the cells.
 7 Q. Can you tell me anything about this
 8 person's appearance other than the face that we're
 9 seeing in the picture?
 10 A. Do you mean his physical appearance or --
 11 Q. Sure. Was he tall or short, heavy or
 12 thin?
 13 A. He was, this was something like me and
 14 tall, maybe a little taller.
 15 Q. How tall are you?
 16 A. I don't know exactly.
 17 Q. Can you stand up?
 18 A. I can.
 19 Q. About my height would you say? Maybe a
 20 little taller? Should I come around? Okay.
 21 Maybe --
 22 MR. AKEEL: His shoulder. Face looking

Page 159

1 opposite directions.
 2 MR. O'CONNOR: All right.
 3 MS. GALLAGHER: I'd say he's two inches
 4 taller than you maybe, John.
 5 MR. O'CONNOR: I'm five eight, so let's
 6 say can we agree about five ten. Okay. We have
 7 agreement. You're about five ten.
 8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 9 Q. The person in Exhibit 13 might be a little
 10 bit taller than you?
 11 A. Yeah. Maybe my tall, maybe little more
 12 taller.
 13 Q. Was that person thin, heavy, do you
 14 recall?
 15 A. I cannot tell exactly.
 16 Q. When you saw this person hanging around in
 17 the prison, was this person wearing a military
 18 uniform?
 19 A. Yes, I remember he was wearing military
 20 uniforms.
 21 Q. Do you remember what rank this person was?
 22 A. Not all of them. They are in fatigues,

Page 160

1 call fatigues. Not just with uniform, with the
 2 ranks. And I note all of them putting the ranks and
 3 uniforms and fatigues and also not all of them were
 4 putting their ranks, showing their ranks. So, I'm
 5 not really sure.
 6 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 14, Copy of
 7 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 9 Q. Handing you Exhibit 14. Is Exhibit 14
 10 someone that you've seen before?
 11 A. I don't remember.
 12 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 15, Copy of
 13 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. I'm handing you Exhibit 15. Is the person
 16 in Exhibit 15 someone that you've seen before?
 17 A. I don't remember. I'm not sure.
 18 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 16, Copy of
 19 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Handing you Exhibit 16, is that someone
 22 you've seen before?

Page 161

1 A. I'm not sure.
 2 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 17, Copy of
 3 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. I'm handing you Exhibit 17. Do you
 6 recognize any of the three people in this
 7 photograph?
 8 A. I remember the two on my left, but not the
 9 lady on the far right.
 10 Q. Okay. Let's start with the person all the
 11 way on the left. What do you remember about that
 12 person?
 13 A. He was always in the hall, H-A-L-L,
 14 talking to the guards there or stopping by each and
 15 every cell there. He used to visit us every two or
 16 three days. We thought that he might be one of the
 17 interrogators or on high authority. We have this
 18 imagination; we thought that, if someone has no
 19 ranks or someone not in military uniform or military
 20 fatigue, he or she might be working for intelligence
 21 services.
 22 Q. Did you have any interaction with the

Page 162

1 person on the left-hand side of that picture?
 2 A. For that I just remembered that once I
 3 asked him can you just give me some information
 4 about my case, tell me why am I here. He looked at
 5 me and just smiled and went away.
 6 Q. The person in the middle is someone that
 7 looks familiar to you?
 8 A. This person used, I used to see so much of
 9 him. He used to come to look at me in the cell
 10 while I'm in my cell. Sometimes by himself.
 11 Sometimes with another person, and he also is the
 12 one who used to take me for interrogations.
 13 Q. Okay. Is the person in the middle Graner?
 14 A. No.
 15 Q. Is the person in the middle Frederick?
 16 A. Yes.
 17 Q. And the female in the picture, you don't
 18 recognize her; is that right?
 19 A. I'm not quite sure, but I think she was a
 20 guard there.
 21 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form on the last
 22 one.

Page 163

1 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 19, Copy of
 2 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. Handing you Exhibit 19. Is the person in
 5 Exhibit 19 someone you've seen before?
 6 MS. GALLAGHER: Do we have 18 already?
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: Oh, did I skip 18?
 8 MS. GALLAGHER: Yeah.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. That will be 19. Yeah, okay. Let's leave
 11 that as 19.
 12 A. I haven't seen him. I'm not sure.
 13 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 18, Copy of
 14 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. I'm handing you Exhibit 18. Is Exhibit 18
 17 someone that you've seen before?
 18 A. I'm not sure.
 19 Q. Sitting here today, that's not someone
 20 that you recall seeing at Abu Ghraib prison?
 21 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 22 THE WITNESS: It's been ten years, so I'm

Page 164

1 not quite sure if I seen this or not. Maybe because
 2 he's not in military fatigues or uniforms, and he's
 3 had different, you know, haircut, so from that time
 4 he may change a little bit, so I'm not quite sure.
 5 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 20, Copy of
 6 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 8 Q. Handing you Exhibit 20, is Exhibit 20
 9 someone that you've seen before?
 10 A. I've seen this photo, but I don't know
 11 where. I don't know.
 12 Q. When you say you have seen it, but don't
 13 know where, do you mean you've seen him at Abu
 14 Ghraib, but you don't remember the context or you've
 15 seen him somewhere?
 16 MR. AKEEL: Objection to form.
 17 THE WITNESS: I have seen, when I've seen
 18 this photo, I mean I have seen this photo itself,
 19 not the person there, so I'm not quite sure if I saw
 20 this person in Abu Ghraib.
 21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 22 Q. Okay. That's helpful. So, you think

Page 165

1 you've seen this photograph before?
 2 A. Yes.
 3 Q. But you don't recall seeing the person
 4 who's depicted in the photograph?
 5 A. Yes, that's what he says. Yes, sir,
 6 that's correct.
 7 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 21, Copy of
 8 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. Handing you Exhibit 21. Is Exhibit 21
 11 someone that you've seen before?
 12 A. I'm not sure.
 13 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 22, Copy of
 14 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. Handing you Exhibit 22, is Exhibit 22
 17 someone that you've seen before?
 18 A. Yes.
 19 Q. Okay. Let's start with the male in the
 20 picture. You've seen the man in the picture before?
 21 A. I think that this is Graner.
 22 Q. And the female in the picture, have you

Page 166

1 seen her before?
 2 A. Yes, I have seen her.
 3 Q. Who's the female in the picture?
 4 A. I think this could be Lynndie, and she was
 5 a guard there in the prison.
 6 Q. And do you remember Lynndie because you
 7 remember seeing her at the prison or because you
 8 remember seeing other pictures of her when the
 9 scandal broke?
 10 A. I have seen her in the prison.
 11 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 23, Copy of
 12 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 14 Q. Handing you Exhibit 23, is Exhibit 23
 15 someone that you've seen before?
 16 A. I'm not sure.
 17 Q. Is that the person with the goatee that
 18 you saw during an interrogation at Abu Ghraib?
 19 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 20 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure.
 21 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 24, Copy of
 22 Photograph, was marked for identification.)

Page 167

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. Handing you Exhibit 24, do you recognize
 3 anyone in the photograph that's Exhibit 24?
 4 A. Yes.
 5 Q. Tell me who you recognize.
 6 A. The one squatting on the person is
 7 probably Graner.
 8 Q. Graner? Okay.
 9 A. And one which is on her back to the photo
 10 to us in the photo is one of the guards at the
 11 prison. And the closest guy with the military
 12 pants, he also was, used to visit the prison.
 13 Q. Do you know if the person on the right
 14 with the military pants, do you know if that person
 15 was an interrogator?
 16 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 17 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure.
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. Putting aside Graner who you testified
 20 about, the other two people in this picture that you
 21 recognize?
 22 A. The one, the lady, I think this is the

Page 168

1 guard back to the photo.
 2 Q. Let's start with that one. On the
 3 left-hand side of the picture there's someone with
 4 their back to you. Do you see that?
 5 A. Yes.
 6 Q. And it's your testimony that you think
 7 that might have been a guard?
 8 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 9 THE WITNESS: Yes.
 10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 11 Q. Did that, did the guard that you are
 12 thinking of mistreat you in any way while you were
 13 at Abu Ghraib prison?
 14 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 15 THE WITNESS: No, I don't think she's the
 16 one who was kicking me.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. Okay. And the person on the right with
 19 the military pants, did that person mistreat you at
 20 Abu Ghraib prison in any way?
 21 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 22 THE WITNESS: So, what do you mean if he

Page 169

1 was mistreat me like that? Do you mean during
 2 interrogation or in the prison?
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. In any way.
 5 A. I'm not quite sure.
 6 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 25, Copy of
 7 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 9 Q. Is the person in Exhibit 25 someone that
 10 you've seen before?
 11 A. I'm not sure.
 12 MR. O'CONNOR: Let's take a five-minute
 13 break.
 14 (Whereupon, a short recess was taken from
 15 3:37 to 3:47 p.m.)
 16 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 26, Plaintiff
 17 Responses to Defendant's First Set of
 18 Interrogatories, was marked for identification.)
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. Sir, do you remember in this case you
 21 submitted some written Answers to Interrogatories
 22 that the Defendants served on you?

Page 170

1 MR. AKEEL: Object to form.
 2 MR. O'CONNOR: Do you want me to say it
 3 again?
 4 MR. RASHEED: Yes.
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. Do you remember submitting written Answers
 7 to Interrogatories that the CACI Defendants served
 8 on you?
 9 A. No.
 10 Q. Do you remember the CACI Defendants
 11 serving written questions that asked you for
 12 answers?
 13 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 14 THE WITNESS: No.
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. I'm going to hand you what's been marked
 17 as Exhibit 26, and I'm going to ask you to turn to
 18 the very last page. Is that your signature on the
 19 last page of that document?
 20 A. Yes.
 21 Q. Did you understand the contents of the
 22 document that you were signing?

Page 171

1 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 2 Counsel, it's going to be better if you ask him the
 3 questions and answers because, obviously, this is in
 4 English, so getting through this instead of, I mean,
 5 just this whole wind-up, just go right through.
 6 MR. O'CONNOR: I got it. I know how to do
 7 this.
 8 THE WITNESS: I have much information and
 9 details about these as my lawyer gave me these, and
 10 he explained to me what's there and asked me to put
 11 my signature.
 12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 13 Q. So, you did have an understanding of what
 14 the answers were that you were providing to CACT's
 15 questions?
 16 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 17 THE WITNESS: Yes, they explained all the
 18 things here for me.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. In response to our first question, well,
 21 our first question asked you to identify all persons
 22 with knowledge of any of the facts asserted in your

Page 172

1 Amended Complaint and state the general nature of
 2 each person's knowledge.
 3 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 4 THE WITNESS: He says the question is not
 5 clear.
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. We asked you to identify anyone who knew
 8 anything about your claims, and you answered that
 9 you have family members who know about your claims.
 10 A. Yes, now they know.
 11 Q. And you identified some, a person named
 12 Ali Yussef as someone who knew something about your
 13 claims?
 14 A. Ali Yussef is the person who was with me
 15 at the scene of explosion when I got arrested for
 16 the very first time, and he was the one who reported
 17 to Al Jazeera that I've been captured by U.S. Army.
 18 Q. And you also list, you also identify an
 19 American soldier who arrested you as having
 20 knowledge of your claims?
 21 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 22 THE WITNESS: I don't know what you mean

Page 173

1 by an American soldier.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. You say that the soldier who arrested you
 4 knows about your claims.
 5 MR. AKEEL: Counselor, that's a
 6 mischaracterization of the testimony.
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: You don't want me to read
 8 it verbatim, and then you want to complain about me
 9 trying to summarize it?
 10 MR. AKEEL: No, no. I think there's a
 11 misunderstanding. I think you want to know a
 12 soldier aware of his arrest, and then you're saying
 13 soldier aware of his claims. You see what I'm
 14 saying?
 15 MR. O'CONNOR: Let me back up.
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. In your answer you say there was an
 18 American soldier who knows about your arrest and
 19 detention; correct?
 20 A. Yes.
 21 Q. And your answer says you don't know the
 22 identity of that soldier?

Page 174	Page 176
<p>1 A. Yes.</p> <p>2 Q. And that's accurate, that you don't know</p> <p>3 the identity of that soldier; right?</p> <p>4 A. Yes, of course I don't know him. I don't</p> <p>5 know his name.</p> <p>6 Q. You also stated that at least two males</p> <p>7 wearing military uniforms have knowledge of the</p> <p>8 facts related to your forced nudity and imposition</p> <p>9 of prolonged stress positions?</p> <p>10 A. So many people have seen me in this</p> <p>11 situation, so many American soldiers and even some</p> <p>12 of these prisoners in the other above cells, they</p> <p>13 could see me in this situation.</p> <p>14 Q. Now, your answer says that the males</p> <p>15 wearing military uniforms who have knowledge of the</p> <p>16 facts relating to your forced nudity and imposition</p> <p>17 of stress positions, their identities are unknown to</p> <p>18 you?</p> <p>19 A. Yes.</p> <p>20 Q. But you testified earlier today that at</p> <p>21 least one person who has this knowledge is Graner;</p> <p>22 right?</p>	<p>1 recall, no other names.</p> <p>2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>3 Q. Just Graner?</p> <p>4 A. Yes, because Graner, he took off the bag</p> <p>5 sometimes off my head, and I saw him in person face</p> <p>6 to face.</p> <p>7 Q. Okay. Do you know anyone else by physical</p> <p>8 description who would have knowledge or facts</p> <p>9 related to your forced nudity and imposition of</p> <p>10 stress positions?</p> <p>11 MR. AKEEL: Other than what he testified</p> <p>12 to today?</p> <p>13 MR. O'CONNOR: I'll ask the question.</p> <p>14 THE WITNESS: I cannot give you the</p> <p>15 description of these people, but, yes, there were so</p> <p>16 many peoples who saw me in this position.</p> <p>17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>18 Q. Can you describe by physical description</p> <p>19 any other person who has knowledge of your</p> <p>20 mistreatment at Abu Ghraib prison other than the</p> <p>21 people you've already identified today?</p> <p>22 A. There are so many people, but I cannot</p>
Page 175	Page 177
<p>1 A. Yes. Later on I knew that this was called</p> <p>2 Graner.</p> <p>3 Q. But you signed this in December of 2012.</p> <p>4 Didn't you know that it was Graner as of the time</p> <p>5 that you signed this?</p> <p>6 A. Yes. By December of 2012 I knew these</p> <p>7 Graner, but, according to the contents of this, the</p> <p>8 considerance of the chronicles of the accidents or</p> <p>9 the happenings, at this time, I have to say I don't</p> <p>10 know him because I didn't know him at the time I was</p> <p>11 in this position. Later on I knew that he's Graner.</p> <p>12 So, he says there's a time consequence.</p> <p>13 That's why I answered, no, I don't know him 'cause,</p> <p>14 at that point, I didn't know him. At the time of</p> <p>15 accident when he saw me, I didn't know this Graner.</p> <p>16 Later on I found out.</p> <p>17 Q. Well, we're trying to find out what you</p> <p>18 know now. So, who else besides Graner would have</p> <p>19 knowledge of the facts related to your forced nudity</p> <p>20 and imposition of prolonged stress positions?</p> <p>21 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.</p> <p>22 THE WITNESS: There's no name I can</p>	<p>1 give the description.</p> <p>2 Q. Do you know someone named Megan Ambuhl?</p> <p>3 Do you know if she had anything to do with the</p> <p>4 injuries you suffered at Abu Ghraib prison?</p> <p>5 A. I don't know her name. I don't know her</p> <p>6 by name.</p> <p>7 Q. Do you know someone named Mark Billings?</p> <p>8 A. No, I don't know such a name. I have</p> <p>9 never heard such a name.</p> <p>10 Q. Do you know anything about a person named</p> <p>11 Jody Brown?</p> <p>12 A. No.</p> <p>13 Q. Do you know of a person named Santos</p> <p>14 Cardona?</p> <p>15 A. No, I haven't heard of such a name.</p> <p>16 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named</p> <p>17 Armin Cruz?</p> <p>18 A. No.</p> <p>19 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named</p> <p>20 Javal Davis?</p> <p>21 A. No.</p> <p>22 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named</p>

Page 178

1 Timothy Dugan?
 2 A. No, I haven't heard of any such a name.
 3 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named Marc
 4 Emerson?
 5 A. No. No, I haven't heard of him.
 6 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named John
 7 Graham?
 8 A. No, I haven't.
 9 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 10 Sabrina Harman?
 11 A. I think, yes.
 12 Q. What do you recall about a person named
 13 Sabrina Harman?
 14 A. I have heard the name, but I don't know, I
 15 don't recall anything about whether she was a guard
 16 or what.
 17 Q. Have you ever heard of someone named
 18 Thomas Howard?
 19 A. No, I haven't.
 20 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 21 Daniel Johnson?
 22 A. No, I haven't.

Page 179

1 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named John
 2 Ketzer?
 3 A. No, I haven't.
 4 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 5 Roman Krol?
 6 A. No, I haven't.
 7 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 8 Brian Lipinski?
 9 A. Not sure. I'm not sure.
 10 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named Jack
 11 London?
 12 A. No, I haven't.
 13 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named Etaf
 14 Mheisen?
 15 A. No, I don't remember.
 16 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named Amy
 17 Jensen Monahan?
 18 A. No, I haven't.
 19 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 20 Charles Mudd?
 21 A. No, I have not.
 22 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named Adel

Page 180

1 Nakhla?
 2 A. No, I have not.
 3 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 4 Scott Northrop?
 5 A. No, I have not.
 6 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 7 Jerry Phillabaum?
 8 A. No, I haven't.
 9 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 10 Daniel Porvaznik?
 11 A. No, I have not.
 12 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 13 David Price?
 14 A. No, I have not.
 15 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 16 Lewis Raeder?
 17 A. No, I have not.
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: That's R-A-E-D-E-R and
 19 L-E-W-I-S.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 22 Donald Reese?

Page 181

1 A. No, I have not.
 2 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 3 Israel Rivera?
 4 A. No, I have not.
 5 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 6 Hannah Schlegel?
 7 A. No, I have not.
 8 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 9 Jeremy Sivits?
 10 A. No, I have not.
 11 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 12 Michael Smith?
 13 A. No, I have not.
 14 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 15 Shannon Snider?
 16 A. No, I have not.
 17 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 18 Luciana Spencer?
 19 A. No, I have not.
 20 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named
 21 Steven Stefanowicz?
 22 A. No, I have not.

Page 182	Page 184
<p>1 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named</p> <p>2 Michael Thompson?</p> <p>3 A. No, I have not.</p> <p>4 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named</p> <p>5 Harry Thomsvard?</p> <p>6 A. No, I have not.</p> <p>7 Q. Have you ever heard of a person named</p> <p>8 Carolyn Wood?</p> <p>9 A. No, I have not.</p> <p>10 Q. Is it fair to say then that these people</p> <p>11 that you've never heard of, you lack information</p> <p>12 about any role they might have had in causing your</p> <p>13 injuries?</p> <p>14 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.</p> <p>15 THE WITNESS: The names, I don't know</p> <p>16 their names. I haven't heard of their names.</p> <p>17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>18 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 27, Second Amended</p> <p>19 Complaint, was marked for identification.)</p> <p>20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>21 Q. Handing you what's been marked as</p> <p>22 Exhibit 27. Exhibit 27 is the Second Amended</p>	<p>1 Plaintiffs. Did you search for documents in</p> <p>2 response to the CACI Defendants' document requests</p> <p>3 in this case?</p> <p>4 A. No, I have not. Maybe the lawyers did.</p> <p>5 Q. So, you never, you never conducted a</p> <p>6 search of your own possessions to see if you had</p> <p>7 documents that would respond to our document</p> <p>8 requests?</p> <p>9 MR. AKEEL: Objection to form.</p> <p>10 THE WITNESS: I have just general</p> <p>11 information. My English is not good. I cannot do</p> <p>12 much search or research, so my lawyers did that for</p> <p>13 me.</p> <p>14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>15 Q. Did anyone tell you what documents of your</p> <p>16 own possession -- strike that. Did you have an</p> <p>17 understanding of what documents that are in your own</p> <p>18 possession you should be looking for in order to</p> <p>19 turn over to us in this case?</p> <p>20 A. If I have any documents, I'll pass to my</p> <p>21 lawyers, and by then they can deliver it to you.</p> <p>22 Q. But have you already looked for any</p>
Page 183	Page 185
<p>1 Complaint that was filed in this case, and that</p> <p>2 Second Amended Complaint sets out the claims that</p> <p>3 you've made against my clients. It was filed on</p> <p>4 December 26 of 2012. Did you review the Second</p> <p>5 Amended Complaint before it was filed?</p> <p>6 A. I was in touch with my lawyers, and they</p> <p>7 were explaining to me every step.</p> <p>8 Q. As of December of last year, you knew that</p> <p>9 Graner and Frederick were two people who were</p> <p>10 involved in mistreating you; right?</p> <p>11 A. Yes, sir, I knew.</p> <p>12 Q. How did you learn of the contents of the</p> <p>13 Second Amended Complaint? Was it explained to you</p> <p>14 orally? Did you receive a translation or something</p> <p>15 else?</p> <p>16 A. Oral explanation.</p> <p>17 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 28, Produced</p> <p>18 Documents, was marked for identification.)</p> <p>19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>20 Q. I'm handing you what's been marked as</p> <p>21 Exhibit 28. Exhibit 28 are the documents that have</p> <p>22 been produced to us in this action by the</p>	<p>1 documents that should be turned over to the CACI</p> <p>2 Defendants?</p> <p>3 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.</p> <p>4 THE WITNESS: No.</p> <p>5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>6 Q. Do you have records relating to your</p> <p>7 medical visits with doctors?</p> <p>8 A. After, after I had been arrested you mean?</p> <p>9 Q. At any time.</p> <p>10 A. In Doha, yes, because in Doha they have</p> <p>11 this documentation process, recording process, so</p> <p>12 they have the records that I've been visiting them,</p> <p>13 but not in other places.</p> <p>14 Q. So, you have access to records relating to</p> <p>15 your visits to the doctor in Doha, but not doctors</p> <p>16 in Iraq, for instance?</p> <p>17 A. Yes, sir, I can. I have access to in</p> <p>18 Doha, but not in Iraq.</p> <p>19 Q. Did you see doctors when you were living</p> <p>20 in Jordan?</p> <p>21 A. Yes, but just simple visits. I don't have</p> <p>22 a record there.</p>

Page 186	Page 188
<p>1 Q. Do you have any documents or forms that</p> <p>2 you were provided by the United States military in</p> <p>3 connection with your arrest or detention?</p> <p>4 A. No, but we have these correspondence</p> <p>5 between Al Jazeera attorney who represents Al</p> <p>6 Jazeera and the American authorities.</p> <p>7 Q. In Exhibit 28 can you turn to the page</p> <p>8 that's got the Number 6 in the bottom right-hand</p> <p>9 corner? Did you receive a document anything like</p> <p>10 the document that's here at page six?</p> <p>11 A. I don't have.</p> <p>12 Q. When you were released by the United</p> <p>13 States military and you returned to Al Jazeera, you</p> <p>14 testified that they had you write a report about</p> <p>15 your experiences in U.S. custody?</p> <p>16 A. Yes.</p> <p>17 Q. Did you write that report on a computer?</p> <p>18 A. Yes.</p> <p>19 Q. Do you have a copy of that report still?</p> <p>20 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>21 Q. And that report describes your arrest and</p> <p>22 detention by the United States military?</p>	<p>1 Q. Do you have any other college degrees?</p> <p>2 A. Before going to college, I attended, I got</p> <p>3 an Associate degree in electrical institute,</p> <p>4 institute for electrical engineering, yes.</p> <p>5 Q. From an electrical institute?</p> <p>6 A. Yes, something like NOVA. It's a two-year</p> <p>7 study.</p> <p>8 Q. What year did you graduate with your</p> <p>9 history degree?</p> <p>10 MR. RASHEED: Excuse me?</p> <p>11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>12 Q. What year did you graduate with your</p> <p>13 history degree?</p> <p>14 A. 1998.</p> <p>15 Q. So, you were about 27 when you graduated?</p> <p>16 A. Yes, approximately.</p> <p>17 Q. And you were in the Iraqi military from</p> <p>18 1994 to 1996; is that right?</p> <p>19 A. That's correct, sir.</p> <p>20 Q. Was that voluntary service or were you</p> <p>21 inducted?</p> <p>22 A. Inducted.</p>
Page 187	Page 189
<p>1 A. Yes, in a brief way.</p> <p>2 Q. How long is the report?</p> <p>3 A. Just one page.</p> <p>4 Q. You described your entire time in the</p> <p>5 United States custody in one page?</p> <p>6 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.</p> <p>7 THE WITNESS: I didn't want to go into</p> <p>8 details. I didn't want to share this humiliating</p> <p>9 information about me to anybody.</p> <p>10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>11 Q. Were you born in 1971?</p> <p>12 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>13 Q. Did you grow up in Iraq?</p> <p>14 A. Yes.</p> <p>15 Q. And did you eventually go to college?</p> <p>16 A. Yes.</p> <p>17 Q. Where did you go to college?</p> <p>18 A. Baghdad University in Baghdad.</p> <p>19 Q. Did you graduate from college?</p> <p>20 A. Yes.</p> <p>21 Q. What did you study in college?</p> <p>22 A. History.</p>	<p>1 Q. And what did you do in the Iraqi military?</p> <p>2 A. I was clerk.</p> <p>3 Q. When did you first started working for Al</p> <p>4 Jazeera?</p> <p>5 A. June 2003.</p> <p>6 Q. Was that your first job in journalism?</p> <p>7 A. Officially, yes.</p> <p>8 Q. Well, you say officially. Is there some</p> <p>9 unofficial journalism job that you had?</p> <p>10 A. I was just writing.</p> <p>11 Q. Were you, like, a freelance writer?</p> <p>12 A. Yes, I was.</p> <p>13 Q. When did you start working as a freelance</p> <p>14 writer?</p> <p>15 A. It wasn't for money. It was freelance.</p> <p>16 It wasn't for money. I was just writing, writing</p> <p>17 for the local newspaper in the city. Also about the</p> <p>18 activities of, sold photographs. I liked</p> <p>19 photographing, so it was locally, my city he says.</p> <p>20 It was stuff like writing articles for the</p> <p>21 newspapers, taking pictures also for them.</p> <p>22 Q. When you graduated from college in 1998,</p>

Page 190

1 what did you do for employment between then and when
 2 you started at Al Jazeera in 2003?
 3 A. During this period from 1998 to 2003, I
 4 have different jobs. I worked in a book shop. Also
 5 I worked in a workshop manufacturing electrical
 6 equipments.
 7 Q. When in 2003 did you join Al Jazeera?
 8 MR. RASHEED: When?
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. When in 2003?
 11 A. Late June. In June. Late June.
 12 Q. So, you joined Al Jazeera after the United
 13 States invasion of Iraq?
 14 A. Yes, after that they built a new office,
 15 and I joined this new office.
 16 Q. Prior to your arrest, did you write
 17 articles for Al Jazeera about the American invasion
 18 and occupation of Iraq?
 19 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 20 THE WITNESS: Before working with Al
 21 Jazeera, before this time, I never had any
 22 connection with Al Jazeera before working with Al

Page 191

1 Jazeera appointment, my appointment. Before I was
 2 appointed by Al Jazeera, I hadn't wrote or had any
 3 contact with Al Jazeera.
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. But once you joined Al Jazeera, from that
 6 time until you were arrested by the United States,
 7 did you write articles about the United States
 8 invasion and occupation of Iraq?
 9 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 10 THE WITNESS: No, it wasn't part of my job
 11 to write such.
 12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 13 Q. What was your job to write?
 14 A. As I said, there was three different
 15 things I do. One of them, following up these
 16 conferences for the local authorities and the press
 17 statements for the local officials in the
 18 governorate. There the American troops have office
 19 in Diyala. They also have a press statement or
 20 something like that, so I have to go over these
 21 official statements and conferences.
 22 Also stories about people's life. Also I

Page 192

1 was covering the accident, incidents in the field in
 2 the governorates, what happens, explosions, things
 3 like that, covering local news.
 4 Q. Is it fair to say then that your
 5 responsibilities for Al Jazeera were writing about
 6 local affairs and not really national affairs?
 7 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 8 THE WITNESS: Al Jazeera couldn't place
 9 someone could cover all the national levels, so
 10 there were all these localities, all governorates be
 11 supervised or run by a group of staff, so each one
 12 was responsible for a specific province or
 13 governorate. It's like a city, big city. It's a
 14 province.
 15 MR. ALOMARI: It's a province.
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. As either unpaid writer or as an Al
 18 Jazeera employee, did you ever write articles
 19 addressing the attacks on the United States of
 20 September 11, 2001?
 21 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 22 THE WITNESS: No, I have not.

Page 193

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. Did you have any opinion concerning the
 3 attacks of September 11, 2001?
 4 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 5 THE WITNESS: No.
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. What damages are you seeking from my
 8 clients in this lawsuit?
 9 MR. AKEEL: Object as to form.
 10 THE WITNESS: Psychological damage,
 11 psychological trauma. This damage to us not just
 12 about me. It also affected my entire family and
 13 friends. This has been for, this effect was for so
 14 many, many years, extended and extended for so many
 15 years, so continued for many years, these effects,
 16 these psychological trauma.
 17 And these all came from the humiliating
 18 and from this torturing and beating I've been
 19 subjected to in the prison. We really, in Iraq we
 20 are not that educated to find the psychological
 21 effects of imprisonment, things like that. We even
 22 wasn't much culture to go and seek help from a

Page 194

1 psychiatric. We just sometimes try to convince
 2 ourselves by saying, well, this is the life. Life
 3 is not fair, but, when you are talking to other
 4 peoples and working on it, you see that these are,
 5 these are very unusual things happened. These are
 6 exceptional things happened.
 7 So, when you are looking at yourself being
 8 changed from someone calm who take care of his
 9 family, you change into someone always nervous,
 10 always out of mood. You change from someone
 11 ambitious to someone you, where you don't have any
 12 hope. You change from someone, person enjoying life
 13 to someone sad, and by then you know that all these
 14 been affected by these accidents, by these things
 15 that you've been exposed to.
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. Do you have any personal knowledge of
 18 involvement by employees of the CACI Defendants in
 19 causing the injuries that you suffered?
 20 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 21 THE WITNESS: If, as long as they were in
 22 Abu Ghraib prison, yes, they have fault. If they

Page 195

1 were in Abu Ghraib prison, yes, they have a role.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. Do you have any additional personal
 4 knowledge besides the statements that, if the CACI
 5 Defendants were in Abu Ghraib prison, they are
 6 responsible?
 7 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 8 THE WITNESS: After my release from the
 9 prison, I knew that CACI is one of the companies
 10 that provide security in Abu Ghraib prison. They
 11 even give recommendation and suggestion for the
 12 American authorities of the prison and also to the
 13 guards, and I have seen with my own eyes. I have
 14 seen this with my own eyes, so there are people who
 15 were guarding the place. They were guards. There
 16 were others who were interrogators interrogating
 17 people, so each person has his own role playing
 18 there. So, he means that CACI staff was giving
 19 recommendation, suggestions for this.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Do you have personal knowledge of any CACI
 22 employee giving instructions or recommendations

Page 196

1 relating to your treatment?
 2 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 3 THE WITNESS: I could see that there were
 4 discussions between the guards and also the
 5 interrogators and these people there about what to
 6 do with the prisoners, how to deal with the
 7 prisoners. So, sometimes a group comes to the door
 8 of the cell. So, they were forcing me and telling
 9 me to go to back of cell and face the wall when I
 10 could hear that they are discussing about how to
 11 deal with me, what to do with me.
 12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 13 Q. And do you have personal knowledge that an
 14 employee of the CACI Defendants was participating in
 15 those conversations about you?
 16 MR. AKEEL: Objection. Personal
 17 knowledge. Objection. Form.
 18 THE WITNESS: Maybe.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. Can you give me anything, any specific
 21 information on that subject?
 22 A. No, I don't have any specific information.

Page 197

1 Q. You're currently married?
 2 A. Yes.
 3 Q. How many children do you have?
 4 A. I am remarried. I have three from my
 5 second marriage, and I have one from the first
 6 marriage.
 7 Q. How old are you children from your second
 8 marriage?
 9 A. 11, my older daughter. Mustafa, seven
 10 years. 11 years old and seven years old, and Ghatih
 11 is four years old. Eleven, seven and four.
 12 Q. And does your wife and your three younger
 13 children all live in Doha with you?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 MR. O'CONNOR: Why don't we take five
 16 minutes? I may be done or, if I'm not, I'm really
 17 close to done.
 18 MR. AKEEL: Okay. Thanks.
 19 (Whereupon, a short recess was taken from
 20 4:40 to 4:48 p.m.)
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: I have no further questions
 22 at this time. Thank you.

Page 198

1 MR. AKEEL: Okay. I have some questions.
 2 Thank you.
 3 EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFFS
 4 BY MR. AKEEL:
 5 Q. Mr. Salah, I just want to go back and ask
 6 you some questions regarding your testimony. Okay.
 7 If I can take you to Exhibit –
 8 MS. GALLAGHER: They are in numerical
 9 order from front to back.
 10 MR. MICKUM: You got the numbered ones
 11 here?
 12 BY MR. AKEEL:
 13 Q. Exhibit 17, you said you saw this guy;
 14 right?
 15 MR. O'CONNOR: Record should reflect he's
 16 pointing to the guy on the left.
 17 MR. AKEEL: Right.
 18 BY MR. AKEEL:
 19 Q. Pointing to the guy on the left with the
 20 bandana; correct?
 21 A. Yes.
 22 Q. And this is the guy that you said you saw

Page 199

1 him smile at you when you were in the cell; correct?
 2 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 3 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
 4 BY MR. AKEEL:
 5 Q. And, at the time when you saw that guy,
 6 this guy to the left with the bandana that was
 7 smiling at you when you were in the cell, were you
 8 nude?
 9 A. Yes, sir, that's correct.
 10 Q. Okay. Now, this guy that's to the left
 11 with the bandana, did you ever see him in
 12 discussions with the middle guy that's in Exhibit 17
 13 in front of your cell?
 14 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 15 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, I've seen that.
 16 BY MR. AKEEL:
 17 Q. Okay. You had testified earlier that
 18 there would be a group of people, and this is just a
 19 question, there were a group of people in front of
 20 your cell, and then they would tell you to go back
 21 and turn your head to the wall. Do you remember?
 22 A. That's correct, sir.

Page 200

1 Q. Is it possible that in that group of
 2 people that one of those people was the guy to the
 3 left here on Exhibit 17?
 4 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 5 THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct. Even
 6 the one in the middle.
 7 BY MR. AKEEL:
 8 Q. Okay. I'd like to direct your attention
 9 to Exhibit 13. Now, it has been ten years for you;
 10 correct, since you have been, about ten years since
 11 you've been released from Abu Ghraib?
 12 A. That's correct.
 13 Q. Now, when you were in Abu Ghraib, you
 14 spent a lot of time nude; correct?
 15 A. Yes, sir, that's correct.
 16 Q. When you were in Abu Ghraib in November
 17 and December, you were subjected to a lot of cold
 18 temperature; correct?
 19 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 20 THE WITNESS: Yes. That's correct, sir.
 21 BY MR. AKEEL:
 22 Q. You testified earlier that you were also

Page 201

1 prevented from sleeping properly; correct?
 2 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 3 You're treating him as a hostile witness.
 4 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, that's correct.
 5 BY MR. AKEEL:
 6 Q. You were at times during Abu Ghraib put in
 7 painful positions; correct?
 8 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 9 THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct.
 10 BY MR. AKEEL:
 11 Q. During the time, during those conditions,
 12 were you tired a lot while you were in Abu Ghraib?
 13 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 14 THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct.
 15 BY MR. AKEEL:
 16 Q. Were you ever also subjected to dogs
 17 coming near your cell?
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 19 THE WITNESS: Yes. That's correct, sir.
 20 BY MR. AKEEL:
 21 Q. Were the dogs that you saw, were they
 22 muzzled or unmuzzled?

Page 202	Page 204
<p>1 A. I couldn't tell because there was the bag 2 on my head.</p> <p>3 Q. Okay. And, when you had the bag on your 4 head, did you ever feel the dogs near you?</p> <p>5 A. Yes, exactly at my face I could feel them.</p> <p>6 Q. So, you had the bag on your head, and you 7 could feel, did you feel -- what did you feel to 8 know that they were right in front of your head?</p> <p>9 A. Terrifying.</p> <p>10 Q. How many times, if you know, did you have 11 dogs near your head when you had the bag over your 12 head?</p> <p>13 A. Not less than three times.</p> <p>14 Q. Okay. During that time when you were nude 15 and you were in cold temperature and you were kept 16 from sleeping and you were in painful positions and 17 you were tired and hungry and now it's been ten 18 years, is it possible that you don't, you may not 19 remember every person, how they looked and whether 20 they were military or civilian?</p> <p>21 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.</p> <p>22 THE WITNESS: Yes, for sure. So many</p>	<p>1 about a little above your height. Do you remember 2 that?</p> <p>3 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.</p> <p>4 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.</p> <p>5 BY MR. AKEEL:</p> <p>6 Q. Okay. If you were told that this guy is 7 very tall, and he's much taller than you, would you 8 have any reason today to refuse that or reject that?</p> <p>9 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Grossly 10 leading.</p> <p>11 THE WITNESS: I couldn't tell for 12 100 percent person how tall he was.</p> <p>13 MR. AKEEL: Didn't he say tall or short?</p> <p>14 MR. ALOMARI: He was asking the question 15 of whether he was tall or short.</p> <p>16 MR. AKEEL: But didn't he answer he could 17 be taller or shorter?</p> <p>18 MR. RASHEED: Yes.</p> <p>19 MR. AKEEL: I'm sorry.</p> <p>20 THE WITNESS: He said I couldn't tell for 21 sure whether he was much taller than me or shorter.</p> <p>22 MR. AKEEL: Okay.</p>
Page 203	Page 205
<p>1 details will be lost in my mind.</p> <p>2 BY MR. AKEEL:</p> <p>3 Q. Is it possible you can get people mixed 4 up, people military and civilian?</p> <p>5 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.</p> <p>6 THE WITNESS: Yes. That's possible, sir.</p> <p>7 BY MR. AKEEL:</p> <p>8 Q. During the time in Abu Ghraib when you 9 were ten years ago -- strike that. I want to show 10 you Exhibit 13. Is it possible that, if you had 11 another picture of his face and his body, that this 12 person could have been a civilian or a military?</p> <p>13 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.</p> <p>14 THE WITNESS: Yes, for sure.</p> <p>15 BY MR. AKEEL:</p> <p>16 Q. Okay. You were asked to stand up before 17 and to get an idea how tall you were in comparison 18 to the attorney that was asking you questions. Do 19 you remember?</p> <p>20 A. Yes. I remember, sir.</p> <p>21 Q. Okay. You had testified earlier that you 22 think this guy was wearing a military, and he was</p>	<p>1 BY MR. AKEEL:</p> <p>2 Q. Now, you were asked about the number of 3 times you met your attorneys, and one of the times 4 you mentioned north Iraq or Erbil. Do you remember 5 that?</p> <p>6 A. Yes, I remember.</p> <p>7 Q. Is it possible that you also met your 8 attorneys in December in Istanbul, Turkey, before 9 you met the doctor in Erbil?</p> <p>10 A. I think it was before the Erbil event.</p> <p>11 Q. Okay. You were asked a bunch of names of 12 people, if you knew them or not. Do you remember?</p> <p>13 A. Yes, I remember.</p> <p>14 Q. One of the guys you were asked about is 15 Adel Nakhla. Do you remember?</p> <p>16 A. No, I really don't.</p> <p>17 Q. Did you know a guy in the Abu Ghraib 18 prison that was known by Abu Hamid?</p> <p>19 A. Yes.</p> <p>20 Q. Okay. Would that refresh your 21 recollection that Abu Hamid had another name where 22 his first name started by the name of Adel?</p>

Page 206

1 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 2 THE WITNESS: No, I didn't know that Adel
 3 is Abu Hamid.
 4 BY MR. AKEEL:
 5 Q. Okay. You were asked if there were
 6 pictures that, if you've seen any pictures of you.
 7 Do you remember that, in Abu Ghraib? Do you
 8 remember that?
 9 MR. AKEEL: What was the last exhibit?
 10 MR. O'CONNOR: Here. Here's the stickers.
 11 That will be 29.
 12 MR. AKEEL: All right. We'll make that
 13 29.
 14 MR. O'CONNOR: I thought you didn't want
 15 me to do it? Put it on the front, not the back.
 16 MR. AKEEL: No, no. I didn't tell you
 17 which one. I thought you were going to admit it,
 18 but I appreciate you're sensitive.
 19 MR. O'CONNOR: I thought you didn't want
 20 me to. Once he described it, I didn't figure I
 21 needed it.
 22 MR. AKEEL: I appreciate it.

Page 207

1 MR. O'CONNOR: That's fine.
 2 (Al-Ejaili Exhibit No. 29, Copy of
 3 Photograph, was marked for identification.)
 4 BY MR. AKEEL:
 5 Q. Okay. I've marked it for the record
 6 Exhibit 29. Mr. Salah, if you could please look at
 7 Exhibit 29. Have you seen this picture before?
 8 A. Do you mean the picture itself or the
 9 person or --
 10 Q. No. Have you seen this picture before and
 11 this person?
 12 A. Yes.
 13 Q. Okay. Do you have an idea who that person
 14 could be?
 15 A. Maybe me, yeah.
 16 Q. Do you have an idea of what is that in
 17 front of you that that could possibly be?
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection to form.
 19 THE WITNESS: I told you that the very
 20 first night I was there I was unkept, and I was
 21 nude, and I was vomiting all the night, so this
 22 could be, this all my vomit.

Page 208

1 BY MR. AKEEL:
 2 Q. Okay. All right. You were asked
 3 questions about your, about your damages, and you
 4 had testified that you -- strike that. You were
 5 asked questions when you were in Doha, and you had
 6 testified that you were visiting a doctor in Doha.
 7 Do you recall that line of testimony?
 8 A. Yes, sir.
 9 Q. Okay. How many times did you go in Doha
 10 to this doctor about?
 11 A. For my joints I think I visited for eight
 12 times or more.
 13 Q. Okay. For the specific reason why you
 14 went to the doctor, is it related to your experience
 15 in Abu Ghraib?
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading. Lack
 17 of personal knowledge.
 18 THE WITNESS: So, when I was seen by this
 19 doctor and asking me if I happen to me to standing
 20 for long hours, been exposed to cold weather and all
 21 these things that happened to me in Abu Ghraib, then
 22 I thought they are related to what happened to me

Page 209

1 there.
 2 BY MR. AKEEL:
 3 Q. Okay. But do you know for sure today, did
 4 a doctor -- strike that. Do you know for sure today
 5 or has a doctor told you that what you're
 6 experiencing physically is related to Abu Ghraib?
 7 Do you know?
 8 A. She didn't relate it to Abu Ghraib, what
 9 happened in Abu Ghraib, but she gave me the cases,
 10 the reasons why someone gets these diseases, and
 11 they are all the reasons or the cases of the things
 12 that happened to me in Abu Ghraib.
 13 Q. Regarding those visits, do you have any
 14 documents in your possession reflecting those
 15 medical treatments?
 16 A. Yes, I have some.
 17 Q. Do you have it with you, personally, or is
 18 it with your doctor?
 19 A. It's in records with the physician, with
 20 the doctor.
 21 Q. Okay. So, you don't have anything with
 22 you, personally, regarding those visits in Doha?

Page 210

1 A. No, I don't have it in my possession.
 2 Q. Okay. I want to talk about, you said you
 3 also said there was a document you have or not a
 4 document. Strike that. You have some kind of draft
 5 on a computer regarding a letter that you wrote to
 6 Al Jazeera regarding your experience. Do you
 7 remember that?
 8 A. Yes.
 9 Q. Okay. And you said it's a one-page
 10 document or it's a one-page letter on a computer?
 11 A. Yes, sir.
 12 Q. Okay. Did you send that to anybody?
 13 A. I made a printout, and I give the hard
 14 copy to my boss in Baghdad office.
 15 Q. And the hard copy, did you sign that one?
 16 A. Usually our internal correspondence we
 17 don't put signature on. We don't put our signatures
 18 on our internal correspondence.
 19 Q. Okay. Do you have any, that specific
 20 document, is that document with Al Jazeera right
 21 now, if you know?
 22 A. No, I think they've all been damaged

Page 211

1 because, after the Baghdad office of Al Jazeera been
 2 closed, they just took all the video cassettes with
 3 them. All the other materials in the office has
 4 been damaged or lost.
 5 MR. ALOMARI: Disposed.
 6 BY MR. AKEEL:
 7 Q. So, the actual document that you gave to
 8 Al Jazeera was destroyed?
 9 A. For sure.
 10 Q. Okay. And you said you have, do you have
 11 an exact copy or a draft in your computer?
 12 A. I think it's there in my computer.
 13 Q. Okay. Is it the same exact one as the one
 14 you gave to Al Jazeera or is there any difference in
 15 it?
 16 A. For sure it's the same as I, I kept it for
 17 history.
 18 Q. Okay. Can you give us, can you give us a
 19 copy of that document so we can give it to counsel?
 20 A. Yes.
 21 Q. Okay. One more question about that. Is
 22 that document written to the attorney of Al Jazeera

Page 212

1 or is it written to Al Jazeera?
 2 A. No, it was for my boss in the office.
 3 Q. Okay. We talked about Exhibit 28. All
 4 right. Is this your document, which is Bates
 5 number 10?
 6 A. Yes, I have seen this.
 7 Q. Okay. And Bates 11. And does this
 8 document, what's the purpose of this document?
 9 A. I think it is a correspondence between our
 10 staff or Al Jazeera office, staff in Baghdad office
 11 and also with the official spokesperson for Al
 12 Jazeera in Doha.
 13 Q. Okay. Does that explain kind of a summary
 14 of what happened in Abu Ghraib?
 15 A. Not about what happened in the prison, but
 16 about how I got arrested and how I got arrested by
 17 the Americans and the circumstances around my --
 18 Q. You were asked questions regarding your
 19 duties and what you have been doing in Al Jazeera
 20 since your release from Abu Ghraib. Do you
 21 remember?
 22 A. Yes, sir.

Page 213

1 Q. Have your duties changed from what you
 2 used to do in Al Jazeera before Abu Ghraib in
 3 comparison to what you are doing in Al Jazeera after
 4 your release from Abu Ghraib?
 5 A. Yes, sir.
 6 Q. Okay. How have your duties changed from
 7 what you were doing before going into Abu Ghraib and
 8 after you have been released from Abu Ghraib?
 9 A. Before, prior to my arrestment or arrest,
 10 I was more going to the field, and I was more active
 11 in covering the stories in the field. While my work
 12 in the office was kind of educating the news, people
 13 were going to the field and bringing the cover
 14 stories, and I just do it, the editing.
 15 Q. Were you able, before going to Abu Ghraib,
 16 to be live on camera and explain a story or an
 17 event?
 18 A. Yes, I could.
 19 Q. Okay. Can you do this now?
 20 A. No. After the arrest, I couldn't do that
 21 anymore. I get tense. I forget things, so I left
 22 this part of job for good.

Page 214

1 Q. Okay. So, after your release from Abu
 2 Ghraib, you can't report live anymore as you used
 3 to?
 4 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 5 THE WITNESS: Of course not. Of course I
 6 cannot. Not just that. I am getting worried and
 7 tense even when I'm talking to a group of persons,
 8 and this has been happening for a long time.
 9 BY MR. AKEEL:
 10 Q. Okay. And there was a previous question,
 11 you were responding to a question, and you
 12 testified -- strike that. Before Abu Ghraib, you
 13 were responding to a series of questions. You
 14 testified that you did not know whether CACI
 15 participated in your interrogation by the military
 16 following your arrest; correct?
 17 A. Yes, sir.
 18 Q. And isn't it true that you have no
 19 knowledge whether CACI was actually listening,
 20 watching or monitoring your interrogation; correct?
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 22 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

Page 215

1 BY MR. AKEEL:
 2 Q. Okay. After you were transferred to the
 3 army base, you testified that you did not know
 4 whether CACI was involved in your interrogation, and
 5 you don't know -- correct?
 6 A. Yes, I don't.
 7 Q. Isn't it true that you don't know, one way
 8 or another, what role CACI may have played in your
 9 detention or interrogation; correct?
 10 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 11 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
 12 BY MR. AKEEL:
 13 Q. Okay. In Abu Ghraib -- strike that. At
 14 Abu Ghraib, you testified at Abu Ghraib you were
 15 shackled, naked and hooded; correct?
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 17 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
 18 BY MR. AKEEL:
 19 Q. And that happened a lot; correct?
 20 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 21 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
 22 BY MR. AKEEL:

Page 216

1 Q. You were asked questions if -- strike
 2 that. You testified earlier that there were times
 3 in Abu Ghraib when you were chained to a pole;
 4 correct?
 5 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 6 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
 7 BY MR. AKEEL:
 8 Q. Now, at those moments when you were
 9 chained to a pole, were you hooded?
 10 A. Yes, sir, I was.
 11 Q. So, it's hard for you to say today whether
 12 or not CACI was present when you were chained to a
 13 pole naked and hooded; correct?
 14 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 15 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. That's correct.
 16 BY MR. AKEEL:
 17 Q. You testified earlier that they were, at
 18 times they would take your bed items and things of
 19 that nature. Do you remember?
 20 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 21 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
 22 BY MR. AKEEL:

Page 217

1 Q. Would that include taking away toilet
 2 paper?
 3 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 4 THE WITNESS: There was no toilet paper at
 5 all.
 6 BY MR. AKEEL:
 7 Q. Okay. Did they, what other, what other
 8 comfort, what other items did they take away besides
 9 the bed, if you had it?
 10 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Vague.
 11 THE WITNESS: If I have a blanket, if
 12 there was even, I have a bottle of water, an empty
 13 one. I was using it to refill it with the tap for
 14 water for drinking. They were taking all of it.
 15 BY MR. AKEEL:
 16 Q. Okay. You testified earlier, you can
 17 describe what you can today, you testified earlier
 18 that you were punished in your cell. Can you
 19 describe some of the punishment inflicted?
 20 A. At least to say they are making you naked,
 21 chained to the wall or chained to the bars of the
 22 prison or chained to your own bed or they banned any

Page 218

1 food and drinks for a day or two. Sometimes also
 2 there was this mass punishment for everyone, every
 3 single prisoner. They were cutting the water from
 4 everyone in the prison, and one time, one of these
 5 times they put me in a cell by myself. It was dark.
 6 I couldn't see anything for half, for day and a
 7 half. These are things that were punishment, and
 8 between this and that punishment always comes
 9 beating.
 10 Q. These things that you described, did they
 11 occur during times when Frederick was around?
 12 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 13 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
 14 BY MR. AKEEL:
 15 Q. Do you know if these things you
 16 experienced, you already talked about the nudity,
 17 but do you know those punishments that you
 18 experienced that they occurred during a time when
 19 this man that you described, Exhibit 13 --
 20 Exhibit 17?
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 22 MR. RASHEED: Which person, the left?

Page 219

1 BY MR. AKEEL:
 2 Q. Yes.
 3 A. Yes, sir.
 4 Q. Did any of the interrogators or anybody,
 5 even military, ever tell you their names?
 6 A. No. No.
 7 Q. Did you see if the names of the military
 8 soldiers were visible or were they taped over?
 9 A. And sometimes maybe there were people who
 10 are, their tag names visible, but we've been told,
 11 whenever somebody passing by the cells, we were
 12 supposed to go behind to the walls, not stay near
 13 the bars.
 14 Q. You testified that, when you were released
 15 from Abu Ghraib, that you went to Al Jazeera, and
 16 they did not recognize you because, because of how
 17 you looked. Do you remember that?
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 19 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
 20 BY MR. AKEEL:
 21 Q. Why is that? If you worked there, why
 22 wouldn't they recognize you?

Page 220

1 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Speculation.
 2 THE WITNESS: Because I became so weak.
 3 Even my features are not like before. My bones,
 4 cheek bones were all out. And also someone in
 5 barefoot and orange suit, so they did not know.
 6 BY MR. AKEEL:
 7 Q. Did you lose any weight?
 8 A. Of course I lost some.
 9 Q. Do you know how much or have an idea?
 10 A. I really didn't have any idea at the time
 11 to go and measure my weight.
 12 Q. After you were released, did you have any
 13 nightmares?
 14 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 15 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
 16 BY MR. AKEEL:
 17 Q. Okay. Can you describe some of them?
 18 A. One of the things was that it was just
 19 waking up terrified at the middle of the night as if
 20 I was in the prison. I was still in the prison.
 21 Q. So, you wake up, and you think you were in
 22 prison?

Page 221

1 A. Yes, that's what it was.
 2 Q. Okay. Why did you not want to discuss the
 3 treatment with your family?
 4 A. These stories from the prison were very
 5 humiliating, and I really didn't want to share those
 6 humiliating stories with them to give them, have
 7 them suffer as much as I suffer also. And I also, I
 8 was not in psychological situation where I can talk
 9 to people and face people and tell people about what
 10 happened to me. So, I was trying to be isolated
 11 whenever someone tried to discuss these things or to
 12 bring these things up.
 13 Q. Are you seeking damages for the beatings
 14 and physical mistreatment you suffered at Abu
 15 Ghraib?
 16 A. For sure, yes. For sure.
 17 MS. GALLAGHER: Can we go off the record?
 18 Five minutes.
 19 (Whereupon, a short recess was taken from
 20 5:31 to 5:37 p m.)
 21 BY MR. AKEEL:
 22 Q. Salah, do you believe that you were

Page 222

1 punished or mistreated in close proximity of the
 2 time that you would be interrogated?
 3 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 4 BY MR. AKEEL:
 5 Q. Do you believe that you were punished or
 6 mistreated right before or after you were to be
 7 interrogated?
 8 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 9 THE WITNESS: Yes, for sure.
 10 BY MR. AKEEL:
 11 Q. Okay. Do you believe that you were
 12 punished or mistreated in the jail cell right before
 13 you were about to be interrogated?
 14 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.
 15 THE WITNESS: Yes, there was always
 16 punishment. There always was punishment.
 17 BY MR. AKEEL:
 18 Q. Do you believe that the punishment -- just
 19 your perspective, Salah. Do you believe that the
 20 punishment in the jail was related to the times when
 21 you were going to be interrogated?
 22 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Leading.

Page 223

1 Objection. Lack of personal knowledge.
 2 THE WITNESS: Yes, there was always some
 3 kind of punishment or procedures right before taking
 4 you to the interrogations.
 5 BY MR. AKEEL:
 6 Q. Can you distinguish between the persons
 7 that punished you in the cell and those that
 8 interrogated you?
 9 A. No, I cannot.
 10 MR. AKEEL: Okay. Thank you. I have, we
 11 have no further questions.
 12 EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANTS
 13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 14 Q. I have a couple. You testified about
 15 knowing someone at Abu Ghraib who went by the name
 16 of Abu Hamid?
 17 A. Yes, sir.
 18 Q. Was Abu Hamid a soldier or a civilian?
 19 A. He was in military fatigues or uniforms.
 20 Q. Did the person you knew as Abu Hamid
 21 participate in mistreating you in any way?
 22 A. I don't know. I'm not sure.

Page 224

1 Q. With respect to Exhibit 17, how come, when
 2 I asked you about the guy on the left, the only
 3 thing you could remember was that he walked by, you
 4 asked him something, and he just smiled and kept
 5 walking, but then, when your lawyer asked you, all
 6 of a sudden you testified that he was around when
 7 you were punished?
 8 MR. AKEEL: Objection as to form.
 9 Mischaracterizes the witness's testimony.
 10 MR. O'CONNOR: You can answer.
 11 THE WITNESS: This person was almost
 12 always around. In one occasion, yes, I tried to
 13 talk to him, but the other times he was always
 14 around, yes, and watched.
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. How tall is the person on the left of
 17 Exhibit 17?
 18 A. Tall, but I cannot tell how tall is he.
 19 Q. Who paid for your travel to the United
 20 States?
 21 A. The lawyers' association he said.
 22 Lawyers, Bar Association.

Page 225

1 MR. O'CONNOR: I have no further
 2 questions. Thank you.
 3 MR. AKEEL: Thanks. No further questions.
 4 (Whereupon, at 5:43 p m., the taking of
 5 the instant deposition was concluded.)
 6 (Whereupon, with the consent of the
 7 witness, reading and signature waived.)
 8 * * *
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22

1 CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PUBLIC

2 I, Kathleen M. Vaglica, the officer before
3 whom the foregoing deposition was taken, do hereby
4 certify that the witness whose testimony appears in
5 the foregoing deposition was duly sworn by me; that
6 the testimony of said witness was taken by me in
7 stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting
8 under my direction; that said deposition is a true
9 record of the testimony given by said witness; that
10 I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed
11 by any of the parties to the action in which this
12 deposition was taken; and, further, that I am not a
13 relative or employee of any attorney or counsel
14 employed by the parties hereto, nor financially or
15 otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.

16
17 _____
18 Notary Public in and for
19 The District of Columbia
20

21 My Commission Expires:
22 February 14, 2016

<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>ABDULLAH 1:5</p> <p>able 34:8 80:1 82:5 91:15 137:13 143:16 213:15</p> <p>abuse 64:15 82:2</p> <p>abused 12:12 23:22</p> <p>abuses 153:2</p> <p>accent 57:5,5</p> <p>access 185:14,17</p> <p>accident 175:15 192:1</p> <p>accidents 175:8 194:14</p> <p>accurate 174:2</p> <p>accused 61:5 63:5</p> <p>ached 65:3</p> <p>aching 65:2,9</p> <p>acids 128:8</p> <p>action 183:22 226:11,15</p> <p>active 213:10</p> <p>activities 189:18</p> <p>acts 44:19 45:3</p> <p>actual 211:7</p> <p>additional 195:3</p> <p>addressing 192:19</p> <p>Adel 179:22 205:15,22 206:2</p> <p>admit 45:1 52:12 52:12,15,17 57:22 58:1,2,7 79:7 81:2 206:17</p> <p>advice 136:3</p> <p>advised 120:2 125:5 129:13</p> <p>advising 129:21</p>	<p>136:11</p> <p>affairs 192:6,6</p> <p>afraid 136:16</p> <p>afternoon 93:5</p> <p>age 19:5 44:11</p> <p>agencies 114:16</p> <p>ago 118:17 120:21,21 123:18 124:2 141:2 145:8,13 203:9</p> <p>agree 159:6</p> <p>agreement 61:22 159:7</p> <p>ahead 11:7,19 12:3</p> <p>air 27:21</p> <p>al 1:5,6,10 19:10 25:6 40:13,15 44:12,13,14,16 44:21,22 64:4 65:4,5 67:13 80:19,21 81:5 94:20,22 104:22 105:7 107:22 108:1,3 108:6,12,18,22 109:11 110:8 110:10,11,16 110:18 111:2 111:10,11,14 111:17,18,22 112:8 113:12 114:8,11 115:9 115:9,10,11,13 124:3 131:7,9 131:13 152:17 172:17 186:5,5 186:13 189:3 190:2,7,12,17 190:20,22,22 191:2,3,5 192:5 192:8,17 210:6</p>	<p>210:20 211:1,8 211:14,22 212:1,10,11,19 213:2,3 219:15</p> <p>ALEXANDRIA 1:3</p> <p>Ali 172:12,14</p> <p>Alomari 4:10 10:13 13:20 21:4 50:14,17 77:12 100:22 101:1 102:6 121:3,4 124:3,5 124:8 145:21 192:15 204:14 211:5</p> <p>Al-Ejaili 1:15 2:4 5:4 7:9 8:19 146:6,22 147:22 148:19 149:22 151:11 151:18 153:3 153:22 155:4 155:18 157:12 157:18 160:6 160:12,18 161:2 163:1,13 164:5 165:7,13 166:11,21 169:6,16 182:18 183:17 207:2</p> <p>Al-Qaeda 113:20 114:2,3 131:18</p> <p>ambitious 194:11</p> <p>Ambuhl 177:2</p> <p>Amended 6:17 172:1 182:18 182:22 183:2,5 183:13</p> <p>American 10:9 15:3,17,20,22 16:2 18:5,7,9</p>	<p>18:14,18 20:7 20:10,14,19 21:2,12,14,16 22:7,12,15,19 23:3,3,6,12,17 24:1,5,8,14,15 24:19,22 25:3 25:11,19 26:10 26:10,14,15 28:13,21 30:20 32:3 37:12 38:19,21 39:1 40:1 43:5,16,20 45:18,21 46:3 48:22 49:11,14 49:17 50:12 51:18 61:3 70:9 70:16 71:3 105:15,18 110:22 120:8 121:1,9,15 125:13 132:21 133:4,18 172:19 173:1 173:18 174:11 186:6 190:17 191:18 195:12</p> <p>Americans 38:15 69:22 70:2 75:19 109:16 125:4 212:17</p> <p>Amman 114:17</p> <p>Amy 179:16</p> <p>angle 149:20</p> <p>animals 102:11</p> <p>anniversary 65:5</p> <p>answer 8:3 11:8 11:10,18,20,21 12:2,3 13:7 19:3 60:18 81:7 97:19 103:10 105:11 120:18 125:20 135:22</p>	<p>143:19 144:1 155:3 173:17 173:21 174:14 204:16 224:10</p> <p>answered 172:8 175:13</p> <p>answering 62:17 70:12</p> <p>answers 74:13 120:12 169:21 170:6,12 171:3 171:14</p> <p>anybody 57:11 57:15 58:14 67:8 105:5,12 187:9 210:12 219:4</p> <p>anymore 213:21 214:2</p> <p>appear 31:18 43:5 47:3 48:5 53:14,17 55:16</p> <p>appearance 22:17 35:15 97:13 158:8,10</p> <p>appeared 80:12</p> <p>appears 139:13 226:4</p> <p>appointed 191:2</p> <p>appointment 191:1,1</p> <p>appreciate 206:18,22</p> <p>appreciative 48:16</p> <p>Approximate 26:22</p> <p>approximately 188:16</p> <p>Arabic 10:13 13:20 21:4 50:14 52:17 55:7,9 56:17,18</p>
---	---	---	--	--

57:5 59:6 78:17 100:22 area 56:11 Armin 177:17 armpit 65:8 army 9:19,21 10:6 12:19 14:14 15:9 19:19 20:4,5 43:16 55:16 60:22 127:11 172:17 215:3 arrest 10:3 12:10 127:14,17 128:5 173:12 173:18 186:3 186:21 190:16 213:9,20 214:16 arrested 9:4,8,12 9:17 10:5,21 12:8,13,19 28:9 107:11 108:11 110:15 127:10 128:2 172:15 172:19 173:3 185:8 191:6 212:16,16 arresting 10:8,16 arrestment 25:6 213:9 arrival 37:22 arrived 33:20 37:19 49:5 arthritis 141:7 articles 189:20 190:17 191:7 192:18 aside 139:21 140:16 167:19 asked 11:14 19:7 25:2,5 30:6 35:11,17 45:8	52:4,5 54:15 57:21 68:8,10 94:21 107:14 107:21 108:22 109:9 113:11 162:3 170:11 171:10,21 172:7 203:16 205:2,11,14 206:5 208:2,5 212:18 216:1 224:2,4,5 asking 11:6,16 31:3,8 44:7,9 58:1 80:20 81:5 81:6 92:2 101:16 120:15 125:2 133:9,10 136:14 138:20 203:18 204:14 208:19 aspects 112:13 112:19 asserted 171:22 asserting 16:9 assigned 114:12 assignment 116:20 118:4 118:20 119:3 Associate 188:3 association 224:21,22 assume 84:17 attacks 192:19 193:3 attended 188:2 attending 124:8 attention 88:17 136:19 200:8 attorney 123:20 125:15,17,21 186:5 203:18 211:22 226:13	attorneys 133:14 134:11 205:3,8 attorney-client 133:8 134:7 135:8 August 115:5,15 116:6 authorities 25:11 92:1 127:14,18 128:2,5 186:6 191:16 195:12 authority 161:17 available 137:4 Avenue 2:8 4:5 aware 13:10 21:12 26:9,13 89:4 104:14,19 173:12,13 a.m 2:2 48:18 65:2 93:3 <hr/> B B 5:8 back 8:4 12:15 36:17 54:16 58:6 65:8 69:14 70:7 71:8 75:13 95:9 108:9,20 109:1 112:4,5 116:1,3,5 133:1 135:15,17,20 167:9 168:1,4 173:15 196:9 198:5,9 199:20 206:15 backbones 141:6 bad 69:4 bag 26:2,6,17 27:2 29:20 30:2 35:9 37:3,5,7,9 51:14,15,22 52:2,8,9,20 53:6 54:14	56:13 59:20 61:11,13,14 63:22 65:14,17 67:3 68:7 74:3 74:8 75:8,9 78:9 80:3 81:1 82:2 84:21 86:17 91:20 98:12,14 103:8 103:18 107:3,5 137:12 176:4 202:1,3,6,11 Baghdad 36:2 107:22 108:2,3 108:7,20,21 109:2 111:10 111:19 112:1 187:18,18 210:14 211:1 212:10 bags 91:8 bald 77:14 84:13 84:15 85:7,18 87:14 93:13 95:3 96:3 bandana 198:20 199:6,11 banned 217:22 bar 34:6,6 39:14 224:22 barefoot 107:10 107:18 220:5 bars 33:3,8 102:4 102:5 217:21 219:13 Barzan 3:3 7:3 base 18:7,8,9,14 20:4,10,19 21:14,17 22:7 22:12 23:6,12 23:17 24:2,6,9 24:14,19 25:1,3 25:19 26:10,15	28:14,16,22 215:3 basement 101:22 bases 112:14 basically 33:2 basis 14:1 16:9 17:8 141:15 Bates 212:4,7 beard 40:21 beat 103:5,7,12 beaten 100:2,15 102:18 130:6 beating 79:8 82:19 100:8,12 193:18 218:9 beatings 221:13 Beaver 3:8 bed 23:15 102:9 216:18 217:9 217:22 beds 69:7 began 60:5,7 beginning 117:12 behaving 92:13 beige 32:1 belief 15:5 51:16 believe 10:2,12 24:17 27:3 35:5 36:20 50:22 56:22 76:6 96:5 125:15 135:13 137:7 139:5 148:4 221:22 222:5,11,18,19 believing 14:1 belongings 102:9 107:15 belongs 106:17 Benghazi 117:6 117:7,16 best 62:12 120:16 153:18 better 78:17
--	--	--	--	---

<p>114:5 135:14 171:2 big 3:8 21:18 22:3,4,10 25:22 27:8 29:17 33:10 36:1 37:22 38:3,6 46:15 55:12 77:16 93:14 95:5 96:3,7,11 98:4 106:11 192:13 Billings 177:7 bin 19:10 birthday 65:4 67:13 bit 81:9 149:18 159:10 164:4 black 26:2 46:19 65:10 blanket 217:11 blouse 32:5 body 130:13 203:11 bombings 117:16 bones 220:3,4 book 190:4 born 187:11 boss 210:14 212:2 bosses 105:8 bother 12:6 bottle 217:12 bottom 186:8 Boy 132:5,6 break 8:15 48:14 58:6 92:22 126:3 151:5 169:13 BRENT 4:11 Brian 179:8 brief 187:1 bring 34:12</p>	<p>69:13 71:13 109:1 111:16 221:12 bringing 213:13 Britain 105:20 British 105:20 Broadway 3:15 broke 64:6 93:5 138:20 166:9 brought 24:8 32:8,15 33:1 35:3,22 49:22 53:1 56:6 61:15 71:15 74:7,18 76:1,6 78:4,20 brown 31:21 177:11 build 98:1 building 50:10,12 51:2,7,20 53:2 56:5,9 76:2 built 190:14 bunch 205:11 burning 128:12 128:21 buy 128:15</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <hr/> <p>C 3:1 7:1 CACI 1:9 7:17 7:18,19,20 10:2 11:3 13:3,10 14:2 16:10 17:1 17:9,13 24:18 35:6 48:2 66:8 73:6 132:15 143:15 144:13 144:17 145:14 145:16,19 146:2 170:7,10 184:2 185:1 194:18 195:4,9 195:18,21</p>	<p>196:14 214:14 214:19 215:4,8 216:12 CACI's 171:14 cages 102:11 call 125:8,9 160:1 called 7:4,10 8:21 38:10 50:8 88:11 106:16 131:6 175:1 calling 39:11 131:13 calls 71:9 calm 46:13 194:8 camera 213:16 camp 38:8 captivity 110:12 111:4 captured 109:13 109:16 172:17 car 12:16 51:12 51:17 106:13 107:3,13,19 Cardona 177:14 care 135:10 194:8 careful 133:12 Carolyn 182:8 case 1:6 7:17 64:6 88:13 102:12 105:17 119:22 120:2,5 121:21 122:6 123:19 125:10 125:11 136:2,3 162:4 169:20 183:1 184:3,19 cases 92:2 98:11 98:14 99:20 105:7 110:3 209:9,11 cassettes 211:2</p>	<p>catch 52:19 category 96:19 cause 61:19 62:1 94:10 175:13 caused 113:7,18 142:4 causing 182:12 194:19 cell 21:20 24:9 29:19 32:19 33:3 34:20 66:4 68:13,22 69:3 69:11,16,21 71:17 72:2,2,7 72:13 73:1,9,15 73:20 74:7,19 75:7,16 76:6 78:5,20 85:1 90:4 91:11 92:13 101:22 102:8 161:15 162:9,10 196:8 196:9 199:1,7 199:13,20 201:17 217:18 218:5 222:12 223:7 cells 22:9 32:22 32:22 33:3 56:3 59:19 65:22 66:1,6 68:12 75:1 86:14,20 89:14,18,20 90:8,12 91:5,21 94:6 156:8 158:6,6 174:12 219:11 center 3:14 17:22 18:3 certain 92:13 CERTIFICATE 226:1 certify 226:4</p>	<p>chai 101:3 chain 34:6 62:5 chained 66:10,17 216:3,9,12 217:21,21,22 chains 26:1 change 46:15,15 149:17 164:4 194:9,10,12 changed 108:5 143:1 147:17 148:6 194:8 213:1,6 channel 19:11 25:9 44:13 109:1 chanting 65:4 67:12,15 charges 44:17 Charles 63:10 179:20 cheek 220:4 chess 19:15,17 19:18 chew 128:21 children 197:3,7 197:13 chilly 69:1,12 choice 52:7 chronic 128:7 chronicles 175:8 circumstances 25:5 212:17 cities 117:8 citizenship 44:15 city 114:4 126:21 189:17,19 192:13,13 civil 118:9,10,14 civilian 14:6,8,12 26:11,15 30:18 37:11 40:13,16 40:20 41:2,9,11</p>
--	--	---	--	--

41:17,19,21,21 42:1,19,21 47:13,18 48:1,4 49:14,17 51:2,3 77:11,14,15,20 84:13 85:4,7,18 87:14 93:13,13 94:19 95:3 98:21 143:14 152:11,13,15 152:17 202:20 203:4,12 223:18 civilians 15:18 21:13 24:15 27:5 37:13 40:2 40:5,9 49:11 86:18 claim 119:13 121:16 125:3 132:14 133:17 claims 120:9 125:7 172:8,9 172:13,20 173:4,13 183:2 clarify 8:9 clarity 62:7,12 classroom 33:10 clean 68:8,10,11 89:10 clear 46:6,9 74:14 172:5 clerk 189:2 client 135:7 clients 183:3 193:8 close 40:17 51:13 65:7,22 66:16 149:9,13 149:16,17,17 197:17 222:1 closed 211:2 closer 149:20	152:18 closest 167:11 clothes 56:19 71:7 clothing 30:19 40:21 50:17,18 clothings 30:17 52:8 77:14 85:4 102:9 107:12 107:15 108:8 coal 118:12 cold 69:1,12 70:17 100:21 101:2 200:17 202:15 208:20 colleague 110:21 colleagues 108:3 109:14,18 111:15 collected 134:21 college 187:15 187:17,19,21 188:1,2 189:22 color 31:22 32:4 65:10 Columbia 2:13 226:19 come 29:20 34:10 50:9 58:6 69:21 81:2,2 86:13 90:1 102:8 127:1 130:21 143:13 158:20 162:9 224:1 comes 196:7 218:8 comfort 217:8 coming 16:5 70:2 80:22 83:9 86:19 95:14 102:12 201:17 commander	25:16 Commission 226:21 common 11:16 113:3 communicate 121:15 communicated 120:8 communication 120:13,14 121:2 133:13 134:8 135:6,7 communications 135:3 companies 7:19 195:9 compared 47:4,9 comparison 203:17 213:3 complain 45:9 173:8 Complaint 6:17 172:1 182:19 183:1,2,5,13 computer 39:18 40:8,12 41:12 41:14 49:6,17 152:6,7,10,14 152:16,21 153:2 186:17 210:5,10 211:11,12 computers 39:12 39:22 40:3 42:1 42:5,8 49:13 concerning 104:3 105:13 120:8 193:2 concluded 225:5 concluding 17:8 conclusion 11:7 17:5 62:2	conditions 201:11 conducted 56:8 56:20 90:13 184:5 conducting 55:21 conferences 111:14 112:17 113:2 114:12 114:13,16,18 114:19 191:16 191:21 Confess 52:12 confidence 140:4 confused 139:20 connected 124:22 Connecticut 2:8 4:5 connection 186:3 190:22 connections 45:2 45:5 consent 225:6 consequence 175:12 considerance 175:8 Constitutional 3:14 consultation 92:16,18 contact 39:1,3 49:10 69:21 70:1 71:17 121:11 147:11 147:12 191:3 contents 5:1 170:21 175:7 183:12 context 164:14 continued 193:15 Continuing 103:1	control 53:9 114:4 controlling 113:10 conversations 196:15 convicted 88:10 convince 194:1 convoy 21:10,13 36:13,15 37:13 copy 5:11,12,13 5:14,15,16,17 5:18,19,20,21 5:22 6:1,2,3,4,5 6:6,7,8,9,10,11 6:12,13,19 146:6,22 147:22 148:19 149:22 151:11 151:18 153:3 153:22 155:4 155:18 157:12 157:18 160:6 160:12,18 161:2 163:1,13 164:5 165:7,13 166:11,21 169:6 186:19 207:2 210:14 210:15 211:11 211:19 corner 69:2 186:9 corners 69:16 correct 8:20 9:11 9:12,15,20 12:18 16:22 28:9 31:11 35:19 48:4 49:8 50:2 74:6 97:11 99:1 100:2 105:11 106:3 118:13 124:13
--	---	---	--	---

124:15 135:1 144:12 152:20 165:6 173:19 188:19 198:20 199:1,9,22 200:5,10,12,14 200:15,18,20 201:1,4,7,9,14 201:19 214:16 214:20 215:5,9 215:15,19 216:4,13,15 correspondence 186:4 210:16 210:18 212:9 corridor 57:8 58:9 66:5 85:2 91:5 corridors 56:1 counsel 3:5 4:1 7:5,10,13 171:2 198:3 211:19 223:12 226:10 226:13 Counselor 133:7 134:6 135:2 173:5 counter 128:13 128:13,19 countries 116:13 country 118:8 119:1 couple 223:14 course 69:15 174:4 214:5,5 220:8 court 1:1 32:20 88:15 92:21 court-martial 88:10,18 court-martialed 88:7 cover 25:8 44:19	45:3 112:3,4,15 114:12 115:8 192:9 213:13 coverage 115:8 covered 112:4 covering 112:6 112:22 114:19 114:21 117:2 118:6 192:1,3 213:11 covers 23:15 crazy 136:15,17 creating 61:21 criminal 79:7 criminals 49:3 Cruz 177:17 culture 118:10 136:13 193:22 currently 197:1 custody 109:21 110:9,22 119:15 120:10 121:14 129:1,6 129:8 130:5,12 186:15 187:5 cutting 218:3	date 120:16,17 132:18 daughter 197:9 David 180:13 Davis 177:20 day 14:19 17:16 17:20,21,22 28:12 65:1 72:5 109:15 218:1,6 days 22:8 23:5 23:14,16 24:11 24:22 25:18 28:22 29:9,11 29:13 33:22 35:21 69:8,20 70:6 71:6,12,16 71:19 72:18 73:15 80:9 95:15,18,20 96:18,19 102:10 117:1 129:6 156:8 161:16 daytime 101:17 deal 92:12 196:6 196:11 December 106:4 123:5 129:2 133:21 134:15 136:7 140:17 175:3,6 183:4,8 200:17 205:8 decided 110:10 Defendants 1:11 4:1 7:5,11,13 7:16,17,19,20 10:3 11:3 13:3 13:10 14:2 16:10 17:2,9,13 24:18 35:6 48:2 66:9 73:7 132:15 169:22 170:7,10 184:2	185:2 194:18 195:5 196:14 223:12 Defendant's 6:15 169:17 degree 188:3,9 188:13 degrees 188:1 deliver 184:21 departure 113:18 depicted 165:4 deposition 1:15 2:4 7:20 155:22 155:22 156:5 157:4 225:5 226:3,5,8,12 describe 30:19 35:14 77:7 80:1 97:13 99:8,11 138:13 176:18 217:17,19 220:17 described 93:10 93:12 94:15 95:2 187:4 206:20 218:10 218:19 describes 186:21 description 93:22 176:8,15 176:18 177:1 destroyed 211:8 details 41:1,16 99:12 125:10 136:1 139:19 171:9 187:8 203:1 detained 32:17 32:18 detainee 131:17 131:20 132:4 132:11	detainees 36:17 56:11 63:5 89:19 130:22 131:15 detaining 49:3 detention 17:22 18:3 173:19 186:3,22 215:9 dialogue 154:15 154:18,19 diamonds 118:10 118:11 dictionary 43:10 43:11 die 45:11 difference 22:3 211:14 different 23:7 30:17,20 45:5 56:18 58:19 59:1 74:21 76:3 76:7,15,18 79:10 82:2 90:11 97:8 98:18,19 99:12 101:15 112:19 113:3 114:3 133:16 143:14 156:12 164:3 190:4 191:14 direct 59:22 113:22 147:11 147:12,12 200:8 direction 92:11 226:8 directions 159:1 disclose 120:12 120:14 disclosing 125:15 discuss 44:12 221:2,11
--	--	--	--	---

D

D 7:1
damage 193:10
193:11
damaged 210:22
211:4
damages 193:7
208:3 221:13
dangerous
118:21 119:4
Daniel 178:21
180:10
dark 101:22
218:5
darker 47:2,3,8
47:11

<p>discussing 132:22 133:6 196:10 Discussion 10:13 13:20 16:20 21:4 50:14 94:12 100:22 discussions 196:4 199:12 diseases 45:8 209:10 disks 141:10,11 Disposed 211:5 distance 51:14 distant 34:7 distinct 96:2 distinguish 145:21,22 223:6 District 1:1,2 2:13 106:16,19 106:21 107:9 226:19 DIVISION 1:3 Diyala 9:9,14 10:3,4,22 11:4 11:12 12:20 16:15 17:4 18:1 18:3,10,14 20:4 20:4 21:17 22:7 22:12 23:6,13 23:17 24:2,6,9 24:14,20 25:4 25:19 28:14 108:9,10,17 112:3,4,6,12 113:8,18 191:19 doctor 127:8,11 127:13,16,19 128:10,11 129:3,5,9,14 129:15,16,18 129:22 130:2,4</p>	<p>140:11,13,18 140:22 141:14 141:17,18 185:15 205:9 208:6,10,14,19 209:4,5,18,20 doctors 185:7,15 185:19 document 170:19 170:22 184:2,7 186:9,10 210:3 210:4,10,20,20 211:7,19,22 212:4,8,8 documentation 185:11 documents 6:18 183:18,21 184:1,7,15,17 184:20 185:1 186:1 209:14 dogs 201:16,21 202:4,11 Doha 115:9,9,11 115:13,14 116:4,7,7,8,10 116:11 140:22 185:10,10,15 185:18 197:13 208:5,6,9 209:22 212:12 doing 31:4 58:20 72:20 75:4 82:3 111:11 113:7 212:19 213:3,7 Donald 180:22 door 16:7 33:3,8 42:13 68:12 107:5 196:7 doors 27:18,20 32:21,22 downtown 113:1</p>	<p>Dr 110:7 draft 109:20 210:4 211:11 dragging 34:22 draw 11:6 19:2 dressed 31:15 dried 71:10 drink 8:16 34:2,4 drinking 217:14 drinks 218:1 drive 51:12 driver 20:21,22 21:2 51:10,11 drove 20:9 106:20 dry 69:7 Dugan 178:1 duly 226:5 duties 212:19 213:1,6 D.C 1:16 2:9 4:6</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">E</p> <hr/> <p>E 3:1,1 5:8 7:1,1 ear 52:12,14,16 earlier 17:19 76:8 124:11 136:18 174:20 199:17 200:22 203:21 216:2 216:17 217:16 217:17 ears 52:13,14 57:13 East 136:13 EASTERN 1:2 eat 34:8 editing 111:13 111:17 116:11 213:14 educated 193:20 educating 213:12 educational 19:6</p>	<p>effect 193:13 effects 193:15 193:21 Egyptian 57:2 eight 36:8 159:5 208:11 either 11:20 192:17 ejected 27:15 elbow 141:12 elbows 141:5 electrical 188:3 188:4,5 190:5 Eleven 197:11 emerging 118:9 Emerson 178:4 employed 84:10 108:12 226:10 226:14 employee 14:2 16:10 48:2 108:15 109:8 110:11 111:6 143:16 144:13 145:17,19 192:18 195:22 196:14 226:13 employees 13:3 24:18 35:6 66:8 73:6 145:14 194:18 employer 111:7 employment 190:1 empty 217:12 enabling 110:2 ended 58:4 engineering 188:4 England 88:22 142:18,21 English 8:4 55:8 56:18 59:3</p>	<p>66:22 67:15 78:16 171:4 184:11 enjoying 194:12 entered 23:1 77:21 enters 87:22 130:15 139:8 156:15 entire 24:11 26:17 187:4 193:12 equipment 44:14 equipments 190:6 Erbil 122:17 205:4,9,10 escalated 112:2 113:9 especially 29:17 92:5 118:12 150:5 ESQUIRE 3:6 3:13 4:2,3 et 1:6,9 Etaf 179:13 evening 65:1 67:8,18 event 30:10 44:7 135:13 205:10 213:17 events 49:4 eventually 124:22 187:15 everybody 47:2 87:4 exact 132:17 211:11,13 exactly 8:13 62:11,11,22 158:16 159:15 202:5 examination 5:3</p>
---	--	---	---	---

7:4,10,13 198:3 223:12 examined 7:12 exceptional 194:6 Excuse 46:1 59:10 133:2 138:2 146:18 188:10 experience 208:14 210:6 experienced 218:16,18 experiences 109:12,21 110:9 111:3 186:15 experiencing 209:6 expert 29:10 134:3,22 Expires 226:21 explain 212:13 213:16 explained 171:10 171:17 183:13 explaining 183:7 explanation 183:16 explosion 9:13 10:7 11:4 12:13 13:1,4,11 14:3 14:9,13 17:4 25:7 172:15 explosions 192:2 exposed 47:5,6 101:18 153:1 194:15 208:20 extended 193:14 193:14 eye 30:8,9 31:5 eyes 81:7 195:13 195:14	e-mail 115:10,10 <hr/> F <hr/> F 4:2 face 63:13 78:14 95:7,8 97:16,17 97:17,17 148:7 148:7 149:7 152:19 158:8 158:22 176:5,6 196:9 202:5 203:11 221:9 faces 77:5 78:9 143:6,7,11,11 facial 77:8 87:20 93:15 95:4 96:2 96:22 97:6 facts 17:12 171:22 174:8 174:16 175:19 176:8 fair 13:16,19 31:7 33:17 54:7 66:19 91:12,17 95:22 130:10 136:20 139:21 140:1 182:10 192:4 194:3 falling 27:19 familiar 162:7 family 108:9 110:5 116:1 172:9 193:12 194:9 221:3 far 93:16 161:9 fast 62:17 fatigue 161:20 fatigues 159:22 160:1,3 164:2 223:19 faucet 75:3 fault 194:22 feared 27:9	features 41:20 55:2 77:5,8 96:4 97:9 108:4 149:10,14,18 220:3 February 118:5 226:22 fed 23:18 34:1 feel 202:4,5,7,7 202:7 feels 140:14 fell 34:21,22 fellow 12:7 felt 27:20,21 62:16 female 23:3 69:15,22 70:9 70:16 78:2 153:7 162:17 165:22 166:3 field 109:3 111:16 112:15 112:22 192:1 213:10,11,13 fight 114:2 figure 206:20 file 119:13,22 120:1,2,4 121:21 125:3 filed 132:14 133:17 183:1,3 183:5 filing 125:6 filled 36:21 financially 226:14 find 43:11 119:21 119:22 121:20 142:9 175:17 193:20 fine 62:20 94:11 126:2 207:1 fingerprint 30:9	finishes 12:4 fire 109:9 117:21 first 6:15 8:21 28:2 30:11 33:19 35:3 39:20 44:10 49:5 63:11 66:6 71:19 73:1,2,8 73:9 74:18 75:15 76:1,5 78:4,19,20 101:16 107:12 109:15 120:7 121:22 123:9 124:4,7,11 129:5 133:20 135:19 142:15 142:16 145:5,7 169:17 171:20 171:21 172:16 189:3,6 197:5 205:22 207:20 fists 100:13,19 fit 41:7 five 65:13 66:10 68:3,4 121:14 126:3 145:7,13 159:5,6,7 197:15 221:18 five-minute 48:13 169:12 floor 3:15 66:7 68:8,11,11 focusing 57:22 follow 64:5 141:21 following 64:14 113:1 191:15 214:16 follows 7:7,12 followup 112:16 food 23:14 34:2,4 34:12 71:13	101:20 218:1 foot 26:2 69:18 forced 68:11 174:8,16 175:19 176:9 forces 109:13 forcing 72:18 196:8 foregoing 226:3 226:5 forget 122:3 213:21 forgot 131:8 forms 186:1 forth 70:8 forward 125:12 found 175:16 foundation 11:6 13:6 four 37:18 59:17 60:5 61:8 63:4 63:20,21 64:11 64:18 93:10,21 94:15 120:21 121:13,19 122:7 147:18 197:11,11 four-minute 60:9 frame 45:6 framework 45:6 Frederick 86:9 96:7,11,13 99:15,17,19 142:11 147:15 147:18 162:15 183:9 218:11 freelance 189:11 189:13,15 friend 110:21 friends 125:1 129:13,16,18 136:11 193:13 front 10:17,21
--	--	--	--	--

<p>12:7 198:9 199:13,19 202:8 206:15 207:17 full 110:17 112:8 full-time 108:15 109:8 further 197:21 223:11 225:1,3 226:12 future 61:19 78:13</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">G</p> <hr/> <p>G 7:1 GALLAGHER 3:13 159:3 163:6,8 198:8 221:17 GBL-JHA 1:8 general 87:1 154:20,21 172:1 184:10 gentlemen 124:10 GEORGE 4:11 getting 54:16 136:15 171:4 214:6 Ghatih 197:10 Gilligan 132:12 give 11:14 71:7 79:7 92:21 104:10 107:21 108:8,19 120:3 128:19 134:2 162:3 176:14 177:1 195:11 196:20 210:13 211:18,18,19 221:6 given 226:9 giving 101:20</p>	<p>120:19 195:18 195:22 gloves 155:8 go 11:7,18 12:3 16:18 46:13,13 51:6 60:1 107:8 108:6,20 110:19 111:16 112:4 115:14 118:3 119:22 121:20 125:2 125:12,12,13 127:16,19 128:7,11 129:5 129:9,14 135:6 136:11,16 171:5 187:7,15 187:17 191:20 193:22 196:9 198:5 199:20 208:9 219:12 220:11 221:17 goatee 77:13 80:19 81:5,19 82:7,17 83:3,15 84:3 87:9 93:12 94:19 97:14 98:2,16,22 149:12 156:10 156:14 166:17 goes 136:13 going 10:19 16:6 16:8 19:13 27:17 40:7 44:10 45:11 48:12 70:2,11 74:13 83:9 86:19 107:14 129:15 132:20 133:8 134:7 170:16,17 171:2 188:2 206:17 213:7</p>	<p>213:10,13,15 222:21 Gold 110:7 good 7:15 92:21 93:5 125:6 129:15 184:11 213:22 gotten 140:9 government 106:1 112:14 governorate 112:16 113:10 191:18 192:13 governorates 192:2,10 graduate 187:19 188:8,12 graduated 188:15 189:22 Graham 178:7 Graner 63:9,10 63:10,12 64:3,7 65:19 68:15 88:11 89:9,11 89:13 97:1,3,6 142:14,15,16 143:10 155:11 155:12,15 162:13 165:21 167:7,8,19 174:21 175:2,4 175:7,11,15,18 176:3,4 183:9 Graner's 63:13 gray 43:3 great 62:18 Grossly 204:9 group 106:20 192:11 196:7 199:18,19 200:1 214:7 groups 44:18 45:3,5,15,17</p>	<p>113:10 114:3 grow 187:13 guard 38:17,19 85:3 148:13 150:16 153:14 162:20 166:5 168:1,7,11 178:15 guarding 39:4 58:14 195:15 guards 84:22 89:19,22 92:2,7 103:2 161:14 167:10 195:13 195:15 196:4 guess 83:17 guy 152:16,17 167:11 198:13 198:16,19,22 199:5,6,10,12 200:2 203:22 204:6 205:17 224:2 guys 205:14 G-R-A-N-E-R 63:10</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">H</p> <hr/> <p>H 3:6 5:8 hair 43:17 65:8 87:20 93:15 95:4 96:22 97:6 haircut 43:15 164:3 half 32:10,11,14 33:18 42:6 48:13 50:1,4,6 57:10 58:4 218:6,7 hall 21:19,21,22 22:4 75:4,4 161:13 halls 29:17</p>	<p>hallway 66:5 75:1 91:5 hallways 56:9 Hamid 205:18,21 206:3 223:16 223:18,20 hand 59:22 65:8 170:16 handcuffed 26:1 34:3,3,4 52:9 61:17 63:22 79:5 handcuffing 12:15 handcuffs 18:4 18:15,16,17 handed 52:1 53:2 53:5 handing 146:4 147:3 148:3,22 150:3 151:14 151:21 153:6 154:3 155:7,21 157:15,21 160:9,15,21 161:5 163:4,16 164:8 165:10 165:16 166:14 167:2 182:21 183:20 hands 18:4 34:7 hanging 159:16 Hannah 181:6 happen 76:13 78:15 87:2 95:9 208:19 happened 11:4 12:9,17 21:17 30:5,11 39:9 42:7 46:16 50:7 51:21 58:4 65:12 68:4,21 75:11 79:4</p>
---	---	---	---	--

88:13 89:7 90:7 91:12 99:20 101:13 105:8 111:21 113:6 125:3 194:5,6 208:21,22 209:9,12 212:14,15 215:19 221:10 happening 112:15,22 214:8 happenings 175:9 happens 46:13 91:13,14 192:2 happy 65:4,5 67:12 74:15 hard 18:16 98:4 210:13,15 216:11 Harman 178:10 178:13 Harry 182:5 HASAN 1:15 2:4 5:3 7:9 head 26:3,6,17 27:2 29:20 30:3 35:10 37:3,5,7 37:9 51:14,15 51:22 52:2,9,20 53:7 54:14,15 54:16,19 56:13 58:11 59:20 61:11,14,14 63:15 65:15,18 67:3 68:7 74:9 75:9 78:10 79:11 80:3 81:1 82:2,20 84:22 91:20 94:5,21 95:9 98:12,15 103:19 107:5	176:5 199:21 202:2,4,6,8,11 202:12 headquarters 115:10 heads 86:17 91:8 137:12 health 136:3 hear 33:4 38:10 56:13,14,16 59:17 67:17 94:10 196:10 heard 38:1 177:9 177:15,16,19 177:22 178:2,3 178:5,6,9,14 178:17,20 179:1,4,7,10 179:13,16,19 179:22 180:3,6 180:9,12,15,21 181:2,5,8,11 181:14,17,20 182:1,4,7,11 182:16 hearing 65:3 125:10 heart 128:12,21 heartburn 128:4 128:8,16 130:11 heavy 41:5,6,7 85:12 98:2 158:11 159:13 height 158:19 204:1 held 2:5 14:18 16:16,20 22:6 23:5,14,17 24:1 28:21 29:8,11 29:14 34:11,15 39:6 94:12 114:16 150:21	helicopter 26:4 26:18,20 27:7 27:10,13,14,22 28:3 29:2,22 32:9 34:19 35:2 35:7 help 28:8 65:11 121:21 136:14 193:22 helpful 164:22 hereto 226:14 Hey 151:4 he'll 34:18 high 161:17 history 187:22 188:9,13 211:17 hit 67:8 hold 11:2 17:1 holding 59:22 hole 21:21 home 108:10 hood 54:14,18 58:11 63:14 74:3 94:4,21 95:8 98:8 99:1 99:2,7 hooded 37:1 73:19 215:15 216:9,13 hope 194:12 hospitalized 127:6 hostile 201:3 hot 100:21 101:2 101:3,3 Houdini 131:21 131:22 hour 23:10 32:10 32:11,14 33:19 42:6 48:13 50:1 50:4,6 57:10 58:4	hours 25:15,17 37:18 50:1,4,7 75:13 208:20 Howard 178:18 humiliated 12:7 humiliating 10:20 187:8 193:17 221:5,6 Hummer 18:5 20:9,14,17 51:8 51:9,17 52:20 Hummers 21:7 hungry 202:17 hurting 102:4 H-A-L-L 22:1 75:5 161:13 H-A-L-L-S 29:18 <hr/> I <hr/> ID 25:10 idea 203:17 207:13,16 220:9,10 identification 146:7 147:1 148:1,20 150:1 151:12,19 153:4 154:1 155:5,19 157:13,19 160:7,13,19 161:3 163:2,14 164:6 165:8,14 166:12,22 169:7,18 182:19 183:18 207:3 identified 93:9 172:11 176:21 identify 103:5,11 103:18 142:4 143:16 171:21 172:7,18	identities 174:17 identity 79:18 173:22 174:3 illness 45:9 imagination 161:18 imposition 174:8 174:16 175:20 176:9 imprisonment 193:21 inches 159:3 incident 139:5 incidents 45:4 112:22 192:1 include 217:1 included 145:13 inducted 188:21 188:22 industry 118:11 118:12 infections 141:9 inflicted 217:19 information 11:15 18:21 19:4,7,7 30:7 39:13,14 40:11 44:10,13 79:8 104:2 111:16 134:3,22 162:3 171:8 182:11 184:11 187:9 196:21,22 injuries 119:8 129:10,19,19 130:5,12,13,18 177:4 182:13 194:19 injury 142:4 insane 136:15 inside 37:4 40:6 41:12 56:5,9 90:8 107:13
--	--	--	---	---

Inspectors 104:5	52:4,15 53:18	46:17 48:5 50:8	48:22 113:13	44:21,22 64:5
instance 19:9	53:21 54:9,20	53:15,20 54:8	114:15,18	65:4,5 67:13
130:6 185:16	55:4,9,10,15	54:20,22 55:3,5	115:19 116:3,5	80:19,21 81:5
instances 82:8	55:21 57:4 83:6	55:7,8,15,20	121:8 122:17	94:20,22 105:1
instant 225:5	92:22	75:17 76:7,14	122:19 125:1	105:7 107:22
institute 188:3,4	interrogate	78:2,6,13 81:9	185:16,18	108:2,3,13,18
188:5	15:11 81:12	83:2,15 84:2	187:13 190:13	109:1,11 110:9
instruct 11:19	84:14 156:21	85:3,22 86:5	190:18 191:8	110:10,11,16
instructions 92:8	157:2	91:9 96:14,17	193:19 205:4	110:18 111:3
195:22	interrogated	98:8,16 99:9	Iraqi 16:1,4 20:1	111:10,12,14
insult 10:8,17	14:20 15:6,9	148:16 150:11	20:7 23:2,4	111:17,18,22
insurgency 45:18	18:20 22:11,14	150:14 153:10	49:1 113:15,16	112:9 113:12
intelligence	22:20 23:7 25:3	156:7 157:5	114:13 121:9	114:8,11
161:20	30:14 33:14	167:15	121:10 124:12	115:10 131:13
interacted 41:22	56:12 72:3,7	Interrogatories	124:16,21	152:17 172:17
interaction 24:15	73:2,10,21 74:8	6:16 169:18,21	125:6 131:21	186:5,6,13
26:9,14 38:15	74:19,20 75:8,8	170:7	131:22 188:17	189:4 190:2,7
70:8 147:13	75:16 76:1,8,14	interrogators	189:1	190:12,17,21
156:18,22	78:1 80:5 81:8	31:2 76:12,15	iron 32:21	190:22 191:1,2
161:22	81:13,19 82:7	76:18 77:1,8	irons 102:5	191:3,5 192:5,8
interactions	82:17 86:11	80:12 86:15	isolated 221:10	192:18 210:6
147:10	90:5 91:2,17	91:6,22 93:6,19	Israel 181:3	210:20 211:1,8
interest 136:20	93:11 97:12	94:8,8 99:21	Istanbul 123:19	211:14,22
interested 94:20	98:22 149:13	103:3 107:16	205:8	212:1,10,12,19
152:18 226:15	157:6 222:2,7	157:1 161:17	items 216:18	213:2,3 219:15
interesting	222:13,21	195:16 196:5	217:8	Jazeera's 108:6
136:22	223:8	219:4	IV 4:11	Jensen 179:17
internal 210:16	interrogating	interview 104:11		Jeremy 181:9
210:18	30:17 71:18	105:16	J	Jerry 180:7
international 1:9	77:11 80:13	invasion 190:13	Jack 179:10	job 1:22 30:7
7:17 114:14	91:19 99:13,17	190:17 191:8	jail 56:3 222:12	45:3 189:6,9
Internet 137:4	195:16	investigating	222:20	191:10,13
139:2 142:1	interrogations	104:12	Janabi 131:7,9	213:22
145:1	16:4 75:4 77:10	investigator	January 115:4	jobs 190:4
interpret 7:4 8:2	81:21 82:9 83:2	104:2,6,11	116:3 123:6	Jody 177:11
interpreted 7:6	84:3,18 90:13	involved 10:3	133:21 136:7	John 4:2 7:15
interpreter 3:3	94:5 95:21	35:7 73:7	140:17	61:19 94:9
4:10 7:4 8:2,3,8	100:2 101:5,13	183:10 215:4	JASIM 1:15 2:4	138:14 151:4
11:20 12:1 16:1	103:17 162:12	involvement	5:3 7:9	159:4 178:6
16:4 20:1 22:21	223:4	17:13 194:18	Javal 177:20	179:1
23:2 31:10,15	interrogator	involving 125:21	Jazeera 19:10	Johnson 2:7 4:4
42:18,21 43:1,2	18:22 19:19	Iraq 9:5,9 10:7	25:7,9 40:13,15	178:21
43:12,15 48:15	43:22 44:1,4,6	45:22 46:4,14	44:13,13,14,16	join 190:7

<p>joined 190:12,15 191:5</p> <p>joints 208:11</p> <p>Jordan 113:15 113:17 114:7,8 114:10,13,17 114:20,22 115:4,5,6,18 185:20</p> <p>journalism 189:6 189:9</p> <p>journalist 25:9 25:12 40:12 45:4 105:18</p> <p>journalists 12:7 105:16</p> <p>journals 105:15</p> <p>judge 125:12</p> <p>July 115:5,15 116:6</p> <p>jumpsuit 71:8,9</p> <p>June 189:5 190:11,11,11</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">K</p> <hr/> <p>KATHERINE 3:13</p> <p>Kathleen 1:21 2:12 226:2</p> <p>keep 27:19 122:1</p> <p>kept 33:7 38:12 86:16 202:15 211:16 224:4</p> <p>Ketzer 179:2</p> <p>kicking 79:9 82:19 168:16</p> <p>kind 22:3 62:16 92:1,15 99:13 108:22 153:2 154:12 210:4 212:13 213:12 223:3</p> <p>knees 141:5,10</p>	<p>knew 28:3,4 36:2 37:20 49:1,1 61:3 63:8,8 64:1,7 80:19 84:22 86:15 87:4,5,5,6 107:13,20 172:7,12 175:1 175:6,11 183:8 183:11 195:9 205:12 223:20</p> <p>knowing 223:15</p> <p>knowledge 153:18 171:22 172:2,20 174:7 174:15,21 175:19 176:8 176:19 194:17 195:4,21 196:13,17 208:17 214:19 223:1</p> <p>known 205:18</p> <p>knows 54:2 173:4,18</p> <p>Koegel 4:3 23:1 48:19 139:8 151:9</p> <p>Krol 179:5</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">L</p> <hr/> <p>lack 182:11 208:16 223:1</p> <p>Laden 19:10</p> <p>lady 23:3 65:6 69:10 88:11 161:9 167:22</p> <p>landed 27:22 28:3 29:22 34:20</p> <p>language 56:18</p> <p>large 39:2,6 49:6 114:20</p>	<p>lasted 58:3</p> <p>Late 190:11,11</p> <p>lawsuit 11:2 134:4 193:8</p> <p>lawyer 12:4 120:8 121:1,8 121:10 124:6 124:12,16,21 125:5,6,9 171:9 224:5</p> <p>lawyers 11:17,18 11:19 12:1,2 120:13 121:15 122:21 123:1 123:20 124:1 125:13 132:22 133:4,18 145:1 145:2,4 183:6 184:4,12,21 224:21,22</p> <p>leading 199:2,14 200:4,19 201:2 201:8,13,18 202:21 203:5 203:13 204:3 204:10 206:1 208:16 214:4 214:21 215:10 215:16,20 216:5,14,20 217:3 218:12 218:21 219:18 220:14 222:3,8 222:14,22</p> <p>learn 64:2 183:12</p> <p>learned 64:13</p> <p>leave 58:5,8 108:19,20 115:6 130:12 163:10</p> <p>leaving 102:9</p> <p>left 27:1,4,17</p>	<p>39:9 40:18 58:16 64:8,22 68:13 76:4 80:10 107:10 115:5 161:8,11 198:16,19 199:6,10 200:3 213:21 218:22 224:2,16</p> <p>left-hand 162:1 168:3</p> <p>legal 11:7 17:5</p> <p>legs 26:2 34:5</p> <p>Leone 116:18,19 118:3,7,15,21</p> <p>letter 210:5,10</p> <p>let's 16:18 25:1 43:1 104:9 126:1,2 159:5 161:10 163:10 165:19 168:2 169:12</p> <p>level 19:6</p> <p>levels 192:9</p> <p>Lewis 180:16</p> <p>liable 11:3 17:2</p> <p>Libya 116:16,16 116:17,19,22 117:8 119:3</p> <p>Lieutenant 154:20,21</p> <p>life 112:19 113:19 118:10 191:22 194:2,2 194:12</p> <p>lift 107:22</p> <p>light 27:21 110:20 112:18</p> <p>lighter 47:8</p> <p>liked 189:18</p> <p>line 28:9 208:7</p> <p>Lipinski 179:8</p> <p>list 172:18</p>	<p>listening 214:19</p> <p>literally 63:8</p> <p>litigation 135:1</p> <p>little 46:22 47:1 47:2 85:13 90:10 143:1 147:17 149:18 158:14,20 159:9,11 164:4 204:1</p> <p>live 197:13 213:16 214:2</p> <p>lives 112:20 113:3</p> <p>living 185:19</p> <p>LLP 2:7 4:4</p> <p>local 189:17 191:16,17 192:3,6</p> <p>localities 192:10</p> <p>locally 189:19</p> <p>location 44:15 115:12</p> <p>London 179:11</p> <p>long 14:17 22:6 23:9 29:8 32:7 32:7 37:16 38:12 42:4 43:18 49:21 57:7 58:16 61:21 70:11 72:2 77:11 111:18 112:5 114:22 116:7 116:22 148:7 187:2 194:21 208:20 214:8</p> <p>look 40:22 42:12 43:2 54:19 74:20 81:7 136:14 139:19 145:3 152:5 162:9 207:6</p>
---	---	--	--	---

<p>looked 40:17 44:4 54:12 55:1 137:3 140:2 142:2,8 144:13 144:21 145:13 152:18 162:4 184:22 202:19 219:17 looking 46:12 47:20 158:22 184:18 194:7 looks 55:10 148:6 156:17 157:10 162:7 lose 220:7 lost 62:5 203:1 211:4 220:8 lot 200:14,17 201:12 215:19 Luciana 181:18 lunch 92:22 93:2 93:6 96:5 Lynndie 88:11 88:14,22 142:19,21 143:10 166:4,6 L-E-W-I-S 180:19</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">M</p> <hr/> <p>M 1:21 2:12 3:3 7:3 226:2 Mahmood 131:7 131:9 making 46:11,14 92:9 120:9 121:16 217:20 male 35:12 47:16 55:4,5,13 165:19 males 174:6,14 man 40:15 43:3 51:11 94:19</p>	<p>165:20 218:19 management 113:11 manufacturing 190:5 Marc 178:3 March 1:17 2:1 Mark 177:7 marked 146:4,7 147:1 148:1,20 148:22 150:1 151:12,14,19 151:21 153:4,6 154:1 155:5,19 155:21 157:13 157:19 160:7 160:13,19 161:3 163:2,14 164:6 165:8,14 166:12,22 169:7,18 170:16 182:19 182:21 183:18 183:20 207:3,5 marks 96:4 marriage 197:5,6 197:8 married 197:1 mass 101:19 218:2 materials 211:3 matter 121:21 meals 71:14,15 mean 30:15 46:19,20 54:3,4 104:5,7 125:14 134:6,10 135:2 158:10 164:13 164:18 168:22 169:1 171:4 172:22 185:8 207:8 meaning 62:3</p>	<p>means 195:18 measure 220:11 media 136:20 137:14 medical 29:10 140:11 185:7 209:15 medication 128:1 128:4,13,16 medications 128:8 134:19 medicine 128:9 meeting 122:17 122:18,21 123:5,21 124:1 136:9 145:5,7 154:21 Megan 177:2 members 172:9 mention 99:15 122:2 mentioned 73:14 84:13 85:22 87:19 116:19 149:12 205:4 met 122:13 123:6 123:9,18 124:11 136:6 143:6,8,11 205:3,7,9 Mheisen 179:14 MI 3:10 Michael 181:12 182:2 Mickum 4:11 76:4 77:21 80:10 87:22 126:6 130:15 151:9 156:15 198:10 middle 136:13 162:6,13,15 199:12 200:6</p>	<p>220:19 militia 113:9 114:3 mind 19:2 46:11 62:8 131:7 134:12 135:9 135:11 203:1 minds 46:14 minute 151:5 minutes 48:14 58:6,17 59:17 59:21 60:5 61:8 63:4,20,21 64:11,18 69:14 126:3,3 197:16 221:18 mischaracteriz... 173:6 Mischaracteri... 20:11 224:9 misinterpretati... 10:12 missed 135:19 mistaken 29:12 mistreat 35:18 41:11 42:1 49:18 57:12 60:9 89:3,11 150:20 153:19 155:15 168:12 168:19 169:1 mistreated 10:6 12:22 16:14,15 18:12 23:11 32:11 34:14 39:5 48:8 50:2 72:14 78:21 81:20 90:12 101:6 152:20 222:1,6,12 mistreating 63:5 89:19 183:10 223:21</p>	<p>mistreatment 82:8,13,15 101:11 104:3 105:4 176:20 221:14 misunderstand... 173:11 mixed 203:3 Mohammed 4:10 94:9 121:3,3 moments 216:8 Monahan 179:17 money 107:12,15 107:17 189:15 189:16 monitoring 91:14 214:20 months 111:20 111:20,22 141:16,18 mood 194:10 morning 7:15 65:14 66:11 68:4,5 152:9 move 19:15 36:12 59:9,13 moved 44:12 49:6,7 60:3 116:6 movement 20:6 movements 113:16 moving 35:7 63:19 Mudd 179:20 mustache 77:16 77:18 86:1 93:14 95:5 96:3 96:7,10 Mustafa 197:9 muzzled 201:22</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">N</p> <hr/>
--	---	---	--	---

<p>N 3:1 7:1 NAJIM 1:5 naked 52:4,6,6 54:15,16 69:9 69:20 74:2,8 101:22 102:4 102:10 137:11 215:15 216:13 217:20 Nakhla 180:1 205:15 name 7:15 8:21 19:5 38:8 44:11 63:8,11 64:3,9 86:9 88:5,13 105:19,20 124:4 126:21 130:22 131:6 132:12 143:9 174:5 175:22 177:5,6,8,9,15 178:2,14 205:21,22,22 223:15 named 172:11 177:2,7,10,13 177:16,19,22 178:3,6,9,12 178:17,20 179:1,4,7,10 179:13,16,19 179:22 180:3,6 180:9,12,15,21 181:2,5,8,11 181:14,17,20 182:1,4,7 names 9:16 39:11 54:7 131:2,7 176:1 182:15,16,16 205:11 219:5,7 219:10 nap 72:18</p>	<p>Nation 105:21 national 192:6,9 Nations 105:21 114:15 nature 172:1 216:19 near 158:6 201:17 202:4 202:11 219:12 necessarily 76:11 neck 141:10,11 need 8:15 9:6 52:19 69:12 128:19 129:9 130:4 needed 43:11 206:21 neither 226:10 nervous 194:9 never 59:7,7 126:12 136:12 177:9 182:11 184:5,5 190:21 new 3:16 85:2 190:14,15 news 64:5,5 88:18 105:1,2 110:14 111:13 111:14 112:6 114:18 116:11 116:12 192:3 213:12 newspaper 105:20 189:17 newspapers 189:21 nickname 130:22 131:12,21 132:5 nicknames 131:2 131:14 night 38:13 39:9</p>	<p>65:12,13 66:16 207:20,21 220:19 nightmares 220:13 nights 72:19 nine 36:8,19 noise 92:9 noises 59:18 noon 92:20 north 205:4 northern 113:13 122:17,18 Northrop 180:4 notary 2:13 7:6 7:12 226:1,18 note 160:2 notes 93:9 notice 2:12 65:21 71:1 142:17 NOVA 188:6 November 9:4,8 28:9,19 29:3,6 200:16 NSAIF 1:15 2:4 5:3 7:9 nude 199:8 200:14 202:14 207:21 nudity 174:8,16 175:19 176:9 218:16 number 5:9 39:15 44:14 76:18 114:20 115:8 149:1 151:22 153:7 155:22 186:8 205:2 212:5 numbered 198:10 numerical 198:8 NY 3:16</p>	<p>N.W 2:8 4:5 <hr/> O <hr/> O 7:1 obey 52:5 object 11:17,18 62:2,13 104:21 106:10 107:1 109:22 110:13 111:5 113:21 117:5,11,18,22 118:16,22 119:5,10,16,20 121:17 122:8 122:22 123:11 123:17 124:17 126:17 127:1 128:17 129:12 130:14 131:4 132:16 139:7 140:5,12,20 149:8,15 150:12,17 152:22 153:11 153:15,20 154:14 155:1 162:21 163:21 170:1 185:3 187:6 190:19 191:9 192:7,21 193:4,9 objecting 62:3,5 objections 61:20 observe 65:18 observed 142:16 obviously 171:3 occasion 81:12 98:22 224:12 occasions 63:17 82:12 99:6 occupation 30:7 44:11 45:19,22 46:4 48:22 49:2</p>	<p>190:18 191:8 occur 55:22 218:11 occurred 9:13 17:2 90:3 218:18 office 107:22 108:2,3,6,21 109:2,3 111:11 111:19 112:1 190:14,15 191:18 210:14 211:1,3 212:2 212:10,10 213:12 officer 226:2 offices 2:5 44:15 official 191:21 212:11 officially 189:7,8 officials 106:1 191:17 Oh 97:5 121:6 123:5 124:10 163:7 Ohio 126:13,16 126:21 old 41:2 42:13,13 43:3 70:19 83:14 85:7 127:4 197:7,10 197:10,11 older 43:4 197:9 once 12:4 23:8 90:1 115:20 122:15,16 123:12,15 127:21 162:2 191:5 206:20 ones 156:21 198:10 one-page 210:9 210:10</p>
---	---	---	---	--

<p>open 16:7 27:20 opened 68:7,12 107:5 opinion 92:18 193:2 opposite 159:1 Oral 183:16 orally 183:14 orange 61:15,17 64:22 68:9 69:3 69:5,6 71:7,10 107:11,18 220:5 order 92:17,18 184:18 198:9 ordering 101:17 orders 92:15 organizations 114:15 origin 57:2 origins 23:4 Osama 19:9 outcome 226:15 outside 40:7 41:14 101:5 102:18 103:6 103:12 107:6 138:15 overnight 139:6 overseas 116:13 116:14</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">P</p> <hr/> <p>P 3:1,1 7:1 page 5:3,9 170:18,19 186:7,10 187:3 187:5 Pages 1:10 paid 88:17 136:19 224:19 painful 201:7 202:16</p>	<p>pains 122:1 Panadol 128:20 pants 30:22 31:17,17 84:8 167:12,14 168:19 paper 9:6 217:2 217:4 part 112:18 113:13 123:20 135:19 191:10 213:22 participate 223:21 participated 214:15 participating 45:18 57:1 196:14 particular 91:1 parties 226:11 226:14 party 119:21 pass 184:20 passed 69:11,22 107:19 passing 86:20 90:15,18 91:2,5 91:21 102:12 156:7,8 219:11 people 9:16 14:5 14:12 16:5,6,7 20:7,17 31:1,8 31:12 33:4 38:3 40:8 43:16 44:20,20 47:5 51:16 53:3,9 56:14,16 59:17 70:7,7 76:3 79:12 80:2 83:9 86:13 87:2 88:9 90:1,21 91:11 91:16,18 92:3,7</p>	<p>92:12 93:10,10 94:6,7,15 95:7 95:14,16,21 98:18,19 99:12 99:14,14 102:12 103:2 103:11 120:1,1 120:3 121:20 124:8 131:3 136:14,16 142:3 143:5,7 143:12 147:18 155:12 161:6 167:20 174:10 176:15,21,22 182:10 183:9 195:14,17 196:5 199:18 199:19 200:2,2 203:3,4 205:12 213:12 219:9 221:9,9,9 peoples 14:7 27:12 45:5 59:18 83:9 91:21 99:13 142:9,9 176:16 194:4 people's 112:19 112:19 113:3 118:10 191:22 percent 204:12 performed 134:15 period 63:14 65:2 190:3 permanent 128:6 personal 19:4,6 30:6 44:10 194:17 195:3 195:21 196:13 196:16 208:17 223:1</p>	<p>personally 137:21 138:4 209:17,22 personnel 9:5,9 10:6 14:14 persons 15:16,21 21:7 26:22 30:16 36:8,20 37:10 38:5 40:6 42:14,15 52:1,2 63:4 77:19 79:16,19 86:15 87:6,6 90:20 131:9 139:3 171:21 214:7 223:6 person's 35:14 149:14 158:8 172:2 perspective 222:19 pharmacy 128:18 Phillabaum 180:7 phone 125:8,8 photo 139:12 164:10,18,18 167:9,10 168:1 photograph 5:11 5:12,13,14,15 5:16,17,18,19 5:20,21,22 6:1 6:2,3,4,5,6,7,8 6:9,10,11,12 6:13,19 137:8 144:13 146:7,9 147:1 148:1,20 150:1 151:12 151:19 153:4 154:1 155:5,19 157:13,19 160:7,13,19</p>	<p>161:3,7 163:2 163:14 164:6 165:1,4,8,14 166:12,22 167:3 169:7 207:3 photographer 149:19 photographing 189:19 photographs 137:3,6,22 138:5 141:22 142:2 144:20 145:3,12,13 189:18 photos 31:5 physical 22:17 35:14 119:8 129:19 130:18 141:21 158:10 176:7,18 221:14 physically 12:12 23:22 57:12 102:18 103:12 209:6 physician 209:19 picture 87:12 138:1,6,11,22 139:4,5,14,17 139:22 140:3,4 143:15 148:6 149:16,17,19 153:8 158:9 162:1,17 165:20,20,22 166:3 167:20 168:3 203:11 207:7,8,10 pictured 156:4 pictures 30:8 31:5 61:4 86:6</p>
---	---	---	--	--

87:2,5,17 88:2 88:6 137:14 138:7,9,13,21 139:1,16,18 140:2,7 142:5,8 142:11,14,18 142:22 143:3,5 145:6 166:8 189:21 206:6,6 piece 11:15 pinching 65:9 pipe 61:16 79:5 Pipes 102:6,7 place 11:5 28:2 29:16 32:16,18 32:22 33:1,3 38:1 39:4,20 48:9 51:13 56:20 57:8 59:3 59:14,15 60:6 61:8,12,20 66:3 72:9,22 73:20 74:19,20 113:12 124:7 192:8 195:15 places 74:21 79:10 116:20 139:3,3 185:13 plain 31:21 Plaintiff 6:14 7:10 169:16 Plaintiffs 1:7 3:5 122:7,11,14 123:10 184:1 198:3 plans 113:14 play 19:13 played 215:8 playing 195:17 PLC 3:7 please 8:8 104:16 135:16 143:20 207:6	point 37:22 125:4 175:14 pointing 86:21 198:16,19 pole 61:17,18 64:1,21 66:10 66:17 67:8,17 68:3,6,10 89:10 139:6 216:3,9 216:13 poles 102:4,5 police 12:20 13:1 13:5,12 14:3,10 14:11,14,17,20 15:13 16:11,14 16:16 17:3,10 17:13,16,20 18:2,13,21 19:22 20:4,8,18 21:14 28:13,15 politicians 111:15 112:17 113:2,16 Porvaznik 180:10 position 62:9 175:11 176:16 positions 174:9 174:17 175:20 176:10 201:7 202:16 possession 137:21 138:4,8 184:16,18 209:14 210:1 possessions 184:6 possible 200:1 202:18 203:3,6 203:10 205:7 possibly 139:17 207:17 post 140:1	preference 8:22 pregnant 88:15 Premiere 7:18 prepare 123:2 prepared 29:16 prescribed 128:14 prescription 128:10,20 present 4:9 13:4 13:11 14:2 15:8 15:16,21 16:3 16:10 20:3 40:2 40:5 41:17 46:17 49:14 65:19 66:9 68:17 79:12,19 83:1 84:18 85:1 90:4,13 95:17 122:21 124:1 139:11 152:11 155:13 216:12 presented 8:8 press 44:17 64:14 191:16 191:19 pressing 82:20 82:21 prevented 201:1 previous 214:10 Price 180:13 print 30:9 110:10 printout 210:13 prints 30:9 31:6 prior 38:11 48:22 108:11 126:8 127:10,13,17 128:1,4 190:16 213:9 prison 33:6 49:2 64:9 76:19 77:9 78:2 80:5 87:3 89:1 93:7,11	95:12,17,22 96:17 101:6,7 101:12,12 102:3 104:4,7,8 104:10,19 105:8,10 106:4 106:9,17 107:21 109:5 119:9 129:11 130:21 131:3 131:12 137:7 137:22 138:21 143:6,8,17 144:14,18,22 146:13 147:20 148:10 150:9 150:22 152:8 153:9 154:9,22 155:13,16 158:3,5 159:17 163:20 166:5,7 166:10 167:11 167:12 168:13 168:20 169:2 176:20 177:4 193:19 194:22 195:1,5,9,10 195:12 205:18 212:15 217:22 218:4 220:20 220:20,22 221:4 prisoner 39:15 86:22 101:21 218:3 prisoners 21:18 22:10 25:21 27:12 28:6 29:17,18 36:6 36:22 59:19 66:1 86:21 91:22 92:3 174:12 196:6,7	privilege 133:8 135:8 privileged 134:7 135:5 probably 107:20 146:21 167:7 problem 62:21 problems 141:5 procedure 31:4 procedures 60:6 60:7 61:9 64:19 64:20 223:3 process 185:11 185:11 produced 6:18 183:17,22 programs 112:21 prolonged 148:6 174:9 175:20 properly 201:1 proud 132:8 provide 104:1 195:10 provided 145:4 186:2 providing 171:14 province 192:12 192:14,15 proximity 222:1 psychiatric 123:2 136:12,14 194:1 psychiatrist 123:7 133:20 134:3,14,21 135:4 136:5,16 140:16 psychiatrists 136:10 psychological 110:1 123:3 129:14,19 130:1,11,17
---	--	---	--	---

<p>193:10,11,16 193:20 221:8 psychologically 110:3 public 2:13 104:15,19 226:1,18 pulled 52:1 54:14 94:21 punching 79:9,9 punish 90:1 92:10 punished 89:18 91:10 217:18 222:1,5,12 223:7 224:7 punishing 89:14 89:15 punishment 101:18 102:2,7 217:19 218:2,7 218:8 222:16 222:16,18,20 223:3 punishments 90:3 101:16,19 218:17 purpose 134:10 134:11 135:9 212:8 Pursuant 2:12 pushed 12:16 18:5,16 34:20 107:5 pushing 34:21 82:20 put 18:4,5,17 20:14 21:18,19 24:9,10 26:1,2 26:3,6 27:13 29:2,19 32:21 33:3 36:7,9 37:3,5,5,9,22</p>	<p>39:14 49:5 51:14 52:8,9 54:16 61:14 62:9 64:21,22 68:10,21 69:5,7 69:13,17,18 71:7,9 72:1,12 73:1,8,14 74:9 75:7,7,12,13 106:11,12,18 107:3,3 121:10 124:6 140:16 150:5 171:10 201:6 206:15 210:17,17 218:5 putting 40:11 74:3 80:22 81:1 96:18 103:8 137:12 139:21 160:2,4 167:19 p.m 65:1,13 66:10 93:3 126:5 138:18 151:8 169:15 197:20 221:20 225:4</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Q</p> <hr/> <p>Qatar 115:13 140:22 question 8:7,9,11 10:19 11:11,18 11:20,21 12:3,4 52:18 61:22 62:3,14 90:10 90:11 97:19 103:10 104:16 105:11 133:16 135:16 143:20 144:4,9,9 147:16 149:3 154:5 171:20</p>	<p>171:21 172:4 176:13 199:19 204:14 211:21 214:10,11 questioning 17:10 questions 8:2,12 11:16 15:11 19:8,10 25:2 31:3,9 35:11,17 44:7,9 57:20 80:20,21,22 81:6 94:22 144:2 170:11 171:3,15 197:21 198:1,6 203:18 208:3,5 212:18 214:13 216:1 223:11 225:2,3 quickly 62:1 quite 81:9 137:9 137:10,20 140:6 146:11 147:12 149:10 157:9 162:19 164:1,4,19 169:5</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <hr/> <p>R 3:1 7:1 race 62:10,16 Raeder 180:16 rank 22:16 71:1 159:21 ranks 71:2 143:13 160:2,2 160:4,4 161:19 Rasheed 3:3 7:3 9:6 10:14,15 11:9 13:8,21 17:17 21:5,22 22:2,4 46:1</p>	<p>50:15 51:3 54:2 59:10 84:4,15 99:2 101:1 102:7 104:16 125:17,22 131:22 132:6 133:2 138:2 142:5,19 146:18 149:3 170:4 188:10 190:8 204:18 218:22 reached 21:16 29:5 30:11 49:20 51:20 read 135:15,17 135:20 173:7 reading 225:7 really 18:15 46:15 57:14 140:3 160:5 192:6 193:19 197:16 205:16 220:10 221:5 reason 8:15 10:2 24:17 27:3 35:5 50:22 157:6 204:8 208:13 reasons 130:17 209:10,11 recall 77:5 82:16 102:16 117:13 132:17 138:9 154:21 159:14 163:20 165:3 176:1 178:12 178:15 208:7 receive 183:14 186:9 received 33:18 113:19 114:1 recess 48:17 93:2 126:4</p>	<p>138:17 151:7 169:14 197:19 221:19 recognize 67:19 78:12 108:4 144:21 153:7 155:7 161:6 162:18 167:2,5 167:21 219:16 219:22 recognized 63:18 143:4 recollect 139:15 recollection 205:21 recommendation 92:16 195:11 195:19 recommendati... 136:2 195:22 recommended 125:5 129:16 133:9 recommending 129:18 record 16:18,20 94:12 126:3 138:16 185:22 198:15 207:5 221:17 226:9 recording 185:11 records 185:6,12 185:14 209:19 reduced 226:7 Reese 180:22 refer 7:18 8:22 referred 92:3 131:11,18,21 132:5,12 referring 26:6 43:10 156:11 refill 8:16 217:13 reflect 198:15</p>
---	--	--	--	---

reflecting 209:14	220:12	147:19	responsibilities	171:5 174:3,22
refresh 205:20	Relevancy 46:5	removing 65:8	192:5	183:10 188:18
refugees 113:16	religion 19:5	rephrase 135:14	responsible	198:14,17
114:20 115:9	44:11	135:18 144:6	192:12 195:6	202:8 206:12
refuse 204:8	relocation 116:4	report 25:8,13	rest 33:11	208:2 210:20
refused 52:5	141:11	25:16 29:10	125:20	212:4 222:6,12
regard 120:4	remained 24:10	105:4,6,7,12	restate 8:9	223:3
regarding 11:12	remarried 197:4	105:22 109:15	restroom 8:16	Rights 3:14
19:8,10 94:22	remember 22:17	110:17 111:2	resume 108:18	right-hand 186:8
114:18 198:6	26:12 35:16	116:13,15	return 48:19	risk 113:11
209:13,22	41:1,2 43:9,17	118:8 123:3	115:18 126:6	Rivera 181:3
210:5,6 212:18	43:18 44:5	134:22 186:14	151:9	RMR 1:21 2:12
regular 127:13	54:12,22 55:2	186:17,19,21	returned 108:17	Road 3:8
127:15 141:14	55:10 78:5 82:7	187:2 214:2	186:13	rods 32:21
reject 204:8	85:17 88:9,14	reported 1:21	review 183:4	role 24:18 48:6
relate 209:8	88:22 89:6	136:19 172:16	revolution	182:12 195:1
related 88:20	93:22 96:1,4	reporter 13:7	116:18 117:2	195:17 215:8
174:8 175:19	105:19 116:21	25:6,10,12	117:13	Roman 179:5
176:9 208:14	117:14 123:12	40:15 64:4	ride 37:6 108:1,1	room 22:10 23:1
208:22 209:6	129:4,7 131:14	92:22 135:17	right 8:19 9:5,10	24:3,3,5 30:1,2
222:20 226:10	131:16,17,19	135:20 154:9	12:14 13:12	30:5,10,16 31:1
relates 137:1	131:20 132:2,4	reporters 10:9	14:15 23:18	31:8,12,13 32:8
relating 120:9	132:9,11,13,18	10:17,21	26:22 27:4,10	32:12,15,20
130:6 137:4,14	145:12 147:9	113:11 114:1	27:17 28:10	33:2,7,8,9,12
174:16 185:6	148:12,14,18	reporting 112:11	29:3,6,13 30:12	33:19 34:10
185:14 196:1	149:5 155:13	reports 64:14	37:7 43:21	35:3,8,12,18
relations 44:18	159:19,21	110:19	49:15,18 52:21	39:12,16,17,17
45:2,14,17	160:11,17	represent 7:16	53:3 54:9 61:9	39:19,22 40:3,7
relative 226:13	161:8,11	132:20	66:17 69:13	41:12,12,14,16
release 61:3	164:14 166:6,7	represents 186:5	73:2,17 81:9	41:18,22 42:4,8
105:6 109:17	166:8 169:20	requested	88:18 90:10	42:10,11,13
109:19 130:5	170:6,10	135:17,20	92:20 93:16	43:20 46:18
195:8 212:20	179:15 199:21	requests 184:2,8	94:1 96:8 97:1	47:14,19 48:10
213:4 214:1	202:19 203:19	required 105:6	102:16 104:20	48:19 49:6,7,13
released 25:15	203:20 204:1	research 184:12	109:7 111:4	49:18,21,21
25:17 104:10	205:4,6,12,13	respect 224:1	115:14 120:17	50:3,7 51:1,6
106:4,7,21	205:15 206:7,8	respond 184:7	122:6 126:2	64:18 74:22
107:9,14,20	210:7 212:21	responding	133:18,22	75:2,2 76:4
109:5 110:15	216:19 219:17	214:11,13	134:4 142:12	77:21 79:5
111:9 121:14	224:3	response 171:20	147:20 152:11	80:10 87:22
129:1,6,8	remembered	184:2	155:16 159:2	99:21 102:1
186:12 200:11	162:2	Responses 6:14	161:9 162:18	116:11 124:10
213:8 219:14	remembering	169:17	167:13 168:18	124:16 126:6

<p>130:15 139:8 151:10 152:6,7 152:10,14,21 153:2 156:15 rooms 56:1,2,3 rotate 27:14 round 135:7 run 192:11 running 154:15 R-A-E-D-E-R 180:18</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">S</p> <p>S 3:1 5:8 7:1 Sabrina 178:10 178:13 sad 194:13 safer 113:13 Salah 1:15 2:4 5:3 7:9 8:21,21 9:1,3,8 133:14 198:5 207:6 221:22 222:19 Sanchez 154:20 154:21 Santos 177:13 saving 114:4 saw 27:11 41:21 54:13 61:4 63:16,16 64:1 86:6 87:5 88:2 88:5 89:2 95:12 95:22 97:16 105:1,1,9 107:19 110:7 110:18 122:15 123:12 129:3 133:20 134:14 139:1 140:10 140:17,18 142:22,22 143:2,5,6 144:17 146:13</p>	<p>148:5 150:5,8 156:10,14 159:16 164:19 166:18 175:15 176:5,16 198:13,22 199:5 201:21 saying 29:11 44:17 52:14 57:22 58:2 65:4 81:2,6 91:18 92:6 144:10 173:12,14 194:2 says 13:8 30:9 51:13 84:9 91:4 144:8 154:19 156:22 165:5 172:4 173:21 174:14 175:12 189:19 scandal 64:15 87:4 104:15,19 110:20 136:19 142:16 166:9 scene 9:13 10:6 25:7 172:15 Schlegel 181:6 school 33:5,8 Scott 180:4 search 184:1,6 184:12 second 6:17 16:19 66:6 81:10,11 138:14 182:18 182:22 183:2,4 183:13 197:5,7 secure 113:14 security 114:14 114:17 195:10 see 46:12 54:17 56:15 63:13</p>	<p>76:13 78:9,14 84:20 86:13,17 86:19 87:2 90:16,18 94:6 94:15 95:5,9 97:17 103:9 107:2 115:22 116:1 122:16 123:15 127:16 128:11 129:9 129:14,15,22 130:1,4 132:22 133:5 136:12 136:14,16,17 139:18 141:14 141:18 142:8 142:15 143:8 143:10 144:21 158:4 162:8 168:4 173:13 174:13 184:6 185:19 194:4 196:3 199:11 218:6 219:7 seeing 70:7 88:22 95:10 96:19 141:20 158:9 163:20 165:3 166:7,8 seek 193:22 seeking 11:2 17:1 92:15 193:7 221:13 seen 32:3 87:11 87:16 92:2 95:7 136:5 137:6 138:10,21 139:4,16 142:1 142:11,14,18 143:3,15 144:12 146:10 146:21 147:4,6 148:4,8 149:2</p>	<p>150:4,6 151:15 151:16 152:1,3 154:4,7,8 156:1 157:16,22 158:1,2 160:10 160:16,22 163:5,12,17 164:1,9,10,12 164:13,15,17 164:17,18 165:1,11,17,20 166:1,2,10,15 169:10 174:10 195:13,14 199:15 206:6 207:7,10 208:18 212:6 send 113:15 116:12 132:22 133:5 210:12 sending 111:17 senior 43:3 sensitive 206:18 sent 109:2 111:13 115:9 115:10 133:10 September 192:20 193:3 Sergeant 147:14 series 214:13 served 169:22 170:7 service 188:20 services 161:21 serving 170:11 Set 6:15 169:17 sets 183:2 seven 197:9,10 197:11 Seventh 3:15 shackled 26:5 34:3 67:7,17 68:3 139:6,22</p>	<p>215:15 shackles 34:5 shackling 89:9 Shalan 131:6,8 Shannon 181:15 share 187:8 221:5 shaved 77:18 shaven 77:18 shed 110:20 shedding 112:18 Shereef 3:6 121:3,4,6,11 124:3,5,7,9,12 124:22 Shiite 19:6 SHIMARI 1:6 Ship 132:6 shirt 30:22 31:21 84:7,8 shirts 32:4 Shit 132:5 shock 27:8 shop 190:4 short 21:19 43:15,18 48:17 54:13,18 57:9 58:6 61:13 63:14 65:17 126:2,4 138:17 151:7 158:11 169:14 197:19 204:13,15 221:19 shorter 204:17 204:21 Shortly 34:19 shoulder 158:22 shouting 52:12 52:16 57:13,14 79:6 92:6,9 show 154:10,16 203:9</p>
---	--	---	--	--

<p>showed 25:11 69:17 145:6 shower 69:19 showing 156:7 160:4 shows 154:11,12 sick 45:9,10 127:15,16 side 25:13 27:14 27:15,17,18 52:16 162:1 168:3 Sierra 116:18,19 118:3,6,15,21 sign 210:15 signature 170:18 171:11 210:17 225:7 signatures 210:17 signed 175:3,5 signing 170:22 simple 46:15 185:21 single 47:21 218:3 sir 7:15 8:6 9:6 9:11,15,18,20 9:22 11:1,19 12:21 13:2,14 14:16,22 15:4,7 16:17 18:11 19:21 20:2 22:13,21 24:12 28:11 124:13 124:15 126:8 130:16 138:20 146:4 165:5 169:20 183:11 185:17 186:20 187:12 188:19 199:3,9,15,22 200:15,20</p>	<p>201:4,19 203:6 203:20 204:4 208:8 210:11 212:22 213:5 214:17,22 215:11,17,21 216:6,10,15,21 218:13 219:3 219:19 220:15 223:17 sit 94:9 110:2 site 11:4 12:13 13:1,4,12 14:3 14:10,13 17:4 sitting 26:13 42:14,15 93:22 163:19 situation 110:2,4 114:14 129:14 174:11,13 221:8 situations 114:17 Sivits 181:9 six 65:14 66:10 68:3,4 141:16 141:18 186:10 skin 114:5 skinny 77:17 87:20 93:14 95:3 96:21 97:5 98:2,5 skip 163:7 slapping 79:10 sleep 72:18 101:17 sleeping 201:1 202:16 small 33:9 smelling 69:4 smile 199:1 smiled 162:5 224:4 smiling 199:7</p>	<p>Smith 181:12 Snider 181:15 sniper 117:21 sold 189:18 soldier 15:6,9 18:18 19:14,20 21:2 22:15,19 23:4 38:21 42:9 42:17,20 50:12 60:22 64:10 88:7 93:15 148:11 172:19 173:1,3,12,13 173:18,22 174:3 223:18 soldiers 12:13,19 15:17 19:17 20:5,7 25:2 26:7 32:3 40:1 40:10 55:16 57:1 106:20 143:12 174:11 219:8 soldier's 64:2 solitary 21:19 22:9 29:19 somebody 71:13 91:16 92:12 219:11 someplace 74:7 soon 62:4 sorry 10:11 55:4 106:5 135:19 204:19 sort 18:21 44:9 111:11 112:11 114:10 116:9 source 142:7 144:20 speak 15:12 48:7 49:15 55:7 59:3 59:5 66:22 152:13</p>	<p>speaking 12:4 59:17 78:16,17 83:10 125:16 speaks 55:8 specific 96:18 138:9 192:12 196:20,22 208:13 210:19 Speculation 19:1 220:1 Spencer 181:18 spend 33:11 112:5 spent 200:14 spoke 59:7 spokesperson 212:11 spring 104:14,18 squatting 167:6 stable 46:13 staff 44:14,16 146:1 147:14 192:11 195:18 212:10,10 stance 44:22 stand 58:16 61:15 158:17 203:16 standing 16:6,7 58:8 59:13 208:19 staring 47:20 start 43:1 104:9 109:7 161:10 165:19 168:2 189:13 started 111:10 189:3 190:2 205:22 state 19:2 61:22 126:13,15,21 134:12 135:9 135:11 172:1</p>	<p>stated 174:6 statement 13:16 13:19 104:1,11 191:19 statements 111:15 112:17 113:2 191:17 191:21 195:4 States 1:1 15:6 104:3,12 105:13 106:8 109:13,21 111:3 119:14 120:3 126:9,11 186:2,13,22 187:5 190:13 191:6,7 192:19 224:20 station 12:20 13:1,5,12 14:4 14:10,11,14,17 14:21 15:13 16:12,14,16 17:3,10,13,16 17:20 18:3,13 18:21 20:1,4,18 21:14 28:13,15 stay 219:12 stayed 17:21 Stefanowicz 181:21 stereotype 226:7 step 183:7 Step toe 2:7 4:4 Steven 181:21 stickers 206:10 stomach 45:10 65:2,9 79:10 stomachache 128:12 129:22 stop 113:7 126:1 128:21 stopped 107:21</p>
--	---	---	---	--

<p>111:22 125:19 stopping 161:14 store 128:15 stories 109:18 109:18 112:11 112:22 114:21 115:7 118:13 118:13 191:22 213:11,14 221:4,6 story 25:14 109:12,16,20 110:8,14,16 118:6 213:16 street 106:15,16 106:22 streets 106:12 106:13 107:4 stress 174:9,17 175:20 176:10 stressful 18:15 strike 10:1 16:15 25:1 37:12 42:21 57:15 60:15 184:16 203:9 208:4 209:4 210:4 214:12 215:13 216:1 strip 102:3 stripped 52:4 74:8 stripping 74:2 struck 103:17 study 187:21 188:7 stuff 109:10 112:3 189:20 subject 196:21 subjected 193:19 200:17 201:16 submitted 29:10 169:21</p>	<p>submitting 170:6 sudden 224:6 suffer 221:7,7 suffered 101:12 104:3 105:5,14 129:10 177:4 194:19 221:14 suggestion 195:11 suggestions 195:19 SUHAIL 1:5 suit 61:15,17 64:22 68:9 69:3 69:5,6 71:10 107:11,18 220:5 Suite 3:9 summarize 173:9 summary 212:13 sun 47:5,6 Sunday 62:15 Sunni 19:5 supervised 192:11 supervisors 109:11 support 120:4 130:1 supposed 219:12 sure 8:12 10:15 12:11 28:8 36:19 49:4 70:20 74:14 78:16 80:7 84:9 88:13 93:8 94:14 96:16 127:12 137:9 137:10,19,20 137:20 140:6 146:11,15 147:12 149:10 150:6 151:6</p>	<p>157:9 158:11 160:5,17 161:1 162:19 163:12 163:18 164:1,4 164:19 165:12 166:16,20 167:17 169:5 169:11 179:9,9 202:22 203:14 204:21 209:3,4 211:9,16 221:16,16 222:9 223:22 surprise 152:16 surprised 40:12 105:9 sworn 7:6,11 226:5 S-H-I-T-B-O-Y 132:7</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">T</p> <hr/> <p>T 5:8 table 42:14,14 42:16 tag 219:10 take 8:15 34:20 40:10 48:13 52:7 53:6 56:19 59:2 69:19 72:18 75:12 86:14 102:8 106:8 107:4 114:3 126:2,12 128:8 149:19 151:4 162:12 169:12 194:8 197:15 198:7 216:18 217:8 taken 7:21 12:19 17:3 25:20,21 27:12 42:7 48:17 61:11</p>	<p>63:14 65:18 72:8 73:16,20 74:1 75:9,15 93:2 98:15 99:1 99:2,7 107:16 126:4 138:17 151:7 169:14 197:19 221:19 226:3,6,12 talk 40:9 110:4 135:12 138:15 152:15 210:2 221:8 224:13 talked 70:9,15 140:9 141:22 212:3 218:16 talking 19:22 39:18 40:8 45:7 54:9 56:14,16 56:17 64:6 86:20 87:1 89:18 92:7 93:6 101:21 115:2,3 149:21 161:14 194:3 214:7 tall 77:11,12,13 77:17 80:18 81:4 82:6,17 83:2,14,19,22 84:2 87:8,19 93:12,14 94:19 95:3 96:21 97:5 97:13 98:1,4 99:14 158:11 158:14,15 159:11 203:17 204:7,12,13,15 224:16,18,18 taller 83:21 85:14 158:14 158:20 159:4 159:10,12 204:7,17,21</p>	<p>tap 69:2 75:3 217:13 taped 219:8 tea 100:20 101:3 Technology 7:18 tell 11:21 31:20 34:18 57:5 58:22 59:18 64:19 65:22 67:4,20 70:20 75:19 77:7 78:17 79:4 80:7 80:17 82:3 83:22 84:8,17 84:22 85:3,9 89:17,22 91:4,6 91:8,19 92:17 101:11 110:8 120:11 131:2 144:1,4,6 146:1 158:7 159:15 162:4 167:5 184:15 199:20 202:1 204:11 204:20 206:16 219:5 221:9 224:18 telling 115:11 125:2 196:8 tells 12:2 temperature 200:18 202:15 temporary 38:10 ten 48:14 58:5,17 126:3 159:6,7 163:22 200:9 200:10 202:17 203:9 tendons 141:10 tense 213:21 214:7 tent 38:1,4,6,9 38:10,12,15,17</p>
---	--	---	--	---

39:2,6,8,10,21 49:6,10 terms 98:21 terrified 220:19 terrifying 27:7 202:9 terrorist 44:18 44:19 45:2,14 testified 7:12 34:16 37:19 39:8 55:20 66:15 68:2 72:15 89:9 96:6 100:1 124:11 136:6,18 152:9 156:9 167:19 174:20 176:11 186:14 199:17 200:22 203:21 208:4,6 214:12 214:14 215:3 215:14 216:2 216:17 217:16 217:17 219:14 223:14 224:6 testify 17:15,19 147:19 testimony 7:6 10:20 12:12 20:12 63:2 76:17 93:8,16 168:6 173:6 198:6 208:7 224:9 226:4,6,9 Thank 124:20 197:22 198:2 223:10 225:2 Thanks 197:18 225:3 therapy 141:21 thin 41:5 85:12 158:12 159:13 thing 26:3 30:11	224:3 things 12:16 15:14 31:4 46:12,13 56:14 72:17,19 82:19 96:2 101:13 102:15 105:9 107:13 108:5,8 112:15 128:19 128:20 171:18 191:15 192:2 193:21 194:5,6 194:14 208:21 209:11 213:21 216:18 218:7 218:10,15 220:18 221:11 221:12 think 10:11 15:14 20:20 22:15 25:14 26:3,16 27:20 28:20 29:4,12 29:16 30:8 32:2 37:18 43:9 48:15 51:19 65:6 76:3 79:15 81:10,14 86:9 91:1 92:21 96:5 96:11,22 98:19 105:15 122:20 123:8 125:14 125:18 133:7 136:18 137:22 138:5,10 139:16,18 145:5,10 147:5 147:6 148:5,8 150:13,16 151:16 152:3,5 154:8,9,12,15 155:11 156:22 157:5,6 162:19	164:22 165:21 166:4 167:22 168:6,15 173:10,11 178:11 203:22 205:10 208:11 210:22 211:12 212:9 220:21 thinking 27:11 69:5 91:22 168:12 third 72:5 Thomas 178:18 Thompson 182:2 Thornsvard 182:5 thought 62:6 74:12 138:22 139:2 140:2 156:6,20 161:16,18 206:14,17,19 208:22 threat 113:22 threats 113:19 114:1 three 25:15,17 31:12 37:18 40:6 42:14,15 59:16,21 60:5,9 61:7 63:3,20,21 64:10,18 73:15 79:16 80:9 95:2 111:20,20,21 112:13,14,21 120:20 121:18 122:11 123:10 123:18 124:2 161:6,16 191:14 197:4 197:12 202:13 threw 69:15 139:6	throwing 65:11 100:20 thrown 27:9 throw-up 68:9 69:4 tied 68:6 tightly 82:20 Tikrit 28:4,5,7 29:5,8,11,14 29:15 30:12 31:13 32:9,12 32:15 33:12,15 33:18 34:1,11 34:15 35:21 36:13 37:2,6,13 37:16 time 11:17 24:1 24:13 27:16 28:2,8 33:11 34:11 38:14 39:5 46:7,9 47:18 54:18 58:12 62:4 63:14 64:8 65:6 65:15,17 66:9 67:3,7,20 70:3 72:1,12,13,22 73:8,19 74:6,18 75:6,15 76:18 78:20 81:11,18 84:21 91:7 92:21 94:5,21 95:17 98:7 100:6 101:20 103:7 107:8 108:11 110:22 111:13 112:2,8 115:17,18 116:2 117:17 118:14 119:9 120:7 123:9 127:10 128:2 129:2 130:20	133:5,17,20 135:12 136:6 137:11 140:10 140:18 150:21 164:3 172:16 175:4,9,10,12 175:14 185:9 187:4 190:21 191:6 197:22 199:5 200:14 201:11 202:14 203:8 214:8 218:4,18 220:10 222:2 times 23:7 34:21 75:11 80:4,8 82:6,16 84:14 84:18 91:10 109:10 116:5 127:18 128:7 201:6 202:10 202:13 205:3,3 208:9,12 216:2 216:18 218:5 218:11 222:20 224:13 Timothy 178:1 tired 108:21 201:12 202:17 today 12:6 26:13 72:15 137:13 141:2 163:19 174:20 176:12 176:21 204:8 209:3,4 216:11 217:17 toilet 217:1,4 told 19:13,14 25:6,8 28:6 40:14 45:3,10 45:11 69:11 70:17 121:19 125:11,21
---	---	---	---	---

204:6 207:19 209:5 219:10 tone 52:16 torture 61:5 tortures 110:18 torturing 142:10 193:18 total 80:4 122:7 totally 69:8 touch 19:9 70:1 124:21 183:6 touching 65:7,7 67:16 track 140:9 transfer 113:12 transferred 17:22 115:12 215:2 transferring 152:7 transformed 33:5 translate 8:4 62:6 translated 62:1 translating 61:21 translation 62:2 183:14 translator 52:15 55:9 transport 18:13 transported 18:2 18:6 20:18 28:12 36:1,4,5 60:8,21 63:3 transporting 14:15 trauma 108:22 193:11,16 traumas 121:22 travel 224:19 treating 201:3 treatment 24:19	73:8 105:13 119:14 120:9 129:9 133:1,6 134:15,19 136:10 140:19 196:1 221:3 treatments 209:15 tried 69:2,3 221:11 224:12 trip 12:22 13:4 13:11 14:3,9,13 20:3 26:18 27:7 37:1,16 troops 10:9 191:18 Troy 3:10 truck 36:9,12,20 trucks 36:15,18 36:21 true 103:16 214:18 215:7 226:8 try 142:3 194:1 trying 8:13 18:22 19:2 44:16 62:6 69:19 70:10 122:1 135:6 140:16 173:9 175:17 221:10 Turkey 123:19 205:8 turn 170:17 184:19 186:7 199:21 turned 63:4 185:1 twice 81:14,19 116:5,12 122:15,16 two 7:19 20:20 22:8 23:5,14,16 24:11,22 25:15	25:17,18 26:22 28:22 29:9,13 30:16 31:1 33:22 35:21 40:6 50:1,4,6 51:16 52:1,2 53:3,6,9,11 56:22 58:20 69:8,20 70:6 71:6,12,14,15 71:16,19 79:16 80:9 81:20 82:6 82:11,16 83:1,8 102:10 108:19 108:19 109:4,8 116:5 123:18 124:2,10 140:21,21 141:2,3,10 159:3 161:8,15 167:20 174:6 183:9 218:1 Two-and-a-half 115:1 two-year 188:6 Tylenol 128:20 type 57:20 82:1 types 82:15 typewriting 226:7 T-shirt 31:16,17 31:18,19 t.v 143:1 154:10 154:10,11,12 154:16	8:11,13 12:11 49:4 63:2 93:8 94:14 124:20 144:4,5,6 170:21 understanding 171:13 184:17 underwear 69:15 unfamiliar 149:7 unfortunately 122:2 UNICEF 114:16 uniform 14:7,8 15:2,3 16:3 30:21 32:4 42:22 43:6,7,13 43:21 50:9,13 51:10,12,18 52:3,11,14 53:2 53:10 69:10 70:16 71:4 77:16 84:9 86:1 93:14 95:4,5 96:7,22 97:6 143:14,14 150:6 159:18 160:1 161:19 uniforms 9:21 14:6,12 15:20 15:22 18:19 30:21 50:16,20 53:12 77:20,20 84:8 85:5 159:20 160:3 164:2 174:7,15 223:19 United 1:1 15:5 104:2,12 105:13 106:8 109:13,21 111:3 114:15 119:14 120:2 126:9,10 186:2	186:12,22 187:5 190:12 191:6,7 192:19 224:19 University 187:18 unkept 207:20 unknown 174:17 unmuzzled 201:22 unofficial 189:9 unpaid 192:17 unusual 194:5 use 8:16 44:14 134:22 usually 62:12 80:21 83:5 84:7 85:4 86:16 210:16 U.S 9:4,9,19,21 12:19 14:14 15:9 19:19 20:5 26:6 55:16 60:22 105:22 108:12 110:9 119:14 120:10 121:14 127:11 127:14,17 128:2,5 129:1,6 129:8 130:5,12 172:17 186:15
<hr/> V <hr/>				
Vaglica 1:21 2:12 226:2 Vague 29:21 217:10 Valentine 3:7 vehicle 18:6 20:15 36:7 37:4 37:5 51:8,12 106:12 vehicles 21:7				

25:22 27:13 36:2,7 verbatim 173:8 video 211:2 view 45:21 46:3 118:20 119:3 149:17 views 46:6,9 violence 112:2 113:9 VIRGINIA 1:2 visible 219:8,10 visit 134:2 141:4 161:15 167:12 visited 208:11 visiting 141:17 185:12 208:6 visits 112:15 127:13,15 185:7,15,21 209:13,22 voice 58:22,22 63:18,19 66:20 67:17,19,21 78:12,18 voluntary 188:20 vomit 68:9 89:10 207:22 vomited 140:1 vomiting 65:10 207:21 vs 1:8	224:3 walking 51:7 59:21 70:7 91:12,16 94:6 95:16,22 156:14 224:5 walks 61:7 wall 31:22 32:1 61:16 196:9 199:21 217:21 walls 219:12 want 11:5 45:1 58:7 61:20 62:9 93:7 110:4,18 110:19 125:10 170:2 173:7,8 173:11 187:7,8 198:5 203:9 206:14,19 210:2 221:2,5 wanted 10:15 wants 19:14,15 war 115:8 117:4 117:7,7 118:9 118:10,14 wash 69:3 washed 69:6 washing 69:5 Washington 1:16 2:9 4:6 wasn't 51:13 71:2,10 84:9 110:2 115:7 117:7 128:11 189:15,16 191:10 193:22 watch 64:5 watched 224:14 watching 91:13 102:12 214:20 water 23:19,20 23:21 100:21 100:21 101:2,2	217:12,14 218:3 way 12:22 17:1 18:12 19:13,15 34:14,22 35:6 35:19 41:11 42:2 48:8 49:18 60:10 72:14 73:7 89:3,11 92:13 135:7 146:17,20 150:20 153:19 161:11 168:12 168:20 169:4 187:1 215:7 223:21 weak 220:2 wear 84:3,6 wearing 9:21 32:3 43:12 155:8 159:17 159:19 174:7 174:15 203:22 wearings 143:14 weather 208:20 Wednesday 1:17 2:1 week 126:8 141:21 weeks 108:19,20 109:4,8 140:21 140:22 141:2,3 weight 220:7,11 went 60:6 108:9 115:3 116:1,4 116:16 118:9 118:15,17 129:3 140:10 140:17,18,22 162:5 208:14 219:15 223:15 weren't 23:18 104:15	western 117:8 we'll 8:17 52:19 206:12 we're 54:9 158:8 175:17 we've 48:12 92:2 219:10 when's 140:10 140:18 white 41:9 43:4,8 43:9,17 46:18 46:19,20,21 47:3,4,6,10,11 70:21 85:15 99:14 wife 197:12 WILLIAM 4:3 wind-up 171:5 witnessed 12:10 105:8,9 witnesses 110:17 witness's 20:12 224:9 woken 72:19 woman 66:15,20 67:16,20 women 69:15 wood 118:12,12 182:8 word 43:11 47:21 words 52:17 wore 85:22 work 8:1 25:9,12 44:21 64:4 108:20 109:1,2 111:11,18 112:8 113:7 114:8,10,22 115:11,13 116:9 213:11 worked 190:4,5 219:21 working 40:13	80:19 104:22 108:18 111:10 111:22 112:13 112:18 114:15 116:7,8,10 161:20 189:3 189:13 190:20 190:22 194:4 works 40:15 62:12 116:11 144:17 workshop 190:5 worried 214:6 wouldn't 219:22 wrestler 41:6 wrist 39:14 write 109:12,20 110:3 186:14 186:17 190:16 191:7,11,13 192:18 writer 189:11,14 192:17 writing 189:10 189:16,16,20 192:5 written 110:8 169:21 170:6 170:11 211:22 212:1 wrote 110:16,17 111:2 191:2 210:5
<hr/> W <hr/>				<hr/> X <hr/>
W 3:8 wait 121:13 waived 225:7 wake 220:21 waking 220:19 walk 60:9,12 128:15 walked 59:16 64:10,17 66:3				<hr/> Y <hr/>
				yeah 99:11 159:11 163:8 163:10 207:15 year 112:7,9 113:4,7 115:22 116:12 122:20

127:18,21 132:14 183:8 188:8,12 years 115:1,2 118:17 120:20 120:21 121:14 121:19 123:18 124:2 145:7,13 163:22 193:14 193:15,15 197:10,10,10 197:11 200:9 200:10 202:18 203:9 yelling 52:13 79:6 yesterday 110:7 York 3:16 younger 197:12 Yussef 172:12 172:14	11:59 93:3 12 5:22 80:8 157:12,15,16 12:51 93:3 13 6:1 157:18,21 157:21 159:9 200:9 203:10 218:19 1330 2:8 4:5 14 6:2 76:12 160:6,9,9 226:22 146 5:11,12 147 5:13 148 5:14 149 5:15 15 6:3 160:12,15 160:16 151 5:16,17 153 5:18,19 155 5:20,21 157 5:22 6:1 16 6:4 160:18,21 160 6:2,3,4 161 6:5 163 6:6,7 164 6:8 165 6:9,10 166 6:11,12 169 6:13,14 17 6:5 161:2,5 198:13 199:12 200:3 218:20 224:1,17 18 6:6 163:6,7,13 163:16,16 182 6:17 183 6:18 19 6:7 163:1,4,5 163:10,11 1971 187:11 198 5:6 1994 188:18	1996 188:18 1998 188:14 189:22 190:3	<hr/> 2 <hr/> 2 5:12 146:22 147:3,4,10 2:08 126:5 2:30 138:18 2:36 138:18 2:57 151:8 20 6:8 29:11 106:4,6 115:4 117:1 164:5,8,8 2001 192:20 193:3 2003 9:4,9 106:5 129:2 189:5 190:2,3,7,10 20036 4:6 20036-1795 2:9 2004 104:14,18 106:5 2005 115:4 116:3 2007 115:5,15 116:6 2008 132:21 133:1,5,17 2011 117:13 2012 117:10,13 123:6 133:21 134:15 136:7 175:3,6 183:4 2013 1:17 2:1 123:6 133:21 134:15 136:7 2016 226:22 202 4:7 207 6:19 21 6:9 165:7,10 165:10 21st 106:6 212 3:17	22 6:10 165:13 165:16,16 223 5:5 226 1:10 23 6:11 166:11 166:14,14 24 6:12 166:21 167:2,3 248 3:11 25 6:13 169:6,9 26 6:14 169:16 170:17 183:4 269-9595 3:11 27 6:17 182:18 182:22,22 188:15 28 6:18 183:17 183:21,21 186:7 212:3 29 6:19 206:11 206:13 207:2,6 207:7	5 5:15 65:1,1,13 66:10 149:22 150:3,3 5:31 221:20 5:37 221:20 5:43 225:4
<hr/> Z <hr/> zone 117:4,7 zoo 102:11	<hr/> 1 <hr/> 1 1:10 5:11 146:5 146:6,9 1:08-cv-00827 1:7 1:52 126:5 10 5:20 76:12 80:8 155:4,7,8 212:5 10:25 48:18 10:40 48:18 100 38:5 204:12 10012 3:16 11 5:21 118:17 155:18,22 156:1,5 157:5 192:20 193:3 197:9,10 212:7	<hr/> 3 <hr/> 3 5:13 9:4,8 28:9 147:22 148:3,3 3:06 151:8 3:37 169:15 3:47 169:15 30 129:6 30s 41:4	<hr/> 6 <hr/> 6 1:17 2:1 5:16 29:3,6 65:2 151:11,15,15 186:8 614-6455 3:17 666 3:15	<hr/> 7 <hr/> 7 5:5,17 151:18 151:22,22	
		<hr/> 8 <hr/> 8 5:18 153:3,7,8 888 3:8	<hr/> 9 <hr/> 9 5:19 153:22 154:3,3,6 9:04 2:2 910 3:9		
		<hr/> 5 <hr/> 5 5:14 28:19 148:19 149:1,1 4:40 197:20 4:48 197:20 40s 41:4 41081 1:22 42 127:5 429-8095 4:7 48084-4736 3:10			

EXHIBIT B

FILED UNDER SEAL

EXHIBIT C

FILED UNDER SEAL

EXHIBIT D

FILED UNDER SEAL

EXHIBIT E



EXHIBIT F



EXHIBIT G

Alderson®

COURT REPORTING

Transcript of **Asa'ad Hamza Hanfoosh Al-Zuba'e**

February 15, 2017

Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari, et al. v. CACI Int'l Inc., et al.

Alderson Reporting
1-800-367-3376
info@aldersonreporting.com
<http://www.aldersonreporting.com>

Alderson Reference Number: 68431

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

----- x
SUHAIL NAJIM ABDULLAH AL SHIMARI,)
)
TAHA YASEEN ARRAQ RASHID,)
)
ASA'AD HAMZA HANFOOSH AL-ZUBA'E,) Case No.
)
SALAH HASAN NSAIIF JASIM) 08-cv-0827-LMB-JFA
)
AL-EJAILI,)
)
Plaintiffs,)
)
VS.)
)
CACI PREMIER TECHNOLOGY, INC.,)
)
Defendant.)

----- x
Washington, D.C.
Wednesday, February 15, 2017

VideoLink Deposition of ASA'AD HAMZA
HANFOOSH AL-ZUBA'E, called for examination by counsel
for Defendant, pursuant to notice, at the Law Offices
of Steptoe & Johnson, 1330 Connecticut Avenue, NW,
Washington, D.C., commencing at 8:17 a.m., before Joe
W. Strickland, RPR, CRR, CRC and Notary Public in and

Page 2	Page 4
<p>1 for the District of Columbia, when were present on 2 behalf of the respective parties: 3 4 APPEARANCES: 5 On behalf of Defendant: 6 JOHN F. O'CONNOR, ESQ. 7 LINDA C. BAILEY, ESQ. 8 Steptoe & Johnson, LLP 9 1330 Connecticut Avenue, NW 10 Washington, D.C. 20036 11 (202) 429-8095 12 joconnor@steptoe.com 13 lbailey@steptoe.com 14 15 On behalf of Plaintiffs: 16 ROBERT P. LOBUE, ESQ. 17 MATTHEW FUNK, ESQ. 18 PETER NELSON, ESQ. (Via VideoLink) 19 Patterson Belknap Webb & Tyler, LLP 20 1133 Avenue of the Americas 21 New York, New York 10036-6710 22 (212) 336-2596</p>	<p>1 CONTENTS 2 WITNESS: ASA'AD HAMZA HANFOOSH AL-ZUBA'E 3 EXAMINATION BY: PAGE 4 Mr. O'Connor 8 5 Mr. LoBue 126 6 Afternoon Session..... 87 7 8 E X H I B I T S 9 EXHIBIT NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE 10 AS-7: Plaintiff Al-Zuba'e's Answers to 17 11 Interrogatories 12 1: Photograph: Serial No. 10181 137 13 2: Photograph: Serial No. 10519 140 14 3: (Premarked, but not admitted. 15 Retained by Counsel) 16 4: Photograph: Serial No. 77887 142 17 18 19 20 21 22</p>
Page 3	Page 5
<p>1 APPEARANCES (Continued): 2 On behalf of Plaintiffs: 3 SHEREEF AKEEL, ESQ. 4 Akeel & Valentine 5 888 West Big Beaver Road 6 Suite 910 7 Troy, Michigan 48084 8 (248) 269-9590 9 - and - 10 KATHERINE GALLAGHER, ESQ. (Via VideoLink) 11 Center for Constitutional Rights 12 666 Broadway, 7th Floor 13 New York, New York 10012 14 - and - 15 MOHAMMED ALOMARI, ESQ (Via VideoLink) 16 Azimuth Legal Service, PLLC 17 24901 Northwestern Highway, Suite 311 18 Southfield, Michigan 48075 19 20 Also Present: 21 Hilal Houalla, Arabic Language Translator 22 Nicole Espin, Law Student</p>	<p>1 P R O C E E D I N G S 2 (8:17 a.m.) 3 MR. O'CONNOR: Let's go on the record. 4 This is John O'Connor, counsel for Defendant, CACI 5 Premier Technology, Inc. We are going to go around 6 the room and introduce the parties present, but we 7 are going to start with Mr. LoBue, counsel for the 8 Plaintiffs putting a couple of stipulations on the 9 record. 10 MR. LOBUE: Thank you, Mr. O'Connor. The 11 parties have -- 12 MS. GALLAGHER: Can we get translation? 13 (Translator complies.) 14 MR. LOBUE: The parties have stipulated as 15 follows: Pursuant to Rule 29 of the Federal Rules of 16 Civil Procedure, the court reporter, Mr. Joe 17 Strickland of Alderson Reporting, who is seated in 18 the deposition room in Washington, D.C., may validly 19 administer the oath to the witness, who is seated in 20 a hotel room in Beirut, Lebanon. 21 Secondly, the parties have stipulated that 22 the deposition may be recorded by video as well as</p>

Page 6

1 audio. The deposition is being conducted before the
 2 same Mr. Strickland of Alderson Reporting. The date
 3 time, and place of the deposition is as follows:
 4 February 15, 2017, at the offices of Steptoe &
 5 Johnson, 1330 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest,
 6 Washington, D.C. The time now is 8:20 a.m.
 7 The parties hereby waive the recitation of
 8 these facts for the duration of this deposition.
 9 Is that our stipulation, Mr. O'Connor?
 10 MR. O'CONNOR: That is our stipulation. I
 11 do need to say that we do object to the whole process
 12 in the sense that we believe that the deposition
 13 should have occurred in the District where the action
 14 is pending, but that we recognize the Court has ruled
 15 otherwise, and we believe the Court's intention is
 16 that the court reporter here swear in the witness.
 17 And on that basis, we do not object to the swearing
 18 of the witness from here, but continue in our
 19 objection to the idea that the deposition is
 20 occurring remotely.
 21 MR. NELSON: Can we pause for one moment
 22 so that the witness can understand the stipulations.

Page 7

1 (Pause.)
 2 MS. GALLAGHER: Can you ask him the
 3 question, Translator?
 4 MR. O'CONNOR: He wants to know if he can
 5 understand.
 6 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do understand.
 7 THE TRANSLATOR: I asked if he had any
 8 objection to starting and there is no objection.
 9 MR. O'CONNOR: Should we go around the
 10 room?
 11 MR. LOBUE: Let's introduce and then we
 12 will swear the witness.
 13 MR. O'CONNOR: For Defendant, CACI Premier
 14 Technology, Inc., John O'Connor and Linda Bailey.
 15 MR. LOBUE: For the Plaintiffs, including
 16 today's witness, Robert LoBue; my colleague Matthew
 17 Funk; Nicole Espin, who is a law student who has been
 18 assisting the Plaintiffs; and our co-counsel,
 19 Mr. Shereef Akeel.
 20 Would those in the room in Beirut please
 21 introduce themselves.
 22 MS. GALLAGHER: Katherine Gallagher with

Page 8

1 the Center for Constitutional Rights in New York.
 2 MR. NELSON: Peter Nelson of Patterson
 3 Belknap Webb & Tyler.
 4 MR. LOBUE: Okay.
 5 MR. ALOMARI: Mohammed Alomari, also
 6 co-counsel for Plaintiffs, here in Beirut.
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: Mr. Court Reporter, will
 8 you please swear in the witness and the translator.
 9 Whereupon,
 10 HILAL HOUALLA
 11 was sworn to translate accurately, completely, and to
 12 the best of his abilities from English to Arabic and
 13 from Arabic to English.
 14 Whereupon,
 15 ASA'AD HAMZA HANFOOSH AL-ZUBA'E
 16 was called as a witness and, having been first duly
 17 sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
 18 EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. Mr. Al-Zuba'e, my name is John O'Connor.
 21 I represent CACI Premier Technologies. I'm going to
 22 ask you a series of questions today. My first

Page 9

1 question is: Do you speak any English?
 2 A. Yes.
 3 MR. O'CONNOR: He speaks English?
 4 THE WITNESS: No, no, no, I do not speak
 5 English.
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. In order to make this go as smoothly as we
 8 can, there's a couple of things that you can do and I
 9 can do. The first one is please wait until the
 10 Translator finishes translating my questions before
 11 you start answering.
 12 The reason I want you to do that is
 13 because I want to make sure you have the entire
 14 question and know what I'm asking before you answer.
 15 The other thing, because you're in Beirut
 16 and I'm in Washington, please speak as slowly and
 17 clearly as you can and I will try to do the same
 18 thing.
 19 Do you understand those instructions?
 20 A. Yes, I do understand.
 21 THE TRANSLATOR: There is a time lapse
 22 between here and there, 10 seconds.

Page 10

1 MR. O'CONNOR: I understand. That is
 2 fine.
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. The last thing I will tell you is if you
 5 need to take a break to use the men's room or stretch
 6 your legs, please let me know and we will find a good
 7 time to break.
 8 MS. GALLAGHER: I'm trying to move the
 9 Polycom closer to Asa'ad, because it seems like the
 10 Translator cannot hear him that loudly. Is that
 11 correct?
 12 THE WITNESS: I hear you clearly. Okay.
 13 THE TRANSLATOR: I wanted him to tell me
 14 that he heard me and answer me back.
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. Mr. Al Zuba'e, how old are you?
 17 A. The birth was 1973.
 18 Q. Where do you live? Baghdad?
 19 A. Abu Ghraib.
 20 Q. You currently live in Abu Ghraib?
 21 A. Yes.
 22 Q. Is that -- well, I assume that doesn't

Page 11

1 mean that you live in the Abu Ghraib prison.
 2 A. No, no, no. I'm 5 kilometers away from
 3 Abu Ghraib.
 4 Q. When did you arrive in Beirut for your
 5 deposition?
 6 A. I arrived Sunday.
 7 Q. What have you done to prepare to testify
 8 today?
 9 A. I didn't take any steps or anything to
 10 prepare for this.
 11 Q. Did you meet with your lawyers to prepare
 12 for your deposition?
 13 A. No, no.
 14 Q. Did you look at any documents or pictures
 15 to get ready for your deposition?
 16 A. No, no. No.
 17 Q. Have you seen any of the other Plaintiffs
 18 since you've been in Beirut?
 19 THE TRANSLATOR: In Beirut itself? Not
 20 Iraq?
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, in Beirut.
 22 THE WITNESS: Give me some names.

Page 12

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. Did you see Al Shimari?
 3 A. I don't understand the question.
 4 Q. You know that you have filed a lawsuit
 5 against CACI?
 6 A. Yes.
 7 Q. And do you know that there are three other
 8 Iraqis who are part of that suit with you?
 9 A. Yes.
 10 Q. Have you seen any of those other three
 11 Iraqis since you've been in Beirut?
 12 A. No, no, I have not met with them at all.
 13 Q. What level of education do you have?
 14 A. Third -- I did not finish high school.
 15 Third level.
 16 THE TRANSLATOR: He didn't go to high
 17 school.
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. Have you ever served in the Iraqi
 20 military?
 21 A. All Iraqis have to serve in the Iraqi
 22 military.

Page 13

1 Q. When did you serve in the Iraqi military?
 2 A. '91.
 3 Q. Were you part of the Iraqi military during
 4 the Gulf War in the early 1990s?
 5 THE TRANSLATOR: The first Gulf War in the
 6 90s?
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
 8 THE WITNESS: No, no.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. Was the war over by the time you joined
 11 the Iraqi military?
 12 A. After the war, I joined.
 13 Q. What did you do in the Iraqi military?
 14 THE TRANSLATOR: Do you want to ask him
 15 about his level of rank or something like that?
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: Start with that.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. What was your rank in the Iraqi military?
 19 A. I was a normal soldier. A private.
 20 Q. When did you get out of the Iraqi
 21 military?
 22 A. '94.

Page 14

1 Q. What jobs have you held since you left the
2 Iraqi military?
3 THE TRANSLATOR: All the jobs; right?
4 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
5 THE WITNESS: I don't have any job.
6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
7 Q. So you've never held a job since you left
8 the Iraqi military?
9 THE TRANSLATOR: Since 1994?
10 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
11 THE WITNESS: No, I do not hold any job
12 since 1994.
13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
14 Q. When you were arrested by the U.S.
15 military, did you tell them you were a cabdriver?
16 A. Yes, I did.
17 Q. Was that true?
18 A. Yes, I was a cabdriver, yes.
19 Q. I'm confused, because you told me a minute
20 ago that you never had any job, but now you are
21 saying that you were a cabdriver.
22 A. Okay. I didn't understand the question.

Page 15

1 I thought like an employee. A cabdriver is a
2 cabdriver; I was not an employee of a company.
3 Q. During what years were you a cabdriver?
4 A. I started driving a cab since I finished
5 my military service.
6 MR. LOBUE: Can we go off the record for a
7 moment?
8 MR. O'CONNOR: Off the record -- oh, he's
9 back.
10 MR. LOBUE: On the record.
11 MR. NELSON: Are you on the record or off
12 the record?
13 MR. O'CONNOR: The screen went blank for a
14 minute.
15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
16 Q. Are you a cabdriver today?
17 A. No, no.
18 Q. When did you stop being a cabdriver?
19 A. When I get out of jail.
20 Q. What have you done to earn money since you
21 got out of jail?
22 A. The second time? I buy and sell sheep and

Page 16

1 lambs.
2 Q. Other than the time that you were held in
3 prison by the U.S. military, have you ever been in
4 prison?
5 A. No, no, no.
6 Q. So you're a farmer today; is that right?
7 A. Yes, yes. I'm a farmer, yes.
8 Q. What types of livestock do you own?
9 A. Yes.
10 THE TRANSLATOR: You want me to give him
11 an example? Like "chicken, lamb"?
12 MR. O'CONNOR: Chicken, lamb.
13 THE WITNESS: Yes, yes, I do.
14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
15 Q. How many lambs do you own today?
16 A. We don't calculate. I don't recall.
17 Q. More than 50?
18 A. I really don't know. It is more or less.
19 Q. More than ten?
20 A. Yes, almost more than ten. Almost.
21 MR. O'CONNOR: Peter, I'm going to ask you
22 if you will open the FedEx package and take out

Page 17

1 Exhibit 7.
2 MR. NELSON: Do you want me to do that on
3 camera?
4 MR. O'CONNOR: No, you don't need to do
5 that.
6 MR. NELSON: Exhibit 7?
7 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
8 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit
9 No. AS-7 was marked for
10 identification.)
11 MR. NELSON: Okay. I've given him the
12 document, Exhibit 7.
13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
14 Q. Mr. Al-Zuba'e, can you turn to the last
15 page of that document. Did you sign that document?
16 A. Yes. Yes, sir.
17 Q. In this document, you gave us responses to
18 some questions that we asked. And by signing that,
19 you were saying that the answers provided in this
20 document are true. Do you understand that?
21 A. Okay.
22 (Question repeated by the Translator.)

Page 18

1 THE WITNESS: Yes, yes.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. Did somebody read this document to you,
 4 because this document is in English and you don't
 5 speak English?
 6 A. No, no.
 7 Q. How do you know what is in here is true if
 8 you can't read it and nobody told you what it said?
 9 THE TRANSLATOR: Let me repeat the
 10 previous question, if you don't mind.
 11 MR. O'CONNOR: Okay.
 12 (Question repeated by the Translator.)
 13 THE WITNESS: No, no, nobody interpreted
 14 it.
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. So is it fair to say that you don't know
 17 whether what is written in this document is true or
 18 not because you don't know what it says?
 19 A. I trust you so much, I have a high trust
 20 in you.
 21 Q. You mean you trusted your lawyers?
 22 A. All of you. All of you are okay. All of

Page 19

1 you.
 2 Q. Well, you shouldn't trust me. I'm the
 3 lawyer for the other side.
 4 A. Don't worry; I trust you. I trust you.
 5 Q. Well, I trust you too. Do you remember
 6 when you were arrested by the U.S. military back in
 7 2003?
 8 A. Yes. Yes.
 9 Q. Can you tell me what happened when you got
 10 arrested -- strike that.
 11 Can you tell me what led up to you being
 12 arrested by the U.S. military?
 13 MR. LOBUE: I object to the form of the
 14 question. Maybe you can make that a little clearer.
 15 Do you want a narrative of what happened or something
 16 before it?
 17 MR. O'CONNOR: I'm just trying to not have
 18 him go off into what happened after he was arrested.
 19 I'm trying to get out what happened up until the
 20 point he was arrested. You can answer my question --
 21 you can translate my question.
 22 THE TRANSLATOR: Can you repeat the

Page 20

1 question? I'm sorry.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. Can you tell me what events occurred that
 4 ended with you getting arrested by the U.S. military?
 5 Will?
 6 MR. LOBUE: And I object to the form of
 7 the question. Translate him, before he answers and
 8 please state you may answer.
 9 THE TRANSLATOR: I'm repeating the
 10 question again.
 11 MR. O'CONNOR: Sure.
 12 THE WITNESS: I was walking, driving in
 13 the car. I was coming back from work to home. I saw
 14 some American forces stopped in the middle of the
 15 street. They searched the car. They searched me.
 16 And they told me to leave. Go home.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. Was anybody else in the car with you?
 19 A. There were -- my neighbors were watching.
 20 THE TRANSLATOR: I don't think he
 21 understands the question.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 21

1 Q. Was anyone else in the car with you when
 2 you were stopped by the U.S. military?
 3 A. There was a guy, older guy, one of our
 4 neighbors. "Shaiib."
 5 THE TRANSLATOR: I'm not sure what he
 6 means by "Shaiib," if it's a name or an older guy.
 7 He's one of our neighbors.
 8 MR. ALOMARI: "Shaiib" means old man.
 9 THE TRANSLATOR: "Shaiib," that's an older
 10 guy. Older guy.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. Why was the old guy in your car?
 13 A. His car was broken. His car -- the car
 14 was broken and he told me to give him a ride back
 15 home.
 16 Q. After the first time that the U.S.
 17 military stopped you and then let you continue on,
 18 what happened next?
 19 A. I started driving and suddenly two Hummer
 20 cars started following me.
 21 Q. Okay. What happened after the two Hummers
 22 started following you?

Page 22

1 A. I stopped.

2 Q. Did they force you to stop or did you

3 voluntarily stop?

4 A. They told me to stop -- they told me to

5 stop --

6 THE TRANSLATOR: I will ask him to repeat.

7 I didn't want to interrupt him.

8 THE WITNESS: They searched the car. They

9 searched the car the second time. They say -- asked

10 the older man where does he live. He lives down

11 across the road here and -- then he one of the

12 military people took my car gave him a ride across

13 the street to his house and he came back with the car

14 and he asked where is my house.

15 Then after they asked where I live, I said

16 I live here. He didn't blindfold me or handcuffed,

17 they didn't do nothing. They drove me there. I took

18 him home. Searched the house. They searched the

19 house a second time. There was no problem. You give

20 us permission five minutes? Give us five minutes, we

21 need five minutes to have some explanation and you

22 come back home.

Page 23

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

2 Q. Who was present for the U.S. military when

3 this happened?

4 A. They were all there. I mean, other

5 soldiers.

6 Q. How many soldiers were there when you were

7 brought to your house?

8 A. I don't know. I don't know. I didn't

9 count. I didn't count.

10 Q. Can you give me an estimate?

11 A. I don't know. I don't know. I don't.

12 Q. Less than ten?

13 A. I don't know. Ten or something, I don't

14 know.

15 Q. Is ten soldiers about right?

16 MR. LOBUE: I object to the form of the

17 question.

18 MR. O'CONNOR: What did he say?

19 THE TRANSLATOR: He said, "I don't know.

20 I don't know."

21 MR. LOBUE: And I said I object to the

22 form of the question.

Page 24

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

2 Q. Were there less than a hundred soldiers at

3 your house?

4 A. I don't know.

5 Q. Was there less than 10,000 soldiers at

6 your house?

7 A. I didn't count them. I don't recall. I

8 didn't count how many.

9 Q. Did you get taken into U.S. custody at

10 your house? Were you arrested at your house?

11 A. No, no. No, no.

12 Q. When were you arrested?

13 A. I think middle of the month of 11, which

14 is November, 2003. I don't recall exactly, but

15 middle of November 2003.

16 Q. Do I understand it right that the military

17 -- that the U.S. military searched your house?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. What happened after the U.S. military

20 searched your house?

21 A. Nothing happened. No problem. They

22 searched the house and I was standing next to them.

Page 25

1 They searched the house. They searched the house.

2 They say five minutes explanation. Nothing else

3 happened. Nothing else happened.

4 Q. After the U.S. military searched your

5 house, did they leave?

6 A. No, no, no. They took me with them. They

7 took me with them.

8 Q. When the U.S. military took you with them,

9 was there anyone there that was not a soldier?

10 MR. LOBUE: I object to the form of the

11 question.

12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

13 Q. When the U.S. military left your house

14 with you, did they have any civilians with them?

15 THE TRANSLATOR: With the military?

16 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.

17 THE TRANSLATOR: And you want to object?

18 MR. LOBUE: I object to the form.

19 THE TRANSLATOR: When he left the house --

20 MR. O'CONNOR: When he left the house,

21 were there any civilians with them?

22 THE WITNESS: I couldn't hear the

Page 26

1 question.

2 (Question was repeated by the Translator.)

3 THE WITNESS: The Iraqis?

4 THE TRANSLATOR: He is saying, "The

5 Iraqis?" You want to explain, do you mean in

6 civilian clothing? He didn't understand the

7 question, I think. He said, "Was there any other

8 Iraqis with them?" What is your question?

9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

10 Q. Were there any Americans or Iraqis with

11 you the U.S. military who were not soldiers?

12 THE TRANSLATOR: Do you -- are you trying

13 to say there was somebody around the area or that was

14 military or --

15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

16 Q. The people who took you with them from

17 your house, were they all U.S. soldiers or were there

18 other people with them?

19 A. They were only American.

20 Q. Were they all soldiers?

21 MR. LOBUE: I object to the form. Do you

22 mean were they all in uniform?

Page 27

1 MR. O'CONNOR: I want to ask if they were

2 all soldiers.

3 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. They were all

4 military.

5 THE TRANSLATOR: No objection?

6 MR. LOBUE: No objection.

7 THE WITNESS: They were all soldiers, yes,

8 yes.

9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

10 Q. How did they communicate with you? Did

11 they have someone interpreting?

12 A. Yes, they had one person with them who

13 spoke Arabic. He was an interpreter.

14 Q. Was the interpreter wearing a military

15 uniform?

16 A. Yes, military, yes. Army.

17 Q. What happened after the U.S. military took

18 you from your house?

19 A. Nothing happened. They didn't blindfold

20 me or anything. Nothing happened.

21 Q. Did they put you in a vehicle?

22 A. Yes, the Hummer, yes.

Page 28

1 Q. Where did they take you?

2 A. They took me to jail, Abu Ghraib.

3 Q. From the time the U.S. military took you

4 from your house until the time you reached Abu

5 Ghraib, did anybody mistreat you?

6 A. No, no, no. No, no. They didn't put

7 anything like a blindfold. Nothing happened. There

8 was no problem until I left to Abu Ghraib. They have

9 to blindfold by law. You know what I'm saying? The

10 minute I get to Abu Ghraib, they blindfolded me.

11 MR. ALOMARI: It is not a blindfold. It's

12 not a blindfold. It's not a blindfold; it's a hood.

13 THE TRANSLATOR: Not a blindfold. It's a

14 hood. Sorry.

15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

16 Q. Mr. Al Zuba'e, you understand that my

17 client is a civilian company; right?

18 A. No, no.

19 Q. Do you know that you've sued a civilian

20 company in this case?

21 MR. LOBUE: I think the witness should be

22 -- excuse me, wait. The witness should be instructed

Page 29

1 not to reveal any discussions he had with his

2 attorneys.

3 THE WITNESS: Okay. Okay. Okay.

4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

5 Q. Do you know who you've sued in this case?

6 A. Now, or before?

7 Q. Do you know now?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Who have you sued in this case?

10 A. I know it's against a company. It's not

11 the U.S. military. I know it's against a company.

12 Q. Okay. That company is called CACI Premier

13 Technology. Do you know if CACI Premier Technology

14 had anything to do with the decision to stop you on

15 the side of the road?

16 MR. NELSON: Can I suggest something?

17 THE TRANSLATOR: Go ahead.

18 MR. NELSON: Can I suggest something?

19 THE TRANSLATOR: Go ahead.

20 MR. NELSON: The Plaintiff has always

21 known it as "CACI."

22 MR. O'CONNOR: Okay. I can -- let me

Page 30

1 start over.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. Mr. Al Zuba'e, my client is a company
 4 called CACI Premier Technology, and if I refer to it
 5 as "CACI," will you understand that?
 6 A. Yes, I understand that.
 7 Q. And I'm going to call my client CACI,
 8 because one of your lawyers says that that's how
 9 you've understood my client to be named.
 10 A. I don't have any objection.
 11 Q. Do you have any reason to believe that
 12 CACI was involved in the decision to stop your
 13 vehicle on the side of the road?
 14 A. No, I don't think so. I don't know
 15 anything about CACI or anything. I don't understand.
 16 Q. Do you have any reason to believe that
 17 CACI was involved in the search of your house?
 18 A. I don't know.
 19 Q. Do you have any reason to believe that
 20 CACI was involved in the decision to take you on
 21 Abu Ghraib prison?
 22 A. I don't know.

Page 31

1 Q. Prior to you reaching Abu Ghraib prison,
 2 had you seen anyone that you now understand to have
 3 been an employee of CACI?
 4 THE TRANSLATOR: In the Hummer?
 5 MR. O'CONNOR: No. Period.
 6 THE TRANSLATOR: You mean an employee
 7 of -- I don't understand.
 8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 9 Q. Let me ask it again. Before you reached
 10 Abu Ghraib prison, had you ever seen anyone who was
 11 an employee of CACI?
 12 A. I don't know. I don't know if it's a CACI
 13 employee or not. I don't know any company.
 14 Q. So you're not aware of ever seeing a CACI
 15 employee before you got to Abu Ghraib prison?
 16 A. No, I don't know. I don't know.
 17 Q. When you reached Abu Ghraib, what happened
 18 next?
 19 A. I stay two days. I stay two days in the
 20 jail. Some people, civilian people came over.
 21 Q. You said you stayed two days in the
 22 prison. Where in the prison were you for those two

Page 32

1 days?
 2 A. In a room. A big room. Large room.
 3 There was a bathroom in it.
 4 Q. So to make sure I understand, when you got
 5 to Abu Ghraib prison you were taken to a big room
 6 that had a bathroom in it?
 7 A. No, no, there is no bathroom. No
 8 bathroom.
 9 Q. To make sure I understand, when you were
 10 brought to Abu Ghraib prison, you were then taken to
 11 a big room that had no bathroom?
 12 A. No bathroom. The bathroom was outside.
 13 Q. And you stayed in that big room for two
 14 days; is that right?
 15 A. Two days and a third day. And a third
 16 day, yes.
 17 Q. So you were in that room for three days?
 18 A. The third day some civilians came over.
 19 Some civilian people came over. They came in,
 20 civilians came in the third day.
 21 Q. For the first two days, were you in this
 22 big room all by yourself?

Page 33

1 A. Yeah, there were other people in the big
 2 room.
 3 Q. About how many people were in the big room
 4 for those two days?
 5 A. I don't know. I don't know.
 6 Q. Was anybody guarding the big room while
 7 you were in there?
 8 A. Yeah, there was a guard. There were
 9 guards, military, Army.
 10 Q. Did you do anything for the first two days
 11 in that big room other than just stay there?
 12 THE TRANSLATOR: I need a clarification.
 13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 14 Q. During the first two days that you were in
 15 the big room, did you interact at all with any
 16 Americans?
 17 A. No, no.
 18 Q. You said on the third day, someone came
 19 and got you; is that right?
 20 A. I mean, you know like in a second room.
 21 In another room the third day. Another room.
 22 Q. Okay. Was there a door connecting this

Page 34

1 other room with the big room where you were the first
 2 two days?
 3 A. Wall. Wall. I mean wall.
 4 Q. How did you get from the big room to the
 5 second room on your third day?
 6 A. I mean, there was another room. There was
 7 a wall, you know, there is a door. You know what I
 8 mean? A wall?
 9 Q. So you went through a door to get to the
 10 second room?
 11 A. I mean, they go like this and this and
 12 then this, you know. (Indicating.)
 13 Q. Did you have to go outside to get from the
 14 big room to the second room?
 15 THE TRANSLATOR: What do you mean?
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: Outside, outdoors.
 17 THE WITNESS: I really don't understand
 18 the question. What do you mean by outside?
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. To get to the second room, did you have to
 21 go out where you could see the sky above you or did
 22 you stay inside?

Page 35

1 A. I mean, no, not outside. There was a
 2 walk-through to go to the other room. We don't have
 3 to go to the outside.
 4 Q. During those two days when you were in the
 5 big room, did anyone mistreat you?
 6 A. No, no, no.
 7 Q. Did you have to wear a hood while you were
 8 in the big room?
 9 A. No, no, no.
 10 Q. You said two people then brought you to a
 11 second room; is that right?
 12 A. Yes, a civilian. A civilian.
 13 Q. How do you know they were civilian?
 14 A. I didn't have any mask or anything.
 15 THE TRANSLATOR: Let me ask the question
 16 again.
 17 (Question repeated by the Translator.)
 18 THE WITNESS: Because they were wearing
 19 civilian clothing. They were all civilian clothing.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Okay. Was it two people who brought you
 22 to the second room?

Page 36

1 A. I don't really recall if it was two
 2 people -- if it is two people or more. I don't
 3 recall exactly how many.
 4 Q. Do you know if any of the people who
 5 brought you to the second room worked for CACI?
 6 A. I don't know. I don't know. I don't
 7 know. How should I know? I don't know.
 8 Q. When you were brought to the second room,
 9 what happened?
 10 A. They took off my clothes. They make me
 11 take off -- they took my picture. They took a
 12 picture. They told me to stand up and take a
 13 picture. They took my photo. They say -- they took
 14 my picture, told me to go the to the bathroom. And
 15 said to do this. (Motioning.) I said in our
 16 religion, I don't do this.
 17 MR. NELSON: He mentioned his penis, too.
 18 MR. LOBUE: Can the record reflect -- hold
 19 on. May the record reflect that the Translator said,
 20 "They told me to do this," and he made a physical
 21 gesture that is suggestive of male masturbation.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 37

1 Q. When you were in the second room and you
 2 said they took off your clothes, were you completely
 3 naked?
 4 A. All my clothing, yes. I had to take off
 5 all of my clothes.
 6 Q. When they took your picture, was it of
 7 your full body or just part of your body?
 8 THE TRANSLATOR: I'm asking him the whole
 9 entire body or part of the body.
 10 THE WITNESS: They took for the naked
 11 body, the picture.
 12 MR. ALOMARI: No, he said they took a
 13 picture of his penis.
 14 THE TRANSLATOR: Oh, he used another
 15 expression.
 16 THE WITNESS: I took out my penis outside
 17 and they took a picture of my penis. Private parts.
 18 THE TRANSLATOR: They are using some
 19 expression, really, I didn't figure out.
 20 MR. O'CONNOR: Okay.
 21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 22 Q. How long were you in this second room?

Page 38

1 A. One hour, more -- around more than an
 2 hour. I don't recall the time. I don't know the
 3 time.
 4 Q. And just to make sure I understand, you
 5 don't remember how many people were in that second
 6 room with you?
 7 A. You talking about the civilians?
 8 Q. Well, how many people were in the room
 9 with you in the second room?
 10 A. The people who took me or who were
 11 speaking to me? Who?
 12 Q. Just the total number of people in this
 13 second room.
 14 THE TRANSLATOR: All the people. Total
 15 number of people.
 16 THE WITNESS: You mean about the people
 17 who was writing this down?
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. Are you saying that there were people
 20 writing things down in the second room?
 21 A. Are you talking about the guy? There was
 22 an Interpreter with him writing things down, you

Page 39

1 know.
 2 Q. So there was a guy and then an interpreter
 3 writing things down?
 4 A. There were two or three people. I don't
 5 recall. But there was also an interpreter who speaks
 6 Arabic.
 7 Q. Okay. So there were two or three people
 8 plus an interpreter who spoke Arabic; is that right?
 9 A. It's been so long, I don't recall if it's
 10 two or three people. I don't recall. It's been so
 11 long. I don't recall.
 12 Q. Okay. I understand this was over 13 years
 13 ago. All I'm trying to understand is your best
 14 memory is it was about two or three people plus an
 15 interpreter; is that right?
 16 A. Yes, yes.
 17 Q. Were they all males?
 18 A. Actually, there was no door. There were
 19 other females, but they were far away -- guards.
 20 They could see what was going on.
 21 Q. Other than the guards who were far away,
 22 were any of the other people in that second room

Page 40

1 female?
 2 A. No, I didn't see any. I don't recall. I
 3 don't remember.
 4 Q. Do I understand you correctly that
 5 somebody in the second room motioned for you to
 6 masturbate?
 7 A. Yes. They told me make it stand up. Make
 8 it stand up. Make it stand up. They want to take
 9 pictures. They took pictures. They took a picture
 10 when he was big, standing up.
 11 MR. ALOMARI: He said "make it erect."
 12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 13 Q. They wanted you to have an erection so
 14 they could take a picture of it; is that right?
 15 A. They told me keep playing with it until it
 16 stands up. Until it stands up.
 17 MR. ALOMARI: "He was wearing a glove and
 18 he made him erect."
 19 THE WITNESS: He started playing with it.
 20 He start playing with it. Not me who was playing
 21 with it. Him. Him. He was playing with it. Him.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 41

1 Q. The other person touched your penis?
 2 A. He started playing with it and kept
 3 playing with it and once somebody else took a
 4 picture.
 5 Q. When you say, "He started playing with it
 6 and kept playing with it," is "he" you or one of the
 7 Americans?
 8 A. No, no, the civilian was playing with it.
 9 The civilian himself was playing with it.
 10 Q. Do you remember what any of the people in
 11 the room -- in the second room with you looked like?
 12 A. No, I don't recall. It's been a long
 13 time.
 14 Q. You testified that you were in the second
 15 room for an hour or a little more. What happened
 16 after you left that second room?
 17 MR. LOBUE: If you're out of the second
 18 room, could we take a short break, please?
 19 MR. O'CONNOR: That's fine. Actually, let
 20 me close the loop on that.
 21 MR. LOBUE: Get an answer on that?
 22 MR. O'CONNOR: No, no, I'm going to ask a

Page 42

1 different question just to close a loop on that.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. Did anything else happened the hour or so
 4 that you were in the second room that you haven't
 5 told us today?
 6 A. What happened is after that they told
 7 me -- after they took the picture, make it stand up
 8 and took a picture, they took me to put my clothes
 9 back on and another guard came in and took me to
 10 another room.
 11 Q. Do you know whether the U.S. military
 12 decided that the things that occurred in the second
 13 room would have to occur?
 14 MR. LOBUE: Objection, foundation.
 15 THE TRANSLATOR: I couldn't understand the
 16 question; I'm sorry.
 17 MR. O'CONNOR: I will ask it again.
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. The things that you've testified took
 20 place in the second room, do you know if the U.S.
 21 military decided that those things should happen?
 22 MR. LOBUE: Objection. You can answer.

Page 43

1 THE WITNESS: No, I don't recall. I don't
 2 know if the U.S. military knows what is going on in
 3 the second room.
 4 MR. O'CONNOR: We're going to take a break
 5 for --
 6 MR. LOBUE: Short, ten minutes.
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: -- ten minutes. So we can
 8 go off the record.
 9 (Whereupon, the deposition was recessed
 10 from 9:48 a.m. 10:06 a.m.)
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. We're back on the record. We're going to
 13 go back on the record. Mr. Al Zuba'e, before we took
 14 a break we were talking about the hour or a little
 15 more that you spent in a second room after you got to
 16 Abu Ghraib prison.
 17 A. Yes.
 18 Q. You testified that some of the Americans
 19 in that room were civilians. Is that based on the
 20 fact that they were not wearing a military uniform?
 21 A. Yes, they were wearing civilian clothing.
 22 Q. Was there anything else that led you to

Page 44

1 conclude they were civilian, other than the fact that
 2 they had civilian clothes on and not a military
 3 uniform?
 4 A. I don't know. Yeah, that's because of
 5 their clothing. They were wearing civilian clothing,
 6 that's the only thing.
 7 Q. Okay. I think you said that they were
 8 asking you questions that were being translated by an
 9 interpreter; is that correct?
 10 A. Yeah, there was an interpreter.
 11 Q. What types of questions were they asking
 12 you?
 13 A. No questions. Just take off your clothes,
 14 that's it.
 15 Q. So to make sure I understand, they weren't
 16 asking you any questions? They were just giving you
 17 instructions that were being translated into Arabic
 18 by an interpreter?
 19 A. Yes, yes. Take off your clothes. Take
 20 off your clothes. (Indicating.)
 21 Q. Do you know if CACI employees were
 22 involved in any way with the events that occurred in

Page 45

1 this second room?
 2 A. I don't know. I don't know.
 3 Q. So you don't know if CACI ordered or
 4 encouraged the things that happened in this second
 5 room?
 6 MR. LOBUE: I would caution the witness
 7 not to reveal anything he was informed by his own
 8 attorneys.
 9 MR. O'CONNOR: He can -- my question was
 10 whether he has any reason to believe that CACI
 11 employees ordered or encouraged the things that
 12 occurred in the second room.
 13 MR. LOBUE: Other than what he may have
 14 been told by his attorneys.
 15 THE WITNESS: No, I don't know.
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. Right when we took our break, you were
 18 just about to talk about what happened after you were
 19 done in this second room. Can you tell me what
 20 happened next?
 21 A. Can you repeat the question, again?
 22 Q. What happened after you left the second

Page 46

1 room that we've been talking about?

2 A. Like I told you, they took me from the big

3 room to the small room and he took my clothes off and

4 made me play with myself and took pictures of my

5 private parts.

6 Q. I want to know what happened after the

7 second room.

8 A. You are talking about after they played

9 with it and they took pictures and they continued?

10 Q. Yes.

11 A. They told me to wear my clothes, and I put

12 my clothes on.

13 Q. What happened after you put your clothes

14 back on?

15 A. He called the guard. He called the guard.

16 Q. Was the guard a soldier?

17 A. Yes. He was a soldier.

18 Q. What happened when the guard came over?

19 A. Then he sent me to another room.

20 Q. What did this other room look like?

21 A. It was a room across from the small room.

22 Across.

Page 47

1 Q. Who was in -- well, if we call this next

2 room the third room, will you understand what I'm

3 talking about?

4 A. Okay. Go ahead.

5 Q. Who was in the third room?

6 A. I don't know.

7 Q. Why don't you know?

8 MR. LOBUE: I object to the form.

9 MR. ALOMARI: He said there was nobody in

10 the room.

11 THE WITNESS: There was nobody there

12 except the guard. A standing guard.

13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

14 Q. Okay. So did the guard go in the room --

15 in the third room with you?

16 A. No, he was standing up with a rifle.

17 Q. So did he stay in the doorway and have you

18 go in the room?

19 A. There was no door. There was an entrance.

20 He was standing at the entrance.

21 Q. And you were in the third room all by

22 yourself; is that right?

Page 48

1 A. Yes, yes.

2 Q. How long were you in the third room all by

3 yourself?

4 A. Around three hours, four, three hours --

5 almost.

6 Q. What happened after those three or

7 four hours?

8 A. Then the civilian came in, the civilians

9 that took my picture earlier, they put handcuffs on

10 me and they took me.

11 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. Not a

12 handcuff, "a band."

13 THE TRANSLATOR: Not a handcuff. A band;

14 I'm sorry.

15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

16 Q. Did the civilian take you somewhere after

17 they put the band on your wrists?

18 A. They put the rope, the band, and they put

19 the hood on my head.

20 Q. Okay. So after three or four hours in the

21 third room, you had bands put on your wrists and a

22 hood put on your head; is that right?

Page 49

1 A. Yes, yes. A black bag. Black bag.

2 Q. I understand that you had a hood on your

3 head, but my question is do you know where you were

4 taken?

5 A. Then after that they took me in the

6 Hummer.

7 Q. Okay. So after the third room, you were

8 put in a Hummer and driven somewhere?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Do you know who was in the Hummer with

11 you?

12 A. I don't know. I don't know. I don't

13 know.

14 Q. Do you know if the civilian who put the

15 bands on your wrists got in the Hummer with you?

16 A. I don't know. I don't know. I don't

17 know. No, no, no, I don't know.

18 Q. How long were you driven in the Hummer?

19 A. Around three minutes -- around three

20 minutes, four minutes, five minutes. I don't recall.

21 Q. After three, four, or five minutes, were

22 you taken out of the Hummer?

Page 50

1 A. Yes. Then after three, four minutes, the
 2 Hummer stopped. The Hummer stopped. The Hummer
 3 stopped and somebody put something around my neck
 4 like a rope and pulled me out by the rope.
 5 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He is
 6 saying, "He tied the bag, the hood, very tightly."
 7 THE TRANSLATOR: He tied whatever he is
 8 saying, the rope, around his neck very tight and they
 9 pulled him out.
 10 THE WITNESS: I was crying and they kept
 11 hitting me, hitting me, hitting me. Hitting,
 12 hitting. Punches, punches and hitting. Then they
 13 stopped me -- after this they stopped somewhere.
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. Do you know who tightened the hood around
 16 your neck?
 17 A. No, no, no. I can't see. There was a bag
 18 on my head. I can't see.
 19 Q. You said that people were hitting you. Do
 20 you know who was hitting you?
 21 A. Hitting, hitting, one, two, punches,
 22 consecutive punches, one or two. I don't recall. I

Page 51

1 was crying. I was crying.
 2 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 3 said, "punches and kicks."
 4 MR. O'CONNOR: If you want to clarify that
 5 that with the witness, go ahead.
 6 THE TRANSLATOR: I was asking him if it
 7 was by hand or by legs.
 8 MR. ALOMARI: (Speaking in Arabic.)
 9 THE TRANSLATOR: There was a pronunciation
 10 of words that I don't know what it is. I asked him
 11 if it was by leg and he said by leg. So he was
 12 kicked, punched, and beaten up. So there were three
 13 things. Beating up, kicking, and punching.
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. Do you know who was beating up, kicking,
 16 and punching you?
 17 A. No, I don't have any information. No.
 18 Q. Do you know if CACI had any involvement in
 19 the kicking, punching, or beating you when you were
 20 gotten out of the Hummer?
 21 A. No.
 22 Q. No?

Page 52

1 A. No, no.
 2 Q. After you were brought out of the Hummer,
 3 what happened next?
 4 A. Like I told you, they took me to a place
 5 and I stand up. I stopped.
 6 Q. Where was the place -- well, strike that.
 7 Do you know where the place was that they
 8 took you and had you stand?
 9 A. No, I don't know. No, no, I don't know.
 10 No.
 11 Q. Do you know who was with you at the place
 12 where you were brought to stand?
 13 A. I didn't understand the question.
 14 Q. Okay. You said that you were brought
 15 somewhere where you stood. And my question is: Do
 16 you know who was with you while you were standing
 17 there?
 18 A. When I stand up, they took the cover out
 19 of my face, the bag out of my face. There was a
 20 whole group of people standing up, soldiers.
 21 Q. And what happened when the hood was taken
 22 off and you saw a whole group of soldiers standing

Page 53

1 there?
 2 A. Somebody said, "You smell bad. Really bad
 3 smell."
 4 Q. What else happened?
 5 A. He said, "Take off the jacket." He said,
 6 "Take off more. Take off more."
 7 Q. Who said, "Take off more"? Was it a
 8 soldier?
 9 A. Yes, military. Military soldier.
 10 Q. Okay. What happened after they told you
 11 to take more off?
 12 A. He made me take off all my clothes. I was
 13 naked. Everything.
 14 Q. Do you know if anyone ordered the soldier
 15 to have you take off all of your clothes?
 16 A. How I'm going to know? I don't have any
 17 knowledge. Then he hold me and hugged me and said
 18 "I'm going to do something bad to you." And he
 19 didn't say what he was going to do. He hugged me and
 20 he took me to do something bad -- something really
 21 bad to me.
 22 Q. And the person who did this was a soldier?

Page 54

1 A. He was a soldier. He was not civilian. A
 2 soldier.
 3 Q. How long did the soldier hold you?
 4 A. He hold me then he took me to a bathroom,
 5 him and a group of some other people.
 6 Q. Was the other group of the people
 7 soldiers?
 8 A. I couldn't concentrate. I was crying so
 9 much, I could not concentrate who was in the room.
 10 Q. So you were brought to a room; is that
 11 right?
 12 A. Bathroom. Bathroom. Upstairs. Bathroom.
 13 Q. And when you were in the bathroom, do you
 14 remember anyone being in there who was not a soldier?
 15 A. I couldn't tell because he opened the
 16 water and he put the soap and he started giving me a
 17 shower. And in the shower I was crying and he was
 18 putting soap and the cold water during wintertime.
 19 So I couldn't -- and I was crying -- I was crying
 20 then he was pushing me. And then me pushed me. And
 21 I was crying and crying and crying and crying.
 22 Q. And the person who pushed you was a

Page 55

1 soldier?
 2 A. I couldn't see. I couldn't see. I
 3 couldn't see. My eyes, I couldn't see. I couldn't
 4 see nothing.
 5 MR. AKEEL: "Soap in my eyes."
 6 THE WITNESS: Soap, soap, soap in my eyes.
 7 Soap. I couldn't see. I couldn't see.
 8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 9 Q. So is it fair to say you don't remember
 10 any civilians in that bathroom when you were in
 11 there?
 12 A. I don't know. I couldn't tell, because
 13 every time I was going inside the room then he was
 14 putting the soap in my eyes. I couldn't tell who was
 15 in the room. And the soap was in my eyes and
 16 whenever I wanted to get out of the room, he used to
 17 push me back in. So I could not tell.
 18 Q. Is it fair to say that you were brought to
 19 the bathroom --
 20 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 21 also said that he fell.
 22 THE WITNESS: My body was so frozen, I

Page 56

1 fell on the floor. I don't recall. I fell on the
 2 floor.
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. Is it fair to say that you were brought to
 5 the bathroom by a soldier, but you don't remember --
 6 strike that.
 7 Is it fair to say that you were brought to
 8 the bathroom by the soldier, but you don't know if
 9 there was anybody else in the bathroom?
 10 A. He said the bathroom -- there was a group
 11 of people in the bathroom.
 12 Q. Was the group of people Iraqis or
 13 Americans?
 14 A. American. American. I'm not talking
 15 about the person who was pushing me -- pushing me to
 16 the bathroom. He opened the water. He hold me. He
 17 put me inside the bathroom. Opened the water. He
 18 opened the water. Soap, soap. I was crying, crying,
 19 crying. Whenever I want to get out, he pushed me
 20 back in.
 21 Q. Okay. And then is it fair to say that
 22 other than the soldier who brought you into the

Page 57

1 bathroom and held you in the shower area, there were
 2 other Americans, but you have no idea if they were
 3 soldiers or civilians?
 4 A. They were also female. Male and female,
 5 actually. The group was female and male.
 6 Q. Okay. And is it fair to say that you
 7 don't know if they were soldiers or civilians?
 8 A. They were American. I said in the
 9 bathroom -- outside the room. When he was punching
 10 me they were not inside the bathroom. In the room.
 11 Q. The other people were guards; is that
 12 right?
 13 A. They were not inside the bathroom. They
 14 were outside the bathroom.
 15 Q. The people outside the bathroom, were they
 16 military guards?
 17 A. I don't recall. I don't remember. I
 18 don't remember. I don't remember.
 19 Q. What happened after the shower?
 20 A. I fell down. I fell down.
 21 Q. And then what happened?
 22 A. They were then they -- on the floor, they

Page 58

1 push me down. How do you call, they dragged me on
 2 the floor from up all the way down to the lower level
 3 to the lobby.
 4 Q. When you say "they" dragged you, were you
 5 being dragged by soldiers?
 6 A. I don't recall. I don't recall. I'm so
 7 mixed up. I don't recall.
 8 Q. Do you know if CACI employees had anything
 9 to do with your being dragged down to the lower
 10 level?
 11 A. I don't know. I don't know. I don't
 12 know.
 13 Q. What happened after you got dragged down
 14 to the lower level?
 15 A. I was -- I woke up. Then I woke up. They
 16 were hitting me. Hitting me. Hitting me and I was
 17 walking and walking. Hitting and hitting and
 18 hitting. I was crying and screaming.
 19 Q. Who was hitting you?
 20 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 21 said they made him "crawl," not walk.
 22 THE TRANSLATOR: Okay.

Page 59

1 THE WITNESS: I was crawling on my
 2 stomach. And they were hitting me and hitting me and
 3 I was crying.
 4 Q. Who was hitting you?
 5 A. There was some guards and some other
 6 people I did not recognize.
 7 Q. When you say you didn't recognize them,
 8 were they wearing uniforms?
 9 A. I didn't concentrate. I was scared. I
 10 don't recall.
 11 Q. So you don't remember what the -- strike
 12 that.
 13 You remember being hit by some guards, but
 14 you don't remember if there were any people who
 15 weren't guards; is that fair?
 16 MR. LOBUE: And I object. That
 17 mischaracterizes his prior testimony.
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: That's why I asked, so he
 19 can tell me.
 20 MR. LOBUE: He can answer.
 21 THE TRANSLATOR: You want to repeat the
 22 question again?

Page 60

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. Is it fair to say that when you were
 3 crawling and were being hit by people, you remember
 4 there being some guards, but you don't remember if
 5 there was anybody who wasn't a guard?
 6 A. I don't recall. I don't remember.
 7 Q. Where did you crawl to?
 8 A. I don't recall the distance, but from one
 9 place to another. It's like from one building to
 10 another building.
 11 Q. Okay. And when you got --
 12 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. Not
 13 "one building to another building." He is saying
 14 "the hallways where the cells were."
 15 MR. O'CONNOR: The hallway where the cells
 16 were?
 17 THE TRANSLATOR: I didn't hear that. What
 18 do you want me to ask him? I asked him about the
 19 distance? He could not recall the distance.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Where did you crawl to? The distance, the
 22 place? What place did you crawl to?

Page 61

1 THE TRANSLATOR: I told him to describe
 2 it. I told him to explain it. I couldn't figure
 3 out.
 4 THE WITNESS: It's like a walkway, a long
 5 one. It's like -- it's like a walkway and they were
 6 hitting me and I was crawling. I was pushing on my
 7 belly, my stomach.
 8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 9 Q. And where were you when you stopped
 10 crawling?
 11 A. I don't remember. I don't recall where
 12 that was.
 13 Q. What happened next?
 14 A. They brought the dog. He bit me on my
 15 hand and on my legs. Yes, yes.
 16 Q. You said "they" brought the dog. Who
 17 brought the dog?
 18 A. I was crying and screaming. I don't
 19 remember. I don't recall.
 20 Q. So someone brought a dog and the dog bit
 21 you?
 22 A. Yes, yes.

Page 62

1 Q. And you don't know who brought the dog?
 2 A. No, where am I going to get that
 3 information from?
 4 Q. Do you know if anyone ordered that the dog
 5 be brought to you?
 6 A. No, no.
 7 Q. Do you remember seeing any -- do you
 8 remember seeing any civilians when the dog was
 9 brought to you?
 10 A. No, no. I don't recall. I don't
 11 remember.
 12 Q. And at this point, you had not been
 13 questioned by anyone at Abu Ghraib prison; right?
 14 A. No, no, there was no questions. There was
 15 only hitting, hitting, hitting. Hitting and torture.
 16 MR. NELSON: This is Mr. Nelson. John,
 17 could you maybe instruct the witness to wait until
 18 the Translator has finished translating before he
 19 starting speaking? There is a little bit of delay
 20 and we are getting some overtalk and it seems like
 21 some of what he is saying is getting lost. So if you
 22 could just instruct that, I think that might help to

Page 63

1 make this more efficient. Thank you.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. Mr. Al-Zuba'e, your lawyers in the room
 4 where you are have asked me to ask you if you would
 5 please wait until the translator finishes talking
 6 before you continue your answer. Because we want to
 7 make sure that we get everything you say. And if you
 8 and the translator are talking at the same time, it
 9 is very hard for us to do that.
 10 MR. AKEEL: Also there is a time delay.
 11 THE TRANSLATOR: Ten seconds; right?
 12 Almost?
 13 MR. AKEEL: A couple of seconds.
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. Okay.
 16 A. Okay.
 17 THE TRANSLATOR: Go ahead. Repeat the
 18 question.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. After the dog bit you, what happened next?
 21 A. After the dog bit me, they took a bag, you
 22 know, and put it on my face, on my head.

Page 64

1 Q. Okay. So after the dog bit you, they put
 2 a hood over your head; is that right?
 3 A. Yes.
 4 Q. And then what happened?
 5 A. They handcuffed me. Plastic handcuffs,
 6 plastic whatever--
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: Bands?
 8 THE TRANSLATOR: Yes, bands. Plastic
 9 bands.
 10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 11 Q. Do you know if CACI was involved at all in
 12 the dog being brought over to you?
 13 MR. LOBUE: Objection, asked and answered.
 14 THE WITNESS: I don't know. I don't know.
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. After you were hooded and had bands put on
 17 your wrists, what happened next?
 18 A. They put me in a cell.
 19 Q. Did the -- when you were put in the cell,
 20 did they take the bands off your wrists and the hood
 21 off your head?
 22 A. No, no. No, no.

Page 65

1 Q. How long were you in the cell with a hood
 2 on your head and bands on your wrists?
 3 A. Till morning.
 4 Q. Do you know if any CACI employees were
 5 involved in the decision to put you in the cell?
 6 A. I don't know.
 7 Q. Okay. You said that you were left hooded
 8 and with bands on your wrists until the next morning.
 9 Did anything else happen to you while in the cell
 10 between the time you were put in the cell until the
 11 next morning?
 12 A. No, nothing happened. They kept me naked.
 13 They kept me naked, naked.
 14 Q. Do you know who decided that you would be
 15 kept naked?
 16 A. No, no.
 17 Q. What happened the next morning?
 18 A. In the morning, they brought my clothes
 19 back and they took me to another room. Another cell,
 20 another cell.
 21 Q. Okay. So --
 22 A. They gave me all my clothes back.

Page 66

1 Q. So when they gave you your clothes back,
2 did you put your clothes on?
3 A. Yes, yes.
4 Q. And did they take off the hood and the
5 bands on your wrists?
6 A. Yes, yes, yes. They took them off.
7 Q. And how did you get from the cell you were
8 in overnight until the second cell?
9 THE TRANSLATOR: Walking or something?
10 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, did he walk? Did he
11 crawl?
12 THE WITNESS: It's like a wall between one
13 room and another. It's really -- this is the
14 distance, very short distance. A wall in between.
15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
16 Q. Did you walk to the other cell?
17 A. Yeah, yeah, of course. It was very close,
18 very close.
19 Q. Who was with you when you walked --
20 A. It's a cell next to a cell next to a cell.
21 They are adjacent cells. So they were adjacent
22 cells.

Page 67

1 Q. Was there a guard with you when you moved
2 from the first cell to the second cell?
3 A. Yeah, of course. They were standing
4 guard.
5 Q. Was there anyone other than military
6 guards with you when you went from the first cell to
7 the second cell?
8 A. That was at daytime. It was almost
9 daytime. I saw only guards. There were guards.
10 Q. What happened when you got into the second
11 cell?
12 A. It was 4:00 in the afternoon. Something
13 like 4:00 in the afternoon. Something like 4:00 in
14 the afternoon.
15 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
16 said, "They left me there until 4:00 in the
17 afternoon."
18 THE TRANSLATOR: Yes, that's correct.
19 THE WITNESS: I said it was 4:00 in the
20 afternoon and the guard came over and took me out of
21 the room.
22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 68

1 Q. Who came over and took you out of the
2 room?
3 A. The guard. The guard. The guard.
4 Q. Where did the guard take you?
5 A. He took me to a small room.
6 Q. Were you hooded while you were there?
7 A. He took me to a small room --
8 Q. Were you hooded when you were taken from
9 the cell to the small room?
10 THE TRANSLATOR: I'm sorry?
11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
12 Q. Were you hooded when they took you from
13 the cell to the small room?
14 A. No, no, there was none. No, no.
15 Q. Were you --
16 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. Just a
17 note to the Interpreter. When Mr. O'Connor was
18 asking you about the hood, it's not "banok." "Banok"
19 is the mask. (Speaking Arabic.)
20 THE TRANSLATOR: "Haqib" is the bag
21 actually.
22 MR. ALOMARI: "Haqib" is the bag, but

Page 69

1 "Banok" is the mask. You are using the word for
2 mask.
3 THE TRANSLATOR: What word do you want me
4 to use?
5 MR. AKEEL: It's a big bag.
6 THE TRANSLATOR: You want me to use bag?
7 MR. LOBUE: It sounds like that's what the
8 witness understands. If he would understand better.
9 THE TRANSLATOR: Then I will say "a big
10 plastic bag."
11 MR. O'CONNOR: I don't know if --
12 MR. LOBUE: Jump back.
13 THE TRANSLATOR: Go ahead with the
14 question.
15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
16 Q. When you were moved -- when the guard
17 brought you from your cell to the small room, was a
18 hood put over your head?
19 A. No, no.
20 Q. Were you mistreated in any way when you
21 were brought from your cell to the small room?
22 MR. LOBUE: Objection. Do you mean during

Page 70

1 the act of transporting or in the next room?
 2 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes. No, going from point
 3 A to point B.
 4 THE TRANSLATOR: Let's go back again.
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. When you walked from the cell to the small
 7 room, were you mistreated in any way during that
 8 trip?
 9 A. No.
 10 Q. Okay. What happened when you got into the
 11 small room?
 12 A. There were three people in the room.
 13 Q. Were they soldiers?
 14 A. No, no, civilian. Civilian.
 15 Q. Okay. Do you know if they were CACI
 16 employees?
 17 A. No, I don't know.
 18 Q. What did they look like?
 19 A. One is dark, tall. One is white, short,
 20 good-looking. The small one, good-looking.
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: Did he say the tall one was
 22 dark?

Page 71

1 THE WITNESS: Dark.
 2 THE TRANSLATOR: Dark.
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. The tall was dark-skinned?
 5 A. Yes.
 6 Q. Was he black? African? Did he look
 7 African?
 8 A. I don't know. I don't know. I couldn't
 9 -- it's been so long. It's been leaving there a
 10 while, so I really don't recall. I don't remember.
 11 Q. What happened in the small room?
 12 A. Then the guy told me: Did I do anything
 13 bad to you? Did I mistreat you? And I told him,
 14 "No, you didn't mistreat me. You didn't do anything
 15 bad to me."
 16 Q. Okay. So you told the man in the room
 17 that he hadn't done anything bad to you; is that
 18 right?
 19 A. Never, no.
 20 Q. Okay. And so what happened while you were
 21 in the small room?
 22 A. "Tell me the truth." He said, "Please --

Page 72

1 you see -- please tell me the truth. You see I'm
 2 good to you. Be honest with me." And then I
 3 answered him. I answered him, "I am telling the
 4 truth."
 5 Q. Okay. Was the man who was asking you
 6 questions having them translated by an interpreter?
 7 A. Yes.
 8 Q. How long were you in the small room with
 9 the three people?
 10 A. Two hours, almost. More, three hours. I
 11 don't -- I don't recall.
 12 Q. Did they tell you --
 13 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 14 said, "Two to three hours."
 15 THE TRANSLATOR: That's what I said. Two
 16 to three hours, more or less.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. Did the people in the room tell you what
 19 the U.S. military thought you had done wrong?
 20 THE TRANSLATOR: Done wrong? Meaning
 21 charges? Ask me again the question.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 73

1 Q. Did the people in the room tell you what
 2 the U.S. military thought you had done which caused
 3 them to arrest you?
 4 THE TRANSLATOR: I really didn't do a good
 5 job. Go ahead.
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. Did the people in the room tell you that
 8 the military believed you were offering money to
 9 people to attack American forces?
 10 A. No. Never. I don't recall. I don't
 11 remember. I don't recall.
 12 Q. Do you remember anything they said to you,
 13 other than -- oh, go ahead.
 14 A. I don't recall any conversation. I don't
 15 recall. I don't remember any conversation or
 16 communication.
 17 Q. Okay. Were you mistreated during this
 18 time in the small room in any way?
 19 A. No, no, no.
 20 Q. What happened after your time in the small
 21 room with the three people?
 22 THE TRANSLATOR: After he left the room?

Page 74

1 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. When the three Americans in the room
 4 finished asking you questions, what happened next?
 5 A. And I really didn't understand the
 6 question. I didn't understand the question, exactly.
 7 Q. Is it your estimate that you were in the
 8 small room with the three Americans for three or four
 9 hours?
 10 MR. LOBUE: No, he said two or three.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. Two or three hours?
 13 A. Yes.
 14 Q. And you don't remember the conversations
 15 that took place during those two to three hours;
 16 right?
 17 A. I only remember they said, "Help me, so I
 18 can release you." But, you know, there was nothing
 19 to help him.
 20 Q. When the three Americans in the room had
 21 finished talking with you, what happened next?
 22 A. One of the civilians went and called the

Page 75

1 guard.
 2 Q. And then what happened?
 3 A. Then he was having conversation with him,
 4 to the guard.
 5 Q. Which of the three people was having the
 6 conversation with the guard?
 7 A. The short one, the good-looking one. The
 8 good-looking one, the short one.
 9 Q. Who was asking the questions when you were
 10 in this room?
 11 A. You know, talking about that guy -- we're
 12 talking about the short one, the little one.
 13 Q. The little one was asking the questions?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 Q. And who was translating the questions?
 16 A. Okay. I mean, the guy on this side there
 17 was a short guy here, the tall guy was back here, and
 18 the other guy was interpreting the questions.
 19 Q. So the short guy was asking the questions
 20 and then another guy was translating the questions
 21 into Arabic; is that right?
 22 A. Yes.

Page 76

1 Q. And what was the tall guy doing?
 2 A. Nothing. He was just sitting. He was
 3 silent.
 4 Q. And when they finished talking to you and
 5 the short guy talked to the guard, what happened
 6 after that?
 7 A. Then the guard took me in a cell.
 8 Q. So the guard --
 9 A. Then at this time guard took me and my
 10 hands were tied and then he started hitting me on the
 11 wall and I fell.
 12 Q. Was this in the cell?
 13 A. He hit me inside the cell. And when he
 14 hit me on the wall, I hit my head on the wall and I
 15 fell down.
 16 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He is
 17 saying he threw him up against the wall and he fell.
 18 THE WITNESS: Then he hit me then I fell
 19 on the floor -- when I fell.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Okay. The guard who -- well, did you have
 22 a hood on your head when you were thrown into the

Page 77

1 cell?
 2 A. No, there was no bag on my head. When he
 3 took me to the cell and took me out of the cell,
 4 there was no bag on my -- you know, whatever you call
 5 it -- the bag on my head.
 6 Q. Do you know if anybody told the guard to
 7 throw you against the wall when you were put into the
 8 cell?
 9 A. I don't know what happened. He was having
 10 the discussion with the short guy, like I told you,
 11 but I don't recall, I don't remember. I don't know.
 12 Q. You don't know what the short guy said to
 13 the guard?
 14 A. No, no, no.
 15 Q. Okay. What happened next after you were
 16 put back in the cell?
 17 A. He told me, "Stand up." I stand up.
 18 Q. Were your wrists still bound?
 19 A. You know, when he hit me there was no
 20 plastic, actually there was metal handcuffs.
 21 THE TRANSLATOR: Now he is talking about
 22 metal handcuffs.

Page 78

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. So when he had you stand up, did you still
 3 have the metal handcuffs on?
 4 A. When he hit me -- when he hit me --
 5 Q. When he hit you -- is your testimony that
 6 when he hit you, you had the handcuffs on?
 7 A. Before he hit me -- when he put me inside
 8 the cell, he took off the handcuffs off of my hands.
 9 He took them off.
 10 Q. And then he threw you up against the wall?
 11 A. Yes.
 12 Q. And then what happened after that?
 13 A. He told me to stand up. I stand up again.
 14 He tied me up standing up like this. (Indicating.)
 15 Standing up like this. You know he was like -- he
 16 tied me up this way inside the room inside the cell.
 17 (Indicating.)
 18 Q. Did he use the handcuffs to chain you to
 19 the cell?
 20 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 21 said he tied him to the bed.
 22 THE TRANSLATOR: To the what?

Page 79

1 MR. LOBUE: To the bed.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. So is it correct then that the guard tied
 4 you to the bed?
 5 A. In the upper bed. He tied me up to the
 6 upper bed.
 7 Q. Did he tie you up with the handcuffs?
 8 A. Yeah, the metal one. The metal handcuffs,
 9 yes.
 10 Q. Do you know if anybody told the guard to
 11 handcuff you to the bed?
 12 A. No, no.
 13 MR. AKEEL: Let the record reflect the
 14 witness indicated the hands above his head.
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. Do you know if handcuffing prisoners to
 17 the bed was something that was approved by the U.S.
 18 military?
 19 MR. LOBUE: Do you mean the position he
 20 has indicated, or in any position?
 21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 22 Q. Do you know if the U.S. military approved

Page 80

1 handcuffing prisoners with their arms over their head
 2 when they were inside their cells?
 3 A. No.
 4 Q. You don't know either way?
 5 MR. LOBUE: I object, lack of foundation,
 6 incomplete hypothetical. Just say "objection."
 7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 8 Q. You don't know either way?
 9 A. No, I don't have any information.
 10 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. Just a
 11 note to the Interpreter. Instead of using (speaking
 12 Arabic,) it might be easier to say (speaking Arabic).
 13 He's asking, "Do you know?" It would be easier for
 14 him to understand.
 15 THE TRANSLATOR: Okay. We will do that.
 16 MR. LOBUE: These are just suggestions.
 17 It is up to you as the Official Translator.
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. How long were you -- well, do you know if
 20 CACI was involved at all in the decision to handcuff
 21 you to the bed?
 22 MR. NELSON: This is Mr. Nelson. We just

Page 81

1 lost sound.
 2 MR. O'CONNOR: I can hear you. I can't
 3 hear the witness.
 4 MR. NELSON: Can we try that again?
 5 Because the sound was intermittent during the
 6 translation.
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: I'll ask it again.
 8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 9 Q. Do you know if CACI was involved in any
 10 way in the decision to handcuff you to the bed?
 11 A. No, I don't have any -- no, no.
 12 Q. How long did you remain handcuffed to the
 13 bed?
 14 A. 4 o'clock in the afternoon -- from
 15 4 o'clock in the afternoon to the next day, 4 o'clock
 16 in the afternoon. Until the next day, 4 o'clock. I
 17 was crying and screaming I wanted to use the
 18 bathroom. And one of the guards' name was Johnny.
 19 Q. You had a conversation with a guard named
 20 Johnny?
 21 MR. LOBUE: Objection, misstates the
 22 testimony.

Page 82

1 THE WITNESS: I was crying. I was
 2 screaming.
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. And you said one of the guards' names was
 5 Johnny?
 6 A. I was crying and screaming -- and there
 7 was one guard who was walking around. His name was
 8 Johnny.
 9 Q. Did you speak to the guard --
 10 A. No, no, I was crying and screaming and
 11 crying. There was an Egyptian interpreter. He
 12 brought him in.
 13 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 14 said his name was Abu Hamed, the Egyptian translator.
 15 THE TRANSLATOR: Okay. Ask the question
 16 again. I really didn't get what he was saying.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. When did you -- you mentioned there was a
 19 translator. What was the translator's name?
 20 A. Abu Hamed al Masri, the Egyptian. Abu
 21 Hamed al Masri. Al Masri, A-L-M-A-S-R-I. In English
 22 it means Egyptian.

Page 83

1 Q. How did you know the translator's name?
 2 A. Abu Hamed -- Johnny said, "I cannot do
 3 anything and I cannot do anything for you. I have
 4 orders. I cannot do anything."
 5 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He is
 6 saying Abu Hamed told him this.
 7 THE TRANSLATOR: Abu Hamed say that. Abu
 8 Hamed said he could not do anything, he had orders.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. Okay. You said that you were chained to
 11 the bed from 4:00 in the afternoon until 4:00 in the
 12 afternoon the next day. Did anyone come in your cell
 13 during that time?
 14 A. No.
 15 Q. At 4 o'clock the next afternoon, somebody,
 16 I assume unchained you from the bed; is that right?
 17 A. Yes, Johnny came over and took off the
 18 handcuffs.
 19 Q. What happened next?
 20 A. They let me -- nothing happened. They
 21 just left me in the cell.
 22 Q. When is the next time that anyone came in

Page 84

1 your cell?
 2 THE TRANSLATOR: After 4:00 p m., the next
 3 day?
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. After Johnny unchained you from the bed,
 6 when was the next time that somebody came in your
 7 cell?
 8 A. Nobody came in after that. Nobody. Four
 9 days.
 10 Q. Okay. So it was about four days that no
 11 one came in your cell?
 12 A. Yes, four days. Around four or five days.
 13 Q. Were you given food during the time you
 14 were in your cell?
 15 A. Yes, they did give me food.
 16 Q. What about water?
 17 A. No -- it was inside the faucet inside the
 18 room. They never give you water; it was inside the
 19 cell.
 20 Q. Okay. After about four or five days, did
 21 someone come to your cell?
 22 A. Yes, yes.

Page 85

1 Q. Who came to your cell?
 2 A. Those civilians. Those three civilians
 3 came.
 4 Q. Was it the same three civilians that were
 5 in the small room with you?
 6 A. Yeah. Yeah, the guard brought them over
 7 to me.
 8 Q. Okay. And after they came into your cell,
 9 what happened?
 10 A. They took me out. They took me with them.
 11 Q. Where did they take you?
 12 A. Same place.
 13 Q. Back to the small room?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 MR. LOBUE: I'm going to need a short
 16 break at the next logical breaking point.
 17 MR. O'CONNOR: This is as good a time as
 18 any. Should we be thinking about breaking for lunch
 19 here?
 20 MR. LOBUE: Why don't we go off the record
 21 and discuss.
 22 MR. O'CONNOR: Let's go off the record.

Page 86

1 (Whereupon, the deposition was recessed at
 2 11:31 a.m. for a lunch break.)
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22

Page 88

1 group?"
 2 Q. So were the questions again being asked by
 3 the short, good-looking guy?
 4 A. Yes, yes.
 5 Q. And so they were asking you if you knew
 6 any groups?
 7 A. No, I should -- no. "I understand you're
 8 a good person, but do you know this person or that
 9 person? Do you know anything?" They were asking me
 10 if I knew other things.
 11 Q. So they were trying to get information
 12 from you about other people; is that right?
 13 A. I don't know.
 14 Q. Do you remember anything else about this
 15 second time that you were in the small room with the
 16 three people?
 17 A. They were talking things then they would
 18 leave me in the room they were having discussion
 19 outside to let me think to see if I know anything.
 20 They would come back again and ask me, and I told
 21 them I don't know anything. I don't have any
 22 information.

Page 87

1 AFTERNOON SESSION
 2 (12:49 p m)
 3 Whereupon,
 4 ASA'AD HAMZA HANFOOSH AL-ZUBA'E
 5 was recalled as the witness and, having been previously
 6 sworn, was examined and testified further as follows:
 7 EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT (CONTINUED)
 8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 9 Q Mr Zuba'e, before we broke, the last
 10 thing we had discussed was that you were brought from
 11 a cell to the small room for a second time Were the
 12 same three people in the room the second time that
 13 were in that room the first time?
 14 A Yes
 15 Q How long were you in the small room the
 16 second time?
 17 A Around three hours to four
 18 Q And what happened during those three to
 19 four hours?
 20 A I know -- he was discussing with me and I
 21 knew I don't have anything, no knowledge "But do
 22 you know any other group of people? Do you know any

Page 89

1 Q. Have you now told me everything that you
 2 remember about the second time you were in the small
 3 room?
 4 A. He kept asking me the same question: "Do
 5 you know anything? Do you know anything?" I kept
 6 telling him, "I don't know anything. I don't have
 7 any information. I don't have any knowledge."
 8 Q. Besides that, do you remember anything
 9 else going on during this second time that you were
 10 in the small room?
 11 A. Like what? I don't know what the
 12 question -- what do you think something happened?
 13 What happened?
 14 Q. I just want to know if you have anything
 15 else that you remember.
 16 MR. LOBUE: I'm going to object --
 17 THE WITNESS: Like what? Like what?
 18 MR. LOBUE: I'm going to object. The
 19 question has now been asked three times. I think he
 20 has exhausted his knowledge.
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: I wish he would tell me
 22 that he doesn't remember anything else. Until your

Page 90

1 client tells me that he doesn't remember anything
 2 else, I have to find out if he remembers anything
 3 else.
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. During the second time that you were in
 6 the small room, were you mistreated in any way?
 7 A. In the same -- that person, you are
 8 talking about the person who was having conversation
 9 with me, are you talking about?
 10 Q. Yes. While were in the room with the
 11 three people, were you mistreated in any way?
 12 A. No, no.
 13 Q. Okay. After the three or four hours that
 14 you were in the room this second time getting
 15 questions asked of you, when that ended, what
 16 happened next?
 17 THE TRANSLATOR: Could you rephrase it?
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. When -- in the second time you were in the
 20 small room when they finished asking you questions,
 21 what happened next?
 22 A. They called the guard, the soldier, and

Page 91

1 they start having conversation with him.
 2 Q. Do you know what was said to the soldier?
 3 A. I don't know how to speak English. I
 4 don't know. I don't know.
 5 Q. Then what happened?
 6 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 7 said, "Because I don't know anybody."
 8 THE TRANSLATOR: Yes, sir; I'm sorry.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. Then what happened?
 11 A. They took me back to the cell. Put on my
 12 clothing.
 13 THE REPORTER: Put "on" or "off"?
 14 THE TRANSLATOR: Put off. Took away my
 15 clothing.
 16 MR. LOBUE: Put "on" or took "off"?
 17 THE WITNESS: Okay, when I went back to
 18 the room, I was wearing my clothes. When inside the
 19 cell, they instructed me to take off my clothes.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Was it the guard that instructed you to
 22 take off your clothes?

Page 92

1 A. Whatever he was saying to the soldier, the
 2 guard told me -- instructed me to take off my
 3 clothes.
 4 Q. So when you got back to the cell, a U.S.
 5 soldier told you to take off your clothes?
 6 A. Yes.
 7 Q. Do you know if anyone told the soldier to
 8 make you take off your clothes?
 9 A. They were talking separately, so I
 10 couldn't hear what they were saying between
 11 themselves.
 12 Q. So you don't know whether someone told the
 13 guard to have you take off your clothes or not?
 14 A. No, I don't know. I don't know.
 15 Q. After you were taken back to your cell and
 16 told to remove your clothes, what happened next?
 17 A. He took everything, all my belongings,
 18 took it outside.
 19 Q. Was that the guards that took it outside?
 20 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 21 said, "He took my mattress and everything else."
 22 THE TRANSLATOR: I didn't hear "mattress."

Page 93

1 Okay.
 2 MR. O'CONNOR: Go ahead.
 3 THE WITNESS: He took everything out,
 4 including my mattress.
 5 THE TRANSLATOR: I'm not sure -- the word
 6 "doucha," according to the lawyer, is a mattress. He
 7 took the "doucha," and other things, he took it
 8 outside.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. Do you know if anyone told the guards to
 11 take everything, including the mattress, outside of
 12 the cell?
 13 A. No, I don't know.
 14 Q. What happened next?
 15 A. I stayed three days, three days naked like
 16 this.
 17 Q. What happened at the end of the three
 18 days?
 19 A. I was crying. I got sick and I kept
 20 asking Johnny the guard, "What is going on? What is
 21 happening?" And he said, "I don't know, I don't
 22 know."

Page 94

1 Q. What happened next?

2 A. After three days, they brought me a suit.

3 Q. And then what happened?

4 A. And after that, somebody put the bag on my

5 head and tied me in the back of my back, tied my

6 hands, and took me somewhere very cold, other place

7 very cold.

8 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He

9 said he spun him a couple of times. He spun him a

10 couple of times.

11 THE WITNESS: He put a bag on my head,

12 then he handcuffed my hands and started shaking me

13 shaking me, shaking me.

14 THE TRANSLATOR: Like this, he shook him.

15 THE WITNESS: Shook me. Shook me. Shook

16 me.

17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

18 Q. The person who did this, was it a soldier?

19 A. Yes, yeah, he was a soldier. He was a

20 guard.

21 Q. And do you know if anyone told the guard

22 to do that to you?

Page 95

1 A. No, I don't know.

2 Q. And then when you were brought to the

3 place that was very cold, what happened there?

4 A. I couldn't see. I was in a room somewhere

5 that was very cold, very cold, very cold. It was

6 very cold. The water, cold. But I couldn't see,

7 because there was a cover.

8 Q. Do you know if anybody was in this cold

9 place with you?

10 A. The person was asking me, "Tell me

11 everything. Tell me the truth." And I said, "I'm

12 telling the truth. I'm not going to lie to you."

13 Q. Was the person who was saying this to you

14 the same person who was questioning you in the small

15 room?

16 A. I don't know. I don't know. I don't know

17 who it is.

18 Q. So you're not -- strike that.

19 How long were you --

20 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He

21 said also he had a hood over his head.

22 THE WITNESS: I really couldn't recognize

Page 96

1 that person who was really talking to me, because I

2 had the bag on my head so I could not tell.

3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

4 Q. And you're not sure if the person asking

5 the questions had the same voice as the person who

6 asked you questions in the small room?

7 A. I don't know. I don't know if they're the

8 same person or not.

9 Q. How long were you in that very cold place?

10 A. It was -- my stomach was cold. I was

11 really freezing. My belly was hurting. It was so

12 cold in the room.

13 Q. My question is how long you were there in

14 the very cold place.

15 A. Almost two hours -- a little bit more than

16 two hours. Two hours. Around two hours.

17 Q. Other than the fact that it was very cold,

18 were you mistreated while you were in the cold place?

19 A. It was in a room. It was an open area.

20 Q. My question is while you were in this very

21 cold open area, other than the fact that it was cold,

22 were you mistreated by the people who were there with

Page 97

1 you?

2 A. No.

3 Q. Okay. After the few hours in the very

4 cold open area, were you brought somewhere else?

5 A. No.

6 Q. Well, where did you go when you were done

7 in the very cold area?

8 A. He took me back to the same place.

9 Q. To the cell where you had been before?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And what happened after you were brought

12 back to your cell?

13 A. He told me, "I will come back in ten days.

14 Ten days, and I'll come. And I know you don't have

15 anything, but think, think. Help us so we can help

16 you." I kept saying, "I don't know."

17 Q. Was that said to you at the cell?

18 A. No, this happened before he took me to the

19 cell.

20 Q. Oh, okay. And when you got put back in

21 the cell, what happened next?

22 A. They took off the cover and let me in.

Page 98

1 They took the bag -- whatever the bag is.
 2 Q. Did you keep the suit on while you were in
 3 the cell?
 4 A. Yes. Yes.
 5 Q. How long were you in the cell before
 6 anyone else came for you? How long were you in the
 7 cell before anyone else came for you?
 8 THE TRANSLATOR: Anybody came?
 9 MR. O'CONNOR: To get him.
 10 THE TRANSLATOR: Came in as to meet him?
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. Once you got put back in the cell, what
 13 happened next?
 14 MR. O'CONNOR: We lost sound. He said
 15 something, but we didn't have any sound. He moved
 16 his lips, but we didn't hear anything the witness
 17 said.
 18 MS. GALLAGHER: Can you hear us?
 19 MR. O'CONNOR: We can hear you.
 20 MS. GALLAGHER: He answered.
 21 THE WITNESS: Nothing happened. No,
 22 nothing happened.

Page 99

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. Okay. When is the next time that you were
 3 brought out of your cell?
 4 A. Almost ten days.
 5 MR. NELSON: This is Mr. Nelson. We are
 6 not hearing very clearly the translation back into
 7 English. So keep your voice up when you are
 8 translating in both directions, that would be
 9 helpful. Thank you.
 10 MR. LOBUE: Let's pause for a second. Can
 11 we go off the record for two minutes?
 12 MR. O'CONNOR: We're just going to go off
 13 for two minutes and make some adjustments.
 14 (Whereupon, the deposition was recessed
 15 from 1:11 p.m. to 1:13 p.m.)
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. During the about ten days that you were in
 18 your cell before anyone came back to get you, were
 19 you mistreated in any way?
 20 THE TRANSLATOR: He cannot hear me.
 21 THE WITNESS: No, no.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 100

1 Q. Okay. At the end of the period of about
 2 ten days --
 3 MR. NELSON: We didn't get that at all.
 4 We lost sound.
 5 MR. O'CONNOR: What didn't you hear?
 6 MR. NELSON: Now, we can hear you.
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: The translation was "no,
 8 no," is what the Translator said.
 9 THE TRANSLATOR: He said "No, no."
 10 MR. NELSON: Perfect. Thank you.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. After the about ten days that you were in
 13 the cell, what happened next?
 14 A. After ten days, almost the same, they came
 15 in and took me to the same small room after ten days.
 16 Q. Okay. And this is the room that you had
 17 been to twice before?
 18 A. Yes.
 19 Q. And how long were you in the small room
 20 this third time?
 21 A. I don't know. Three hours, more than
 22 three hours. I don't recall.

Page 101

1 Q. Who was in the small room with you this
 2 time?
 3 A. Same people. The three people.
 4 Q. So we had the short guy who was asking
 5 questions, and then we had a tall, dark guy, and then
 6 we had a translator; is that right?
 7 A. Yes.
 8 Q. Okay. What happened this time that you
 9 were in the small room?
 10 A. He said, "I know you're a good person."
 11 He said, "I know you're a good person and you have a
 12 good family and everything, but tell us -- tell us --
 13 give us some information."
 14 MR. ALOMARI: Mr. Alomari. He also said,
 15 "Do you want me to bring your family here?"
 16 THE WITNESS: He said, "Keep telling me --
 17 I know you are a good person and you have a family.
 18 Tell us what you know." I said, "I cannot tell you
 19 anything if I don't know. I cannot lie about other
 20 people."
 21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 22 Q. After four hours or so that you were in

Page 102

1 the small room this time, were you brought back to
 2 your cell again?
 3 A. Yes.
 4 Q. Okay. During the four hours or so that
 5 you were in the small room, did any of the three
 6 people in there mistreat you?
 7 A. No, no.
 8 Q. What happened when you got back to your
 9 cell?
 10 A. Then when I get into the door of the cell,
 11 the guard told me to bend a little bit here, and I
 12 bend, and then he went and put the handcuff on my
 13 hands this way. (Indicating.)
 14 Q. Okay. What else happened?
 15 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 16 said he tied him to the door of the cell.
 17 MR. O'CONNOR: Would you ask him that.
 18 Did you hear that?
 19 THE TRANSLATOR: I didn't hear that.
 20 MR. O'CONNOR: Ask him.
 21 (Interpreter complies.)
 22 THE WITNESS: He told me: Bend over, do

Page 103

1 this crossing, and close to the door and he
 2 handcuffed me. (Indicating.)
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. Were the handcuffs attached to anything
 5 other than your wrists?
 6 A. Oh, yeah, yeah, he handcuffed me to the
 7 metal of the cell.
 8 Q. Do you know if anybody told the guard to
 9 handcuff you to the metal of the cell?
 10 A. No, I don't know.
 11 Q. How long were you handcuffed to the door
 12 of the cell?
 13 A. I don't know. Almost it was nighttime.
 14 It was dark. I don't remember.
 15 Q. When you were -- well, when you were
 16 unhooked from the cell, what happened next?
 17 A. They let me go. Okay. Then they took
 18 off, you know, the metal and told me -- they let me
 19 in the cell.
 20 Q. How long was it from then until the next
 21 time somebody came for you?
 22 A. Once he released the metal from my hands,

Page 104

1 he let me inside the cell.
 2 Q. And how long were you inside the cell
 3 until someone came to get you again?
 4 THE TRANSLATOR: You want to rephrase it
 5 for me? I tried this and he didn't understand it.
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. After the handcuffs were taken off and you
 8 were allowed to go in the cell, how long was it
 9 before anyone came back to the cell to get you?
 10 THE TRANSLATOR: Define "to get you." I
 11 have to be specific. What do you mean by "to get
 12 you"?
 13 MR. O'CONNOR: To take you out of the
 14 cell.
 15 THE TRANSLATOR: He couldn't understand.
 16 THE WITNESS: He said somebody has to come
 17 and talk to me, are you talking about?
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. Yes.
 20 A. Around 20 days.
 21 Q. During that 20 days, were you mistreated
 22 in any way?

Page 105

1 A. No, no.
 2 Q. And then when the 20 days passed and
 3 someone came to talk to you, tell me what happened.
 4 A. Then a guard came in and brought me and
 5 took me up to the second floor.
 6 Q. Were you mistreated at all when you went
 7 from your cell to the second floor?
 8 A. No, no.
 9 Q. What happened when you got to the second
 10 floor?
 11 A. There were three civilian people. Three.
 12 Q. Were they the same three who had been with
 13 you in the small room?
 14 A. No, no, no. Different. Different.
 15 Q. How do you know they were civilians?
 16 A. From their clothing. Clothing, they were
 17 civilian clothing.
 18 Q. What happened when you were brought to the
 19 three people in civilian clothing on the second
 20 floor?
 21 A. They said -- people asking me, some said,
 22 "I know you don't know anything, but do you have any

Page 106

1 information? Can you tell us about people?" And I
 2 kept telling him I don't know anything.
 3 Q. How long were the three civilians talking
 4 to you the on the second floor?
 5 A. I don't remember. I don't recall.
 6 Q. During the time that they were talking to
 7 you, were you mistreated?
 8 A. No, no.
 9 Q. What happened after the three people in
 10 civilian clothes were done talking to you on the
 11 second floor?
 12 A. He told me stand up. Then he -- I went to
 13 the wall. He kept hitting me and I fell on the floor
 14 when I was standing next to the wall. He kept
 15 hitting me.
 16 Q. Who kept hitting you?
 17 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 18 said he threw him towards the wall.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. Who threw you towards the wall?
 21 A. I couldn't tell who it is, because I was
 22 facing the wall. So I could not tell.

Page 107

1 Q. Did this occur while the three civilians
 2 were still with you on the second floor?
 3 A. Yes, yes. Three people that were present.
 4 Q. Were there any guards present?
 5 A. There was one guard, but he wasn't in the
 6 room. He was outside the room. Outside.
 7 Q. Do you remember what any of the three
 8 people in civilian clothes looked like?
 9 A. No, I don't recall. I don't remember.
 10 It's been a long time.
 11 Q. Were they men?
 12 A. Yes, they were men.
 13 Q. Did they have white skin?
 14 A. I swear, it's been so long, I don't
 15 remember.
 16 Q. What happened then?
 17 A. Then they called back the guard and he
 18 took me back to the cell.
 19 Q. When you were pushed into the wall up on
 20 the second floor, did you get injured in any way?
 21 A. There was some kind of reddish
 22 inflammations.

Page 108

1 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari.
 2 "Swelling."
 3 MR. AKEEL: Swelling.
 4 THE TRANSLATOR: Swelling. Yes, I should
 5 be more accurate.
 6 MR. LOBUE: Let the record show that the
 7 witness was indicating his forehead when he spoke of
 8 this swelling.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. How long did the swelling last?
 11 A. Then I took medication, the doctor
 12 actually examined me and he gave me medication.
 13 Q. So how long did it take before the
 14 swelling went down?
 15 A. I don't remember.
 16 Q. What happened after you were brought back
 17 to your cell?
 18 A. They let me in the cell.
 19 Q. How long were you in the cell before
 20 anyone came to talk to you again?
 21 THE TRANSLATOR: You're talking about the
 22 last time; right? You're talking about this time?

Page 109

1 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
 2 THE WITNESS: It was 20 days earlier when
 3 they took me -- before somebody took me upstairs and
 4 somebody talked to me.
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. After they talked to you upstairs and you
 7 were brought back to your cell, did how long were you
 8 in your cell?
 9 THE TRANSLATOR: He doesn't recall. Then
 10 after that, he was released somewhere in the camp. I
 11 couldn't understand.
 12 MR. AKEEL: Tents.
 13 THE TRANSLATOR: Tents?
 14 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 15 said he was released to the tents.
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. Is it right, Mr. Al Zuba'e, that after
 18 your visit to the second floor, you were released to
 19 the tent part of Abu Ghraib?
 20 A. Yeah. After that, I don't recall the time
 21 how long it is, but they did. They let me go.
 22 Q. And do you know the name of the part of

Page 110

1 Abu Ghraib where the tents were?
 2 A. It's in the jail. It's in the jail of
 3 Abu Ghraib.
 4 Q. Have you ever heard the phrase Camp Ganci?
 5 A. I was really exhausted, tired. I don't
 6 recall. I know I was so exhausted, I don't recall.
 7 Q. Once you got moved to the tent part of
 8 Abu Ghraib, did anyone come to ask you questions
 9 anymore?
 10 A. Like what?
 11 Q. Did anyone come to interrogate you?
 12 A. From the American Government?
 13 Q. Yes, from the American Government.
 14 A. There was some kind of lawyer. We called
 15 him Human Rights.
 16 Q. Did anyone come to the tent part of the
 17 prison to try to get information from you concerning
 18 attacks on American soldiers?
 19 THE TRANSLATOR: He didn't answer.
 20 (Interpreter repeated the question.)
 21 THE TRANSLATOR: He said somebody attached
 22 something, a certain document, and "I didn't sign

Page 111

1 inside the cell, inside the prison."
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. Let me go at it this way. Mr. Al Zuba'e,
 4 earlier today --
 5 MR. ALOMARI: The guy asked him -- this is
 6 Mr. Alomari. He said that the guy that asked him --
 7 asked him, "Did anybody abuse him when he was in the
 8 Hard Site."
 9 MR. LOBUE: This may be attorney-client
 10 privilege, so I'm going to -- I'm going to instruct
 11 the witness not to answer, not to reveal what he may
 12 have said. If he's talking about the human rights
 13 lawyer --
 14 MR. O'CONNOR: Who was the human rights --
 15 was the human rights lawyer representing him?
 16 MR. LOBUE: I think this was in connection
 17 with a potential representation.
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: Do you know who the human
 19 rights lawyer was?
 20 MR. LOBUE: I do not, by name.
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: By organization? You're
 22 asserting the privilege.

Page 112

1 MR. LOBUE: Well, let's do it this way --
 2 MR. NELSON: Can we go off the record for
 3 just a minute?
 4 MR. LOBUE: That's fine. But before we go
 5 off, I think it's appropriate for the witness to
 6 consult with counsel as to a potential privilege. We
 7 don't want to unnecessarily claim the privilege. My
 8 colleague, Mr. Nelson, is in the room with the
 9 witness. So they will consult and we will only claim
 10 privilege if there is a basis for doing so.
 11 MR. O'CONNOR: Okay. Off the record.
 12 (Whereupon, the deposition was recessed
 13 from 1:40 p m. to 1:46 p m.)
 14 MR. O'CONNOR: Okay. Let's go back on the
 15 record. I'm going to withdraw the question that was
 16 pending when we last broke and ask a different
 17 question.
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. Mr. Al Zuba'e, once you were moved to the
 20 part of Abu Ghraib that was tents, were you
 21 mistreated in any way during the rest of your time at
 22 Abu Ghraib prison?

Page 113

1 A. No, no.
 2 Q. Okay. And did there come a time when you
 3 were moved from the tent part of Abu Ghraib prison to
 4 Camp Bucca?
 5 A. No, actually they sent me to one other
 6 camp and then after that, they sent me to Bucca Camp.
 7 Q. Okay. So you went from one tent part of
 8 Abu Ghraib to a second tent part of Abu Ghraib?
 9 A. Yeah, another.
 10 Q. Were you mistreated at either of the tent
 11 parts of Abu Ghraib while you were there?
 12 A. No, no.
 13 Q. And then from the second tent part of
 14 Abu Ghraib, were you then transferred to Camp Bucca?
 15 A. Yes.
 16 Q. Were you mistreated while you were in U.S.
 17 military custody at Camp Bucca?
 18 THE TRANSLATOR: Okay. Go ahead and ask
 19 him that question again.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. While you were at Camp Bucca, were you
 22 mistreated in any way?

Page 114

1 A. No, no.

2 Q. Have you told me today every act of

3 mistreatment that you suffered while you were at

4 Abu Ghraib prison?

5 A. Okay. I don't recall everything, because

6 I forgot a lot of things.

7 Q. Okay. Were you -- were you ever shot with

8 a gun while you were at Abu Ghraib prison?

9 A. No, no.

10 Q. Were you ever stabbed?

11 THE TRANSLATOR: I'm using a word -- I

12 have to go back to the way we talk.

13 (Interpreter repeated the question.)

14 THE WITNESS: No, no.

15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

16 Q. Other than the time when someone touched

17 your penis to make it large that you testified about

18 earlier, were you ever sexually assaulted while you

19 were at Abu Ghraib prison?

20 MR. LOBUE: I object to the question. I

21 object to the question. What is the definition of

22 "sexual assault" that you're using?

Page 115

1 MR. O'CONNOR: Am I using the one from the

2 Lewinsky trial?

3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

4 Q. Other than the time when somebody touched

5 your penis in the second room, did anyone ever touch

6 your privates -- your private parts while you were at

7 Abu Ghraib prison?

8 A. No, no.

9 Q. Were you made to touch anybody else's --

10 MR. ALOMARI: The question that the

11 Translator asked him was specific to the penis area

12 or the front parts, and I think Mr. O'Connor was more

13 general in his question.

14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

15 Q. Did anyone touch your rear end? Buttocks,

16 including inside?

17 THE TRANSLATOR: Ass and asshole?

18 MR. O'CONNOR: There you go.

19 THE WITNESS: No.

20 MR. O'CONNOR: He said no?

21 THE TRANSLATOR: No, sorry.

22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 116

1 Q. I'm sorry; I had to ask. Did anyone hit

2 you with sticks or batons or anything else like that?

3 A. No.

4 Q. Were you ever shocked with electricity?

5 A. No.

6 Q. Were you ever made to touch anyone else's

7 private parts while you were at Abu Ghraib?

8 THE TRANSLATOR: What do you define

9 private parts? The front and the back?

10 MR. O'CONNOR: The front and the back.

11 THE TRANSLATOR: Again, please.

12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

13 Q. Were you ever forced to touch anyone

14 else's private parts while you were at Abu Ghraib?

15 A. No, no.

16 Q. Do you know who employed any of the people

17 in civilian clothes that you interacted with at

18 Abu Ghraib prison?

19 A. No, I don't have any idea.

20 Q. Do you have -- strike that.

21 Sitting here today, do you have any

22 physical injuries from your time at Abu Ghraib

Page 117

1 prison?

2 A. In my hand. In my hand, my wrist. I have

3 some kind of -- in my head, I have a spinning in my

4 head.

5 Q. Is the spinning in your head -- what

6 caused the spinning in your head?

7 A. Since I was released, the thing started

8 happening.

9 Q. Have you been to a doctor about the

10 spinning in your head?

11 A. I have some kind of medication for

12 headache.

13 Q. Did you get that medication from a doctor?

14 A. Yes, from a doctor.

15 Q. Do you have records, papers, from your

16 visits to the doctor since you've been out of

17 Abu Ghraib prison?

18 A. No, I don't have.

19 Q. Have you been shown a series of pictures

20 of people who were at Abu Ghraib prison?

21 MR. LOBUE: I'm going to instruct the

22 witness not to reveal --

Page 118

1 THE TRANSLATOR: I don't understand.
 2 MR. O'CONNOR: The question is whether
 3 he's been shown a collection of pictures of people
 4 who were at Abu Ghraib prison.
 5 MR. LOBUE: And my objection is an
 6 instruction to the witness not to discuss anything he
 7 may have been shown by his attorneys. Can you do
 8 that all?
 9 THE TRANSLATOR: No, I can't understand.
 10 The picture of who and where and when?
 11 MR. LOBUE: Do the question. You can
 12 translate it, and then I will get the objection.
 13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 14 Q. My question is whether the witness has
 15 reviewed a collection of pictures of people who were
 16 at Abu Ghraib prison.
 17 THE TRANSLATOR: By who?
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. By anyone. Did anyone show the witness a
 20 collection of pictures of people who were at
 21 Abu Ghraib prison?
 22 A. No.

Page 119

1 MR. LOBUE: And my objection -- my
 2 instruction to the witness is not to discuss anything
 3 he may have been shown by his attorney.
 4 MR. O'CONNOR: Did the witness answer
 5 "No"?
 6 THE TRANSLATOR: He didn't answer --
 7 MR. LOBUE: He shook his head.
 8 THE TRANSLATOR: I don't know. I could
 9 ask again.
 10 MR. LOBUE: You could ask him again, but
 11 I've given him an instruction.
 12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 13 Q. I want to make sure -- let me start with
 14 this. Has anyone other than your lawyers shown you
 15 pictures of anyone at Abu Ghraib prison?
 16 THE TRANSLATOR: People, prisoners or
 17 guards or anybody?
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: Anybody.
 19 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. You
 20 need to clarify that: "Other than your lawyer."
 21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 22 Q. That's what I started with. Other than

Page 120

1 your lawyers, have you been shown pictures by anyone
 2 of people -- let me start that all over.
 3 Besides your lawyers, has anyone shown you
 4 pictures of people who were at Abu Ghraib prison?
 5 MR. ALOMARI: It's not "mouhayaa."
 6 THE TRANSLATOR: Lawyers?
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: Lawyers.
 8 THE WITNESS: No, no, no.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. I'm going to ask you a question right now
 11 and I'm going to tell you not to answer it until
 12 Mr. LoBue gets to say what he is going to say. You
 13 understand that?
 14 MR. O'CONNOR: He didn't respond.
 15 THE TRANSLATOR: He's waiting for the
 16 question.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. My question is whether any of your lawyers
 19 showed you pictures of Americans who were at
 20 Abu Ghraib prison?
 21 MR. LOBUE: I am going to instruct the
 22 witness not to answer.

Page 121

1 MR. O'CONNOR: On the basis of?
 2 MR. LOBUE: Attorney-client privilege and
 3 work product.
 4 MR. O'CONNOR: Even if that is limited to
 5 a yes-or-no question?
 6 MR. LOBUE: I'm not going to debate.
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: I need to know what the
 8 instruction is.
 9 MR. LOBUE: The instruction is not to
 10 answer the pending question.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. I'm going to ask you another question and
 13 I'm going to ask you to wait for Mr. LoBue to say
 14 what he is going to say. Please answer me "yes" or
 15 "no" whether you have been shown pictures of
 16 Americans who were at Abu Ghraib prison by your
 17 lawyers?
 18 MR. LOBUE: I'm going to object first on
 19 the grounds that that question is asked and answered.
 20 And I will also instruct the witness not to answer
 21 the question, as I did previously, on grounds of
 22 attorney-client privilege and attorney work product.

Page 122

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. Mr. Al Zuba'e, your lawyer has told you
 3 not to answer that question. Are you going to follow
 4 his instructions?
 5 MR. LOBUE: I instruct the witness not to
 6 answer that question.
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: I need an answer from the
 8 witness.
 9 MR. LOBUE: No, you don't. No, you don't.
 10 MR. O'CONNOR: I disagree.
 11 MR. LOBUE: He is going to follow my
 12 instruction. He is not going to answer.
 13 MR. O'CONNOR: I don't want to get into a
 14 debate. We can call the judge and the see if someone
 15 says he never answered.
 16 MR. LOBUE: He is not going to answer the
 17 question.
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: Okay.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. Mr. Al Zuba'e, did you make any claim
 21 against the United States for the injuries that you
 22 incurred while in U.S. custody?

Page 123

1 MR. LOBUE: You mean in a legal proceeding
 2 of some sort? A legal filing?
 3 MR. O'CONNOR: Any claim. Any request for
 4 money from the United States Government.
 5 MR. LOBUE: Well, those are two different
 6 things. A claim, do you mean does he contend that
 7 the U.S. did something wrong, or did he file a legal
 8 proceeding of some sort for compensation? You can
 9 make it easy for him.
 10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 11 Q. Have you asked the United States in any
 12 legal proceeding, or otherwise, to give you money for
 13 injuries you suffered while in U.S. custody?
 14 THE TRANSLATOR: Okay. He doesn't
 15 understand the question. Do you want to rephrase it?
 16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 17 Q. While you were at Abu Ghraib prison, you
 18 were in the custody of the United States military; is
 19 that right?
 20 A. I was, yes.
 21 Q. Have you asked the United States
 22 Government to pay you any money for the injuries that

Page 124

1 you suffered at Abu Ghraib prison?
 2 A. No, I did not ask.
 3 Q. Why not?
 4 MR. LOBUE: I'm going to caution the
 5 witness not to reveal anything he may have discussed
 6 with his attorneys.
 7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 8 Q. My question was: Why have you not asked
 9 the United States Government to pay you any money?
 10 MR. LOBUE: I will instruct the witness
 11 not to reveal anything he may have discussed with his
 12 attorneys. If he can answer that question without
 13 disclosing what he discussed with his attorneys, he
 14 may do so.
 15 THE TRANSLATOR: Do you want to repeat the
 16 question?
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. The question was: Why have you not asked
 19 the United States Government to pay you any money?
 20 THE TRANSLATOR: Can you hear me? He
 21 couldn't hear. I'm going to repeat the question.
 22 THE WITNESS: I had my lawyers.

Page 125

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. When the United States military invaded
 3 Iraq, did you take any action against coalition
 4 forces?
 5 A. No, no.
 6 MR. LOBUE: I'm going to object on the
 7 grounds -- I'm going to object on the grounds of
 8 relevance. The witness may answer. I think he may
 9 have answered.
 10 THE TRANSLATOR: He already answered "No,
 11 no."
 12 MR. O'CONNOR: At this time, I've asked
 13 all of the questions that I can ask at this point.
 14 We've not received all the discovery, particularly
 15 from the United States, at this point. So we are
 16 reserving all of our rights with respect to seeking
 17 to reconvene when we have resolution on some of the
 18 materials that we'd like to get from the United
 19 States.
 20 MR. LOBUE: And we reserve our rights to
 21 oppose any such efforts.
 22 MR. O'CONNOR: Are you going to ask any

Page 126

1 questions?

2 MR. LOBUE: I'd like to just adjourn for a

3 few moments to review my notes. I probably will have

4 some questions.

5 THE TRANSLATOR: A break? You want a

6 break?

7 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, let's take a 10-minute

8 break.

9 (Whereupon, the deposition was recessed

10 from 2:14 p.m. to 2:42 p.m.)

11 EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFFS

12 BY MR. LOBUE:

13 Q. Good evening, Mr. Al Zuba'e. As you know

14 I am one of your attorneys. And now it's my turn to

15 ask you some questions. Okay?

16 A. I can hear very well.

17 Q. Good.

18 MR. LOBUE: I would ask the attorneys in

19 the room in Beirut to the hand the witness Exhibit 7,

20 which was previously marked.

21 BY MR. LOBUE:

22 Q. Mr. Al Zuba'e, before signing this legal

Page 127

1 document, did someone tell you what was in it?

2 MR. O'CONNOR: I object to the form. You

3 don't have to translate my objections.

4 THE WITNESS: That's everything that I

5 said in prison. It's everything in it.

6 BY MR. LOBUE:

7 Q. Why did you say earlier in our meeting

8 today that no one read this document to you?

9 A. I was worried about my lawyer. I was

10 worried about my lawyer. I didn't answer.

11 Q. Okay. Fine. Mr. Al Zuba'e, you said

12 earlier in our meeting today that you did not meet

13 with your attorneys to prepare for today's

14 deposition. Do you remember that testimony?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Do you, in fact, remember talking to me

17 through a VideoLink two days ago?

18 THE TRANSLATOR: Can you hear me?

19 MR. O'CONNOR: Ask him if he can hear us.

20 MS. BAILEY: It's still connected.

21 MR. LOBUE: I can't tell if he is frozen.

22 THE TRANSLATOR: He's moving.

Page 128

1 MR. AKEEL: I don't know he can hear us.

2 He's asking, "Can you hear me?"

3 MR. LOBUE: Let's reconnect.

4 (Brief pause.)

5 (VideoLink reconnected.)

6 BY MR. LOBUE:

7 Q. Okay. We're back on the record after a

8 short technical glitch. At this point I would ask

9 our translator to translate the pending question.

10 (Translator complies.)

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And, in fact, was Mr. Al-Shimari also in

13 the same room as you during a portion of that

14 discussion with me?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Yes? Can you explain why you stated

17 earlier today that you did not meet with the lawyers

18 or with any of the other parties in this case?

19 A. I just was worried about my lawyer. I

20 just wanted to keep safe, you know.

21 Q. Okay. Thank you. I want to turn to a

22 different subject now. You talked earlier about a

Page 129

1 shower that you were forced to take near the

2 beginning of your time at Abu Ghraib. Do you

3 remember that?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. How long were you in that shower?

6 A. I don't recall. I don't know. But I

7 remember I fell down.

8 Q. Was the shower water warm or cold?

9 A. No, cold. It was cold.

10 Q. And were you naked when you were in the

11 shower?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Were any females looking at you when you

14 were naked in the shower?

15 A. Yes, yes.

16 Q. Were those Americans, American women?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. How did that make you feel?

19 A. It was a bad feeling.

20 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He

21 said, "I can't express it." And then he said, "You

22 know, it was bad."

Page 130

1 MR. LOBUE: Okay.

2 BY MR. LOBUE:

3 Q. Were the Americans saying any words to you

4 while you were in the shower?

5 A. No, no, no.

6 Q. Did the Americans say how long you have to

7 stay under the shower?

8 A. No, no.

9 Q. Now, turning to another subject, you told

10 us earlier that after one interrogation in the small

11 room you were dragged on the ground; is that correct?

12 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection to form.

13 THE TRANSLATOR: You want me to translate

14 his objection?

15 MR. LOBUE: Just say, "Objection."

16 MR. O'CONNOR: You don't have to translate

17 my objections.

18 THE TRANSLATOR: I don't think he

19 understood the word "dragged." The expression in

20 Lebanese is different, (Speaking in Arabic.)

21 MR. LOBUE: There were different words

22 that I heard in English. Dragged, crawled, pulled.

Page 131

1 THE WITNESS: During the shower? In the

2 bathroom?

3 BY MR. LOBUE:

4 Q. No, we are finished with the shower.

5 MR. GALLAGHER: The sound went out.

6 MR. NELSON: Can you repeat the question.

7 We lost sound.

8 THE TRANSLATOR: Do you have another word

9 for "dragged"?

10 MR. LOBUE: Well, that was the English

11 word. Let me try it this way.

12 BY MR. LOBUE:

13 Q. Do you remember testifying that --

14 MR. ALOMARI: I think the word in Arabic

15 is "sahloub."

16 THE TRANSLATOR: "Sahloub"? I don't have

17 it in my Lebanese. Let's go back. Rephrase the

18 question. I don't think he understands it.

19 BY MR. LOBUE:

20 Q. Earlier today you stated that near the

21 beginning of your time at Abu Ghraib first you were

22 in a big room, then you were in a second room, then

Page 132

1 you were in a third room. Do you remember that?

2 A. Correct. Yes.

3 Q. Then after that you were taken for a short

4 drive in a Hummer; correct?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Then after that you were told to stand up?

7 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.

8 BY MR. LOBUE:

9 Q. Is that correct?

10 A. I didn't --

11 THE REPORTER: I'm sorry?

12 MR. LOBUE: What did he say?

13 THE TRANSLATOR: He said, "I didn't

14 understand the question."

15 BY MR. LOBUE:

16 Q. After you were driven in the Hummer you

17 were taken out, you stood up, and you were told to

18 undress; is that correct?

19 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.

20 THE WITNESS: Yes.

21 BY MR. LOBUE:

22 Q. Yes?

Page 133

1 A. Yes, yes, yes, I did take off my clothes.

2 Q. And after that I believe you testified you

3 were dragged down to the lower level and you were

4 made -- you were forced to crawl on the floor?

5 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.

6 BY MR. LOBUE:

7 Q. Forget about it. Let me withdraw and

8 rephrase. Did you testify that after that, you were

9 forced to crawl on the ground?

10 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.

11 THE WITNESS: Yes.

12 BY MR. LOBUE:

13 Q. Did that injure you? Did that cause you

14 any injury?

15 A. Yes, on my chest. I was crawling on my

16 chest and my hands like this. (Indicating.)

17 Q. And what happened to your chest?

18 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He

19 said, "It caused a bleeding."

20 THE TRANSLATOR: I didn't hear the word

21 "bleeding."

22 MR. LOBUE: So the interpreter should ask

Page 134

1 him if it caused him bleeding or other injuries to
 2 his chest.
 3 (Interpreter complied.)
 4 THE WITNESS: Yes, there was a bleeding --
 5 there was some kind of external injury and earlier he
 6 said there was external bleeding.
 7 BY MR. LOBUE:
 8 Q. Thank you. Were you ever hit or beaten by
 9 the Americans while were at Abu Ghraib?
 10 A. You're talking about inside the cell or
 11 outside the cell? Where?
 12 Q. Both.
 13 A. Inside the cell, I was hit. Outside, no.
 14 Q. Okay. When you were hit by the Americans
 15 at Abu Ghraib, what body parts -- what parts of your
 16 body did they hit?
 17 A. On my meat -- on my --
 18 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He is
 19 saying, "The penis area."
 20 THE TRANSLATOR: Private parts. On my
 21 private parts.
 22 MR. LOBUE: On his private parts.

Page 135

1 THE WITNESS: They hit me on my dick.
 2 THE TRANSLATOR: That's the translation I
 3 have.
 4 MR. LOBUE: Okay. That's fine. I think
 5 we can use the word "penis."
 6 THE TRANSLATOR: He didn't say "penis."
 7 MR. LOBUE: That's a different word?
 8 THE TRANSLATOR: The thing in the
 9 middle -- in Arabic, that thing goes up it's called
 10 (Speaking Arabic.)
 11 MR. LOBUE: And what is your translation
 12 of that?
 13 MS. GALLAGHER: Shaft. (Speaking Arabic.)
 14 MR. LOBUE: Okay. I think we get the
 15 picture.
 16 BY MR. LOBUE:
 17 Q. When you were hit by the Americans on your
 18 genitals, let's say, were you wearing clothes or were
 19 you naked?
 20 A. I was naked. Naked.
 21 Q. Now, I'd like to turn to a different
 22 subject. You told us earlier that at one time in

Page 136

1 your cell you were handcuffed to the upper bunk. Do
 2 you remember that?
 3 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.
 4 THE WITNESS: Correct, yes.
 5 BY MR. LOBUE:
 6 Q. And you were held in that position from
 7 4:00 p m. on the first day to 4:00 p m. on the second
 8 day; correct?
 9 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.
 10 THE WITNESS: Yes.
 11 BY MR. LOBUE:
 12 Q. And you testified -- you told us earlier
 13 that during that time you had to use the bathroom.
 14 And my question is: Were you allowed to use the
 15 bathroom?
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.
 17 THE TRANSLATOR: Before he --
 18 MR. LOBUE: Yes, during that time, was he
 19 allowed to use the bathroom?
 20 THE WITNESS: No. No.
 21 BY MR. LOBUE:
 22 Q. How did you relieve yourself?

Page 137

1 THE TRANSLATOR: Okay. I don't want to
 2 mislead him, but give me something --
 3 BY MR. LOBUE:
 4 Q. How did you urinate or defecate?
 5 A. On myself.
 6 THE TRANSLATOR: I'm sorry, I had to --
 7 MR. LOBUE: That's okay. It's the nature
 8 of the subject matter that we're dealing with.
 9 BY MR. LOBUE:
 10 Q. At this time I would like to show some
 11 exhibits to the witness. I am going to pass them --
 12 I'm going to do it one at a time. And for the
 13 benefit of those at the remote location, we have
 14 marked as Exhibit 1 a photograph which bears a serial
 15 number 10181.
 16 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit
 17 No. 1 was marked for
 18 identification.)
 19 MR. LOBUE: I would ask our colleagues in
 20 Beirut to locate that photograph and show it to the
 21 witness.
 22 THE TRANSLATOR: The other lawyers?

Page 138

1 MR. LOBUE: The lawyers in Beirut.
 2 MR. O'CONNOR: Was this document produced
 3 in discovery? I think we got like 12 pages and I
 4 would remember it.
 5 MR. LOBUE: I don't know if it was
 6 produced in discovery.
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: We object to the exhibit.
 8 MR. LOBUE: Sure.
 9 BY MR. LOBUE:
 10 Q. Let me know when you have seen the
 11 document.
 12 A. (Nonverbal response.)
 13 Q. The witnesses is nodding "yes."
 14 Mr. Al Zuba'e, do you recognize the man in the center
 15 top of the photograph? The man who has eyeglasses?
 16 A. Yes, yes.
 17 Q. Yes? Was he one of the guards at
 18 Abu Ghraib?
 19 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.
 20 MR. NELSON: We lost the sound. Can you
 21 ask the translation again.
 22 BY MR. LOBUE:

Page 139

1 Q. The man you identified, is he a man you
 2 recognize from Abu Ghraib?
 3 A. Yes, yes.
 4 Q. Was this one of the Americans who hurt
 5 you?
 6 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.
 7 THE WITNESS: Yes.
 8 BY MR. LOBUE:
 9 Q. And I ask you to look at this photograph
 10 carefully. Did something like this happen to you?
 11 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection to form.
 12 THE WITNESS: Not like a lot of people.
 13 It happened by myself like this.
 14 BY MR. LOBUE:
 15 Q. When you say it happened to yourself like
 16 this, please explain exactly what you mean.
 17 A. They used to hit me on my -- he used to
 18 hit me with a stick between my legs, my dick. You
 19 know what I'm saying? He used to hit me.
 20 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 21 also said "He used to drag me."
 22 THE WITNESS: He used to pull me.

Page 140

1 THE TRANSLATOR: Actually, not dragging.
 2 Pull, not a drag. Pull, drag.
 3 MR. LOBUE: Okay.
 4 BY MR. LOBUE:
 5 Q. I now would like the witness to look at a
 6 second photograph which we will call Deposition
 7 Exhibit Number 2.
 8 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit
 9 No. 2 was marked for
 10 identification.)
 11 MR. LOBUE: For the benefit of our friends
 12 in Beirut, this bears a serial number 10519.
 13 MR. O'CONNOR: We object to the exhibit.
 14 It wasn't produced in discovery.
 15 MR. ALOMARI: The exhibit is in front of
 16 him.
 17 MR. LOBUE: Thank you.
 18 BY MR. LOBUE:
 19 Q. Mr. Al Zuba'e, do you recognize the person
 20 in this photograph?
 21 A. Yes.
 22 Q. And who is she?

Page 141

1 A. This is a person -- the same person
 2 wearing the glasses.
 3 Q. I'm sorry; exhibit --
 4 MR. LOBUE: Let's make sure he is looking
 5 at the right exhibit.
 6 BY MR. LOBUE:
 7 Q. Did you see this person at Abu Ghraib?
 8 A. Yes.
 9 Q. And did you have any involvement with this
 10 person?
 11 A. She used to come -- during the torture and
 12 during the shower, she used to come with them.
 13 Q. Did she ever hurt you herself?
 14 A. She never hurt me personally.
 15 Q. Please look at this picture again. Can
 16 you tell us what the scene is behind the person?
 17 What is that place?
 18 A. This is all cells. Cells.
 19 Q. Those are the cells --
 20 A. Prison cells.
 21 Q. Prison cells. Okay.
 22 A. Everything in the prison cells.

Page 142

1 Q. I have one more photograph. I'm going
 2 to -- skip Exhibit 3, which was premarked, but will
 3 not be used. So I have Exhibit 4.
 4 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit
 5 No. 4 was marked for
 6 identification.)
 7 BY MR. LOBUE:
 8 Q. Exhibit 4 bears serial Number 77887.
 9 MR. O'CONNOR: We object to the exhibit.
 10 MR. NELSON: The exhibit is in front of
 11 the witness.
 12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 13 Q. Do you recognize the two people whose
 14 faces are visible in this photograph?
 15 A. Yes.
 16 Q. Where did you see them before?
 17 A. They used to be cell guards during night
 18 shift.
 19 Q. And are the two people whose faces are
 20 visible, are those some of the Americans who hurt you
 21 while with you were at Abu Ghraib?
 22 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.

Page 143

1 THE WITNESS: The guy with the mustache, I
 2 do recall. I do remember.
 3 BY MR. LOBUE:
 4 Q. Just so we are clear --
 5 MR. ALOMARI: This is Alomari. He said,
 6 "He shaved his mustache."
 7 MR. LOBUE: Say that again, please.
 8 MR. ALOMARI: He added that he ended up
 9 shaving his mustache.
 10 MR. LOBUE: Okay.
 11 THE TRANSLATOR: You want me to go back?
 12 MR. LOBUE: Let's just pose a question.
 13 BY MR. LOBUE:
 14 Q. Mr. Al Zuba'e in Exhibit 4, this
 15 photograph, there appears to be three soldiers
 16 wearing camouflage fatigues. Two of them are visible
 17 to the camera, one on the left, one on the right. So
 18 let me break it down. Do you recognize the soldier
 19 on the left?
 20 A. Yes. On the left?
 21 Q. Yes.
 22 A. Yes.

Page 144

1 Q. Is the soldier on the left the one of the
 2 people who hurt you?
 3 A. Yes.
 4 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.
 5 THE WITNESS: Yes. Yes.
 6 BY MR. LOBUE:
 7 Q. Is the soldier on the right also a soldier
 8 who hurt you at Abu Ghraib?
 9 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.
 10 THE WITNESS: Yes, yes, yes.
 11 MR. LOBUE: Okay. I have no further
 12 questions. Mr. O'Connor?
 13 MR. O'CONNOR: I have no further questions
 14 that I can ask today. All of my caveats from before
 15 apply.
 16 MR. LOBUE: Mr. Al Zuba'e, we're finished.
 17 Thank you so much.
 18 THE WITNESS: No, thank you.
 19 MR. LOBUE: Thank you, all around. I
 20 think we can close the record.
 21 Is there anything else from Beirut? I
 22 think we're done. Okay. We are done. We will go

Page 145

1 off the record. Thank you.
 2 (Whereupon, at 3:23 p m., the deposition
 3 was adjourned.)
 4 * * * *
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22

Page 146

1 Notice Date: February 27, 2017
 2 Deposition Date: February 15, 2017
 3 Deponent: Asa'ad Hamza Hanfoosh Al-Zuba'e
 4 Case Name: Regina Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari,
 5 et al. v. CACI Int'l Inc , et al.
 6 Page:Line Now Reads Should Read
 7 _____
 8 _____
 9 _____
 10 _____
 11 _____
 12 _____
 13 _____
 14 _____
 15 _____
 16 _____
 17 _____
 18 _____
 19 _____
 20 _____
 21 _____
 22 _____

Page 148

1 CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PUBLIC
 2 I, JOE W. STRICKLAND, RPR, CRR, CRC, the officer
 3 before whom the foregoing deposition was taken, do
 4 hereby certify that, per the stipulations of Counsel,
 5 the witness whose testimony appears in the foregoing
 6 deposition was remotely sworn by me, through the
 7 Interpreter; that the interpreted testimony of said
 8 witness was taken by me in stenotypy and thereafter
 9 reduced to print under my direction; that said
 10 deposition is a true record of the testimony given by
 11 said witness; that I am neither counsel for, related
 12 to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in
 13 which this deposition was taken; and, furthermore, that
 14 I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or
 15 counsel employed by the parties hereto, nor financially
 16 or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.
 17 _____
 18 JOE W. STRICKLAND, RPR, CRR, CRC
 19 Notary Public, in and for
 20 The District of Columbia
 21
 22 My Commission Expires: November 30, 2021

Page 147

1 CERTIFICATE OF DEPONENT
 2 I hereby certify that I have read and examined the
 3 foregoing transcript, and the same is a true and
 4 accurate record of the testimony given by me.
 5 Any additions or corrections that I feel are
 6 necessary, I will attach on a separate sheet of
 7 paper to the original transcript.
 8
 9 _____
 10 Signature of Deponent
 11 I hereby certify that the individual representing
 12 himself/herself to be the above-named individual,
 13 appeared before me this _____ day of _____,
 14 2017, and executed the above certificate in my
 15 presence.
 16
 17 _____
 18 NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
 19
 20 _____
 21 County Name
 22 MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:

(This section is blank in the original document)

A	99:13	58:20 60:12,12	10:14 19:20	96:19,21 97:4
abdullah 1:4	administer 5:19	67:15,15 68:16	20:8 41:21	97:7 115:11
146:4	admitted 4:14	68:16,22 72:13	42:22 59:20	134:19
abilities 8:12	african 71:6,7	72:13 76:16,16	63:6 110:19	arms 80:1
abovenamed	afternoon 4:6	78:20,20 80:10	111:11 119:4,6	army 27:16 33:9
147:11	67:12,13,14,17	80:10 82:13,13	120:11,22	arraaq 1:5
abu 10:19,20	67:20 81:14,15	83:5,5 91:6,6	121:10,14,20	arrest 73:3
11:1,3 28:2,4,8	81:16 83:11,12	92:20,20 94:8	122:3,6,7,12	arrested 14:14
28:10 30:21	83:15	94:8 95:20,20	122:16 124:12	19:6,10,12,18
31:1,10,15,17	ago 14:20 39:13	101:14,14	125:8 127:10	19:20 20:4
32:5,10 43:16	127:17	102:15,15	answered 64:13	24:10,12
62:13 82:14,20	ahead 29:17,19	106:17,17	72:3,3 98:20	arrive 11:4
82:20 83:2,6,7	47:4 51:5	108:1,1 109:14	121:19 122:15	arrived 11:6
83:7 109:19	63:17 69:13	109:14 111:5,6	125:9,10	as 7 4:10 17:9
110:1,3,8	73:5,13 93:2	115:10 119:19	answering 9:11	asaad 1:6,17 4:2
112:20,22	113:18	119:19 120:5	answers 4:10	8:15 10:9 87:4
113:3,8,8,11	akeel 3:3,4 7:19	129:20,20	17:19 20:7	146:3
113:14 114:4,8	55:5 63:10,13	131:14 133:18	anybody 20:18	asked 7:7 17:18
114:19 115:7	69:5 79:13	133:18 134:18	28:5 33:6 56:9	22:9,14,15
116:7,14,18,22	108:3 109:12	134:18 139:20	60:5 77:6	51:10 59:18
117:17,20	128:1	139:20 140:15	79:10 91:7	60:18 63:4
118:4,16,21	al 1:4 10:16 12:2	143:5,5,8	95:8 98:8	64:13 88:2
119:15 120:4	28:16 30:3	alshimari	103:8 111:7	89:19 90:15
120:20 121:16	43:13 82:20,21	128:12	115:9 119:17	96:6 111:5,6,7
123:17 124:1	82:21 109:17	alzubae 1:6,18	119:18	115:11 121:19
129:2 131:21	111:3 112:19	4:2 8:15,20	anymore 110:9	123:11,21
134:9,15	122:2,20	17:14 63:3	appearances 2:4	124:8,18
138:18 139:2	126:13,22	87:4 146:3	3:1	125:12
141:7 142:21	127:11 138:14	alzubaes 4:10	appeared	asking 9:14 37:8
144:8	140:19 143:14	american 20:14	147:12	44:8,11,16
abuse 111:7	144:16 146:4,5	26:19 56:14,14	appears 143:15	51:6 68:18
accurate 108:5	146:5	57:8 73:9	148:5	72:5 74:4 75:9
147:4	alderson 5:17	110:12,13,18	apply 144:15	75:13,19 80:13
accurately 8:11	6:2	129:16	appropriate	88:5,9 89:4
act 70:1 114:2	alejaili 1:8	americans 26:10	112:5	90:20 93:20
action 6:13	alexandria 1:3	33:16 41:7	approved 79:17	95:10 96:4
125:3 148:12	allowed 104:8	43:18 56:13	79:22	101:4 105:21
148:16	136:14,19	57:2 74:3,8,20	arabic 3:21 8:12	128:2
added 143:8	almasri 82:21	120:19 121:16	8:13 27:13	ass 115:17
additions 147:5	alomari 3:15 8:5	129:16 130:3,6	39:6,8 44:17	assault 114:22
adjacent 66:21	8:5 21:8 28:11	134:9,14	51:8 68:19	assaulted 114:18
66:21	37:12 40:11,17	135:17 139:4	75:21 80:12,12	asserting 111:22
adjourn 126:2	47:9 48:11,11	142:20	130:20 131:14	asshole 115:17
adjourned 145:3	50:5,5 51:2,2,8	americas 2:20	135:9,10,13	assisting 7:18
adjustments	55:20,20 58:20	answer 9:14	area 26:13 57:1	assume 10:22

83:16 attach 147:6 attached 103:4 110:21 attack 73:9 attacks 110:18 attorney 119:3 121:22 148:14 attorneyclient 111:9 121:2,22 attorneys 29:2 45:8,14 118:7 124:6,12,13 126:14,18 127:13 audio 6:1 avenue 1:20 2:9 2:20 6:5 aware 31:14 azimuth 3:16	129:22 bag 49:1,1 50:6 50:17 52:19 63:21 68:20,22 69:5,6,10 77:2 77:4,5 94:4,11 96:2 98:1,1 baghdad 10:18 bailey 2:7 7:14 127:20 band 48:12,13 48:17,18 bands 48:21 49:15 64:7,8,9 64:16,20 65:2 65:8 66:5 banok 68:18,18 69:1 based 43:19 basis 6:17 112:10 121:1 bathroom 32:3 32:6,7,8,11,12 32:12 36:14 54:4,12,12,12 54:13 55:10,19 56:5,8,9,10,11 56:16,17 57:1 57:9,10,13,14 57:15 81:18 131:2 136:13 136:15,19 batons 116:2 bears 137:14 140:12 142:8 beaten 51:12 134:8 beating 51:13,15 51:19 beaver 3:5 bed 78:21 79:1,4 79:5,6,11,17 80:21 81:10,13 83:11,16 84:5 beginning 129:2	131:21 behalf 2:2,5,15 3:2 beirut 5:20 7:20 8:6 9:15 11:4 11:18,19,21 12:11 126:19 137:20 138:1 140:12 144:21 believe 6:12,15 30:11,16,19 45:10 133:2 believed 73:8 belknap 2:19 8:3 belly 61:7 96:11 belongings 92:17 bend 102:11,12 102:22 benefit 137:13 140:11 best 8:12 39:13 better 69:8 big 3:5 32:2,5,11 32:13,22 33:1 33:3,6,11,15 34:1,4,14 35:5 35:8 40:10 46:2 69:5,9 131:22 birth 10:17 bit 61:14,20 62:19 63:20,21 64:1 96:15 102:11 black 49:1,1 71:6 blank 15:13 bleeding 133:19 133:21 134:1,4 134:6 blindfold 22:16 27:19 28:7,9 28:11,12,12,13	blindfolded 28:10 body 37:7,7,9,9 37:11 55:22 134:15,16 bound 77:18 break 10:5,7 41:18 43:4,14 45:17 85:16 86:2 126:5,6,8 143:18 breaking 85:16 85:18 brief 128:4 bring 101:15 broadway 3:12 broke 87:9 112:16 broken 21:13,14 brought 23:7 32:10 35:10,21 36:5,8 52:2,12 52:14 54:10 55:18 56:4,7 56:22 61:14,16 61:17,20 62:1 62:5,9 64:12 65:18 69:17,21 82:12 85:6 87:10 94:2 95:2 97:4,11 99:3 102:1 105:4,18 108:16 109:7 bucca 113:4,6 113:14,17,21 building 60:9,10 60:13,13 bunk 136:1 buttocks 115:15 buy 15:22	cab 15:4 cabdriver 14:15 14:18,21 15:1 15:2,3,16,18 caci 1:11 5:4 7:13 8:21 12:5 29:12,13,21 30:4,5,7,12,15 30:17,20 31:3 31:11,12,14 36:5 44:21 45:3,10 51:18 58:8 64:11 65:4 70:15 80:20 81:9 146:5 calculate 16:16 call 30:7 47:1 58:1 77:4 122:14 140:6 called 1:18 8:16 29:12 30:4 46:15,15 74:22 90:22 107:17 110:14 135:9 camera 17:3 143:17 camouflage 143:16 camp 109:10 110:4 113:4,6 113:6,14,17,21 cant 18:8 50:17 50:18 81:2 118:9 127:21 129:21 car 20:13,15,18 21:1,12,13,13 21:13 22:8,9 22:12,13 carefully 139:10 cars 21:20 case 1:6 28:20 29:5,9 128:18 146:4
B				
b 4:8 70:3 back 10:14 15:9 19:6 20:13 21:14 22:13,22 42:9 43:12,13 46:14 55:17 56:20 65:19,22 66:1 69:12 70:4 75:17 77:16 85:13 88:20 91:11,17 92:4,15 94:5,5 97:8,12,13,20 98:12 99:6,18 102:1,8 104:9 107:17,18 108:16 109:7 112:14 114:12 116:9,10 128:7 131:17 143:11 bad 53:2,2,18,20 53:21 71:13,15 71:17 129:19				
C				
				c 1:14,21 2:7,10 4:1 5:1,18 6:6

cause 133:13	148:4	37:2,5 42:8	commission	90:8 91:1
caused 73:2	chain 78:18	44:2,13,19,20	147:22 148:22	conversations
117:6 133:19	chained 83:10	46:3,11,12,13	communicate	74:14
134:1	charges 72:21	53:12,15 65:18	27:10	correct 10:11
caution 45:6	chest 133:15,16	65:22 66:1,2	communication	44:9 67:18
124:4	133:17 134:2	91:18,19,22	73:16	79:3 130:11
caveats 144:14	chicken 16:11	92:3,5,8,13,16	company 15:2	132:2,4,9,18
cell 64:18,19	16:12	106:10 107:8	28:17,20 29:10	136:4,8
65:1,5,9,10,19	civil 5:16	116:17 133:1	29:11,12 30:3	corrections
65:20 66:7,8	civilian 26:6	135:18	31:13	147:5
66:16,20,20,20	28:17,19 31:20	clothing 26:6	compensation	correctly 40:4
67:2,2,6,7,11	32:19 35:12,12	35:19,19 37:4	123:8	couldnt 25:22
68:9,13 69:17	35:13,19,19	43:21 44:5,5	completely 8:11	42:15 54:8,15
69:21 70:6	41:8,9 43:21	91:12,15	37:2	54:19 55:2,2,3
76:7,12,13	44:1,2,5 48:8	105:16,16,17	complied 134:3	55:3,3,7,7,12
77:1,3,3,8,16	48:16 49:14	105:19	complies 5:13	55:14 61:2
78:8,16,19	54:1 70:14,14	coalition 125:3	102:21 128:10	71:8 92:10
83:12,21 84:1	105:11,17,19	cocounsel 7:18	concentrate	95:4,6,22
84:7,11,14,19	106:10 107:8	8:6	54:8,9 59:9	104:15 106:21
84:21 85:1,8	116:17	cold 54:18 94:6	concerning	109:11 124:21
87:11 91:11,19	civilians 25:14	94:7 95:3,5,5,5	110:17	counsel 1:18
92:4,15 93:12	25:21 32:18,20	95:6,6,8 96:9	conclude 44:1	4:15 5:4,7 8:18
97:9,12,17,19	38:7 43:19	96:10,12,14,17	conducted 6:1	87:7 112:6
97:21 98:3,5,7	48:8 55:10	96:18,21,21	confused 14:19	126:11 148:4
98:12 99:3,18	57:3,7 62:8	97:4,7 129:8,9	connected	148:11,15
100:13 102:2,9	74:22 85:2,2,4	129:9	127:20	count 23:9,9
102:10,16	105:15 106:3	colleague 7:16	connecticut 1:20	24:7,8
103:7,9,12,16	107:1	112:8	2:9 6:5	county 147:20
103:19 104:1,2	claim 112:7,9	colleagues	connecting	couple 5:8 9:8
104:8,9,14	122:20 123:3,6	137:19	33:22	63:13 94:9,10
105:7 107:18	clarification	collection 118:3	connection	course 66:17
108:17,18,19	33:12	118:15,20	111:16	67:3
109:7,8 111:1	clarify 51:4	columbia 2:1	consecutive	court 1:1 5:16
134:10,11,13	119:20	148:20	50:22	6:14,16 8:7
136:1 142:17	clear 143:4	com 2:12,13	constitutional	courts 6:15
cells 60:14,15	clearer 19:14	come 22:22	3:11 8:1	cover 52:18 95:7
66:21,22 80:2	clearly 9:17	83:12 84:21	consult 112:6,9	97:22
141:18,18,19	10:12 99:6	88:20 97:13,14	contend 123:6	crawl 58:21 60:7
141:20,21,22	client 28:17 30:3	104:16 110:8	continue 6:18	60:21,22 66:11
center 3:11 8:1	30:7,9 90:1	110:11,16	21:17 63:6	133:4,9
138:14	close 41:20 42:1	113:2 141:11	continued 3:1	crawled 130:22
certain 110:22	66:17,18 103:1	141:12	46:9 87:7	crawling 59:1
certificate 147:1	144:20	coming 20:13	conversation	60:3 61:6,10
147:13 148:1	closer 10:9	commencing	73:14,15 75:3	133:15
certify 147:2,10	clothes 36:10	1:21	75:6 81:19	cre 1:22 148:2

148:18 crossing 103:1 crr 1:22 148:2 148:18 crying 50:10 51:1,1 54:8,17 54:19,19,21,21 54:21,21 56:18 56:18,19 58:18 59:3 61:18 81:17 82:1,6 82:10,11 93:19 currently 10:20 custody 24:9 113:17 122:22 123:13,18	dealing 137:8 debate 121:6 122:14 decided 42:12 42:21 65:14 decision 29:14 30:12,20 65:5 80:20 81:10 defecate 137:4 defendant 1:12 1:19 2:5 5:4 7:13 8:18 87:7 define 104:10 116:8 definition 114:21 delay 62:19 63:10 deponent 146:3 147:1,9 deposition 1:17 5:18,22 6:1,3,8 6:12,19 11:5 11:12,15 17:8 43:9 86:1 99:14 112:12 126:9 127:14 137:16 140:6,8 142:4 145:2 146:2 148:3,6 148:10,13 describe 61:1 description 4:9 dick 135:1 139:18 didnt 11:9 12:16 14:22 22:7,16 22:17 23:8,9 24:7,8 26:6 27:19 28:6 35:14 37:19 40:2 52:13 53:19 59:7,9 60:17 71:14,14 73:4 74:5,6	82:16 92:22 98:15,16 100:3 100:5 102:19 104:5 110:19 110:22 119:6 120:14 127:10 132:10,13 133:20 135:6 different 42:1 105:14,14 112:16 123:5 128:22 130:20 130:21 135:7 135:21 direction 148:9 directions 99:8 disagree 122:10 disclosing 124:13 discovery 125:14 138:3,6 140:14 discuss 85:21 118:6 119:2 discussed 87:10 124:5,11,13 discussing 87:20 discussion 77:10 88:18 128:14 discussions 29:1 distance 60:8,19 60:19,21 66:14 66:14 district 1:1,2 2:1 6:13 148:20 division 1:3 doctor 108:11 117:9,13,14,16 document 17:12 17:15,15,17,20 18:3,4,17 110:22 127:1,8 138:2,11 documents 11:14	doesnt 10:22 89:22 90:1 109:9 123:14 dog 61:14,16,17 61:20,20 62:1 62:4,8 63:20 63:21 64:1,12 doing 76:1 112:10 dont 12:3 14:5 16:16,16,18 17:4 18:4,10 18:16,18 19:4 20:20 23:8,8 23:11,11,11,13 23:13,19,20 24:4,7,14 30:10,14,14,15 30:18,22 31:7 31:12,12,13,16 31:16 33:5,5 34:17 35:2 36:1,2,6,6,6,7 36:16 38:2,2,5 39:4,9,10,11 40:2,3 41:12 43:1,1 44:4 45:2,2,3,15 47:6,7 49:12 49:12,12,16,16 49:16,17,20 50:22 51:10,17 52:9,9 53:16 55:9,12 56:1,5 56:8 57:7,17 57:17,18,18 58:6,6,7,11,11 58:11 59:10,11 59:14 60:4,6,6 60:8 61:11,11 61:18,19 62:1 62:10,10 64:14 64:14 65:6 69:11 70:17 71:8,8,10,10	72:11,11 73:10 73:10,11,14,14 73:15 74:14 77:9,11,11,11 77:12 80:4,8,9 81:11 85:20 87:21 88:13,21 88:21 89:6,6,7 89:11 91:3,4,4 91:7 92:12,14 92:14 93:13,21 93:21 95:1,16 95:16,16 96:7 96:7 97:14,16 100:21,22 101:19 103:10 103:13,14 105:22 106:2,5 106:5 107:9,9 107:14 108:15 109:20 110:5,6 112:7 114:5 116:19 117:18 118:1 119:8 122:9,9,13 127:3 128:1 129:6,6 130:16 130:18 131:16 131:18 137:1 138:5 door 33:22 34:7 34:9 39:18 47:19 102:10 102:16 103:1 103:11 doorway 47:17 doucha 93:6,7 drag 139:21 140:2,2 dragged 58:1,4 58:5,9,13 130:11,19,22 131:9 133:3 dragging 140:1 drive 132:4
--	--	--	---	---

<p>driven 49:8,18 132:16 driving 15:4 20:12 21:19 drove 22:17 duly 8:16 duration 6:8</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">E</p> <hr/> <p>e 4:1,8 5:1,1 87:1,1 earlier 48:9 109:2 111:4 114:18 127:7 127:12 128:17 128:22 130:10 131:20 134:5 135:22 136:12 early 13:4 earn 15:20 easier 80:12,13 eastern 1:2 easy 123:9 education 12:13 efficient 63:1 efforts 125:21 egyptian 82:11 82:14,20,22 either 80:4,8 113:10 electricity 116:4 elses 115:9 116:6,14 employed 116:16 148:12 148:15 employee 15:1,2 31:3,6,11,13 31:15 148:14 employees 44:21 45:11 58:8 65:4 70:16 encouraged 45:4 45:11 ended 20:4</p>	<p>90:15 143:8 english 8:12,13 9:1,3,5 18:4,5 82:21 91:3 99:7 130:22 131:10 entire 9:13 37:9 entrance 47:19 47:20 erect 40:11,18 erection 40:13 espin 3:22 7:17 esq 2:6,7,16,17 2:18 3:3,10,15 estimate 23:10 74:7 et 146:5,5 evening 126:13 events 20:3 44:22 exactly 24:14 36:3 74:6 139:16 examination 1:18 4:3 8:18 87:7 126:11 examined 8:17 87:6 108:12 147:2 example 16:11 excuse 28:22 executed 147:13 exhausted 89:20 110:5,6 exhibit 4:9 17:1 17:6,8,12 126:19 137:14 137:16 138:7 140:7,8,13,15 141:3,5 142:2 142:3,4,8,9,10 143:14 exhibits 137:11 expires 147:22 148:22</p>	<p>explain 26:5 61:2 128:16 139:16 explanation 22:21 25:2 express 129:21 expression 37:15,19 130:19 external 134:5,6 eyeglasses 138:15 eyes 55:3,5,6,14 55:15</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">F</p> <hr/> <p>f 2:6 87:1 face 52:19,19 63:22 faces 142:14,19 facing 106:22 fact 43:20 44:1 96:17,21 127:16 128:12 facts 6:8 fair 18:16 55:9 55:18 56:4,7 56:21 57:6 59:15 60:2 family 101:12 101:15,17 far 39:19,21 farmer 16:6,7 fatigues 143:16 faucet 84:17 february 1:15 6:4 146:1,2 federal 5:15 fedex 16:22 feel 129:18 147:5 feeling 129:19 fell 55:21 56:1,1 57:20,20 76:11 76:15,17,18,19</p>	<p>106:13 129:7 female 40:1 57:4 57:4,5 females 39:19 129:13 figure 37:19 61:2 file 123:7 filed 12:4 filing 123:2 financially 148:15 find 10:6 90:2 fine 10:2 41:19 112:4 127:11 135:4 finish 12:14 finished 15:4 62:18 74:4,21 76:4 90:20 131:4 144:16 finishes 9:10 63:5 first 8:16,22 9:9 13:5 21:16 32:21 33:10,14 34:1 67:2,6 87:13 121:18 131:21 136:7 five 22:20,20,21 25:2 49:20,21 84:12,20 floor 3:12 56:1,2 57:22 58:2 76:19 105:5,7 105:10,20 106:4,11,13 107:2,20 109:18 133:4 follow 122:3,11 following 21:20 21:22 follows 5:15 6:3 8:17 87:6 food 84:13,15</p>	<p>force 22:2 forced 116:13 129:1 133:4,9 forces 20:14 73:9 125:4 foregoing 147:3 148:3,5 forehead 108:7 forget 133:7 forgot 114:6 form 19:13 20:6 23:16,22 25:10 25:18 26:21 47:8 127:2 130:12 139:11 foundation 42:14 80:5 four 48:4,7,20 49:20,21 50:1 74:8 84:8,10 84:12,12,20 87:17,19 90:13 101:22 102:4 freezing 96:11 friends 140:11 front 115:12 116:9,10 140:15 142:10 frozen 55:22 127:21 full 37:7 funk 2:17 7:17 further 87:6 144:11,13 furthermore 148:13</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">G</p> <hr/> <p>g 5:1 gallagher 3:10 5:12 7:2,22,22 10:8 98:18,20 131:5 135:13 ganci 110:4 general 115:13</p>
--	---	--	---	--

genitals 135:18	43:8,13 47:4	124:19	111:6 143:1	27:20 28:7
gesture 36:21	47:14,18 51:5	ground 130:11		31:17 36:9
getting 20:4	63:17 69:13	133:9	H	41:15 42:3,6
62:20,21 90:14	70:4 73:5,13	grounds 121:19	h 4:8	45:4,18,20,22
ghraib 10:19,20	85:20,22 93:2	121:21 125:7,7	hadnt 71:17	46:6,13,18
11:1,3 28:2,5,8	97:6 99:11,12	group 52:20,22	hallway 60:15	48:6 52:3,21
28:10 30:21	103:17 104:8	54:5,6 56:10	hallways 60:14	53:4,10 57:19
31:1,10,15,17	109:21 111:3	56:12 57:5	hamed 82:14,20	57:21 58:13
32:5,10 43:16	112:2,4,14	87:22 88:1	82:21 83:2,6,7	61:13 63:20
62:13 109:19	113:18 114:12	groups 88:6	83:8	64:4,17 65:12
110:1,3,8	115:18 131:17	guard 33:8 42:9	hamza 1:6,17	65:17 67:10
112:20,22	143:11 144:22	46:15,15,16,18	4:2 8:15 87:4	70:10 71:11,20
113:3,8,8,11	goes 135:9	47:12,12,14	146:3	73:20 74:4,21
113:14 114:4,8	going 5:5,7 8:21	60:5 67:1,4,20	hand 51:7 61:15	75:2 76:5 77:9
114:19 115:7	16:21 30:7	68:3,3,3,4	117:2,2 126:19	77:15 78:12
116:7,14,18,22	39:20 41:22	69:16 75:1,4,6	handcuff 48:12	83:19,20 85:9
117:17,20	43:2,4,12	76:5,7,8,9,21	48:13 79:11	87:18 89:12,13
118:4,16,21	53:16,18,19	77:6,13 79:3	80:20 81:10	90:16,21 91:5
119:15 120:4	55:13 62:2	79:10 81:19	102:12 103:9	91:10 92:16
120:20 121:16	70:2 85:15	82:7,9 85:6	handcuffed	93:14,17 94:1
123:17 124:1	89:9,16,18	90:22 91:21	22:16 64:5	94:3 95:3
129:2 131:21	93:20 95:12	92:2,13 93:20	81:12 94:12	97:11,18,21
134:9,15	99:12 111:10	94:20,21	103:2,6,11	98:13,21,22
138:18 139:2	111:10 112:15	102:11 103:8	136:1	100:13 101:8
141:7 142:21	117:21 120:10	105:4 107:5,17	handcuffing	102:8,14
144:8	120:11,12,21	guarding 33:6	79:16 80:1	103:16 105:3,9
give 11:22 16:10	121:6,12,13,14	guards 33:9	handcuffs 48:9	105:18 106:9
21:14 22:19,20	121:18 122:3	39:19,21 57:11	64:5 77:20,22	107:16 108:16
23:10 84:15,18	122:11,12,16	57:16 59:5,13	78:3,6,8,18	133:17 139:13
101:13 123:12	124:4,21 125:6	59:15 60:4	79:7,8 83:18	139:15
137:2	125:7,22	67:6,9,9 81:18	103:4 104:7	happening
given 17:11	137:11,12	82:4 92:19	hands 76:10	93:21 117:8
84:13 119:11	142:1	93:10 107:4	78:8 79:14	haqib 68:20,22
147:4 148:10	good 10:6 72:2	119:17 138:17	94:6,12 102:13	hard 63:9 111:8
giving 44:16	73:4 85:17	142:17	103:22 133:16	hasan 1:7
54:16	88:8 101:10,11	gulf 13:4,5	hanfoosh 1:6,18	havent 42:4
glasses 141:2	101:12,17	gun 114:8	4:2 8:15 87:4	head 48:19,22
glitch 128:8	126:13,17	guy 21:3,3,6,10	146:3	49:3 50:18
glove 40:17	goodlooking	21:10,12 38:21	happen 42:21	63:22 64:2,21
go 5:3,5 7:9 9:7	70:20,20 75:7	39:2 71:12	65:9 139:10	65:2 69:18
12:16 15:6	75:8 88:3	75:11,16,17,17	happened 19:9	76:14,22 77:2
19:18 20:16	gotten 51:20	75:18,19,20	19:15,18,19	77:5 79:14
29:17,19 34:11	government	76:1,5 77:10	21:18,21 23:3	80:1 94:5,11
34:13,21 35:2	110:12,13	77:12 88:3	24:19,21 25:3	95:21 96:2
35:3 36:14	123:4,22 124:9	101:4,5 111:5	25:3 27:17,19	117:3,4,5,6,10

119:7 headache 117:12 hear 10:10,12 25:22 60:17 81:2,3 92:10 92:22 98:16,18 98:19 99:20 100:5,6 102:18 102:19 124:20 124:21 126:16 127:18,19 128:1,2 133:20 heard 10:14 110:4 130:22 hearing 99:6 held 14:1,7 16:2 57:1 136:6 help 62:22 74:17 74:19 97:15,15 helpful 99:9 hereto 148:15 hes 15:8 21:7 80:13 111:12 118:3 120:15 127:22 128:2 high 12:14,16 18:19 highway 3:17 hilar 3:21 8:10 hit 59:13 60:3 76:13,14,14,18 77:19 78:4,4,5 78:6,7 116:1 134:8,13,14,16 135:1,17 139:17,18,19 hitting 50:11,11 50:11,11,12,12 50:19,20,21,21 58:16,16,16,17 58:17,18,19 59:2,2,4 61:6 62:15,15,15,15 76:10 106:13	106:15,16 hold 14:11 36:18 53:17 54:3,4 56:16 home 20:13,16 21:15 22:18,22 honest 72:2 hood 28:12,14 35:7 48:19,22 49:2 50:6,15 52:21 64:2,20 65:1 66:4 68:18 69:18 76:22 95:21 hooded 64:16 65:7 68:6,8,12 hotel 5:20 houalla 3:21 8:10 hour 38:1,2 41:15 42:3 43:14 hours 48:4,4,7 48:20 72:10,10 72:14,16 74:9 74:12,15 87:17 87:19 90:13 96:15,16,16,16 97:3 100:21,22 101:22 102:4 house 22:13,14 22:18,19 23:7 24:3,6,10,10 24:17,20,22 25:1,1,5,13,19 25:20 26:17 27:18 28:4 30:17 hugged 53:17,19 human 110:15 111:12,14,15 111:18 hummer 21:19 27:22 31:4 49:6,8,10,15	49:18,22 50:2 50:2,2 51:20 52:2 132:4,16 hummers 21:21 hundred 24:2 hurt 139:4 141:13,14 142:20 144:2,8 hurting 96:11 hypothetical 80:6 <hr/> I id 126:2 135:21 idea 6:19 57:2 116:19 identification 17:10 137:18 140:10 142:6 identified 139:1 ill 81:7 97:14 im 8:21 9:14,16 10:8 11:2 14:19 16:7,21 19:2,17,19 20:1,9 21:5 28:9 30:7 37:8 39:13 41:22 42:16 47:2 48:14 53:16,18 56:14 58:6 68:10 72:1 85:15 89:16,18 91:8 93:5 95:11,12 111:10,10 112:15 114:11 116:1 117:21 120:10,11 121:6,12,13,18 124:4,21 125:6 125:7 132:11 137:6,12 139:19 141:3 142:1	including 7:15 93:4,11 115:16 incomplete 80:6 incurred 122:22 indicated 79:14 79:20 indicating 34:12 44:20 78:14,17 102:13 103:2 108:7 133:16 individual 147:10,11 inflammations 107:22 information 51:17 62:3 80:9 88:11,22 89:7 101:13 106:1 110:17 informed 45:7 injure 133:13 injured 107:20 injuries 116:22 122:21 123:13 123:22 134:1 injury 133:14 134:5 inside 34:22 55:13 56:17 57:10,13 76:13 78:7,16,16 80:2 84:17,17 84:18 91:18 104:1,2 111:1 111:1 115:16 134:10,13 instruct 62:17 62:22 111:10 117:21 120:21 121:20 122:5 124:10 instructed 28:22 91:19,21 92:2 instruction 118:6 119:2,11	121:8,9 122:12 instructions 9:19 44:17 122:4 intention 6:15 interact 33:15 interacted 116:17 interested 148:16 intermittent 81:5 interpreted 18:13 148:7 interpreter 27:13,14 38:22 39:2,5,8,15 44:9,10,18 68:17 72:6 80:11 82:11 102:21 110:20 114:13 133:22 134:3 148:7 interpreting 27:11 75:18 interrogate 110:11 interrogation 130:10 interrogatories 4:11 interrupt 22:7 intl 146:5 introduce 5:6 7:11,21 invaded 125:2 involved 30:12 30:17,20 44:22 64:11 65:5 80:20 81:9 involvement 51:18 141:9 iraq 11:20 125:3 iraqi 12:19,21 13:1,3,11,13
---	--	---	--	--

13:18,20 14:2 14:8 iraqis 12:8,11,21 26:3,5,8,10 56:12 ive 17:11 119:11 125:12	51:19 kicks 51:3 kilometers 11:2 kind 107:21 110:14 117:3 117:11 134:5 knew 87:21 88:5 88:10 know 7:4 9:14 10:6 12:4,7 16:18 18:7,16 18:18 23:8,8 23:11,11,13,14 23:19,20 24:4 28:9,19 29:5,7 29:10,11,13 30:14,18,22 31:12,12,13,16 31:16 33:5,5 33:20 34:7,7 34:12 35:13 36:4,6,6,7,7,7 38:2 39:1 42:11,20 43:2 44:4,21 45:2,2 45:3,15 46:6 47:6,7 49:3,10 49:12,12,13,14 49:16,16,17,17 50:15,20 51:10 51:15,18 52:7 52:9,9,11,16 53:14,16 55:12 56:8 57:7 58:8 58:11,11,12 62:1,4 63:22 64:11,14,14 65:4,6,14 69:11 70:15,17 71:8,8 74:18 75:11 77:4,6,9 77:11,12,19 78:15 79:10,16 79:22 80:4,8 80:13,19 81:9	83:1 87:20,22 87:22 88:8,9 88:13,19,21 89:5,5,6,11,14 91:2,3,4,4,7 92:7,12,14,14 93:10,13,21,22 94:21 95:1,8 95:16,16,16 96:7,7 97:14 97:16 100:21 101:10,11,17 101:18,19 103:8,10,13,18 105:15,22,22 106:2 109:22 110:6 111:18 116:16 119:8 121:7 126:13 128:1,20 129:6 129:22 138:5 138:10 139:19 knowledge 53:17 87:21 89:7,20 known 29:21 knows 43:2	lawyers 11:11 18:21 30:8 63:3 119:14 120:1,3,6,7,18 121:17 124:22 128:17 137:22 138:1 lbailey 2:13 leading 132:7,19 133:5,10 136:3 136:9,16 138:19 139:6 142:22 144:4,9 leave 20:16 25:5 88:18 leaving 71:9 lebanese 130:20 131:17 lebanon 5:20 led 19:11 43:22 left 14:1,7 25:13 25:19,20 28:8 41:16 45:22 65:7 67:16 73:22 83:21 143:17,19,20 144:1 leg 51:11,11 legal 3:16 123:1 123:2,7,12 126:22 legs 10:6 51:7 61:15 139:18 level 12:13,15 13:15 58:2,10 58:14 133:3 lewinsky 115:2 lie 95:12 101:19 limited 121:4 linda 2:7 7:14 line 146:6 lips 98:16 little 19:14 41:15 43:14 62:19 75:12,13	96:15 102:11 live 10:18,20 11:1 22:10,15 22:16 lives 22:10 livestock 16:8 llp 2:8,19 lobby 58:3 lobue 2:16 4:5 5:7,10,14 7:11 7:15,16 8:4 15:6,10 19:13 20:6 23:16,21 25:10,18 26:21 27:6 28:21 36:18 41:17,21 42:14,22 43:6 45:6,13 47:8 59:16,20 64:13 69:7,12,22 74:10 79:1,19 80:5,16 81:21 85:15,20 89:16 89:18 91:16 99:10 108:6 111:9,16,20 112:1,4 114:20 117:21 118:5 118:11 119:1,7 119:10 120:12 120:21 121:2,6 121:9,13,18 122:5,9,11,16 123:1,5 124:4 124:10 125:6 125:20 126:2 126:12,18,21 127:6,21 128:3 128:6 130:1,2 130:15,21 131:3,10,12,19 132:8,12,15,21 133:6,12,22 134:7,22 135:4 135:7,11,14,16
J				
jacket 53:5 jail 15:19,21 28:2 31:20 110:2,2 jasim 1:7 job 14:5,7,11,20 73:5 jobs 14:1,3 joconnor 2:12 joe 1:21 5:16 148:2,18 john 2:6 5:4 7:14 8:20 62:16 johnny 81:18,20 82:5,8 83:2,17 84:5 93:20 johnson 1:20 2:8 6:5 joined 13:10,12 judge 122:14 jump 69:12				
K				
katherine 3:10 7:22 keep 40:15 98:2 99:7 101:16 128:20 kept 41:2,6 50:10 65:12,13 65:15 89:4,5 93:19 97:16 106:2,13,14,16 kicked 51:12 kicking 51:13,15		lack 80:5 lamb 16:11,12 lambs 16:1,15 language 3:21 lapse 9:21 large 32:2 114:17 law 1:19 3:22 7:17 28:9 lawsuit 12:4 lawyer 19:3 93:6 110:14 111:13 111:15,19 119:20 122:2 127:9,10 128:19	L	

136:5,11,18,21 137:3,7,9,19 138:1,5,8,9,22 139:8,14 140:3 140:4,11,17,18 141:4,6 142:7 143:3,7,10,12 143:13 144:6 144:11,16,19 locate 137:20 location 137:13 logical 85:16 long 37:22 39:9 39:11 41:12 48:2 49:18 54:3 61:4 65:1 71:9 72:8 80:19 81:12 87:15 95:19 96:9,13 98:5,6 100:19 103:11 103:20 104:2,8 106:3 107:10 107:14 108:10 108:13,19 109:7,21 129:5 130:6 look 11:14 46:20 70:18 71:6 139:9 140:5 141:15 looked 41:11 107:8 looking 129:13 141:4 loop 41:20 42:1 lost 62:21 81:1 98:14 100:4 131:7 138:20 lot 114:6 139:12 loudly 10:10 lower 58:2,9,14 133:3 lunch 85:18 86:2	M	82:22 meat 134:17 medication 108:11,12 117:11,13 meet 11:11 98:10 127:12 128:17 meeting 127:7 127:12 memory 39:14 men 107:11,12 mens 10:5 mentioned 36:17 82:18 met 12:12 metal 77:20,22 78:3 79:8,8 103:7,9,18,22 michigan 3:7,18 middle 20:14 24:13,15 135:9 military 12:20 12:22 13:1,3 13:11,13,18,21 14:2,8,15 15:5 16:3 19:6,12 20:4 21:2,17 22:12 23:2 24:16,17,19 25:4,8,13,15 26:11,14 27:4 27:14,16,17 28:3 29:11 33:9 42:11,21 43:2,20 44:2 53:9,9 57:16 67:5 72:19 73:2,8 79:18 79:22 113:17 123:18 125:2 mind 18:10 minute 14:19 15:14 28:10 112:3	minutes 22:20 22:20,21 25:2 43:6,7 49:19 49:20,20,20,21 50:1 99:11,13 mischaracteri... 59:17 mislead 137:2 misstates 81:21 mistreat 28:5 35:5 71:13,14 102:6 mistreated 69:20 70:7 73:17 90:6,11 96:18,22 99:19 104:21 105:6 106:7 112:21 113:10,16,22 mistreatment 114:3 mixed 58:7 mohammed 3:15 8:5 moment 6:21 15:7 moments 126:3 money 15:20 73:8 123:4,12 123:22 124:9 124:19 month 24:13 morning 65:3,8 65:11,17,18 motioned 40:5 motioning 36:15 mouhayaa 120:5 move 10:8 moved 67:1 69:16 98:15 110:7 112:19 113:3 moving 127:22 mustache 143:1 143:6,9	N	n 4:1,1 5:1 87:1 87:1,1 najim 1:4 146:4 naked 37:3,10 53:13 65:12,13 65:13,15 93:15 129:10,14 135:19,20,20 name 8:20 21:6 81:18 82:7,14 82:19 83:1 109:22 111:20 146:4 147:20 named 30:9 81:19 names 11:22 82:4 narrative 19:15 nature 137:7 near 129:1 131:20 necessary 147:6 neck 50:3,8,16 need 6:11 10:5 17:4 22:21 33:12 85:15 119:20 121:7 122:7 neighbors 20:19 21:4,7 neither 148:11 nelson 2:18 6:21 8:2,2 15:11 17:2,6,11 29:16,18,20 36:17 62:16,16 80:22,22 81:4 99:5,5 100:3,6 100:10 112:2,8 131:6 138:20 142:10 never 14:7,20 71:19 73:10 84:18 122:15
---	----------	--	---	----------	--

141:14 new 2:21,21 3:13,13 8:1 nicole 3:22 7:17 night 142:17 nighttime 103:13 nodding 138:13 nonverbal 138:12 normal 13:19 northwest 6:5 northwestern 3:17 notary 1:22 147:17 148:1 148:19 note 68:17 80:11 notes 126:3 notice 1:19 146:1 november 24:14 24:15 148:22 nsaif 1:7 number 38:12 38:15 137:15 140:7,12 142:8 nw 1:20 2:9	30:10 42:14,22 64:13 69:22 80:6 81:21 118:5,12 119:1 130:12,14,15 132:7,19 133:5 133:10 136:3,9 136:16 138:19 139:6,11 142:22 144:4,9 objections 127:3 130:17 occur 42:13 107:1 occurred 6:13 20:3 42:12 44:22 45:12 occurring 6:20 oclock 81:14,15 81:15,16 83:15 oconnor 2:6 4:4 5:3,4,10 6:9,10 7:4,9,13,14 8:7 8:19,20 9:3,6 10:1,3,15 11:21 12:1,18 13:7,9,16,17 14:4,6,10,13 15:8,13,15 16:12,14,21 17:4,7,13 18:2 18:11,15 19:17 20:2,11,17,22 21:11 23:1,18 24:1 25:12,16 25:20 26:9,15 27:1,9 28:15 29:4,22 30:2 31:5,8 33:13 34:16,19 35:20 36:22 37:20,21 38:18 40:12,22 41:19,22 42:2 42:17,18 43:4 43:7,11 45:9	45:16 47:13 48:15 50:14 51:4,14 55:8 56:3 59:18 60:1,15,20 61:8 63:2,14 63:19 64:7,10 64:15 66:10,15 67:22 68:11,17 69:11,15 70:2 70:5,21 71:3 72:17,22 73:6 74:1,2,11 76:20 78:1 79:2,15,21 80:7,18 81:2,7 81:8 82:3,17 83:9 84:4 85:17,22 87:8 89:21 90:4,18 91:9,20 93:2,9 94:17 96:3 98:9,11,14,19 99:1,12,16,22 100:5,7,11 101:21 102:17 102:20 103:3 104:6,13,18 106:19 108:9 109:1,5,16 111:2,14,18,21 112:11,14,18 113:20 114:15 115:1,3,12,14 115:18,20,22 116:10,12 118:2,13,18 119:4,12,18,21 120:7,9,14,17 121:1,4,7,11 122:1,7,10,13 122:18,19 123:3,10,16 124:7,17 125:1 125:12,22	126:7 127:2,19 130:12,16 132:7,19 133:5 133:10 136:3,9 136:16 138:2,7 138:19 139:6 139:11 140:13 142:9,12,22 144:4,9,12,13 offering 73:8 officer 148:2 offices 1:19 6:4 official 80:17 oh 15:8 37:14 73:13 97:20 103:6 okay 8:4 10:12 14:22 17:11,21 18:11,22 21:21 29:3,3,3,12,22 33:22 35:21 37:20 39:7,12 44:7 47:4,14 48:20 49:7 52:14 53:10 56:21 57:6 58:22 60:11 63:15,16 64:1 65:7,21 70:10 70:15 71:16,20 72:5 73:17 75:16 76:21 77:15 80:15 82:15 83:10 84:10,20 85:8 90:13 91:17 93:1 97:3,20 99:2 100:1,16 101:8 102:4,14 103:17 112:11 112:14 113:2,7 113:18 114:5,7 122:18 123:14 126:15 127:11 128:7,21 130:1	134:14 135:4 135:14 137:1,7 140:3 141:21 143:10 144:11 144:22 old 10:16 21:8 21:12 older 21:3,6,9 21:10 22:10 once 41:3 98:12 103:22 110:7 112:19 open 16:22 96:19,21 97:4 opened 54:15 56:16,17,18 oppose 125:21 order 9:7 ordered 45:3,11 53:14 62:4 orders 83:4,8 organization 111:21 original 147:7 outcome 148:16 outdoors 34:16 outside 32:12 34:13,16,18 35:1,3 37:16 57:9,14,15 88:19 92:18,19 93:8,11 107:6 107:6 134:11 134:13 overnight 66:8 overtalk 62:20
O				
o 4:1 5:1 87:1,1 87:1 oath 5:19 object 6:11,17 19:13 20:6 23:16,21 25:10 25:17,18 26:21 47:8 59:16 80:5 89:16,18 114:20,21 121:18 125:6,7 127:2 138:7 140:13 142:9 objection 6:19 7:8,8 27:5,6				
P				
p 2:16 5:1 84:2 87:2 99:15,15 112:13,13 126:10,10 136:7,7 145:2 package 16:22 page 4:3,9 17:15				

<p>146:6 pages 138:3 paper 147:7 papers 117:15 part 12:8 13:3 37:7,9 109:19 109:22 110:7 110:16 112:20 113:3,7,8,13 particularly 125:14 parties 2:2 5:6 5:11,14,21 6:7 128:18 148:12 148:15 parts 37:17 46:5 113:11 115:6 115:12 116:7,9 116:14 134:15 134:15,20,21 134:22 pass 137:11 passed 105:2 patterson 2:19 8:2 pause 6:21 7:1 99:10 128:4 pay 123:22 124:9,19 pending 6:14 112:16 121:10 128:9 penis 36:17 37:13,16,17 41:1 114:17 115:5,11 134:19 135:5,6 people 22:12 26:16,18 31:20 31:20 32:19 33:1,3 35:10 35:21 36:2,2,4 38:5,8,10,12 38:14,15,16,19 39:4,7,10,14</p>	<p>39:22 41:10 50:19 52:20 54:5,6 56:11 56:12 57:11,15 59:6,14 60:3 70:12 72:9,18 73:1,7,9,21 75:5 87:12,22 88:12,16 90:11 96:22 101:3,3 101:20 102:6 105:11,19,21 106:1,9 107:3 107:8 116:16 117:20 118:3 118:15,20 119:16 120:2,4 139:12 142:13 142:19 144:2 perfect 100:10 period 31:5 100:1 permission 22:20 person 27:12 41:1 53:22 54:22 56:15 88:8,8,9 90:7,8 94:18 95:10,13 95:14 96:1,4,5 96:8 101:10,11 101:17 140:19 141:1,1,7,10 141:16 personally 141:14 peter 2:18 8:2 16:21 photo 36:13 photograph 4:12,13,16 137:14,20 138:15 139:9 140:6,20 142:1 142:14 143:15</p>	<p>phrase 110:4 physical 36:20 116:22 picture 36:11,12 36:13,14 37:6 37:11,13,17 40:9,14 41:4 42:7,8 48:9 118:10 135:15 141:15 pictures 11:14 40:9,9 46:4,9 117:19 118:3 118:15,20 119:15 120:1,4 120:19 121:15 place 6:3 42:20 52:4,6,7,11 60:9,22,22 74:15 85:12 94:6 95:3,9 96:9,14,18 97:8 141:17 plaintiff 4:10 29:20 plaintiffs 1:9 2:15 3:2 5:8 7:15,18 8:6 11:17 126:11 plastic 64:5,6,8 69:10 77:20 play 46:4 played 46:8 playing 40:15,19 40:20,20,21 41:2,3,5,6,8,9 please 7:20 8:8 9:9,16 10:6 20:8 41:18 63:5 71:22 72:1 116:11 121:14 139:16 141:15 143:7 pllc 3:16 plus 39:8,14</p>	<p>point 19:20 62:12 70:2,3 85:16 125:13 125:15 128:8 polycom 10:9 portion 128:13 pose 143:12 position 79:19 79:20 136:6 potential 111:17 112:6 premarked 4:14 142:2 premier 1:11 5:5 7:13 8:21 29:12,13 30:4 prepare 11:7,10 11:11 127:13 presence 147:14 present 2:1 3:20 5:6 23:2 107:3 107:4 previous 18:10 previously 87:5 121:21 126:20 print 148:9 prior 31:1 59:17 prison 11:1 16:3 16:4 30:21 31:1,10,15,22 31:22 32:5,10 43:16 62:13 110:17 111:1 112:22 113:3 114:4,8,19 115:7 116:18 117:1,17,20 118:4,16,21 119:15 120:4 120:20 121:16 123:17 124:1 127:5 141:20 141:21,22 prisoners 79:16 80:1 119:16</p>	<p>private 13:19 37:17 46:5 115:6 116:7,9 116:14 134:20 134:21,22 privates 115:6 privilege 111:10 111:22 112:6,7 112:10 121:2 121:22 probably 126:3 problem 22:19 24:21 28:8 procedure 5:16 proceeding 123:1,8,12 process 6:11 produced 138:2 138:6 140:14 product 121:3 121:22 pronunciation 51:9 provided 17:19 public 1:22 147:17 148:1 148:19 pull 139:22 140:2,2 pulled 50:4,9 130:22 punched 51:12 punches 50:12 50:12,21,22 51:3 punching 51:13 51:16,19 57:9 pursuant 1:19 5:15 push 55:17 58:1 pushed 54:20,22 56:19 107:19 pushing 54:20 56:15,15 61:6 put 27:21 28:6</p>
--	--	--	--	--

42:8 46:11,13 48:9,17,18,18 48:21,22 49:8 49:14 50:3 54:16 56:17 63:22 64:1,16 64:18,19 65:5 65:10 66:2 69:18 77:7,16 78:7 91:11,13 91:14,16 94:4 94:11 97:20 98:12 102:12 putting 5:8 54:18 55:14	132:14 136:14 143:12 questioned 62:13 questioning 95:14 questions 8:22 9:10 17:18 44:8,11,13,16 62:14 72:6 74:4 75:9,13 75:15,18,19,20 88:2 90:15,20 96:5,6 101:5 110:8 125:13 126:1,4,15 144:12,13	41:12 43:1 49:20 50:22 56:1 57:17 58:6,6,7 59:10 60:6,8,19 61:11,19 62:10 71:10 72:11 73:10,11,14,15 77:11 100:22 106:5 107:9 109:9,20 110:6 110:6 114:5 129:6 143:2 recalled 87:5 received 125:14 recessed 43:9 86:1 99:14 112:12 126:9 recitation 6:7 recognize 6:14 59:6,7 95:22 138:14 139:2 140:19 142:13 143:18 reconnect 128:3 reconnected 128:5 reconvene 125:17 record 5:3,9 15:6,8,10,11 15:12 36:18,19 43:8,12,13 79:13 85:20,22 99:11 108:6 112:2,11,15 128:7 144:20 145:1 147:4 148:10 recorded 5:22 records 117:15 reddish 107:21 reduced 148:9 refer 30:4 reflect 36:18,19	79:13 regina 146:4 related 148:11 relative 148:14 release 74:18 released 103:22 109:10,15,18 117:7 relevance 125:8 relieve 136:22 religion 36:16 remain 81:12 remember 19:5 38:5 40:3 41:10 54:14 55:9 56:5 57:17,18,18 59:11,13,14 60:3,4,6 61:11 61:19 62:7,8 62:11 71:10 73:11,12,15 74:14,17 77:11 88:14 89:2,8 89:15,22 90:1 103:14 106:5 107:7,9,15 108:15 127:14 127:16 129:3,7 131:13 132:1 136:2 138:4 143:2 remembers 90:2 remote 137:13 remotely 6:20 148:6 remove 92:16 repeat 18:9 19:22 22:6 45:21 59:21 63:17 124:15 124:21 131:6 repeated 17:22 18:12 26:2 35:17 110:20	114:13 repeating 20:9 rephrase 90:17 104:4 123:15 131:17 133:8 reporter 5:16 6:16 8:7 91:13 132:11 reporting 5:17 6:2 represent 8:21 representation 111:17 representing 111:15 147:10 request 123:3 reserve 125:20 reserving 125:16 resolution 125:17 respect 125:16 respective 2:2 respond 120:14 response 138:12 responses 17:17 rest 112:21 retained 4:15 reveal 29:1 45:7 111:11 117:22 124:5,11 review 126:3 reviewed 118:15 ride 21:14 22:12 rifle 47:16 right 14:3 16:6 23:15 24:16 28:17 32:14 33:19 35:11 39:8,15 40:14 45:17 47:22 48:22 54:11 57:12 62:13 63:11 64:2 71:18 74:16
Q	R			
question 7:3 9:1 9:14 12:3 14:22 17:22 18:10,12 19:14 19:20,21 20:1 20:7,10,21 23:17,22 25:11 26:1,2,7,8 34:18 35:15,17 42:1,16 45:9 45:21 49:3 52:13,15 59:22 63:18 69:14 72:21 74:6,6 82:15 89:4,12 89:19 96:13,20 110:20 112:15 112:17 113:19 114:13,20,21 115:10,13 118:2,11,14 120:10,16,18 121:5,10,12,19 121:21 122:3,6 122:17 123:15 124:8,12,16,18 124:21 128:9 131:6,18	r 5:1 87:1 rank 13:15,18 rashid 1:5 reached 28:4 31:9,17 reaching 31:1 read 18:3,8 127:8 146:6 147:2 reads 146:6 ready 11:15 really 16:18 34:17 36:1 37:19 53:2,20 66:13 71:10 73:4 74:5 82:16 95:22 96:1,11 110:5 rear 115:15 reason 9:12 30:11,16,19 45:10 recall 16:16 24:7 24:14 36:1,3 38:2 39:5,9,10 39:11 40:2			

75:21 83:16	73:18,21,22	67:9	113:8,13 115:5	shift 142:18
88:12 101:6	74:3,8,20	saying 14:21	131:22 136:7	shimari 1:4 12:2
108:22 109:17	75:10 78:16	17:19 26:4	140:6	146:4
120:10 123:19	84:18 85:5,13	28:9 38:19	secondly 5:21	shocked 116:4
141:5 143:17	87:11,12,13,15	50:6,8 60:13	seconds 9:22	shook 94:14,15
144:7	88:15,18 89:3	62:21 76:17	63:11,13	94:15,15 119:7
rights 3:11 8:1	89:10 90:6,10	82:16 83:6	see 12:2 34:21	short 41:18 43:6
110:15 111:12	90:14,20 91:18	92:1,10 95:13	39:20 40:2	66:14 70:19
111:14,15,19	95:4,15 96:6	97:16 130:3	50:17,18 55:2	75:7,8,12,17
125:16,20	96:12,19	134:19 139:19	55:2,3,3,4,7,7	75:19 76:5
road 3:5 22:11	100:15,16,19	says 18:18 30:8	72:1,1 88:19	77:10,12 85:15
29:15 30:13	101:1,9 102:1	122:15	95:4,6 122:14	88:3 101:4
robert 2:16 7:16	102:5 105:13	scared 59:9	141:7 142:16	128:8 132:3
room 5:6,18,20	107:6,6 112:8	scene 141:16	seeing 31:14	shot 114:7
7:10,20 10:5	115:5 126:19	school 12:14,17	62:7,8	shouldnt 19:2
32:2,2,2,5,11	128:13 130:11	screaming 58:18	seeking 125:16	show 108:6
32:13,17,22	131:22,22	61:18 81:17	seen 11:17 12:10	118:19 137:10
33:2,3,6,11,15	132:1	82:2,6,10	31:2,10 138:10	137:20
33:20,21,21	rope 48:18 50:4	screen 15:13	sell 15:22	showed 120:19
34:1,1,4,5,6,10	50:4,8	search 30:17	sense 6:12	shower 54:17,17
34:14,14,20	rpr 1:22 148:2	searched 20:15	sent 46:19 113:5	57:1,19 129:1
35:2,5,8,11,22	148:18	20:15 22:8,9	113:6	129:5,8,11,14
36:5,8 37:1,22	rule 5:15	22:18,18 24:17	separate 147:6	130:4,7 131:1
38:6,8,9,13,20	ruled 6:14	24:20,22 25:1	separately 92:9	131:4 141:12
39:22 40:5	rules 5:15	25:1,4	serial 4:12,13,16	shown 117:19
41:11,11,15,16		seated 5:17,19	137:14 140:12	118:3,7 119:3
41:18 42:4,10	S	second 15:22	142:8	119:14 120:1,3
42:13,20 43:3	s 4:1,8 5:1 14:14	22:9,19 33:20	series 8:22	121:15
43:15,19 45:1	16:3 19:6,12	34:5,10,14,20	117:19	sick 93:19
45:5,12,19	20:4 21:2,16	35:11,22 36:5	serve 12:21 13:1	side 19:3 29:15
46:1,3,3,7,19	23:2 24:9,17	36:8 37:1,22	served 12:19	30:13 75:16
46:20,21,21	24:19 25:4,8	38:5,9,13,20	service 3:16	sign 17:15
47:2,2,5,10,14	25:13 26:11,17	39:22 40:5	15:5	110:22
47:15,18,21	27:17 28:3	41:11,14,16,17	session 4:6	signature 147:9
48:2,21 49:7	29:11 42:11,20	42:4,12,20	sexual 114:22	signing 17:18
54:9,10 55:13	43:2 72:19	43:3,15 45:1,4	sexually 114:18	126:22
55:15,16 57:9	73:2 79:17,22	45:12,19,22	shaft 135:13	silent 76:3
57:10 63:3	87:1,1,1 92:4	46:7 66:8 67:2	shaiib 21:4,6,8,9	sir 17:16 27:3
65:19 66:13	113:16 122:22	67:7,10 87:11	shaking 94:12	91:8
67:21 68:2,5,7	123:7,13	87:12,16 88:15	94:13,13	site 111:8
68:9,13 69:17	safe 128:20	89:2,9 90:5,14	shaved 143:6	sitting 76:2
69:21 70:1,7	sahloub 131:15	90:19 99:10	shaving 143:9	116:21
70:11,12 71:11	131:16	105:5,7,9,19	sheep 15:22	skin 107:13
71:16,21 72:8	salah 1:7	106:4,11 107:2	sheet 147:6	skip 142:2
72:18 73:1,7	saw 20:13 52:22	107:20 109:18	shereef 3:3 7:19	sky 34:21

slowly 9:16	42:16 48:14	119:13 120:2	22:13	take 10:5 11:9
small 46:3,21	68:10 91:8	started 15:4	stretch 10:5	16:22 28:1
68:5,7,9,13	115:21 116:1	21:19,20,22	strickland 1:22	30:20 36:11,12
69:17,21 70:6	132:11 137:6	40:19 41:2,5	5:17 6:2 148:2	37:4 40:8,14
70:11,20 71:11	141:3	54:16 76:10	148:18	41:18 43:4
71:21 72:8	sort 123:2,8	94:12 117:7	strike 19:10	44:13,19,19
73:18,20 74:8	sound 81:1,5	119:22	52:6 56:6	48:16 53:5,6,6
85:5,13 87:11	98:14,15 100:4	starting 7:8	59:11 95:18	53:7,11,12,15
87:15 88:15	131:5,7 138:20	62:19	116:20	64:20 66:4
89:2,10 90:6	sounds 69:7	state 20:8	student 3:22	68:4 85:11
90:20 95:14	southfield 3:18	stated 128:16	7:17	91:19,22 92:2
96:6 100:15,19	speak 9:1,4,16	131:20	subject 128:22	92:5,8,13
101:1,9 102:1	18:5 82:9 91:3	states 1:1 122:21	130:9 135:22	93:11 104:13
102:5 105:13	speaking 38:11	123:4,11,18,21	137:8	108:13 125:3
130:10	51:8 62:19	124:9,19 125:2	suddenly 21:19	126:7 129:1
smell 53:2,3	68:19 80:11,12	125:15,19	sued 28:19 29:5	133:1
smoothly 9:7	130:20 135:10	stay 31:19,19	29:9	taken 24:9 32:5
soap 54:16,18	135:13	33:11 34:22	suffered 114:3	32:10 49:4,22
55:5,6,6,6,7,14	speaks 9:3 39:5	47:17 130:7	123:13 124:1	52:21 68:8
55:15 56:18,18	specific 104:11	stayed 31:21	suggest 29:16,18	92:15 104:7
soldier 13:19	115:11	32:13 93:15	suggestions	132:3,17 148:3
25:9 46:16,17	spent 43:15	stenotypy 148:8	80:16	148:8,13
53:8,9,14,22	spinned 94:9	steps 11:9	suggestive 36:21	talk 45:18
54:1,2,3,14	spinning 117:3,5	steptoe 1:20 2:8	su hail 1:4 146:4	104:17 105:3
55:1 56:5,8,22	117:6,10	2:12,13 6:4	suit 12:8 94:2	108:20 114:12
90:22 91:2	spoke 27:13	stick 139:18	98:2	talked 76:5
92:1,5,7 94:18	39:8 108:7	sticks 116:2	suite 3:6,17	109:4,6 128:22
94:19 143:18	spun 94:9	stipulated 5:14	sunday 11:6	talking 38:7,21
144:1,7,7	stabbed 114:10	5:21	sure 9:13 20:11	43:14 46:1,8
soldiers 23:5,6	stand 36:12 40:7	stipulation 6:9	21:5 32:4,9	47:3 56:14
23:15 24:2,5	40:8,8 42:7	6:10	38:4 44:15	63:5,8 74:21
26:11,17,20	52:5,8,12,18	stipulations 5:8	63:7 93:5 96:4	75:11,12 76:4
27:2,7 52:20	77:17,17 78:2	6:22 148:4	119:13 138:8	77:21 88:17
52:22 54:7	78:13,13	stomach 59:2	141:4	90:8,9 92:9
57:3,7 58:5	106:12 132:6	61:7 96:10	swear 6:16 7:12	96:1 104:17
70:13 110:18	standing 24:22	stood 52:15	8:8 107:14	106:3,6,10
143:15	40:10 47:12,16	132:17	swearing 6:17	108:21,22
somebody 18:3	47:20 52:16,20	stop 15:18 22:2	swelling 108:2,3	111:12 127:16
26:13 40:5	52:22 67:3	22:3,4,5 29:14	108:4,8,10,14	134:10
41:3 50:3 53:2	78:14,15	30:12	sworn 8:11,17	tall 70:19,21
83:15 84:6	106:14	stopped 20:14	87:6 148:6	71:4 75:17
94:4 103:21	stands 40:16,16	21:2,17 22:1		76:1 101:5
104:16 109:3,4	start 5:7 9:11	50:2,2,3,13,13	T	technical 128:8
110:21 115:4	13:16 30:1	52:5 61:9	t 4:1,1,8 87:1	technologies
sorry 20:1 28:14	40:20 91:1	street 20:15	taha 1:5	8:21

<p>technology 1:11 5:5 7:14 29:13 29:13 30:4 tell 10:4,13 14:15 19:9,11 20:3 45:19 54:15 55:12,14 55:17 59:19 71:22 72:1,12 72:18 73:1,7 89:21 95:10,11 96:2 101:12,12 101:18,18 105:3 106:1,21 106:22 120:11 127:1,21 141:16 telling 72:3 89:6 95:12 101:16 106:2 tells 90:1 ten 16:19,20 23:12,13,15 43:6,7 63:11 97:13,14 99:4 99:17 100:2,12 100:14,15 tent 109:19 110:7,16 113:3 113:7,8,10,13 tents 109:12,13 109:15 110:1 112:20 testified 8:17 41:14 42:19 43:18 87:6 114:17 133:2 136:12 testify 11:7 133:8 testifying 131:13 testimony 59:17 78:5 81:22 127:14 147:4 148:5,7,10</p>	<p>thank 5:10 63:1 99:9 100:10 128:21 134:8 140:17 144:17 144:18,19 145:1 thats 21:9 30:8 41:19 44:4,6 44:14 59:18 67:18 69:7 72:15 112:4 119:22 127:4 135:2,4,7 137:7 theres 9:8 theyre 96:7 thing 9:15,18 10:4 44:6 87:10 117:7 135:8,9 things 9:8 38:20 38:22 39:3 42:12,19,21 45:4,11 51:13 88:10,17 93:7 114:6 123:6 think 20:20 24:13 26:7 28:21 30:14 44:7 62:22 88:19 89:12,19 97:15,15 111:16 112:5 115:12 125:8 130:18 131:14 131:18 135:4 135:14 138:3 144:20,22 thinking 85:18 third 12:14,15 32:15,15,18,20 33:18,21 34:5 47:2,5,15,21 48:2,21 49:7 100:20 132:1</p>	<p>thought 15:1 72:19 73:2 three 12:7,10 32:17 39:4,7 39:10,14 48:4 48:4,6,20 49:19,19,21 50:1 51:12 70:12 72:9,10 72:14,16 73:21 74:3,8,8,10,12 74:15,20 75:5 85:2,4 87:12 87:17,18 88:16 89:19 90:11,13 93:15,15,17 94:2 100:21,22 101:3 102:5 105:11,11,12 105:19 106:3,9 107:1,3,7 143:15 threw 76:17 78:10 106:18 106:20 throw 77:7 thrown 76:22 tie 79:7 tied 50:6,7 76:10 78:14,16,21 79:3,5 94:5,5 102:16 tight 50:8 tightened 50:15 tightly 50:6 till 65:3 time 6:3,6 9:21 10:7 13:10 15:22 16:2 21:16 22:9,19 28:3,4 38:2,3 41:13 55:13 63:8,10 65:10 73:18,20 76:9 83:13,22 84:6</p>	<p>84:13 85:17 87:11,12,13,16 88:15 89:2,9 90:5,14,19 99:2 100:20 101:2,8 102:1 103:21 106:6 107:10 108:22 108:22 109:20 112:21 113:2 114:16 115:4 116:22 125:12 129:2 131:21 135:22 136:13 136:18 137:10 137:12 times 89:19 94:9 94:10 tired 110:5 today 8:22 11:8 15:16 16:6,15 42:5 111:4 114:2 116:21 127:8,12 128:17 131:20 144:14 today's 7:16 127:13 told 14:19 18:8 20:16 21:14 22:4,4 36:12 36:14,20 40:7 40:15 42:5,6 45:14 46:2,11 52:4 53:10 61:1,2 71:12 71:13,16 77:6 77:10,17 78:13 79:10 83:6 88:20 89:1 92:2,5,7,12,16 93:10 94:21 97:13 102:11 102:22 103:8 103:18 106:12</p>	<p>114:2 122:2 130:9 132:6,17 135:22 136:12 top 138:15 torture 62:15 141:11 total 38:12,14 touch 115:5,9,15 116:6,13 touched 41:1 114:16 115:4 transcript 147:3 147:7 transferred 113:14 translate 8:11 19:21 20:7 118:12 127:3 128:9 130:13 130:16 translated 44:8 44:17 72:6 translating 9:10 62:18 75:15,20 99:8 translation 5:12 81:6 99:6 100:7 135:2,11 138:21 translator 3:21 5:13 7:3,7 8:8 9:10,21 10:10 10:13 11:19 12:16 13:5,14 14:3,9 16:10 17:22 18:9,12 19:22 20:9,20 21:5,9 22:6 23:19 25:15,17 25:19 26:2,4 26:12 27:5 28:13 29:17,19 31:4,6 33:12 34:15 35:15,17 36:19 37:8,14</p>
--	--	---	--	--

37:18 38:14	trial 115:2	26:11,17 27:17	112:7	35:2
42:15 48:13	tried 104:5	28:3 29:11	upper 79:5,6	walkway 61:4,5
50:7 51:6,9	trip 70:8	42:11,20 43:2	136:1	wall 34:3,3,3,7,8
58:22 59:21	troy 3:7	72:19 73:2	upstairs 54:12	66:12,14 76:11
60:17 61:1	true 14:17 17:20	79:17,22 92:4	109:3,6	76:14,14,17
62:18 63:5,8	18:7,17 147:3	113:16 122:22	urinate 137:4	77:7 78:10
63:11,17 64:8	148:10	123:7,13	use 10:5 69:4,6	106:13,14,18
66:9 67:18	trust 18:19,19	unchained	78:18 81:17	106:20,22
68:10,20 69:3	19:2,4,4,5	83:16 84:5	135:5 136:13	107:19
69:6,9,13 70:4	trusted 18:21	understand 6:22	136:14,19	want 9:12,13
71:2 72:15,20	truth 71:22 72:1	7:5,6 9:19,20		13:14 16:10
73:4,22 77:21	72:4 95:11,12	10:1 12:3	V	17:2 19:15
78:22 80:15,17	try 9:17 81:4	14:22 17:20	v 146:5	22:7 25:17
82:14,15,19	110:17 131:11	24:16 26:6	valentine 3:4	26:5 27:1 40:8
83:7 84:2	trying 10:8	28:16 30:5,6	validly 5:18	46:6 51:4
90:17 91:8,14	19:17,19 26:12	30:15 31:2,7	vehicle 27:21	56:19 59:21
92:22 93:5	39:13 88:11	32:4,9 34:17	30:13	60:18 63:6
94:14 98:8,10	turn 17:14	38:4 39:12,13	video 5:22	69:3,6 89:14
99:20 100:8,9	126:14 128:21	40:4 42:15	videolink 1:17	101:15 104:4
101:6 102:19	135:21	44:15 47:2	2:18 3:10,15	112:7 119:13
104:4,10,15	turning 130:9	49:2 52:13	127:17 128:5	122:13 123:15
108:4,21 109:9	twice 100:17	69:8 74:5,6	virginia 1:2	124:15 126:5
109:13 110:19	two 21:19,21	80:14 88:7	visible 142:14	128:21 130:13
110:21 113:18	31:19,19,21,22	104:5,15	142:20 143:16	137:1 143:11
114:11 115:11	32:13,15,21	109:11 118:1,9	visit 109:18	wanted 10:13
115:17,21	33:4,10,14	120:13 123:15	visits 117:16	40:13 55:16
116:8,11 118:1	34:2 35:4,10	132:14	voice 96:5 99:7	81:17 128:20
118:9,17 119:6	35:21 36:1,2	understands	voluntarily 22:3	wants 7:4
119:8,16 120:6	39:4,7,10,14	20:21 69:8	vs 1:10	war 13:4,5,10,12
120:15 123:14	50:21,22 72:10	131:18		warm 129:8
124:15,20	72:14,15 74:10	understood 30:9	W	washington 1:14
125:10 126:5	74:12,15 96:15	130:19	w 1:22 148:2,18	1:21 2:10 5:18
127:18,22	96:16,16,16	undress 132:18	wait 9:9 28:22	6:6 9:16
128:9,10	99:11,13 123:5	unhooked	62:17 63:5	wasnt 60:5
130:13,18	127:17 142:13	103:16	121:13	107:5 140:14
131:8,16	142:19 143:16	uniform 26:22	waiting 120:15	watching 20:19
132:13 133:20	tyler 2:19 8:3	27:15 43:20	waive 6:7	water 54:16,18
134:20 135:2,6	types 16:8 44:11	44:3	walk 58:21	56:16,17,18
135:8 136:17		uniforms 59:8	66:10,16	84:16,18 95:6
137:1,6,22	U	united 1:1	walked 66:19	129:8
140:1 143:11	u 14:14 16:3	122:21 123:4	70:6	way 44:22 58:2
translators	19:6,12 20:4	123:11,18,21	walking 20:12	69:20 70:7
82:19 83:1	21:2,16 23:2	124:9,19 125:2	58:17,17 66:9	73:18 78:16
transporting	24:9,17,19	125:15,18	82:7	80:4,8 81:10
70:1	25:4,8,13	unnecessarily	walkthrough	90:6,11 99:19

102:13 104:22 107:20 111:3 112:1,21 113:22 114:12 131:11 wear 35:7 46:11 wearing 27:14 35:18 40:17 43:20,21 44:5 59:8 91:18 135:18 141:2 143:16 webb 2:19 8:3 wed 125:18 wednesday 1:15 went 15:13 34:9 67:6 74:22 91:17 102:12 105:6 106:12 108:14 113:7 131:5 west 3:5 weve 46:1 125:14 white 70:19 107:13 wintertime 54:18 wish 89:21 withdraw 112:15 133:7 witness 4:2 5:19 6:16,18,22 7:6 7:12,16 8:8,16 9:4 10:12 11:22 13:8 14:5,11 16:13 18:1,13 20:12 22:8 25:22 26:3 27:3,7 28:21,22 29:3 34:17 35:18 37:10,16 38:16 40:19 43:1 45:6,15 47:11	50:10 51:5 55:6,22 59:1 61:4 62:17 64:14 66:12 67:19 69:8 71:1 76:18 79:14 81:3 82:1 87:5 89:17 91:17 93:3 94:11,15 95:22 98:16,21 99:21 101:16 102:22 104:16 108:7 109:2 111:11 112:5,9 114:14 115:19 117:22 118:6 118:14,19 119:2,4 120:8 120:22 121:20 122:5,8 124:5 124:10,22 125:8 126:19 127:4 131:1 132:20 133:11 134:4 135:1 136:4,10,20 137:11,21 139:7,12,22 140:5 142:11 143:1 144:5,10 144:18 148:5,8 148:11 witnesses 138:13 woke 58:15,15 women 129:16 word 69:1,3 93:5 114:11 130:19 131:8 131:11,14 133:20 135:5,7 words 51:10 130:3,21 work 20:13 121:3,22	worked 36:5 worried 127:9 127:10 128:19 worry 19:4 wrist 117:2 wrists 48:17,21 49:15 64:17,20 65:2,8 66:5 77:18 103:5 writing 38:17,20 38:22 39:3 written 18:17 wrong 72:19,20 123:7 <hr/> X <hr/> x 1:4,13 4:8 <hr/> Y <hr/> yaseen 1:5 yeah 33:1,8 44:4 44:10 66:17,17 67:3 79:8 85:6 85:6 94:19 103:6,6 109:20 113:9 years 15:3 39:12 yesorno 121:5 york 2:21,21 3:13,13 8:1 youre 9:15 16:6 31:14 41:17 88:7 95:18 96:4 101:10,11 108:21,22 111:21 114:22 134:10 youve 11:18 12:11 14:7 28:19 29:5 30:9 42:19 117:16 <hr/> Z <hr/> zubae 10:16	28:16 30:3 43:13 87:9 109:17 111:3 112:19 122:2 122:20 126:13 126:22 127:11 138:14 140:19 143:14 144:16 <hr/> 0 <hr/> 00 67:12,13,13 67:16,19 83:11 83:11 84:2 136:7,7 000 24:5 06 43:10 08cv0827lmbjfa 1:7 <hr/> 1 <hr/> 1 4:12 99:15,15 112:13,13 137:14,17 10 9:22 24:5 43:10 10012 3:13 100366710 2:21 10181 4:12 137:15 10519 4:13 140:12 10minute 126:7 11 24:13 86:2 99:15 1133 2:20 12 87:2 138:3 126 4:5 13 39:12 99:15 1330 1:20 2:9 6:5 137 4:12 14 126:10 140 4:13 142 4:16 15 1:15 6:4	146:2 17 1:21 4:10 5:2 1973 10:17 1990s 13:4 1994 14:9,12 <hr/> 2 <hr/> 2 4:13 126:10,10 140:7,9 20 6:6 104:20,21 105:2 109:2 2003 19:7 24:14 24:15 20036 2:10 2017 1:15 6:4 146:1,2 147:13 202 2:11 2021 148:22 212 2:22 23 145:2 248 3:8 24901 3:17 2699590 3:8 27 146:1 29 5:15 <hr/> 3 <hr/> 3 4:14 142:2 145:2 30 148:22 31 86:2 311 3:17 3362596 2:22 <hr/> 4 <hr/> 4 4:16 67:12,13 67:13,16,19 81:14,15,15,16 83:11,11,15 84:2 136:7,7 142:3,5,8 143:14 40 112:13 42 126:10 4298095 2:11
--	---	--	---	---

46 112:13				
48 43:10				
48075 3:18				
48084 3:7				
49 87:2				
<hr/>				
5				
<hr/>				
5 11:2				
50 16:17				
<hr/>				
6				
<hr/>				
666 3:12				
<hr/>				
7				
<hr/>				
7 17:1,6,12				
126:19				
77887 4:16				
142:8				
7th 3:12				
<hr/>				
8				
<hr/>				
8 1:21 4:4 5:2				
6:6				
87 4:6				
888 3:5				
<hr/>				
9				
<hr/>				
9 43:10				
90s 13:6				
91 13:2				
910 3:6				
94 13:22				

EXHIBIT H

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION**

**SUHAIL NAJIM ABDULLAH
AL SHIMARI, *et al.*,**

Plaintiffs,

v.

**CACI PREMIER TECHNOLOGY,
INC.,**

Defendant.

Case No. 1:08-cv-0827 LMB-JFA

DECLARATION OF MOHAMMED ALOMARI

I, Mohammed Alomari, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney duly admitted to the bar of the State of Michigan, and the Federal Court, Eastern District of Michigan. I have been assisting counsel of record to the plaintiffs in the above captioned matter, particularly in communicating with the plaintiffs, none of whom speak English. I have personal knowledge of the matters to which I testify in this Declaration.

2. I have a thorough knowledge of both English and the Iraqi dialect of Arabic.

3. I personally attended the February 15, 2017 deposition of Asa'ad Hamza Hanfoosh Al-Zuba'e, and was present with Mr. Al-Zuba'e in Beirut, Lebanon where he gave his testimony remotely via video and telephone.

4. The deposition of Mr. Al-Zuba'e was conducted through a translator retained by defendant CACI Premier Technology, Inc. During the course of the deposition, I noted that the translator was not fluent in the Iraqi dialect of Arabic, and frequently omitted or mistranslated words in his translations of the testimony into English.

5. Attached as Exhibit A is an errata sheet prepared by me for the transcript of the deposition of Mr. Al-Zuba'e. This errata sheet has been prepared and sworn to as correct by me rather than by the witness because the errors requiring correction are all to the English rendition of the Arabic testimony, spelling of Arabic words, or instances in which the speaker was not correctly identified.

6. The changes on the errata sheet are based on my personal knowledge and review of the video and audio recordings of the deposition.

7. The changes are made solely to correct mistakes in the transcript and do not alter the testimony given by Mr. Al-Zuba'e.

8. The corrected translations that I provide in Exhibit A are true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge.

9. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on March 28, 2017



Mohammed Alomari, Esq.
Azimuth Legal Services, PLLC
24901 Northwestern Highway, Suite 311
Southfield, Michigan 48075
(248) 864.0531
malomari@azimuthlegal.com

Exhibit A

ERRATA SHEET

Case Name: *Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari, et al. v. CACI Int'l Inc., et al.*

Deposition Date: February 15, 2017

Deponent: Asa'ad Hamza Hanfoosh Al-Zuba'e

Ref. No.: 68431

Page : Line	From	To	Reason
9:2	Yes.	No.	Translation error
9:20	Yes, I do understand.	Yes, I heard and understand.	Translation error
10:17	The birth was 1973.	Born 1973.	Translation error
10:18	Where do you live? Baghdad?	Where do you live?	Identification error ("Baghdad" spoken by Witness)
10:19	Abu Ghraib.	Baghdad, Abu Ghraib.	Identification error ("Baghdad" spoken by Witness)
11:2-3	I'm 5 kilometers away from Abu Ghraib.	I'm 5 kilometers away from Abu Ghraib prison.	Translation error
11:7-8	What have you done to prepare to testify today?	What have you done to prepare to testify today? What steps did you take?	Translation error (translator added second question)
11:9	I didn't take any steps or anything to prepare for this.	I didn't take any steps. Whatever I saw, I will speak it.	Translation error
12:12	No, no, I have not met with them at all.	No, no, I have not met with them.	Translation error
12:14-15	Third -- I did not finish high school. Third level.	Third grade elementary.	Translation error
14:5	I don't have any job.	I do not have employment.	Translation error
14:11-12	No, I do not hold any job since 1994.	I have never been an employee.	Translation error
14:22-15:2	Okay. I didn't understand the question. I thought like an employee. A cabdriver is a cabdriver; I was not an employee of a company.	Employment is one thing and different than taxi driver. I don't understand your question. Employee means government employee.	Translation error
20:19	There were -- my neighbors were watching.	Old man, one of my neighbors.	Translation error
28:6-7	No, no. They didn't put anything like a blindfold.	No No. They did not put a hood on my head.	Translation error

Page : Line	From	To	Reason
28:10	they blindfolded me.	they put a hood on my head.	Translation error
29:16, 18, 20	Mr. Nelson	Mr. Alomari	Identification error
34:11	I mean, they go like this and this and then this, you know. (Indicating.)	No door, the door was taken off. It was a room inside another room, they entered through the side. (Indicating.)	Translation error
35:12	Yes, a civilian. A civilian.	yes civilians, civilian persons	Translation error
35:14	I didn't have any mask or anything.	They didn't put a hood over my head or anything. In front of me, I could see. They didn't put anything. No cuffs or hood.	Translation error
36:12	They told me to stand up	they told me to make my penis erect...	Translation error
36:14-15	And said to do this. (Motioning.)	And he said to do this, he played with my penis to make it erect. He told me to do 'fiki-fiki.' (Motioning.) I said no this is forbidden in our religion.	Translation error
36:17	Mr. Nelson	Mr. Alomari	Identification error
37:10-11	They took for the naked body, the picture.	They took a picture of my penis.	Translation error
40:15-16	They told me keep playing with it until it stands up. Until it stands up.	He was wearing a glove, he kept playing with it and made it erect.	Translation error
46:4-5	made me play with myself and took pictures of my private parts.	he played with my penis, made it erect, and took pictures...	Translation error
47:6	I don't know.	No one was there.	Translation error
48:9-10	they put handcuffs on me and they took me.	...they put a band on me (gesturing towards his wrists) and they took me.	Translation error
50:3	stopped and somebody put something around my neck like a rope and pulled me out by the rope.	stopped and somebody tightened the bag around my neck.	Translation error
50:12	Punches, punches and hitting.	Punches, kicks and hitting.	Translation error

Page : Line	From	To	Reason
53:17-18	hugged me and said "I'm going to do something bad to you."	hugged me and told me that "I'm going to 'fiki-fiki' you."	Translation error
54:21	I was crying and crying and crying and crying.	I was crying and crying, he kept pushing me and then I fell on the ground.	Translation error
55:2-4	I couldn't see. My eyes, I couldn't see. I couldn't see nothing.	I couldn't see, there was soap in my eyes, I couldn't see anything.	Translation error
55:17	push me back in. So I could not tell.	...pushed me back in and I fell. So I could not tell.	Translation error
58:16	were hitting me.	were hitting me and they made me crawl on my stomach.	Translation error
58:17	walking and walking.	crawling and they were hitting me.	Translation error
60:8-9	I don't recall the distance, but from one place to another.	I don't recall the distance of the cells from one end to the other end, hallway of the cells.	Translation error
61:5	it's like a walkway and they were	it's like a walkway for the cells and they were	Translation error
67:12	It was 4:00 in the afternoon.	They left me there until 4:00 in the afternoon.	Translation error
68:18-19	it's not "banok." "Banok" is the mask.	it's not "qenaa." "Qenaa" is mask.	Misspelling
68:20	"Haqib" is the bag	"Keess" is the bag	Misspelling
68:22	"Haqib" is the bag	"Keess" is the bag	Misspelling
69:1	"Banok" is the mask.	"Qenaa" is the mask.	Misspelling
71:12-14	Then the guy told me: Did I do anything bad to you? Did I mistreat you? And I told him, "No, you didn't mistreat me. You didn't do anything	Then the guy told me: Am I evil? I said "No you're not evil." Did I do anything?	Translation error
76:10-11	hands were tied and then he started hitting me on the wall and I fell.	hands were cuffed in front and then he uncuffed me, then he threw me up against the wall and I fell on the floor.	Translation error
78:16	tied me up this way inside the room inside the cell.	tied me up to the bed frame this way inside the cell.	Translation error


Page : Line	From	To	Reason
82:11	crying. There was an Egyptian interpreter.	crying. There was an Egyptian interpreter. His name was Abu Hamed.	Translation error
83:2	Abu Hamed -- Johnny said, "I cannot do	Abu Hamed said, "I cannot do	Translation error
91: 7	said, "Because I don't know anybody."	said, "Because I don't know English."	Translation error
91:11-12	They took me back to the cell. Put on my clothing.	They took me back to the cell. I was wearing my clothes.	Translation error
92:17-18	He took everything, all my belongings, took it outside.	He took my mattress, all my belongings, everything.	Translation error
93:6	"doucha," according to the lawyer, is a mattress.	"doushag," according to the lawyer, is a mattress.	Misspelling
93:7	took the "doucha,"	took the "doushag,"	Misspelling
94:2	After three days, they brought me a suit.	After three days, they brought me a jumpsuit.	Translation error
94:5-6	head and tied me in the back of my back, tied my hands,	head and cuffed me in the back, the military guy spun me around, to the right and left	Translation error
94:6	and took me somewhere very cold	and took me somewhere I don't know where, very cold	Translation error
95:17	who it is.	who it is. I had a hood over my head.	Translation error
96:10	It was -- my stomach was cold.	I was crying and fell on the floor. My stomach was cold.	Translation error
96:19	It was in a room. It was an open area.	It was not a room. It was an open area	Translation error
97:22	They took off the cover and let me in.	They took off the hood and put me in.	Translation error
101:10-12	He said, "I know you're a good person." He said, "I know you're a good person and you have a good family and everything,	He said, "We know that you haven't done anything, you have a family, tell us or we'll bring your family here and we know this is shameful in your culture,	Translation error
101:17	He said, "Keep telling me - - I know you are a good person and you have a family.	He said, "We know that you haven't done anything, and you have children.	Translation error
102:13	hands this way.	hands and tied them to the door of the cell, this way	Translation error

Page : Line	From	To	Reason
103:17	They let me go. Okay. Then they took	They left me alone. Okay. Then they took	Translation error
106:12-13	He told me stand up. Then he -- I went to the wall. He kept hitting me and I fell on the floor	He told me stand up and face the wall. Then he threw me towards the wall and I fell on the floor.	Translation error
107:22	inflammations.	swelling.	Translation error
108:18	They let me in the cell.	Nothing happened. They left me alone.	Translation error
109:10	after that, he was released somewhere in the camp.	after that, they took us out to the tents, the camp.	Translation error
110:14	There was some kind of lawyer. We called him Human Rights.	There were lawyers, for human rights.	Translation error
110:19	THE TRANSLATOR: He didn't answer.	WITNESS: I didn't understand it. Repeat it	Translation error
110:21-111:1	THE TRANSLATOR: He said somebody attached something, a certain document, and "I didn't sign inside the cell, inside the prison."	WITNESS: He asked me, you the group from the hard site, did they abuse you greatly, do you have any complaints, want to file a complaint? I said yes.	Translation error
117:3-4	some kind of -- in my head, I have a spinning in my head.	some kind of -- in my head, I have dizziness in my head.	Translation error
120:5	MR. ALOMARI: It's not "mouhayaa."	MR. ALOMARI: Bistithana al muhameen (In English: Other than your lawyers).	Misspelling and translation error
124:22	I had my lawyers.	I have my lawyers. Ask my lawyers	Translation error
127:4-5	That's everything that I said in prison. It's everything in it.	Everything that I said is here in the records.	Translation error
129:19	It was a bad feeling.	I can't express it, it was bad.	Translation error
131:15	is "sahloub."	is "sahalook."	Misspelling
131:16	"Sahloub"?	"Sahalook"?	Misspelling
133:15	Yes, on my chest. I was crawling on my	Yes it caused bleeding, on my chest on my hands. I was crawling on my	Translation error
134:17	On my meat -- on my --	On my penis, on my meat.	Translation error
139:12	Not like a lot of people.	I was alone, not with a group.	Translation error

Page : Line	From	To	Reason
139:17	They used to hit me on my -- he used to	They were dragging me, they hit me with a stick. He used to	Translation error
140:15	MR. ALOMARI	MR. NELSON	Identification error
143:2	I do remember.	I remember. In this here, he shaved his mustache.	Translation error

3/28/2017

Date



Mohammed Alomari, Esq.
Azimuth Legal Services, PLLC
24901 Northwestern Highway, Suite 311
Southfield, Michigan 48075
(248) 864.0531
malomari@azimuthlegal.com

EXHIBIT I

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION**

SUHAIL NAJIM)	
ABDULLAH AL SHIMARI <i>et al.</i>,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
v.)	C.A. No. 08-cv-0827 GBL-JFA
)	
CACI INTERNATIONAL, INC., <i>et al.</i>,)	
)	
Defendants)	

**EXPERT REPORT OF
DR. MOHAMMAD H. FADEL**

REPORT OF PROFESSOR MOHAMMAD FADEL

1. I am currently the Canada Research Chair in the Law and Economics of Islamic Law at the University of Toronto's Faculty of Law.
2. I was born in Cairo, Egypt, and immigrated to the United States at the age of 3 with my family in 1970. I lived in Chicago, IL from 1970-1975 and then in Augusta, GA from 1975-1984.
3. I received my BA in Government and Foreign Affairs from the University of Virginia with High Honors in 1988.
4. I obtained my Ph.D. in Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations from the University of Chicago in 1995 where I wrote my dissertation on medieval Islamic law.
5. I am fluent in formal and colloquial Arabic, having studied formal Arabic at the University of Virginia, Yarmuk University in Irbid, Jordan, and the American University in Cairo.
6. I lived in Irbid, Jordan for two months during the summer of 1987 while studying Arabic. I lived in Cairo from June 1988 to June 1989 while studying Arabic. I lived in Cairo from 1993-1994 while performing research for my doctoral dissertation.
7. I have also visited Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Morocco.
8. I graduated from the University of Virginia School of Law in 1999. While there, I served on the Virginia Law Review (1997-1999), first on the editorial board and then as Articles Development Editor. I graduated Order of the Coif.
9. I clerked for the Honorable Anthony A. Alaimo, District Court Judge for the Southern District of Georgia (1999-2000), and the Honorable Paul Niemeyer, Judge for the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals (2000-2001).
10. I was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York in 2000 and remain a member in good standing.
11. I practiced law with the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell LLP in New York, New York from 2001-2005 when I left to join the University of Toronto Faculty of Law. I began teaching in January 2006.
12. I regularly teach Business Organizations, Trusts, the Law of International Business and Finance Transactions, and Religion and the Liberal State: the Case of Islam.

13. I have also taught introductions to Islamic law at the Notre Dame School of Law (Spring 2010) and University of Virginia (Spring 2011). I also taught an introduction to Islamic Finance at the National University of Singapore (August 2011).
14. I have testified as an expert witness on matters related to Islamic theology and law three times in federal criminal trials, once in the Eastern District of Virginia (*United States v. Chandia*, 1996); once in the District of Massachusetts (*United States v. Mehanna*; 2011) and once in the Eastern District of North Carolina (*United States v. Subasic*, 2012).
15. I have authored numerous articles in Islamic legal history, Islamic theology, and Islamic law and liberal political theory.
16. Attached hereto as Exhibit "A" is a true copy of my *curriculum vitae* setting forth my academic credentials, professional experience, and my scholarly publications.
17. You have asked me to render an expert opinion regarding the significance of the physical, mental and emotional injuries sustained by plaintiffs al-Ejaili, al-Shimari, al-Zuba'e, and Rashid while in captivity at the detention facility at Abu Ghraib during the periods alleged in the complaint from the perspective of Islamic religious and legal teachings.
18. In preparing my report, I have relied on the revealed sources of Islamic religious and legal teachings – the Quran and the *sunna* (the authoritative practice) of the Prophet Muhammad as set out in greater detail below – and my general familiarity with authoritative treatises of Islamic law.
19. I was compensated at the rate of \$350/hour for preparation of this report. Preparation of this report took six hours.
20. In rendering my opinion, I have reviewed the plaintiffs' complaint as well as the individual answers they provided in their respective interrogatories. For purposes of my analysis I take all their allegations as true. I have set out the relevant facts below.
21. Each of the plaintiffs was stripped naked in front of his captors. Al-Ejaili Answer to Interrogatory 4, ¶¶ 2, 4, 6, 7, 8; al-Shimari Answer to Interrogatory 4, ¶¶ 3, 6, 13; al-Zuba'e Answer to Interrogatory 4, ¶¶ 1, 3, 5; Rashid Answer to Interrogatory 4, ¶¶ 2, 4, 8, 12.
22. In addition to forced nudity, three of the detainees suffered psychological sexual humiliation when they were forced to be nude in front of females. Al-Ejaili Answer to Interrogatory 4, ¶ 7; al-Shimari Answer to Interrogatory 4, ¶ 4; and al-Zuba'e Answer to Interrogatory 4, ¶¶ 2, 3.

23. In addition to the psychological sexual humiliation set out above, three of the detainees also endured physical sexual assaults, including anal penetration digitally and with objects, involving both males and females, as well as explicit sexual taunting. Al-Ejaili Answer to Interrogatory 4, ¶¶ 7, 11; al-Shimari Answer to Interrogatory 4, ¶ 11; and Rashid Answer to Interrogatory 4, ¶¶ 3, 4.
24. The acts described in ¶¶ 4-6 of this Affidavit represent gross violations of Muslim norms of sexual propriety. These norms derive from the teachings of the Islamic religion regarding the sanctity of the human body, the prohibition of nudity, and proscription of sexual intimacy except between a husband and wife. In general, Islamic religious teachings attempt to instill a sense of modesty and bashfulness with respect to the human body (particularly when naked) and human sexuality. The acts described in ¶¶ 4-6 of this Affidavit represent gross violations of these Islamic religious norms.
25. These religious norms are further reflected in various rules of Islamic law regulating dress and sexuality. Cultural taboos surrounding nudity and sex roles in many Muslim societies also reflect religious teachings surrounding nudity and sexuality.
26. The most fundamental source of Islamic religious teachings is the Quran, which Muslims take to be the word of God which was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. The Quran makes numerous references to nudity as shameful and clothing as a marker of human dignity and sign of divine blessing.
27. For example, verses 28-33 of *al-A'raf*, the seventh chapter of the Quran, condemns the pre-Islamic Arabs for their practice of performing various religious rites in the nude, describing it as "lewd" conduct (*fāhisha* and *fahshā'*) which, when attributed to divine command as the pre-Islamic Arabians asserted, was also blasphemous.
28. Verses 26 and 27 of the same chapter set out the notion that clothing is a defining element of our humanity. Verse 26 states "O children of Adam! We have given to you clothing that you might cover your nakedness, and to beautify yourselves," and verse 27 warns humanity, stating "O progeny of Adam! Let not Satan seduce you as he did with your father and mother (Adam and Eve), when he expelled them from the Garden, stripping them of their garments, and revealing their nakedness."
29. Indeed, in the Quranic account of the fall of Adam and Eve, nakedness is made to stand for the primordial recognition by humanity of its sin, with the sense of shame attendant to that realization. Thus, verse 22 of *al-A'raf* states that "When they tasted of the Tree, their nakedness became apparent to them, and they began to cover themselves with the leaves of the Garden. This story is retold in verse 121 of *Tāhā*, the 20th chapter of the Quran, which states, "And they ate from it, whereupon their nakedness appeared to them, and they began to cover themselves

with the leaves of the Garden. Adam had disobeyed his Lord, so he went astray.”

30. The sense of vulnerability a human being experiences when naked is in turn the basis for the Arabic word for a body’s nakedness, *‘awra*, meaning those parts of the body which must be covered so that one is not *vulnerable*. *‘Awra* literally means “vulnerable,” and in the Quran it appears only once, in the 13th verse of *al-Ahzāb*, the 33rd chapter, in the context of a military confrontation where some lukewarm allies of the Prophet Muḥammad deserted their lines on the excuse that their homes had become *‘awra*, i.e., vulnerable to attack by the enemy.
31. The Quran, in addition to asserting the centrality of our being clothed to our humanity, also counsels believers “to lower their gaze” when interacting with members of the opposite sex, so as to reduce the potential for illicit sexual thoughts and conduct. Accordingly, verses 30 and 31 of *al-Nūr*, the 24th chapter of the Quran, instructs believers, both men and women, to lower their gaze and act with sexual restraint (literally, “guard their genitalia”) when interacting with members of the opposite sex.
32. The second most important source for Islamic religious teachings is the practice of the Prophet Muḥammad, known as the *sunna*. The *sunna* includes statements of the Prophet Muḥammad, his actions, and acts which he permitted. Unlike the Quran, which Muslims believe is the word of God and is preserved impeccably in the Quran, the *sunna* was collected by various different scholars in the centuries following the Prophet Muḥammad’s death in the form of various reports known as *ḥadīth*. These reports in turn were compiled into numerous different books. Because these reports were usually only reported by a handful of people, their attribution to the Prophet Muḥammad can be a matter of controversy, but as a general matter, there are a few collections – known as the six sound collections – which enjoy great prestige among all Muslims. All the *ḥadīths* I cite below are found in one of these six books. These works include several teachings of the Prophet Muḥammad on the importance of sexual modesty, including, the obligation to avoid nakedness. Some of these are set forth below.
33. As reported in the *Sunan* of Abū Dāwūd, Mu‘āwiya b. Hayda said, “I said, ‘O Messenger of God! What may we reveal of our nakedness and what must we conceal?’ He said, ‘Guard your nakedness, except from your wife. . . .’ I said, ‘O Messenger of God! What about when a group of men are together [without women]?’ He said, ‘If it is within your power that none of them see it, then let no one at all see it.’ I said, ‘O Messenger of God! And what about when one of us is alone?’ He said, ‘Modesty before God is more befitting than it is before people.’”
34. *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim* reports the Prophet Muhammad as saying, “No man should gaze upon the nakedness of another man, nor should a woman gaze upon the nakedness of another woman; nor should a man undress in front of another man, nor should a woman undress in front of another woman.”

35. *Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī* includes a report which attributes to the Prophet Muḥammad sexual modesty becoming a “virgin girl in her cloister.”
36. For these reasons, among others, sexual modesty has always been considered one of the most important virtues of an individual in Muslim societies; indeed, modesty, particularly sexual modesty, is deemed one of the highest virtues a Muslim can obtain.
37. Under basic rules of Islamic law (rules between a married couple being excluded), the nakedness of a man with respect to another man, and of a woman with respect to another woman, is defined to include the navel to the knees (see, for example, I Burhān al-Dīn al-Farghānī al-Marghīnānī, *Al-Hidāya: The Guidance* (Amal Press: Bristol, England, 2006), trans. By Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, 101-102); however, special concern is given to the genitalia, which are only to be revealed, if ever, in the most pressing circumstances. Women, when in the company of men who are not immediate relatives, e.g., a brother, son or father or grandfather, are counseled to conceal their entire bodies except for their face, hands and feet. Even when they are in the company of those male relatives, however, they are not free to disrobe.
38. While certain exceptions to these rules exist, e.g., between a married couple or for a legitimate medical examination, a Muslim would ordinarily feel deep shame, if not outright humiliation, at being forced to be naked in front of other members of the same sex, to say nothing of being naked in front of members of the different sex. Indeed, for this reason, locker rooms at athletic clubs in the Arab world, based on my experience, always have private changing rooms and the experience of locker rooms for Arabs in the US – where no such privacy exists – can be quite disorienting.
39. Based on my experience living and travelling in the Arab world, religious taboos against nakedness, even between members of the same sex, are part of everyday culture, so that even non-religious individuals observe these taboos. Even among women who do not observe strict Islamic clothing requirements, general social custom discourages casual mixing of the sexes, and it is not unusual to find that private athletic clubs in the Arab Middle East will set aside particular days exclusively for women so they can swim without the presence of men. As noted earlier, locker rooms in the Arab world provide private changing rooms and private showers in respect of the religious and cultural taboos against nakedness. There can be little doubt that forcing an Arab man to disrobe would cause him to feel substantial feelings of shame and humiliation.

Mu, Jan. 30, 2013

Mohammad Fadel

EXHIBIT A

11667

Mohammad H. Fadel

March 16, 1967

University of Toronto Faculty of Law

Toronto, ON M5S 2C5

416-946-0589

Mohammad.fadel@utoronto.ca

A. **ACADEMIC HISTORY**

CURRENT POSITION

- Associate Professor and Canada Research Chair in the Law and Economics of Islamic Law, University of Toronto Faculty of Law, January 2006 – present

(faculty web page available at:

http://www.law.utoronto.ca/faculty_content.asp?profile=79&cType=facMembers&itemPath=1/3/4/0/0)

VISITING POSITIONS

- Visiting Professor of Law, University of Virginia School of Law, April 2011 (taught Introduction to Islamic Law)
- Visiting Professor of Law, National University of Singapore School of Law, August 2010 (taught Introduction to Islamic Finance)
- Visiting Professor of Law, Notre Dame University Law School, April 2010 (taught Introduction to Islamic Law)

PREVIOUS TEACHING EXPERIENCE

- Adjunct Instructor, *University of Virginia*, Department of Government and Foreign Affairs, spring semester 1996.
- Arabic Instructor, *University of Virginia*, 1994 – 1995
- Arabic Instructor, *Middlebury College* Summer Arabic Program, 1993

EDUCATION

University of Virginia School of Law, Charlottesville, VA. J.D., 1999.

Honors

- Articles Development Editor, *Virginia Law Review*, 1998-1999.
- Editorial Board, *Virginia Law Review*, 1997-1998.
- Order of the Coif
- Robert E. Goldsten Award for Distinction in the Classroom.
- John M. Olin Prize in Law and Economics for Outstanding Paper in Law and Economics, *Deregulating the OTC Swaps Market and The 'Public Interest' Requirement in the Futures Trading Practices Act of 1992*.
- John M. Olin Law and Economics Scholar, 1998-1999.

University of Chicago, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, Chicago, IL. Ph.D., 1995.

- Dissertation: *Adjudication in the Maliki Madhhab: a Study of Legal Process in Medieval Islamic Law*. (under the supervision of Wadad al-Kadi; Fred Donner and Robert Dankoff other committee members; Wael Hallaq also served as an additional member of the committee/reader of the dissertation)

Honors

- Ph.D. with *Distinction*, 1995.
- Fulbright-Hays Dissertation Writing Fellowship, U.S. Department of Education, 1993-94.

- Recipient of Consortium for Arabic Study Abroad (CASA) full-year fellowship to study Arabic at the American University in Cairo, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA. BA (Government and Foreign Affairs) *with High Honors*, 1988.

Honors

- *Phi Beta Kappa*.
- Government and Foreign Affairs Honors Program (five students in program).

LANGUAGES

- Classical and Colloquial Arabic (fluent).

B. SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS AND LECTURES

Peer-Reviewed Articles

Muslim Reformists, Female Citizenship, and the Public Accommodation of Islam in Liberal Democracy, 5,1 *Politics and Religion*, 2-35 (2012).

Is Legal History a Viable Strategy for Islamic Legal Reform? The Case of ‘Never Shall a Folk Prosper Who Have Appointed a Woman to Rule Them,’ 18 *Islamic Law & Society*, 131-176 (2011).

Commentator on “The Global Importance of ‘Illiberal Moderates’, an Exchange: Partners in Peace to Precede a Concert of Democracies,” Amitai Etzioni et al., 21,2 *Cambridge Review of International Affairs* (June 2008), pp. 165-167.

The True, the Good and the Reasonable: the Theological and Ethical Roots of Public Reason in Islamic Law, 21,1 *Canadian Journal of Law and Jurisprudence* 5-69 (2008).

Two Women, One Man: Knowledge, Power and Gender in Medieval Sunni Legal Thought, 29, 2 *International Journal of Middle East Studies* (1997), pp. 185-204.

The Social Logic of Taqlid and the Rise of the Mukhtasar, *Islamic Law and Society* 3,2 (1996), pp. 193-233.

Ibn al-Hajar’s Hady al-Sari: *A Medieval Theory of the Structure of al-Bukhari’s Al-Jami` al-Sahih*, *Introduction and Translation*, *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 54, 3 (Summer 1995), pp. 161-97.

Chapters in Books

“‘No Salvation Outside Islam’: Muslim Modernists, Democratic Politics, and Islamic Theological Exclusivism,” forthcoming as a chapter in *Islam, Salvation, and the Fate of Others*, ed. Mohammad Hassan Khalil (forthcoming, Oxford University Press).

“Political Liberalism, Islamic Law and Family Law Pluralism,” *Marriage and Divorce in a Multi-Cultural Context: Multi-Tiered Marriage and the Boundaries of Civil Law and Religion*, edited by Joel Nichols (Cambridge University Press: New York, 2012).

“‘*Istafti qalbaka wa in aftâka al-nasu wa aftûka*:’ The Ethical Obligations of the Muqallid Between Autonomy and Trust,” forthcoming as a chapter in a Festschrift in honor of Professor Bernard Weiss, ed. Kevin Reinhart, Brill Academic Publishers.

“Authority in Ibn Abî Zayd al-Qayrawânî’s *Kitâb al-nawâdir wa al-ziyâdât ‘alâ mâ fî al-mudawwana min ghayrihâ min al-ummahât*: The Case of the ‘The Chapter of Judgments’ (*Kitâb al-aqđiya*),” forthcoming as a chapter in a Festschrift in honor of Professor Wadad al-Kadi, (Brill Academic Publishers).

“Too Far From Tradition,” in *Islam and the Challenge of Democracy, A Boston Review Book*, edited by Joshua Cohen and Deborah Chasman (Princeton University Press: Princeton and Oxford, 2004), pp. 81-86.

“*Istihsan* is Nine-Tenths of the Law: The Puzzling Relationship of *Usul* to *Furu’* in the *Maliki Madhhab*,” in *Studies in Islamic Law and Society*, ed. Bernard Weiss (Brill 2002), pp. 161-76.

“Rules, Judicial Discretion and the Rule of Law in Nasrid Granada,” in *Islamic Law: Theory and Practice*, ed. Robert Gleave (I.B. Tauris 1997), pp. 49-86.

Law Review Articles

“Modernist Islamic Political Thought and the Egyptian and Tunisian Revolutions of 2011,” 3 *Middle East Last and Governance* 94-104 (2011).

Public Corruption and the Egyptian Revolution of January 25: Can Emerging International Anti-Corruption Norms Assist Egypt Recover Misappropriated Public Funds?, 52 HARV. INT’L L.J. ONLINE 292 (2011), http://www.harvardilj.org/2011/04/online_52_fadel/.

BCE and the Long Shadow of American Corporate Law, 48 Canadian Business Law Journal 190-212 (2009).

Ribâ, *Efficiency and Prudential Regulation: Preliminary Thoughts*, 25 Wis. Int’l L.J. 655-702 (2008).

Public Reason as a Strategy for Principled Reconciliation: The Case of Islamic Law and International Human Rights Law, 8, 1 Chicago Journal of International Law 1-20 (Summer 2007).

Classical Religious Perspectives of Adoption Law, with Pollack, D., Reid, C., & Bleich, M., 79 Notre Dame Law Rev. 693-753 (2004).*

Reinterpreting the Guardian’s Role in the Islamic Contract of Marriage: The Case of the Maliki School, 3 *The Journal of Islamic Law* 1-26 (1998).

Review Essays

A Tragedy of Politics or an Apolitical Tragedy?, 131(1) *Journal of American Oriental Society* 109-127 (2011).

Back to the Future: The Paradoxical Revival of Aspirations for an Islamic State, 14,1 *Review of Constitutional Studies* 105-123 (2009).

Islamic Politics and Secular Politics: Can They Co-Exist?, 25,1 *Journal of Law & Religion* 101-118 (2009-2010).

Articles in Non-Academic Journals

The Challenge of Human Rights, Seasons: the Journal of the Zaytuna Institute 59-80 (Spring 2008).

Book Reviews

The Islamic Marriage Contract: Case Studies in Islamic Family Law. Edited by Asifa Quraishi and Frank E. Vogel *Journal of Islamic Studies*, pp. 414-418 (September 2011).

Islam, Secularism, and Liberal Democracy: Toward a Democratic Theory for Muslim Societies, Nader Hashemi, 3,3 *Politics and Religion* (2010), pp. 649-651.

International Treaties (Mu‘āhadāt) in Islam: Theory and Practice in Light of Islamic International Law (Siyar) according to Orthodox Schools, Labeeb Ahmed Bsoul, 27,1 *American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences* (2010), pp. 128-132.

Original Islam: Mālik and the Madhhab of Madīna, Yasin Dutton, 21,2 *Journal of Islamic Studies* (2010), pp. 273-275.

* I was the author of Part III of this paper, i.e. pp. 732-753.

The Islamic School of Law: Evolution, Devolution, and Progress, Edited by Peri Bearman, Rudolph Peters and Frank Vogel, *Journal of Islamic Studies* 2009 20(2):259-263.

Shari'a: Islamic Law in Contemporary Context, Edited by Abbas Amanat and Frank Griffel, 24,2 *Journal of Law & Religion* 729-733 (2008-2009).

Structural Interrelations of Theory and Practice in Islamic Law: A Study of Six works of Medieval Islamic Jurisprudence, Ahmad Atif Ahmad, *Studies in Islamic Law and Society*, Brill, Edited by Ruud Peters and Bernard Weiss, 40,4 *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 680-682 (2008).

Islamic Law and the Challenge of Modernity, Edited by Yvonne Yazbeck Haddad and Barbara Freyer Stowasser, 24,1 *American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences* 98-101 (2007).

A History of the Early Islamic Law of Property – Reconstructing the Legal Development, 7th-9th centuries, by Hiroyuki Yanagihashi, *Studies in Islamic Law and Society*, Brill, Edited by Ruud Peters and Bernard Weiss, 18(1) *Journal of Islamic Studies* 100-102 (2007).

Law and Power in the Islamic World, by Sami Zubaida, 16,1 *Journal of Islamic Studies*, 72-74 (2005).

Between the State and Islam, Charles E. Butterworth and I. William Zartman, eds., *Middle East Studies Association Bulletin* (Summer 2002), pp. 62-63.

Studies in Modern Islamic Law and Jurisprudence, by Oussama Arabi, 9 *Islamic Law and Society* 423-25 (2002).

Analogical Reasoning in Islamic Jurisprudence: a Study of the Juridical Principle of Qiyas, by Ahmad Hasan, 15 *Journal of Law and Religion* 359-62 (2001).

The Rule of Law in the Middle East and the Islamic World: Human Rights and the Judicial Process, Eugene Cotran and Mai Yamani, eds., 18,4 *American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences* pp. 167-171 (2001).

Ibn Rushd wa kitabuhu al-muqaddimat, by al-Mukhtar b. al-Tahir al-Talili, *Al-'Usur al-Wusta: the Bulletin of Middle East Medievalists* 6, 1 (1994), pp. 23-24.

Muhadarat fi tarikh al-madhhab al-maliki fi'l-gharb al-islami, *Al-'Usur al-Wusta: the Bulletin of Middle East Medievalists* 6, 1 (1994), pp. 24-25.

Encyclopedia Articles

“Murder,” *Encyclopaedia of the Qur'an*, ed. Jane Damen McAuliffe (Brill).

“Chastisements and Punishments,” *Encyclopaedia of the Qur'an*, ed. Jane Damen McAuliffe (Brill).

“Islamic Law,” *Encyclopedia of Islam in America*, ed. Jocelyn Cesari (2007).

“Law and Jurisprudence,” *The Encyclopedia of Medieval Islamic Civilization*, ed. Joseph W. Meri (Routledge) (2006).

“Schools of Jurisprudence,” *The Encyclopedia of Medieval Islamic Civilization*, ed. Joseph W. Meri (Routledge) (2006).

“Hiraba, or Brigandage,” *The Encyclopedia of Medieval Islamic Civilization*, ed. Joseph W. Meri (Routledge) (2006).

“Public Authority (Sultan),” *Oxford Encyclopedia of Legal History*, ed. Stanley N. Katz (Baber Johansen,

Islamic Law editor).

“Public Law and Private Law,” *Oxford Encyclopedia of Legal History*, ed. Stanley N. Katz (Baber Johansen, Islamic Law editor).

“Proof and Procedure in Islamic Law,” *Oxford Encyclopedia of Legal History*, ed. Stanley N. Katz (Baber Johansen, Islamic Law editor).

“Forum, Exterior (Zahir), and Interior Forum (Batin),” *Oxford Encyclopedia of Legal History*, ed. Stanley N. Katz (Baber Johansen, Islamic Law editor).

“Torture,” *Oxford Encyclopedia of Legal History*, ed. Stanley N. Katz (Baber Johansen, Islamic Law editor).

“Arbitration,” *Encyclopedia of Islamic Political Thought*, ed. Gerhard Böwering (forthcoming).

“Contracts,” *Encyclopedia of Islamic Political Thought*, ed. Gerhard Böwering (forthcoming).

“Collective Obligations,” *Encyclopedia of Islamic Political Thought*, ed. Gerhard Böwering (forthcoming).

“Judicial Courts,” *Encyclopedia of Islamic Political Thought*, ed. Gerhard Böwering (forthcoming).

“International Law, Regional Developments: Islam,” *Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law*, ed. Frauke Lachenmann.

Public Papers, Workshops and Conferences

“Faith and Democracy,” one of the series “We the People: Islam and US Politics” , Public Panel Discussion, Stanford University, sponsored by the ‘Abbasi Program in Islamic Studies, April 12, 2012.

“The Concept of Obedience (*Tā‘a*) Among Pre-Modern Sunnī Muslim Jurists and the Ideal of the Rule of Law,” Qatar Foundation Faculty of Islamic Studies, April 9, 2012.

“Judicial Institutions and the Legitimacy of Islamic State Law,” *Constitutional Transitions*, New York University School of Law, March 30, 2012.

“Cultural Issues in International Arbitration Advocacy,” Panel Discussion, Advocates’ Society Education Centre, March 27, 2012.

“The Turn to the Political in Islamic Modernism and the Egyptian and Tunisian Revolutions,” Osgoode Hall Faculty of Law Transnational Law Workshop, March 2, 2012.

“The Turn to the Political in Islamic Modernism and the Egyptian and Tunisian Revolutions,” University of Toronto Faculty of Law Workshop, February 6, 2012.

“Overlapping, Not Separate: a Response to ‘Abdallahi an-Na‘im’s *Complementary, not Competing Claims of Law and Religion: an Islamic Perspective*,” at Pepperdine University School of Law’s conference entitled, “The Competing Claims of Law and Religion: Who Should Influence Whom?”, Feb. 24, 2012.

“Global Community in a Unipolar World?”, Inaugural Address, North American Model United Nations, University of Toronto, Feb. 21, 2012.

“The Moroccan Family Code of 2004 (*al-Mudawwana al-Jadida*) and Affiliation of Illegitimate Children,” *The Mālikī Madhhab in its Modern Contexts*, Feb. 15, 2012.

“The Arab Spring,” panel discussion, Milbank Tweed Forum, New York University School of Law, Feb. 1, 2012.

Commentator, Benjamin Geva’s book launch (*The Payment Order of Antiquity and the Middle Ages*), Osgoode Hall Faculty of Law, Jan. 19, 2012.

Polygamy Reference Panel Discussion, University of Toronto Faculty of Law, Jan. 17, 2012.

“Prospects for Democracy in the Arab World,” Toronto Current Events Club, Jan. 10, 2012.

“Muslim Experience in North America: Islamic Law and Democracy,” public lecture sponsored by the Association of Muslim Social Scientists and Noor Cultural Centre, December 18, 2011.

Panel discussion, “The Future of the Arab World,” sponsored by the University of Toronto International Relations Society,” November 29, 2011.

“Yūsuf Qarāḍāwī’s *Tahrīr Khuṭba* and Islamic Liberation Theology,” as part of the panel “*Tahrīr* and Liberation Theology,” Nov. 20, 2011, American Academy of Religion, San Francisco, Nov. 18-21, 2011.

“Islamic Law in North America,” Islamic Law Seminar, Center for Middle East and Islamic Studies, United States Naval Academy, October 12, 2011.

“Religion and Human Rights in the Arab World in the Wake of the Arab Spring,” Envision Arabia Summit, sponsored by the Arab Development Initiative, McGill University, October 8, 2011.

Roundtable Discussion on the Middle Eastern/North African Revolutions, “Islamic Modernism and the Egyptian and Tunisian Revolutions of 2011,” Middle East History and Theory Working Group, University of Toronto, October 5, 2011.

“The Irrelevance of the Secular-Religious Dichotomy in the Rise of the *Mazālim* Jurisdiction,” International Conference on Imperial Legacies in a Cross-Cultural Mediterranean Context, jointly sponsored by University of Birmingham (England) and Koç University (Turkey), Istanbul, Turkey, September 23, 2011.

“Islamic Law and American Law: Between Concordance and Dissonance,” New York Law School, Aug. 26, 2012.

“Islamic Modernist Political Thought and the Problem of Pluralism,” Center for the Study of Islam and Democracy, Tunis, June 10, 2011 (in Arabic).

“The Turn to the Political in Islamic Modernism and the Egyptian and Tunisian Revolutions,” American University in Cairo, June 7, 2011.

Instructor, International Criminal Law – The Shari‘a: Sources of Law and Selected Legal Aspects, International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, Siracusa, Italy, May 22 – May 31.

“The Turn to the Political in Islamic Modernism and the Egyptian and Tunisian Revolutions,” New York University, New Directions in Political Philosophy Workshop, May 7, 2011.

“The Turn to the Political in Islamic Modernism and the Egyptian and Tunisian Revolutions,” Stanford University, Political Philosophy Workshop, April 8, 2011.

Islamic and International Law: Searching for Common Ground, Salzburg Global Seminar, Salzburg, Austria, Nov. 14-Nov. 19, 2010.

“Pluralism, Authority and Islamophobia: *Shari‘a* and its Discontents in the West,” presented at Georgetown University, Alwaleed bin Talal Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding, “Rethinking Shariah: Who Speaks for Islam?” October 7, 2010.

Panelist, “Roundtable on Common Themes and Implications for Political Theory,” East Asian Perspectives on Legal Order, co-sponsored by the National University of Singapore and The Centre for Ethics, University of Toronto, Singapore, Aug. 27, 2010.

“God Has Made Trade Licit But Has Forbidden *Riba*’: The Paradox of Interest in Islamic Law,” National University of Singapore Faculty of Law Faculty Workshop, August 20, 2010.

“Strategies for Building a Coalition for Gender Egalitarianism in the Muslim World,” Karamah: Muslim Women Lawyers for Human Rights, Law and Leadership Summer Program, Washington, D.C., June 8, 2010.

“Criminalization of Polygamy? Constitutional or Not?,” David Asper Centre for Constitutional Rights, University of Toronto Faculty of Law, March 23, 2010.

“Islam and the West: the Use and Abuse of Comparison,” Centre for Ethics, University of Toronto, March 12, 2010.

“The *Shari‘a* and the Rule of Law,” presentation at the Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations, University of Toronto, March 11, 2010.

“The Idea of the Islamic State as Rational Commitment,” presentation to the faculty, Santa Clara Law School, Feb. 23, 2010.

“The Impact of Islamic Law on Economic Development,” Karamah: Muslim Women Lawyers for Human Rights, Feb. 16, 2010.

Islamic Finance Seminar, Rotman School of Business, Jan. 29, 2010.

“Who Needs an Islamic State? The Implications of Muslims Living in Liberal Democracies for Contemporary Islamic Constitutional Theory,” Muslim World League and the Department of Fiqh and Usul al-Fiqh, International Islamic University of Malaysia, Conference: Jurisprudence of Minorities in the Light of the Objectives of Islamic Law: Identity and Integration, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Nov. 9-11, 2009.

“Islam and the Regulation of Markets,” Hamline University School of Law, Symposium: The Global Economic Crisis, Law and the Religious Traditions, Oct. 15-16, 2009.

Discussant, “The Diversity of Islam in Eurasia,” *Tenth Annual Conference of the Central Eurasian Studies Society*, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, October 11, 2009.

“Islam, Liberalism and Democracy,” Cornell University School of Law, The Clark Initiative for Law and Development in the Middle East and North Africa (September 11-12, 2009), Ithaca, New York, September 11, 2009.

Discussant and Chair, "Comparative Political Theory Applied: Change and Hybridity in the Study of Political Thought," Annual Meeting of the American Political Society Association, Toronto, ON, September 4, 2009.

"Which 'Islamic Law'? Theorizing an Islamic Law of Conflict in the Absence of a Dar al-Harb," Institute for National Security and Counterterrorism, Syracuse University, Islam-International Humanitarian Law Initiative, April 17, 2009.

"In Praise of Public Reason: Theological and Political Restraint in Islamic Theology," University of Wisconsin, presented at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Lubar Institute for the Study of Abrahamic Religions: Religion and the State, co-sponsored by Center for the Study of Liberal Democracy, March 28, 2009.

"Recognition of Islamic Concepts Under Canadian Law: Possibilities and Obstacles," University of Ottawa Faculty of Law, presented at *The Idea of Legal Interaction Between Islamic Law and Other Legal Systems*, co-sponsored by the World Legal Systems Research Group and The Muslim Law Students Association, March 20, 2009.

"Authority in Ibn Abî Zayd al-Qayrawânî's *Kitâb al-nawâdir wa al-ziyâdât 'alâ mâ fî al-mudawwana min ghayrihâ min al-ummahât*: The Case of the 'The Chapter of Judgments (*Kitâb al-aqâ'iyâ*),' Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society (Islamic Near East Section), Albuquerque, NM, March 14, 2009.

"Does Islamic Finance Offer Any Lessons for the Global Financial Crisis?" McGill University Faculty of Law, March 10, 2009.

"The Reception of Islamic Finance Formalism in Secular Courts: *Murâba'â* and *Bay' bi-thamin âjil* Contracts in the UK and Malaysia," Islamic Law and Finance Symposium, Fordham University School of Law, Feb. 26, 2009.

"The Scope for Reform in Traditional Fiqh with Reference to Qiwama and Wilaya," presented at *Guidelines for Islamic Family Law: Women's Equality, Male Guardianship, and Legal Objectives*, sponsored by the Oslo Coalition, Norwegian Centre for Human Rights, Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 9-11, 2009.

"No Folk That Appoints a Woman to Lead Them Shall Prosper," as part of the "Muslim Historiography in Islamic Legal Reasoning" panel at the annual conference of the American Society of Legal History, Ottawa, ON, Canada, Nov. 15, 2009.

"Islamic Theology and Public Reason," Duke University, November 5, 2008 (workshop sponsored jointly by the Department of Philosophy and the Duke Islamic Studies Center).

Respondent, for the panel "At the Crossroads of Religion, Law, and Society: Fatwas as Sites for the Study of Islamic History and Legal Authority," Meeting of the American Association of Religion, Chicago, IL, Nov. 1, 2008.

"Islamic Law and International Human Rights Law: Non-Muslims and Apostates," presented at the "Is There a Role for Shari'a in Modern States" Conference, hosted by the al-Waleed Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding, Georgetown University, October 23, 2008, Washington, D.C.

"*Istafti qalbaka wa in aftâka al-nasu wa aftûka*: The Ethical Obligations of the Muqallid Between Autonomy and Trust," presented at the Alta II Festschrift conference in honor of Professor Bernard Weiss, Alta, Utah, September 26, 2008.

"Regulating Shari'a Advisors: the Role of Banking Regulators," presented at The Canadian Institute's *Islamic Banking and Finance*, June 2, 2008, Toronto.

“Islamic Ethics, Moral Controversy and Islamic Law,” Fordham University School of Law, May 22, 2008 (As part of Fordham’s *Religious Values and the Practice of Law*, 2007-2008 Speaker Series – Religious Controversies and the Practice of Law).

Participant, *Reason and Authority in Islamic and Jewish Law*, University of Toronto, May 11-13, 2008.

Commentator at workshop, “Who Belongs? Immigration, Democracy and Citizenship?”, manuscript of Joseph Carens, University of Toronto Centre for Ethics, May 7, 2008.

“‘Abd al-Razzaq al-Sanhuri and the ‘Possibility’ of a Modern Islamic Law,” April 23, 2008, University of Arizona, Dept. of Near Eastern Studies.

“*Islamic Law and Free Speech*,” March 25, 2008, sponsored by the Muslim Student Association, University of Toronto, St. George Campus.

“*Religion, Autonomy, and Equality: Striking the Right Balance*,” presentation to Eleventh Annual Conference for High School Students in Gifted Programs, hosted by the Toronto Catholic District School Board and the University of Toronto Faculty of Arts and Sciences, February 19, 2008.

“*Islam and the Law*,” as part of *Manufacturing Islam: Muslim Identities in the 21st Century*, St. John’s College, University of British Columbia, February 2, 2008.

“*Liberal Commitments, Islamic Commitments and Public Reason: Strategies for Principled Reconciliation*,” Dean’s Lecture, Yale Law School, December 10, 2007.

“*The True, the Good and the Reasonable: the Theological and Ethical Roots of Public Reason in Islamic Law*,” presented at “Islam and Liberal Citizenship,” Yale University, MacMillan Center, December 7-8, 2007.

“*Islamic Perspectives on Multi-Tier Marriages*,” University of St. Thomas School of Law (Minneapolis), as part of *The Multi-Tier Marriage* roundtable conference, November 16, 2007.

“*Islamic Commitments, Liberal Commitments, and Public Reason: Strategies for Principled Reconciliation*,” Cornell University, presented as part of “Islamic in the World,” a week-long series of lectures, October 26, 2007.

“*Knowledge, Power and Gender in Medieval Islamic Legal Thought*,” presented as part of the University of Toronto Faculty of Law’s *Law, Religion and Society* program, October 17, 2007.

Presenter, “*Islamic Law: Revelation, Piety and Law*,” presented at “Sacred Texts in Law and Religion: Authorizing and Constituting Professional Identity” at Vanderbilt University Law School, October 5 – 6, 2007.

Panelist, “Faith-based Schools in Ontario?”, University of Toronto, Multifaith Centre, September 25, 2007.

Presenter, August 16, Fourth Annual University of California Humanities Research Institute Seminar in Experimental Critical Theory, *Cartographies of the Theological-Political*, University of California, Irvine, August 6 – August 17.

Presenter, June 12, 2007, “Sarbanes-Oxley, Efficient Capital Markets, and Protecting Investor Welfare: a Look at the Buy-Side,” presented at STILE, Sienna, Italy.

“*The True, the Good and the Reasonable*,” presented at “Islam and Muslim Citizens in Liberal Democracies” at Michigan State University, April 20-21, 2007.

“*The Implications of Normative Pluralism for Islamic Reform*,” presented at “Re-Imagining Muslim Ethics” at Duke University, April 5-6, 2007.

“*Loyalty to God and Country: Can Muslims Meet the Moral Obligations of Citizenship?*”, March 15, 2007, sponsored by the Muslim Students Association, University of Toronto, St. George Campus.

“*Riba, Efficiency and Prudential Regulation*,” presented at “Islamic Law in a Globalized World: Implications for Contemporary Finance Law” at the University of Wisconsin Law School, March 2, 2007.

“*Islamic Law and the Banning of the Burqa in the Netherlands*,” February 19, 2007, sponsored by the Muslim Students Association, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

“*Islamic Thought and Citizenship*,” presented at “Islamic Law in the West: Theory, Doctrine and Practice,” at the American University Washington College of Law, Washington, D.C., February 3, 2007, sponsored by the Washington College of Law Islamic Legal Forum.

“*An Introduction to Islamic Law*,” presented at “Islamic Law in the West: Theory, Doctrine and Practice,” at the American University Washington College of Law, Washington, D.C., February 2, 2007, sponsored by the Washington College of Law Islamic Legal Forum.

Commentator at workshop on the “*Future of Shari’a*,” Abdullahi an-Na’aim, Emory University School of Law, January 27-28, 2007, Atlanta, Georgia.

“*Islamic Law and International Human Rights Law: Strategies for Reconciliation*,” at Pace International Law Review Symposium “Interpreting Islam for the Western World,” January 26, 2007, White Plains, New York.

“*Jihad in the Modern World: a Look at 20th Century Egyptian Views on Jihad*,” presentation at the “Understanding Jihad, Deconstructing Jihadism” Conference, hosted by the al-Waleed Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding, Georgetown University, November 30, 2006, Washington, D.C.

“The True, the Good and the Reasonable: the Islamic Roots of Public Reason,” University of Toronto Faculty of Law Faculty Workshop, October 30, 2006.

“Islamic Banking and Finance: What’s in it for Canadian Companies,” presented at Export Canada, Ottawa, October 16, 2006.

“Islamic Law and the Prospects for Constitutional Governance,” presentation as part of panel *Democratization of the Muslim World*, sponsored by *Shuruq*, New York University, March 30, 2006.

“Islamic Law and Gender Equity,” New York University School of Law, March 30, 2006.

“Future of Shari’a: Islam, Nations and Constitutions,” University of Pennsylvania Law School, March 23, 2006.

“Freedom of Religion or the Obligation of Inquiry? Reflections on the Concept of Inquiry as the First Moral Duty,” *Religious Liberty and Relativism*, Gregorian University, Rome, Italy, December 10, 2005.

“Mitigation or the Prevention of Fraud: a Critique of Sarbanes-Oxley”, University of Connecticut School of Law, presentation to faculty, February 23, 2004.

“Case Study: Governmental Accountability in Pre-Modern Islamic Law”, *Workshop on Islamic Law* at the 2004 American Association of Law Schools Annual Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, January 2 – January 6.

“Islamic Contract, Commercial and Financial Law”, along with Professor Frank E. Vogel, Harvard Law School, *Workshop on Islamic Law* at the 2004 American Association of Law Schools Annual Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, January 2 – January 6.

“The True, the Good and the Reasonable: a Rawlsian Reading of Islamic Theology, Ethics and Law”, Seton Hall University School of Law, presentation to faculty, December 2003.

“*Taqlid* in Islamic Legal Development”, Yale Law School, March 25, 2003.

“Islamic Law and Human Rights Law: a State-Action Approach,” presented at the Third Annual Conference of the National Association of Muslim Lawyers’ panel entitled “Islamic Law and International Human Rights Law: Confrontation or Convergence?”, Columbia Law School, New York, New York, October 11—13, 2002.

“Truth and Freedom: An Inquiry from the Perspective of Islamic Scholastic Theology,” presented at The Becket Fund for Religious Liberty’s Conference on *Truth and Freedom: Toward a Common Understanding Among Muslims, Jews and Christians*, Washington, D.C. March 20-21, 2002.

Workshop Presenter, “Is There an Islamic Terrorism?” September 11th Curriculum Project: Building Bridges of Understanding, New York, December 1, 2001.

Panelist, “Public Enemy #1: Terrorism, Civil Liberties or Islam?” The constitutional, racial and religious casualties of 9/11,” Yale Law School, November 27, 2001.

Panelist, “Law and Religion After September 11th: Perspectives on Islam and Islamism,” New York University School of Law, November 6, 2001.

Moderator of Panel “Shari‘a: Islamic Jurisprudence and Minority Rights in Muslim Countries,” *Islam and Religious Freedom*, United States Department of State, November 14, 2000.

“Islamic Perspectives on the Practice of Law: Common Ground for All of Us.” Fordham University School of Law in conjunction with the Auburn Theological Seminary, October 17, 2000.

“The Regulation of Financial Risk in Islamic Law, the Common Law and Federal Regulatory Law.” Fourth Harvard University Forum on Islamic Finance, Cambridge, MA. September 30 – October 1, 2000.

“The Problematic Relationship of *Usul* to *Furu*’: the Case of the *Maliki Madhhab*.” Conference on Islamic Legal Theory, sponsored by the Department of Middle East Studies, University of Utah, Sep. 24-25, 1999.

Discussant, “*The Marriage Contract: A Historical and Comparative Perspective*.” Conference on The Islamic Marriage Contract, sponsored by the Islamic Legal Studies Program, Harvard Law School, Jan. 29-31, 1999.

“*Shifting Tides in the Interpretation of Islamic Law*.” Presented at *Women of the Book: The Changing Face of Feminism in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam*, sponsored by the Center for Middle Eastern Studies and the Department of English, University of Texas, Austin, Nov. 9-10, 1998.

“*Two Women, One Man: Knowledge, Power and Gender in Medieval Sunni Legal Thought* (revised).” University of Washington, Seattle, Department of Near Eastern Studies, March 1996.

“*Jurisdictional Legitimacy in Islamic Law: Between Qada’ and Hisba.*” National Meeting of the American Oriental Society (AOS), Philadelphia, PA, February 1996.

“*Substance and Procedure in Maliki Law.*” Annual Meeting of the Middle East Studies Association (MESA), Washington, DC, December 1995.

“*Judicial Discretion and the Rule of Law in the 14th-15th Century Muslim Granada (Spain)* [revised].” Islamic Law: Theory and Practice Conference, Manchester University, Manchester, United Kingdom, June 1995.

“*Taqlid and the Rule of Law in the Maliki Madhhab.*” National Meeting of the AOS, Salt Lake City, UT, March 1995.

“*Judicial Discretion and the Rule of Law in the 14th-15th Century Muslim Granada (Spain).*” Symposium - Islamic Law: Cases and Contexts, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, December 1994.

Discussant, “*Law and Society.*” Annual meeting of MESA, Phoenix, AZ., November 1994.

“Ibn Hajar’s Hady al-Sari,” The Middle East History and Theory Workshop Annual Spring Conference, University of Chicago, May 1993.

“*Kingship and Caliphate in al-Ghazali’s Political Thought* (revised).” Annual meeting of MESA, Washington, DC, November 1991.

“*Kingship and Caliphate in al-Ghazali’s Political Thought.*” The Middle East History and Theory Workshop Annual Spring Conference, University of Chicago, May 1991.

“*Nature and Culture in Qasida 71 of Abu Tammam.*” The Middle East History and Theory Workshop Annual Spring Conference, University of Chicago, May 1990.

Miscellaneous Publications and Media Appearances

National Public Radio, [Democracy, Islam and Egypt’s Economy](#), on “To the Point,” Dec. 6, 2011.

CBC Radio, *Town Hall in Tahrir*, March 22, 2011.

“Democracy in Egypt – What is the Best Path Forward for a Democratic Transition,” Canadian International Council, Toronto Branch, March 8, 2011.

“Islam, Gender and the Future of Multicultural Citizenship,” The Stapleford Lecture, Regina University, March 3, 2011.

“Islamic Modernism, Egyptian Law and the Jan. 25th Revolution,” presented at *Constructive Roles for Islamic Law in Western Society*, sponsored by Muslim Law Students Association, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Feb. 26, 2011.

“Freedom in the Middle East,” panel discussion, The Canada Club, Feb. 22, 2011.

“The Egyptian Revolution,” eXpression Against Oppression, sponsored by the University of Toronto Mississauga Students’ Union, Feb. 9, 2011.

“Why Egyptian Progressives Should Be Chanting ‘Economy First,’” *Middle East Channel – Foreign Policy*, July 18, 2011, available at

(http://mideast.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2011/07/18/why_egyptian_progressives_should_be_chanting_economy_first).

“Labor and the Future of the Egyptian Revolution,” *The Middle East Channel – Foreign Policy*, Feb. 28, 2011, available at

(http://mideast.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2011/02/28/labor_and_the_future_of_the_egyptian_revolution).

“Can Black Swans Lead to a Sustainable Arab-Israeli Peace,” *The Middle East Channel – Foreign Policy*, Feb. 2, 2011, available at

(http://mideast.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2011/02/02/can_black_swans_lead_to_a_sustainable_arab_israeli_peace).

“The Supreme Court’s Troubling Decision on ‘Material Support,’” *The Middle East Channel – Foreign Policy*, June 23, 2010, available at

(http://mideast.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2010/06/23/unsurprised_but_still_disappointed).

“The Supreme Court and Material Support for Terrorist Organizations,” *The Middle East Channel – Foreign Policy*, March 10, 2010, available at

(http://mideast.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2010/03/10/the_supreme_court_and_material_support_for_terrorist_organizations?hidecomments=yes).

“The Future of the Middle East,” *The Blue and White*, March 9, 2011, available at

(<http://theblueandwhite.ca/article/2011/03/09/09/11/27/january-25-egyptian-revolution.html>).

“What’s Next for Egypt,” *The Mark*, Feb. 14, 2011, available at

(<http://www.themarknews.com/articles/4088-what-s-next-for-egypt>).

“Why Egyptians Should Insist That Citizen Mubarak Stay,” *Palestine Note*, Feb. 2, 2011, available at

(<http://palestinernote.com/blogs/blogs/archive/2011/02/02/why-egyptians-should-insist-that-citizen-mubarak-stay.aspx#comments>).

Islamic Law Consultant for Human Rights Watch’s report “Perpetual Minors: Human Rights Abuses Stemming From Male Guardianship and Sex Segregation in Saudi Arabia,” April 2008.

Business News Network:

“Home Depot and Private Equity Deals,” August 27, 2007.

“KKR Going Public,” July 4, 2007.

“Behind the Scenes of Private Equity,” April 24, 2007.

“Nortel Ex-Execs Face SEC Fraud Charges,” March 12, 2007.

“Image Consulting,” January 8, 2007.

“Internet Gambling Law,” October 2, 2006.

“Did CIBC Settle Too Soon?,” September 8, 2006.

The Agenda With Steve Paikin

Following the Arab Spring, *The Agenda with Steve Paikin*, May 5, 2012.

What’s Next for Egypt, *The Agenda with Steve Paikin*, November 25, 2011.

Five Questions About 9/11, *The Agenda with Steve Paikin*, September 9, 2011.

Arab World Prospects, *The Agenda with Steve Paikin*, August 5, 2011.

Arab Spring: No Thaw for Israel, *The Agenda with Steve Paikin*, May 9, 2011.

Middle East Expectations, The Agenda with Steve Paikin, March 31, 2011.

This Revolution was Televised, The Agenda with Steve Paikin, Feb. 11, 2011.

The Debate: Arabs Reflect on Change, The Agenda with Steve Paikin, Feb. 8, 2011.

The Battle Over Egypt, The Agenda with Steve Paikin, Feb. 2, 2011.

East vs. West, The Agenda with Steve Paiken, December 13, 2010.

Who is a Moderate Muslim?, The Agenda with Steve Paiken, November 25, 2010.

After Nasser, The Agenda with Steve Paiken, September 23, 2010.

Talking Philosophy: Secularism, "Ideas with Paul Kennedy," Canadian Broadcast Corporation, April 19-20, 2010.

Reasonable Accommodation, Canadian Broadcast Corporation, April 19, 2010.

"*The End of History?*" at 20, "The Agenda with Steve Paiken," Feb. 12, 2010.

Censorship and Forbidden Reading, "The Agenda with Steve Paiken," Dec. 9, 2009.

Jihad, "The Agenda with Steve Paiken," Jan. 22, 2009.

Islamic Finance, "The Agenda with Steve Paiken," May 16, 2008.

Free Speech, Hate Speech, and Human Rights Commissions, "The Agenda with Steve Paikin," January 21, 2008.

"Income Trusts and the Diversified Investor," *The Financial Post*, November 9, 2006.

"In the Name of God", *Legal Times*, December 22, 2003 50-51.

"*Fatwas and Social History*," *Al-'Usur al-Wusta: the Bulletin of Middle East Medievalists* 8, 2 (October 1996), pp. 32-33, 59.

C. TEACHING

Courses Taught

- Business Organizations (Spring 2006; Spring 2007; Fall 2007; Spring 2008; Fall 2009)
- The Law of International Business and Finance Transactions (Fall 2006; Fall 2007; Spring 2010)
- Religion and the Liberal State: the Case of Islam (Spring 2007; Fall 2009; Fall 2010)
- Trusts (Spring 2011)

Graduate Students Supervised

- Ahmed Saleh (SJD) *Acquiring Organs from the Living and the Dead: Property and the Human Body in Islamic Law* (in progress; primary supervisor).
- Gail Henderson (SJD) *Enlightened Shareholder Value* (in progress; primary supervisor).
- Syed Adnan Hussain (Ph.D, Religion), *Pakistan and Islamic Constitutionalism* (in progress; primary supervisor).
- Shiva Giri (SJD), *Defining the Limits and Scope of the National Treatment Obligation in the GATT: a Law and Economics Approach* (2007) (member of committee).
- Karen Andreychuk (LLM), *International Commercial Arbitration* (2007).
- Jenny Santiago (LLM), *The Export of Laws Offshore: a Legal Analysis of the US's Attempt to Restrict Offshore Outsourcing* (2008).
- Khaled Beydoun (LLM), *Mortgaging God's Interest: Accommodating and Mainstreaming Shari'ah Compliant Mortgage Products in the United States* (2008).
- Kelly Margaritis (LLM) *Principle-Based Securities Regulation in Canada* (2010).
- Michael Hochberg (LLM) *Regulatory Arbitrage as a Cause of the 2008-2009 Financial Crisis* (2010).
- Sisi Zhang (LLM) *Legal Liability of U.S. Credit Rating Agencies Under Section 11 of the Securities Act: the Long and Winding Road Toward Accountability* (2011).*
- External Examiner, Institute for Islamic Studies, McGill University re: "On the Common-Link Theory," (Ph.D. dissertation) Summer 2006.

Courses Taught as a Visitor at Other Institutions

- Religion, Liberalism and the State: the Case of Islam, American University of Cairo, June 30-July 20, 2008 (intensive course, 3 hours of credit)
- Introduction to Islamic Law, Notre Dame University Law School, April 12-22, 2010 (intensive mini-course, 1 hour of credit)
- Introduction to Islamic Finance, National University of Singapore, August 10-27, 2010 (intensive course, 3 hours of credit)
- Introduction to Islamic Law, University of Virginia School of Law, April 18-28, 2011 (intensive mini-course, 1 hour of credit)

* I became responsible for Ms. Zhang upon the untimely death of my colleague Betty Ho in the summer of 2010.

D. SERVICE

Law Faculty Committees

- Admissions Committee, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010
- Professionalism Committee, 2006-2007;
- International Studies Committee, 2006-2007; 2007-2008; 2009-2010
- Accessibility and Outreach (Diversity) Committee, 2006-2007; 2007-2008; 2008-2009
- Securities Moot Advisor, 2009-2010

Peer Review

- I have served as a peer-reviewer for the following academic journals:
 - Journal of Law and Religion
 - Journal of Islamic Studies
 - Islamic Law & Society
 - Journal of Political Philosophy
 - The Canadian Journal of Law & Jurisprudence
 - University of Toronto Law Journal
 - Religion Compass
 - Political Research Quarterly
 - Osgoode Hall Law Journal
 - Leiden Journal of International Law
- I have served as a pre-publication reviewer for the following monographs:
 - Oxford University Press, *Islam and Liberal Citizenship*, Andrew March, Yale University.
 - Brill Academic Press, *Islamic History and Civilization* series, *Analyzing Muslim Traditions. Studies in Legal and Exegetical Hadīth*, Harald Motzki with Nicolet Boekhoff-van der Voort and Sean W. Anthony.
 - Brill Academic Press, *Mālik and Madina: Islamic Legal Reasoning in the Formative Period*, ‘Umar Faruq ‘Abdallah

Other Scholarly Service

- Assistant Editor, *Encyclopedia of Islam and Finance*, Oxford University Press (forthcoming)

Professional and Other Associations

- Member, Board of Directors, National Association of Muslim Lawyers (www.namlnet.org) and Muslim Advocates (www.muslimadvocates.org)
 - New York Bar
- Advisory Board, Tanenbaum Center for Interreligious Understanding (www.tanenbaum.org)

EXHIBIT J

Alderson®

COURT REPORTING

Transcript of **Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari**

February 16, 2017

Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari, et al. v. CACI Int'l Inc., et al.

Alderson Reporting
1-800-367-3376
info@aldersonreporting.com
<http://www.aldersonreporting.com>

Alderson Reference Number: 68432

Page 2	Page 4
<p>1 Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, 2 when were present on behalf of the respective 3 parties: 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22</p>	<p>1 APPEARANCES (Continued): 2 On behalf of Plaintiffs: 3 SHEREEF AKEEL, ESQ. 4 Akeel & Valentine 5 888 West Big Beaver Road 6 Suite 910 7 Troy, Michigan 48084 8 (248) 269-9590 9 - and - 10 KATHERINE GALLAGHER, ESQ. (Via VideoLink) 11 Center for Constitutional Rights 12 666 Broadway, 7th Floor 13 New York, New York 10012 14 - and - 15 MOHAMMED ALOMARI, ESQ (Via VideoLink) 16 Azimuth Legal Service, PLLC 17 24901 Northwestern Highway, Suite 311 18 Southfield, Michigan 48075 19 20 Also Present: 21 Hilal Houalla, Translator 22 Jessy Leifer, Rutgers Human Rights Clinic</p>
Page 3	Page 5
<p>1 APPEARANCES: 2 On behalf of Defendant: 3 JOHN F. O'CONNOR, ESQ. 4 LINDA C. BAILEY, ESQ. 5 Steptoe & Johnson, LLP 6 1330 Connecticut Avenue, NW 7 Washington, D.C. 20036 8 (202) 429-8095 9 joconnor@steptoe.com 10 lbailey@steptoe.com 11 12 On behalf of Plaintiffs: 13 ROBERT P. LOBUE, ESQ. 14 MATTHEW FUNK, ESQ. 15 PETER NELSON, ESQ. (Via VideoLink) 16 Patterson Belknap Webb & Tyler, LLP 17 1133 Avenue of the Americas 18 New York, New York 10036-6710 19 (212) 336-2596 20 21 22</p>	<p>1 C O N T E N T S 2 WITNESS: SUHAIL NAJIM ABDULLAH AL SHIMARI 3 EXAMINATION BY: PAGE 4 Mr. O'Connor 8, 131 5 Mr. LoBue 117 6 Afternoon Session 83 7 8 E X H I B I T S 9 EXHIBIT NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE 10 AS-1: Al Shimari Statement in Arabic 15 11 denying mistreatment in prison 12 AS-2: Plaintiff's Interrogatory 18 13 Responses 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22</p>

Page 6

1 PROCEEDINGS
2 (8:05 a m.)
3 MR. O'CONNOR: We are here for the
4 deposition of Mr. Al Shimari. Along the lines of
5 what we did yesterday, Mr. LoBue is going to put a
6 couple of administrative things on the record.
7 MR. LOBUE: This is the deposition of
8 Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari. It is taking place
9 on February 16, 2017, at the offices of Steptoe &
10 Johnson, 1330 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest,
11 Washington, D.C., before our court reporter, Joe
12 Strickland, of Alderson Reporting.
13 The parties have stipulated that the
14 reciting of the foregoing matters for the remainder
15 of this deposition may be waived and that the court
16 reporter may validly administer the oath to the
17 witness, who is presently situated remotely in
18 Beirut, Lebanon.
19 Mr. O'Connor does that accurately state
20 our stipulations?
21 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes. As I said yesterday,
22 we have objected, and continue to object to the

Page 7

1 process of the witnesses not coming to the country
2 for the depositions. But the Judge has ruled on that
3 issue and, given her ruling, I do believe that the
4 Court contemplates that the witness will be sworn by
5 a court reporter here in the United States.
6 Should we -- I guess at this point, the
7 parties should introduce themselves. I am John
8 O'Connor, and I have with me Linda Bailey, and we
9 represent Defendant, CACI Premier Technology, Inc.,
10 which I will refer to today as CACI.
11 MR. LOBUE: My name is Robert LoBue. I am
12 here with my colleague Matthew Funk of the firm of
13 Patterson Belknap. Also present in Washington is
14 co-counsel, Mr. Sharif Akeel, and a law student,
15 Jesse Leifer, who has been assisting us in this case.
16 Would the individuals in the room in
17 Beirut please introduce themselves.
18 MS. GALLAGHER: Katherine Gallagher for
19 the Center for Constitutional Rights in New York and
20 a co-counsel for the Plaintiffs.
21 MR. NELSON: Peter Nelson of Patterson
22 Belknap on behalf of the Plaintiffs.

Page 8

1 MR. O'CONNOR: At this time I will ask the
2 court reporter to swear the witness as well as the
3 Interpreter.
4 Whereupon,
5 HILAL HOUALLA
6 was sworn to translate accurately, completely, and to
7 the best of his abilities from English to Arabic and
8 from Arabic to English.
9 Whereupon,
10 SUHAIL NAJIM ABDULLAH AL SHIMARI
11 was called as a witness and, having been first duly
12 sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
13 MR. ALOMARI: I just wanted to say my name
14 as well. Mohammed Alomari, also for the Plaintiffs
15 and I'm going to be fact-checking on the
16 interpretation.
17 EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT
18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
19 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, as you just heard in the
20 introductions, my name is John O'Connor and I
21 represent CACI Premier Technology, which is the
22 company that you've sued in this lawsuit. We learned

Page 9

1 yesterday from another deposition that it probably
2 makes the most sense for me to refer to my client as
3 "CACI." Will you understand if I use CACI, that I'm
4 referring to my client CACI Premier Technology?
5 A. Yes.
6 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, do you speak any English?
7 A. I don't know. I don't know English.
8 Q. As you know, we have an interpreter here,
9 and he's going to translate my questions into Arabic,
10 and then translate your answers from Arabic into
11 English. And for that to work smoothly, it's very
12 important that you wait until the translator
13 translates my entire question before you answer,
14 because we want to make sure that you have heard the
15 full question before you answer. Do you understand
16 that?
17 A. Yes. Yes, I do understand.
18 Q. We will take breaks during the deposition
19 so you can stretch your legs and just take a little
20 break. We will also probably take a break for a meal
21 in a few hours. If you need a break as we're going
22 along, because you need to use the restroom or you

Page 10

1 want to stretch your legs or you're getting tired,
 2 tell me and we will find a good place to take a
 3 break.
 4 A. Thank you.
 5 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, how much schooling do you
 6 have?
 7 A. Baccalaureate in mathematics.
 8 Q. How long were you in the Iraqi military?
 9 MR. LOBUE: I object to the form. Could
 10 you clarify reserve or active?
 11 MR. O'CONNOR: I'll ask that question.
 12 MR. LOBUE: Okay. The witness should
 13 answer.
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. How long were you in the Iraqi military?
 16 A. Whenever you finish your baccalaureate,
 17 everybody has to go into the army. Especially when
 18 you are baccalaureate, then you have to be an
 19 officer, an officer in the reserve -- in the military
 20 reserve.
 21 Q. Okay. Were you ever on active duty in the
 22 Iraqi Army?

Page 11

1 A. I was a reserve officer.
 2 Q. During what years were you --
 3 A. I was released 1993 from the army.
 4 Q. What was the highest rank you held in the
 5 Iraqi Army?
 6 A. "Naqib."
 7 THE TRANSLATOR: "Naqib" -- lieutenant?
 8 "Naqib," N-A-Q-I-B.
 9 MR. ALOMARI: Captain.
 10 THE TRANSLATOR: Captain.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. When did you start your service in the
 13 Iraqi Army?
 14 A. '83. 1983.
 15 Q. So do I understand right that you were in
 16 the Iraqi Army Reserve from 1983 to 1993?
 17 A. Yes.
 18 Q. Did you ever get called up to active duty
 19 in the Iraqi Army?
 20 A. No, I stayed as a reserve. I was only in
 21 reserves from 1983 to 1993.
 22 Q. Did you fight in the first Gulf War?

Page 12

1 A. Yes.
 2 Q. Did you have a specialty in the Iraqi
 3 Army.
 4 A. Tanks.
 5 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. If I
 6 could suggest (Speaking Arabic.) "Artillery."
 7 THE TRANSLATOR: Artillery, not tanks.
 8 Artillery.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. Did you command a military unit during the
 11 first Gulf War?
 12 A. I was an officer for the artillery.
 13 Q. How many Iraqi soldiers --
 14 A. I was an artillery -- I was an officer in
 15 the artillery.
 16 Q. How many Iraqi soldiers served under you
 17 during the first Gulf War?
 18 A. Around 50 people. Five-zero.
 19 Q. Is it correct that since 1993, you have
 20 had no position in the Iraqi military?
 21 A. From 1993 until now?
 22 Q. Yes.

Page 13

1 A. No, I don't have -- I don't have any
 2 communication with the Army.
 3 Q. What have you done since 1993 to make
 4 money? What jobs have you had since 1993?
 5 THE TRANSLATOR: Up to now; right?
 6 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
 7 THE WITNESS: 1993, I was discharged from
 8 the Army as a farmer. I was as a farmer.
 9 Q. Is being a farmer --
 10 A. No, no, no, I was discharged from the Army
 11 and I am a farmer. Agriculture, farmer. I'm a
 12 farmer -- I became a farmer.
 13 Q. Is being a farmer the only thing you've
 14 done since 1993 to earn a living?
 15 A. Then I was a farmer. And then I was sent
 16 to jail, then I became an instructor. I was a farmer
 17 -- 1993 until 2003, farmer.
 18 Q. Okay.
 19 A. 2003 to 2008, I was in jail. From 2003,
 20 up to now, instructor. Mathematics instructor.
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: 2008 to now?
 22 THE TRANSLATOR: 2008 to now.

Page 14

1 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. 2008.
 2 THE WITNESS: 2008 to now, I am a
 3 mathematics instructor.
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. Where are you a mathematics instructor?
 6 A. I was an instructor at Mahmoudia.
 7 Q. What is Mahmoudia?
 8 A. It's an area close to us.
 9 Q. Are you an instructor at a school?
 10 A. Yes.
 11 Q. Is it a --
 12 A. Yes.
 13 Q. -- is it a college?
 14 A. No, it's middle school. Middle school.
 15 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, you mentioned a minute ago
 16 the time that you were in prison. Is it correct that
 17 you were arrested at your home around November 7,
 18 2003?
 19 A. Correct. Yes.
 20 Q. Who arrested you?
 21 A. I could not hear you.
 22 (Translator repeated the question.)

Page 15

1 THE WITNESS: The American forces.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. Were they soldiers?
 4 A. Yes, yes.
 5 Q. About how many soldiers were there when
 6 you were arrested?
 7 A. I'm not sure. I don't know. I'm not sure
 8 how many.
 9 Q. Can you give me an estimate?
 10 A. There were around three Hummer cars.
 11 There were a combination of a group of soldiers in
 12 three Hummer cars.
 13 Q. And is it correct that the U.S. military
 14 released you from prison in 2008?
 15 A. Yes.
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: Pete Nelson, could you hand
 17 the witness what's been labeled Exhibit 1.
 18 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit
 19 No. AS-1 was marked for
 20 identification.)
 21 MR. NELSON: I've handed the witness
 22 Exhibit 1.

Page 16

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, is that your signature
 3 toward the bottom of the page?
 4 A. Yes, yes, yes.
 5 Q. And is this dated March 27, 2008?
 6 A. Yes, yes.
 7 Q. And in this document you stated that you
 8 were not mistreated during your detention by the U.S.
 9 military; right?
 10 A. Yes, of course, during this period,
 11 whenever I signed a document, in order to be released
 12 every prisoner had to sign this document. It had
 13 these things on it, so I had to sign it in order to
 14 be released.
 15 Q. But the document says that whether you say
 16 you were mistreated or not will have no effect on
 17 whether you get released; isn't that right?
 18 A. It's not correct. The people, you know,
 19 it's not correct. The people who was -- the second
 20 point they were looking at it, if they had any
 21 objections, they were not released.
 22 Q. Okay. Can you read the first paragraph of

Page 17

1 this document out loud.
 2 A. It says I was not mistreated during my
 3 arrest, but this is not true. If you read this
 4 paragraph, if you check it, then you can be able to
 5 be released. If you don't check it, then they will
 6 not release you.
 7 Q. Who told you that?
 8 A. The prisoners with me. Before and with
 9 me.
 10 Q. Other Iraqi prison prisoners told you
 11 that?
 12 A. Yeah, they put on the Point 2, they were
 13 not released. So if you check Number 2, they were
 14 not released.
 15 Q. But you would agree that the first
 16 paragraph says that your notification of mistreatment
 17 will not affect the decision for your release?
 18 Right?
 19 A. If I was been mistreated -- I mentioned I
 20 was mistreated, I put an X on the first mark, they
 21 will release me. If I mentioned number 2, they would
 22 not release me.

Page 18

1 Q. But my question is a little bit different.
 2 I'm only asking whether it says in the first
 3 paragraph of that form that your answer will not
 4 affect whether you are released.
 5 A. You said -- it says that you are -- it is
 6 not going to affect it. But actually if you check
 7 Number 2, it will affect. If you write Number 2, I
 8 will stay in prison. If I mention Number 2, I will
 9 stay in prison. I would never be released.
 10 Q. Would you agree with me that this form
 11 says that whichever line you check will not affect
 12 the decision on your release, but you did not believe
 13 that to be true based on what some other Iraqi
 14 prisoners had told you?
 15 A. There are other prisoners who, again,
 16 mention Number 2, they were not released.
 17 MR. O'CONNOR: Pete, could you hand the
 18 witness what's been marked as Exhibit 2, please.
 19 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit
 20 No. AS-2 was marked for
 21 identification.)
 22 MR. NELSON: The witness has Exhibit 2.

Page 19

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, could you turn to the last
 3 page of this document and tell me if that's your
 4 signature.
 5 A. Yes.
 6 Q. By signing here, you were verifying that
 7 the answers in this document are true based on your
 8 own knowledge, except for matters stated on
 9 information and belief. Did somebody read the
 10 document to you so that you would know what it says?
 11 A. Yes, yes.
 12 Q. Someone read the entire document word for
 13 word to you?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 Q. And do you have any reason to believe that
 16 anything in your responses in this document is
 17 untrue?
 18 MR. LOBUE: I object to the question.
 19 It's a very long document. But the witness may
 20 answer to the best of his ability.
 21 THE WITNESS: Ask me, then I can answer
 22 you.

Page 20

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. The question was whether you're aware of
 3 anything in your answers in this document that are
 4 not true.
 5 A. No, no, it's true. True.
 6 Q. I'm going to turn back to the day that you
 7 it were arrested by the U.S. military. As I
 8 understand your testimony, you were arrested at your
 9 home by about three Hummer vehicles full of U.S.
 10 soldiers; is that right?
 11 A. Correct. Yes.
 12 Q. Was there anybody in that group of U.S.
 13 soldiers that you believed was a civilian?
 14 A. I didn't see somebody civilian.
 15 Q. Did somebody translate between you and the
 16 soldiers on the day that you were arrested?
 17 A. Interpreter?
 18 Q. Yes.
 19 A. Yes, there was an interpreter. There was
 20 an interpreter present.
 21 Q. Did the interpreter appear to be a
 22 soldier?

Page 21

1 A. They were all soldiers. All soldiers.
 2 Q. Did the soldiers search your house?
 3 A. Yes.
 4 Q. Did they search a vehicle that was parked
 5 in front of your house?
 6 A. Yes.
 7 Q. Whose vehicle was it that was in front of
 8 your house?
 9 MR. LOBUE: I'm going to object to the
 10 relevancy of this line of inquiry, but the witness
 11 may answer.
 12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 13 Q. The question is who owned the white pickup
 14 truck that was parked in front of your house?
 15 A. Let me explain to you something. They
 16 were searching the house, the U.S. military, and they
 17 couldn't find anything. They went to the car. Let
 18 me explain something about this car. I live close to
 19 the national road where, if anybody had a problem
 20 with his car, he would park it next to our building.
 21 Somebody, the owner -- the owner of the car left the
 22 car in front. And we don't know who he is, and he

Page 22

1 left. And we don't any relation with him. No
 2 relation.
 3 Q. Do you have any reason to believe that
 4 employees from CACI were involved in the decision to
 5 arrest you?
 6 A. I don't know how they came in. I was
 7 sitting in my house. The U.S. military came into my
 8 place. I don't know.
 9 Q. Did the U.S. military find two AK-47s in
 10 your house?
 11 A. Yes, yes.
 12 Q. Do you know what they found in the pickup
 13 truck?
 14 A. There was something about the two
 15 Kalashnikovs. Let me explain to you the things about
 16 the Kalashnikovs. We are two houses, me and my
 17 brother next to each other, adjacent to each other.
 18 Every house has a rifle. Every house. One is mine
 19 and one for my brother. Yes.
 20 Q. When the soldiers arrested you, did they
 21 arrest your brother too?
 22 A. They took me, they took my cousin, and

Page 23

1 three or four people that were in the place.
 2 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari.
 3 (Speaking Arabic.) It means "guests."
 4 THE WITNESS: They took me, they took my
 5 cousin, and three or four other guests in my place.
 6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 7 Q. Did they put you in one of the Hummer
 8 vehicles? Did they put you in one of the Hummer
 9 vehicles?
 10 A. Yes.
 11 Q. Where did they take you?
 12 A. They took me to an area called Mursalat.
 13 Q. Was Mursalat a U.S. military camp?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 Q. Now, between the time that the soldiers
 16 showed up at your house and the time you got to Camp
 17 Mursalat, were you mistreated by those soldiers in
 18 any way?
 19 A. They just took me took me to Mursalat. I
 20 stayed one or two days and they took me some place
 21 else and there was an investigation about the weapon,
 22 the rifles.

Page 24

1 Q. Just to make sure I understand, from the
 2 time the soldiers picked you up until the time you
 3 got to Camp Mursalat, you're saying they did not
 4 mistreat you; right?
 5 A. They put the bag on my head and they took
 6 me to Mursalat, and they started an investigation in
 7 the camp about the weapon found in the car.
 8 Q. So during the ride from your house to Camp
 9 Mursalat, did you have a bag on your head?
 10 A. Yes, yes.
 11 Q. Did anybody injure you from the time the
 12 soldiers came to your house to the time you arrived
 13 at Camp Mursalat?
 14 A. No, no.
 15 Q. How long were you at Camp Mursalat?
 16 A. Only two days. Two days.
 17 Q. What happened during your time at Camp
 18 Mursalat?
 19 A. They put me in a cage. After two days
 20 they transferred me somewhere else.
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: Did he say they put him in
 22 a "cage"?

Page 25

1 THE WITNESS: The first time I came in
 2 here they did put me in a small cage. And the next
 3 day, they transferred me somewhere else.
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. And this occurred at Camp Mursalat?
 6 A. Mursalat, yes. At Mursalat, yes.
 7 Q. How small was the cage you were put in at
 8 Camp Mursalat?
 9 A. It was small. It was very, very small.
 10 It was four or five people were put in the same cage.
 11 Q. Were you able to stand up in it?
 12 A. Yes.
 13 Q. Did you have a bag on your head during the
 14 time you were at Camp Mursalat?
 15 THE TRANSLATOR: Not in the cage, in the
 16 whole time?
 17 MR. O'CONNOR: At any time he was at Camp
 18 Mursalat.
 19 THE WITNESS: Yes.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Did you have a bag on your head the entire
 22 time you were at Camp Mursalat?

Page 26

1 A. Yes, yes.

2 Q. If you had a bag --

3 A. It did exist. He used to put me in that

4 cage. Then when he took me for investigation, he put

5 the bag on me. Once he brought me back to the cage,

6 he took the cover off.

7 Q. You said there was an investigation at

8 Camp Mursalat; is that correct?

9 A. Repeat the question.

10 Q. You said that you were asked questions at

11 Camp Mursalat; is that correct?

12 THE TRANSLATOR: "Interrogation"? I can

13 use that word?

14 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, that's fine.

15 THE WITNESS: Yes, correct.

16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

17 Q. Who interrogated you at Camp Mursalat?

18 A. One of the soldiers -- one of the

19 soldiers. I don't know.

20 Q. It was a soldier that interrogated you at

21 Camp Mursalat; is that right?

22 A. Yeah, I mean, what I don't recall, but I

Page 27

1 remember it was a soldier with an interpreter asking

2 me about questions -- interrogating me about the

3 weapon in the car.

4 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He

5 also said, "In addition to the car, which I had no

6 connections to."

7 THE WITNESS: And the questions, all the

8 interrogation, were about the weapon in the car that

9 I don't have anything to do with it or any relation,

10 no relation with it.

11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

12 Q. Were you mistreated at Camp Mursalat in

13 any way that you haven't already told me today?

14 A. Like I told you, they put me in the cage.

15 So it's not right. And they put the bag which had

16 some kind of a soil on it on my head.

17 Q. In one of the complaints you filed in this

18 case you said that you were threatened with death and

19 with being taken to a far away place at Camp

20 Mursalat. Did that happen?

21 THE TRANSLATOR: The threat was in Camp

22 Mursalat itself?

Page 28

1 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.

2 THE TRANSLATOR: Could you repeat the

3 question? During the stay in Camp Mursalat?

4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

5 Q. During your stay at Camp Mursalat, were

6 you threatened with death by any of the soldiers?

7 A. No, no threatened. No, no.

8 Q. Were you threatened with dogs?

9 MR. LOBUE: At Mursalat?

10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

11 Q. Yes, at Camp Mursalat.

12 A. No, no.

13 Q. You said that you were at Camp Mursalat

14 for a few days and then you were taken somewhere

15 else. Where were you taken?

16 A. Luhoom in Mahmoudia.

17 Q. Was Luhoom a U.S. military camp?

18 A. Army, yes.

19 Q. United States Army?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. How did you get from Camp Mursalat to Camp

22 Luhoom?

Page 29

1 A. An open military car. Open.

2 Q. Were you the only prisoner in the car or

3 were there others?

4 A. There were others. I had other prisoners.

5 Q. Did you have a bag on your head during the

6 time that you were driven from Camp Mursalat to Camp

7 Luhoom?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Were there any Americans in the vehicle,

10 other than U.S. soldiers?

11 A. They were all soldiers. All soldiers.

12 Q. What happened when you got to Camp Luhoom?

13 A. It was everybody by himself in a small

14 tent. Small tent.

15 Q. So you were taken to a small tent?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Did the soldiers take the bag off your

18 head when you got to Camp Luhoom?

19 THE TRANSLATOR: When he arrived?

20 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, when he arrived at the

21 camp.

22 THE WITNESS: Yes, yes, yes. The last

Page 30

1 tent, there was no bag there. No bag after the last
 2 tent.
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. Were you in more than one tent at Camp
 5 Luhoom?
 6 A. No, one tent, I was. One tent.
 7 Q. So do I understand that the Army vehicle
 8 arrived at Camp Luhoom and you were brought to a tent
 9 and then the bag was taken off your head?
 10 A. Correct, yes.
 11 Q. How long were you held at Camp Luhoom?
 12 A. I mean, around one week.
 13 Q. Tell me what you can remember about your
 14 time at Camp Luhoom.
 15 A. There was the same investigation --
 16 interrogation about the car we talked about.
 17 Q. Were the interrogations done by U.S.
 18 soldiers?
 19 A. Yes.
 20 Q. Were you mistreated during your time at
 21 Camp Luhoom?
 22 A. Like I told you, I was in a single tent.

Page 31

1 Whenever I go to the interrogation, they put a bag on
 2 your head.
 3 Q. Other than putting a bag on your head,
 4 were you mistreated at Camp Luhoom?
 5 A. No, no. Not happened.
 6 Q. Okay. After your about a week at Camp
 7 Luhoom, were you brought to Camp Mujahadeen?
 8 A. Yes.
 9 Q. How did you get from Camp Luhoom to Camp
 10 Mujahadeen?
 11 A. In the way I was mistreated, there was so
 12 many people in that back, they would tie your hands
 13 behind your back. And we were all so close to each
 14 other. The car was military car, open car.
 15 Q. Was it a big truck?
 16 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He was
 17 saying they were piled in, head next to the feet of
 18 the next one.
 19 THE TRANSLATOR: He said he told me they
 20 were mistreated, and I asked him how they were
 21 mistreated.
 22 THE WITNESS: In the transport -- the

Page 32

1 mistreatment, they tie our hands behind our backs,
 2 they put a bag on our head, and they were all so
 3 close to each other, the head of somebody were next
 4 to the feet of the other. They were like crowded.
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. Were any American civilians involved in
 7 transporting you from Camp Luhoom to Camp Mujahadeen?
 8 MR. LOBUE: I object to the form. You may
 9 answer.
 10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 11 Q. Were any civilians involved in
 12 transporting you from Camp Luhoom to Camp Mujahadeen.
 13 A. No, only military. Military.
 14 Q. Did you see any American civilians at Camp
 15 Luhoom?
 16 A. Civilians?
 17 Q. Yes, American civilians?
 18 A. Military only.
 19 Q. How long was the ride from Camp Luhoom to
 20 Camp Mujahadeen?
 21 A. Around 20 days.
 22 THE TRANSLATOR: I think he misunderstood

Page 33

1 the question.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. My question is -- you were put in a
 4 vehicle and driven from Camp Luhoom to Camp
 5 Mujahadeen and my question is: How long did that car
 6 ride last?
 7 A. From 10 o'clock in the morning until 2:00.
 8 It was around four hours.
 9 Q. Why don't we take a ten-minute break.
 10 MR. LOBUE: And the record should reflect
 11 we commenced the deposition at 8:05 and it is now
 12 9:05. Thank you.
 13 (Whereupon, the deposition was recessed
 14 from 9:05 a.m. to 9:19 a.m.)
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, right before we took a
 17 break, you had talked about being transported from
 18 Camp Lahoom to Camp Mujahadeen. How long were you
 19 held at Camp Mujahadeen?
 20 A. Around 15 days, 20 days. 15 days, around.
 21 Q. During the time that you were at Camp
 22 Mujahadeen, did you have a bag placed on your head?

Page 34

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Was the bag on your head for the entire

3 time, or did it get taken off at times?

4 A. They used to put you somewhere in the room

5 with other prisons. And when they want to take you

6 for interrogation, they put a bag on your head.

7 Q. Okay. Just to make sure I understand, you

8 were -- at Camp Mujahadeen, you were kept in a room

9 with other prisoners; is that right?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. And during this time that you were in the

12 room with the other prisoners, you did not have a bag

13 on your head?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. And when you were taken to be

16 interrogated, a bag was placed over your head?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. How many times were you interrogated while

19 were at Camp Mujahadeen?

20 A. I don't remember how many, but it's more

21 than two.

22 Q. Were you interrogated by a U.S. soldier?

Page 35

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Did the soldier who was interrogating you

3 have an interpreter that translated?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Was the interpreter a soldier? Was the

6 interpreter a U.S. soldier?

7 A. He had a military -- the interpreter had a

8 military uniform, but I'm not sure if he was military

9 or not. His clothing were military, but I'm not sure

10 if he's military or not.

11 MR. AKEEL: I thought he said the

12 opposite.

13 THE TRANSLATOR: Huh?

14 MR. AKEEL: I thought he said the

15 opposite. That he was a citizen. Maybe I'm wrong.

16 THE WITNESS: The military guy, the guy

17 was a military guy. But the other guy, I think he

18 was military.

19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

20 Q. Did you see any American civilians at Camp

21 Mujahadeen?

22 A. No, I did not see.

Page 36

1 Q. Were you mistreated during the time you

2 were at Camp Mujahadeen?

3 A. During interrogation they keep telling me,

4 "You're lying. This is your car," during

5 interrogation.

6 Q. While you were at Camp Mujahadeen, did

7 anyone threaten you with death?

8 A. No, nobody threatened me to kill me. But

9 the way they treated you during the interrogation

10 really was mistreating during the interrogation.

11 Q. Tell me what about the interrogation was

12 mistreatment.

13 A. They put the bag -- they put the bag on

14 your head full of soil and they push you hard, take

15 you right away hard. Push you hard.

16 THE TRANSLATOR: He is doing this.

17 (Indicating.) Push you hard.

18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

19 Q. Were you choked?

20 A. He was pulling on my shirt and fast

21 pulling me. Yes.

22 Q. Were you threatened with dogs while at

Page 37

1 Camp Mujahadeen?

2 A. No.

3 Q. You said that you were at Camp Mujahadeen

4 for about 15 days. Where did you go after you left

5 Camp Mujahadeen?

6 A. Abu Ghraib.

7 THE TRANSLATOR: Abu Ghraib?

8 THE WITNESS: Yes.

9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

10 Q. How did you get from Camp Mujahadeen to

11 Abu Ghraib?

12 A. There were a group of prisoners in a

13 military open car, yes.

14 Q. How long did it take for the military car

15 to drive you from Camp Mujahadeen to Abu Ghraib?

16 A. Around three hours.

17 Q. Did you have a bag on your head during the

18 trip from Camp Mujahadeen to Abu Ghraib?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Were the people who transported you from

21 Camp Mujahadeen to Abu Ghraib all U.S. soldiers?

22 A. Yes.

Page 38

1 Q. Were you mistreated during the trip from
2 Camp Mujahadeen to Abu Ghraib?
3 A. The car was open. They put a bag on my
4 head and they tied my hands behind my back.
5 Q. And during the trip from Camp Mujahadeen
6 to Abu Ghraib, were you sitting in the back of the
7 vehicle or lying down in the back of the vehicle?
8 A. Sitting.
9 Q. Was it about a month from the time you
10 were arrested until the time you reached Abu Ghraib
11 prison?
12 A. Around.
13 Q. When you got to Abu Ghraib prison, what
14 happened next?
15 A. The first, they took me in and took off my
16 clothes and examined me, my body, and they gave me a
17 number. The second was about an interpreter.
18 Q. Let's start with Step 1. When you got to
19 Abu Ghraib, was the first thing that happened is they
20 had you take off your clothes so you could get a
21 medical examination?
22 A. They checked my body. They gave me a

Page 39

1 number. They let me go back and sit down. Next day,
2 they took me back to investigation -- interrogation.
3 Q. Let's stay on the first day for a minute.
4 When you were examined, was it by medical personnel?
5 A. No, no, he was not medical. Actually, for
6 any person who comes in here, any person will come
7 check all his body. They take his clothes off, check
8 his body, and then they gave him a number.
9 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. The
10 said, "For anybody who comes in, they strip him
11 nude."
12 THE TRANSLATOR: Take off all his clothes
13 and they gave him a number.
14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
15 Q. After they took off your clothes and gave
16 you a number, did you get your clothes back?
17 A. Repeat the question, please.
18 Q. After they had you take off your clothes
19 and check your body and then gave you a number, did
20 you get your clothes back?
21 A. Yes.
22 Q. And were you allowed to put your clothes

Page 40

1 back on?
2 A. Yes, yes.
3 Q. That first day when they were checking
4 your body and giving you a number, was that all done
5 by U.S. soldiers?
6 A. Yes.
7 Q. Were you mistreated in any way your first
8 day at Abu Ghraib prison?
9 A. In the first day, after I was stripped my
10 clothes, they put a bag on my head and they
11 handcuffed me behind my back and they put me in
12 another room.
13 Q. At the time they handcuffed and put a bag
14 on your head, did you have your clothes on?
15 A. I was wearing my clothes. The first guy,
16 he took the mask out and my handcuffs out. He took
17 my clothing off. He stripped me naked. Then after
18 that, examined me. I put my clothes on, he put the
19 bag on, and handcuffed me back.
20 Q. Was there any other things that occurred
21 on your first day at Abu Ghraib prison that you would
22 consider mistreatment?

Page 41

1 A. Up to now, there was no mistreatment. But
2 the interrogation started; then the mistreatment
3 started.
4 Q. Okay. I think you started to say earlier
5 that on the second day interrogation started; is that
6 right?
7 A. Correct.
8 Q. Tell me what you remember about your
9 second day at Abu Ghraib prison.
10 A. They took me for interrogation. They put
11 the bag on my head. They put the bag on and the
12 handcuffs on and took me to the place where the
13 interrogator was sitting on a higher place and I was
14 sitting in a lower position.
15 And I was sitting talking to him and I was
16 standing on my legs like this (Indicating.) And his
17 feet were up and I was almost -- the level of my face
18 was to his feet and he started asking me questions.
19 The interrogator?
20 Q. Did you have a bag on your head during
21 this time?
22 MR. ALOMARI: Mr. Alomari. He also

Page 42

1 mentioned, thought, the stones -- that his knees were
 2 on the sharp stones.
 3 THE WITNESS: My knees were standing on
 4 cracked stones.
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, in your Interrogatory
 7 Responses in this case, you said that on the first
 8 day that you were at Abu Ghraib prison you were
 9 hooded and punched on all sides of the face. Is that
 10 accurate?
 11 MR. LOBUE: I object, and I ask the
 12 witness to be shown his Interrogatory Response,
 13 because the question did not precisely reflect what
 14 the witness stated in the Interrogatory Response.
 15 MR. O'CONNOR: Are you testifying?
 16 MR. LOBUE: This is part of my objection.
 17 MR. O'CONNOR: This is a speaking
 18 objection. This is completely inappropriate.
 19 MR. LOBUE: The Interrogatory Response
 20 states that he was punched on all sides of his face.
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: Did I not say that? Did I
 22 not say that?

Page 43

1 MR. LOBUE: I'm objecting that you did not
 2 give the witness an opportunity to read his written
 3 response.
 4 MR. O'CONNOR: He can't read his written
 5 response. It's in English.
 6 MR. LOBUE: Well, we do have a translator
 7 in the room, Mr. O'Connor.
 8 MR. O'CONNOR: Preposterous.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, were you punched on all
 11 sides of your face during your first day in
 12 Abu Ghraib prison?
 13 A. Like I -- like I told you before, the
 14 minute they took me for interrogation, they started
 15 hitting me and they started mistreating me.
 16 Q. So you were punched on all sides of your
 17 face on your second day at Abu Ghraib prison; right?
 18 A. Actually, after they gave me -- the minute
 19 that I stripped clothes and they gave me the number,
 20 and they start mistreating me, hitting me.
 21 Q. So that was on the first day?
 22 A. I don't recall. I don't remember. But

Page 44

1 they started hitting me in the investigation,
 2 interrogation.
 3 Q. Who was hitting you?
 4 A. Talking about the investigation, the
 5 interrogation, they make me stand on my knees and
 6 they told me to admit what was in the car. And I
 7 couldn't talk because they kept the bag on my head
 8 during the interrogation. Then when the
 9 interrogation was over and when I leave, after I
 10 leave, then they take the bag out.
 11 Q. So, do you know who your interrogator was
 12 for that first interrogation that you just told us
 13 about?
 14 MR. LOBUE: You mean by name? I object to
 15 the form.
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: Okay.
 17 MR. LOBUE: What do you mean, "Do you know
 18 who he was"?
 19 MR. O'CONNOR: I think it's a fair
 20 question.
 21 MR. LOBUE: Would you please translate my
 22 objection and tell the witness he may answer.

Page 45

1 THE TRANSLATOR: You want to restate the
 2 question, please, sir?
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. Do you know who interrogated you the first
 5 time you were interrogated?
 6 MR. LOBUE: Did you state my objection?
 7 THE WITNESS: How can I tell? I don't
 8 know his name because the way they took me into the
 9 interrogation. I had the bag on my head and they
 10 were pulling me, pulling me. I don't know his name.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. That's all I wanted to figure out. Is it
 13 correct that you don't know who the interrogator was
 14 for your first interrogation, because you had a bag
 15 on your head for the entire time?
 16 A. Yes.
 17 Q. Do you know if your interrogator for your
 18 first interrogation was a soldier or an American
 19 civilian?
 20 A. I saw one guy with the hair going this
 21 way, backwards, going back.
 22 Q. Was that your investigator from the first

Page 46

1 interrogation?
 2 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 3 described it as a "ponytail."
 4 THE WITNESS: He said there was a long
 5 hair all the way to the back. Looked like a female
 6 hair, all the way to the back. Long hair.
 7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 8 Q. Was that your interrogator?
 9 A. Interrogator.
 10 Q. Was that your interrogator for the first
 11 interrogation?
 12 A. Second, second. In the second
 13 interrogation.
 14 Q. Okay. Let's start with the first
 15 interrogation for now, so we don't get them mixed up.
 16 I'll get to the second interrogation. Is it fair to
 17 say that you don't know whether your first
 18 interrogator was a U.S. soldier or a U.S. civilian?
 19 A. Correct. I don't know if he's military.
 20 He was interrogating me. He was interrogating me.
 21 Q. Did anything happen during the first
 22 interrogation that you view as mistreatment, other

Page 47

1 than being -- having a bag on your head and kneeling
 2 on sharp rocks?
 3 A. I mean, he was mistreating me. He kept
 4 his feet higher than my head and my eye level was
 5 close to his feet. That is mistreatment.
 6 Q. Is there any other type of mistreatment
 7 during the first interrogation besides what you have
 8 already told me about?
 9 A. He was real pulling me -- through the
 10 interrogation, they was pulling me, pulling me like a
 11 bird, all the way. Pulling me. And he was pushing
 12 me like a rock, like a bird.
 13 THE REPORTER: Bird?
 14 THE TRANSLATOR: Bird. B-I-R-D.
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. Is it fair to say that you don't know who
 17 was pushing you, because you had a bag on your head?
 18 A. Correct, yes.
 19 Q. Are there any other things that happened
 20 during the first interrogation that you would call
 21 mistreatment?
 22 MR. NELSON: This is Mr. Nelson. We lost

Page 48

1 sound for part of that translation. Can you
 2 translate that question again?
 3 MR. O'CONNOR: Could you just read it and
 4 translate it again.
 5 (Translator restated the question.)
 6 THE WITNESS: He was pulling me all the
 7 way they almost broke my hands. They were tied so
 8 hard, my hands, they almost got broken. And during
 9 the interrogation, how I was looking at his feet. He
 10 was walking, pressing on my belly, on my head even.
 11 In addition, during the interrogation I was standing
 12 on my knees.
 13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 14 Q. Who was pressing on your head?
 15 A. Hitting, hitting. He was stepping with
 16 his feet. Pressing with his feet.
 17 Q. The interrogator was stepping with his
 18 feet?
 19 A. You know, the interrogator and the guards.
 20 Q. This was during --
 21 A. And I couldn't tell because my head was
 22 covered. I couldn't tell.

Page 49

1 Q. So you couldn't tell who was doing this,
 2 because your head was covered; is that right?
 3 A. Correct.
 4 Q. Have you now told me all of the
 5 mistreatment you believe you suffered during the
 6 first interrogation at Abu Ghraib prison?
 7 A. Yes. And after that, you know, they took
 8 me to another place. It was an excess mistreatment,
 9 more mistreatment.
 10 Q. Where was the other place where there was
 11 more mistreatment?
 12 A. Abu Ghraib, there was another place in
 13 Abu Ghraib called Takila.
 14 MR. LOBUE: Let's go off the record
 15 momentarily and resolve our technical problems.
 16 (Whereupon, the deposition was recessed
 17 from 9:59 a.m. to 10:03 a.m.)
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: We're back on the record.
 19 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari and I
 20 had a correction on the translation. The area that
 21 he is referring to as "Takila" is the Hard Site.
 22 THE TRANSLATOR: The Takila, the Hard

Page 50

1 Site.
 2 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 3 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, you said a bit ago that
 4 your second interrogation had an interrogator with a
 5 ponytail; is that right?
 6 A. Yes.
 7 Q. During the second interrogation, did you
 8 have a bag on your head?
 9 A. Yes.
 10 Q. How do you know that the interrogator for
 11 the second interrogation had a ponytail?
 12 A. Because they make -- they took the bag and
 13 he told me to: Look to me eye-to-eye and talk to me,
 14 eye-to-eye.
 15 Q. Was the interrogator with the ponytail a
 16 woman or a man with long hair?
 17 A. Man.
 18 Q. Can you tell me anything else about this
 19 man's appearance?
 20 A. It was short duration, very short
 21 duration. But I saw the hair.
 22 Q. So to make sure I understand, the only

Page 51

1 thing you can tell me about the appearance of the
 2 seconding interrogator is that he had a ponytail?
 3 A. Yes.
 4 Q. Do you know what color skin the second
 5 interrogator had?
 6 A. White.
 7 Q. Did the second interrogation take place
 8 before or after you were moved to the Hard Site at
 9 Abu Ghraib?
 10 THE TRANSLATOR: You're talking about
 11 Takila? You want to rephrase it?
 12 MR. O'CONNOR: You want to use that
 13 hard --
 14 THE TRANSLATOR: Hard Site.
 15 MR. O'CONNOR: Isn't that the translation
 16 of Hard Site?
 17 THE TRANSLATOR: I will stick with
 18 "Takila."
 19 MR. O'CONNOR: You should say that.
 20 (Translator repeated the question.)
 21 THE WITNESS: Before. Before.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 52

1 Q. Did anything happen to you between the
 2 first interrogation and the second interrogation with
 3 the man with the ponytail?
 4 MR. LOBUE: I object to the form of the
 5 question. Vague. He may answer.
 6 THE WITNESS: Between the first
 7 interrogation and the second time, or the second time
 8 with the guy with the ponytail, long hair?
 9 MR. O'CONNOR: No, between the first
 10 interrogation where he doesn't know who the
 11 interrogator and the second interrogation where it
 12 was a man with a ponytail.
 13 THE WITNESS: Yes. Then, you know, the
 14 second day after the guy with the ponytail, he really
 15 questioned me. They pulled me. In the first
 16 interrogation, I didn't see the guy because I had
 17 this thing on my face. In the second interrogation,
 18 there was a guy and he told me eye-to-eye look. So I
 19 know he had a ponytail.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. How much time was there between the first
 22 interrogation and the second interrogation?

Page 53

1 A. Around, I think, one day. Around one day.
 2 Q. Where did you go between the first
 3 interrogation and the second interrogation?
 4 A. In a room.
 5 THE TRANSLATOR: I just asked him a word.
 6 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. It
 7 means "brick." A brick room. A brick room.
 8 THE TRANSLATOR: A brick room.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. Were you mistreated by anyone in between
 11 the first interrogation and the second interrogation?
 12 THE TRANSLATOR: He lost sound.
 13 MR. NELSON: The sound cut out. Can you
 14 translate that question again.
 15 (Translator restated the question.)
 16 THE WITNESS: Between the first
 17 interrogation and second interrogation, I was bare
 18 feet. It was somewhere they didn't even give us
 19 food. They did not give us food.
 20 THE TRANSLATOR: I think he is going to
 21 add something now.
 22 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Page 54

1 Q. Other than being barefoot and not having
2 food, were you mistreated at all between the first
3 interrogation and the second interrogation?
4 A. It was cold. The environment was cold.
5 Q. Was there any other mistreatment between
6 -- in between the first interrogation and the second
7 interrogation?
8 A. No, that's it. That's it.
9 Q. Now, let's talk about the second
10 interrogation. That's the one where the interrogator
11 was a man with a ponytail; right?
12 A. Yes.
13 Q. How long did that second interrogation
14 last?
15 A. The second interrogation?
16 Q. Yes.
17 A. It's one day after the first
18 interrogation.
19 Q. How long were you interrogated during the
20 second interrogation?
21 A. More than three hours.
22 Q. Were you mistreated during the second

Page 55

1 interrogation?
2 A. In the second interrogation, I was like
3 this on my fingers. (Indicating.)
4 MR. ALOMARI: Mr. Alomari. He said, "My
5 toes."
6 THE WITNESS: On my feet. I was standing
7 on my fingers and my nose was on the wall -- toward
8 the wall.
9 MR. LOBUE: I'm sorry; he was standing on
10 fingers?
11 MR. AKEEL: Toes.
12 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
13 said "my toes."
14 THE TRANSLATOR: He said I was, "Standing
15 on my fingers of the feet, and my nose was on the
16 wall like this in the corner." (Indicating.)
17 MR. LOBUE: The interpreter was
18 demonstrating that his nose was up against the wall
19 and he was on his toes, I believe. Is that correct?
20 The fingers of his feet, also known as toes?
21 THE TRANSLATOR: That is fine, but on his
22 toes.

Page 56

1 MR. LOBUE: I don't want to testify. I
2 just want the record to reflect what is happening in
3 the room.
4 THE TRANSLATOR: He said "fingers of his
5 feet."
6 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
7 Q. During the time that you were standing
8 with your nose against the wall, did you have a hood
9 on?
10 A. No, there was no bag. No bag.
11 Q. Were you mistreated in any other way
12 during this second interrogation?
13 A. The interrogator used to give order for
14 the guard -- used to give an order for the guard and
15 push me toward the wall. "Stand up and don't move.
16 Period. Don't move. Final, don't move." And he
17 said, "If you don't admit, you are going to be
18 standing toward the wall until morning." But after
19 three hours they let me.
20 THE REPORTER: Can I clarify something?
21 Who gave the order?
22 THE TRANSLATOR: The interrogator gave

Page 57

1 orders to the --
2 THE REPORTER: Okay. That's all I need.
3 MR. O'CONNOR:
4 Q. And is everything you just described what
5 happened during the second interrogation?
6 A. He gave me an order to stand on the wall
7 with the nose to the wall on my toes and he was
8 giving the order for the guard to hit me.
9 Q. My question was a little different. I
10 want to make sure that I understand, did this happen
11 during the second interrogation?
12 A. Second? Second interrogation?
13 Q. Yes.
14 A. Yes, yes.
15 Q. So the interrogator who was telling the
16 guard to push you against the wall was the man with
17 the ponytail?
18 A. Yes.
19 Q. Have you now told me all of the
20 mistreatment that you believe you suffered during the
21 second interrogation?
22 A. Yes.

Page 58

1 Q. What happened after the second
2 interrogation finished?
3 A. After I left the interrogator, the guard
4 tied my hands behind -- very strong and very
5 powerful, tight. He hit me on my head. He kept
6 hitting me, hitting me all over my body -- on my
7 face, on my cheeks, and he sent me to Takila.
8 Q. When the guard was hitting you, was that
9 in the room when the second interrogation occurred?
10 A. In the interrogation room? Yes.
11 Q. Was the interrogator still there?
12 A. I was standing on my fingers, or whatever
13 you want to call it, toes, and my nose was towards
14 the wall. And I couldn't keep my balance and I
15 started moving, and then he started hitting me.
16 Q. Who started hitting him?
17 A. The guard when he was close to the
18 investigator.
19 Q. The interrogator?
20 A. The interrogator. He was close to the
21 guard.
22 Q. Were you ever interrogated again by the

Page 59

1 man with the ponytail?
2 A. Only one time; this time. After that, I
3 did not see him.
4 Q. Do I understand that after the second
5 interrogation you were brought to the Hard Site?
6 A. Yes.
7 Q. How long were you kept at the Hard Site?
8 A. Around one week.
9 Q. Were you interrogated during that week?
10 A. It was, you know, a very horrible place.
11 The pillow was full of stones. There was no mattress
12 on the floor and it was very cold. And the area was
13 very little and there was no bathroom. Cold. Very
14 cold. Very cold.
15 Q. My question --
16 A. I also only wearing one "dishdasha," like
17 a long dress. Like a long Arabic dress.
18 Q. My question was a little different. What
19 I'm trying to know is during this week that you were
20 at the Hard Site, were you interrogated?
21 A. End of the week. The end of the week.
22 Q. During this week that you were at the Hard

Page 60

1 Site, is it correct that you were only interrogated
2 once and it was at the end of the week?
3 A. Yes, sir.
4 Q. During this week-long period that you were
5 at the Hard Site, were you mistreated?
6 THE TRANSLATOR: In addition to what he
7 said?
8 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
9 Q. In addition to what you have already told
10 me.
11 A. Like I told you, it was cold, and the
12 pillow was so hard. It was very dirty, there was no
13 bathroom. This was the mistreatment.
14 Q. I just want to make sure that I've gotten
15 from you any other type of mistreatment during that
16 week, besides what you have already said. Have you
17 told me everything now?
18 A. No, no, no.
19 Q. There is nothing more?
20 A. And the third interrogation, then the
21 treatment --
22 Q. I'm going to get to the third

Page 61

1 interrogation.
2 A. -- after one week.
3 Q. Okay. Have you told me about all of the
4 mistreatment you suffered between the second
5 interrogation and the third interrogation?
6 A. Between the second and third?
7 Q. Yes.
8 A. Yes.
9 Q. Between the second and third
10 interrogation, did you see any American civilians?
11 A. Civilians?
12 Q. Yes.
13 A. How can I see? Whenever they take me into
14 an interrogation, they put a bag on my head.
15 Q. Did you have a bag on your head while you
16 were in your cell at the Hard Site?
17 A. In Takila? There was no cell in Takila.
18 Q. Oh, so was it a --
19 A. We only go for interrogation. Only for
20 interrogation.
21 Q. Okay. You said after about a week at the
22 Hard Site, you went for the third interrogation; is

Page 62

1 that right?

2 A. Correct.

3 Q. Were you brought to the third

4 interrogation with a bag on your head?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. How long did the third interrogation last?

7 A. 6 o'clock in the morning.

8 Q. If it started at 6 o'clock in the morning.

9 About what time did it end?

10 A. The third one?

11 Q. Yes, the third one.

12 A. 10 o'clock in the morning.

13 Q. So you would say that the third

14 interrogation lasted about four hours?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Did you have the bag on your head for the

17 entire time?

18 THE TRANSLATOR: The four hours?

19 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, for the entire

20 interrogation.

21 THE WITNESS: The bag was on my head from

22 Takila all the way to the interrogator. Once I was

Page 63

1 at the interrogator, they took the bag out.

2 Q. Was your interrogator for the third

3 interrogation a soldier or a civilian?

4 THE TRANSLATOR: American?

5 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.

6 THE WITNESS: He took off -- I think he

7 took part of -- the clothes he was wearing was a

8 black shirt, short sleeves civilian. And I asked him

9 a couple of times -- and I asked him a couple of

10 times whether the shirt was military or civilian and

11 he said civilian. 100 percent he was civilian.

12 Civilian.

13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

14 Q. What did he look like?

15 A. He was wearing a black shirt. Black tee

16 shirt. Black shirt, half sleeves.

17 Q. What did he look like?

18 A. A little bit bald. No hair. No hair. No

19 hair. No hair. A little hair like this.

20 (Indicating.) A little hair. A little hair. Yes.

21 Q. What color skin did he have?

22 A. I was standing, sitting, and kneeling and

Page 64

1 he was standing behind me with a dog and he said, "If

2 you tell me anything not true, I'm going to let the

3 dog bite you." He put me -- between me and the

4 dog -- there was a glass between me and the dog. And

5 he said, "I'm going to let the dog bite you."

6 "Shibak" means glass. Window. "Shibak." A window.

7 MR. ALOMARI: He is using "jamma" and now

8 "shibak." "Jamma" in Iraqi is "shibak."

9 THE TRANSLATOR: He is saying that the

10 word "shibak," which is "window," in Iraqi, it is

11 "jamma."

12 THE WITNESS: He was threatening me. He

13 said, "If I open the window, I'm going to let the dog

14 bite you." Yes. That was -- "I'm going to let the

15 dog bite you."

16 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

17 Q. What color skin did the interrogator have?

18 A. White.

19 Q. About how old was he?

20 A. Middle. I don't know. Mid. Mid.

21 Q. Was he thin or fat?

22 A. Skinny.

Page 65

1 Q. Was he tall? Short? Medium?

2 A. Medium height. He wasn't tall, he wasn't

3 short. Medium height.

4 Q. Did he have a mustache or a beard?

5 A. He had a light mustache.

6 Q. Do you know if the interrogator worked for

7 CACI?

8 MR. NELSON: We lost sound. Can you

9 translate that question again?

10 (Translator repeated the question.)

11 THE WITNESS: I don't know, but I know --

12 but he is civilian.

13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

14 Q. You said he had a little bit of hair. Do

15 you remember what color it was?

16 THE TRANSLATOR: His hair, mustache?

17 MR. O'CONNOR: Hair.

18 THE WITNESS: Blond.

19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

20 Q. Did any other mistreatment occur during

21 this interrogation that you haven't already told us

22 about?

Page 66

1 A. After about ten minutes, he was
 2 threatening me with the dog to bite me. I was
 3 sitting down like this, like this, you know with both
 4 my knees together and looking towards his eyes.
 5 (Indicating.) I was handcuffed in the back in a
 6 force. And I was, you know, the dog behind me could
 7 bite me any time. Yes. And this interrogation
 8 lasted for four hours or more.
 9 Q. Is it correct that the dog was always on
 10 the other side of the window from you?
 11 A. Yes.
 12 Q. Have you told me about all of the
 13 mistreatment you believe you suffered during this
 14 third interrogation?
 15 A. No, that's it.
 16 MR. LOBUE: Can we take a break at this
 17 point?
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes. We are going to take
 19 a -- you want a ten-minute break?
 20 MR. LOBUE: Ten minutes.
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: We're going to take a
 22 ten-minute break.

Page 67

1 (Whereupon, the deposition was recessed
 2 from 10:43 a.m. to 10:56 a.m.)
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. Let's go back on the record. So, Mr. Al
 5 Shimari, we've been talking about your third
 6 interrogation with the man with the black shirt as
 7 the interrogator. Have you told us about all of the
 8 mistreatment that you contend you suffered during
 9 that interrogation?
 10 A. It's been so long since 2003, it's been so
 11 long, you know, I don't remember.
 12 Q. I understand that this was a long time
 13 ago. I'm just trying to make sure that you've told
 14 me what you can remember.
 15 A. If other things if I do remember, I'll let
 16 you know.
 17 Q. Thank you. What happened after the third
 18 interrogation?
 19 A. They send me after the third interrogation
 20 they send me to a place like a cell. Then before --
 21 after the third interrogation, before I get into this
 22 cell, they shave my hair, they shave my mustache, and

Page 68

1 they tied my hands behind my back. Then after that,
 2 they took off my clothes, they wet my clothes before
 3 I went in the cell and they left me to put them back
 4 on wet.
 5 And for me, destruction of my house is the
 6 better off than the way they mistreated me by shaving
 7 my hair and my mustache. This is worse.
 8 Q. Who did these things to you? Was it U.S.
 9 soldiers?
 10 A. A group of female and male soldiers and
 11 civilians under the orders of the interrogator.
 12 Q. How do you know that this was under the
 13 order of the interrogator?
 14 A. He was sitting down and they were moving
 15 around.
 16 Q. Did the interrogator follow you back to
 17 the area with the cells?
 18 A. Under the order of this guy, then they
 19 shaved my hair. The guy was giving an order, so they
 20 shaved my hair and my mustache. And then they put me
 21 in the shower with the soap and the soldier was
 22 holding weapons on me.

Page 69

1 Q. Was the interrogator present when -- was
 2 the interrogator present when --
 3 THE TRANSLATOR: He is saying about
 4 shaving and everything. He is mixing -- hold on.
 5 THE WITNESS: Directly after I left the
 6 interrogator in Takila --
 7 MR. AKEEL: In the Hard Site.
 8 THE WITNESS: It was really adjacent, the
 9 Hard Site was adjacent to this area. The minute I
 10 arrived, they shaved my mustache and my hair. They
 11 opened the water shower. They get me naked, took off
 12 my clothes. Then a lot of soap, soap bar, and they
 13 let me stay under the water until the soap is
 14 dissolved -- until the soap is finished. Because it
 15 was so cold, since I didn't have any hair or my
 16 mustache or my hair, it felt like nails sticking out.
 17 It was so cold, I feel the hair is like nails. Like
 18 nails. It was very cold, very cold, very cold.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. Was --
 21 A. After that, they -- then after that they
 22 gave me a wet suit. Then they soaked it in the water

Page 70

1 until it is fully wet and he told me to wear it, put
 2 it on. Since shaving my hair and my mustache, it is
 3 worse for me, personally, very bad, compared to
 4 whatever had happened in my house. It's really one
 5 of the worst -- it's very bad. It was a
 6 mistreatment.

7 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He is
 8 saying "humiliating."

9 THE WITNESS: It was very humiliating.

10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

11 Q. Was the interrogator present when the
 12 soldiers shaved your mustache and hair?

13 A. There was one civilian present. He was
 14 giving orders.

15 Q. Who was the civilian?

16 A. I really couldn't tell. After they shaved
 17 my hair and my mustache and tied my hands behind my
 18 back, I couldn't really tell who the civilian is.
 19 And then they get me and four other people in the
 20 room, a small room, me and four people, put us
 21 together in a small room. We were naked. No
 22 clothes. No clothes.

Page 71

1 After six or seven hours, they took us in
 2 and put us in individual rooms, put us each in
 3 individual rooms. And I couldn't tell it was day or
 4 nighttime in the room. All I knew when I heard the
 5 prayer in the dawn, when I heard the prayer -- when
 6 they say "salat alfajr," it means the prayer of the
 7 morning -- then I knew it was a new day.

8 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, can we -- let's take this
 9 one step at a time. When you left the third
 10 interrogation and you had your mustache and hair
 11 shaved, is it your testimony that there was one
 12 civilian present, but you don't know who it was?

13 A. Correct. Correct.

14 Q. Do you know if that civilian was an
 15 interrogator?

16 A. I can't tell you. But in addition to him
 17 there was other soldiers, female and male.

18 Q. And then you talked about when you were
 19 put into the shower. Who was present for that?

20 A. It was a female soldier with her rifle
 21 pointing at me.

22 Q. Was there anyone --

Page 72

1 A. And she kept her rifle pointing at me in
 2 the shower, until the soap bar is dissolved.

3 Q. Was there anyone else present for the
 4 shower, other than you and the female soldier?

5 A. There were close by. Two, three people,
 6 they were close by.

7 Q. Who were the two or three people who were
 8 close by?

9 A. I don't know. I don't know those people.

10 Q. Were they soldiers?

11 A. The majority are female soldiers.

12 Q. Do you know if there were any civilians
 13 present when you were taking the shower?

14 A. Yes, there was one person. One person.

15 Q. Is it the same person who was present when
 16 they shaved your mustache and hair?

17 A. He was sitting down and he was giving
 18 orders to them.

19 Q. Was it the same person who was present
 20 when they shaved your mustache and hair?

21 A. He was close. Close.

22 Q. But my question is you said that there was

Page 73

1 one civilian present when you were taking the shower.
 2 And my question is whether that was the same civilian
 3 who was present when your mustache and hair were
 4 shaved.

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Now, you testified that your clothes --
 7 that clothes were soaked in water and you were forced
 8 to put those clothes on; is that correct?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. Who told you to put on the wet clothes?

11 A. He gave orders to one of the female
 12 soldiers and she came in and brought a bucket with
 13 the clothing in it and told me to put it on.

14 Q. When you say "he" gave an order, who is
 15 "he"?

16 A. One -- the one sitting down. The guy who
 17 was giving orders. The civilian.

18 Q. The same person who was present when you
 19 were showering and present when the soldiers shaved
 20 your mustache and hair?

21 A. He was the same person. But the woman,
 22 she was holding her weapon when I was taking a

Page 74

1 shower. She was taking orders from him.
 2 Q. And do I understand correctly that you
 3 don't remember what this civilian looks like?
 4 A. He was really tall. A little taller than
 5 the other guy. But I don't recall. He is a tall
 6 guy. He's the same height or taller than.
 7 Q. The same height as who?
 8 A. He's taller than the interrogator, the
 9 first interrogator, the interrogation before. He was
 10 taller than the interrogator in Takila.
 11 Q. How many times in total were you
 12 interrogated in Abu Ghraib prison?
 13 A. I don't remember -- I don't remember the
 14 number exactly. Yes, I don't remember. The
 15 punishment -- the treatment was very bad, awful. In
 16 fact the minute they put me in this room, I couldn't
 17 see anything. I couldn't see nothing. The minute
 18 they -- the minute I hear the prayer in the morning,
 19 the dawn prayer, then I would realize it was a new
 20 day. Then I would take something and mark the wall,
 21 it's a new day. The minute they were giving me food,
 22 some water -- it was in a very large room. The place

Page 75

1 where I was.
 2 Q. Is this a cell?
 3 A. Yes, it's a cell.
 4 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He is
 5 using the term saying that it looks like a "fake," a
 6 "fake door."
 7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 8 Q. The first -- just to summarize the
 9 interrogation we talked about so far. The first
 10 interrogation you had at Abu Ghraib prison, you don't
 11 know who was the interrogator because you had a hood
 12 on the whole time; is that right?
 13 A. Yes.
 14 Q. And the second interrogation, the
 15 interrogator was a man with a ponytail; right?
 16 A. Yes.
 17 Q. And the interrogator with the ponytail
 18 only interrogated you that one time; right?
 19 THE TRANSLATOR: That one with the
 20 ponytail?
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
 22 THE WITNESS: Correct. Correct.

Page 76

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. Now, the third interrogation you
 3 described, the interrogator had a black shirt on;
 4 right?
 5 A. Yes.
 6 Q. You said that there were other --
 7 A. It has been so long -- a long period of
 8 time, I don't recall everything. I don't remember.
 9 Q. My question is did the interrogator with
 10 the black tee shirt ever interrogate you again after
 11 the third interrogation?
 12 THE TRANSLATOR: You want me to ask him
 13 how many times he interrogated him?
 14 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 15 Q. How many times -- did the man with the
 16 black shirt interrogate you more than once?
 17 A. In every interrogation, there was always
 18 one interrogator. Different one. So when he leaves,
 19 I'll see somebody else in another interrogation.
 20 Q. Okay. So do I understand it that you
 21 never had the same interrogator more than once?
 22 A. Yes.

Page 77

1 Q. What other interrogator can you remember
 2 having?
 3 THE TRANSLATOR: Other than those?
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. Other than the ones you have described so
 6 far.
 7 A. Every interrogation, every time I leave an
 8 interrogator, I become so much desperate and the
 9 mistreatment is so bad. One would hit me on my head,
 10 my face, on my cheeks. The other one shaved my
 11 mustache and my hair and put me inside the "douche."
 12 And one put me another one in a cell where I couldn't
 13 see, couldn't tell the difference between day and
 14 night. I couldn't see the day and night.
 15 Q. Do you remember --
 16 A. And one, he brought the dog to bite me.
 17 Q. Who brought the dog to bite you?
 18 A. When I was in the cell, somebody would
 19 bring the dog. It's like let him attack me and then
 20 pulled the dog back -- almost let him try to attack
 21 me, but then he pulled the dog back.
 22 And one of the interrogators, he ordered

Page 78	Page 80
<p>1 one of the soldiers to put the bag on my head.</p> <p>2 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. Not</p> <p>3 "the bag." He said "the blanket." Blanket.</p> <p>4 THE WITNESS: Then he put the blanket on</p> <p>5 my head. And the dog was biting the cover, you know</p> <p>6 what I'm saying -- whatever it is -- the blanket.</p> <p>7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>8 Q. Who was the interrogator that had the dog</p> <p>9 do that?</p> <p>10 A. I don't know. I don't know. I don't</p> <p>11 remember. I don't recall.</p> <p>12 Q. Were some of your interrogators soldiers?</p> <p>13 A. The majority of the interrogators were</p> <p>14 civilian. The majority of the interrogators were</p> <p>15 civilian. The only things I can tell you, the guard</p> <p>16 used to put the bag on my head and he used to pull me</p> <p>17 into the interrogator. Once I get to the</p> <p>18 interrogator, he used to pull the bag out. And I</p> <p>19 think they were civilian, because --</p> <p>20 Q. Do you remember them being civilians or</p> <p>21 are you not sure?</p> <p>22 A. I'm sure they were civilian.</p>	<p>1 THE TRANSLATOR: So you want to have any</p> <p>2 discussions other than lawyers during the break;</p> <p>3 right?</p> <p>4 MR. LOBUE: That's my instruction.</p> <p>5 THE TRANSLATOR: How do you want to ask</p> <p>6 that question all over again? The guy is confused</p> <p>7 now.</p> <p>8 MR. O'CONNOR: I'm sticking with my</p> <p>9 question.</p> <p>10 THE TRANSLATOR: Let's go over again.</p> <p>11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>12 Q. My question is on the last break, did</p> <p>13 anyone talk to you about your testimony?</p> <p>14 A. No, no, no.</p> <p>15 Q. Did anyone tell you to start blaming</p> <p>16 civilians for your treatment?</p> <p>17 MR. LOBUE: Objection. Objection. I'm</p> <p>18 going to instruct the witness not to discuss -- not</p> <p>19 to disclose any discussions he may have had with</p> <p>20 attorneys. If he was told to give that testimony</p> <p>21 outside of any discussions -- let me rephrase that.</p> <p>22 If he had any discussions during the break</p>
Page 79	Page 81
<p>1 Q. On the last break, did anybody talk to you</p> <p>2 about your testimony?</p> <p>3 A. Their clothing was civilian.</p> <p>4 Q. On the last break, did anyone talk to you</p> <p>5 about your deposition testimony.</p> <p>6 MR. LOBUE: Go ahead, then tell him to</p> <p>7 wait for my objection.</p> <p>8 THE TRANSLATOR: I'm sorry; I lost. Go</p> <p>9 ahead. I'm sorry.</p> <p>10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>11 Q. On the last break, did anyone talk to you</p> <p>12 about your deposition testimony?</p> <p>13 MR. LOBUE: Please translate and ask him</p> <p>14 to wait for my instruction.</p> <p>15 THE TRANSLATOR: Not to answer?</p> <p>16 MR. LOBUE: Not to answer.</p> <p>17 (Translator repeated the question.)</p> <p>18 MR. LOBUE: Please tell the witness I</p> <p>19 instruct him not to reveal any discussions with</p> <p>20 attorneys. If he had discussions during the last</p> <p>21 break with any person other than his attorneys, he</p> <p>22 may answer.</p>	<p>1 other than with his attorneys, he may answer. That's</p> <p>2 my instruction.</p> <p>3 THE TRANSLATOR: Same instruction as</p> <p>4 before?</p> <p>5 MR. LOBUE: Same instruction as before.</p> <p>6 THE TRANSLATOR: Let me go back now again</p> <p>7 and do it all over again.</p> <p>8 MR. LOBUE: Please, may I suggest you</p> <p>9 translate the question and then translate my</p> <p>10 instruction.</p> <p>11 THE TRANSLATOR: Without any interruption?</p> <p>12 MR. LOBUE: Without interruption.</p> <p>13 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>14 Q. Look, my question is did anyone on the</p> <p>15 last break tell you that you should start blaming</p> <p>16 civilians with your testimony?</p> <p>17 A. I never had any discussions with my</p> <p>18 lawyer.</p> <p>19 MR. LOBUE: I will -- well, okay.</p> <p>20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:</p> <p>21 Q. Do I understand that you had no</p> <p>22 discussions with your lawyers on the last break?</p>

Page 82

1 MR. LOBUE: I'm going to object and
 2 instruct the witness not to answer. Please convey my
 3 instruction -- convey the question and my
 4 instruction.
 5 THE TRANSLATOR: Not to answer, period?
 6 MR. LOBUE: Translate his question and
 7 then translate my instruction to him is not to
 8 answer.
 9 THE TRANSLATOR: Go ahead, the question
 10 again, sir?
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. Do I understand that you had no
 13 discussions with your lawyers on the last break?
 14 MR. LOBUE: Please ask your next question.
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. I think this is a good time to take lunch.
 17 (Whereupon, at 11:35 a m., the deposition
 18 was recessed for a lunch break.)
 19
 20
 21
 22

Page 83

1 AFTERNOON SESSION
 2 (12:51 p m)
 3 Whereupon,
 4 SUHAIL NAJIM ABDULLAH AL SHIMARI
 5 was recalled as the witness and, having been
 6 previously sworn, was examined and testified further
 7 as follows:
 8 EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT (CONTINUED)
 9 (Mr Akeel left the deposition)
 10 BY MR O'CONNOR:
 11 Q Mr Al Shimari, I think you testified
 12 earlier today that when you were at Camp Mursalat you
 13 were asked about the weapons that were found in the
 14 truck in front of your house; is that right?
 15 A All the questioning was always about the
 16 weapons that I don't have relationship to it or any
 17 That is correct
 18 Q But they told you that you were being
 19 arrested and detained because of the weapons that
 20 were found in the truck; is that right?
 21 A The car, I don't have any relation to it
 22 I have nothing to do with the car

Page 84

1 Q. I understand your testimony that you have
 2 nothing to do with the car. But the soldiers told
 3 you that the reason they arrested and detained you
 4 was because of the weapons in the car; right?
 5 A. But this is a car -- this is not a good
 6 reason. This is not my car. I don't have anything
 7 to do with the car.
 8 Q. I understand that part of your testimony.
 9 All I'm trying to establish is that this is the
 10 reason the military gave you for why you were
 11 arrested and detained; is that right?
 12 A. They were saying that. They were saying
 13 that.
 14 Q. Why did you say in your interrogatory
 15 response that you were never informed about the
 16 reason for your arrest and detention by the United
 17 States military?
 18 A. I told them this is not my car, and they
 19 know it's not my car, and they still arrested me.
 20 And I have -- the weapon in my car, the Kalashnikov,
 21 was not the one I had in my possession.
 22 MR. ALOMARI: He didn't say "my car."

Page 85

1 THE WITNESS: In my house. In my
 2 possession in my house. It's registered. I had a
 3 permit for it.
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. Why did you say in your Interrogatory
 6 Response that American soldiers searched your house
 7 and found no weapons?
 8 A. They never found any weapon that there is
 9 no permit for it.
 10 Q. But that's not what you said. Your
 11 Interrogatory Response says, "Though the American
 12 soldiers found no weapons, Plaintiff Al Shimari,
 13 along with five of his relatives, was hooded and
 14 taken to Camp Mursalat."
 15 A. I assumed that the weapon I had had a
 16 permit, so it was not counted.
 17 Q. But the American soldiers did find a
 18 weapon in your house; right?
 19 A. It's one that I had a permit. I was
 20 allowed to have it. And the other rifle is for my
 21 brother who lived next to me.
 22 Q. Before we took our last break, we talked

Page 86

1 about three interrogations that you were subjected to
 2 at Abu Ghraib prison. Do you remember that?
 3 A. Yes.
 4 Q. Okay. And I believe you said that you
 5 were interrogated several times after those first
 6 three interrogations; is that right?
 7 A. Yeah. You mean I had more than three
 8 interrogations?
 9 Q. Yes.
 10 A. I don't recall how many. They always
 11 interrogated me about the same subject, but it's more
 12 than three times. I don't remember how many times.
 13 Q. And is it correct that you never had the
 14 same interrogator twice?
 15 A. Yes.
 16 Q. Are you able to give a physical
 17 description of any of the interrogators you had after
 18 the first three interrogations?
 19 A. I don't recall. I don't remember.
 20 Q. Were you mistreated in any of the
 21 interrogations after the first three interrogations?
 22 A. Are we talking about when I was in the

Page 87

1 cell, there was a light and heavy music and somebody
 2 were hitting so hard, the door, and they were
 3 throwing water on me.
 4 Q. Okay. Hang on.
 5 A. And he was opening the door on me.
 6 Q. Do you know who decided to have the cell
 7 light on in your cell?
 8 A. I'm sorry. I retract that. It was very
 9 dark, the cell. There was no light. Very, very dark
 10 again.
 11 Q. Do you know who decided that your cell
 12 would be kept very dark?
 13 A. I don't know.
 14 Q. Do you know who decided that loud music
 15 would be played in the area of your cell?
 16 A. No, I don't have any idea.
 17 Q. You said that water was thrown on you.
 18 Who threw the water on you?
 19 A. It was a metal door. And just throw the
 20 water out of it. He threw.
 21 MR. ALOMARI: (Inaudible.)
 22 THE TRANSLATOR: Can you repeat that?

Page 88

1 MR. ALOMARI: Yes, he said the door does
 2 not have any bars. It's a completely closed, steel
 3 door.
 4 THE TRANSLATOR: It's a metal door.
 5 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 6 Q. Who threw water on you? Was it soldiers?
 7 A. Soldiers.
 8 Q. Do you know if anyone told them to throw
 9 water on you?
 10 A. The interrogator himself. There was
 11 nobody else.
 12 Q. How do you know that the interrogator told
 13 them to do that?
 14 A. I think the guard, he takes orders.
 15 Q. Did you see him being ordered to throw
 16 water on you?
 17 A. No, I didn't see him take an order, but I
 18 saw him, you know, putting the high music and the
 19 soldiers keep rotating, keep changing, keep changing.
 20 Q. Who put on the high music?
 21 A. The door locked. How do I know?
 22 Q. So the answer is you don't know who put on

Page 89

1 the loud music?
 2 A. No, I don't have any information. I don't
 3 have knowledge.
 4 Q. You did not see or hear anyone instructing
 5 the guards to throw water on you?
 6 A. I did not see, no. I did not see, I did
 7 not hear. And whenever a soldier's shift finished,
 8 another soldier would come over and do the same
 9 thing.
 10 Q. Now, just now you've talked about your
 11 cell being kept dark, loud music being played, and
 12 water being thrown on you --
 13 MS. GALLAGHER: We lost the sound.
 14 MR. NELSON: Could you ask the question
 15 again? The sound cut off.
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
 17 MR. NELSON: Thank you.
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. Just now you talked about your cell being
 20 kept dark and loud music and water being thrown on
 21 you. My question is all those things happened during
 22 a time you were not being interrogated; right?

Page 90

1 THE TRANSLATOR: In the cell?
 2 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes. I will make it
 3 shorter.
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. The dark cell, the loud music, and
 6 throwing water on you all occurred in your cell;
 7 correct?
 8 A. Correct. Correct.
 9 Q. Were you ever interrogated inside your
 10 cell?
 11 A. One time.
 12 Q. Tell me about the one time you were
 13 interrogated inside your cell.
 14 A. The guard came over and put a bag on my
 15 head and tied my hands behind my back and dragged
 16 me -- took me to the interrogator. And they started
 17 asking me: If you didn't tell those weapons belong
 18 to me, the one in the car, I'm going to keep you in
 19 this room and I'll bring your wife too."
 20 Q. But that happened outside of your cell in
 21 a different room; right?
 22 A. He dragged me out of the cell, out, and

Page 91

1 then he brought me in back to the cell.
 2 Q. And it was a guard that dragged you out
 3 and brought you back on the cell; right?
 4 A. The guard took me to the interrogator.
 5 Q. My question was did an interrogator ever
 6 ask you questions while you were in your cell?
 7 THE TRANSLATOR: Inside the cell?
 8 MR. O'CONNOR: He is inside the cell. I
 9 want to know if he was asked questions while Mr. Al
 10 Shimari was inside the cell.
 11 THE WITNESS: One time. One time.
 12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 13 Q. Tell me about the one time that you were
 14 asked questions by an interrogator when you were
 15 inside your cell.
 16 A. The interrogator never came over to the
 17 room. I was always been taken to him. Where they
 18 put a cover on my head, the bag, and tied my hands
 19 behind my back and they took me to the interrogator.
 20 Q. Can you tell me any other mistreatment --
 21 A. Because from the issue that they were kept
 22 me in the dark and throwing water at me, and all this

Page 92

1 issue. And bringing a dog and make the dog try to
 2 attack me, those things created an opening in my
 3 belly.
 4 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. A
 5 "hernia."
 6 THE TRANSLATOR: Hernia. He got a hernia.
 7 THE WITNESS: I told him I'm sick, I need
 8 a doctor. I'm really hurt. Hurt. He didn't even
 9 discuss or say anything. He just gave me a pill and
 10 a glass of water.
 11 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 12 Q. Was that a guard?
 13 THE TRANSLATOR: The guard who gave him
 14 the medication?
 15 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
 16 THE WITNESS: It was a guard. A doctor
 17 never came over.
 18 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 19 Q. So you told the guard that you had a pain
 20 in your stomach and the guard came back and gave you
 21 a pill; is that right?
 22 A. Correct.

Page 93

1 Q. Do you know if anyone told the guard not
 2 to have a doctor come see you?
 3 A. He used to come once a day to give me food
 4 rations. This is the food rations, a bag. You know
 5 what I'm talking about. A guy gave me the ration of
 6 food, and I kept telling him I hurt in my belly in my
 7 stomach, and I need to see a doctor. He doesn't
 8 answer me, because there was no dialogue or
 9 discussion between me and the guard. He came back
 10 with a pill and a glass of water -- a water cup, cup
 11 of water.
 12 Q. Do you know if the guard told anyone else
 13 that you had complained of a pain in your belly?
 14 MR. ALOMARI: Sorry; we just lost the
 15 sound. Can you translate the question again. Thank
 16 you.
 17 (Translator repeated the question.)
 18 THE WITNESS: I don't have any
 19 information.
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Can you tell me any other acts of
 22 mistreatment that you suffered while you were at the

Page 94

1 Hard Site at Abu Ghraib prison?
 2 A. The area of Takila was close to a lot of
 3 cells. Close, dirty, limited area, very limited
 4 area. You know, the cover, the bed cover was sitting
 5 on a humid place. And you know, the weather is so
 6 cold, and the pillow was full of soil and rock --
 7 THE TRANSLATOR: Correction, the pillow
 8 was full of soil.
 9 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He is
 10 saying the pillow was a "sandbag." "Kuneah alrraml,
 11 bag.
 12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 13 Q. Do you know who decided that you would
 14 have a sandbag for a pillow?
 15 A. I don't have any information.
 16 Q. Can you think of any other mistreatment
 17 you suffered while you were at Abu Ghraib prison?
 18 THE TRANSLATOR: The whole time?
 19 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
 20 THE WITNESS: Since the beginning up to
 21 now, I have not meet or saw my family or any of the
 22 members of my family.

Page 95

1 Q. So while you were in Abu Ghraib prison,
 2 you were prevented from seeing your family?
 3 A. Up to now -- up to now, I was not able to.
 4 They would not let me see my family up to this point.
 5 Q. Were you ever able to have your family
 6 come visit you at Abu Ghraib prison?
 7 A. Until I left the cell.
 8 Q. When you were moved out of the cell to the
 9 tent part of Abu Ghraib, were you allowed to have
 10 your family visit you?
 11 A. Yes. And my family just informed me that
 12 the U.S. military had bombed my house and they became
 13 homeless and nobody left in the house.
 14 Q. Can you tell any other mistreatment you
 15 contend that you suffered at Abu Ghraib prison?
 16 THE TRANSLATOR: Other? In addition?
 17 MR. O'CONNOR: In addition to what he has
 18 already told me.
 19 THE WITNESS: Because of the hits and all
 20 the abuse, I had a headache. And because of the
 21 darkness I was kept in the room, I can't see very
 22 well, my eyes, without the help of the glasses. And

Page 96

1 because of the -- they were tightening my hands with
 2 such force, I'm not able to carry bags in my hand.
 3 Things fall out of my hand when I carry bags, any
 4 kind of loads.
 5 My teeth are falling out. And up to now
 6 whenever I'm trying to carry a load or weight in my
 7 hand, it fell out of my hand up to now. Without the
 8 glasses I cannot see. I see -- because of the
 9 hitting on my head, I can see like arc. Because of
 10 the hitting on my head, whenever I see a light I see
 11 like arcs.
 12 MR. LOBUE: See what?
 13 THE TRANSLATOR: Arc. You know, like --
 14 THE WITNESS: They moved me out of Bucca
 15 and in one year my teeth start falling out. You can
 16 see.
 17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 18 Q. Is that from something that happened --
 19 A. And the operation the hernia -- I did the
 20 hernia operation in Bucca.
 21 Q. Did the problem with your teeth happen
 22 because of something that occurred at Camp Bucca or

Page 97

1 something that occurred at Abu Ghraib?
 2 A. Because of Abu Ghraib. Because of
 3 Abu Ghraib.
 4 Q. What things at Abu Ghraib caused your
 5 teeth to fall out?
 6 A. Because the reason my teeth start falling
 7 out, because in Abu Ghraib I was hit on my face here
 8 and here, and that's the caused -- and hitting on my
 9 head, that caused my teeth to start falling.
 10 Q. Were you hit on your face by guards?
 11 A. Guards. The one who transported me to
 12 interrogator. The one who took me to the
 13 interrogator. He was hitting me and the plastic bag
 14 was on my head, so I couldn't see him.
 15 Q. So this was either before or after an
 16 interrogation, because you had the hood on; is that
 17 right?
 18 A. Before the interrogation and after the
 19 interrogation, the bag was on my head. And during
 20 those times, they keep hitting and me and abusing me.
 21 Q. And when you say "they keep hitting me and
 22 abusing me," are you talking about guards?

Page 98

1 A. Yes, the guards.
 2 Q. Did anyone tell the guards to hit you when
 3 you had a sandbag -- or when you had a bag on your
 4 head?
 5 A. Of course. Of course.
 6 Q. Who?
 7 A. Before I go to the interrogation, after I
 8 go to the interrogation, the beating starts.
 9 Q. Did you hear somebody tell the guards to
 10 hit you?
 11 A. I did not hear.
 12 Q. Are there any other types of mistreatment
 13 that you contend you suffered while you were at
 14 Abu Ghraib, besides what you've told me so far?
 15 THE TRANSLATOR: In Abu Ghraib only?
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, in Abu Ghraib.
 17 THE WITNESS: It happened 14 years ago.
 18 How can I remember?
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. I just want to know what you can remember
 21 today. I understand.
 22 A. If I remember, I will let you know in your

Page 99

1 presence now.
 2 Q. Okay. So to make sure I'm clear, you've
 3 told me the acts of mistreatment you suffered at
 4 Abu Ghraib that you can think of as you are sitting
 5 here right now; is that right?
 6 A. Okay.
 7 THE TRANSLATOR: Rephrase. He didn't
 8 understand.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. Have you told me so far the acts of
 11 mistreatment you suffered at Abu Ghraib prison that
 12 you can remember as you're sitting here right now?
 13 A. Yeah, that's the ones I remember. If I
 14 remember something -- yes, these are the things I
 15 remember. This is the things I remember. And I
 16 forgot things, because it's been a long time.
 17 Q. Were you ever shot with a gun at
 18 Abu Ghraib prison?
 19 THE TRANSLATOR: You want to give me an
 20 example? A revolver, or a gun, or something?
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: A pistol, or rifle.
 22 THE TRANSLATOR: An investigation? Or

Page 100

1 what -- what are you talking about?
 2 MR. O'CONNOR: I just want to know if
 3 anybody ever shot him.
 4 THE WITNESS: No, the only things they
 5 said -- they threatened me by saying they were going
 6 to kill me.
 7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 8 Q. Who threatened to kill you?
 9 A. They said during the interrogation --
 10 after the interrogation -- after the interrogation
 11 the interpreter told me -- after the interrogation,
 12 the interpreter threatened me with a bullet -- what I
 13 meant by threatening me by killing me.
 14 Q. Who was the interpreter --
 15 A. But they never really -- only was talking,
 16 you know, they never did.
 17 Q. Who was the interpreter who threatened to
 18 kill you?
 19 A. I don't know. After I left interrogation,
 20 they told me, you know, the guy was saying: We are
 21 going to shoot a bullet on you.
 22 Q. Was the interpreter translating somebody

Page 101

1 else saying that or was the interpreter saying that
 2 on his own?
 3 THE TRANSLATOR: Does he believe that?
 4 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 5 Q. No, was the interpreter saying that or was
 6 he translating what someone else said?
 7 A. He was interpreting the words of the
 8 interrogator.
 9 Q. Which interrogator was this?
 10 A. I don't recall which of them, because they
 11 keep changing the interrogator and I had the bag on
 12 my head. So I couldn't tell. It was close to --
 13 there was a female soldier talking to -- there were
 14 three people present. The female soldier, the
 15 interpreter, and the interrogator.
 16 Q. How do you --
 17 A. They were threatening, but nothing
 18 happened. No action. Only a threaten.
 19 Q. And you can't remember who the interpreter
 20 was -- I'm sorry, you cannot remember who the
 21 interrogator was; is that right?
 22 A. I don't have the memory. They keep

Page 102

1 changing.

2 Q. While you were at Abu Ghraib prison, were

3 you ever stabbed with a knife or sharp object?

4 A. Only with a baton stick and the rifle, I

5 was hit.

6 Q. Okay. Let's start with the baton stick.

7 How did you get hit with a baton?

8 A. Talking now about the electric things now.

9 There was an instrument -- there was an electric like

10 a lie detector set and said you are lying, something

11 around my arm. Electric equipment. And they said I

12 was lying.

13 Q. And did it shock you?

14 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He is

15 saying "there is electric current in the supposed lie

16 detector."

17 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

18 Q. Were you shocked by the electricity?

19 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari --

20 electric shock --

21 THE REPORTER: I'm sorry; I didn't get

22 that.

Page 103

1 THE WITNESS: There was electric shock.

2 Electric shock.

3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

4 Q. How many times were you shocked with

5 electricity while were at Abu Ghraib prison?

6 A. One time.

7 Q. Who did it?

8 A. I had a cover on my head and they put the

9 things on my hand and they gave me the shock.

10 Q. Was this during an interrogation?

11 A. This is during the interrogation. "This

12 thing is gonna tell if you are lying or not," and

13 suddenly it shocked me.

14 Q. And because you had a bag on your head,

15 you don't know who was present for that?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Were you ever choked while you were at

18 Abu Ghraib prison?

19 A. More than one time, I tried to be choked

20 during interrogation. More than once. There were --

21 Q. Choked or shocked?

22 A. Choked. You were talking about choked.

Page 104

1 They were dragging, pulling me from my neck.

2 Q. Was this in the course of taking you to or

3 from an interrogation?

4 A. It's like dragging a dog.

5 Q. But was it -- did this happened when you

6 were being pulled to or from an interrogation?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Did you have a rope around your neck?

9 A. The bag itself -- the bag, the bag.

10 Q. Did the bag have a rope on it?

11 A. Okay. The bag was tied with a string and

12 they were pulling the string.

13 Q. So was this guards pulling the string to

14 drag you around?

15 MR. O'CONNOR: Go ahead and --

16 THE WITNESS: Even me, you know, even when

17 I tried one time I was praying and he humiliated me

18 actually by pulling me before I finished my prayer.

19 He pulled me out of my prayer.

20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

21 Q. Who did that?

22 A. He put the things on top of my head and

Page 105

1 pulled me. I don't know.

2 Q. Do you know if it was a guard?

3 A. Of course. Of course. Sure.

4 Q. When you were at Abu Ghraib prison, did

5 you ever have your private parts touched, either in

6 the front or in the back?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Tell me about that.

9 A. Since I left Abu Ghraib up to now, I was

10 not able to have any children because they hit me

11 there.

12 Q. Who?

13 A. And the more hits on me, and they were

14 saying "feeki feeki," like you are a faggot, faggot.

15 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. "Feeki

16 feeki," is "fuck you, fuck you."

17 THE WITNESS: He don't have any kind of --

18 "naich," the word "naich" is "fuck you."

19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

20 Q. Is that what he said they were saying?

21 THE TRANSLATOR: It is a bad word for us.

22 It's a bad expression, according to him.

Page 106

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 2 Q. Who was staying that to you?
 3 A. This word, but even worse than when they
 4 shave your mustache or shave your head, that's even
 5 worse.
 6 Q. Who was saying that to you?
 7 A. The guard who used to take me and bring me
 8 back, he's the one. While I was wearing the bag on
 9 my head.
 10 Q. Do you know who that guard is?
 11 A. I don't know.
 12 Q. Were they saying these words to you in
 13 Arabic?
 14 A. They were saying all the words, "feeki
 15 feeki," I don't know. I don't have a clue.
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: They were saying it in
 17 English?
 18 THE TRANSLATOR: He doesn't know if the
 19 word is English or Arabic, the word "feeki feeki."
 20 THE WITNESS: They meant something not
 21 good. Something really bad. You don't have a good
 22 reputation. Really bad.

Page 107

1 MR. NELSON: We just lost the sound, so if
 2 you could just translate that again.
 3 THE TRANSLATOR: Let me tell them the
 4 things in English or Arabic.
 5 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, let's do that.
 6 THE WITNESS: English. They were saying
 7 something like you are a faggot. Are you a son of a
 8 bitch, something like that.
 9 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 10 Q. If they were saying that in English, how
 11 do you know what they were saying?
 12 A. The one who was speaking in English, he
 13 was telling me the meaning of the word.
 14 Q. So the person who was speaking it in
 15 English knew how to translate it into Arabic?
 16 A. Yeah, the guy who spoke English, he
 17 interpreted the word's meaning.
 18 Q. Who hit you in your penis while you were
 19 at Abu Ghraib prison?
 20 A. I don't know, but I know that when they
 21 took me to the interrogation and then after the
 22 interrogation happened, they took me out, he -- while

Page 108

1 my hands were back -- he hit me on my private parts
 2 and he touched me from the back.
 3 Q. Was this a guard?
 4 A. Like I told you, I have no children.
 5 Since I left jail, I don't have any kids.
 6 Q. Was this a guard that did this?
 7 A. You are asking me if a guard? How can I
 8 know that? My face was covered. I have six kids.
 9 The minute I was able to leave Abu Ghraib, I was not
 10 able to have kids.
 11 Q. What year were you born?
 12 A. '59.
 13 Q. I know a few minutes ago I asked you if
 14 you had told me about all the acts of mistreatment at
 15 Abu Ghraib that you can remember. Have you thought
 16 of any more since I asked you that?
 17 A. I told you it about -- about the
 18 visitation, and that's the only thing I remember. If
 19 I remember anything right now, I will let you know.
 20 Q. After Abu Ghraib --
 21 A. It's been a long time.
 22 Q. After Abu Ghraib, you were moved to Camp

Page 109

1 Bucca; is that right?
 2 A. Yes.
 3 Q. Were you mistreated at Camp Bucca?
 4 A. A little. If something happened in the
 5 camp, they used to punish everybody.
 6 Q. What sort of punishment did you suffer at
 7 Camp Bucca?
 8 A. It was a punishment -- corporate
 9 punishment for everybody. If something happened,
 10 they used to put them in the sun all day and it was
 11 very hot. And another example about the water --
 12 they used to cut off the water for the bathroom.
 13 Q. Are you making a claim against CACI for
 14 any mistreatment that you suffered at Camp Bucca?
 15 MR. LOBUE: We will stipulate that there
 16 is no such claim in this case, Mr. O'Connor.
 17 MR. O'CONNOR: In light of that
 18 stipulation, I will move on.
 19 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 20 Q. Have you ever asked the United States
 21 Government to pay you money for the mistreatment that
 22 you suffered at Abu Ghraib prison?

Page 110

1 A. No, no. It's only on CACI.
 2 Q. Why only on CACI?
 3 MR. LOBUE: Objection, calls for a legal
 4 conclusion.
 5 THE TRANSLATOR: You want me to state the
 6 question?
 7 MR. LOBUE: Translate the objection and
 8 then --
 9 THE WITNESS: The bombing of my house was
 10 better than to shave my mustache and my hair and hit
 11 me on my private parts.
 12 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 13 Q. Have you asked the United States
 14 Government to pay you for hitting you in your private
 15 parts or shaving your mustache or head?
 16 A. No government -- only -- not the
 17 government, but only the company.
 18 Q. Were you a member of the Baath party?
 19 MR. LOBUE: Please note my objection to
 20 the relevancy of this line of inquiry.
 21 THE TRANSLATOR: You want him to answer?
 22 MR. LOBUE: But he may answer.

Page 111

1 THE WITNESS: Yes, during this time, all
 2 Iraqis were members.
 3 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 4 Q. After the United States invasion, did you
 5 plan any attacks on American military forces?
 6 THE TRANSLATOR: Invasion of Iraq; right?
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.
 8 THE WITNESS: No, of course, no.
 9 Impossible.
 10 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 11 Q. Why is it impossible?
 12 A. I mean, why should I make -- I don't have
 13 any enemy in the United States to plan this. I mean,
 14 I was sitting in my home and they came over and
 15 arrested me in my home. I don't have anything to do.
 16 Q. Let's take a ten-minute break. I'm either
 17 done or close to done.
 18 (Whereupon, the deposition was recessed
 19 from 2:09 p.m. to 2:12 p.m.)
 20 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 21 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, since the time that you
 22 were released from Camp Bucca in 2008, have you been

Page 112

1 to a doctor for examination of your problem with
 2 having children?
 3 A. You mean doctor? A doctor?
 4 Q. Yes.
 5 A. No.
 6 Q. Have you been to a doctor for the issues
 7 you have with lifting heavy things with your hands?
 8 A. I saw a doctor and he told me because of
 9 the hitting that happened, I have some kind of
 10 numbness, numbness in my hand. Numbness.
 11 Q. Do you have any records from the visit to
 12 your doctor about your hands?
 13 A. Yeah, most of them tell me -- without the
 14 report, I just visit the doctor and he told me. Most
 15 of the problem in my eye and my head, because of the
 16 hitting and everything. But I don't have any report,
 17 medical report -- if I go to any doctor now -- who
 18 would give me a report, because they know what is my
 19 situation.
 20 Q. Did you testify earlier that you have six
 21 children?
 22 A. I have six children.

Page 113

1 Q. How old is your oldest child?
 2 A. I have four girls and two boys. Oldest
 3 one '85 -- birth of '85.
 4 Q. What year was your youngest child born?
 5 A. '99.
 6 Q. Are you married?
 7 A. I got married in '81. I have kids. How
 8 do you think there are kids?
 9 Q. Do you have just one wife?
 10 A. Yes.
 11 Q. How old is your wife?
 12 A. She is younger than me, around the birth,
 13 '62.
 14 Q. So, when you got out of prison, she would
 15 have been about 46 years old; is that right?
 16 A. Since I was first released from jail in
 17 2008, she was having good periods. She was able to
 18 get pregnant. 2008, 2009, 2010.
 19 Q. My question was different. My question is
 20 she would have been about 46 years old when you were
 21 released from U.S. custody; right?
 22 A. She is a -- she was born '62.

Page 114

1 Q. Okay. During the last break, did anyone
 2 tell you what questions Mr. LoBue is going to ask you
 3 in a minute?
 4 MR. LOBUE: I'm going to instruct the
 5 witness not to answer on the grounds of
 6 attorney-client privilege.
 7 MR. O'CONNOR: I don't think a
 8 conversation in the middle of a deposition between an
 9 attorney and his client is privileged.
 10 MR. LOBUE: I disagree, so I'll instruct
 11 the witness. Please, give him an instruction not to
 12 answer.
 13 THE TRANSLATOR: Ask the question and I
 14 will give him the objection.
 15 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 16 Q. During the last break, did anyone tell you
 17 the questions that Mr. LoBue is about ready to ask
 18 you when he starts questioning you?
 19 MR. LOBUE: And I instruct the witness not
 20 to answer.
 21 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 22 Q. Did -- have you ever seen records relating

Page 115

1 to your time in the United States custody?
 2 THE TRANSLATOR: During which period? Any
 3 period?
 4 MR. O'CONNOR: Any of the time he was in
 5 U.S. custody.
 6 THE WITNESS: Repeat the question, please.
 7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:
 8 Q. Have you ever seen any of the records that
 9 the United States has concerning your time in United
 10 States' custody?
 11 A. It's like out of prison -- all the
 12 prisoners they were sending them records every six
 13 months, because of possession of weapons, because of
 14 this, your stay and going to be extended. Your
 15 prison is going to be extended six months. All the
 16 prisoners were used to getting those reports.
 17 Q. So while you were in prison you would get
 18 reports every six months or so about whether you were
 19 going to be staying there or getting released; is
 20 that right?
 21 A. Yes.
 22 Q. And are those the only United States

Page 116

1 records from your time in U.S. custody that you've
 2 seen?
 3 A. It's not only me. All other prisoners,
 4 even they used to get those kinds of papers every
 5 six months.
 6 Q. I understand that other prisoners might
 7 have gotten those papers as well. My question is
 8 whether you've gotten -- you've seen other papers
 9 besides of the papers relating to whether you are
 10 going to stay in U.S. custody.
 11 A. How I'm going to get those records? From
 12 where?
 13 Q. I don't know. I was just asking whether
 14 you had.
 15 A. That's the only ones I received.
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: I have no further questions
 17 at this time. Basically the same as I said
 18 yesterday, we reserve the right to seek to reconvene
 19 when we get additional discovery materials. And we
 20 certainly, given the circumstances, would object to
 21 any use of today's deposition in lieu of direct
 22 testimony at any trial of this action.

Page 117

1 EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFFS
 2 BY MR. LOBUE:
 3 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, are you prepared to answer
 4 a few more questions from me at this time?
 5 A. Yes.
 6 Q. I know it's late in Beirut. I'll try to
 7 not keep any of you too long.
 8 Mr. Al Shimari, you told us in one of the
 9 interrogations you were forced to kneel on sharp
 10 rocks. Did that cause you any injury?
 11 A. Yes.
 12 Q. And please explain what injury.
 13 A. The issue is I cannot really stand up for
 14 an extended period of time, especially when I am at
 15 work. I don't have the ability to stand up for a
 16 long period of time.
 17 Q. Back at the time when this happened, did
 18 it cause any pain or injury to your body?
 19 THE TRANSLATOR: During the interrogation,
 20 when it happened?
 21 MR. LOBUE: When he was kneeling at that
 22 time.

Page 118

1 THE WITNESS: Yes, yes.
 2 BY MR. LOBUE:
 3 Q. Please explain.
 4 A. There is a scar, there is numbness. I
 5 cannot walk for a long period of time up to now.
 6 There is a numbness and scars on them, and pain.
 7 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari.
 8 (Speaking Arabic.) It means, "It wore down the
 9 knee."
 10 MR. LOBUE: Okay.
 11 THE TRANSLATOR: I don't know it.
 12 MR. LOBUE: You don't know? I will
 13 withdraw the question; I will ask a different
 14 question.
 15 BY MR. LOBUE:
 16 Q. At the time you were forced to kneel on
 17 the sharp rocks, did you have clothing on?
 18 A. I was naked. No clothes on.
 19 Q. And when you were forced to kneel on the
 20 sharp rocks, did it break the skin? Did it make you
 21 bleed?
 22 A. There was a scars on the skin. Scars.

Page 119

1 Q. Okay. You told us that in one
 2 interrogation someone was stepping with his foot.
 3 Was he stepping on you?
 4 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.
 5 MR. LOBUE: I will rephrase the question
 6 before you translate.
 7 BY MR. LOBUE:
 8 Q. You testified earlier that in one
 9 interrogation someone was stepping with his feet.
 10 Who or what was he stepping on?
 11 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, mischaracterizes
 12 his testimony. You don't need to translate my
 13 objections.
 14 THE WITNESS: On my head, on my belly --
 15 on my head, on my back, on my legs.
 16 BY MR. LOBUE:
 17 Q. Did that cause you any pain or injury at
 18 the time?
 19 A. It was a pain, a hard pain on my head and
 20 my neck and on my back too. On my back and on my
 21 legs. For a while I couldn't walk and I couldn't
 22 move for a while.

Page 120

1 Q. You told us that in one or more
 2 interrogations you were forced to hold your nose
 3 against the wall. And I'd like to ask you for how
 4 long were you forced to hold your nose against the
 5 wall.
 6 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, mischaracterizes
 7 his testimony.
 8 MR. LOBUE: Are you okay if he doesn't
 9 translate your objections?
 10 MR. O'CONNOR: I'm assuming he shouldn't.
 11 I'm not instructing the witness.
 12 THE TRANSLATOR: Okay, so from now on I
 13 will not translate. How long?
 14 MR. LOBUE: For how long?
 15 (Translator repeated the question.)
 16 THE WITNESS: One time from the afternoon
 17 all the way to the dawn. They take me back,
 18 interrogate me, and then send me back to the wall.
 19 BY MR. LOBUE:
 20 Q. You told us about an interrogator who had
 21 a ponytail. Did that interrogator wear a military
 22 uniform or civilian clothes?

Page 121

1 A. Civilian, civilian.
 2 Q. Okay. Turning to a different subject,
 3 altogether, how much time did you stay at the Hard
 4 Site at Abu Ghraib?
 5 A. From Abu Ghraib, I stayed one year.
 6 Q. And how long did you stay --
 7 A. One month in "Mahacha," and 20 days -- and
 8 around 20 days in Takila, 20 days. I don't remember.
 9 I don't recall how long I stayed in each part or in
 10 Takila, but I remember overall I stayed one year in
 11 Abu Ghraib.
 12 Q. And about how much --
 13 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. Just a
 14 comment on the translation. He didn't translate the
 15 "Mahacha," which is referring to the cells. And he
 16 didn't translate "kasa." "Kasa" is the cell that
 17 looks like a safe.
 18 THE TRANSLATOR: I said -- I really don't
 19 know what --
 20 MR. LOBUE: I understand. I was going to
 21 ask for a clarification. Thank you, Mr. Alomari.
 22 BY MR. LOBUE:

Page 122

1 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, about how many days were
 2 you forced to stay without clothing while you were at
 3 Abu Ghraib, either for a whole day or part of the
 4 day?
 5 A. In "kasa," around 30 days.
 6 THE TRANSLATOR: Whatever is "kasa." I
 7 don't know the area. About 30 days.
 8 BY MR. LOBUE:
 9 Q. Let me please ask a clarifying question.
 10 Is it your testimony that you spent part or all of
 11 30 days without clothing while you were at
 12 Abu Ghraib?
 13 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, leading.
 14 THE TRANSLATOR: In "kasa," he said --
 15 inside "kasa," around 30 days.
 16 BY MR. LOBUE:
 17 Q. And what do you mean by "kasa"?
 18 A. It's like I mean by "kasa," a small room
 19 by 1 meter by 1-1/2 meter. It has a little opening
 20 for food. It has like metal chicken wires and behind
 21 it is a door metal. It's one meter by 1-1/2 meter.
 22 Q. Thank you. Mr. Al Shimari, you testified

Page 123

1 that someone at Abu Ghraib hit your private parts and
 2 touched you on the back. I'd like to ask you some
 3 more questions about that.
 4 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection to form.
 5 BY MR. LOBUE:
 6 Q. Was it an American who touched you on your
 7 back?
 8 A. I mean, I had the bag on my head. It was
 9 like almost strangled. And, I don't know, but I
 10 think it's -- either one of the interrogators or one
 11 of the guards.
 12 Q. Okay. Did this happen before, during, or
 13 after one of the interrogations?
 14 A. Okay. Most of the time these things
 15 happened always after the interrogation.
 16 Q. When someone touched you on your back,
 17 where exactly did they touch you?
 18 A. In my back. And he hit me -- the same
 19 person touched me from my back, my ass, and then he
 20 hit me on my private parts.
 21 Q. You said "my ass," meaning --
 22 A. My butt.

Page 124

1 Q. Buttocks?
 2 A. Buttocks; right.
 3 Q. Did the person enter your body? Let me do
 4 it this way. Excuse me one second.
 5 Sir, could you please look at what's been
 6 marked previously today as Exhibit 2, your
 7 Interrogatory answers. And Mr. Al Shimari, you told
 8 us that you signed this document?
 9 A. Yes.
 10 Q. And someone read the contents to you
 11 before you signed it; correct?
 12 A. Yes, correct.
 13 Q. I'm going to ask our interpreter to please
 14 translate a statement that you made here. First I
 15 will read it in English for the record.
 16 MR. O'CONNOR: I object to this. I guess
 17 I'll say it now.
 18 MR. LOBUE: Sure.
 19 BY MR. LOBUE:
 20 Q. My reading is as follows --
 21 THE TRANSLATOR: Do you have a copy?
 22 Which one?

Page 125

1 MR. LOBUE: The pages are not numbered.
 2 THE TRANSLATOR: Do you want to mark it
 3 here.
 4 BY MR. LOBUE:
 5 Q. The statement in English reads as follows:
 6 "Plaintiff Al Shimari was subject to gratuitous and
 7 humiliating sexual touching when, on multiple
 8 occasions, guards forced him to bend over and
 9 inserted their fingers into his rectum." End of
 10 reading.
 11 MR. LOBUE: Would you please translate?
 12 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection.
 13 BY MR. LOBUE:
 14 Q. Did that happen?
 15 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection.
 16 THE WITNESS: Yes, yes.
 17 BY MR. LOBUE:
 18 Q. Did that happen at Abu Ghraib?
 19 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection.
 20 THE WITNESS: Yes.
 21 BY MR. LOBUE:
 22 Q. How did that make you feel?

Page 126

1 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection.
 2 THE WITNESS: It's really terrible, very
 3 bad. It's really horrible. Personally for me
 4 inside, I really feel bad, horrible. Personally
 5 inside. Personally.
 6 MR. ALOMARI: He said "within there, which
 7 is humiliating."
 8 MR. LOBUE: Do you agree humiliating? Did
 9 he say that?
 10 THE TRANSLATOR: Yes. It's fine.
 11 MR. LOBUE: Okay. Thank you.
 12 BY MR. LOBUE:
 13 Q. Sir, you testified a short time ago that
 14 after your experience at Abu Ghraib, you had a
 15 problem having children.
 16 (Lost phone connection.)
 17 (Whereupon, the deposition was recessed
 18 from 2:45 p m. to 2:48 p m.)
 19 BY MR. LOBUE:
 20 Q. Can you hear us?
 21 A. Yes, yes.
 22 Q. You testified earlier that after your time

Page 127

1 at Abu Ghraib, you had trouble having children. I'd
 2 like to ask you some further questions about that.
 3 A. Yes.
 4 Q. Mr. Al Shimari, since your time at
 5 Abu Ghraib, have you had difficulty performing the
 6 sex act?
 7 A. Yes.
 8 Q. And since your time at Abu Ghraib, how
 9 have your relationships with your family been?
 10 THE TRANSLATOR: After your time?
 11 MR. LOBUE: After your time at Abu Ghraib.
 12 THE WITNESS: After Abu Ghraib, I'm really
 13 always upset, I'm always angry. After I had been
 14 released, the relationship, the way I treat them is
 15 very bad. It's not the same way I treated them
 16 before I went inside Abu Ghraib.
 17 BY MR. LOBUE:
 18 Q. Do you have any other lasting mental or
 19 emotional problems that you believe were caused by
 20 your time at Abu Ghraib?
 21 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, form.
 22 THE WITNESS: Yeah, my personal, my

Page 128

1 personal -- how do you call this -- personally, I
 2 don't feel comfortable. I don't feel like stable. I
 3 feel always I'm worried, because after I was released
 4 from Abu Ghraib. I like to be alone.
 5 MR. ALOMARI: This is Mr. Alomari. He
 6 said he likes "isolation."
 7 THE TRANSLATOR: He likes to be by
 8 himself.
 9 BY MR. LOBUE:
 10 Q. Is that different from the way you were
 11 before Abu Ghraib?
 12 A. Yes, yes.
 13 Q. I'm turning to a different subject. You
 14 were asked by the lawyer for CACI whether you ever
 15 saw the American records about you at Abu Ghraib. I
 16 have some of those records here. I'd like to read
 17 some things to you.
 18 A. Yes.
 19 Q. Page 392, of the Department of Defense
 20 document production.
 21 THE TRANSLATOR: Do you have a copy? How
 22 big is it?

Page 129

1 MR. LOBUE: It's one page, but I'll read
 2 it and give it to you if that would be helpful.
 3 BY MR. LOBUE:
 4 Q. I'd like to read to you something in your
 5 file from Abu Ghraib.
 6 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Go ahead.
 7 BY MR. LOBUE:
 8 Q. The American officer states as follows:
 9 "My staff has reviewed the criminal investigation
 10 associated with Mr. Al Shimari, and concluded no
 11 information, credible or otherwise, exists to believe
 12 he committed any crimes as originally alleged."
 13 Closed quote.
 14 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, hearsay.
 15 BY MR. LOBUE:
 16 Q. Did the Americans ever tell you that while
 17 you were in detention?
 18 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection to form.
 19 THE WITNESS: No, I don't know. I don't
 20 have any idea.
 21 BY MR. LOBUE:
 22 Q. For the record, that document is dated

Page 130

1 May 18th, 2004.

2 A. I don't have anything to do with the arms

3 or anything. I don't have any relation. They just

4 arrested me for no fault or no reason.

5 Q. I'm now reading from --

6 A. I don't have relationship or anything to

7 do with the car. It is not mine.

8 Q. I'm now reading from page 438 of the

9 Department of Defense document.

10 Mr. Al Shimari, on June 18th, 2004, the

11 United States made the following notation in your

12 file: "No connection between detainee and the truck

13 where the weapons were found."

14 MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Handwritten

15 note. Can't tell who wrote it.

16 BY MR. LOBUE:

17 Q. Here is my question. During your five

18 years of detention, did the Americans ever tell you

19 that they had concluded that you had no connection

20 with the vehicle? Did they ever tell you?

21 A. They never told me. They never told me.

22 Q. I have no further questions.

Page 131

1 MR O'CONNOR: I have a couple

2 FURTHER EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT

3 BY MR O'CONNOR:

4 Q Mr Al Shimari, the United States military

5 were the ones making the decisions whether you stayed

6 in American custody or not; right?

7 MR LOBUE: I object, foundation

8 MR O'CONNOR: That's what I'm asking

9 MR LOBUE: He may answer it if he has an

10 answer

11 THE WITNESS: This is correct

12 MR LOBUE: He may answer

13 THE TRANSLATOR: He answered, "That's

14 correct "

15 BY MR O'CONNOR:

16 Q And if the United States concluded that

17 you hadn't done anything wrong, then whoever had the

18 right to decide whether you stayed a prisoner or not

19 should have let you go; right?

20 MR LOBUE: Objection, foundation,

21 argumentative

22 THE WITNESS: Yes

Page 132

1 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

2 Q. And if somebody decided to keep you as a

3 prisoner after the United States decided you had done

4 nothing wrong, they shouldn't have done that; right?

5 THE TRANSLATOR: You want to rephrase it

6 to make it simpler to translate?

7 BY MR. O'CONNOR:

8 Q. And if somebody decided do make you stay

9 as a prisoner, when the United States had concluded

10 that you didn't do anything wrong, they shouldn't

11 have done that, should they?

12 A. Correct.

13 MR. O'CONNOR: I have no further questions

14 at this time.

15 MR. LOBUE: No further questions. Thank

16 you very much, Mr. Al Shimari.

17 (Whereupon, at 3:02 p m., the deposition

18 was adjourned.)

19 * * * *

20

21

22

Page 133

1 Notice Date: 02/28/2017

2 Deposition Date: 02/16/2017

3 Deponent: Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari

4 Case Name: Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari, et al. v.

5 CACI Int'l Inc., et al.

Page:	Line	Now Reads	Should Read
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			

Page 134

1 CERTIFICATE OF DEPONENT
2
3 I hereby certify that I have read and examined the
4 foregoing transcript, and the same is a true and
5 accurate record of the testimony given by me.
6 Any additions or corrections that I feel are
7 necessary, I will attach on a separate sheet of
8 paper to the original transcript.
9
10
11 _____
12 Signature of Deponent
13
14 I hereby certify that the individual representing
15 himself/herself to be the above-named individual,
16 appeared before me this _____ day of _____,
17 2017, and executed the above certificate in my
18 presence.
19 _____
20 NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
21 _____
22 County Name
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:

Page 135

1 CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PUBLIC
2 I, JOE W. STRICKLAND, RPR, CRR, CRC, the officer
3 before whom the foregoing deposition was taken, do
4 hereby certify that, per the stipulations of Counsel,
5 the witness whose testimony appears in the foregoing
6 deposition was remotely sworn by me, through the
7 Interpreter; that the interpreted testimony of said
8 witness was taken by me in stenotypy and thereafter
9 reduced to print under my direction; that said
10 deposition is a true record of the testimony given by
11 said witness; that I am neither counsel for, related
12 to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action
13 in which this deposition was taken; and, furthermore,
14 that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney
15 or counsel employed by the parties hereto, nor
16 financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of
17 this action.
18
19 _____
20 JOE W. STRICKLAND, RPR, CRR, CRC
21 Notary Public, in and for
22 The District of Columbia
My Commission Expires: November 30, 2021

<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>abdullah 1:4,18 5:2 6:8 8:10 83:4 133:3,4</p> <p>abilities 8:7</p> <p>ability 19:20 117:15</p> <p>able 17:4 25:11 86:16 95:3,5 96:2 105:10 108:9,10 113:17</p> <p>abovenamed 134:14</p> <p>abu 37:6,7,11,15 37:18,21 38:2 38:6,10,13,19 40:8,21 41:9 42:8 43:12,17 49:6,12,13 51:9 74:12 75:10 86:2 94:1,17 95:1,6 95:9,15 97:1,2 97:3,4,7 98:14 98:15,16 99:4 99:11,18 102:2 103:5,18 105:4 105:9 107:19 108:9,15,20,22 109:22 121:4,5 121:11 122:3 122:12 123:1 125:18 126:14 127:1,5,8,11 127:12,16,20 128:4,11,15 129:5</p> <p>abuse 95:20</p> <p>abusing 97:20 97:22</p> <p>accurate 42:10 134:5</p> <p>accurately 6:19 8:6</p>	<p>act 127:6</p> <p>action 101:18 116:22 135:12 135:17</p> <p>active 10:10,21 11:18</p> <p>acts 93:21 99:3 99:10 108:14</p> <p>add 53:21</p> <p>addition 27:5 48:11 60:6,9 71:16 95:16,17</p> <p>additional 116:19</p> <p>additions 134:6</p> <p>adjacent 22:17 69:8,9</p> <p>adjourned 132:18</p> <p>administer 6:16</p> <p>administrative 6:6</p> <p>admit 44:6 56:17</p> <p>affect 17:17 18:4 18:6,7,11</p> <p>afternoon 5:6 120:16</p> <p>ago 14:15 50:3 67:13 98:17 108:13 126:13</p> <p>agree 17:15 18:10 126:8</p> <p>agriculture 13:11</p> <p>ahead 79:6,9 82:9 104:15 129:6</p> <p>ak47s 22:9</p> <p>akeel 4:3,4 7:14 35:11,14 55:11 69:7 83:9</p> <p>al 1:4,18 5:2,10 6:4,8 8:10,19 9:6 10:5 14:15</p>	<p>16:2 19:2 33:16 42:6 43:10 50:3 67:4 71:8 83:4 83:11 85:12 91:9 111:21 117:3,8 122:1 122:22 124:7 125:6 127:4 129:10 130:10 131:4 132:16 133:3,4,4,5</p> <p>alderson 6:12</p> <p>alejaili 1:8</p> <p>alexandria 1:3</p> <p>alfajr 71:6</p> <p>alleged 129:12</p> <p>allowed 39:22 85:20 95:9</p> <p>alomari 4:15 8:13,14 11:9 12:5,5 14:1,1 23:2,2 27:4,4 31:16,16 39:9 39:9 41:22,22 46:2,2 49:19 49:19 53:6,6 55:4,4,12,12 64:7 70:7,7 75:4,4 78:2,2 84:22 87:21 88:1 92:4,4 93:14 94:9,9 102:14,14,19 102:19 105:15 105:15 118:7,7 121:13,13,21 126:6 128:5,5</p> <p>alrraml 94:10</p> <p>altogether 121:3</p> <p>alzubae 1:6</p> <p>american 15:1 32:6,14,17 35:20 45:18 61:10 63:4</p>	<p>85:6,11,17 111:5 123:6 128:15 129:8 131:6</p> <p>americans 29:9 129:16 130:18</p> <p>americas 3:17</p> <p>angry 127:13</p> <p>answer 9:13,15 10:13 18:3 19:20,21 21:11 32:9 44:22 52:5 79:15,16 79:22 81:1 82:2,5,8 88:22 93:8 110:21,22 114:5,12,20 117:3 131:9,10 131:12</p> <p>answered 131:13</p> <p>answers 9:10 19:7 20:3 124:7</p> <p>anybody 20:12 21:19 24:11 39:10 79:1 100:3</p> <p>appear 20:21</p> <p>appearance 50:19 51:1</p> <p>appearances 3:1 4:1</p> <p>appeared 134:15</p> <p>appears 135:5</p> <p>arabic 5:10 8:7 8:8 9:9,10 12:6 23:3 59:17 106:13,19 107:4,15 118:8</p> <p>arc 96:9,13</p> <p>arcs 96:11</p> <p>area 14:8 23:12 49:20 59:12</p>	<p>68:17 69:9 87:15 94:2,3,4 122:7</p> <p>argumentative 131:21</p> <p>arm 102:11</p> <p>arms 130:2</p> <p>army 10:17,22 11:3,5,13,16 11:19 12:3 13:2,8,10 28:18,19 30:7</p> <p>arraaq 1:5</p> <p>arrest 17:3 22:5 22:21 84:16</p> <p>arrested 14:17 14:20 15:6 20:7,8,16 22:20 38:10 83:19 84:3,11 84:19 111:15 130:4</p> <p>arrived 24:12 29:19,20 30:8 69:10</p> <p>artillery 12:6,7 12:8,12,14,15</p> <p>as1 5:10 15:19</p> <p>as2 5:12 18:20</p> <p>asaad 1:6</p> <p>asked 26:10 31:20 53:5 63:8,9 83:13 91:9,14 108:13 108:16 109:20 110:13 128:14</p> <p>asking 18:2 27:1 41:18 90:17 108:7 116:13 131:8</p> <p>ass 123:19,21</p> <p>assisting 7:15</p> <p>associated 129:10</p> <p>assumed 85:15</p>
---	--	---	---	---

<p>assuming 120:10 attach 134:7 attack 77:19,20 92:2 attacks 111:5 attorney 114:9 135:14 attorneyclient 114:6 attorneys 79:20 79:21 80:20 81:1 avenue 1:21 3:6 3:17 6:10 aware 20:2 awful 74:15 azimuth 4:16</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p>b 5:8 baath 110:18 baccalaureate 10:7,16,18 back 20:6 26:5 31:12,13 38:4 38:6,7 39:1,2 39:16,20 40:1 40:11,19 45:21 46:5,6 49:18 66:5 67:4 68:1 68:3,16 70:18 77:20,21 81:6 90:15 91:1,3 91:19 92:20 93:9 105:6 106:8 108:1,2 117:17 119:15 119:20,20 120:17,18 123:2,7,16,18 123:19 backs 32:1 backwards 45:21</p>	<p>bad 70:3,5 74:15 77:9 105:21,22 106:21,22 126:3,4 127:15 bag 24:5,9 25:13 25:21 26:2,5 27:15 29:5,17 30:1,1,9 31:1,3 32:2 33:22 34:2,6,12,16 36:13,13 37:17 38:3 40:10,13 40:19 41:11,11 41:20 44:7,10 45:9,14 47:1 47:17 50:8,12 56:10,10 61:14 61:15 62:4,16 62:21 63:1 78:1,3,16,18 90:14 91:18 93:4 94:11 97:13,19 98:3 101:11 103:14 104:9,9,9,10 104:11 106:8 123:8 bags 96:2,3 bailey 3:4 7:8 balance 58:14 bald 63:18 bar 69:12 72:2 bare 53:17 barefoot 54:1 bars 88:2 based 18:13 19:7 basically 116:17 bathroom 59:13 60:13 109:12 baton 102:4,6,7 beard 65:4 beating 98:8 beaver 4:5 bed 94:4</p>	<p>beginning 94:20 behalf 2:2 3:2 3:12 4:2 7:22 beirut 6:18 7:17 117:6 belief 19:9 believe 7:3 18:12 19:15 22:3 49:5 55:19 57:20 66:13 86:4 101:3 127:19 129:11 believed 20:13 belknap 3:16 7:13,22 belly 48:10 92:3 93:6,13 119:14 belong 90:17 bend 125:8 best 8:7 19:20 better 68:6 110:10 big 4:5 31:15 128:22 bird 47:11,12,13 47:14,14 birth 113:3,12 bit 18:1 50:3 63:18 65:14 bitch 107:8 bite 64:3,5,14,15 66:2,7 77:16 77:17 biting 78:5 black 63:8,15,15 63:16 67:6 76:3,10,16 blaming 80:15 81:15 blanket 78:3,3,4 78:6 bleed 118:21 blond 65:18 body 38:16,22</p>	<p>39:7,8,19 40:4 58:6 117:18 124:3 bombed 95:12 bombing 110:9 born 108:11 113:4,22 bottom 16:3 boys 113:2 break 9:20,20 9:21 10:3 33:9 33:17 66:16,19 66:22 79:1,4 79:11,21 80:2 80:12,22 81:15 81:22 82:13,18 85:22 111:16 114:1,16 118:20 breaks 9:18 brick 53:7,7,7,8 bring 77:19 90:19 106:7 bringing 92:1 broadway 4:12 broke 48:7 broken 48:8 brother 22:17 22:19,21 85:21 brought 26:5 30:8 31:7 59:5 62:3 73:12 77:16,17 91:1 91:3 bucca 96:14,20 96:22 109:1,3 109:7,14 111:22 bucket 73:12 building 21:20 bullet 100:12,21 butt 123:22 buttocks 124:1,2</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">C</p>	<p>c 1:14,21 3:4,7 5:1 6:1,11 caci 1:11 7:9,10 8:21 9:3,3,4 22:4 65:7 109:13 110:1,2 128:14 133:5 cage 24:19,22 25:2,7,10,15 26:4,5 27:14 call 47:20 58:13 128:1 called 1:18 8:11 11:18 23:12 49:13 calls 110:3 camp 23:13,16 24:3,7,8,13,15 24:17 25:5,8 25:14,17,22 26:8,11,17,21 27:12,19,21 28:3,5,11,13 28:17,21,21 29:6,6,12,18 29:21 30:4,8 30:11,14,21 31:4,6,7,9,9 32:7,7,12,12 32:14,19,20 33:4,4,18,18 33:19,21 34:8 34:19 35:20 36:2,6 37:1,3,5 37:10,15,18,21 38:2,5 83:12 85:14 96:22 108:22 109:3,5 109:7,14 111:22 cant 43:4 71:16 95:21 101:19 130:15 captain 11:9,10 car 21:17,18,20</p>
---	---	---	--	---

21:21,22 24:7 27:3,5,8 29:1,2 30:16 31:14,14 31:14 33:5 36:4 37:13,14 38:3 44:6 83:21,22 84:2 84:4,5,6,7,18 84:19,20,22 90:18 130:7 carry 96:2,3,6 cars 15:10,12 case 1:6 7:15 27:18 42:7 109:16 133:4 cause 117:10,18 119:17 caused 97:4,8,9 127:19 cell 61:16,17 67:20,22 68:3 75:2,3 77:12 77:18 87:1,6,7 87:9,11,15 89:11,19 90:1 90:5,6,10,13 90:20,22 91:1 91:3,6,7,8,10 91:15 95:7,8 121:16 cells 68:17 94:3 121:15 center 4:11 7:19 certainly 116:20 certificate 134:1 134:16 135:1 certify 134:3,13 135:4 changing 88:19 88:19 101:11 102:1 check 17:4,5,13 18:6,11 39:7,7 39:19 checked 38:22	checking 40:3 cheeks 58:7 77:10 chicken 122:20 child 113:1,4 children 105:10 108:4 112:2,21 112:22 126:15 127:1 choked 36:19 103:17,19,21 103:22,22 circumstances 116:20 citizen 35:15 civilian 20:13,14 45:19 46:18 63:3,8,10,11 63:11,12 65:12 70:13,15,18 71:12,14 73:1 73:2,17 74:3 78:14,15,19,22 79:3 120:22 121:1,1 civilians 32:6,11 32:14,16,17 35:20 61:10,11 68:11 72:12 78:20 80:16 81:16 claim 109:13,16 clarification 121:21 clarify 10:10 56:20 clarifying 122:9 clear 99:2 client 9:2,4 114:9 clinic 4:22 close 14:8 21:18 31:13 32:3 47:5 58:17,20 72:5,6,8,21,21	94:2,3 101:12 111:17 closed 88:2 129:13 clothes 38:16,20 39:7,12,15,16 39:18,20,22 40:10,14,15,18 43:19 63:7 68:2,2 69:12 70:22,22 73:6 73:7,8,10 118:18 120:22 clothing 35:9 40:17 73:13 79:3 118:17 122:2,11 clue 106:15 cocounsel 7:14 7:20 cold 54:4,4 59:12,13,14,14 60:11 69:15,17 69:18,18,18 94:6 colleague 7:12 college 14:13 color 51:4 63:21 64:17 65:15 columbia 2:1 135:21 com 3:9,10 combination 15:11 come 39:6 89:8 93:2,3 95:6 comes 39:6,10 comfortable 128:2 coming 7:1 command 12:10 commenced 33:11 commencing 1:21	comment 121:14 commission 134:22 135:22 committed 129:12 communication 13:2 company 8:22 110:17 compared 70:3 complained 93:13 complaints 27:17 completely 8:6 42:18 88:2 concerning 115:9 concluded 129:10 130:19 131:16 132:9 conclusion 110:4 confused 80:6 connecticut 1:20 3:6 6:10 connection 126:16 130:12 130:19 connections 27:6 consider 40:22 constitutional 4:11 7:19 contemplates 7:4 contend 67:8 95:15 98:13 contents 124:10 continue 6:22 continued 4:1 83:8 conversation 114:8 convey 82:2,3	copy 124:21 128:21 corner 55:16 corporate 109:8 correct 12:19 14:16,19 15:13 16:18,19 20:11 26:8,11,15 30:10 34:10,14 41:7 45:13 46:19 47:18 49:3 55:19 60:1 62:2 66:9 71:13,13 73:8 73:9 75:22,22 83:17 86:13 90:7,8,8 92:22 124:11,12 131:11,14 132:12 correction 49:20 94:7 corrections 134:6 correctly 74:2 couldnt 21:17 44:7 48:21,22 49:1 58:14 70:16,18 71:3 74:16,17 77:12 77:13,14 97:14 101:12 119:21 119:21 counsel 1:19 8:17 83:8 117:1 131:2 135:4,11,15 counted 85:16 country 7:1 county 134:21 couple 6:6 63:9 63:9 131:1 course 16:10 98:5,5 104:2 105:3,3 111:8
---	--	---	--	---

<p>court 1:1 6:11 6:15 7:4,5 8:2 cousin 22:22 23:5 cover 26:6 78:5 91:18 94:4,4 103:8 covered 48:22 49:2 108:8 cracked 42:4 crc 1:22 135:2 135:19 created 92:2 credible 129:11 crimes 129:12 criminal 129:9 crowded 32:4 cr 1:22 135:2 135:19 cup 93:10,10 current 102:15 custody 113:21 115:1,5,10 116:1,10 131:6 cut 53:13 89:15 109:12</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">D</p> <p>d 1:14,21 3:7 6:1 6:11 dark 87:9,9,12 89:11,20 90:5 91:22 darkness 95:21 date 133:1,2 dated 16:5 129:22 dawn 71:5 74:19 120:17 day 20:6,16 25:3 39:1,3 40:3,8,9 40:21 41:5,9 42:8 43:11,17 43:21 52:14 53:1,1 54:17</p>	<p>71:3,7 74:20 74:21 77:13,14 93:3 109:10 122:3,4 134:15 days 23:20 24:16,16,19 28:14 32:21 33:20,20,20 37:4 121:7,8,8 122:1,5,7,11 122:15 death 27:18 28:6 36:7 decide 131:18 decided 87:6,11 87:14 94:13 132:2,3,8 decision 17:17 18:12 22:4 decisions 131:5 defendant 1:12 1:19 3:2 7:9 8:17 83:8 131:2 defense 128:19 130:9 demonstrating 55:18 denying 5:11 department 128:19 130:9 deponent 133:3 134:1,11 deposition 1:17 6:4,7,15 9:1,18 15:18 18:19 33:11,13 49:16 67:1 79:5,12 82:17 83:9 111:18 114:8 116:21 126:17 132:17 133:2 135:3,6,10,13 depositions 7:2 described 46:3</p>	<p>57:4 76:3 77:5 description 5:9 86:17 desperate 77:8 destruction 68:5 detained 83:19 84:3,11 detainee 130:12 detector 102:10 102:16 detention 16:8 84:16 129:17 130:18 dialogue 93:8 didnt 20:14 52:16 53:18 69:15 84:22 88:17 90:17 92:8 99:7 102:21 121:14 121:16 132:10 difference 77:13 different 18:1 57:9 59:18 76:18 90:21 113:19 118:13 121:2 128:10 128:13 difficulty 127:5 direct 116:21 direction 135:9 directly 69:5 dirty 60:12 94:3 disagree 114:10 discharged 13:7 13:10 disclose 80:19 discovery 116:19 discuss 80:18 92:9 discussion 93:9 discussions 79:19,20 80:2 80:19,21,22</p>	<p>81:17,22 82:13 dishdasha 59:16 dissolved 69:14 72:2 district 1:1,2 2:1 135:21 division 1:3 doctor 92:8,16 93:2,7 112:1,3 112:3,6,8,12 112:14,17 document 16:7 16:11,12,15 17:1 19:3,7,10 19:12,16,19 20:3 124:8 128:20 129:22 130:9 doesnt 52:10 93:7 106:18 120:8 dog 64:1,3,4,4,5 64:13,15 66:2 66:6,9 77:16 77:17,19,20,21 78:5,8 92:1,1 104:4 dogs 28:8 36:22 doing 36:16 49:1 dont 9:7,7 13:1 13:1 15:7 17:5 21:22 22:1,6,8 26:19,22 27:9 33:9 34:20 43:22,22 45:7 45:10,13 46:15 46:17,19 47:16 56:1,15,16,16 56:17 64:20 65:11 67:11 71:12 72:9,9 74:3,5,13,13 74:14 75:10 76:8,8 78:10 78:10,10,11</p>	<p>83:16,21 84:6 86:10,12,19,19 87:13,16 88:22 89:2,2 93:18 94:15 100:19 101:10,22 103:15 105:1 105:17 106:11 106:15,15,21 107:20 108:5 111:12,15 112:16 114:7 116:13 117:15 118:11,12 119:12 121:8,9 121:18 122:7 123:9 128:2,2 129:19,19 130:2,3,6 door 75:6 87:2,5 87:19 88:1,3,4 88:21 122:21 douche 77:11 drag 104:14 dragged 90:15 90:22 91:2 dragging 104:1 104:4 dress 59:17,17 drive 37:15 driven 29:6 33:4 duly 8:11 duration 50:20 50:21 duty 10:21 11:18</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">E</p> <p>e 5:1,8 6:1,1 83:1,1 earlier 41:4 83:12 112:20 119:8 126:22 earn 13:14 eastern 1:2</p>
---	--	---	--	---

<p>effect 16:16 either 97:15 105:5 111:16 122:3 123:10 electric 102:8,9 102:11,15,20 103:1,2 electricity 102:18 103:5 emotional 127:19 employed 135:12,15 employee 135:14 employees 22:4 enemy 111:13 english 8:7,8 9:6 9:7,11 43:5 106:17,19 107:4,6,10,12 107:15,16 124:15 125:5 enter 124:3 entire 9:13 19:12 25:21 34:2 45:15 62:17,19 environment 54:4 equipment 102:11 especially 10:17 117:14 esq 3:3,4,13,14 3:15 4:3,10,15 establish 84:9 estimate 15:9 et 133:4,5 everybody 10:17 29:13 109:5,9 exactly 74:14 123:17 examination 1:18 5:3 8:17</p>	<p>38:21 83:8 112:1 117:1 131:2 examined 8:12 38:16 39:4 40:18 83:6 134:3 example 99:20 109:11 excess 49:8 excuse 124:4 executed 134:16 exhibit 5:9 15:17,18,22 18:18,19,22 124:6 exist 26:3 exists 129:11 experience 126:14 expires 134:22 135:22 explain 21:15,18 22:15 117:12 118:3 expression 105:22 extended 115:14 115:15 117:14 eye 47:4 112:15 eyes 66:4 95:22 eyetoeye 50:13 50:14 52:18</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">F</p> <hr/> <p>f 3:3 83:1 face 41:17 42:9 42:20 43:11,17 52:17 58:7 77:10 97:7,10 108:8 fact 74:16 factchecking 8:15 faggot 105:14,14</p>	<p>107:7 fair 44:19 46:16 47:16 fake 75:5,6 fall 96:3 97:5 falling 96:5,15 97:6,9 family 94:21,22 95:2,4,5,10,11 127:9 far 27:19 75:9 77:6 98:14 99:10 farmer 13:8,8,9 13:11,11,12,12 13:13,15,16,17 fast 36:20 fat 64:21 fault 130:4 february 1:15 6:9 feeki 105:14,14 105:15,16 106:14,15,19 106:19 feel 69:17 125:22 126:4 128:2,2,3 134:6 feet 31:17 32:4 41:17,18 47:4 47:5 48:9,16 48:16,18 53:18 55:6,15,20 56:5 119:9 fell 96:7 felt 69:16 female 46:5 68:10 71:17,20 72:4,11 73:11 101:13,14 fight 11:22 figure 45:12 file 129:5 130:12 filed 27:17</p>	<p>final 56:16 financially 135:16 find 10:2 21:17 22:9 85:17 fine 26:14 55:21 126:10 fingers 55:3,7,10 55:15,20 56:4 58:12 125:9 finish 10:16 finished 58:2 69:14 89:7 104:18 firm 7:12 first 8:11 11:22 12:11,17 16:22 17:15,20 18:2 25:1 38:15,19 39:3 40:3,7,9 40:15,21 42:7 43:11,21 44:12 45:4,14,18,22 46:10,14,17,21 47:7,20 49:6 52:2,6,9,15,21 53:2,11,16 54:2,6,17 74:9 75:8,9 86:5,18 86:21 113:16 124:14 five 25:10 85:13 130:17 fivezero 12:18 floor 4:12 59:12 follow 68:16 following 130:11 follows 8:12 83:7 124:20 125:5 129:8 food 53:19,19 54:2 74:21 93:3,4,6 122:20</p>	<p>foot 119:2 force 66:6 96:2 forced 73:7 117:9 118:16 118:19 120:2,4 122:2 125:8 forces 15:1 111:5 foregoing 6:14 134:4 135:3,5 forgot 99:16 form 10:9 18:3 18:10 32:8 44:15 52:4 123:4 127:21 129:18 found 22:12 24:7 83:13,20 85:7,8,12 130:13 foundation 131:7,20 four 23:1,5 25:10 33:8 62:14,18 66:8 70:19,20 113:2 front 21:5,7,14 21:22 83:14 105:6 fuck 105:16,16 105:18 fuel 36:14 full 9:15 20:9 59:11 94:6,8 fully 70:1 funk 3:14 7:12 further 83:6 116:16 127:2 130:22 131:2 132:13,15 furthermore 135:13</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">G</p> <hr/> <p>g 6:1</p>
--	---	---	--	---

<p>gallagher 4:10 7:18,18 89:13 getting 10:1 115:16,19 ghraib 37:6,7,11 37:15,18,21 38:2,6,10,13 38:19 40:8,21 41:9 42:8 43:12,17 49:6 49:12,13 51:9 74:12 75:10 86:2 94:1,17 95:1,6,9,15 97:1,2,3,4,7 98:14,15,16 99:4,11,18 102:2 103:5,18 105:4,9 107:19 108:9,15,20,22 109:22 121:4,5 121:11 122:3 122:12 123:1 125:18 126:14 127:1,5,8,11 127:12,16,20 128:4,11,15 129:5 girls 113:2 give 15:9 43:2 53:18,19 56:13 56:14 80:20 86:16 93:3 99:19 112:18 114:11,14 129:2 given 7:3 116:20 134:5 135:10 giving 40:4 57:8 68:19 70:14 72:17 73:17 74:21 glass 64:4,6 92:10 93:10 glasses 95:22</p>	<p>96:8 go 10:17 31:1 37:4 39:1 49:14 53:2 61:19 67:4 79:6,8 80:10 81:6 82:9 98:7 98:8 104:15 112:17 129:6 131:19 going 6:5 8:15 9:9,21 18:6 20:6 21:9 45:20,21 53:20 56:17 60:22 64:2,5,13,14 66:18,21 80:18 82:1 90:18 100:5,21 114:2 114:4 115:14 115:15,19 116:10,11 121:20 124:13 gonna 103:12 good 10:2 82:16 84:5 106:21,21 113:17 gotten 60:14 116:7,8 government 109:21 110:14 110:16,17 gratuitous 125:6 grounds 114:5 group 15:11 20:12 37:12 68:10 guard 56:14,14 57:8,16 58:3,8 58:17,21 78:15 88:14 90:14 91:2,4 92:12 92:13,16,19,20 93:1,9,12 105:2 106:7,10</p>	<p>108:3,6,7 guards 48:19 89:5 97:10,11 97:22 98:1,2,9 104:13 123:11 125:8 guess 7:6 124:16 guests 23:3,5 gulf 11:22 12:11 12:17 gun 99:17,20 guy 35:16,16,17 35:17 40:15 45:20 52:8,14 52:16,18 68:18 68:19 73:16 74:5,6 80:6 93:5 100:20 107:16</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">H</p> <hr/> <p>h 5:8 hadnt 131:17 hair 45:20 46:5 46:6,6 50:16 50:21 52:8 63:18,18,19,19 63:19,20,20 65:14,16,17 67:22 68:7,19 68:20 69:10,15 69:16,17 70:2 70:12,17 71:10 72:16,20 73:3 73:20 77:11 110:10 half 63:16 hamza 1:6 hand 15:16 18:17 96:2,3,7 96:7 103:9 112:10 handcuffed 40:11,13,19 66:5</p>	<p>handcuffs 40:16 41:12 handed 15:21 hands 31:12 32:1 38:4 48:7 48:8 58:4 68:1 70:17 90:15 91:18 96:1 108:1 112:7,12 handwritten 130:14 hanfoosh 1:6 hang 87:4 happen 27:20 46:21 52:1 57:10 96:21 123:12 125:14 125:18 happened 24:17 29:12 31:5 38:14,19 47:19 57:5 58:1 67:17 70:4 89:21 90:20 96:18 98:17 101:18 104:5 107:22 109:4,9 112:9 117:17 117:20 123:15 happening 56:2 hard 36:14,15 36:17 48:8 49:21,22 51:8 51:13,14,16 59:5,7,20,22 60:5,12 61:16 61:22 69:7,9 87:2 94:1 119:19 121:3 hasan 1:7 havent 27:13 65:21 head 24:5,9 25:13,21 27:16 29:5,18 30:9</p>	<p>31:2,3,17 32:2 32:3 33:22 34:2,6,13,16 36:14 37:17 38:4 40:10,14 41:11,20 44:7 45:9,15 47:1,4 47:17 48:10,14 48:21 49:2 50:8 58:5 61:14,15 62:4 62:16,21 77:9 78:1,5,16 90:15 91:18 96:9,10 97:9 97:14,19 98:4 101:12 103:8 103:14 104:22 106:4,9 110:15 112:15 119:14 119:15,19 123:8 headache 95:20 hear 14:21 74:18 89:4,7 98:9,11 126:20 heard 8:19 9:14 71:4,5 hearsay 129:14 heavy 87:1 112:7 height 65:2,3 74:6,7 held 11:4 30:11 33:19 help 95:22 helpful 129:2 hereto 135:15 hernia 92:5,6,6 96:19,20 hes 9:9 35:10 46:19 74:6,8 106:8 high 88:18,20 higher 41:13</p>
--	--	---	--	---

47:4 highest 11:4 highway 4:17 hilar 4:21 8:5 hit 57:8 58:5 77:9 97:7,10 98:2,10 102:5 102:7 105:10 107:18 108:1 110:10 123:1 123:18,20 hits 95:19 105:13 hitting 43:15,20 44:1,3 48:15 48:15 58:6,6,8 58:15,16 87:2 96:9,10 97:8 97:13,20,21 110:14 112:9 112:16 hold 69:4 120:2 120:4 holding 68:22 73:22 home 14:17 20:9 111:14,15 homeless 95:13 hood 56:8 75:11 97:16 hooded 42:9 85:13 horrible 59:10 126:3,4 hot 109:11 houalla 4:21 8:5 hours 9:21 33:8 37:16 54:21 56:19 62:14,18 66:8 71:1 house 21:2,5,8 21:14,16 22:7 22:10,18,18 23:16 24:8,12 68:5 70:4	83:14 85:1,2,6 85:18 95:12,13 110:9 houses 22:16 huh 35:13 human 4:22 humid 94:5 humiliated 104:17 humiliating 70:8 70:9 125:7 126:7,8 hummer 15:10 15:12 20:9 23:7,8 hurt 92:8,8 93:6 <hr/> I <hr/> id 120:3 123:2 127:1 128:16 129:4 idea 87:16 129:20 identification 15:20 18:21 ill 10:11 46:16 67:15 76:19 90:19 114:10 117:6 124:17 129:1 im 8:15 9:3 13:11 15:7,7 18:2 20:6 21:9 35:8,9,15 43:1 55:9 59:19 60:22 64:2,5 64:13,14 67:13 78:6,22 79:8,9 80:8,17 82:1 84:9 87:8 90:18 92:7,8 93:5 96:2,6 99:2 101:20 102:21 111:16 114:4 116:11	120:10,11 124:13 127:12 127:13 128:3 128:13 130:5,8 131:8 important 9:12 impossible 111:9,11 inappropriate 42:18 inaudible 87:21 indicating 36:17 41:16 55:3,16 63:20 66:5 individual 71:2 71:3 134:13,14 individuals 7:16 information 19:9 89:2 93:19 94:15 129:11 informed 84:15 95:11 injure 24:11 injury 117:10,12 117:18 119:17 inquiry 21:10 110:20 inserted 125:9 inside 77:11 90:9,13 91:7,8 91:10,15 122:15 126:4,5 127:16 instruct 79:19 80:18 82:2 114:4,10,19 instructing 89:4 120:11 instruction 79:14 80:4 81:2,3,5,10 82:3,4,7 114:11 instructor 13:16	13:20,20 14:3 14:5,6,9 instrument 102:9 interested 135:16 interpretation 8:16 interpreted 107:17 135:7 interpreter 8:3 9:8 20:17,19 20:20,21 27:1 35:3,5,6,7 38:17 55:17 100:11,12,14 100:17,22 101:1,5,15,19 124:13 135:7 interpreting 101:7 interrogate 76:10,16 120:18 interrogated 26:17,20 34:16 34:18,22 45:4 45:5 54:19 58:22 59:9,20 60:1 74:12 75:18 76:13 86:5,11 89:22 90:9,13 interrogating 27:2 35:2 46:20,20 interrogation 26:12 27:8 30:16 31:1 34:6 36:3,5,9 36:10,11 39:2 41:2,5,10 43:14 44:2,5,8 44:9,12 45:9 45:14,18 46:1	46:11,13,15,16 46:22 47:7,10 47:20 48:9,11 49:6 50:4,7,11 51:7 52:2,2,7 52:10,11,16,17 52:22,22 53:3 53:3,11,11,17 53:17 54:3,3,6 54:7,10,13,15 54:18,20 55:1 55:2 56:12 57:5,11,12,21 58:2,9,10 59:5 60:20 61:1,5,5 61:10,14,19,20 61:22 62:4,6 62:14,20 63:3 65:21 66:7,14 67:6,9,18,19 67:21 71:10 74:9 75:9,10 75:14 76:2,11 76:17,19 77:7 97:16,18,19 98:7,8 100:9 100:10,10,11 100:19 103:10 103:11,20 104:3,6 107:21 107:22 117:19 119:2,9 123:15 interrogations 30:17 86:1,6,8 86:18,21,21 117:9 120:2 123:13 interrogator 41:13,19 44:11 45:13,17 46:8 46:9,10,18 48:17,19 50:4 50:10,15 51:2 51:5 52:11 54:10 56:13,22
--	---	---	--	--

57:15 58:3,11 58:19,20 62:22 63:1,2 64:17 65:6 67:7 68:11,13,16 69:1,2,6 70:11 71:15 74:8,9 74:10 75:11,15 75:17 76:3,9 76:18,21 77:1 77:8 78:8,17 78:18 86:14 88:10,12 90:16 91:4,5,14,16 91:19 97:12,13 101:8,9,11,15 101:21 120:20 120:21 interrogators 77:22 78:12,13 78:14 86:17 123:10 interrogatory 5:12 42:6,12 42:14,19 84:14 85:5,11 124:7 interruption 81:11,12 intl 133:5 introduce 7:7,17 introductions 8:20 invasion 111:4,6 investigation 23:21 24:6 26:4,7 30:15 39:2 44:1,4 99:22 129:9 investigator 45:22 58:18 involved 22:4 32:6,11 iraq 111:6 iraqi 10:8,15,22 11:5,13,16,19	12:2,13,16,20 17:10 18:13 64:8,10 iraqis 111:2 isnt 16:17 51:15 isolation 128:6 issue 7:3 91:21 92:1 117:13 issues 112:6 ive 15:21 60:14 <hr/> J <hr/> jail 13:16,19 108:5 113:16 jamma 64:7,8 64:11 jasim 1:7 jesse 7:15 jessy 4:22 jobs 13:4 joconnor 3:9 joe 1:22 6:11 135:2,19 john 3:3 7:7 8:20 johnson 1:20 3:5 6:10 judge 7:2 june 130:10 <hr/> K <hr/> kalashnikov 84:20 kalashnikovs 22:15,16 kasa 121:16,16 122:5,6,14,15 122:17,18 katherine 4:10 7:18 keep 36:3 58:14 88:19,19,19 90:18 97:20,21 101:11,22 117:7 132:2	kept 34:8 44:7 47:3 58:5 59:7 72:1 87:12 89:11,20 91:21 93:6 95:21 kids 108:5,8,10 113:7,8 kill 36:8 100:6,8 100:18 killling 100:13 kind 27:16 96:4 105:17 112:9 kinds 116:4 knee 118:9 kneel 117:9 118:16,19 kneeling 47:1 63:22 117:21 knees 42:1,3 44:5 48:12 66:4 knew 71:4,7 107:15 knife 102:3 know 9:7,7,8 15:7 16:18 19:10 21:22 22:6,8,12 26:19 44:11,17 45:4,8,10,13 45:17 46:17,19 47:16 48:19 49:7 50:10 51:4 52:10,13 52:19 59:10,19 64:20 65:6,11 65:11 66:3,6 67:11,16 68:12 71:12,14 72:9 72:9,12 75:11 78:5,10,10 84:19 87:6,11 87:13,14 88:8 88:12,18,21,22 91:9 93:1,4,12	94:4,5,13 96:13 98:20,22 100:2,16,19,20 103:15 104:16 105:1,2 106:10 106:11,15,18 107:11,20,20 108:8,13,19 112:18 116:13 117:6 118:11 118:12 121:19 122:7 123:9 129:19 knowledge 19:8 89:3 known 55:20 kuneah 94:10 <hr/> L <hr/> labeled 15:17 lahoom 33:18 large 74:22 lasted 62:14 66:8 lasting 127:18 late 117:6 law 1:19 7:14 lawsuit 8:22 lawyer 81:18 128:14 lawyers 80:2 81:22 82:13 lbailey 3:10 leading 119:4 122:13 learned 8:22 leave 44:9,10 77:7 108:9 leaves 76:18 lebanon 6:18 left 21:21 22:1 37:4 58:3 68:3 69:5 71:9 83:9 95:7,13 100:19 105:9 108:5	legal 4:16 110:3 legs 9:19 10:1 41:16 119:15 119:21 leifer 4:22 7:15 level 41:17 47:4 lie 102:10,15 lieu 116:21 lieutenant 11:7 lifting 112:7 light 65:5 87:1,7 87:9 96:10 109:17 likes 128:6,7 limited 94:3,3 linda 3:4 7:8 line 18:11 21:10 110:20 133:5 lines 6:4 little 9:19 18:1 57:9 59:13,18 63:18,19,20,20 65:14 74:4 109:4 122:19 live 21:18 lived 85:21 living 13:14 llp 3:5,16 load 96:6 loads 96:4 lobue 3:13 5:5 6:5,7 7:11,11 10:9,12 19:18 21:9 28:9 32:8 33:10 42:11,16 42:19 43:1,6 44:14,17,21 45:6 49:14 52:4 55:9,17 56:1 66:16,20 79:6,13,16,18 80:4,17 81:5,8 81:12,19 82:1 82:6,14 96:12 109:15 110:3,7
---	---	---	--	--

110:19,22 114:2,4,10,17 114:19 117:2 117:21 118:2 118:10,12,15 119:5,7,16 120:8,14,19 121:20,22 122:8,16 123:5 124:18,19 125:1,4,11,13 125:17,21 126:8,11,12,19 127:11,17 128:9 129:1,3 129:7,15,21 130:16 131:7,9 131:12,20 132:15 locked 88:21 long 10:8,15 19:19 24:15 30:11 32:19 33:5,18 37:14 46:4,6 50:16 52:8 54:13,19 59:7,17,17 62:6 67:10,11 67:12 76:7,7 99:16 108:21 117:7,16 118:5 120:4,13,14 121:6,9 look 50:13 52:18 63:14,17 81:14 124:5 looked 46:5 looking 16:20 48:9 66:4 looks 74:3 75:5 121:17 lost 47:22 53:12 65:8 79:8 89:13 93:14 107:1 126:16	lot 69:12 94:2 loud 17:1 87:14 89:1,11,20 90:5 lower 41:14 luhoom 28:16 28:17,22 29:7 29:12,18 30:5 30:8,11,14,21 31:4,7,9 32:7 32:12,15,19 33:4 lunch 82:16,18 lying 36:4 38:7 102:10,12 103:12 <hr/> M <hr/> m 1:22 6:2 33:14 33:14 49:17,17 67:2,2 82:17 83:2 111:19,19 126:18,18 132:17 mahacha 121:7 121:15 mahmoudia 14:6,7 28:16 majority 72:11 78:13,14 making 109:13 131:5 male 68:10 71:17 man 50:16,17 52:3,12 54:11 57:16 59:1 67:6 75:15 76:15 mans 50:19 march 16:5 mark 17:20 74:20 125:2 marked 15:19 18:18,20 124:6	married 113:6,7 mask 40:16 materials 116:19 mathematics 10:7 13:20 14:3,5 matters 6:14 19:8 matthew 3:14 7:12 mattress 59:11 meal 9:20 mean 26:22 30:12 44:14,17 47:3 86:7 111:12,13 112:3 122:17 122:18 123:8 meaning 107:13 107:17 123:21 means 23:3 53:7 64:6 71:6 118:8 meant 100:13 106:20 medical 38:21 39:4,5 112:17 medication 92:14 medium 65:1,2 65:3 meet 94:21 member 110:18 members 94:22 111:2 memory 101:22 mental 127:18 mention 18:8,16 mentioned 14:15 17:19,21 42:1 metal 87:19 88:4 122:20,21 meter 122:19,19	122:21,21 michigan 4:7,18 mid 64:20,20 middle 14:14,14 64:20 114:8 military 10:8,15 10:19 12:10,20 15:13 16:9 20:7 21:16 22:7,9 23:13 28:17 29:1 31:14 32:13,13 32:18 35:7,8,8 35:9,10,16,17 35:18 37:13,14 46:19 63:10 84:10,17 95:12 111:5 120:21 131:4 mine 22:18 130:7 minute 14:15 39:3 43:14,18 69:9 74:16,17 74:18,21 108:9 114:3 minutes 66:1,20 108:13 mischaracteri... 119:11 120:6 mistreat 24:4 mistreated 16:8 16:16 17:2,19 17:20 23:17 27:12 30:20 31:4,11,20,21 36:1 38:1 40:7 53:10 54:2,22 56:11 60:5 68:6 86:20 109:3 mistreating 36:10 43:15,20 47:3 mistreatment	5:11 17:16 32:1 36:12 40:22 41:1,2 46:22 47:5,6 47:21 49:5,8,9 49:11 54:5 57:20 60:13,15 61:4 65:20 66:13 67:8 70:6 77:9 91:20 93:22 94:16 95:14 98:12 99:3,11 108:14 109:14 109:21 misunderstood 32:22 mixed 46:15 mixing 69:4 mohammed 4:15 8:14 momentarily 49:15 money 13:4 109:21 month 38:9 121:7 months 115:13 115:15,18 116:5 morning 33:7 56:18 62:7,8 62:12 71:7 74:18 move 56:15,16 56:16 109:18 119:22 moved 51:8 95:8 96:14 108:22 moving 58:15 68:14 mujahadeen 31:7,10 32:7 32:12,20 33:5 33:18,19,22
--	--	---	---	---

34:8,19 35:21 36:2,6 37:1,3,5 37:10,15,18,21 38:2,5 multiple 125:7 mursalat 23:12 23:13,17,19 24:3,6,9,13,15 24:18 25:5,6,6 25:8,14,18,22 26:8,11,17,21 27:12,20,22 28:3,5,9,11,13 28:21 29:6 83:12 85:14 music 87:1,14 88:18,20 89:1 89:11,20 90:5 mustache 65:4,5 65:16 67:22 68:7,20 69:10 69:16 70:2,12 70:17 71:10 72:16,20 73:3 73:20 77:11 106:4 110:10 110:15	national 21:19 necessary 134:7 neck 104:1,8 119:20 need 9:21,22 57:2 92:7 93:7 119:12 neither 135:11 nelson 3:15 7:21 7:21 15:16,21 18:22 47:22,22 53:13 65:8 89:14,17 107:1 never 18:9 76:21 81:17 84:15 85:8 86:13 91:16 92:17 100:15,16 130:21,21 new 3:18,18 4:13,13 7:19 71:7 74:19,21 night 77:14,14 nighttime 71:4 northwest 6:10 northwestern 4:17 nose 55:7,15,18 56:8 57:7 58:13 120:2,4 notary 2:1 134:19 135:1 135:20 notation 130:11 note 110:19 130:15 notice 1:19 133:1 notification 17:16 november 14:17 135:22 nsaif 1:7 nude 39:11 number 17:13	17:21 18:7,7,8 18:16 38:17 39:1,8,13,16 39:19 40:4 43:19 74:14 numbered 125:1 numbness 112:10,10,10 118:4,6 nw 1:21 3:6	62:8,12 oconnor 3:3 5:4 6:3,19,21 7:8 8:1,18,20 10:11,14 11:11 12:9 13:6,21 14:4 15:2,16 16:1 18:17 19:1 20:1 21:12 23:6 24:21 25:4,17 25:20 26:14,16 27:11 28:1,4 28:10 29:20 30:3 32:5,10 33:2,15 35:19 36:18 37:9 39:14 42:5,15 42:17,21 43:4 43:7,8,9 44:16 44:19 45:3,11 46:7 47:15 48:3,13 49:18 50:2 51:12,15 51:19,22 52:9 52:20 53:9,22 56:6 57:3 60:8 62:19 63:5,13 64:16 65:13,17 65:19 66:18,21 67:3 69:19 70:10 75:7,21 76:1,14 77:4 78:7 79:10 80:8,11 81:13 81:20 82:11,15 83:10 85:4 88:5 89:16,18 90:2,4 91:8,12 92:11,15,18 93:20 94:12,19 95:17 96:17 98:16,19 99:9 99:21 100:2,7 101:4 102:17	103:3 104:15 104:20 105:19 106:1,16 107:5 107:9 109:16 109:17,19 110:12 111:3,7 111:10,20 114:7,15,21 115:4,7 116:16 119:4,11 120:6 120:10 122:13 123:4 124:16 125:12,15,19 126:1 127:21 129:6,14,18 130:14 131:1,3 131:8,15 132:1 132:7,13 officer 10:19,19 11:1 12:12,14 129:8 135:2 offices 1:20 6:9 oh 61:18 okay 10:12,21 13:18 16:22 31:6 34:7 41:4 44:16 46:14 57:2 61:3,21 76:20 81:19 86:4 87:4 99:2 99:6 102:6 104:11 114:1 118:10 119:1 120:8,12 121:2 123:12,14 126:11 old 64:19 113:1 113:11,15,20 oldest 113:1,2 once 26:5 60:2 62:22 76:16,21 78:17 93:3 103:20 ones 77:5 99:13 116:15 131:5
N		O		
n 5:1,1 6:1 83:1 83:1,1 naich 105:18,18 nails 69:16,17 69:18 najim 1:4,17 5:2 6:8 8:10 83:4 133:3,4 naked 40:17 69:11 70:21 118:18 name 7:11 8:13 8:20 44:14 45:8,10 133:4 134:21 naqib 11:6,7,8,8		o 5:1 6:1 83:1,1 83:1 oath 6:16 object 6:22 10:9 19:18 21:9 32:8 42:11 44:14 52:4 82:1 102:3 116:20 124:16 131:7 objected 6:22 objecting 43:1 objection 42:16 42:18 44:22 45:6 79:7 80:17,17 110:3 110:7,19 114:14 119:4 119:11 120:6 122:13 123:4 125:12,15,19 126:1 127:21 129:6,14,18 130:14 131:20 objections 16:21 119:13 120:9 occasions 125:8 occur 65:20 occurred 25:5 40:20 58:9 90:6 96:22 97:1 oclock 33:7 62:7		

<p>open 29:1,1 31:14 37:13 38:3 64:13 opened 69:11 opening 87:5 92:2 122:19 operation 96:19 96:20 opportunity 43:2 opposite 35:12 35:15 order 16:11,13 56:13,14,21 57:6,8 68:13 68:18,19 73:14 88:17 ordered 77:22 88:15 orders 57:1 68:11 70:14 72:18 73:11,17 74:1 88:14 original 134:8 originally 129:12 outcome 135:16 outside 80:21 90:20 overall 121:10 owned 21:13 owner 21:21,21</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">P</p> <p>p 3:13 6:1 83:2 111:19,19 126:18,18 132:17 page 5:3,9 16:3 19:3 128:19 129:1 130:8 133:5 pages 125:1 pain 92:19 93:13 117:18 118:6</p>	<p>119:17,19,19 paper 134:8 papers 116:4,7,8 116:9 paragraph 16:22 17:4,16 18:3 park 21:20 parked 21:4,14 part 42:16 48:1 63:7 84:8 95:9 121:9 122:3,10 parties 2:3 6:13 7:7 135:12,15 parts 105:5 108:1 110:11 110:15 123:1 123:20 party 110:18 patterson 3:16 7:13,21 pay 109:21 110:14 penis 107:18 people 12:18 16:18,19 23:1 25:10 31:12 37:20 70:19,20 72:5,7,9 101:14 percent 63:11 performing 127:5 period 16:10 56:16 60:4 76:7 82:5 115:2,3 117:14 117:16 118:5 periods 113:17 permit 85:3,9,16 85:19 person 39:6,6 72:14,14,15,19 73:18,21 79:21 107:14 123:19</p>	<p>124:3 personal 127:22 128:1 personally 70:3 126:3,4,5 128:1 personnel 39:4 pete 15:16 18:17 peter 3:15 7:21 phone 126:16 physical 86:16 picked 24:2 pickup 21:13 22:12 piled 31:17 pill 92:9,21 93:10 pillow 59:11 60:12 94:6,7 94:10,14 pistol 99:21 place 6:8 10:2 22:8 23:1,5,20 27:19 41:12,13 49:8,10,12 51:7 59:10 67:20 74:22 94:5 placed 33:22 34:16 plaintiff 85:12 125:6 plaintiffs 1:9 3:12 4:2 5:12 7:20,22 8:14 117:1 plan 111:5,13 plastic 97:13 played 87:15 89:11 please 7:17 18:18 39:17 44:21 45:2 79:13,18 81:8 82:2,14 110:19</p>	<p>114:11 115:6 117:12 118:3 122:9 124:5,13 125:11 pllc 4:16 point 7:6 16:20 17:12 66:17 95:4 pointing 71:21 72:1 ponytail 46:3 50:5,11,15 51:2 52:3,8,12 52:14,19 54:11 57:17 59:1 75:15,17,20 120:21 position 12:20 41:14 possession 84:21 85:2 115:13 powerful 58:5 prayer 71:5,5,6 74:18,19 104:18,19 praying 104:17 precisely 42:13 pregnant 113:18 premier 1:11 7:9 8:21 9:4 prepared 117:3 preposterous 43:8 presence 99:1 134:17 present 2:2 4:20 7:13 20:20 69:1,2 70:11 70:13 71:12,19 72:3,13,15,19 73:1,3,18,19 101:14 103:15 presently 6:17 pressing 48:10 48:14,16</p>	<p>prevented 95:2 previously 83:6 124:6 print 135:9 prison 5:11 14:16 15:14 17:10 18:8,9 38:11,13 40:8 40:21 41:9 42:8 43:12,17 49:6 74:12 75:10 86:2 94:1,17 95:1,6 95:15 99:11,18 102:2 103:5,18 105:4 107:19 109:22 113:14 115:11,15,17 prisoner 16:12 29:2 131:18 132:3,9 prisoners 17:8 17:10 18:14,15 29:4 34:9,12 37:12 115:12 115:16 116:3,6 prisons 34:5 private 105:5 108:1 110:11 110:14 123:1 123:20 privilege 114:6 privileged 114:9 probably 9:1,20 problem 21:19 96:21 112:1,15 126:15 problems 49:15 127:19 process 7:1 production 128:20 public 2:1 134:19 135:1 135:20</p>
--	--	---	--	--

<p>pull 78:16,18 pulled 52:15 77:20,21 104:6 104:19 105:1 pulling 36:20,21 45:10,10 47:9 47:10,10,11 48:6 104:1,12 104:13,18 punched 42:9,20 43:10,16 punish 109:5 punishment 74:15 109:6,8 109:9 pursuant 1:19 push 36:14,15 36:17 56:15 57:16 pushing 47:11 47:17 put 6:5 17:12,20 23:7,8 24:5,19 24:21 25:2,7 25:10 26:3,4 27:14,15 31:1 32:2 33:3 34:4 34:6 36:13,13 38:3 39:22 40:10,11,13,18 40:18 41:10,11 61:14 64:3 68:3,20 70:1 70:20 71:2,2 71:19 73:8,10 73:13 74:16 77:11,12 78:1 78:4,16 88:20 88:22 90:14 91:18 103:8 104:22 109:10 putting 31:3 88:18</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Q</p>	<p>question 9:13,15 10:11 14:22 18:1 19:18 20:2 21:13 26:9 28:3 33:1 33:3,5 39:17 42:13 44:20 45:2 48:2,5 51:20 52:5 53:14,15 57:9 59:15,18 65:9 65:10 72:22 73:2 76:9 79:17 80:6,9 80:12 81:9,14 82:3,6,9,14 89:14,21 91:5 93:15,17 110:6 113:19,19 114:13 115:6 116:7 118:13 118:14 119:5 120:15 122:9 130:17 questioned 52:15 questioning 83:15 114:18 questions 9:9 26:10 27:2,7 41:18 91:6,9 91:14 114:2,17 116:16 117:4 123:3 127:2 130:22 132:13 132:15 quote 129:13</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <p>r 6:1 83:1 rank 11:4 rashid 1:5 ration 93:5 rations 93:4,4 reached 38:10</p>	<p>read 16:22 17:3 19:9,12 43:2,4 48:3 124:10,15 128:16 129:1,4 133:5 134:3 reading 124:20 125:10 130:5,8 reads 125:5 133:5 ready 114:17 real 47:9 realize 74:19 really 36:10 52:14 69:8 70:4,16,18 74:4 92:8 100:15 106:21 106:22 117:13 121:18 126:2,3 126:4 127:12 reason 19:15 22:3 84:3,6,10 84:16 97:6 130:4 recall 26:22 43:22 74:5 76:8 78:11 86:10,19 101:10 121:9 recalled 83:5 received 116:15 recessed 33:13 49:16 67:1 82:18 111:18 126:17 reciting 6:14 reconvene 116:18 record 6:6 33:10 49:14,18 56:2 67:4 124:15 129:22 134:5 135:10 records 112:11 114:22 115:8</p>	<p>115:12 116:1 116:11 128:15 128:16 rectum 125:9 reduced 135:9 refer 7:10 9:2 referring 9:4 49:21 121:15 reflect 33:10 42:13 56:2 registered 85:2 related 135:11 relating 114:22 116:9 relation 22:1,2 27:9,10 83:21 130:3 relationship 83:16 127:14 130:6 relationships 127:9 relative 135:14 relatives 85:13 release 17:6,17 17:21,22 18:12 released 11:3 15:14 16:11,14 16:17,21 17:5 17:13,14 18:4 18:9,16 111:22 113:16,21 115:19 127:14 128:3 relevancy 21:10 110:20 remainder 6:14 remember 27:1 30:13 34:20 41:8 43:22 65:15 67:11,14 67:15 74:3,13 74:13,14 76:8 77:1,15 78:11 78:20 86:2,12</p>	<p>86:19 98:18,20 98:22 99:12,13 99:14,15,15 101:19,20 108:15,18,19 121:8,10 remotely 6:17 135:6 repeat 26:9 28:2 39:17 87:22 115:6 repeated 14:22 51:20 65:10 79:17 93:17 120:15 rephrase 51:11 80:21 99:7 119:5 132:5 report 112:14 112:16,17,18 reporter 6:11,16 7:5 8:2 47:13 56:20 57:2 102:21 reporting 6:12 reports 115:16 115:18 represent 7:9 8:21 representing 134:13 reputation 106:22 reserve 10:10,19 10:20 11:1,16 11:20 116:18 reserves 11:21 resolve 49:15 respective 2:2 response 42:12 42:14,19 43:3 43:5 84:15 85:6,11 responses 5:13 19:16 42:7</p>
--	---	---	--	--

<p>restate 45:1 restated 48:5 53:15 restroom 9:22 retract 87:8 reveal 79:19 reviewed 129:9 revolver 99:20 ride 24:8 32:19 33:6 rifle 22:18 71:20 72:1 85:20 99:21 102:4 rifles 23:22 right 11:15 13:5 16:9,17 17:18 20:10 24:4 26:21 27:15 33:16 34:9 36:15 41:6 43:17 49:2 50:5 54:11 62:1 75:12,15 75:18 76:4 80:3 83:14,20 84:4,11 85:18 86:6 89:22 90:21 91:3 92:21 97:17 99:5,5,12 101:21 108:19 109:1 111:6 113:15,21 115:20 116:18 124:2 131:6,18 131:19 132:4 rights 4:11,22 7:19 road 4:5 21:19 robert 3:13 7:11 rock 47:12 94:6 rocks 47:2 117:10 118:17 118:20 room 7:16 34:4</p>	<p>34:8,12 40:12 43:7 53:4,7,7,8 56:3 58:9,10 70:20,20,21 71:4 74:16,22 90:19,21 91:17 95:21 122:18 rooms 71:2,3 rope 104:8,10 rotating 88:19 rpr 1:22 135:2 135:19 ruled 7:2 ruling 7:3 rutgers 4:22</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">S</p> <p>s 5:1,8 6:1 15:13 16:8 20:7,9,12 21:16 22:7,9 23:13 28:17 29:10 30:17 34:22 35:6 37:21 40:5 46:18,18 68:8 83:1,1,1 95:12 113:21 115:5 116:1,10 safe 121:17 salah 1:7 salat 71:6 sandbag 94:10 94:14 98:3 saw 45:20 50:21 88:18 94:21 112:8 128:15 saying 24:3 31:17 64:9 69:3 70:8 75:5 78:6 84:12,12 94:10 100:5,20 101:1,1,5 102:15 105:14 105:20 106:6 106:12,14,16</p>	<p>107:6,10,11 says 16:15 17:2 17:16 18:2,5 18:11 19:10 85:11 scar 118:4 scars 118:6,22 118:22 school 14:9,14 14:14 schooling 10:5 search 21:2,4 searched 85:6 searching 21:16 second 16:19 38:17 41:5,9 43:17 46:12,12 46:12,16 50:4 50:7,11 51:4,7 52:2,7,7,11,14 52:17,22 53:3 53:11,17 54:3 54:6,9,13,15 54:20,22 55:2 56:12 57:5,11 57:12,12,21 58:1,9 59:4 61:4,6,9 75:14 124:4 seconding 51:2 see 20:14 32:14 35:20,22 52:16 59:3 61:10,13 74:17,17 76:19 77:13,14 88:15 88:17 89:4,6,6 93:2,7 95:4,21 96:8,8,9,10,10 96:12,16 97:14 seeing 95:2 seek 116:18 seen 114:22 115:8 116:2,8 send 67:19,20 120:18</p>	<p>sending 115:12 sense 9:2 sent 13:15 58:7 separate 134:7 served 12:16 service 4:16 11:12 session 5:6 set 102:10 seven 71:1 sex 127:6 sexual 125:7 sharif 7:14 sharp 42:2 47:2 102:3 117:9 118:17,20 shave 67:22,22 106:4,4 110:10 shaved 68:19,20 69:10 70:12,16 71:11 72:16,20 73:4,19 77:10 shaving 68:6 69:4 70:2 110:15 sheet 134:7 shereef 4:3 shibak 64:6,6,8 64:8,10 shift 89:7 shimari 1:4,18 5:2,10 6:4,8 8:10,19 9:6 10:5 14:15 16:2 19:2 33:16 42:6 43:10 50:3 67:5 71:8 83:4 83:11 85:12 91:10 111:21 117:3,8 122:1 122:22 124:7 125:6 127:4 129:10 130:10 131:4 132:16</p>	<p>133:3,4 shirt 36:20 63:8 63:10,15,16,16 67:6 76:3,10 76:16 shock 102:13,20 103:1,2,9 shocked 102:18 103:4,13,21 shoot 100:21 short 50:20,20 63:8 65:1,3 126:13 shorter 90:3 shot 99:17 100:3 shouldnt 120:10 132:4,10 showed 23:16 shower 68:21 69:11 71:19 72:2,4,13 73:1 74:1 showering 73:19 shown 42:12 sick 92:7 side 66:10 sides 42:9,20 43:11,16 sign 16:12,13 signature 16:2 19:4 134:11 signed 16:11 124:8,11 signing 19:6 simpler 132:6 single 30:22 sir 45:2 60:3 82:10 124:5 126:13 sit 39:1 site 49:21 50:1 51:8,14,16 59:5,7,20 60:1 60:5 61:16,22 69:7,9 94:1</p>
---	--	---	--	---

121:4 sitting 22:7 38:6 38:8 41:13,14 41:15 63:22 66:3 68:14 72:17 73:16 94:4 99:4,12 111:14 situated 6:17 situation 112:19 six 71:1 108:8 112:20,22 115:12,15,18 116:5 skin 51:4 63:21 64:17 118:20 118:22 skinny 64:22 sleeves 63:8,16 small 25:2,7,9,9 29:13,14,15 70:20,21 122:18 smoothly 9:11 soaked 69:22 73:7 soap 68:21 69:12,12,13,14 72:2 soil 27:16 36:14 94:6,8 soldier 20:22 26:20 27:1 34:22 35:2,5,6 45:18 46:18 63:3 68:21 71:20 72:4 89:8 101:13,14 soldiers 12:13 12:16 15:3,5 15:11 20:10,13 20:16 21:1,1,2 22:20 23:15,17 24:2,12 26:18 26:19 28:6	29:10,11,11,17 30:18 37:21 40:5 68:9,10 70:12 71:17 72:10,11 73:12 73:19 78:1,12 84:2 85:6,12 85:17 88:6,7 88:19 89:7 somebody 19:9 20:14,15 21:21 32:3 76:19 77:18 87:1 98:9 100:22 132:2,8 son 107:7 sorry 55:9 79:8 79:9 87:8 93:14 101:20 102:21 sort 109:6 sound 48:1 53:12,13 65:8 89:13,15 93:15 107:1 southfield 4:18 speak 9:6 speaking 12:6 23:3 42:17 107:12,14 118:8 specialty 12:2 spent 122:10 spoke 107:16 stabbed 102:3 stable 128:2 staff 129:9 stand 25:11 44:5 56:15 57:6 117:13,15 standing 41:16 42:3 48:11 55:6,9,14 56:7 56:18 58:12 63:22 64:1	start 11:12 38:18 43:20 46:14 80:15 81:15 96:15 97:6,9 102:6 started 24:6 41:2,3,4,5,18 43:14,15 44:1 58:15,15,16 62:8 90:16 starts 98:8 114:18 state 6:19 45:6 110:5 stated 16:7 19:8 42:14 statement 5:10 124:14 125:5 states 1:1 7:5 28:19 42:20 84:17 109:20 110:13 111:4 111:13 115:1,9 115:10,22 129:8 130:11 131:4,16 132:3 132:9 stay 18:8,9 28:3 28:5 39:3 69:13 115:14 116:10 121:3,6 122:2 132:8 stayed 11:20 23:20 121:5,9 121:10 131:5 131:18 staying 106:2 115:19 steel 88:2 stenotypy 135:8 step 38:18 71:9 stepping 48:15 48:17 119:2,3 119:9,10 steptoe 1:20 3:5	3:9,10 6:9 stick 51:17 102:4,6 sticking 69:16 80:8 stipulate 109:15 stipulated 6:13 stipulation 109:18 stipulations 6:20 135:4 stomach 92:20 93:7 stones 42:1,2,4 59:11 strangled 123:9 stretch 9:19 10:1 strickland 1:22 6:12 135:2,19 string 104:11,12 104:13 strip 39:10 stripped 40:9,17 43:19 strong 58:4 student 7:14 subject 86:11 121:2 125:6 128:13 subjected 86:1 suddenly 103:13 sued 8:22 suffer 109:6 suffered 49:5 57:20 61:4 66:13 67:8 93:22 94:17 95:15 98:13 99:3,11 109:14 109:22 suggest 12:6 81:8 suhail 1:4,17 5:2 6:8 8:10 83:4	133:3,4 suit 69:22 suite 4:6,17 summarize 75:8 sun 109:10 supposed 102:15 sure 9:14 15:7,7 24:1 34:7 35:8 35:9 50:22 57:10 60:14 67:13 78:21,22 99:2 105:3 124:18 swear 8:2 sworn 7:4 8:6,12 83:6 135:6 <hr/> T <hr/> t 5:1,1,8 83:1 taha 1:5 take 9:18,19,20 10:2 23:11 29:17 33:9 34:5 36:14 37:14 38:20 39:7,12,18 44:10 51:7 61:13 66:16,18 66:21 71:8 74:20 82:16 88:17 106:7 111:16 120:17 taken 27:19 28:14,15 29:15 30:9 34:3,15 85:14 91:17 135:3,8,13 takes 88:14 takila 49:13,21 49:22 51:11,18 58:7 61:17,17 62:22 69:6 74:10 94:2 121:8,10
---	--	--	--	--

<p>talk 44:7 50:13 54:9 79:1,4,11 80:13 talked 30:16 33:17 71:18 75:9 85:22 89:10,19 talking 41:15 44:4 51:10 67:5 86:22 93:5 97:22 100:1,15 101:13 102:8 103:22 tall 65:1,2 74:4,5 taller 74:4,6,8 74:10 tanks 12:4,7 technical 49:15 technology 1:11 7:9 8:21 9:4 tee 63:15 76:10 teeth 96:5,15,21 97:5,6,9 tell 10:2 19:3 30:13 36:11 41:8 44:22 45:7 48:21,22 49:1 50:18 51:1 64:2 70:16,18 71:3 71:16 77:13 78:15 79:6,18 80:15 81:15 90:12,17 91:13 91:20 93:21 95:14 98:2,9 101:12 103:12 105:8 107:3 112:13 114:2 114:16 129:16 130:15,18,20 telling 36:3 57:15 93:6 107:13</p>	<p>ten 66:1,20 tenminute 33:9 66:19,22 111:16 tent 29:14,14,15 30:1,2,4,6,6,8 30:22 95:9 term 75:5 terrible 126:2 testified 8:12 73:6 83:6,11 119:8 122:22 126:13,22 testify 56:1 112:20 testifying 42:15 testimony 20:8 71:11 79:2,5 79:12 80:13,20 81:16 84:1,8 116:22 119:12 120:7 122:10 134:5 135:5,7 135:10 thank 10:4 33:12 67:17 89:17 93:15 121:21 122:22 126:11 132:15 thats 19:3 26:14 45:12 54:8,8 54:10 57:2 66:15 80:4 81:1 85:10 97:8 99:13 106:4 108:18 116:15 131:8 131:13 thin 64:21 thing 13:13 38:19 51:1 52:17 89:9 103:12 108:18 things 6:6 16:13 22:15 40:20</p>	<p>47:19 67:15 68:8 78:15 89:21 92:2 96:3 97:4 99:14,15,16 100:4 102:8 103:9 104:22 107:4 112:7 123:14 128:17 think 32:22 35:17 41:4 44:19 53:1,20 63:6 78:19 82:16 83:11 88:14 94:16 99:4 113:8 114:7 123:10 third 60:20,22 61:5,6,9,22 62:3,6,10,11 62:13 63:2 66:14 67:5,17 67:19,21 71:9 76:2,11 thought 35:11 35:14 42:1 108:15 threat 27:21 threaten 36:7 101:18 threatened 27:18 28:6,7,8 36:8,22 100:5 100:8,12,17 threatening 64:12 66:2 100:13 101:17 three 15:10,12 20:9 23:1,5 37:16 54:21 56:19 72:5,7 86:1,6,7,12,18 86:21 101:14 threw 87:18,20 88:6</p>	<p>throw 87:19 88:8,15 89:5 throwing 87:3 90:6 91:22 thrown 87:17 89:12,20 thursday 1:15 tie 31:12 32:1 tied 38:4 48:7 58:4 68:1 70:17 90:15 91:18 104:11 tight 58:5 tightening 96:1 time 8:1 14:16 23:15,16 24:2 24:2,11,12,17 25:1,14,16,17 25:22 29:6 30:14,20 33:21 34:3,11 36:1 38:9,10 40:13 41:21 45:5,15 52:7,7,21 56:7 59:2,2 62:9,17 66:7 67:12 71:9 75:12,18 76:8 77:7 82:16 89:22 90:11,12 91:11 91:11,13 94:18 99:16 103:6,19 104:17 108:21 111:1,21 115:1 115:4,9 116:1 116:17 117:4 117:14,16,17 117:22 118:5 118:16 119:18 120:16 121:3 123:14 126:13 126:22 127:4,8 127:10,11,20 132:14 times 34:3,18</p>	<p>63:9,10 74:11 76:13,15 86:5 86:12,12 97:20 103:4 tired 10:1 today 7:10 27:13 83:12 98:21 124:6 today's 116:21 toes 55:5,11,13 55:19,20,22 57:7 58:13 told 17:7,10 18:14 27:13,14 30:22 31:19 43:13 44:6,12 47:8 49:4 50:13 52:18 57:19 60:9,11 60:17 61:3 65:21 66:12 67:7,13 70:1 73:10,13 80:20 83:18 84:2,18 88:8,12 92:7 92:19 93:1,12 95:18 98:14 99:3,10 100:11 100:20 108:4 108:14,17 112:8,14 117:8 119:1 120:1,20 124:7 130:21 130:21 top 104:22 total 74:11 touch 123:17 touched 105:5 108:2 123:2,6 123:16,19 touching 125:7 transcript 134:4 134:8 transferred 24:20 25:3</p>
---	---	--	--	--

<p>translate 8:6 9:9 9:10 20:15 44:21 48:2,4 53:14 65:9 79:13 81:9,9 82:6,7 93:15 107:2,15 110:7 119:6,12 120:9 120:13 121:14 121:16 124:14 125:11 132:6 translated 35:3 translates 9:13 translating 100:22 101:6 translation 48:1 49:20 51:15 121:14 translator 4:21 9:12 11:7,10 12:7 13:5,22 14:22 25:15 26:12 27:21 28:2 29:19 31:19 32:22 35:13 36:16 37:7 39:12 43:6 45:1 47:14 48:5 49:22 51:10,14 51:17,20 53:5 53:8,12,15,20 55:14,21 56:4 56:22 60:6 62:18 63:4 64:9 65:10,16 69:3 75:19 76:12 77:3 79:8,15,17 80:1,5,10 81:3 81:6,11 82:5,9 87:22 88:4 90:1 91:7 92:6 92:13 93:17 94:7,18 95:16</p>	<p>96:13 98:15 99:7,19,22 101:3 105:21 106:18 107:3 110:5,21 111:6 114:13 115:2 117:19 118:11 120:12,15 121:18 122:6 122:14 124:21 125:2 126:10 127:10 128:7 128:21 131:13 132:5 transport 31:22 transported 33:17 37:20 97:11 transporting 32:7,12 treat 127:14 treated 36:9 127:15 treatment 60:21 74:15 80:16 trial 116:22 tried 103:19 104:17 trip 37:18 38:1,5 trouble 127:1 troy 4:7 truck 21:14 22:13 31:15 83:14,20 130:12 true 17:3 18:13 19:7 20:4,5,5 64:2 134:4 135:10 try 77:20 92:1 117:6 trying 59:19 67:13 84:9 96:6 turn 19:2 20:6</p>	<p>turning 121:2 128:13 twice 86:14 two 22:9,14,16 23:20 24:16,16 24:19 34:21 72:5,7 113:2 tyler 3:16 type 47:6 60:15 types 98:12</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">U</p> <hr/> <p>u 15:13 16:8 20:7,9,12 21:16 22:7,9 23:13 28:17 29:10 30:17 34:22 35:6 37:21 40:5 46:18,18 68:8 95:12 113:21 115:5 116:1,10 understand 9:3 9:15,17 11:15 20:8 24:1 30:7 34:7 50:22 57:10 59:4 67:12 74:2 76:20 81:21 82:12 84:1,8 98:21 99:8 116:6 121:20 uniform 35:8 120:22 unit 12:10 united 1:1 7:5 28:19 84:16 109:20 110:13 111:4,13 115:1 115:9,9,22 130:11 131:4 131:16 132:3,9 untrue 19:17 upset 127:13 use 9:3,22 26:13</p>	<p>51:12 116:21</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">V</p> <hr/> <p>v 133:4 vague 52:5 valentine 4:4 validly 6:16 vehicle 21:4,7 29:9 30:7 33:4 38:7,7 130:20 vehicles 20:9 23:8,9 verifying 19:6 videolink 1:17 3:15 4:10,15 view 46:22 virginia 1:2 visit 95:6,10 112:11,14 visitation 108:18 vs 1:10</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">W</p> <hr/> <p>w 1:22 135:2,19 wait 9:12 79:7 79:14 waived 6:15 walk 118:5 119:21 walking 48:10 wall 55:7,8,16 55:18 56:8,15 56:18 57:6,7 57:16 58:14 74:20 120:3,5 120:18 want 9:14 10:1 34:5 45:1 51:11,12 56:1 56:2 57:10 58:13 60:14 66:19 76:12 80:1,5 91:9 98:20 99:19 100:2 110:5,21</p>	<p>125:2 132:5 wanted 8:13 45:12 war 11:22 12:11 12:17 washington 1:14 1:21 3:7 6:11 7:13 wasnt 65:2,2 water 69:11,13 69:22 73:7 74:22 87:3,17 87:18,20 88:6 88:9,16 89:5 89:12,20 90:6 91:22 92:10 93:10,10,11 109:11,12 way 23:18 27:13 31:11 36:9 40:7 45:8,21 46:5,6 47:11 48:7 56:11 62:22 68:6 120:17 124:4 127:14,15 128:10 weapon 23:21 24:7 27:3,8 73:22 84:20 85:8,15,18 weapons 68:22 83:13,16,19 84:4 85:7,12 90:17 115:13 130:13 wear 70:1 120:21 wearing 40:15 59:16 63:7,15 106:8 weather 94:5 webb 3:16 week 30:12 31:6 59:8,9,19,21</p>
--	---	---	--	---

59:21,22 60:2 60:16 61:2,21 weeklong 60:4 weight 96:6 went 21:17 61:22 68:3 127:16 west 4:5 wet 68:2,4 69:22 70:1 73:10 weve 67:5 whats 15:17 18:18 124:5 whichever 18:11 white 21:13 51:6 64:18 wife 90:19 113:9 113:11 window 64:6,6 64:10,13 66:10 wires 122:20 withdraw 118:13 witness 5:2 6:17 7:4 8:2,11 10:12 13:7 14:2 15:1,17 15:21 18:18,22 19:19,21 21:10 23:4 25:1,19 26:15 27:7 29:22 31:22 35:16 37:8 42:3,12,14 43:2 44:22 45:7 46:4 48:6 51:21 52:6,13 53:16 55:6 62:21 63:6 64:12 65:11,18 69:5,8 70:9 75:22 78:4 79:18 80:18 82:2 83:5 85:1 91:11 92:7,16	93:18 94:20 95:19 96:14 98:17 100:4 103:1 104:16 105:17 106:20 107:6 110:9 111:1,8 114:5 114:11,19 115:6 118:1 119:14 120:11 120:16 125:16 125:20 126:2 127:12,22 129:19 131:11 131:22 135:5,8 135:11 witnesses 7:1 woman 50:16 73:21 word 19:12,13 26:13 53:5 64:10 105:18 105:21 106:3 106:19,19 107:13 words 101:7 106:12,14 107:17 wore 118:8 work 9:11 117:15 worked 65:6 worried 128:3 worse 68:7 70:3 106:3,5 worst 70:5 write 18:7 written 43:2,4 wrong 35:15 131:17 132:4 132:10 wrote 130:15 <hr/> X x 1:4,13 5:8	17:20 <hr/> Y <hr/> yaseen 1:5 yeah 17:12 26:22 86:7 99:13 107:16 112:13 127:22 year 96:15 108:11 113:4 121:5,10 years 11:2 98:17 113:15,20 130:18 yesterday 6:5,21 9:1 116:18 york 3:18,18 4:13,13 7:19 younger 113:12 youngest 113:4 youre 10:1 20:2 24:3 36:4 51:10 99:12 youve 8:22 13:13 67:13 89:10 98:14 99:2 116:1,8,8 <hr/> Z <hr/> 0 <hr/> 00 33:7 02 132:17 133:1 133:2 03 49:17 05 1:21 6:2 33:11,12,14 08cv0827lmbjfa 1:7 09 111:19 <hr/> 1 <hr/> 1 15:17,22 38:18 122:19 10 33:7 49:17 62:12 67:2,2	100 63:11 10012 4:13 100366710 3:18 11 82:17 122:19 122:21 1133 3:17 117 5:5 12 83:2 111:19 131 5:4 1330 1:20 3:6 6:10 14 98:17 15 5:10 33:20,20 37:4 16 1:15 6:9 133:2 18 5:12 18th 130:1,10 19 33:14 1983 11:14,16 11:21 1993 11:3,16,21 12:19,21 13:3 13:4,7,14,17 <hr/> 2 <hr/> 2 17:12,13,21 18:7,7,8,16,18 18:22 33:7 111:19,19 122:19,21 124:6 126:18 126:18 20 32:21 33:20 121:7,8,8 2003 13:17,19 13:19 14:18 67:10 20036 3:7 2004 130:1,10 2008 13:19,21 13:22 14:1,2 15:14 16:5 111:22 113:17 113:18	2009 113:18 2010 113:18 2017 1:15 6:9 133:1,2 134:16 202 3:8 2021 135:22 212 3:19 248 4:8 24901 4:17 2699590 4:8 27 16:5 28 133:1 <hr/> 3 <hr/> 3 132:17 30 122:5,7,11,15 135:22 311 4:17 3362596 3:19 35 82:17 392 128:19 <hr/> 4 <hr/> 4298095 3:8 43 67:2 438 130:8 45 126:18 46 113:15,20 48 126:18 48075 4:18 48084 4:7 <hr/> 5 <hr/> 50 12:18 51 83:2 56 67:2 59 49:17 108:12 <hr/> 6 <hr/> 6 62:7,8 62 113:13,22 666 4:12 <hr/> 7 <hr/> 7 14:17 7th 4:12
---	---	--	--	--

<hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <hr/> <p>8 1:21 5:4 6:2 33:11 81 113:7 83 5:6 11:14 85 113:3,3 888 4:5</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <hr/> <p>9 33:12,14,14 49:17 910 4:6 99 113:5</p>				
--	--	--	--	--

EXHIBIT K

FILED UNDER SEAL

EXHIBIT L

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION**

**SUHAIL NAJIM ABDULLAH
AL SHIMARI, *et al.*,**

Plaintiffs,

v.

**CACI PREMIER TECHNOLOGY,
INC.,**

Defendant.

Case No. 1:08-cv-0827 LMB-JFA

DECLARATION OF MOHAMMED ALOMARI

I, Mohammed Alomari, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney duly admitted to the bar of the State of Michigan, and the Federal Court, Eastern District of Michigan. I have been assisting counsel of record to the plaintiffs in the above captioned matter, particularly in communicating with the plaintiffs, none of whom speak English. I have personal knowledge of the matters to which I testify in this Declaration.

2. I have a thorough knowledge of both English and the Iraqi dialect of Arabic.

3. I personally attended the February 16, 2017 deposition of Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari, and was present with Mr. Al Shimari in Beirut, Lebanon where he gave his testimony remotely via video and telephone.

4. The deposition of Mr. Al Shimari was conducted through a translator retained by defendant CACI Premier Technology, Inc. During the course of the deposition, I noted that the translator was not fluent in the Iraqi dialect of Arabic, and frequently omitted or mistranslated words in his translations of the testimony into English.

5. Attached as Exhibit A is an errata sheet prepared by me for the transcript of the deposition of Mr. Al Shimari. This errata sheet has been prepared and sworn to as correct by me rather than by the witness because the errors requiring correction are all to the English rendition of the Arabic testimony, spelling of Arabic words, instances when I spoke, or instances in which the speaker was not correctly identified..

6. The changes on the errata sheet are based on my personal knowledge and review of the video and audio recordings of the deposition.

7. The changes are made solely to correct mistakes in the transcript and do not alter the testimony given by Mr. Al Shimari.

8. The corrected translations that I provide in Exhibit A are true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge.

9. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on March 28, 2017



Mohammed Alomari, Esq.
Azimuth Legal Services, PLLC
24901 Northwestern Highway, Suite 311
Southfield, Michigan 48075
(248) 864.0531
malomari@azimuthlegal.com

Exhibit A

ERRATA SHEET

Case Name: *Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari, et al. v. CACI Int'l Inc., et al.*

Deposition Date: February 16, 2017

Deponent: Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari

Ref. No.: 68432

Line	From	To	Reason
10:7	Baccalaureate in mathematics.	Bachelor's in Mathematics	Translation error
10:16-20	Whenever you finish your baccalaureate, everybody has to go into the army. Especially when you are baccalaureate, then you have to be an officer, an officer in the reserve -- in the military reserve.	Everyone who graduates from college, Master's, Bachelor's, after he graduates goes into the military reserve. A college graduate becomes an officer in the reserve.	Translation error
11:6	"Naqib."	"Naqib (Arabic)" Captain.	Translation error
12:4	Tanks.	Artillery.	Translation error
13:7-8	THE WITNESS: 1993, I was discharged from the Army as a farmer. I was as a farmer.	THE WITNESS: 1993, I was discharged from the Army and I became a farmer. I was as a farmer.	Translation error
13:19-20	2003 to 2008, I was in jail. From 2003, up to now, instructor. Mathematics instructor.	2003 to 2008, I was in jail. Then I was hired as a teacher. From 2008 up to now, I was a teacher. Mathematics teacher.	Translation error
14:6	I was an instructor at Mahmoudia.	From 2008 to now, I've been a teacher at Mahmoudia.	Translation error
14:8	It's an area close to us.	It's in a rural area near us.	Translation error
17:12-14	Yeah, they put on the Point 2, they were not released. So if you check Number 2, they were not released.	Yes, this happened to them. They checked off Point number 2, and they did not release them.	Translation error
18:16	mention Number 2, they were not released.	checked off Number 2, they were not released.	Translation error
21:19-20	the national road where, if anybody had a problem with his car, he would	the international highway where, if anybody had a problem with his car, he	Translation error

Line	From	To	Reason
	park it next to our building.	would leave it there by our house, or any house by the road, the highway.	
21:22	car in front. And we don't know who he is, and he	car near us. And we don't know who he is, and he	Translation error
22:1-2	left. And we don't any relation with him. No relation.	left. And we have no connection to it. No connection.	Translation error
22:22	They took me, they took my cousin, and	They took even the guests who came to give their condolences. They took me, they took my cousin, and	Translation error
23:1	three or four people that were in the place.	three or four people that were guests at our place. We had bereavement services. Someone passed away.	Translation error
24:6	me to Mursalat, and they started an investigation in	me to Mursalat, and they interrogated me in	Translation error
24:7	the camp about the weapon found in the car.	the camp about the weapon found in the car, which I had nothing to do with.	Translation error
26:4	cage. Then when he took me for investigation, he put	cage. Then when he took me for interrogation, he put	Translation error
26:18-19	One of the soldiers -- one of the soldiers. I don't know.	One of the military -- one of the military. I don't know.	Translation error
27:1	remember it was a soldier with an interpreter asking	remember it was a military guy with an interpreter asking	Translation error
27:3	weapon in the car.	weapons in the car, which I had no connections to.	Translation error
29:4	There were others. I had other prisoners.	There were others. There were other prisoners with me.	Translation error
31:13	behind your back. And we were all so close to each	behind your back, lied down, piled in, one guy's head next to another guy's feet. And we were all so close to each	Translation error
35:16-18	THE WITNESS: The military guy, the guy was	THE WITNESS: The guy interrogating me was for	Translation error

Line	From	To	Reason
	a military guy. But the other guy, I think he was military.	sure a military guy. The translator with him was wearing short sleeve shirt, it was winter around November, but I think he was a military guy.	
36:14-15	your head full of soil and they push you hard, take you right away hard. Push you had.	your head full of soil and they push you hard, take you very rough and fast, pull you in very rough manner.	Translation error
38:3	The car was open. They put a bag on my	The car was uncovered and we were sitting in the bed of the car. They put a bag on my	Translation error
38:15-17	The first, they took me in and took off my clothes and examined me, my body, and they gave me a number. The second was about an interpreter.	First, they took me in and took off my clothes, was naked, and examined me, my body, and they gave me a number. After that they took me to the interrogation, with an interpreter and civilian with him.	Translation error
39:6	any person who comes in here, any person will come	any person who comes in here, they strip him completely naked,	Translation error
40:16	he took the mask out and my handcuffs out. He took	he took the bag off my head and my handcuffs off. He took	Translation error
41:16	standing on my legs like this (Indicating.) And his	sitting on my knees on sharp broken stones like this on (Indicating.) And his	Translation error
43:13-15	Like I -- like I told you before, the minute they took me for interrogation, they started hitting me and they started mistreating me.	Like I -- like I told you before, they stripped me naked, gave me a number, as soon as they took me for interrogation, they started hitting me and they started mistreating me.	Translation error
43:22-44:2	I don't recall. I don't remember. But they started hitting me in the investigation,	After he gave me the number, he started with the interrogation, hitting me, abusing me, and the	Translation error

Line	From	To	Reason
	interrogation.	bad treatment.	
45:7-10	THE WITNESS: How can I tell? I don't know his name because the way they took me into the interrogation. I had the bag on my head and they were pulling me, pulling me. I don't know his name.	THE WITNESS: I don't who the interrogator was, his name. Only when he is interrogating me I could see him, otherwise my face is covered because the way they took me into the interrogation. I had the bag on my head and they were pulling me, pulling me.	Translation error
45:20-21	I saw one guy with the hair going this way, backwards, going back.	I saw one guy with the hair going this way, backwards, like ponytail.	Translation error
46:5	hair all the way to the back. Looked like a female	hair all the way to the back, like ponytail. Looked like a female	Translation error
47:3	I mean, he was mistreating me. He kept	Of course, he was mistreating me. He kept	Translation error
47:5	close to his feet. That is mistreatment.	close to his feet. That is humiliation.	Translation error
48:9	the interrogation, how I was looking at his feet. He	the interrogation, how I was looking at his feet. I was on those stones tearing my legs. He	Translation error
48:10	was walking, pressing on my belly, on my head even.	was stepping on me, pressing on my belly, on my head even.	Translation error
48:15	Hitting, hitting. He was stepping with	Hitting, hitting. He was stepping on me with	Translation error
49:13	Abu Ghraib called Takila.	Abu Ghraib called "Thaqeela."	Misspelling
49:21	he is referring to as "Takila" is the Hard Site.	he is referring to as "Thaqeela" is the Hard Site.	Misspelling
49:22	THE TRANSLATOR: The Takila, the Hard	THE TRANSLATOR: The "Thaqeela", the Hard	Misspelling
51:11	Takila? You want to rephrase it?	"Thaqeela?" You want to rephrase it?	Misspelling
51:18	"Takila."	"Thaqeela."	Misspelling
52:15	questioned me. They pulled me. In the first	questioned me. Based on that, they pulled me, and threw me in the Hard Site,	Translation error

Line	From	To	Reason
		in a very bad place. In the first	
53:4	In a room.	In a brick room.	Translation error
55:2-3	In the second interrogation, I was like this on my fingers. (Indicating.)	In the second interrogation, I was in the same bad place, I was on my feet, on my toes, like this. (Indicating.)	Translation error
55:7	on my fingers and my nose was on the wall -- toward	on my toes and my nose was on the wall -- toward	Translation error
57:6	He gave me an order to stand on the wall	There's a lot of things, but it's been a while, I forgot some of them. Afterwards they sent me to the Hard site. He gave me an order to stand on the wall.	Translation error
57:7	with the nose to the wall on my toes and he was	with the nose to the wall on my toes until morning and he was	Translation error
58:7	face, on my cheeks, and he sent me to Takila.	face, on my cheeks, and he sent me to "Thaqeela"	Misspelling
58:15	started moving, and then he started hitting me.	started moving, and then he started hitting me, which caused me to fall.	Translation error
61:17	In Takila? There was no cell in Takila.	In "Thaqeela?" There was no cell in "Thaqeela."	Misspelling
62:22	Takila all the way to the interrogator. Once I was	"Thaqeela" all the way to the interrogator. Once I was	Misspelling
66:3	sitting down like this, like this, you know with both	sitting down like, squatting this, like this, you know with both	Translation error
67:10	It's been so long since 2003, it's been so	It's been so long since 2003, its now its 2017. It's been so	Translation error
67:19-20	They send me after the third interrogation they send me to a place like a cell.	A. After this interrogation, this area the Hard Site, next to it are the concrete cells, and the "safes," the cells. I was at the Hard Site. They interrogated me and took me to a "safe," concrete cell, a cell.	Translation error
68:22	holding weapons on me.	holding weapons aimed at me.	Translation error

Line	From	To	Reason
69:5-6	THE WITNESS: Directly after I left the interrogator in Takila --	THE WITNESS: When they put in under the shower, after they shaved my moustache and head, with the blade, I felt... cold water and they made me stay there until the soap is all used up, and the female soldier had the rifle pointed at me...to stay there in shower, and it was the 12th month, very cold. Right after I left the interrogator in "Thaqeela"...	Translation error; misspelling
69:8-9	THE WITNESS: It was really adjacent, the Hard Site was adjacent to this area.	THE WITNESS: The Hard Site was next to the concrete cells.	Translation error
69:12	my clothes. Then a lot of soap, soap bar, and they	my clothes. Then they gave me a small soap bar, and they	Translation error
69:22	gave me a wet suit. Then they soaked it in the water	gave me a red suit. Then they soaked it in the water	Translation error
70:6	mistreatment.	humiliating.	Translation error
70:21	together in a small room. We were naked. No	together in a small room for a long time. We were naked. No	Translation error
71:3	individual rooms. And I couldn't tell it was day or	"safes," in concrete cells. And I couldn't tell it was day or	Translation error
71:4	nighttime in the room. All I knew when I heard the	nighttime in this "safe." Like a safe I couldn't see anything. All I knew when I heard the	Translation error
73:21	He was the same person. But the woman,	He was the same person. But the female soldier,	Translation error
74:4-6	He was really tall. A little taller than the other guy. But I don't recall. He is a tall guy. He's the same height or taller than.	He was tall. A little taller than the other guy. But I don't recall. He was tall, little taller than the other guy.	Translation error
74:10	taller than the interrogator in Takila.	taller than the interrogator in "Thaqeela."	Misspelling

Line	From	To	Reason
74:16	fact the minute they put me in this room, I couldn't	fact the minute they put me in this "safe," I couldn't	Translation error
74:22	some water -- it was in a very large room. The place	some water -- it was in a very dark cell. The place	Translation error
75:1	where I was.	where I was like a locked safe.	Translation error
75:5-6	using the term saying that it looks like a "fake," a "fake door."	using the term saying that it looks like a "safe," a "safe door."	Translation error
77:7-9	Every interrogation, every time I leave an interrogator, I become so much desperate and the mistreatment is so bad.	I said that the interrogators are always continuously replaced. Every interrogator keeps hurting me more, each one, one guy caused me to be hit on the head and stepped on, one guy shaved my head.	Translation error
84:20-21	And I have -- the weapon in my car, the Kalashnikov, was not the one I had in my possession.	And I have -- the weapon I had was licensed, the Kalashnikov was licensed. It was allowed.	Translation error
87:1	cell, there was a light and heavy music and somebody	the "safe" the concrete cell, there was loud and heavy music and somebody	Translation error
87:19	It was a metal door. And just throw the	It was a door without bars, a steel door. And just throw the	Translation error
87:21	MR. ALOMARI: (Inaudible.)	MR. ALOMARI: He said there no bars on the door.	Transcription error
90:18	to me, the one in the car, I'm going to keep you in	to who, the one in the car, I'm going to keep you in	Translation error
91:17	room. I was always been taken to him. Where they	cell. I was always been taken to him. Where they	Translation error
91:19	behind my back and they took me to the interrogator.	behind my back and they took me to the interrogator. The interrogator told me "are you going to stay like this? Stay like this for the rest of your life? We're going to bring your wife here with you."	Translation error

Line	From	To	Reason
92:3	belly.	belly. It caused me hernia. I told him I was sick, I need a doctor. He just gave me a pill and water.	Translation error
92:10	a glass of water.	a bottle of water.	Translation error
93:10	with a pill and a glass of water -- a water cup, cup	with a pill and a bottle of water -- a water bottle	Translation error
93:14	MR. ALOMARI: Sorry; we just lost the	MR. NELSON: Sorry; we just lost the	Misidentification
94:2-4	The area of Takila was close to a lot of Close, dirty, limited area, very limited area.	The area of "Thaqueela" was very close to a lot of concrete cells. There were no services, no restrooms.	Translation error; misspelling
95:19	THE WITNESS: Because of the hits and all	THE WITNESS: Because of the beatings and all	Translation error
95:22	well, my eyes, without the help of the glasses. And	well, my eyes, without the help of the glasses. And my legs because of long periods of standing, ache me. And	Translation error
96:11	like arcs.	lines by the sunrays, like arcs.	Translation error
97:13	interrogator. He was hitting me and the plastic bag	interrogator. He was hitting me and the bag	Translation error
103:19-20	More than one time, I tried to be choked during interrogation. More than once. There were --	A. More than one time, the interrogator grabs me like this (indicating grabbing the shirt by neck) choking me, I was going to die. Choking like this (indicating) tightening the grip immensely, and then he hits me like this (indicating) and my hands were tied behind me.	Translation error
105:11	there.	there. They hit me here (indicating) and searched there (indicating).	Translation error
105:14	saying "feeki feeki," like you are a faggot, faggot.	saying "fiki fiki."	Translation error; Misspelling
107:7-8	something like you are a faggot. Are you a son of a bitch, something like that.	something like you are "fucked" or you "fuck" around.	Translation error

Line	From	To	Reason
107:21	took me to the interrogation and then after the	took me to the interrogation from my concrete cell and then after the	Translation error
108:1	my hands were back -- he hit me on my private parts	my hands were tied in back -- he hit me on my private parts, on my penis	Translation error
108:18	visitation, and that's the only thing I remember. If	visitation, no visitations allowed until I left the concrete cells, and that's the only thing I remember. If	Translation error
109:8	It was a punishment -- corporate	It was a punishment -- mass	Translation error
109:12	they used to cut off the water for the bathroom.	they used to cut off the water for the bathroom. It was mass punishment, not individual punishment.	Translation error
110:11	me on my private parts.	me on my penis.	Translation error
111:15	arrested me in my home. I don't have anything to do.	arrested me in my home. I didn't have anything to cause me to do something.	Translation error
112:19	situation.	diagnosis.	Translation error
113:3	one '85 -- birth of '85.	one born '85 -- born '85.	Translation error
113:8	do you think there are kids?	do you think I had kids?	Translation error
113:17	2008, she was having good periods. She was able to	2008, she was having normal periods. She was able to	Translation error
115:11-13	It's like out of prison -- all the prisoners they were sending them records every six months, because of possession of weapons, because of	In prison -- all the prisoners they were given a document every six months saying that your detention has been extended another six months because of such and such, like possession of weapons, because of	Translation error
117:13	The issue is I cannot really stand up for	After being forced to stand for long periods of time, on the stones, when I stand next to the blackboard in front of the students, at my job, I cannot really stand	Translation error

Line	From	To	Reason
		up for	
119:19	It was a pain, a hard pain on my head and	It was a lot of pain, severe pain on my head and	Translation error
121:5	From Abu Ghraib, I stayed one year.	All of Abu Ghraib, I stayed one year.	Translation error
121:7	One month in “Mahacha,” and 20 days -- and	One month in “Mahager” (In Arabic: concrete cell) in the safe-like cell and 20 days, maybe longer – and	Translation error; misspelling
121:8	around 20 days in Takila, 20 days. I don’t remember.	around 20 days in “Thaqeela,” 20 days. I don’t remember.	Misspelling
121:10	Takila, but I remember overall I stayed one year in	“Thaqeela,” but I remember overall I stayed one year in	Misspelling
121:15	“Mahacha,” which is referring to the cells. And he	“Mahager,” which is referring to the cells. And he	Misspelling
121:16	didn’t translate “kasa.” “Kasa” is the cell that	didn’t translate “qasa.” “Qasa” is the cell that	Misspelling
122:5	In “kasa,” around 30 days.	In “qasa,” around 30 days.	Misspelling
122:6	THE TRANSLATOR: Whatever is “kasa.” I	THE TRANSLATOR: Whatever is “qasa.” I	Misspelling
122:14	THE TRANSLATOR: In “kasa,” he said --	THE TRANSLATOR: In “qasa,” he said --	Misspelling
122:15	inside “kasa,” around 30 days.	inside “qasa,” around 30 days.	Misspelling
122:17	And what do you mean by “kasa”?	And what do you mean by “qasa”?	Misspelling
122:18	It’s like I mean by “kasa,” a small room	It’s like I mean by “qasa,” a small room	Misspelling
122:21	it is a door metal. It’s one meter by 1-1/2 meter.	it is a steel door. It’s one meter by 1-1/2 meter.	Translation error
123 :19	person touched me from my back, my ass, and then he	person touched me in my rear end, and then he	Translation error
123:20	hit me on my private parts.	hit me on my penis. It was the same person.	Translation error

3/28/2017

Date



Mohammed Alomari, Esq.
Azimuth Legal Services, PLLC
24901 Northwestern Highway, Suite 311
Southfield, Michigan 48075
(248) 864.0531
malomari@azimuthlegal.com

EXHIBIT M

FILED UNDER SEAL

EXHIBIT N

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION**

SUHAIL NAJIM)
ABDULLAH AL SHIMARI *et al.*,)
)
 Plaintiffs,)
)
 v.) C.A. No. 08-cv-0827 GBL-JFA
)
 CACI INTERNATIONAL, INC., *et. al.*,)
)
 Defendants)
)

**EXPERT REPORT OF
DARIUS REJALI, Ph.D.**

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Opinion and Report of Darius Rejali, Ph.D.

10 **OVERVIEW**

11

12 This report addresses the following questions: (1) how do the allegations of certain techniques of
13 torture and abuse by the four plaintiffs in this case compare to historical understandings of torture
14 across the world; (2) why and how are the techniques alleged to have been employed against these
15 plaintiffs particularly painful or, in the case of forced nudity, particularly humiliating; (3) why do
16 people torture and what are the common understandings about how to prevent the occurrence of torture
17 in prison or interrogation settings.

18

19

20 **PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS**

21

22 I am a Professor of Political Science at Reed College. I am an internationally recognized expert on
23 government interrogation and torture. My first book, *Torture and Modernity: Self, State and Society in*
24 *Modern Iran* (Westview, 1994), studies torturers and torture in Iran in 20th century. In 2003, I was
25 named a Carnegie Scholar, one of the top national awards in American scholarship for my work on the
26 study of violence. My second book, *Torture and Democracy* (Princeton University Press, 2008), covers
27 the history, causes, and consequences of modern torture in 880 pages. I refer to the relevant pages of
28 the book in my reply, should you wish to submit them as an exhibit to accompany my report. This
29 book has been widely reviewed and recognized as a benchmark text on the scholarly study of modern
30 torture. The Times Higher Education supplement review states, “*Torture and Democracy* immediately
31 lays claim to be the most compendious and the most rigorous treatment of the subject yet written. Saul
32 Bellow used to say that we are constantly looking for the book it is necessary to read next. On torture,
33 this is it.”¹ In 2008, the Human Rights Section of the American Political Science Association book
34 named my book the Human Rights Book of the Year in 2008. It also won the biennial 2009 Raphael
35 Lemkin Award from the Institute for the Study of Genocide, New York, for the best non-fiction work in
36 English which addresses the causes of genocide and crimes against humanity. In recent years, I served
37 as an expert in the case of Abdul Rahim al Janko, a Guantanamo detainee. You may find additional
38 details regarding my qualifications, academic appointments, recent honors, education and publications
39 in the curriculum vitae accompanying this document.

40

41

42 **SCOPE OF OPINION AND DOCUMENTS REVIEWED**

43

44 You have requested my opinion regarding the interrogational techniques used on Mr. Asa'ad Hamza
45 Hamfoosh Al-Zuba'e, Mr. Salah Hasan Nsaif Jasim Al-Ejaili, Mr. Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari,
46 and Mr. Taha Yaseen Arraq Rashid. To this end, I have reviewed their responses to the first set of
47 interrogatories from CACI Premier Technology, Inc, all dated December 14, 2012 as well as a second
48 amended complaint. I have also reviewed the extensive scholarly literature on the history, causes and
49 effects of torture, and I have provided numerous citations to sources relied upon in preparing this
50 report. In addition, I have relied on my own research that formed a part of my book, *Torture and*
51 *Democracy*. I understand that discovery in this case has not been completed. Once this is completed,
52 more relevant information may come to light. So I reserve the right to supplement, amplify or modify
53 my opinions based on additional information that becomes available to me.

54

55

¹ Alex Danchev, “Book of the Week: Torture and Democracy” *Times Higher Education Supplement* (January 17, 2008). A full list of reviews of the book are available from my website:
http://academic.reed.edu/poli_sci/faculty/rejali/td/reviews.html

56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104

Mindful of all of this information, you have asked me to address the following questions:

1. What is the history of these techniques? What is known about them?
2. Are these techniques painful, in isolation or combination? What is known about this?

In addition you asked me to address briefly two other issues:

3. From past accounts of torture victims, what is known about public nakedness as a norm for treatment of prisoners?
4. Why do people torture? What is known about this?

To reply to your questions in summary, in my opinion:

1. Several techniques mentioned are known techniques used historically in coercive interrogations. These include restraint techniques, positional techniques, exhaustion exercises, electrical shocks, sleep deprivation, and closed confinement in extreme temperatures.
2. These techniques are painful. Courts and governments, including the United States government, have called them torture in the recent past. Soldiers, including returning American POWs, and their families have also called them torture.
3. Public nakedness as a norm of prisoner treatment is at least as old as the Roman practice of crucifixion. All cultures that succeeded the Romans, Muslim and Christian, have condemned this norm as part of a gruesome practice. This element – the prohibition against humiliating prisoners with nakedness – persists as a value Muslims and Christians share - even though the practice of crucifixion has long since ceased.
4. Situations, not dispositions, cause torture. People who torture do so because situations lead them to behave in ways they would not normally act, not because they have sadistic dispositions. That said, situations are not total, and individuals can say no and sometimes do. Humans do have choices, but in certain situations, they make them poorly. This research implies that one prevents torture by preventing certain situations, as these conditions will generate violence and torture. One must avoid situations with unclear authority, ambiguous rules, inconsistent punishment and uncertain supervision. For almost eighty years, officials have known that one prevents torture when one has clear authority, clear rules, consistent punishment, and certain supervision such that everyone knows that misbehavior will not go unnoticed. A long research history – including best practices in prison management, repeated experimental studies, and various archival studies of prison and military behavior – all supports these conclusions.

In what follows, I cover first techniques in the statements that fall under the general category of “stress and duress positions,” including restraint, positional and exhaustion procedures. Because the documents are vague on technical points, I describe how positions may vary. I consider what is known about each technique, how it is painful, and then what is known about its history.

Following that, I consider techniques that are not part of the ‘stress and duress’ family, including electrical devices applied to the body, sleep deprivation, and exposure to extremes of cold and heat. I

105 respond to the same questions you requested.

106

107 Lastly, three statements refer to isolation, but it is not always clear how confined these quarters were.

108 In Mr. Shimari's case, it was small. Accordingly, I cover first what is known about closed confinement
109 as it pertains to this statement, and then what is known about isolation generally.

110

111 Once I review the techniques mentioned, I respond to your final questions on norms of treatment and
112 reasons for why people torture at all.

113

114 In preparing this report, I engaged the services of Peter Miller, a doctoral candidate in Political Science
115 at the University of California, Irvine. He provided research in support of this report, but the
116 conclusions and opinions are mine alone. Plaintiffs' counsel has agreed to compensate me for my time
117 at my current hourly rate of \$671 per hour, and to compensate Peter Miller for his services at the rate of
118 \$70 per hour. I spent 16 hours and 45 minutes in the preparation of this report and Mr. Miller spent 33
119 hours, 59 minutes assisting me in the preparation of this report.

120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129

130
131
132
133
134

135
136

137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164

A. STRESS AND DURESS INTERROGATORY TECHNIQUES

The material you have sent me has descriptive gaps and vague terms. Most importantly, the documents refer to “stress positions.” For example, one summary states, “at least two males wearing military uniforms, whose specific identities are unknown to Plaintiff Al-Ejaili, have knowledge of the facts related to his forced nudity and imposition of prolonged stress positions.” Likewise, another response states that Mr. Al-Shimari “was placed in a stress position, with his arms outstretched and chained behind him while naked, for long periods of time throughout November and December 2003.”

Unfortunately, the phrase “stress position” is too vague. While used commonly in the media, all this phrase communicates is that individuals *feel* stress. It does not capture what the technique is, what quality of pain it generates, or, if it is a specific painful technique, what the history of that practice has been. Specific language, like Mr. Al-Shimari’s above, is helpful – “his arms outstretched” – but, from this account, it is not clear whether he was standing or sitting when his arms were outstretched.

“Stress positions” refers to a well-known family of techniques often called “stress and duress” techniques. Stress and duress techniques can be grouped in four categories:

- 1) *Restraint techniques*, including handcuffing prisoners in standing positions or with the hands positioned above the head or suspending prisoners in uncomfortable ways. This category also includes positional devices, such as stuffing individuals into constrained spaces such as small boxes, small cells, and bags.
- 2) *Positional techniques*, such as forced standing, squatting, sitting, or kneeling for hours, sometimes holding heavy objects. These techniques resemble restraint techniques, but restraint techniques differ in that the positions in which one is tied are not normal ones for human beings (suspension by the hands for example).
- 3) *Exhaustion exercises*, that is forcing prisoners to exercise ceaselessly until prisoners are exhausted. These include push-ups, knee bends, and forced crawling (what is traditionally called “the lizard”).
- 4) Accompanied by *beatings*, including slapping, cuffs to the ears, and pressuring the abdomen, types of blows that leave few marks.

Any combination might be called “stress or duress techniques” or “stress positions.” But each procedure has its own history and particular effects.

So first I identify descriptive passages from the documents and then discuss techniques that may be relevant to the account.

Descriptive Passages. The descriptive passages below have the following gaps. Most don’t state the duration of suspension. In some cases, they vaguely describe the body’s position. For example, it is not clear whether Mr. Al-Ejaili was suspended or not, and if he was not, whether he was sitting, standing, lying or kneeling, and at what angle? Were there items, such as pebbles, that aggravated the situation? Here I quote what is known.

In the interrogatory response of Mr. Rashid, he states that “The same day, the female and male

165 wearing military uniforms and the interpreter suspended Plaintiff Rashid from the door by
166 plastic cuffs around his wrists, with his feet unable to touch the floor.” Then “several days later,
167 a female and two males wearing military uniforms tied a rope around Plaintiff Rashid’s chest
168 and dragged him out of his cell on the floor to an interrogation room.” When they reached the
169 interrogation room, “Plaintiff Rashid was suspended from the ceiling by a rope around his
170 chest.”

171
172 Mr. Al-Zuba'e states, in his interrogatory responses, that “Following the interrogation, one
173 interrogator spoke to a male wearing a military uniform, who then took Plaintiff Al-Zuba’e back
174 to his cell, smashed his head against the wall and handcuffed him to the upper bunk of the bed
175 with his arms above his head and his feet barely touching the floor.”

176
177 Mr. Al-Ejaili states, in his interrogatory responses, that he was “repeatedly placed in a stress
178 position, with his arms outstretched and chained behind him while naked for long periods of
179 time.” On another occasion, he was “forced to strip naked, placed in a stress position, hooded
180 and chained to a metal pipe during and following an interrogation. He was under such stress
181 that he vomited black bile.” A short time after, “he was forced to strip naked and tied to his cell
182 wall overnight.”

183
184 Mr. Al Shimari states that he was, during one interrogation, “forced to stand on sharp stones
185 until his feet bled.”

186
187
188 ***Restraint and Suspension Techniques.*** My observations are these:

- 189
- 190 1. Long-term restraint in virtually any position will produce screaming muscles. Full
191 suspension by the wrists, for example, causes permanent nerve damage in fifteen minutes to
192 an average-sized man. One can mitigate damage by letting the earth share the body’s weight
193 with the rope. One can also cause different kinds of pain with different ways of tying arms.
194 This means suspension methods may vary, two variations of which may be relevant here.²
195
 - 196 2. One may raise the arms and suspend the hands over the head. Then one may suspend the
197 entire body, or only so far as the toes may touch the ground, or one may leave the feet flat
198 on the ground. **Appendix A** (attached) illustrates these variations from *full suspension*, to
199 *the standing handcuffs* to *forced standing*.
200
 - 201 3. Conversely, one may tie the arms behind the back and then hoist the body from behind. And
202 again, one may suspend the entire body, or only so far as the toes may touch the ground, or
203 one may leave the feet flat on the ground. **Appendix B** (attached) shows these variations
204 from classic *strappado* to the *reverse standing handcuffs* to *reverse forced standing*.
205
 - 206 4. These are painful techniques. To be specific:
207
 - 208 a. In the *strappado*, the victim's hands are tied behind his back, hoisted into the air by
209 means of a hook and pulley attached to his wrists, and then dropped to the floor. The
210 strappado can easily dislocate the shoulders and maim victims permanently.
211

2

Other variations include one arm hangs and using the handcuffs as a lever to cause pain.

- 212 b. In the *reverse standing handcuffs*, one achieves the same result as a strappado, but
213 with out the telltale signs of scars and injuries. Instead of suspending the prisoner
214 fully, one raises the handcuffed hands behind the back until the prisoner is standing
215 on his toes; his hands are then attached to a hook or a bar keeping him in this
216 position. The earth thus shares the weight with the cuffs and the rope. This increases
217 the time bodies may be suspended, elongates the pain, and delays permanent injury,
218 factors that matter in stealth torture. It also puts the body in an unenviable position.
219 If the body relaxes to the floor, it increases the pain to the shoulders, arms, or wrists.
220 If the body stays up, it reduces that pain, but at great strain. This is why one can
221 describe the reverse standing handcuffs as a stress position.
222
- 223 c. In *reversed forced standing*, the arms are hoisted but the feet remain flatly on the
224 ground. At first, the body is in a position that is normal for a human being. However,
225 this changes as time passes. As the legs give way, the body falls in exactly the same
226 dilemma as in the reverse standing handcuffs. The weight of the body strains the
227 arms and the shoulders. One eases this pain only at the cost of pushing up to a
228 standing position, which also creates deep pains in the legs. I cover these particular
229 leg pains in the section on forced standing below.
230
- 231 5. The standing handcuffs, as prisoners in British colonial India called it, was a routine British
232 colonial punishment between 1910 and 1930, but the technique is considerably older. It is a
233 recorded slave punishment in the United States (“hanging from the rafters”). “Some tie
234 them up in a very uneasy posture, where they must stand *all night*, and they will then work
235 them hard all day.”³ This 19th century practice reappears in American and British prisons in
236 the early 20th century. In the United States, it appears in military prisons. During World War
237 I, high cuffing was the standard military prescribed punishment for Mennonites, Molokans,
238 Hutterites and other conscientious objectors who refused to serve even in non-combat roles.
239 Prisoners were handcuffed to their cell door eight to nine hours a day, in one case up to fifty
240 days. Those who spoke in solitary had their hands cuffed high above their heads with their
241 back to iron bars for the same number of hours. Prisoners described high cuffing as
242 excruciatingly painful, and even the public, otherwise unsympathetic with these prisoners,
243 found the practice appalling. The practice ceased almost immediately after World War I.
244
- 245 6. As a routine prison technique, prisoners first report the technique used in the British penal
246 colony of the Andaman Islands. The routine consisted of fetters, crossbars, flogging, full
247 day cold baths, small cages and the standing handcuffs. The latter consisted of being “hung
248 up to the wall” by the hands or thumbs and standing 8 hours a day with a one hour break.⁴
249 Prisoners report standing hangings in other Indian prisons as well as Irish prisons (where
250 they called it “semi-hanging”). In German concentration camps, Polish prisoners report the
251 technique, a position they called the *slupik* or the pillar.⁵ They described the reverse
252 standing handcuffs as “the stake.” Since World War II, they have been reported in Chinese
253 POW camps in North Korea (1952-1953), French Algeria (1957-1959), North Vietnam
254 (1960s), Northern Ireland (1971), Brazil (1970s), the Philippines (1970s), El Salvador
255 (1980s), Iran (“Weights,” *ghapani*, 1980s), and Israel (1980s-1990s). In 1981, in Saddam
256 Hussein’s jails, guards suspended Iraqi prisoners by their handcuffed wrists from walls or
257 step-ladders for several hours with their toes just touching or just off the ground. Recent

³ *Torture and Democracy*, 306-307

⁴ *Torture and Democracy*, 301-301

⁵ *Torture and Democracy*, 313.

258 accounts come from Mexico, China, Russia and American occupied Iraq (“high cuffing”).⁶

259

260

261 **Forced Standing.** Positional techniques don’t require restraints and the physical position one holds is
262 familiar from ordinary life. Yet even absent a rope, handcuff or other restraint, forced standing and
263 other normal positions can be made into powerful vehicles for delivering pain to the body.

264

265 1. Humans are not designed to stand utterly immobile. For example, Harold Wolff and Lawrence
266 Hinkle, two medical experts hired by the CIA in the 1950s, affirmed that even short periods of
267 being forced to stand immobile can be painful. Swiftly, moving becomes painful, one feels a
268 tremendous pressure on one’s hips, soon the ankles and feet swell to twice their size, and large
269 blisters appear within 24 hours.⁷ In forced kneeling, it is the knees, not the ankles that swell.
270 The knees swell to the size of a grapefruit and become highly sensitive to external stimuli.
271 George E. Day, a US POW held in North Vietnamese prisons, explains this well: “The sensitive
272 human knee when in contact with rough, bare concrete for a long period of time, generates great
273 pain. The best comparison is that of driving a long nail under the knee cap.”⁸ One can increase
274 the pain even further by forcing the individual to extend his arms and hold himself upright or by
275 placing something under the knees. The object need not be sharp, even rounded objects like a
276 broom handle can be profoundly painful. As Day says, “If you have any doubts about this, try
277 kneeling on a broomstick with your hands in the air for 15 or 20 minutes.”⁹ **Appendix C**
278 illustrates positions to which US POWs were put in North Vietnam. The sequence illustrates
279 forced kneeling, forced lying and damage to wrists from rope tortures.

280

281 2. Forced standing is a now banned military field punishment for soldiers in West European
282 armies. It replaced whipping in the 1880s. Soldiers in the British Army referred to it as the
283 "crucifixion," and French legionnaires called it the *silo*. Opposition to this practice was intense;
284 as one soldier from the French Foreign Legion put it, “Now, that doesn’t sound very terrible,
285 does it? Yet, after half-an-hour of it, I have heard men screaming and raving.”¹⁰ Although
286 armies eventually banned it, the technique soon appeared in police interrogation in the United
287 States. By the 1920s, forced standing was a routine police technique in America. In 1931, the
288 National Commission on Lawless Enforcement of the Law found numerous American police
289 departments using forced standing to coerce confessions. In the 1930s, Joseph Stalin's NKVD
290 used forced standing (dubbed the *stoika*) to coerce seemingly voluntary confessions for show
291 trials. The British used forced standing as early as 1937-1939 on Arab and Jewish prisoners in
292 Mandatory Palestine. The Gestapo routinely used it as a punishment in concentration camps,
293 sometimes creating tiny, narrow cells where prisoners had to stand all night. Camps also had
294 poles to which prisoners were attached. The practice has an extensive history in Latin America
295 as well where it is called the *planton*. The history of forced standing is documented in Chapters
296 3 and 15 of my book.¹¹ Chapter 15 also documents the history of forced kneeling (*seiza*).

297

Appendix D illustrates the British, French, and German variations of this technique.

298

299 3. Other positions besides standing can be extremely painful.

300

6 *Torture and Democracy*, 316-333.

7 *Torture and Democracy*, 316.

8 George E. Day, *Return with Honor* (Champlin Fighter Museum Press, 1989), 141.

9 Day, 141.

10 *Torture and Democracy*, 303.

11 *Torture and Democracy*, 69-90; 316-333.

- 301 a. *Forced Sitting*. It is not especially difficult to create discomfort or pain while sitting
302 in a chair. Israeli interrogators, for example, used small chairs and shorter front legs
303 of the chair to induce deep pain in the legs and lower back, as the person in the chair
304 is constantly sliding downward. North Koreans also used this method in 1953.¹²
305 b. *Forced Kneeling*. While it was known in Europe (French prisons in the 1880s, in
306 Hamburg Gestapo station in 1933-1934), it was most common in the Pacific theater.
307 Japanese military police, the Kempeitai, used forced kneeling on objects in POW
308 camps throughout Asia during World War II. Investigators for the International
309 Military Tribunal of the Far East recorded its use in POW camps on the Japanese
310 Mainland (at Fukuoko and Omuta), in the Burma-Siam Railroad camps, and in
311 prisons in Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines, the Andaman and Nicobar
312 Islands, Micronesia, Timor, the Moloccas, the Solomons and the Celebes. As George
313 Day's account indicates, North Vietnamese also used this practice routinely on US
314 POWs. Post-war reports come mainly from either countries the Japanese formerly
315 occupied (North Vietnam in the 1960s; Myanmar in the 1990s), or former Japanese
316 allies (Franco's Spain in the 1970s, Salazar's Portuguese colonies in the 1970s).
317

318 ***Forced Standing on Sharp Objects.*** Guards can intensify pain induced by positional torture by placing
319 simple pebbles underneath the feet, but historically they have preferred much sharper objects including
320 sharp stones, cut sticks and cans.
321

- 322 1. The oldest technique, first described in 1786, is a restraint torture. The Picket is a British
323 military punishment now banned for over two centuries called the Picket. The prisoner was
324 forced to balance his foot on a stump tapered to a sharp point with one hand chained to the
325 rafters. The prisoner could relieve the strain on his hand by resting his bare heel on the sharp
326 point of the stump. The Cavalry and Artillery typically used the picket, and the typical time on
327 the picket was 15 minutes. **See Appendix F.**
328
329 2. Contemporary usage includes the following. During World War II, Japanese used sharp objects
330 routinely in camps to supplement positional tortures like kneeling. See **Appendix E.** Following
331 the war, prisoners report guards using the technique in Venezuela in 1953 ("El Ring"), South
332 Africa (1960s), Brazil (1970s), Burundi (1990s), and Myanmar (1990s). Exhaustion exercises
333 also employ the technique, for example, requiring prisoners to run over sharp stones.
334
335 3. All historical accounts agree that this is a painful technique. The picket stump "though it did
336 not break the skin put him to great torture; the only means of mitigation was by resting his
337 weight upon his wrist, the pain of which soon became intolerable."¹³ A Venezuelan prisoner
338 states, "At first, the position is just uncomfortable, but after some hours have passed the edge
339 of the rim hurt the bottoms of the feet to the point of producing bloody wounds. Later the pain
340 is unbearable.... The feet swell up to the ankles."¹⁴
341
342

343 ***Exhaustion Exercises:*** Mr. Al Shimari and Mr. Al-Zuba'e state that they were subjected to what may
344 be called exhaustion exercises. Mr. Al Shimari states he was "forced to do push-ups and other physical
345 exercises to the point of exhaustion." It is not clear whether Mr. Al Shimari's hands were handcuffed
346 when he did the push-ups. Additionally, Mr. Al-Zuba'e states he was "forced by the same individuals to

¹² *Torture and Democracy*, 355-357.

¹³ *Torture and Democracy*, 297.

¹⁴ *Torture and Democracy*, 325.

347 crawl or slide on his stomach down the length of the hallway on the first floor of the men's section of
348 the Abu Ghraib hard site, resulting in cuts across his knees, chest, and stomach.”
349
350

- 351 1. Discipline involves drilling, repeating exercises until one performs a task precisely and
352 automatically. And for centuries, drilling has been a punishment for inadequate soldiers, sailors,
353 and cadets. What is new is that these drills should appear in torture chambers or prior to
354 interrogation. I offer a full list of these procedures and their history in *Torture and Democracy*.¹⁵
355 The key text here comes in 1942. In a memorandum authorizing *Verschaerfte Vernehmungs*
356 (Sharpened Interrogations), Gestapo Chief Müller stated that interrogators may sharpen
357 interrogations by using “exhaustion exercises,” *Ermuedungsuebungen*. Other sharpening
358 techniques included dark cell, hard bed, simple rations, sleep deprivation and blows with a
359 stick. The full memo and translation is attached as **Appendix G**. Exhaustion techniques were
360 commonly used. One Czech prisoner, Filipek, reports “a senseless number of push-ups and deep
361 knee bends.”¹⁶ Photographs of exhaustion exercises are rare; **Appendix F** shows the use of
362 these techniques by Germans on Greek Jews.
363
- 364 2. As in positional torture, detainees often perform exhaustion exercises because they fear worse
365 consequences if they disobey. They are mistaken in this. Exhaustion exercises induce ferocious
366 muscle cramps and physically weaken detainees, making them vulnerable to suggestion. A
367 young Spanish woman forced to do hundreds of deep knee bends observed in the 1970s, “It
368 leaves no marks, but it hurts horribly.” Prisoners in the 1970s of the Royal Ulster Constabulary
369 and in South Africa in the 1980s report being forced to perform a seemingly endless series of
370 push-ups.
371
- 372 3. Pushups *with handcuffs* are first reported in Franco’s Spain in the late 1960s and then in Chile
373 (the “German torture”) and El Salvador in the 1980s. Ordinary sit-ups and push-ups are also not
374 unknown. In Northern Ireland in the 1970s, RUC prisoners were forced to perform push-ups
375 constantly late into the night. Prisoners in South Africa reported pushups and high jumps in the
376 1980s. The Israeli GSS had prisoners perform deep sit-ups on chairs. Most recently, Spanish
377 police have forced Basque detainees to perform pushups and high jumps at police stations.
378
- 379 4. Forced crawling is a well-known exhaustion exercise. During World War II, Japanese used it on
380 Allied POWs (“the lizard”). Prisoners report it in French-occupied Algeria (“sports”) and the
381 “little walk” in Spain during the 1960s.¹⁷
382
- 383 5. Exhaustion exercises may be combined with positional techniques. Sometimes guards increase
384 the strain of positional techniques by compelling individuals to raise their arms above their
385 heads, to the side or in front. They add, in other words, an exercise to the position to further
386 exhaust the individual. See **Appendix C, Figure 2 and Appendix F, Figure 1**.
387
388

389 ***Judgments of Stress and Duress Techniques as Torture.*** All these techniques have been condemned
390 and often called tortures in the past. They have been called so not only by states, including the United
391 States government, but also by soldiers on whom these techniques were applied, their families, and the
392 publics that witnessed them.

¹⁵ *Torture and Democracy*, 342-346.

¹⁶ *Torture and Democracy*, 98.

¹⁷ *Torture and Democracy*, 345.

393

394 **a. Before World War II.** Militaries first introduced these techniques, particularly forced standing and
395 related restraint tortures, to replace the whip. They were first introduced in in Austro-Hungary (1868)
396 and Germany (1872). British investigators were skeptical whether forced standing was effective in
397 maintaining discipline and whether the Germans would in fact stick to it in practice. And officials in
398 the War Office were uncomfortable with these practice that were, in their words, “supposed to amount
399 almost to torture.” The British public came to share this view, especially during World War I, when
400 these punishments were handed out to soldiers more commonly. Indeed, scenes of forced standing led
401 to harsh public reactions. . “I really think it wicked,” wrote a Wickford resident, “that Englishmen who
402 are giving up their all for King and Country to be treated so, worse than the most wicked criminal.”

403

404 Likewise in the United States, as I observed above, the public, which was otherwise deeply
405 unsympathetic to conscientious objectors during World War I, condemned the US military when it used
406 stress and duress techniques on Hutterites, Molokans and anarchists. In 1918, the Secretary of War
407 authorized as statement banning these techniques, including high cuffing. See **Appendix H**. In
408 particular, he stated, that “their effectiveness as deterrents has been questionable. Men have returned
409 for repeated experiences of the severest forms of discipline. The most extreme of these is now
410 discarded and the order is comprehensive. It applies not merely to political prisoners, but to those of
411 every type.”

412

413 **b. After World War II.** During World War II, these stress and duress techniques were integral parts of
414 POW and civilian prisoner camp management in both Germany and Japan, as well as the territories
415 they occupied. **Appendix E** is a series of drawings by a British POW of tortures to which the Japanese
416 Military Police, the Kempeitei, inflicted on him in camps. It includes, among other things, the standing
417 handcuffs, forced standing, and forced kneeling on sharp objects (**Figures 1 and 2**). German troops
418 also practiced this range of stress and duress techniques. See **Appendix D, Fig 1**.

419

420 Not surprisingly, the Nuremburg Tribunal, that heard German cases, and the International Military
421 Tribunal of the Far East (IMTFE), that heard Japanese cases, called these techniques torture.

422

423 The IMTFE concluded “The practice of torturing prisoners of war and civilian internees prevailed at
424 practically all places occupied by Japanese troops, both in the occupied territories and in Japan. The
425 Japanese indulged in this practice during the entire period of the Pacific War. Methods of torture were
426 employed in all areas so uniformly as to indicate policy both in training and execution. Among these
427 tortures were the water treatment, burning, electric shocks, the knee spread, suspension, kneeling on
428 sharp instruments and flogging.”¹⁸ The IMTFE further described these techniques. Below is a sample of
429 relevant passages:

430

431 “The electric shock method was also common. Electric current was applied to a part of the
432 victim's body so as to produce a shock. The point of application was generally a sensitive part
433 of the body such as the nose, ears, sexual organs or breasts. The evidence shows specific
434 instances of the use of this method of torture at the following places: China, at Peiping and
435 Shanghai; French Indo-China, at Hanoi and Mytho; Malaya, at Singapore; Thailand, at
436 Chumporn; Java, at Bandung, Buitenzorg and Semarang; and in the Philippines Islands, at
437 Davao.

438

439 “Suspension was another common form of torture. The body of the victim was suspended by

¹⁸

See Chapter 8 “Conventional War Crimes (Atrocities)” of the IMTFE Judgment, 1057-1058.

440 the wrists, arms, legs or neck, and at time in such manner as to strangle the victim or pull joints
441 from their sockets. This method was at times combined with flogging during suspension.
442 Specific instances of the employment of this method of torture occurred in the following places:
443 China, at Shanghai and Nanking; French Indo-China, at Hanoi; Malaya, at Singapore, Victoria
444 Point, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur; Thailand, at Chumporn; Burma, at Kyaikto; Borneo, at
445 Sandakan; Sumatra, at Brastagi; Java, at Bandung, Soerabaja and Buitenzorg; Moluccas Islands,
446 at Amboina; Portuguese Timor, at Dilli; Philippine Islands, at Manila, Nichols field, Palo, Iloilo
447 City and Dumaguete; and in Japan, at Tokyo and Yokkaichi.

448
449 “Kneeling on sharp instruments was another form of torture. the edges of square blocks
450 were mostly used as the sharp instruments, the victim was forced to kneel on these sharp
451 edges for hours without relief; if he moved he was flogged. Specific instances of the use
452 of this method have been shown to us to have occurred at the following places: French
453 Indo-China, at Hanoi; Malaya, at Singapore; Andaman Islands, at Port Blair; Moluccas
454 Islands, on Halmahera Island; Philippine Islands, at Davao; and in Japan, at Fukuoka and
455 Omuta.”¹⁹

456 The IMTFE convicted two senior officials within the Japanese Army for, in part, their use of
457 torture. Akira Muto, commander of the Second Imperial Guards Division from April 1942 to
458 October 1944, was found by the Tribunal to be responsible for various atrocities committed by
459 soldiers under his command, with specific reference to “[p]risoners of war and civilian internees
460 were starved, neglected, tortured and murdered, and civilians were massacred”²⁰ by these troops.

461 The IMTFE also convicted Kenji Dohihara, commander of the 7th Area Army from April 1944 to
462 1945. “The evidence as to the extent of his responsibility for protecting prisoners of war within
463 the area of his command from murder and torture is conflicting. At least, he was responsible for
464 their supplies of food and medicine. The evidence is clear that they were grossly ill-treated in
465 respect of these supplies. Prisoners were starved and deaths from malnutrition and food
466 deficiency diseases occurred at an appalling rate.”²¹

467 Similarly, in their final judgment at Nuremburg, the judges brought down only one verdict
468 affirming torture, against Kaltenbrunner who managed the concentration camps. Outside the
469 camps, “the worst Gestapo tortures were only semi-official.”²² But judges found that the
470 combination of techniques in camps were torture. As they stated:

471
472 During the period in which Kaltenbrunner was head of the RSHA, the Gestapo and SD in
473 occupied territories continued the murder and ill-treatment of the population, using methods
474 that included torture and confinement in concentration camps, usually under orders to which
475 Kaltenbrunner's name was signed.”²³

476
477
478 **c. During and After Vietnam.** U.S. Prisoners of War returning from North Vietnam were also quite

¹⁹ See IMTFE Judgment, Ch. 8, 1060-1063.

²⁰ See IMTFE Judgment, Ch. 10, 1186.

²¹ See IMTFE Judgment, Ch. 10, 1149.

²² Malise Ruthven, *Torture* (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1978), 290.

²³ The Major War Criminals, Judgment, Blue Series, Vol. 1, p. 292 (International Military Tribunal, Oct. 01, 1946).

479 clear in calling these techniques torture. In May 1973, a House Subcommittee took testimony from
480 returning POWs and their families. In his statement, Col. Kenneth North stated that “they tortured
481 approximately 95percent of the men in the North Vietnamese prisons that I am familiar with for
482 military or propaganda information. There were months and years of solitary confinement for many.”²⁴
483

484 Rochester and Kiley, who wrote the most complete study of these POWs, list the techniques as rope
485 tortures, “aggravation of injuries received at ejection or upon landing, such as twisting a broken leg;
486 forcing a man to sit or kneel for long periods of time without food or sleep; beatings with fanbelt-like
487 whips and rifle butts; the application of an assortment of straps, bars and chains to body pressure
488 points; and prolonged solitary confinement, often while in darkened quarters and/or in leg irons and
489 manacles.” As Rochester and Kiley state, “it is difficult to overstate the pain that the American
490 prisoners endured under this regime.”²⁵
491

492 The hearing transcripts indicate Americans called these techniques torture when other military forces
493 applied them to American prisoners. The word “torture” appears 12 times in the course of the hearings,
494 twice by Congressman Paul Findley of Illinois, and 9 times in the “Statements and Memorandum
495 Submitted for the Record” by POWs, their families and their supporters.²⁶ In the course of the
496 congressional hearings, no one disputed the characterization of these practices as torture.
497

498 In summary, for over a century, around the world, judges, servicemen, prisoners of war, including our
499 own, and their families have condemned these techniques. Nor have they hesitated in calling these
500 “stress and duress” techniques torture.
501

1 ²⁴ American Prisoners of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia, 1973, Hearings before House
2 Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, 93 Cong. 1 sess (23 May 73), pt.
3 4, 3.

4 ²⁵ Stuart Rochester and Frederick Kiley, *Honor Bound* (Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1999),
5 146-147.

6 ²⁶ American Prisoners of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia, 1973, Hearings, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 17, 37,
7 92, 94, 95, 96, 116, 196-200, 202-206.

502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546

B. OTHER INTERROGATORY TECHNIQUES

This section covers briefly some other techniques mentioned in the documents I reviewed. These include sleep deprivation, electrical shock, exposure to extremes of temperatures, and closed confinement or isolation. As in the previous section, I ask how each technique works, whether it is painful, and what is its history, including its place in the history of torture.

Sleep Deprivation: Mr. Al Shimari states that he was deprived of sleep during his detention at Abu Ghraib. To wit, he states he was “deprived of sleep throughout his detention at the Abu Ghraib hard site. He was frequently forced to listen to very loud music throughout the night and into the morning. On other occasions, a man would bang on the cell door and walls, let dogs loose into Plaintiff Al Shimari’s cell, and pour cold water and feces into Plaintiff Al Shimari’s cell.”

1. Depriving someone of sleep has well known physical effects, rendering other pains more excruciating. Experts agree that sleep deprivation is a basic physiological need state, similar to hunger and thirst and as necessary for survival. Indeed, Menachem Begin, the former Prime Minister of Israel and a prisoner of Stalin’s camps, states of his experience of sleep deprivation that “not even hunger or thirst are comparable to it.”²⁷ Additionally, sleep deprivation reduces a body’s tolerance for musculoskeletal pain, causing deep aches first in the lower part of the body, followed by similar pains in the upper body. Animal tests suggest that REM sleep deprivation increases sensitivity to mechanical, thermal and noxious electrical stimuli. Often sleep deprivation is found combined with other painful techniques that make it difficult for prisoners to sleep, particularly suspension and positional torture (i.e. forced standing or kneeling).²⁸
2. Historically, sleep deprivation was mainly associated with Scottish and English Protestants, especially in witch trials, who in turn brought it with them to the United States for similar purposes. Contrary to stories, professional Catholic Inquisitors did not favor sleep deprivation because it made subjects highly suggestible in interrogation. Sleep deprivation enters into American policing and interrogation in the early twentieth century, where it was commonly used to secure confessions of guilt.²⁹ Sleep deprivation was also a common feature of the Soviet “Conveyor” system of interrogating victims.³⁰
3. In *Ashcraft v. Tennessee* (1944), the US Supreme Court struck down confessions secured by depriving the subject of sleep through relay interrogations under bright lights. In 1941, police interrogated Ashcraft for 36 hours continuously until he confessed to murdering his wife. The Supreme Court stated:

The Constitution of the United States stands as a bar against the conviction of any individual in an American court by means of a coerced confession. There have been, and are now, certain foreign nations with governments dedicated to an opposite policy: governments which convict individuals with testimony obtained by police organizations possessed of an unrestrained power to seize persons suspected of crimes against the state, hold them in secret custody, and wring from them confessions by physical or mental torture. So long as the Constitution remains the basic law of our Republic, America will not have that kind of

8 ²⁷ Menachem Begin, *White Nights*, trans. Katie Kaplan (New York: Harper & Row, 1977), 108.
²⁸ *Torture and Democracy*, (pp. 83, 86, 95, 101, 130, 147, 205, 208, 290-292).
²⁹ *Torture and Democracy*, 71.
³⁰ *Torture and Democracy*, 88-89.

547 government.”³¹

548

549 The Supreme Court did not simply toss out Ashcraft’s confession as unacceptable in any democratic
550 society; it linked sweating directly to foreign governments practicing “physical or mental torture.” By
551 World War II, German practice of sleep deprivation was well known. Indeed, two years earlier, in his
552 June 12, 1942 memo, the then head of the Gestapo, Heinrich Müller specifically included sleep
553 deprivation as part of “sharpened interrogations” techniques. Again, see **Appendix G**.

554

555

556 **Electric Shock By Rods:** Mr. Al Shimari states he was “shocked on his stomach and arms with a metal
557 rod connected to electrical wires.” The kind of device is unclear. Most stun devices do not require
558 electrical connections to wall sockets, but this one did. It is also unclear how electricity was regulated.

559

560 1. Applying unregulated electric current to the body is dangerous and potentially fatal. Electricity
561 can cause severe dehydration or damage to the tongue, making it difficult for victims to give
562 information. Victims could bite the tongue severely as electricity forced the jaw to clamp down.
563 Repeated electroshocks can force muscles to contract permanently, holding jaws rigidly in
564 place. Electric shocks can result in severe muscle contraction – sometimes generating enough
565 pressure to fracture bone and break teeth. The problem is so severe that doctors administering
566 electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) on patients now give muscle relaxants to prevent fractures and
567 related symptoms. In addition, unregulated electric current causes injuries (“burns”) at points
568 of contact with the leads, respiratory arrest, loss of consciousness, general paralysis, loss of
569 reflexes and deep prostration and, ultimately death by means of ventricular fibrillation.

570

571 2. Electric torture is a relatively recent torture. The first police forces to use electro torture were the
572 American (c. 1908), the British (1912), the French (1931), the Japanese (1931), and the
573 Argentine police (1936). The first police to use clean electro torture regularly were the domestic
574 American police (1920s), the French Sûreté in Vietnam (1931), and the Argentine police (1936).
575 The French in particular pioneered the dominant form of electric torture for 40 years, torture by
576 means of a field telephone magneto.

577

578 3. Most electro torture today is done by means of stun devices. Stun technology – which
579 encompasses the taser – was developed first in 1972. The first commercially-available stun gun,
580 the NOVA XR-5000, appeared in 1985. Stun guns appear in torture almost immediately, with
581 cases recorded in New York, Los Angeles and San Diego. *Torture and Democracy* offers a list
582 of known cases since then.³²

583

584 4. It is uncommon to hear of torture by means of a metal rod powered by live current in recent
585 years. Electro torture by means of live wires has only been recorded in five countries: Chad,
586 Zambia, Cambodia, China Mexico – all in the 1990s. The last clear account of an electrified
587 metal rod come from the 1970s, most notably Argentina.³³

588

589

590 **Electrical Shock by Taser:** Mr. Rashid states that, approximately three days after arriving at Abu
591 Ghraib, “[f]our males entered his cell; one electrically shocked Plaintiff Rashid in the hand and head
592 with a taser gun, leaving permanent marks”

³¹ Ashcraft v. Tennessee, 322 U.S. 143 (1944), 155.

³² *Torture and Democracy*, 242-245.

³³ *Torture and Democracy*, 188, 203-213.

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

620

621

622

623

624

625

626

627

628

629

630

631

632

633

634

635

636

637

1. A taser works by applying current in short pulses. A pulse lasts four to six microseconds (millionths of a second), for the remaining .999996 seconds, the current drops to zero. When the trigger is held down, current does not flow continuously as in a prod. Rather, as long as the trigger is held down, the Taser repeats at an average rate of fifteen pulses per second, although the rate varies from model to model. Unlike unregulated electricity, the low amperage of a taser reduces – but does not eliminate – the lethality of the device. Stun technology incapacitates the whole body for several minutes, an effect dubbed electric curarization, by contrast electric prods and the like cause spasms. All of this is achieved with a nine-volt battery.
2. Tasers have been, at times, widely-adopted by police departments throughout the United States. They came to national attention with the most famous American case of police brutality in the 1990s, Rodney King affair. Rodney King was shocked twice with a taser during his confrontation with police officers in 1992. Domestically, the first alleged police torture using taser, as opposed to stun guns, was reported in 2004 in Colorado.³⁴
3. An electroshock to the head can cause retrograde amnesia. This has been well-established from the study of ECT application to patients in psychiatric hospitals.³⁵ In fact, any head trauma risks retrograde amnesia. When there is trauma to the brain, the farther back the memory, the more likely it is to survive the trauma. The closer the memory is in time to the trauma, the less likely it is to survive. In 1881, Théodule Ribot formulated this as a law of regression: in memory, “The new perishes before the old.” Recent memories die before remote ones. For example, Princess Diana’s bodyguard suffered head injuries during the crash that killed her. He remembered who he was, but not incidents immediately prior to the accident for months. Most of those appear to have been lost permanently. The length of Ribot’s gradient varies with the species, days or weeks in rats, months in monkeys, years or even decades in humans. The degree of fragmentation also varies with each person and type of brain damage. But generally, quantitative studies show that unique events are harder to remember than those that were repeated. Autobiographical memory and public events memory are affected only if the memory is recent. Subjects cannot overcome this inability by trying to remember.³⁶

Exposure to Extremes of Temperature: Mr. Al Shimari and Mr. Al-Zuba'e state they were exposed to extreme cold temperatures during their detention at Abu Ghraib. Mr. Al-Zuba'e states he was forced “to shower in cold water until he had used an entire bar of soap.” After one interrogation session, Mr. Al-Zuba'e states “a male wearing a military uniform came to Plaintiff Al-Zuba’e’s cell, stripped Plaintiff Al-Zuba’e naked, and removed everything but the bedframe from his cell. For three days, Plaintiff Al-Zuba’e remained naked and exposed to extreme cold.” Further, Mr. Al-Zuba'e states he “was exposed to rainy weather and extreme cold temperatures while hooded in the course of interrogations.” Mr. Al Shimari states he was also forced to “shower in cold water until he had used an entire bar of soap.” He states he was “forced to remain naked for the first week of his detention at Abu Ghraib, exposed to extreme cold.” Further, he states he was “given a jumpsuit, forced to soak it under

³⁴ *Torture and Democracy*, 245-248.

³⁵ Weiner, Richard. “Retrograde Amnesia with Electroconvulsive Therapy” *Archives of General Psychiatry* (2000) Vol. 47

³⁶ *Torture and Democracy*, 467.

638 cold water, and wear it while it was wet in the extreme cold in winter.”

639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

1. Exposure to intense cold is excruciatingly painful. Scientists have shown this empirically in laboratory experiments reported in 1996.³⁷ Physiologically, all humans have certain neurons that suppress the effects of intense cold. When scientists used a thermal grill to prevent the excitement of these cold-specific cells, they repeatedly produced intense pain. In non-laboratory circumstances, after extreme exposure, the body begins to suppress coldness, limiting perception of injury. This has an effect not unlike morphine. In extreme cold, human beings become indifferent to frostbite, the loss of limbs (e.g. toes or fingers), and eventually to death.

648

649

650

651

652

653

654

655

656

657

658

2. Historically, police have secured confessions by exposing suspects to extreme heat or cold. The earliest recorded use is during the American Civil War, where military information was gathered by placing detainees in extremely hot sweatboxes. But the cold version existed as well, for example, the notorious Denver “black hole” in the early twentieth century. But chilling can be achieved without coldboxes. During World War I, for example, prisoners at Alcatraz were chained on the windward side of the island eight hours a day. The use of airconditioning units was first reported during the Civil Rights protests in Parchman, the Mississippi state penitentiary, in 1961 and it first appeared in the course of interrogation during notorious, and subsequently condemned, British procedures implemented in Aden 1965. Since then, the practice has spread to several other countries (again documented in *Torture and Democracy*).³⁸

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

3. In 1991, an American court described “exposed to freezing cold” as torture. In *Acree v. Republic of Iraq*, former POWs of the First Gulf War and their close family members filed a lawsuit in the United States sought damages from the Iraqi government for injuries “from torture inflicted on the POW plaintiffs while in Iraqi captivity.” The facts in this case are undisputed. The POWs were all pilots. The Iraqi government believed they possessed sensitive information, and they were tortured more than other POWs. In its judgment, the court stated “The torture inflicted included severe beatings, mock executions, threatened castration, and threatened dismemberment. The POWs were systematically starved, denied sleep, and exposed to freezing cold.”³⁹

³⁷ *Torture and Democracy*, 448.

³⁸ *Torture and Democracy*, 351-353.

³⁹ *Acree v. Republic of Iraq*, 271 F. Supp. 2d 179 - 2003

669
670 **C. CLOSED CONFINEMENT, ISOLATION, AND SENSORY DEPRIVATION.**
671

672 Mr. Al Shimari states that his hands and feet were tied shortly after arriving at Abu Ghraib and he was
673 forced “into a closet/cabinet with two other men whose arms and feet were also bound.” Subsequently,
674 Mr. Al Shimari states he was held “in a closed, windowless cell” during his detention. Mr. Al-Ejaili
675 states he “was imprisoned in a cold solitary cell in November 2003.” Later, the summary states that he
676 was held in a “closed, windowless room for a day and a half.” Mr. Al-Zuba'e states he was
677 “imprisoned in a solitary cell in conditions of sensory deprivation for a full day.”
678

679 These statements describe isolation but they are often vague on duration and spaces. For example, are
680 the two incidents Mr. Al-Ejaili describes the same or different? How large was the space in which Mr.
681 Al Shimari was first confined? How long was Mr. Al-Shimari's in the closed windowless cell? What
682 factors identify Mr. Al-Zuba'e's cell as a state of sensory deprivation? Were his hands, feet and eyes
683 masked? Or was it simply dark? What does sensory deprivation mean to the summarizer here?
684

685 There are distinct types of isolation. Each has a history and distinct effects. Three types may be
686 relevant here: (a) solitary confinement, (b) confinement in a sweatbox, and (c) confinement in a box
687 that induces sensory or perceptual deprivation. Here is a brief overview.
688

689 1. Sweatboxes are very hot, cold or wet. Some hold a prisoner immobile (like a coffin). Others
690 allow some movement but are designed to be uncomfortable. They are built just short of human
691 dimensions, making it impossible to fully extend oneself in any direction (what I call “squeeze
692 cells”). Others have uneven surfaces and sharp edges that make sitting painful. Some are cages,
693 exposed to the elements, while others are dark holes. Multiple individuals can be pressed into
694 these extremely tight places. The earliest recorded use is during the American Civil War, where
695 the military sweatbox was a cell near a very hot stove in which guards burned boots and bones,
696 producing intense smoke and heat. There were also cold cells, for example, the notorious
697 Denver “black hole” in the early twentieth century.⁴⁰
698

699 2. Sensory Deprivation boxes are unique environments created in laboratory experiments in the
700 1950s. The two classic boxes represent different strands of sensory deprivation (SD) research.
701 John Lilly's water tank is an example of *sensory* deprivation (SD), removing all stimuli from
702 the environment. The box neutralized even the effect of gravity and airflow across the body. By
703 contrast, Maitland Baldwin's dry box exemplifies *perceptual* deprivation (PD). He used various
704 devices including white noise, goggles and gloves to *mask over* environmental stimuli including
705 smells. The senses are not deprived, but they can't *perceive*. The dry box neutralizes most, but
706 not all, sensations; specifically bodies still feel the effect of gravity and airflows across the skin.
707

708 Both boxes keep individuals from smelling, hearing or tasting anything. In both experimental
709 boxes, external temperature mirrors that of the human body, preventing individuals from
710 sensing their external circumstances. These are “Goldilocks environments,” neither too hot nor
711 too cold. In both boxes, scientists enabled human beings to move about. This is because any
712 immobility can be sensed, defeating their aim to remove stimuli or mask them over. Forced
713 immobility and beating has no place in sensory deprivation. In creating these conditions, it is
714 self-defeating to induce physical pain. In fact, pain is not just a sensation, but consists of
715 multiple qualities and sensations (burning, itching etc.). Also packing individuals together in a

40

Torture and Democracy, 351-353, 406, 423, 437.

716 small space does not induce sensory deprivation; on the contrary, it induces sensation.

717

718 3. Popular imagination often confuses sweatboxes with sensory deprivation boxes. But they are
719 quite different. Sensory deprivation boxes are kept at body temperature, while sweatboxes
720 expose those confined to extremes of heat and cold – these are harsh sensations. Sweatboxes
721 hold people immobile to cause physical pain but sensory deprivation boxes do not. Not even the
722 CIA Kubark manual connects forced immobility and standing to sensory deprivation, discussing
723 these practices instead under “Pain.” And sweatboxes, as the name implies, induces intense,
724 unpleasant smells, which is also self-defeating if one aims to *deprive* someone of sensations.

725

726 4. Lastly, there is solitary confinement. Solitary confinement is a condition where an individual is
727 separated from the general prison population; where those in charge initiate the only social
728 contact the individual has; where this contact is monotonous and predictable; and where the
729 confinement is between 22 and 24 hours, with only marginal opportunities for exercise.

730

731 5. Solitary confinement differs from sweatboxes in which the confining cell is a normal cell, not
732 one designed to induce or cause pain. Solitary confinement differs from sensory deprivation
733 conditions in that guards make no effort to mask external stimuli. Popular imagination often
734 confuses the absence of light, food or sleep during solitary confinement with sensory
735 deprivation. Depriving a prisoner of food is starvation, not sensory deprivation. Depriving one
736 of sleep is sleep deprivation, not sensory deprivation. The absence of light may be common to
737 all three types of isolation and yet each form of isolation has different physical and
738 psychological effects. Just because a cell is dark, this does not make it a condition of perceptual
739 deprivation. Darkness cannot be a way of distinguishing between these three states.

740

741 Officials instituted routine solitary confinement in the Auburn System in New York and
742 Pennsylvania in the 1820s. Americans abandoned this experiment by mid-century for an
743 alternative prison model in which inmates worked in common areas or shared cells. European
744 countries however adopted the Auburn model in the 19th century. Denmark, Norway, Sweden
745 and Iceland have practiced it for more than a century. Denmark has probably the longest
746 continuous history of solitary confinement. The Danish government mandated solitary pre-trial
747 confinement 1846, and by 1870, all Danish prisons could confine their prisoners in solitary. The
748 United States and Israel are relative latecomers to the modern practice of solitary confinement.
749 The first American supermax prison was established in 1983.

750

751 6. Each type of confinement has characteristic effects.

752

- 753 a. Sweatboxes are forms of restraint and positional torture covered above. Confinement in
754 a closet is a well-known restraint torture. These are physically painful conditions.
- 755 b. Sensory deprivation boxes generate unique psychological effects, including auditory and
756 visual hallucinations, what was once captured in the movie *Altered States*.⁴¹
- 757 c. Lastly, solitary confinement alone has a unique set of psychological and physical
758 sequelae, which I discuss below.

759

760 All three prisoners appear to have been subjected to solitary confinement. So, first I discuss the
761 history of solitary confinement under Saddam Hussein. Then I discuss what scholars know happens to
762 individuals psychologically and physically after being subjected to solitary confinement.

⁴¹

Torture and Democracy, 372.

763

764

765 **Solitary Confinement under Saddam Hussein**

766

767 The *Mukhabarat*, Saddam Hussein's secret police, had a facility in Baghdad that used solitary
768 confinement. Prisoners held there include an American, Robert Spurling, the technical director of the
769 luxury hotel, the Baghdad Novotel Hotel, and Mohammad Al-Jabri, Hussein's former ambassador to
770 Spain, Both report being held in a facility in Baghdad for months. The location is unknown to them, but
771 it was probably Iraqi Intelligence Service Regional Headquarters. These stories were notable, because
772 normally prisoners were crammed into packed, unhygienic cells with dozens of others.

773

774 Mr. Spurling was held for 110 days in a Baghdad security prison in 1983. He reported that his cell had
775 an "external temperature control which enabled his jailers alternately to make it very hot or very
776 cold."⁴² In addition, the *Mukhaberat* interrogators beat the soles of his feet, beat his face with slaps and
777 boxing gloves, gave electroshocks all over his body, and fed him, irregularly, highly salted food. All of
778 these techniques are physically painful, leave few marks, and when he was released in October 1983,
779 the physician who examined him in Paris identified only digestive troubles, pains at the base of his
780 spine and feet, the lack of feeling in his right thumb, and difficulty bending his finger. Reports suggest
781 that because the United States government was concerned about Mr. Spurling's fate, the *Mukhaberat*
782 sought to interrogate him with torture but without leaving witnesses or tell-tale marks.

783

784 In 1991, during the First Gulf War, Iraqi intelligence held high value American POWs in solitary
785 confinement in Iraqi Intelligence Service Regional Headquarters and Abu Ghraib.⁴³ Like Mr. Spurling
786 and Mr. Al-Jabri, solitary confinement was part of a torture regime. Techniques included beatings,
787 threats, mock executions, starvation, sleep deprivation, exposure to freezing cold, shock with electrical
788 devices, confinement in dark filthy conditions, and aggravation of existing injuries. The POWs were
789 held in these conditions from 7 to 47 days, the average period of confinement being 33 days. The
790 POWs report suffering serious psychological trauma and physical injuries from this regime including
791 severe weight loss, nerve damage, and massive bruises. What follows describes their experience.

792 Iraqis held these prisoners in a place the POWs dubbed the "Biltmore," Iraqi Intelligence Service
793 Regional Headquarters in Baghdad. Cmdr. Jeffrey Zaun describes solitary confinement in these terms:

794 On January 31, 1991, Cmdr. Zaun was taken to the Biltmore in Baghdad where he was thrown
795 into a tiny cell. He could not see the walls of his cell because it was so dark, and the sensory
796 deprivation of weeks in this cell was excruciating. He was given small blankets to shield him
797 from the extreme cold, but he still shivered every moment he was in this location.

798

799 Other prisoners describe similar conditions in solitary confinement at the prison. CWO Hunter states,
800 "The cell had a bare concrete floor and was constantly dark and cold. He developed running sores on
801 his thighs and his tail bone from lying on the concrete day and night." Cmdr. Slade reports "he lost
802 feeling in his hips because of the weight of his body pressing against the cold concrete when he slept.
803 The numbness increased over time and eventually the feeling stopped returning during the day." Lt.
804 Col. Storr states "His cell was so cold at night that he would lose feeling in his feet and he had to rub
805 them vigorously to get the blood to flow. He did not recover feeling in his feet until six months after his
806 return to the United States, and some numbness continues today." Prisoners confined in the Biltmore

⁴² Human Rights Watch. *Human Rights in Iraq*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 1990), 41.

⁴³ *Acree v. Republic of Iraq*, 271 F. Supp. 2d 179 - 2003

11

12

807 were Lt. Col. Clifford Acree, Lt. Col. Craig Berryman, Col. David Eberly, Lt. Col. Jeffrey Fox, Chief
808 Warrant Officer Guy Hunter, Commander Lawrence Randolph Slade, Lt. Col. Richard Dale Storr,
809 Major Robert Sweet, Lt. Col. Jeffrey Tice, and Lt. Robert Wetzel.
810

811 On February 23, 1991, the Coalition bombed the IISR Headquarters and Iraqi officials moved the
812 prisoners to a nearby civilian prison, Abu Ghraib, a building the POWs came to call “Joliet.”⁴⁴ CWO
813 Hunter describes the typical conditions of solitary confinement at Abu Ghraib: “As he was transferred
814 to Joliet, he was again beaten. It was very cold at Joliet and he had only one blanket. He shivered
815 constantly.” Similarly CWO Hunter states, “When he arrived at what he believes was the prison the
816 POWs called the Joliet, he was thrown into a cold, damp cell.” POWs housed there include Lt. Col.
817 Craig Berryman, Sgt. Troy Dunlap, Lt. Col. Jeffrey Fox, Chief Warrant Officer Guy Hunter,
818 Commander Lawrence Randolph Slade, Lt. Col. Richard Dale Storr, Major Robert Sweet, Lt. Col.
819 Jeffrey Tice, and Lt. Robert Wetzel. Only Col. Jeffrey Tice shared a cell with a British airman.
820

821
822

823 **The Physical and Psychological Sequelae to Isolation**

824

825 Scholars write on solitary confinement for two reasons. First, some study individuals isolated in
826 prisons. Others study individuals isolated in space capsules, deep under the oceans or living in polar
827 exploration posts. These seemingly different isolation conditions appear to generate common
828 symptoms. Moreover, other scholars study how injury produces trauma. These scholars don’t study
829 isolation specifically, but the principles they identify agree with the work on isolation. In short, three
830 fields – the criminological literature, the capsule environment literature and the medical literature –
831 offer a consistent account of the physical and psychological aftermath to isolation.
832

832

833 ***Criminological and Medical Literature on Prison Isolation.*** Hinkle and Wolff, the CIA researchers
834 cited above, analyzed how solitary confinement affected US POWs during the Korean War, finding
835

835

836 an isolation regime could produce anxiety, depression, illusory experiences, visual
837 hallucinations, and in some cases psychosis. Insanity was normally avoided by breaking the
838 routine of total isolation, and the 'lesser' effects were 'usually sufficient to make the prisoner
839 eager to talk to his interrogator and seek some method to escape from a situation which had
840 become intolerable.⁴⁵
841

841

842 Scandinavian countries routinely used solitary confinement and it has received considerable scholarly
843 attention. In his review of this literature, the current expert in this area – Peter Scharff Smith
844 concludes,
845

845

846 [w]hen isolated prisoners are asked, they point to anger, hatred, bitterness, boredom, stress, loss
847 of the sense of reality, suicidal thoughts, and hallucinations. These symptoms vary in degree as
848 well as their health consequences. Still there is general agreement among many of those who
849 have studied solitary confinement that this mode of imprisonment can produce severe effects.”⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Doyle, Robert. *The Enemy in Our Hands: America's Treatment of Enemy Prisoners of War from the Revolution to the War on Terror*. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 2010). 298.

⁴⁵ Quoted in Peter Scharff Smith, “The Effects of Solitary Confinement on Prison Inmates: A Brief History and Review of the Literature,” in Michael Tonry (ed.). *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*, (2006) Vol. 34, 441-528.

⁴⁶ Scharff Smith, p. 488. Internal citations omitted.

850

851 Scharff Smith identifies five clusters of effects that previous studies have associated with solitary
852 confinement.⁴⁷ Solitary confinement induces *physical* symptoms, including (1) severe (53-55% of
853 prisoners in one study) or continuous headaches (40% of prisoners in one Norwegian study),
854 oversensitivity to stimulus, various body and muscle pains, and weight loss (an average of 5-10
855 pounds, based on one study). Solitary confinement also has predictable *psychological* symptoms
856 including (2) confusion, memory loss and impaired concentration, (3) hallucinations (between 20% and
857 40%, based on studies from Norway and the United States), illusions and paranoia, (4) emotional
858 reactions, including depression and anxiety, impulse control problems, violent outbursts and
859 self-mutilation, and (5) lethargy, sleeping problems, breakdown of identity, psychosis and suicidal
860 tendencies.

861

862 These conditions emerge consistently and irrespective of prisoner treatment, American or Scandinavian
863 or Israeli. They are therefore conditions that follow from solitary confinement alone. And they also
864 differ from the frequency of these symptoms in the normal prison populations. As Scharff Smith states,
865 “One important lesson nevertheless is that a significant percentage of prisoners subjected to solitary
866 confinement suffer from a similar range of symptoms irrespective of differences in the physical
867 conditions in various prisons and in the treatment of isolated inmates.”⁴⁸

868

869 ***Capsule Environment Studies.*** Capsule environment studies are conducted for different reasons than
870 studies of prison isolation. For some time now, organizations send humans into space, ocean depths and
871 polar regions. Organizations want to know how to keep human exploration safe in extreme conditions
872 safe. Suedfeld and Steel have reviewed everything known about these environments. They emphasize
873 how dangerous these conditions are. “Capsule environments are remote from other communities, are
874 located in places where the physical parameters are inimical to human life, and are difficult to enter or
875 leave. They are inhabited by artificially composed groups of people who are removed from their
876 normal social networks and who carry out specific tasks and procedures. Excursions into the
877 surrounding environment are relatively rare, usually uncomfortable, and frequently dangerous.”⁴⁹

878

879 Suedfeld and Steel find the following stressors inherent to capsule environments, including (1)
880 confinement and capsule isolation, resulting in sleeplessness, depression, general mood declines,
881 compulsive behavior, psychosomatic problems and hypodynamia (2) monotony, (3) density, and the
882 attendant loss of personal, private space, and (4) sensory restriction.⁵⁰ One other finding to emerge
883 from research on polar region is the 'winter-over syndrome,' “some combination of depression,
884 irritability, cognitive impairment, sleep disturbance, and altered states of consciousness.”⁵¹

885

886 ***Comparison of the Two Literatures.*** Both literatures agree the psychological and physical effects
887 these environments induce come quickly. Schaff-Smith states “The overall conclusion must be
888 therefore that, though reactions vary between individuals, negative (sometimes severe) health effects
889 can occur after only a few days of solitary confinement. The health risk rises for each additional day in
890 solitary confinement.”⁵² Similarly, Suedfeld and Steel state, “One critical characteristic is the length of
891 occupancy in the capsule... Partly because some of the stressors are not dramatic and their impact is

⁴⁷ Scharff Smith, 488-493.

⁴⁸ Scharff Smith, 488.

⁴⁹ Suedfeld, Peter and G. Daniel Steel. “The Environmental Psychology of Capsule Habitats.”
Annual Review of Psychology (2000) Vol. 51: 227-253.

⁵⁰ Suedfeld and Steel, 230-234.

⁵¹ Suedfeld and Steel, 231.

⁵² Scharff Smith, 495.

892 cumulative over time, the crew may not become aware of them until their effects are serious.”⁵³

893

894 Secondly, a comparison suggests that prisoners appear to react more severely to solitary confinement
895 than explorers and astronauts. This is probably because, however isolated, these explorers often work
896 in crews and they can initiate their own contact with their environment. As Suedfeld and Steel state,
897 explorers benefit when they can access a simple external window, mitigating ill effects of confinement.
898 “Even seeing the external environment is important and may in fact be the crew's major or only contact
899 with it. Astronauts are entranced by the view out the windows, and aquanauts in undersea habitats are
900 fascinated by the ebb and flow of water and the marine life visible through portholes.”⁵⁴

901

902 This finding coincides with a third medical literature on the relationship between trauma and injury –
903 whether from torture or natural events like earthquakes. The latest and state of the art study in this area
904 by Metin Başoğlu and his team focuses on comparing different subgroups of torture victims from the
905 former Yugoslavia.

906

907 Since the 1980s, scholars have found no simple link between how severely one is injured and how
908 much psychological trauma follows. Some experience severe physical tortures but are relatively
909 unscathed. Others only see torture or experience threats, but they develop severe trauma. Studies show
910 consistently that trauma tracks with whether individuals feel they were in self-possession during the
911 torture or not. If they do not feel they have any environmental control, the trauma may be severe. As
912 Başoğlu concludes, “manipulations designed to remove control from the detainee might have a severe
913 impact, even when they do not involve physical torture.”⁵⁵

914

915 Conversely, some torture victims claim that expressing anger and distress alleviated their distress. By
916 gaining some self-possession, they reduced trauma despite the severity of physical torture. And there is
917 a good medical basis for this. Başoğlu observes, “Evidence shows that animals and humans respond
918 with anger, hostility, and aggression to threats to physical and psychological well-being” and “the
919 ability to aggress during uncontrollable stress can dramatically reduce the impact of the stressor in
920 animals.” He concludes, “Humiliating treatment and attacks on personal integrity, cultural values,
921 morals, or religious beliefs may induce feelings of helplessness in the individual through not being able
922 to act on anger and hostility generated by such aversive treatment.”⁵⁶

923

924 The medical literature thus points to the perception of control over one’s environment. Solitary
925 confinement can be voluntary or not. In Suedfeld and Steel’s studies, individuals choose to live in
926 capsule environments, polar exploration huts, deep sea pods and other extreme circumstances, and that
927 may greatly mitigate the dangers of solitary confinement. As Suedfeld and Steel state, “we must
928 remember that how people experience an environment is more important than the objective
929 characteristics of the environment.”⁵⁷ But far more dangerous symptoms, including physical ones, are
930 likely to follow when people place individuals in solitary confinement against their wills and with little
931 control over the situation of their confinement (e.g. absence of windows etc. that may mitigate the
932 effects of confinement).

53 Suedfeld and Steel, 237.

54 Suedfeld and Steel, 234.

55 Başoğlu, Metin, Maria Livanou, and Cvetana Crnobaric. “Torture vs. Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment” *Archives of General Psychiatry* (2007) Vol. 64, 283.

13 56 Başoğlu et al, 283-284.

57 Suedfeld and Steel, 230.

933 **D. NORMS OF TREATMENT OF PRISONERS**

934

935 Iraqis suffered many horrible, mutilating tortures under Saddam Hussein. And yet news reports
936 sometimes describe Iraqi reaction to American prisoner treatment in words like these: “Shoot me here,”
937 said an Iraqi prisoner pointing to the space between his eyes, “but don’t do this to us.”

938

939 To Americans this response is puzzling. How could American prisoner treatment be worse than having
940 parts of one’s body burned with torches, cut off with axes, or drilled into with power drills – all of
941 which are documented in Saddam Hussein’s prisons?

942

943 To understand why people of the Middle East responded to Abu Ghraib with horror, one needs to recall
944 the legacies of state violence in this region over the centuries. In the beginning, Muslim states did not
945 carry forward many of the worst tortures (including crucifixion) of the Persian and Roman empires
946 they replaced. They did introduce tortures of their own, from the amputation of limbs to the common
947 beating of the soles of the feet, the *falaka*, that are cruel by our standards. But Muslim societies were
948 guided by ideals and values that Westerners can recognize and which still animate penal reform today.
949 Here is an overview of the evolution in the region of both torture and attitudes about it:

950

951

952 *Ancient Tortures and Common Norms*

953

954 For the West, crucifixion is a religious symbol, but in the Middle East, this was a real punishment that
955 cast a long shadow. Greek historians tell us that the Persians invented crucifixion around 2500 years
956 ago, but other empires soon adopted it. The ancients regarded this as the worst of executions.
957 Crucifixions displayed victims naked in public without honor. They subjected victims to the vengeful
958 feelings of a crowd, allowing them to take pleasure in pain and breach the bonds of civility. They
959 extended suffering for days. They left victims as food for wild beasts and birds, denying them a proper
960 burial. Crucifixion was the practice of savages and tyrants who did not respect the law. For the
961 ancients, the only comparable practice to crucifixion was being torn apart by wild beasts. Both were
962 horrible ways to be treated and savage ways of death.

963

964 The Muslim world rejected this practice of Romans and Persians. Consider for example this story of
965 the early history of Islam. In battle, Ali, Mohamad’s son in law, was about to deliver the death blow to
966 an idolater, Talha. At that moment, Talha’s lower garment fell away and exposed his genitals. Ali
967 averted his face, and spared the man. Mohammad asked him why, and Ali replied the man was nude
968 and asked that the life be spared.

969

970 This parable illustrates not only the qualities of an ethical soldier, but also lays out some of the qualities
971 of humane violence. Humane violence expresses what is just, not what serves one’s interests. It
972 encourages maturity, civility and honor. It limits pain to what the law requires. It does not add
973 humiliation to suffering, nakedness to pain. And if life must be taken, one returns the body swiftly to
974 families for the proper burial rituals.

975

976 Both Muslim and Christian cultures then share common norms of treatment drawn from the common
977 experience of crucifixion. Inhumane punishments expose prisoners publicly and added humiliation to
978 injury. They foster inhuman feelings collectively, both sexual and violent, that break the bonds of basic
979 human society. They apply pain in excess of what was permitted or necessary for their duties. They
980 treat the bodies of the dead disrespectfully and deny basic civil rituals.

981

982 The public display of naked prisoners, alive or dead, violates all these norms. It references that
983 moment when both these cultures refused to act as the Romans did when they crucified.

984

985

986 ***Modern Torture and Cultural Norms***

987

988 More recently, in Muslim countries, violating these norms has been associated with colonial penal
989 practices. Inhumanity in violence included forcing Muslim prisoners to eat pork or drink alcohol – as
990 happened in French Algeria – or removed veils and turbans – as happened elsewhere. The latter can
991 also be experienced as extreme nakedness, adding humiliation and inhumanity to incarceration. As
992 Başoğlu noted above, being unable to express anger and distress under these humiliating conditions, is
993 one stressor that generates psychological trauma.

994

995 Colonial states showed a calculated sensitivity to what offended local values in the practice of violence.
996 For example, during the Indian Mutiny (1857-1859), British troops resorted to the extraordinary
997 practice of strapping rebels to canons and blowing cannonballs through their chests. This was done
998 because Muslim bodies had to be buried intact for their souls to enter into paradise. By blowing them to
999 smithereens, this way of execution sought to horrify and deter survivors. “Cultural torture” was
1000 invented by people who came from outside a society. It is not born from indifference or ignorance.

1001

1002 Undoubtedly, the prisons of Saddam Hussein were also horrible places. The chances of surviving were
1003 low. And one thing was certain: if one did survive them, one would be scarred physically for life. For
1004 better or for worse, most of the techniques described in Sections A and B do not leave long-term
1005 physical marks. That very lack of scarring in some ways is even worse. A UN psychologist who works
1006 with victims of stealth torture observes that the feelings of shame, remorse and guilt “would not have
1007 been experienced had the subjects been physically scarred.” Victims can show physical scars without
1008 shame; they win sympathy and recognition from communities. When tortures are not obvious to the
1009 naked eye, others can deny them and victims may not even win sympathy from one’s own
1010 communities.

1011

1012 This lack of sympathy connects with another ancient horror, namely, slavery. As Orlando Patterson
1013 notes in his study of slavery, for most of human civilization, the opposite of slavery was not individual
1014 freedom.⁵⁸ Rather, the opposite of slavery was community. A slave was someone who had no name,
1015 who had no friends to aid him in times of need, and who had no one to sing his song when he was
1016 gone.

1017

1018 Most people throughout history experienced slavery as a form of social death, not merely the loss of
1019 external freedom. Only in the West, and comparatively late, did we come to believe that the opposite
1020 of slavery was individual freedom. But for most cultures, including Middle Eastern ones, community
1021 remains the opposite of slavery. One experiences the inability to link to one’s community, no matter
1022 how free one is, as social death. Nietzsche once said that what does not kill you can make you
1023 stronger. Middle Easterners believe that such strength does you no good when you are alone and no one
1024 will know or appreciate your story.

1025

1026 Middle Eastern reactions then index a common heritage these peoples share with Westerners on norms
1027 of treatment, norms that descend to both through their common rejection of crucifixion as a way of
1028 death. They also index the practice of slavery as a form of social death and a later history in which

⁵⁸ Orlando Patterson, *Slavery and Social Death: A Comparative Study* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1982).

1029 colonial powers manipulated local norms of treatment as means of causing pain and deterring others.
1030

1031
1032
1033
1034
1035
1036
1037
1038
1039
1040
1041
1042
1043
1044
1045
1046
1047
1048
1049
1050
1051
1052
1053
1054
1055
1056
1057
1058
1059
1060
1061
1062
1063
1064
1065
1066
1067
1068
1069
1070
1071
1072
1073
1074
1075
1076
1077

E. WHY DO PEOPLE TORTURE?

Lastly you requested a brief review of the social scientific literature on why people torture. I have organized my reply in two stages. First, what are the main contending theories and where does the evidence lie? Second, what are the implications of this evidence for torture prevention?

Causes of Torture. People may act violently for at least two reasons. They may be inherently violent or situations made them violent. Scholars call these reasons the "dispositional hypothesis" and the "situational hypothesis." Many people, for example, believe most torturers are sadists, that is, they have personality traits or psychopathological risk factors that make them violent. So torture arises from *within* the individual – just like a faulty heart can cause a disease. Others believe that, in the right situation, even ordinary people will act intensely violently or become complicit bystanders. Situations may cause them to torture. Just as failing to wash one’s hands may give an ordinary healthy person a fatal disease, certain situations may appear to be innocent but they can still be deadly.

The situational hypothesis then is like a public health model while the dispositional hypothesis is like a medical model. So if the dispositional hypothesis is right, then the way to stop torture is to prevent unhealthy individuals from having power over others – just as doctors screen personnel carefully to make sure unfit people don’t go out into the field. If the situational hypothesis is right, then the way to stop torture is to clean up the environment – just as public health officials regularly inspect unsanitary environments to make sure they are healthy. The more potentially unsanitary an environment, the more one should inspect it. And likewise, the more power an institution has over helpless individuals, the more regularly one should inspect for situations that generate abuse. It’s not a question of proper personnel screening and even training may have a minimal effect. The key would be field supervision.

Which hypothesis is true? Of course, scholars find some individuals with sadistic dispositions. But scholars agree now that the situational hypothesis accounts for most torture. The reasons for this are:

First, the experimental data from social psychology are remarkably consistent. Small situations cause ordinary people to behave more violently than they would otherwise do, as has been demonstrated in the Milgram experiments (1963) and replicated in the United States and other nations, most notably by Mantell and Panzarella in Germany (1976) – and with some innovations by the Dutch researchers Meeus and Raajmakers (1995). Other scholars confirmed this finding independently of the Milgram experiments including the experiments by Hofling (1966) and the Stanford Prison Experiment by Phil Zimbardo (1973). The Stanford Prison Experiment remains one of the most cited works in the field. Levy concludes, “It remains a powerful demonstration of behavioral change within an artificially created environment.”⁵⁹

Second, archival studies of torturers - for example Nazi and Greek torturers who left a trial record to study – show that these are mainly normal people, not sadists. They’re usually chosen because they’re loyal, patriotic, and obedient, and they can keep a secret. Organizations that torture don’t like sadists because they don’t obey the rules; they seek pleasure in what they do.

Thirdly, archival studies of violent situations have shown repeatedly that ordinary individuals

⁵⁹ Sheldon Levy, “Conformity and Obedience” in *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace and Conflict* (San Diego: Academic Press, 2008). 417.

1078 behaved violently given particular situations, and that organizations had created these
1079 situations, either tacitly with an end in mind or through neglect and indifference towards
1080 prisoners.

1081
1082 While situations can cause people to act more violently than they would, situations are not total.
1083 Stanley Milgram explored this subject in his obedience experiments. In its simplest variation, the
1084 experiment consisted of a volunteer, the “subject”, directed by a supervisor, the “experimenter”,
1085 applying electric shocks to a “learner.” In reality, however, no shocks were administered. Milgram
1086 designed the experiment to measure at what point subjects would refuse to apply shocks to the learner.
1087 Many thought that few volunteers would continue to the point of applying the maximum voltage to the
1088 subject. In fact, 26 of 40 (65%) of the volunteers applied the maximum voltage.⁶⁰

1089
1090 Milgram’s conducted multiple variations and the main findings are these: (1) the subjects were not
1091 sadistically inclined; (2) subjects were more likely to obey the more distant they were from the learner;
1092 (3) subjects were less likely to obey the further the experimenter was from the subject; (4) subjects
1093 displayed practically no resistance to the experimenter’s orders when they performed a subsidiary role
1094 and someone else controlled the shock machine; (5) subjects almost completely stopped obeying when
1095 there was dissent (i.e., either two experimenters disagreed with each other or a group of accomplices
1096 argued over stopping the shocks); and (6) the experimenter’s prior status did not matter when Milgram
1097 contrived experiment so that a former experimenter became a ‘learner’ and a new experimenter led the
1098 learning session.⁶¹

1099
1100 ***Implications for Torture Prevention.*** Social scientists may have explained why people torture, but
1101 knowledge about how to prevent torture is much older than that. In 1931, George Wickersham and his
1102 colleagues at the American Bar Association (ABA) issued a comprehensive account of police brutality
1103 in American cities large and small. Their report steadily transformed American police practice over the
1104 next three decades and is probably the most important document the ABA has ever produced.⁶² It was
1105 not the first report of police torture in the United States, but the report was so thorough that the facts
1106 were difficult to deny. The report built on public intolerance of police torture over the previous decade.

1107
1108 In terms of torture prevention, the Committee rejected the dispositional hypothesis. They did not think
1109 modernization and professionalization of the police led to a decline in false confessions and torture.
1110 They observed that the City of Buffalo had a modern, disciplined police department, but it had a torture
1111 problem. Boston’s police was far less modernized but torture and incidents of ill treatment were “at a
1112 minimum in Boston, though they are not quite nonexistent.”

1113
1114 In explaining the outcome, the Commission concluded that the key was the work of administrative,
1115 judicial and medical officers whose internal monitoring reduced abuse, not the dispositions and
1116 professional orientation of the personnel.⁶³ They cited a strong police tradition to keep the law, the
1117 absence of machine politics, and independent judges. Moreover the defendant is promptly remanded
1118 before a judge and then arraigned out of police hands. “Not the least important,” statute requires
1119 medical examination and report of the prisoner. Police also had to pay their own fines when sued or
1120 convicted for lawlessness. The police knew to whom they had to answer, what rules governed arrests,

⁶⁰ Stanly Milgram, *Obedience to Authority: An Experimental View* (New York: HarperCollins 2009), 35.

⁶¹ Levy, 417.

⁶² National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, *Report on Lawlessness in Law Enforcement* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1931).

⁶³ *Ibid.*, 104-110.

1121 and the direct and personal consequences of failure to do so.

1122

1123 From a torture prevention perspective, the Commission’s analysis could be distilled into four relatively
1124 straightforward rules: to prevent torture, one needs clear authority, clear rules, clear punishments, and
1125 regular surveillance and supervision ensuring that the first three rules are being satisfied. Conversely
1126 torture is likely when moral authority is distant, where rules are unclear, when punishment for
1127 disobeying rules is not predictable, and where supervision by authorities is irregular.

1128

1129 By 1959, the American Correctional Association had incorporated the four rules into its Manual of
1130 Correctional Standards.⁶⁴ On the matter of clear authority and clear rules, the Manual states

1131

1132 The exercise of disciplinary authority is so vital to administration of institutions, both from the
1133 standpoint of public relations and treatment of inmates, that the types of disciplinary measures
1134 authorized should be established and strictly controlled by the central office or governing board
1135 of the state correctional system.⁶⁵

1136

1137 On the matter of clear supervision and consistent punishment, the Manual states that the key to
1138 discipline is that it should be “consistent, reasonable, object, firm and prompt” as well as appropriate.⁶⁶
1139 In particular, the ACA emphasized what might be called the rule of certainty in supervision.

1140

1141 In most situations, good control may be maintained by the principle of certainty – that is,
1142 certainty that misbehavior will not go unnoticed but that appropriate steps will be taken to
1143 correct it. This is an application of the concept that it is the certainty rather than the severity of
1144 correction that affords the greatest deterrent.⁶⁷

1145

1146 Consistent with the rule of certainty, the Manual then emphasized that supervision was critical in
1147 forestalling tortures and abuses that characterized the Wickersham era. It offered a list of techniques
1148 that are “condemned by the most capable and experienced officials in the correctional field, not only on
1149 the ground that they are inhumane, but also because experience has proved them to be less effective
1150 than more progressive methods.”⁶⁸ The techniques include:

1151

1152 flogging, strapping, beating with fists or clubs, spraying with a stream of water, stringing up by
1153 the wrists, exposure to extremes of heat or cold or to electric shock, confinement in stocks or in
1154 cramped sweatboxes, handcuffing to cell doors or posts, shackling so as to enforced cramped
1155 position or to cut off circulation, standing for excessive periods “on the line” or barrel-heads,
1156 painted circles, etc., deprivation of sufficient light, ventilation, food or exercise to maintain
1157 physical and mental health, forcing a prisoner to remain awake until he is mentally exhausted
1158 and so on.⁶⁹

1159

1160 To prevent ineffective, inhumane abuses, the ACA recommended clear authority, clear rules, consistent
1161 punishment, and certain supervision such that everyone knows that misbehavior will not go unnoticed.

14 ⁶⁴ American Correctional Association, *Manual of Correctional Standards* (New York: American
15 Correctional Association, 1959; 3rd printing 1962.).

16 ⁶⁵ American Correctional Association, 244.

17 ⁶⁶ American Correctional Association, 230.

18 ⁶⁷ American Correctional Association, 236.

19 ⁶⁸ American Correctional Association, 250.

20 ⁶⁹ American Correctional Association, 250.

1162
1163
1164
1165
1166
1167
1168
1169
1170
1171
1172
1173
1174
1175
1176
1177
1178
1179
1180
1181
1182
1183
1184
1185
1186
1187
1188
1189
1190
1191
1192
1193
1194
1195
1196
1197
1198
1199
1200
1201
1202
1203
1204
1205
1206
1207
1208
1209
1210

The ACA issued the 1959 report well before the experimental and social scientific studies I mentioned above, and that is important. Before the Milgram and Stanford experiments, prison officials had a well-established policy about what works in preventing torture. Strikingly, this line of policy thinking dovetails with the known archival and experimental data that followed. The later data explains *why* this policy works and what happens when the four rules are not respected.

To be specific, social scientists and historians have identified many situational factors that facilitate violence. One way to organize these variables is to group them around the failure to observe one or another of the four rules.

1. *Under clear or unclear authority*, one can group key causes of abusive behavior including the proximity of malevolent or benevolent authority from the Milgram experiments, the informal contractual bond of torturers to those who gave or suggested they behave as they did, and the presence or absence of status differences. In the face of clear, present benevolent authority, these factors would not take hold.
2. *Under the presence or absence of clear rules*, one can incorporate key elements of the Milgram experiment including the semantic substitution of teaching and helping for giving electroshock and the vagueness of the rules of compliance. One can also include linguistic factors other social scientists have identified including euphemistic language, reconstructing conduct through moral justification, and advantageous comparison that encourages violent behavior. If clear transparent rules were present, these variables would not take hold.
3. In the Milgram experiments, the vagueness of rules allowed for arbitrary enforcement by malevolent authority, either through reward or punishment, thus falling under the third rule – *the absence or presence of predictable punishment* for malevolent behaviors. Under this rule, one can also group the diffusion of responsibility, anonymity in roles, the obscuring of causal agency, the implication of personal identity in activities through small infractions (the slippery slope effect), all of which distort the consequences of action. Again, if punishment swiftly on those responsible for misbehavior, these variables would not be present.
4. Lastly, *the presence or absence of certain supervision* relates another variable that social scientists identify, namely, the dehumanization of the victim. When victims are dehumanized and thought of as less than human, it is easier to treat them poorly. Certain supervision of prisoners by medical, administrative or judicial authorities forces personnel to treat people in their care as human beings with cares, pains, concerns and rights. The certainty of supervision forces the humanization of the victim. Conversely, its absence not only can lead to dehumanization, but it also sets into motion many variables identified in the paragraphs above. Without supervision, it would be hard to identify misbehavior, much less punish it swiftly.

Seen in this way, the old four rules, dating to the 1930s, are not simply wise policy responses that work to prevent torture. They reverse the classic violent combination of maximal malevolent authorization and minimal individuality social scientists repeatedly document. They are ways of preventing situations from coming into play that trigger precisely those factors that cause torture.

Sociological studies, including Department of Defense studies, state that observing these basic rules reduces torture in closed environments like prisons. To quote a 2004 report produced by the Inspector General of the U.S. Army, investigating claims of detainee mistreatment in detention facilities:

1211
1212 There is substantial research on the behavior of guards in prisons and Enemy Prisoner of War
1213 (EPW)/Prisoner of War (POW) camps, in addition to the Department of Defense (DoD)
1214 experience of running simulated prisoner of war resistance training. Research indicates that
1215 regardless of how good the training and oversight, some inappropriate behavior will occur. (For
1216 example, one of the seminal studies of prisoner/guard behavior is Haney, C., Banks, C., &
1217 Zimbardo, P., A Study of Prisoners and Guards in a Simulated Prison, the Office of Naval
1218 Research, 1973. For a more recent review, along with significant commentary, see Philip
1219 Zimbardo, A Situationalist Perspective on the Psychology of Evil: Understand How Good
1220 People are Transformed into Perpetrators, a chapter in Arthur Miller (Ed.) The social
1221 psychology of good and evil: Understanding our capacity for kindness and cruelty. New York:
1222 Guilford, 2004. Also worth reviewing are Stanley Milgram's studies, starting with Obedience to
1223 authority, New York: Harper & Row, 1974.) Because of this, the DoD simulated prisoner of war
1224 resistance training that prepares service members to resist exploitation, requires intensive
1225 oversight to prevent the abuse of Soldiers by other Soldiers ...

1226 The psychological research on abuse (see above) suggests that in similar situations, such as
1227 prisons, when some relatively minor abusive behavior occurs and corrective action is not taken,
1228 there is an escalation of violence. If there is uncorrected abuse and more people become
1229 involved, there is a diffusion of responsibility making it easier for individuals to commit abuse.
1230 The research further suggests that a moral disengagement occurs which allows individuals to
1231 rationalize and justify their behavior. (See Bandura, A., Moral Disengagement in the
1232 Perpetration of Inhumanities, *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 1999).⁷⁰

1233 In addition to the substantial research on prisons, other studies indicate similar factors take hold in
1234 military field units and for the same reasons. For example, in a careful statistical study of violent
1235 abuses in Sierra Leone, social scientists asked why some units were abusive while others were not, and
1236 in particular why were some units belonging to the *same* group were sometimes violent towards
1237 civilian populations and sometimes not. They tested various explanations by surveying 1043
1238 ex-combatants in their local language a little less than a year after the war ended (between June and
1239 August 2003). To create an unbiased sample, they randomized selection of ex-combatants are multiple
1240 levels. They asked simple questions on unit organization and discipline. Then they mapped the results
1241 against patterns of civilian abuse. They found that "internal characteristics of fighting units" is the key
1242 variable in predicting civilian abuse. "No torture" reflected a unit's disciplined nature, not each
1243 soldier's knowledge of the Geneva conventions. If a unit had good discipline, they weren't abusive.
1244 Violence arose from situations, not dispositions. Indeed, situations shut out sympathetic dispositions for
1245 civilians of similar ethnic, religious or regional background.

1246
1247 In short, these torture prevention policies work. They are logical and they correspond to what we know
1248 historically and experimentally from conditions when they are *not* present.
1249

1241
1242
1243
1244
1245
1246
1247
1248
1249
1250
1251
1252
1253
1254
1255
1256
1257
1258
1259
1260
1261
1262
1263
1264
1265
1266
1267
1268
1269
1270
1271
1272
1273
1274
1275
1276
1277
1278
1279
1280
1281
1282
1283
1284
1285

F. SUMMARY STATEMENT

You asked me: (a) What are the techniques described in the client responses and what is their history? (b) Are these painful techniques? (c) What is known about public nakedness as a norm for treatment of prisoners? (d) Why do people torture?

To reply to your questions in summary, in my opinion:

Several techniques mentioned are known techniques used historically in coercive interrogations. These include restraint techniques, positional techniques, exhaustion exercises, electrical shocks, sleep deprivation, and closed confinement in extreme temperatures.

These techniques are painful. Courts and governments, including the United States government, have called them torture in the recent past. Soldiers, including returning American POWs, and their families have also called them torture.

Public nakedness as a norm of prisoner treatment is at least as old as the Roman practice of crucifixion. All cultures that succeeded the Romans, Muslim and Christian, have condemned this norm as part of a gruesome practice. This element – the prohibition against humiliating prisoners with nakedness – persists as a value Muslims and Christians share - even though the practice of crucifixion has long since ceased.

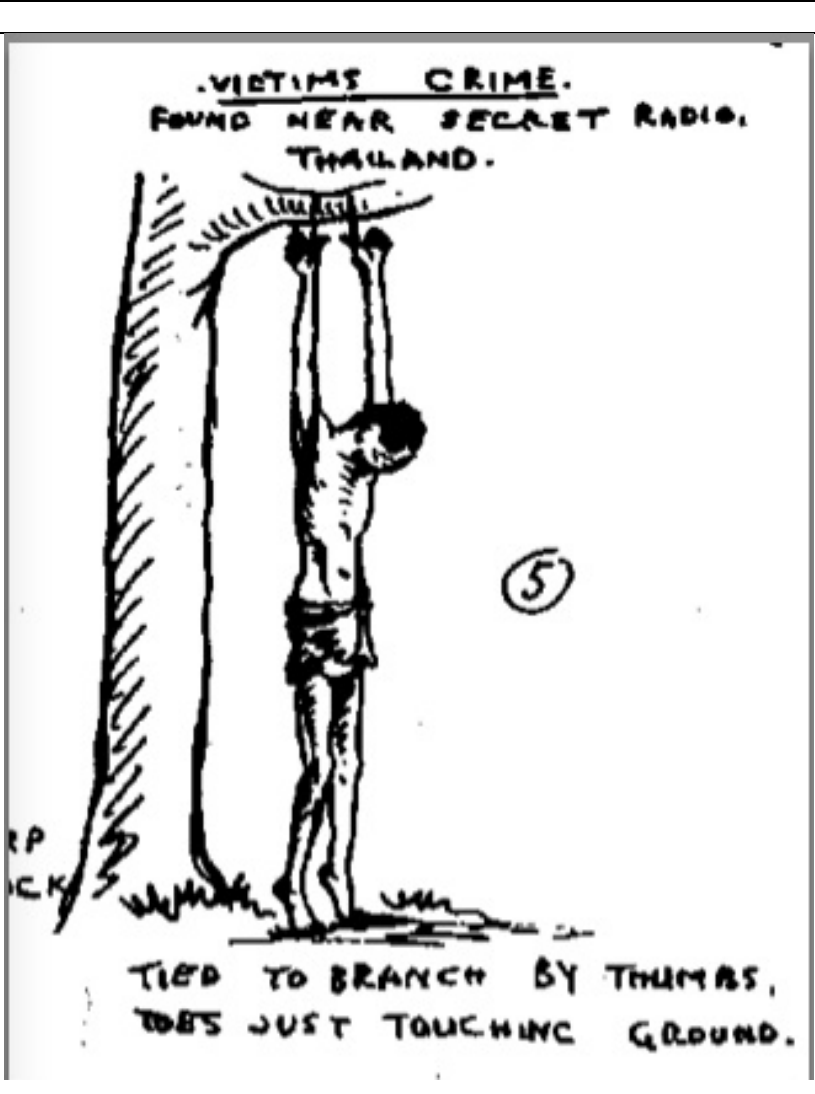
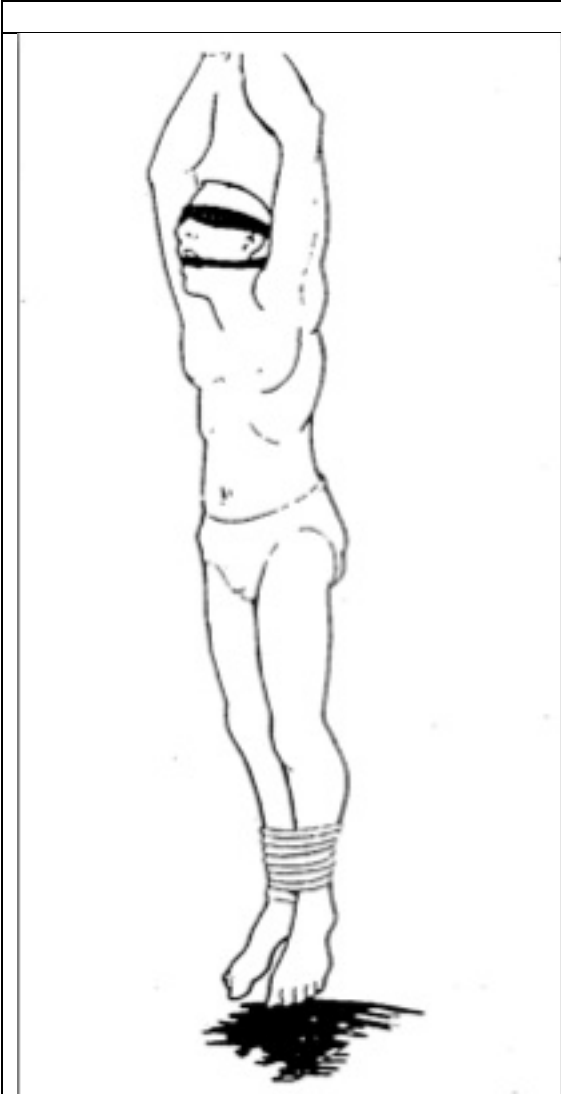
Situations, not dispositions, cause torture. People who torture do so because situations lead them to behave in ways they would not normally act, not because they have sadistic dispositions. That said, situations are not total, and individuals can say no and sometimes do. Humans do have choices, but in certain situations, they make them poorly.

This research implies that one prevents torture by preventing certain situations, as these conditions will generate violence and torture. One must avoid situations with unclear authority, ambiguous rules, inconsistent punishment and uncertain supervision. For almost eighty years, officials have known that one prevents torture when one has clear authority, clear rules, consistent punishment, and certain supervision such that everyone knows that misbehavior will not go unnoticed. A long research history – including best practices in prison management, repeated experimental studies, and various archival studies of prison and military behavior – all supports these conclusions.



Darius Rejali
Professor of Political Science
Reed College
3203 SE Woodstock Blvd.
Portland, OR 97202-8199

APPENDIX A: SEQUENCE OF RESTRAINT TO POSITIONAL



**FIGURE 1:
CLASSIC SUSPENSION**

**FIGURE 2:
STANDING HANDCUFF**

**FIGURE 3:
FORCED STANDING**

Source

Dirk von Schrader [pseud.], 1978. *Elementary Field Interrogation.*

Lord Russell, 1958. *Knights of the Bushido*

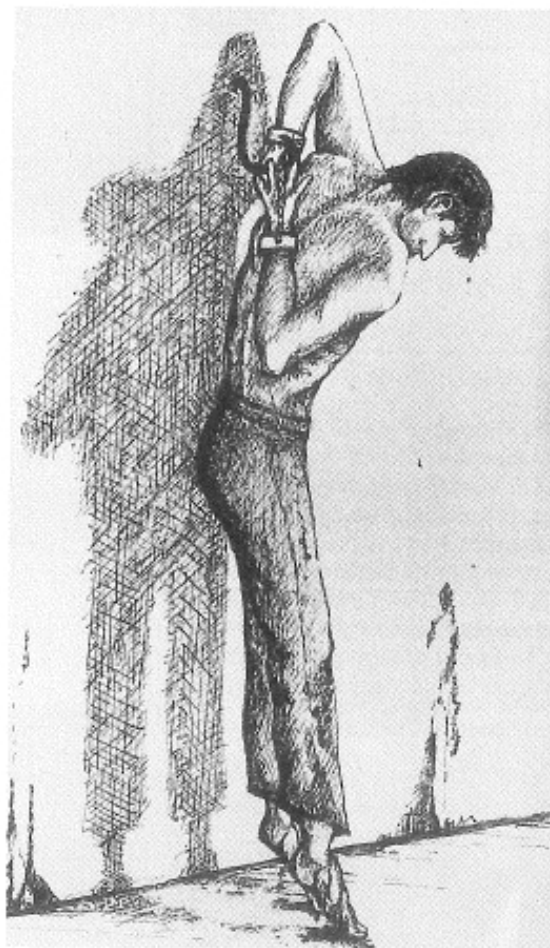
Lord Russell, 1958. *Knights of the Bushido*

APPENDIX B: SEQUENCE OF CONVERSE RESTRAINT TO POSITIONAL



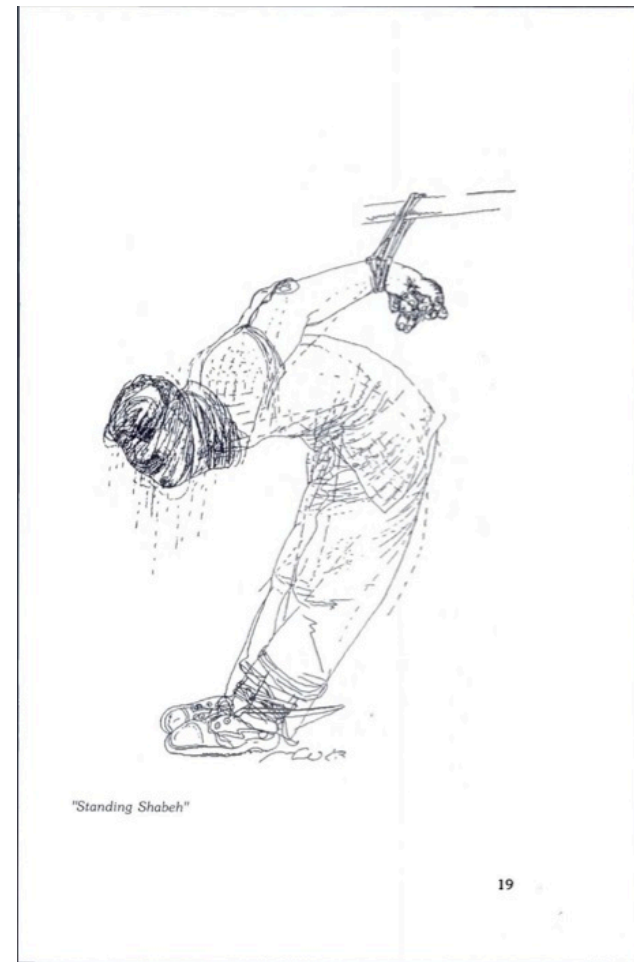
**FIGURE 1:
CLASSIC STRAPPADO
SUSPENSION WITH WEIGHTS**

Source
Public Domain Photograph



**FIGURE 2:
REVERSE STANDING
HANDCUFF**

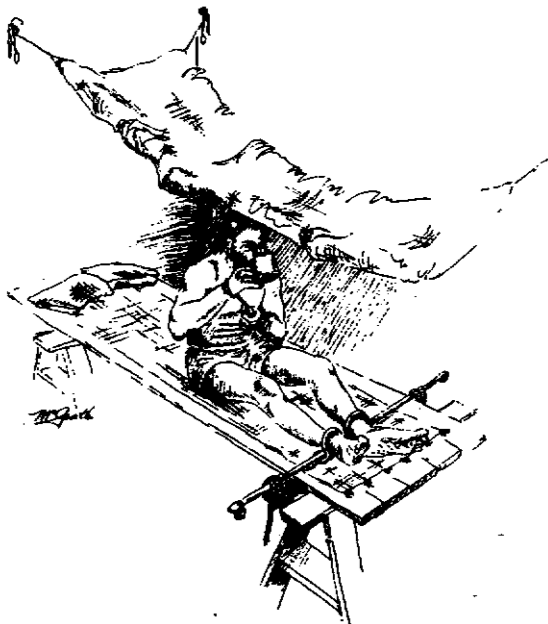
Darius Rejali, 1994. *Torture and Modernity: State, Society and Self in Modern Iran.*



**FIGURE 3:
REVERSE FORCED
STANDING**

B'Tselem. 1998. *Routine Torture: Interrogation Methods of the General Security Service.*

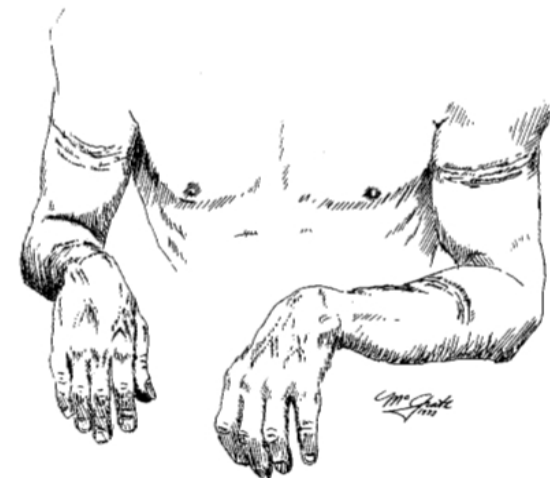
APPENDIX C: NORTH VIETNAMESE TORTURE OF US P.O.W.S



PWs with "bad attitudes" could spend weeks in cuffs or leg irons, unable to lie flat or turn onto their sides. The only relief came at mealtime when their hands were released.



**FIGURE 2:
FORCED KNEELING**



**FIGURE 3:
DAMAGED WRISTS
FROM ROPE
TECHNIQUES**

FIGURE 1: FORCED LYING

Caption: "PWs with 'bad attitudes' could spend weeks in cuffs or leg irons, unable to lie flat or turn onto their sides."

Source

Rochester, Stuart and Frederick Kiley, 1999. *Honor Bound*.

Rochester, Stuart and Frederick Kiley, 1999. *Honor Bound*.

Hubbell, John. 1976. *POW*.

APPENDIX D: FORCED STANDING



FIGURE 1: GERMANY – THE STAKEPOSTS AT SACHSENHAUSEN, 1936-1945

Source
Museum und Gedenkstätte Sachsenhausen:
<http://www.stiftung-bg.de/gums/en/index.htm>



FIGURE 2: UNITED KINGDOM - FIELD PUNISHMENT NO. 1, 1917

United Kingdom, Public Records Office
WO 32/5460



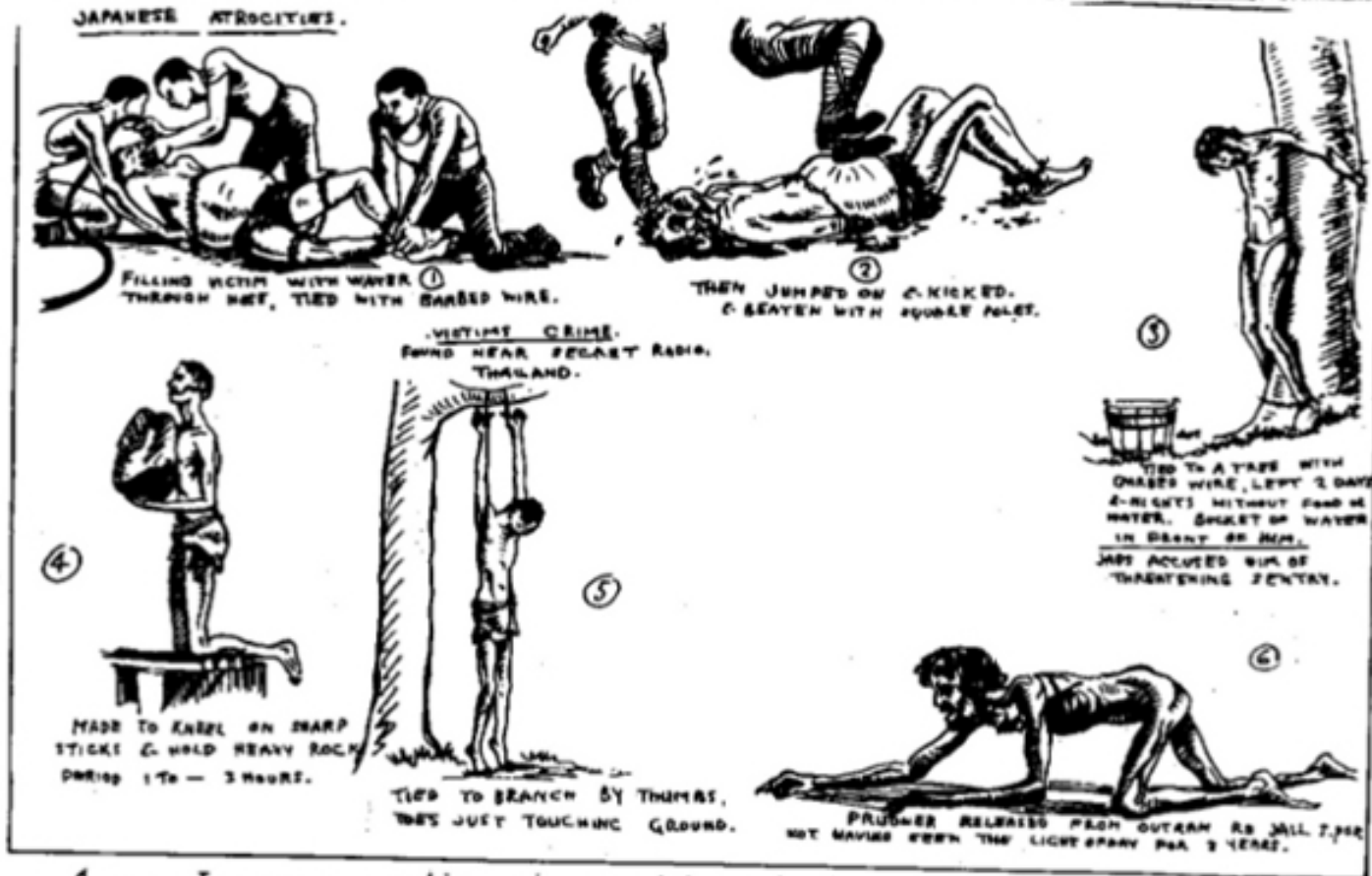
[Photo: Exclusive News A]
ONE OF THE HORRIBLE TORTURES PRACTISED IN THE LEGION
The Légionnaire, his back cut to pieces by whips, is tied to the wheel of a gun and left in the blazing sun until he dies.

FIGURE 3: FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION

Caption: "One of the Horrible Tortures Practiced in the Legion"

Angus McLean, 1937. *Vive la Legion.*

APPENDIX E: BRITISH P.O.W. DRAWING OF TYPICAL TORTURES IN JAPANESE CAMPS



Some Japanese pastimes in punishment for minor crimes. The artist experienced similar treatment to the one shown in Fig 4.

- (1) Stomach Filled with Water
- (2) Then Jumped On
- (3) Forced Standing
- (4) Forced Kneeling on Sharp Objects
- (5) the Standing Handcuffs
- (6) Prisoner Released from Jail

SOURCE: Lord Russell, 1958. *Knights of the Bushido*

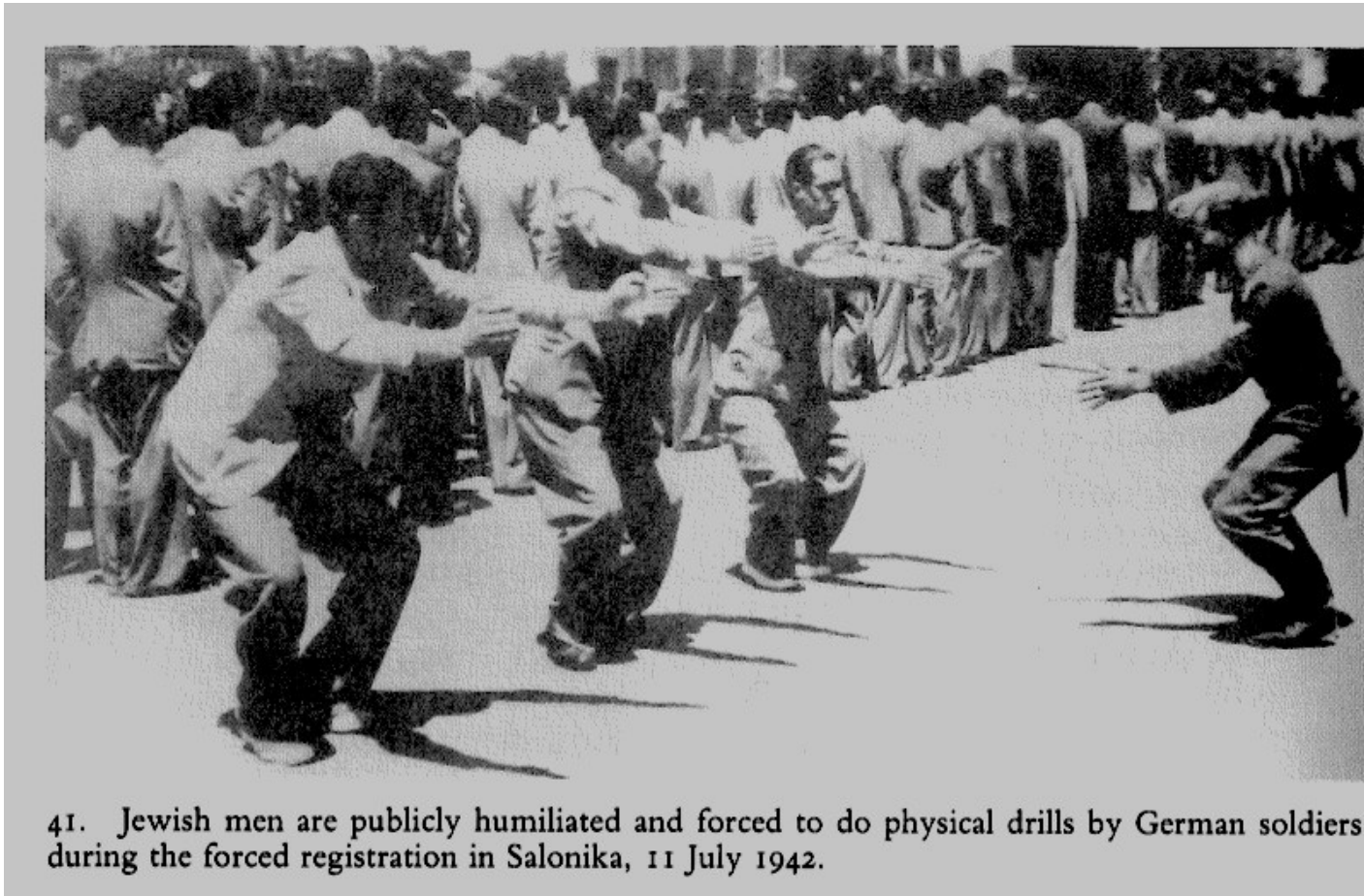
APPENDIX F: THE PICKET AND EXHAUSTION EXERCISES



THE PICKET

**FIGURE 1:
THE CLASSIC PICKET: ONE
ARMED STANDING
HANDCUFF WITH FOOT ON A
SHARP STUMP**

Source
Scott Claver, 1954. *Under the Lash: A History of Corporal Punishment in the British Armed Forces*



41. Jewish men are publicly humiliated and forced to do physical drills by German soldiers during the forced registration in Salonika, 11 July 1942.

**FIGURE 2:
EXHAUSTION EXERCISES (“Ermuedungsuebungen”)**

Caption: “Jewish men are publicly humiliated and forced to do physical drills by German soldiers during the forced registration in Salonika, 11 July 1942.”

Mark Mazower, 1993. *Inside Hitler's Greece.*

Appendix G

2. THE GESTAPO'S METHODS OF EXAMINATION

(a) From a directive by the *Gestapo* chief, MÜLLER.

The written instructions for the "sharpened interrogations" by the *Gestapo*, as they were applied against, among others, the men of July 20, have been preserved in the original, because a large part of the *Gestapo* files could be obtained after the collapse of the National Socialist regime. The instructions came from the notorious chief of the security police and the security service, MÜLLER. Under the date of June 12, 1942, a "new regulation" regarding the interrogation methods of the *Gestapo* was issued as "secret Reich matter," as follows:

- "1. The sharpened interrogation may only be applied if, on the strength of the preliminary interrogation, it has been ascertained that the prisoner can give information about important facts, connections or plans hostile to the state or the legal system, but does not want to reveal his knowledge, and the latter cannot be obtained by way of inquiries.
2. Under this circumstance, the sharpened interrogation may be applied only against Communists, Marxists, members of the Bible-researcher sect, saboteurs, terrorists, members of the resistance movement, parachute agents, asocial persons, Polish or Soviet persons who refuse to work, or idlers.
In all other cases my previous permission is required as a matter of principle.
3. The sharpened interrogation may not be applied in order to induce confessions about a prisoner's own criminal acts. Nor may this means be applied toward persons who have been temporarily delivered by justice for the purpose of further investigation.
Once more, exceptions require my previous permission.
4. The sharpening can consist of the following, among other things, according to circumstances:
simplest rations (bread and water)
hard bed
dark cell
deprivation of sleep
exhaustion exercises,
but also the resort to blows with a stick (in case of more than 20 blows, a doctor must be present)."

(Proceedings against the major war criminals, Nuremberg 1948/49, vol. 27, p. 326/327)

DOCUMENT 1531-PS

EXTRACTS FROM TWO TOP-SECRET MATTERS: (1) DECREE OF THE REICH SECURITY MAIN OFFICE, OFFICE IV, 26 OCTOBER 1939, ON MEASURES FOR INCREASING DETERRENT EFFECT WHEN PERSONS ARE CONIGNED TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS (2) DECREE OF THE CHIEF OF THE SECURITY POLICE AND THE SD, 12 JUNE 1942, REGARDING THIRD DEGREE METHODS OF INTERROGATION, SUCH AS DEPRIVATION OF FOOD AND SLEEP, BEATINGS AND CONFINEMENT IN DARK CELLS (EXHIBIT USA-248)

BESCHREIBUNG:

Datumsangabe und U des englischen Begl.-Vm Ti

II.

Chef der Sicherheitspolizei
und des SD

B.Nr. IV — 226/42 geh. RS.

Geheime Reichssache:

Als geheime Reichssache

an alle Befehlshaber d.Sicherheitspolizei und des SD

an alle Leiter der Gruppen IV A, IV B, IV C, IV D, und IV E, des RSHA.

an alle Kommandeure der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD

an alle Leiter der Stapo (leit)stellen

nachrichtlich

an die Inspektore der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD.

Betrifft: Verschaeufte Vernehmung.

Anlage: 1 Empfangsbestaetigung.

Im Zuge der Vereinfachung wird der Erlass des Chefs der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD vom 1.7.37 B.Nr. PP (II) 301/37 g.Rs. (ist

unter Beachtung der Verschlussvorschriften zu vernichten) mit sofortiger Wirkung durch folgende Neuregelung ersetzt:

1. Verschaeufte Vernehmung darf nur angewendet werden, wenn aufgrund des Vorermittlungsergebnisses festgestellt ist, dass der Haefling ueber wichtige staats-oder reichsfeindliche Sachverhalte, Verbindungen oder Planungen Auskunft geben kann, seine Kenntnisse aber nicht preisgeben will und im Ermittlungswege nicht feststellbar sind.

2. Die verschaeufte Vernehmung darf unter dieser Voraussetzung nur angewendet werden gegen Kommunisten, Marxisten, Bibelforscher, Saboteure, Terroristen, Angehoerige der Widerstandsbewegungen, Fallschirmagenten, Asoziale, polnische oder sowjet-russische Arbeitsverweigerer oder Bummelanten.

In allen uebrigen Faellen bedarf es grundsaeztlich meiner vorherigen Genehmigung.

RESTRICTED

— Seite 3 —

Ref.No.: DE 364/DIS 202.

RESTRICTED.

3. Zur Herbeifuehrung von Gestaendnissen ueber eigene Straftaten darf die verschaeufte Vernehmung nicht angewendet werden. Ebenso darf dieses Mittel nicht angewendet werden gegenueber Personen, die zeitweilig von der Justiz zwecks weiterer Ermittlungen ueberstellt worden sind.

Ausnahmefaele beduerfen ebenfalls meiner vorherigen Genehmigung.

4. Die Verschaeufung kann je nach der Sachlage u. a. bestehen in:
einfachste Verpflegung (Wasser und Brot)
hartes Lager,
Dunkelzelle,
Schlafentzug
Ermuedungsuebungen,

aber auch in der Verabreichung von Stockhieben (bei mehr als 20 Stockhieben muss ein Arzt zugezogen werden).

I. V.

gez. Mueller

Beglaubigt:
(signed) Hellmuth
Reg. Sekretaerin.

APPENDIX H: US WAR DEPARTMENT NEWS RELEASE 1918

FROM WAR DEPARTMENT NEWS BUREAU

NO. 9

Immediate release

DECEMBER 6, 1918

The Secretary of War authorizes the following statement:

Disciplinary regulations in force in military prisons have been modified by the War Department Order. Fastening of prisoners to the bars of cells will no more be used as a mode of punishment. This and milder devices have been effective in the past in breaking the willful or stubborn opposition

of prisoners of the usual military type, who would not submit to the work requirements of disciplinary barracks. Instead of being allowed to lie in bunks while others worked, they have been compelled to choose between working or standing in discomfort during working hours. Practically, under usual conditions, this has been more a threat than an actuality, and as such it has been effective. But during recent months, with the influx of political prisoners to disciplinary barracks, particularly at Fort Leavenworth, extremity of attitude on the part of this new type of prisoner has at times led to extremity of discipline, as provided by military regulations. These clearly were not formulated with the political type of prisoner in mind, and their effectiveness as deterrents has been questionable. Men have returned for repeated experiences of the severest forms of discipline. The most extreme of these is now discarded and the order is comprehensive. It applies not merely to political prisoners, but to those of every type.

Norman Thomas, 1923. *The Conscientious Objector in America.*

Darius Rejali, Ph.D.

Curriculum Vitae

Darius M. Rejali

Address: Department of Political Science
Reed College
Portland, OR 97202-8199

Citizenship: USA
Office: 503-777-7771
Fax: 503-777-7776
E-mail: Rejali@reed.edu

Academic Appointments

Professor, Political Science, Reed College 2003-present
Associate Professor, 1994-2003; Assistant Professor, 1989-1994
Visiting Assistant Professor, Union College, 1988-1989
Lecturer (1988), Teaching Assistant (1982-1985), McGill University

Recent Honors

Visiting Fellow, Institute for Democracy and Human Rights, University of Sydney
(August-October 2012)
Grant Recipient, *Torture in War*, US Institute of Peace, (\$142,000) 2012
Danish Distinguished Chair in Human Rights and International Studies, J. William
Fulbright Commission, (Research Fulbright, \$34,000) 2009
Human Rights Distinguished Lecture, Harvard University, March 2009
Human Rights Book of the Year for *Torture and Democracy*, 2007, Human Rights
Section, American Political Science Association; Raphael Lemkin Award, Institute
for the Study of Genocide, New York; Finalist in General Non-Fiction, Oregon
Book Awards
Carnegie Scholar, Carnegie Corporation of New York, (\$100,000) 2003-2005

Education

McGill University, Ph.D., Dean's Honor Roll (Political Science), 1987; M.A. (Political
Science (1983); Advisers: Profs. Charles Taylor, James Tully, Sam Noumoff, Uner
Turgay
Swarthmore College, B.A. (Philosophy), 1981

Administrative Offices

Chair (elected position), Political Science, Reed College, 2010-2012, 2007-2009, 2005,
1996-2001, 1993-1995
Chair, Competitive Paid Leave Awards Committee, Reed College, 1999-2001
Chair, International and Comparative Policy Studies, Reed College, 2000-2001
Chair (elected position), Division of History and Social Sciences, Reed College, 1996-98
Faculty Representative, Staff Merit Awards, Reed College, 1998
Chair, Ducey Student Summer Internships Committee, 1997-2000
Co-Chair, Hewlett Faculty/Student Grants in International and Policy Studies, 1994-95

Recent Professional Offices

Member, Editorial Board, *Human Rights Review*, 2000-present

Languages: Read, write and speak French and Persian. Read Arabic, Spanish,
Portuguese, and German.

Biography: "Darius Rejali," *Contemporary Authors*, edited by Terrie Rooney and
Jennifer Garipey, (Detroit: Gale Research, 1997); Martha Gies, "The Ustaad: the
Professional Life and Political Times of Prof. Rejali," *Reed Magazine* (June 2011).

Current Projects

Book: *Muslim as Enemy* (draft). A short book describing and evaluating three ways in which people identify their enemies and friends. These might be characterized as the “liberal,” “conservative” and “neo-conservative” optics. I use Muslims to illustrate these different optics and to identify how they are philosophically unsound, politically imprudent, and practically impossible to implement without self-deception.

Grant Project: *Torture in War*. This study evaluates existing torture prevention policies used during war and then considers what might contribute towards evidence-based prevention. It asks first, do existing policies stop the practice of torture and, if not, what effects do they have on torturers, if any? It does this by mapping torture techniques against known prevention policies over time in a given area. The study uses the case of wars in Iraq from 1980 to 2010.

Publications

Book: *Torture and Democracy* (Princeton, 2007), 880 pages. “Torture and Democracy immediately lays claim to be the most compendious and the most rigorous treatment of the subject yet written. Saul Bellow used to say that we are constantly looking for the book it is necessary to read next. On torture, this is it.” (*Times Higher Education Supplement, Book of The Week*). Is torture compatible with modern democracies and, if so, how? I focus on new techniques designed to leave little evidence of brutality, techniques have an affinity for democracies, rather than dictatorships. I also assess the arguments about the effectiveness of torture. Reviews in *San Francisco Chronicle, Los Angeles Times, Financial Times (UK), Telegraph (UK), Oregonian*, and other sources can be found here: tortureanddemocracy.com

Book: *Torture and Modernity: Self, Society and State in Modern Iran* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1994). Paperback, 1994. Selected for Questia E-Book, 2000; see <http://www.questia.com>. Reviewed by the *Times Literary Supplement, Middle East Journal, Journal of Contemporary Asia, The Historian, The American Anthropologist, and Contemporary Sociology*. Feature review in the Persian language *Irannameh*, which is the main intellectual journal in the Iranian diaspora; reprinted in two Persian language magazines with circulations of over 20,000 in Europe, North America and Australia. Portions translated into Farsi, Portuguese and Spanish, including the Iranian paper *Hamshahri* (2006).

Article: “Why Social Scientists Should Care How Jesus Died,” in *Histories of Victimhood* (ed. Steffen Jensen and Henrik Ronsbo), forthcoming.

Article: Paul Gronke and Darius Rejali, “U.S Public Opinion on Torture, 2001-2009,” *PS Symposium: “Torture and the War on Terror”* ed. Jim Piazza and Jim Walsh (July 2010): 437-444). [Offers a comprehensive evaluation of American public opinion on torture; observes that there never was a pro-torture majority during the Bush Administration; and, using a poll we sponsored, identifies a false consensus effect in which people mistakenly believed there was a pro-torture majority.]

Chapter in Book: “Movies of Modern Torture as Convenient Truths” in *Screening Torture*, ed. Michael Flynn and Fabiola Fernandez Salek (Columbia University

Press, Forthcoming) [Examines the sociological phenomenon of forging convenient truths (*mesconnaissance*) to forget the uncomfortable facts of torture, using movies from the French and American torture crises.]

Chapter in Book: “Torture and Democracy: What Now?” in *Torture, Democracy, and the Human Body* ed. Zahi Zalloua and Shampa Biswas (University of Washington Press, 2010) [Considers the prospects of torture prevention focusing on the Obama administration; identifies a continuing process by which we are forgetting political and social facts about the American torture crisis.]

Chapter in Book: “Coerced Information as Truth and Memory,” in *Folter: Politik und Technik des Schmerzes*, ed. Wolf Burkhardt, Karin Harrasser and Thomas Macho (Wilhelm Fink Verlag, Fall 2007). [Examines the persistent belief that torture works.]

Article: “Torture Makes the Man,” *South Central Review* 24.1 (Spring 2007). [Explores the perception implicit in much torture apology that “democracy makes us weak” and torture is the cure for such weakness.]

Chapter in Book: “Whom Do You Trust? What Do You Count On?” in *Nineteen Eight-Four: Orwell and Our Future* (Princeton University Press, 2005), 155-179. [Orwell and How to Resist Torture.]

Article: “Friend and Enemy, East or West: Political Realism in the work of Usama bin Ladin, Carl Schmitt, Niccolo Machiavelli and Kai Ka’us ibn Iskandar,” *Historical Reflections* 3 (2004). [How does one choose one’s friends and identify enemies? A critique of modern realists using classical realist thinkers.]

Article: “Torture as a Civic Marker: Solving a Global Anxiety with a New Political Technology,” *Journal of Human Rights* 2:2 (June 2003): 153-171.

Article: “Electric Torture: A Global History of a Torture Technology,” *Connect: art.politics.theory.practice* (June 2001): 101-109.

Article: “Studying a Practice: An Inquiry into Lapidation,” *Critique: Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* (Spring 2001): 67-100. [Critical study of legal, cultural and religious explanations of stoning, offering an alternative explanation for its origins and persistence today.]

Article: “Ordinary Betrayals: Conceptualizing Refugees Who Have Been Tortured in the Global Village,” *Human Rights Review* (July-September 2000): 8-25. [Critical study of ways in which lawyers, psychologists, states and the United Nations conceptualize torture victims.]

Article and Book Chapter: “After Feminist Analyses of Bosnian Violence,” *Peace Review* (September 1997). Republished in *The Women and War Reader*. Edited by Lois Ann Lorentzen and Jennifer Turpin. New York: New York University Press, 1998. Paperback, 1998. [Critically examines explanations of ethnic rape.]

Chapter in Book: “How Not To Talk About Torture: Violence, Theory, and Problems of Explanation,” in *Vigilantism and the State in Modern Latin America: Essays in Extralegal Violence*, ed. Martha K. Huggins (New York: Praeger: 1991), 127-144.

Short Articles and Entries

“Executions and Executioners,” *Encyclopedia Iranica*, Edited by Ehsan Yarshater. Costa Mesa, CA: Mazda Publishers, 2001.

“Define Your Terms: Dictionaries, Medievals and Thinking about Concepts,” *PS: Political Science and Politics* (September 1995).

“The Birth of Modern Torture,” *Social Science Forum* 1 (March 1983).

Book Reviews

- Religion and Politics in Modern Iran: A Reader, ed. Lloyd Ridgeon, *Iranian Studies* (Fall 2008).
Major Review Article: "American Torture Debates," *Human Rights Review* (September 2008).
Ron, James, "Frontiers and Ghettos," *Journal of Palestine Studies* (2005).
Farzin Vahdat, "God and Juggernaut," *Iranian Studies* (2005).
Martha Huggins, Mika Haritos-Fatouros, and Philip Zimbardo, "Violence Workers," *Contemporary Psychology* (2004).
Olivier Razac, "Barbed Wire," 2:3 *Journal of Human Rights* (2003).
Tara Bahrapour, "To See and See Again," 33:3/4 *Iranian Studies* (2000).
Ervand Abrahamian, "Tortured Confessions," 33:1/2 *Iranian Studies* (2000).
Abbas Milani, "Tale of Two Cities," 30:3/4 *Iranian Studies* (1997).
Mehrzaad Borujerdi, "Iranian Intellectuals and the West," *Center for Iranian Research Analysis Review* (1997).

Press

- "Las lapidaciones resurgén in Iran," *El Pais* (July 18, 2010) (in Spanish).
"Too Ready to Use Torture," *Chicago Tribune* (June 13, 2010) Section 1, 25.
"No, we don't support torture" (with Paul Gronke) *The Oregonian* (May 9, 2009).
"Accepting Torture?" (with Paul Gronke) *Huffington Post* (May 1, 2009).
"Ice Water and Sweatboxes the long and sadistic history behind the CIA's torture techniques," Rejali, *Slate Magazine* (March 17, 2009).
Speaking of Faith: The Long Shadow of Torture *NPR* (June 11 2009).
"A Painful History: Why have modern democracies been such important innovators of torture?" *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (January 25, 2008).
"Torture, American style. The surprising force behind torture: democracies," *The Boston Globe* (December 16, 2007).
"5 Myths About Torture and Truth," *Washington Post* (December 16, 2007).
"Torture's Dark Allure," "Does Torture Work?" and "On Human Bondage," *Salon.com* (June 18, 2004 and June 21, 2004).
"The Real Shame of Abu Ghraib" *Time.com* (May 20, 2004).

Other articles in *The Seattle Times*, *The Oregonian*, *The Miami Herald*, *Slate.com*, *The Huffington Post*.

Television and radio interviews with David Frost (*Frost over the World*), Brian Ross (*ABC News*), *BBC Newshour*, *CNN*, *Talk of the Nation (NPR)*, *All Things Considered (NPR)*, *No Comment (Harpers)*, *Democracy Now*, *WNYC*, and *Court TV*, as well as commentary on torture in the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*.

For recent editorials, interviews, media appearances and magazine articles, see tortureanddemocracy.com

Courses

Syllabi on major articles, courses, and occasional pieces are available at the following URL: http://academic.reed.edu/poli_sci/faculty/rejali/rejali/index.html

Recent Scholarly Activity

- Keynote Speaker:** "Torture, Crucifixion and Citizenship: Why Social Scientists Should Care How Jesus Died," Conference on "Torture and Sovereignty," University of Western Sydney (September 7-8, 2012)
- Scholar in Residence:** Practicum on "Improving Human Rights Documentation on Torture," University of Sydney (August 9-10, 2011).
- Conference Paper:** "Understanding American Public Support for the Use of Torture" International Society for Political Psychology, Istanbul (July 11, 2011).
- Conference Presentation:** "Security with Human Rights," 50th Anniversary General Meeting, Amnesty International, San Francisco (March 19, 2011).
- Seminar:** Continuing Legal Education Class on Interrogation, Oregon Federal Public Defender, Portland, Oregon, (February 12, 2011).
- Conference Paper:** "None of Us Were Like This Before," Open Society Institute (September 13, 2010).
- Conference Paper:** "In Search of the Moderate Muslim: John Locke, Liberalism, and Its Enemies," Conference on "Islam, Europe and the Secular-Religious Divide," Amsterdam (December 21-22, 2009).
- Seminar:** "Patterns of Torture amongst the Gestapo and Japanese Kempeitai," Genocide Section, Danish Institute for International Studies (November 19, 2009).
- Seminar:** "The Researcher as Bystander to Violence: Is there an Ethics of Care for this?" Danish Institute for Human Rights (November 18, 2009).
- Named Lecture:** Peter C. Schaeffer Inaugural Memorial Lecture, Colgate University (October 22, 2009).
- Seminar:** "Torture and Democracy: Implications for Prevention," Rehabilitation and Research Center for Torture Victims, Copenhagen (September 23, 2009).
- Named Lecture:** Kathleen Fitzpatrick Lecture/MacGeorge Visiting Speaker Award, University of Melbourne, Australia (May 29, 2009).
- Named Lecture:** Sydney Ideas International Public Lecture, University of Sydney, Australia (June 2, 2009).
- Lecture:** "Speak Frankly about Torture: Exercising International Citizenship," Harvard Law School (March 12, 2009).
- Named Lecture:** Henry M. Jackson Lecture, Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA (February 28, 2009).
- Scholar in Residence:** Peace and Justice Scholar in Residence, Moravian College, Bethlehem, PA (January 18-23, 2009).
- Lecture:** "Conversation about Torture and Democracy: What Now?," British Institute of International and Comparative Law, London (November 27, 2008).
- Named Lecture:** Branigin Lecturer, Institute for Advanced Study, Indiana University (October 21, 2008). Also led faculty workshop on counterterrorism and security.
- Keynote Participant,** Colloquium on The Constitution and the Imagining of America, "American in Decline?" Amherst College (September 26-27, 2008).
- Named Lecture** Steven D. Neuwirth Annual Arts and Sciences Lecture, Western Connecticut State University (September 25, 2008).
- Lecture** *Torture and Democracy* (with Philippe Sands, QC), Royal Society of Arts, London (May 22, 2008).
- Lectures on *Torture and Democracy***, delivered at UC Santa Barbara (May 18, 2007); Seton Hall (September 17, 2007); Northwestern (February 27, 2008); NYU School of Law (cosponsored with Human Rights Watch) (March 12, 2008); John Jay Criminal College (March 13, 2008); Carnegie Council of Ethics (March 13, 2008);

University of Washington (April 11, 2008), University of Oregon, Eugene (June 4, 2008); University of Pennsylvania (October 23, 2008), UC Santa Cruz (November 13, 2008); St. Andrews University, St. Andrews, Scotland (November 25, 2008), De Balie, Amsterdam (June 11, 2009), Danish Institute for Human Rights, Copenhagen (December 15, 2009); American University of Beirut (October 21, 2010); Lund University (May 13, 2010), University of Denver (May 19, 2011); University of Edmonton (October 19, 2011); **Scheduled Lectures:** Stonehill College (March 5, 2012); Creighton College (March 15, 2012).

Conference Paper: "Torture Law and War," University of Chicago Law School Conference (February 28-March 1, 2008).

Named Lecture: Roy Ray Annual Lecture on Government (Convocation) Lecture, "Torture, Democracy and Our Future," Centre College, Danville, KY (February 25, 2008).

Conference Paper, "The Phenomenon of Torture," for 30th Anniversary Conference of the Research Center for the Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, October 30, 2007.

Keynote Address: "Approaching Violence," Conference on Education for Teachers and Non-Profits ("Hope in a Time of Violence"), Lewis and Clark School of Education, November 16, 2007.

Named Lecture: Charles E. Gilbert Lecture, "Torture and Democracy: What Americans Learned and Then Forgot During the War on Terror," Swarthmore College (March 29, 2007).

President's Panel on "Torture," American Sociological Association, Montreal, Canada (August 11-14, 2006).

Conference Paper: Carnegie Scholar's Colloquium on "Violence Terrorism and Social Upheaval," New York, NY (June 5-6, 2006).

Conference Paper: "Torture for Truth and Memory," Conference on "Codes of Violence in Medial Transformation," Humboldt University, Berlin (April 29, 2006).

Conference Paper: "A Question of Torture," New York Public Library and Carnegie Council of Ethics (June 1, 2005).

Keynote Lecture: "Torture and Democracy," Presented at the Workshop on "Studies of Order, Violence and Exclusion," Danish Institute for International Studies, Research Network on Crime and Violence (Tisvilde, Denmark; September 23, 2004).

Conference Paper: "Torture, Democracy and War," Presented at the Workshop on "Techniques of Violence in Civil War," Peace Research Institute of Oslo (PRIO, Oslo, Norway, August 21, 2004).

Recent Expert Review and Testimony

Expert Advisory Committee and Consultant, "Addressing the Root Causes of Torture" Actions to Reduce and Prevent Torture in Police and Military Settings in the Asia Pacific Region (European Commission Grant administered by University of Sydney, EIDHR/2009/272 (2012-2015).

Ph.D. *Soutenance*, Sciences-Po, Paris: "*Négocié l'atrocité: La torture comme question multilatérale, 1945-2009*" by *Emilie Combaz* (October 2011).

Contributor, 2008 National Election Survey, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Expert Review of Testimony of Abdul Rahim al Janko "al Ginco," Guantanamo detainee (2007, 2008); Judge Richard Leon ordered his release June 2009.

Manuscript Reviewer for *Political Theory* (2007), Oxford University Press (2004), Princeton University Press (2003), Harvard University Press (2002).

External Evaluator for Tenure: Pacific University, OR (Political Science, 2008); York University, Canada (Islamic Studies, 2000); Sarah Lawrence College, NY (Religion, 1997); University of California, San Diego (Sociology, 1995).

EXHIBIT O

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION**

SUHAIL NAJIM)
ABDULLAH AL SHIMARI *et al.*,)
)
 Plaintiffs,)
)
 v.) C.A. No. 08-cv-0827 GBL-JFA
)
 CACI INTERNATIONAL, INC., *et. al.*,)
)
 Defendants)
)

**EXPERT REPORT OF
PHILIP G. ZIMBARDO, Ph.D.**

I. PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

I research and write in the field of social psychology, particularly experimental social psychology, and I have expertise in the areas of group behavior, pathology of imprisonment, shyness and mind control. I am currently a professor emeritus of Psychology at Stanford University, where I have taught since 1968, and a professor at Palo Alto University. I have a Ph.D. in Psychology, 1959, from Yale University, an M.S., 1955, also from Yale University and an A.B. (summa) Honors in Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology, 1954, from Brooklyn College. I have honorary degrees from nine universities including Webster University, Vienna, Rutgers University New Jersey and Lund University, Sweden.

I am the president of the Western Psychological Foundation and was previously the President of the American Psychological Association as well as a board member with the International Positive Psychology Association. I am a distinguished senior fellow at the Center for Homeland Defense and Security, Naval Postgraduate School and an executive board member at the Center for Compassion and Altruism Research and Education at Stanford Medical School. I have taught as a faculty member at Yale University (1957-1960), New York University (1960-1967), Columbia University (1967-1968) and Stanford University (1968-2003). I have been a visiting professor at twelve universities including the University of Louvain, Belgium, the Institute of technology at Lugano, Switzerland and the University of Warsaw, Poland.

I have more than 400 publications including over 50 books in many areas of psychology. I am the co-author of the oldest current textbook in psychology, *Psychology and Life* in its 19th edition, and co-author of *Psychology: Core Concepts*, in its 7th edition. The following publications are of particular relevance to this expert testimony:

- The power and pathology of imprisonment. *Congressional Record*. (Serial No. 15, October 25, 1971). Hearings before Subcommittee No. 3, of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Ninety-Second Congress, *First Session on Corrections, Part II, Prisons, Prison Reform and Prisoner's Rights: California*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Zimbardo, P. G. (1971).
- *Study of prisoners and guards in a simulated prison* (Naval Research Reviews 9 (1-17)). Washington, DC: Office of Naval Research. Haney, C., Banks, W. C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1973).
- The psychology of imprisonment: Privation, power and pathology. In Z. Rubin (Ed.), *Doing Unto Others: Explorations in Social Behavior* (pp. 61-73). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall. Zimbardo, P. G., Haney, C., Banks, W. C., & Jaffe, D. (1974).
- Prison behavior. In B. B. Wolman (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychoanalysis and Neurology*, (Vol. 9; pp. 70-74). New York: Human Sciences Press. Zimbardo, P. G., & Haney, C. (1978).

- The psychology of evil: On the perversion of human potential. In T. R. Sarbin (Ed.), *Challenges to the Criminal Justice System: The Perspectives of Community Psychology* (pp. 142-161). New York: Human Sciences Press. Zimbardo, P. G. (1979).
- The psychology of evil: A situationist perspective on recruiting good people to engage in anti-social acts. *Research in Social Psychology [Japanese journal]*, 11, 125-133. Zimbardo, P. G. (1995).
- The past and future of U.S. prison policy: Twenty-five years after the Stanford Prison Experiment. *American Psychologist*, 53, 709-727. Haney, C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1998).
- Reflections on the Stanford Prison Experiment: Genesis, transformations, consequences. In T. Blass (Ed.), *Obedience to Authority: Current Perspectives on the Milgram Paradigm*. (pp. 193-237). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum. Zimbardo, P. G., Maslach, C., & Haney, C. (1999).
- Violence workers: Police torturers and murderers reconstruct Brazilian atrocities. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. Huggins, M., Haritos-Fatouros, M., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2002).
- Foreword. In M. Haritos-Fatouros. *The Psychological Origins of Institutionalized Torture*. London: Routledge. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002).
- A situationist perspective on the psychology of evil: Understanding how good people are transformed into perpetrators. In A. G. Miller (Ed.), *The Social Psychology of Good and Evil* (pp. 21-50). New York: Guilford Press. Zimbardo, P. G. (2004).
- Pathological power of prisons: Parallel paths at Stanford University and Abu Ghraib prisons. *Charakerty. (Polish Magazine. Character)*. Zimbardo, P. G. (2005).
- How Good People Become Criminals: A Situationist's View of the Psychology Of Evil. Chapter in R. Fayet, Ed., *The Anatomy of Evil: A Section through Body, Morals and History (Wie gute Menschen zu Verbrechern werden: Ein situationistischer Blick auf die Psychologie des Boesen. Die Anatomie des Boesen: Ein Schnitt durch Koerper, Moral und Geschichte.)*. Baden, Switzerland: Hier & Jetzt. Zimbardo, P., G. (2008).
- *The Lucifer Effect: Understanding How Good People Turn Evil*. (Paperback edition). New York: Random House. Zimbardo, P.G. (2008).

II. DOCUMENTS REVIEWED IN PREPARING THIS REPORT

In preparing this report, I have reviewed the following materials:

- Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint
- Military investigative reports regarding Abu Ghraib:

- AR 15-6 Investigation of the 800th Military Police Brigade, Major General Antonio Taguba, Investigating Officer (2004), and certain witness statements annexed thereto
 - AR 15-6 Investigation of the Abu Ghraib Detention Facility and 205th Military Intelligence Brigade, Major General George Fay, Investigating Officer (2004)
 - Final Report of the Independent Panel to Review DoD Detention Operations, August 2004 (Schlesinger Report)
- Statements made to U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division, including statements of Ivan Chip Frederick and Charles Graner
- Transcripts of court martial proceedings from *U.S. v Smith*; *U.S. v. Davis*, *U.S. v. Frederick* and *U.S. v. Graner*
- Documents produced in discovery in this litigation including:
 - Delivery Orders 35 and 71, and accompanying Statements of Work
 - Personnel folders of CACI's employees provided by counsel
 - CACI Code of Conduct
 - Materials related to qualifications of CACI employees
 - Army regulations, including Army Reg 190-8, Enemy Prisoners of War, Retained Personnel, Civilian Internees and Other Detainees (1997)
- Depositions of CACI employees provided by counsel
- Review of voluminous materials used in preparing *The Lucifer Effect: Understanding How Good People Turn Evil*, P. Zimbardo (Random House, 2007).

Although I have reviewed scores of documents related to Abu Ghraib and base my opinions here on such a review, I understand that discovery has only just commenced in this case, and that new information may as yet come to light regarding the CACI corporation's role in the Abu Ghraib scandal, which might affect my opinion. I reserve the right to amplify or modify my opinion based on additional information.

III. STATEMENT OF COMPENSATION

For my time reviewing documents related to this case listed above and in drafting this report, counsel for Plaintiffs have agreed to compensate me at a flat rate of \$10,000. I estimate that I spent approximately 40 hours in preparing and drafting this report.

IV. SCOPE OF OPINION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Scope of Opinion

Based on my research and writing in the area of social psychology, group behavior and the social-psychological pressures that facilitate immoral or illegal conduct, as well as my investigation and analysis of the forces that contributed to egregious behavior of Military Police (“MP”) guards and civilian interrogators at Abu Ghraib, I have been asked to render an opinion about the role that a private contracting company, CACI, played in contributing to the abuses there. Specifically, I have focused my opinion on whether: (1) in light of widespread acceptance of elementary theories of social-psychological behavior, the CACI corporation should have foreseen the possibility (or high probability) that its interrogators would have engaged in the abuse of prisoners under their control in the absence of strict oversight, wide spread and known surveillance, as well as adequate prior mission-specific training, and (2) whether in a complex social dynamic such as the prison setting at Abu Ghraib, that Corporation can be said to have directly contributed to the many documented abuses in Abu Ghraib, despite, and in addition to, the military’s own failures of leadership and accountability.

Summary of Conclusions

A. The harms caused by CACI employees at Abu Ghraib were foreseeable and preventable by the Corporation. A long and well-accepted body of social-psychological literature, based in large part on my iconic 1971 Stanford Prison Experiment, recognizes that high stress situations such as a prison environment, where there is an anonymity between prisoners and guards and an adversarial, power- dominated relationship between these two groups, generally creates strong “situational” pressures on those in power and with authority-based social influence to abuse those under their command. These are considered textbook principles in psychological literature; they are widely accepted across the board, including in the most basic and most advanced academic courses in psychology; numerous corrections officials and directors of related institutions; military officials who devise and control the SERE program; by the investigation and related book of a military officer assigned to clean up the problems at Abu Ghraib, and by James R. Schlesinger in his assessment of the foreseeability of harms at Abu Ghraib. Under this accepted view, wrongdoing *cannot* be fairly attributable to the work of a few “bad apples” or rogue soldiers; even good people can succumb to situational forces to abuse those in their custody in certain, predictable situations. In order to have prevented this foreseeable abuse by its employees, CACI should have but apparently failed to take both preventive and remedial measures such as proper training, controlled supervision and prompt discipline of wrongdoing.

B. CACI contributed to the abuses at Abu Ghraib, despite the military’s own failures. Reports by military investigators, among them, Taguba, Fay, Jones and Schlesinger conclude that CACI employees, including Steven Stefanowicz and others identified by

pseudonyms (i.e., “CIVILIAN-21 (CACI)”, “CIVILIAN-11, a CACI contractor”), directly or indirectly contributed to the abuses in Abu Ghraib. The conclusions of those reports are consistent with “the situationist account” of misconduct. They recognize that there was a blurring of the lines of authority between CACI interrogators and military personnel and that, as a result, a number of CACI interrogators ordered and encouraged military personnel to “soften up” the Iraqi detainees on Tier 1A by physical and psychological tactics of abuse, to prepare them for interrogation by CACI employees. The reports capture the kind of “groupthink” among military and civilian personnel that is consistent with what we see in such high-stress, adversarial prison environments (as well as other settings in government and business). CACI, as a corporation with a management and supervisory structure, could have prevented or limited the abuses at Abu Ghraib.

I have relied on the factual content of these reports as well as the conclusions drawn from their experienced authors, as such secondary source accounts of dynamic environments is very commonly the source of material and opinion in my field of social psychology.

From my review of documents available to me, it appears that CACI: offered only very limited training to its employees prior to starting their interrogation duties at Abu Ghraib; gave “on the job” promotions to individuals into interrogator positions who had been deemed as unqualified prior to their arrival in Iraq; offered insufficient supervision by managers; and gave incentives for bad behavior, such as an incentive to provide intelligence information to the U.S. government. Had proper training and supervision been in place, CACI’s facilitative role in the abuses in question could have been mitigated or avoided. In addition, it appears that CACI supervisors were made aware of incidents of wrongdoing by employees, but did not act quickly either to report or acknowledge them, or to reprimand wrongdoers. In social-psychological systems, turning a blind eye to misconduct often sends a signal of ratification, endorsement, or at least indirect acquiescence that can encourage proliferation of “bad behavior”.

Finally, I have criticized the military chain of command for its failures of oversight and responsibility at Abu Ghraib, and have testified in the defense of Staff Sgt Ivan Frederick in his court martial proceedings, in order to urge that his guilt be recognized, but his sentence be lessened based on my documented extreme situational pressures acting on him in his night shift command. Although the military bears some measure of responsibility for the abuses at Abu Ghraib, that does not obviate the responsibility of any civilian corporation and its employees performing contract duties there. CACI employees exploited the vacuum of leadership and control left by the military at Abu Ghraib in a manner that led to considerable abuses of detainees, thereby making CACI responsible as well. And, the fact that there were strong situational pressures for abuse does not absolve any individual wrongdoers of their moral and legal responsibility. Among the “villains” in Abu Ghraib, there were what I would call “heroes” in that abusive filled prison in the military and in the CACI organization -- who refused to

engage in such misconduct, some even attempted to report it, and one, MP army reservist, Joe Darby, did document the abuses to a senior investigator (leading to investigations aimed at shutting down the entire operation). This contrast demonstrates that people have free will and can make the correct moral choices even under the duress of powerful situational forces. Understanding the pervasive and subtle situational forces in any given context does not excuse wrong doing taking place in its confines, although such awareness should tend to move us toward greater leniency in sentencing and in moral condemnation of perpetrators.

V. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. The Corporation Should Have Foreseen the Likelihood of Abuses Committed by Its Employees

A well-developed body of social psychological literature literature that has been accepted as common principle among psychologists, military officials and individuals who run institutions such as prisons reveals that ordinary people can be seduced, or corrupted into doing evil deeds. This can happen either by influence agents whose job it is to gain in some way by such actions, or more indirectly by being immersed in situations that elicit such behavior even without a single influence agent-authority pushing that agenda. Most often these evil actions are initially small ones, that are hardly noticeable, but then over time, they are increased in severity until they clearly cross the fine line between good and evil. That can be considered a negative “slippery slope of evil.” This gradual or graduated change from acceptable to unacceptable behavior occurs in part because people are often on automatic pilot in new situations, not noticing clear features or signs of evil in action.

Many institutional settings, like nursing in hospitals, clinics, or residential care facilities, have the potential to transform what should be good service to clients and patients into indifferent or even abusive treatment when any or all of the following situational forces are operating: obedience to authority (doctors, administrators), dehumanization (of patients, clients), group pressures to conformity (sometimes called “groupthink”), anonymity of staff and patients, diffusion of personal responsibility, and other processes that I identify in my book, *The Lucifer Effect*.

We are all vulnerable to those insidious social influences unless the dominant system that creates and maintains and justifies them is willing to change and challenge their operation. It is thus imperative that systems and institutions anticipate the prospect of wrongdoing by their agents or employees, and undertake actions to prevent and remediate the temptation to misconduct. CACI failed this commonplace imperative and, as a result, its employees contributed to the abuses at Abu Ghraib.

1. Individual vs. Situational vs. Systematic Influences on Behavior and Personal Responsibility/Accountability

When we want to understand why someone did something, or some human activity occurred about which we are curious there are three directions our search for an explanation can go: First, we focus on the **individual**, the person who was the actor, or the one who started the action we are interested in, such as: smoking, gambling, fighting, overeating, risk taking, being abusive, torturing, and more.

Typically, we try to find something about that person, or within that person that might have caused the action, such as his or her genes, personality traits, character, upbringing, gender, race, or ethnicity. Such explanations are called “**dispositional**” by psychologists because they depend on finding dispositions or tendencies in the individual that seem to account for the behavior we want to explain.

Second, we may focus on the **situation** in which that individual engaged in that action. An analysis of the features or forces in any given situation acknowledges that almost all human behavior consists of people acting within a given social context, a social space in a particular environment, such as a gang, a fraternity, military unit, cult, class, night shift, inner city, blind date, bachelor party, late night club, and more. Such explanations are called “situational” because they focus on the features of that social and physical environment where the behavior occurred. This type of explanation views the Person in the Context, just as we view actors on a stage where there are costumes, props, other actors, and an audience, all as inherent features that accompany the individual actor's performance.

Third, we may focus on the Person in the Situation, which is created and maintained by a **system** of power and control. The system is where the deeper power resides, such as, legal, economic, political, cultural and historical. Systems create many situations and they also create justifications, reasons, rules and laws that maintain particular situations. In the analogy of an actor in a play, the actor is the individual, that stage and audience features are the situation, and the system can be the actors' union, the critics, the producers, and the authorities who give ratings of acceptability. The system also has the power not only to create situations of various kinds, but to modify, and even terminate them.

Action Scenario: Military Police Prison guards in Iraq’s Abu Ghraib are accused of mistreating and abusing Iraqi detainee-prisoners in 2003. When photos were revealed of their humiliation, degradation and torture of their prisoners over many months, how was that sadistic behavior understood?

Dispositional: They were “bad apples” or rogue soldiers, who acted on their own out of sadistic tendencies. This was the preferred analysis of both the Bush Administration Officials and the senior Military staff, as exemplified by General Myer’s analysis before a Senate Committee investigating the abuses.

Situational: Their unacceptable behavior occurred because they were encouraged by their superiors, and as we came to learn from military investigators, to do “whatever was necessary” to the prisoners in order to get them to confess when interrogated later on, so that they would provide actionable intelligence against the insurgency. Then senior officers or corporate supervisors did not go to Tier 1A to provide surveillance and oversight, particularly during the night shift, so as to limit such abuses. The other aspect of the situation is the group conformity dynamics in which once several MPs began their abusive tactics, documented in their photos, group social pressure is put on the others to fall in line and go along, to get along, what is sometimes referred to as “groupthink.”

The Situation in this case becomes more complex given that there were multiple, competing services all engaged in securing actionable intelligence at the same time: Military Intelligence, “OGA,” and two civilian contractors, CACI and Titan Corporations. As detailed in the Taguba and Fay/Jones reports, and recounted in court-martial testimonies, their agents or operatives also pressured the MP Army reservists, particularly on the night shift, to assist them in their pursuit of information from interrogated detainees in that facility, giving orders to “soften up” detainees and “set the conditions” for interrogations.

System, or Systemic: Such aggressive behavior by military prison guards was not limited to that one prison situation, but was widespread in many other prisons where prisoners were also tortured as part of a program to get intelligence from detainees using all means necessary. It was part of a general pattern of our military personnel in that war zone acting under pressure from higher ups to get information from prisoners as quickly as possible.

If the situation and/or system is critically responsible, then efforts need to be made to change the neglected or missing features of the situation in order to prevent such behavior from recurring in the future, not just punishing or imprisoning the individual culprits.

Personal Accountability: Individuals are always held responsible and legally accountable for their criminal behavior even if it can be demonstrated that their behavior was situationally or systemically influenced. Those external influences should reduce the severity of their legal sentences, but not affect the determination of guilt. Proof that individuals under situationalist pressure are still morally responsible for their actions comes from the actions of certain “heroes” such as military Specialist Joseph Darby, who

refused to follow the group pressures to abuse detainees, and reported misconduct to his superiors; also, certain individuals from the CACI corporation likewise reported misconduct, rather than continue or encourage it as did some of their fellow employees.

The above referenced social psychological knowledge is summarized in several detailed chapters in my book, *The Lucifer Effect*, but all that knowledge existed for decades before that time, and much of it is widely known even outside academia. The most highly such referenced study was in fact conducted back in 1971, replicated in various settings and has become a virally transmitted meme, almost as an urban legend, *The Stanford Prison Experiment*. It is singled out in one of the investigative reports on the Abu Ghraib abuses by the committee headed by James Schlesinger (see Appendix G: Psychological Stresses).

2. The Stanford Prison Experiment

The Stanford Prison Experiment provides a model lesson in situational power over individual dispositions, and the pervasive, negative impact of role-playing being prison guards. The earlier, classic initial demonstration of situational power over individual behavior was that devised by Stanley Milgram in the 1960's at Yale University, known as the blind obedience to authority (see Milgram, S., *Obedience To Authority: An Experimental View* (Harperperennial, 2009 ed.).

In Milgram's paradigm, more than 1000 adult (non-student) research participants were individually instructed by a white Lab-coated experimenter (the Authority) to give increasingly painful electric shocks to other participants. The Teacher-subject had to shock the Learner-subject when he (or she) made an error in their learning trial allegedly to help improve learning by punishing errors. The shocks were given in ever increasing small increments as labeled on an impressive shock box generator, 15 volts each up to a full 450 volts. The Learner in an adjacent room began screaming and moaning as the shocks became more intense and demanded to be released. The Teacher dissented, the Experimenter insisted continuation, and most participants obeyed to the full extent possible, giving 450 volts that could have been lethal. The majority, a full 65% went all the way in most of the experimental variations. (The Learner was a research confederate who did not really get shocked, but the Teachers all believed that their shocks were being delivered to their target.)

My research focused not on the power of a single authority to demand obedience, but more on the kind of psychological processes that occur in institutional settings, like schools, business, military, and prisons. There, rarely does one person demand abuse of others, rather abuse arises from a complex set of contributing factors, such as role-playing key positions, rules, group dynamics, power differentials, anonymity, among others. My research team and I chose to create a mock prison that was functionally similar to U.S. prisons, and randomly assigned

volunteer college students to the roles of Guards with power, and Prisoners with minimal power. On the basis of a series of personality assessments and clinical interviews, we were able to determine that the 24 final participants (from a pool of 75 initial volunteers responding to our newspaper ad) were normal, healthy and well functioning on day 1 of our projected two-week long study.

Prisoners lived in their cells 24/7, while guards worked 8-hour shifts and went home afterwards. Behavior of both groups was systematically observed, video recorded, along with interviews, diaries, and evaluations. We could establish that on day 1, we had only “good apples” deposited in what would soon become a “bad barrel.” In short order, the guards soon began to be abusive, degrading, even sadistic in their treatment of the prisoners, who rebelled initially but eventually became helpless and hopeless. Within the first 5 days, five prisoners had emotional breakdowns and had to be released to student health. The worst abuses, including sexualized mistreatment of prisoners, occurred on the night shift, when the guards assumed rightly that I, acting the Superintendent role, was asleep and not observing their misbehavior. The two-week long projected study had to be terminated after six days because it had spun out of control. It had become a place of evil, and lead to the conclusion that evil places come to dominate good people.

This conclusion, established through the Stanford Prison Experiment, is now very widely accepted. The study is presented in some detail in every introductory psychology textbook read by college and now high school students. It has been the subject of national TV shows, like 60 Minutes and 20/20, among many others, as well as featured in recent documentaries, such as The Human Behavior Experiments (produced by Oscar award winning director, Alex Gibney). The situational power hypothesis started by Milgram was given new dimensions and depth by my study, and it was fully articulated and expanded to include systemic power in my book, *The Lucifer Effect*. I created a documentary video to educate the general public and various authorities about the ease with which unregulated power can corrupt even the best and brightest of us (*Quiet Rage: The Stanford Prison Experiment*).

Indeed, the “Final Report of the Independent Panel to Review DoD Detention Operations (August 2004),” known as the Schlesinger Report, proclaims that the “landmark Stanford study & provides a cautionary tale for all military detention operations.” (Schlesinger Report, Appendix G, p. 1) In contrasting the relatively benign environment of the Stanford Prison Experiment, the report makes evident that “in military detention operations, soldiers work under

Thousands of copies of that video have been distributed over the past several decades throughout the nation and internationally, to civic, religious, educational, military, and corporate institutions. Its message also has been widely conveyed via our web site: www.prisonexp.org, with more than 20 million unique page views. The Stanford Prison Experiment will soon become the basis of a Hollywood movie, to go into production in the next few months.

stressful combat conditions that are far from benign.” (Ibid.) The implication is that those conditions might be expected to generate even more extreme abuses of power by military police and interrogators involved in detention and interrogation activities than were observed in our mock prison experiment.

In Appendix G, the Schlesinger Report outlines the unique set of psychological stresses likely to have been experienced by most individuals who worked long shifts at the Abu Ghraib “hard site” both military and civilian personnel, military police and interrogators and committed what General Taguba referred to as “numerous incidents of sadistic, blatant, and wanton criminal abuses” to get “actionable intelligence” from the detainees. “Psychologists have attempted to understand how and why individuals and groups who usually act humanely can sometimes act otherwise in certain circumstances.” Among the concepts outlined to help explain why abusive behaviors occur among ordinarily humane individuals are the following: deindividuation; groupthink; dehumanization; enemy image; moral exclusion or disengagement; social facilitation, and other environmental, or situational factors. (Schlesinger Report, Appendix G, pp. 4-6) Among the environmental factors are poor training, confused lines of authority and inadequate oversight. (Ibid. at p. 7)

One such environmental factor singled out was the widespread practice of stripping detainees. “The removal of clothing as an interrogation technique evolved into something much broader, resulting in the practice of groups of detainees being kept naked for extended periods of time at Abu Ghraib.” (Ibid.) In its very sensitive analysis of why this practice of enforced nakedness played a causal role in the abuses of detainees in Tier 1A, the Schlesinger Report notes that the initial intention was to make detainees feel more vulnerable and to become “more compliant with interrogations.” (Ibid.) However, it describes how this tactic eventually fostered dehumanizing conditions on that Tier:

Over time, “this practice is likely to have had a psychological impact on guards and interrogators as well. The wearing of clothes is an inherently social practice, and therefore the stripping away of clothing may have had the unintended consequence of dehumanizing detainees in the eyes of those who interacted with them& . dehumanization lowers moral and cultural barriers that usually preclude the abusive treatment of others. (Schlesinger Report, Appendix G, p. 7)

This report makes evident the total failure of leadership at every level and among various institutions, and its contribution to the abuses by the MPs, military intelligence officers (“MI”) and civilian contractors, particularly on the notorious night shift. “The aberrant behavior on the night shift in Cell Block 1 at Abu Ghraib would have been avoided *with proper training, leadership, and oversight.*” (Schlesinger Report, p. 13, p. 5) (Italics added for emphasis.

Recommendations were made to the military to address a number of these systemic problems, as part of the Taguba, Fay/Jones and Schlesinger reports. Additionally, army psychologist, Lt. Col. Larry James was sent to Abu Ghraib Prison “to fix it.” He recounts having analyzed daily operations, noting what was missing in terms of daily protocol, what was present that was not conducive to humane treatment of prisoners while maintaining security, and more. Larry James, *Fixing Hell: An Army Psychologist Confronts Abu Ghraib* (Grand Central Publishing, 2008). James’ observations of what was still going wrong in that prison situation, despite the international notoriety it had garnered from the prisoner abuse revelations, led him to establish seven layers of Prison Oversight and Rules Governing the Treatment and Interrogation of Prisoners at Abu Ghraib Prison, presumably to be extended to other facilities. Those new conditions included requiring supervision by senior officers at all times, including night shifts; mandatory “mission-specific training” of all those involved in interviews of prisoners; interview booths open to surveillance through one-way observation mirrors enabling viewing from hall corridors by officers and others, and videotaping of all interviews for subsequent analysis and administrative review; and multiple layers of supervision and oversight, with medical inspection of each prisoner to be interviewed, pre- and again post-interview, to report any signs of changed medical status as a consequence of the interview procedure. Similarly, a military attorney must review all procedures, along with other layers of regular supervision built into the system.

3. CACI Failed to Prevent Foreseeable Harms and Ultimately Facilitated Them

The direct relevance of this articulated view of human nature under the influence of pervasive, often subtle aspects of situational, context forces helps us to more fully understand and appreciate how ordinary, perhaps usually moral and upstanding men, like the CACI interrogators working in the Abu Ghraib prison, could have gone wrong, done bad, illegal, immoral things to prisoners.

CACI interrogators responded to the call for actionable intelligence by ordering that detainees be “softened up” or be given “special instructions” for detainees, including the use of dogs, to “set the conditions” for interrogations. CACI employees engaged in interrogation services as their primary job in that prison setting, as highly paid contractors, must be held individually accountable for abuses they committed in the process of preparing prisoners for interrogation, or when engaged in torture practices during the interrogation process. This is true even when they were involved in encouraging MP army guards to abuse and torture prisoners in various demeaning ways.

CACI’s failure to properly vet applicants and reject unqualified individuals and properly train and supervise the contract employees it sent to Iraq in the roles of screener, analyst and interrogator contributed to a system where serious abuse of detainees was foreseeable, and in fact, occurred. In the case at hand, CACI corporate officers, who received substantial

government contracts to supply interrogators to conduct many interrogations in the Abu Ghraib Prison, bear responsibility for having failed to safeguard their operative-employees from the forces that would likely cause them to abuse the targets of their interrogations the detainees.

I summarize the relevance of this research to its application in this case of CACI employees who are accused of abusing detainees at Abu Ghraib in these terms:

- Individuals involved in detention and interrogation operations in high stress environments without actual mission-specific training or fully operational oversight are likely to escalate abuse of prisoners and even torture them without regard for human rights regulations governing such situations.
- In order to prevent such abuses, individuals in positions of authority, i.e., employers or supervisors, should: a.) adequately train guards or interrogators, b.) set up rigorous protocols for supervision and accountability, c.) actively monitor conduct of its on-the-scene employees, and d.) discipline transgressors fully and publicly, so the message of “Do No Harm” is heard loud and clear throughout that organization.
- There is no evidence that I have seen to indicate that CACI engaged in any of these constructive actions and policies, and so its employees on the ground in Abu Ghraib Prison acted without constraint on their abusive power.

Based on the material I reviewed,² which includes documentary material produced in this case, as well as the direct conclusions of military investigative reports, I conclude that CACI failed in hiring qualified and experienced interrogators and in training and properly supervising the individuals it introduced into the interrogation process at Abu Ghraib, which led to the foreseeable consequence, i.e., prisoner abuse. For example, CACI hired a number of individuals as screeners or database analysts who were promoted to interrogators within weeks or a couple of months after arrival in Iraq “per [&] in-country experience, professionalism and work-product.” CACI 16831 (identifying seven individuals promoted in-country); CACI 16933. I have seen no indication that any additional training was provided to any of the individuals as they moved from screeners or database analyst to the position of interrogator, nor do I see any reference made by any CACI employee or manager involved in the hiring or promotion process to the “training” in any regard (i.e., utility, necessity, benefits derived from proper training). Notably, these same individuals had been rejected as interrogators during the initial hiring process because of lack of expertise and experience. CACI 16877-16879. (rejecting candidate 1 later promoted to interrogator because “[h]e has no ‘real’ intelligence credentials/training,

² Again, I reserve the right to modify, amplify or alter my opinion if presented with additional information.

specifically CI/HUMINT (i.e., counterintelligence/interrogation) operations & he's a NO-GO for filling an interrogator position").

This category of in-country promotions includes two of the individuals who have been identified in the Second Amended Complaint as implicated in the abuse of prisoners—Timothy Dugan and Steve Stefanowicz. (CACI 16770, CACI 16790). This raises questions of whether they were rewarded for conduct that military investigators later found contrary to regulations and policy.

In the case of Dugan, who had first been deemed by the CACI project manager “extremely well qualified, per my phone interview with him,” the conclusion upon review of his application in August 2003 was as follows: “I am sorry to give my “no-go” for this guy though he seems to have some experience back when, it is not prevelant [*sic*] today, plus it seems that his resume demonstrates taking down shoplifters, not bad-guy terrorists”. CACI 16820. Tim Dugan’s email communications with CACI indicate that he was in fact working as an interrogator immediately upon arrival in Iraq: “i forgot my raise issue from the second week of November, full interrogator. i haven’t been a security screener at all! went right to interrogator. Dan said he communicated these issues over a month ago and repeatedly since then. [&].” CACI 16989.

In the case of Steve Stefanowicz, the initial assessment of his qualifications was: “Though he has a ‘crafty’ resume, he is neither trained nor qualified for the interrogator position. [&] He might be saying “Yeah, I worked at DIA and have interrogation experience”, but if you sift through his resume, he has no supporting credentials, etc Unless he can otherwise “demonstrate” the required credentials/experience, he’s a NO-GO for filling an Interrogator position”. CACI 16878. CACI then promoted Stefanowicz first from screener to interrogator within approximately two months of his arrival in Iraq, then he served as Assistant Lead in the Interrogation Cell, and within approximately six months after his arrival in Iraq he was promoted to Team Lead for the Interrogation Cell at Abu Ghraib. (CACI 16790).

Steve Stefanowicz was identified in the Taguba report as allowing or instructing MPs to facilitate interrogations by “setting conditions.” He was identified by MPs in court-martial testimony ordering detainees be “softened up” for interrogation and telling MPs to use dogs to intimidate detainees. For CACI, however, Stefanowicz was praised as someone who “has come so far and done so much in such a short time.” CACI 16833. CACI’s site lead at Abu Ghraib recommended him for a raise. Through promotion and recommendation of a raise for someone whose conduct was regarded by military investigators as giving instructions that he knew “equated to physical abuse,” CACI sent a message to the rest of its employees that conduct which pushed or crossed the boundaries of legality is encouraged and would be rewarded, and I assume could be seen by all as incentivizing such behavior.

In the materials I reviewed, including portions of deposition transcripts of CACI employees in supervisory or management positions, it appears that CACI's supervision of its interrogators was limited and insufficient. Despite the obligation placed on CACI to supervise all of its contractor personnel, as set out in the Statement of Work, CACI's "supervision" appears to have been limited to, or primarily in the area of, administrative matters; managers visited the "client", i.e., US military, to be sure there were no issues. According to one CACI manager, his visits with "the client" were to verify the contractors had the correct attitude and were showing up on time, and generally about their performance, with the purpose of these conversations to ensure that the client was happy. There are no indications from in-country supervisors that a protocol for supervision was in place, and, in reviewing the documents related to promotions, no record that CACI actively monitored its employees performance for compliance with laws and regulations.

Likewise, based on the review of materials provided to me, CACI failed to investigate claims of prisoner abuse brought to its attention by its own employees. For example, when CACI interrogator Richard Arant left Iraq shortly after his arrival, he informed the CACI site leader and CACI Program Manager of his "concerns regarding the handling of prisoners and interrogation methods." CACI 2960. Although Arant did not directly implicate any CACI employees in the incident he references, he notified CACI of the environment its employees were operating in, and that it needed to take affirmative steps to ensure that none of its employees engaged in harmful conduct. His strong and clear condemnation of the then current operations on the ground in prisons holding Iraqi detainees stated: "it does confirm my assessment that the situation I observed may not be an isolated instance. [&] Until interrogations are conducted in an environment monitored by officer personnel, violations of the well-written "rules of engagement" will likely occur. Junior enlisted personnel are not competent to conduct interrogation operations in an unsupervised mode, and signed paperwork by interrogators acknowledging those rules is not sufficient to protect the chain of command from its legal responsibilities." Ibid.

Torin Nelson, another CACI interrogator who left Iraq after only a couple of months, implicated two CACI interrogator-employees as being involved in prisoner abuse in his interview with the military Criminal Investigative Division (CID) in January 2004. CACI does not appear to have followed up on the allegations Nelson raised; CACI managers appeared instead to have viewed this matter more as a personality conflict between its employees rather than as a warning sign that it should investigate its employees for prisoner abuse. CACI 10383-85.

CACI's failure to investigate and discipline transgressors fully was a lost opportunity to prevent continuing harm; it also suggested that those in authority in the Corporation were not concerned with prisoner abuse, and that it could be tolerated.

Examining CACI's conduct in light of the principles set out above and demonstrated through the Stanford Prison Experiment, CACI should have anticipated the likelihood of doing harm to prisoners in a detention facility such as Abu Ghraib Prison and taken affirmative steps i.e., hiring qualified interrogators, providing adequate training in the duty of care owed to detainees, and supervising them to ensure that standards of care were actually observed in practice thereby ensuring that none of CACI's employees vitiated their responsibility to 'do no harm' to detainees.

B. CACI's Contribution to the Harm

I have reviewed numerous military investigative reports at Abu Ghraib. These are the kind of factual accounts of dynamic situations that I and my fellow social psychologists routinely rely upon in drawing conclusions based on our areas of expertise. These reports describe a situation in which CACI was responsible for harms suffered by detainees. Those investigations implicate military leadership, civilian interrogators, military intelligence and the "OGA" in creating the conditions that spawned the abuses.

The overall picture that I draw from the Taguba and the Fay/Jones reports is that there was a vacuum of leadership by both the military and the Corporate management of CACI. MPs lacked adequate human resources, supervision and training to carry out their job effectively. Because of this training and leadership void, those engaged in military intelligence, including CACI contractors exploited the situation: they were able to exert control and direction in how detainees in Tier 1 were treated. MIs, along with CACI personnel, directed how detainees were treated and ordered that they be "softened up" in order to make them more compliant in interrogations. According to the military investigative reports, these instructions led directly to the harm suffered by the detainees.

General Taguba conducted the most thorough of the dozen investigative reports by interviewing a great many actors in that abuse setting, from the MP guards up through the higher military officers as well as civilian contractors from CACI and Titan. His most developed findings were in relation to the MPs, and the lack of adequate training to the 800th MP Brigade for its corrections-specific assignment at Abu Ghraib.

General Taguba further found Military Intelligence interrogators "actively requested that MP guards set physical and mental conditions for favorable interrogation of witnesses. [&] "to "set the conditions" for MI interrogations." (Taguba Report, p. 18, para. 10). He then went on to

recommend disciplinary action against many of them well above the MP level, in very specific indictments. General Taguba recommended that an investigation “be conducted to determine the extent of culpability of MI personnel, assigned to the 205th MI Brigade and the Joint Interrogation and Debriefing Center (JIDC) at Abu Ghraib.”

General Taguba identified CACI contractor Steven Stefanowicz [“Stephanowicz”], among others, as an individual he suspected was “either directly or indirectly responsible for the abuses at Abu Ghraib (BCCF),” leading General Taguba to “strongly recommend immediate disciplinary action as described in the preceding paragraphs as well as the initiation of a Procedure 15 Inquiry to determine the full extent of their culpability.” (Taguba Report, p. 48). General Taguba found that Stefanowicz “[m]ade a false statement to the investigation team regarding the locations of his interrogations, the activities during his interrogations, and his knowledge of abuses.” (Ibid.) He further found that Stefanowicz “[a]llowed and/or instructed MPs, who were not trained in interrogation techniques, to facilitate interrogations by “setting conditions” which were neither authorized and in accordance with applicable regulations/policy. *He clearly knew his instructions equated to physical abuse.*” (Ibid. Italics added for emphasis.) That is exactly what MPs Ivan Chip Frederick and Charles Graner who were court-martialed for their role in the abuses reported that they were encouraged to do by these civilians who seemed to be in charge of the main action of Tier 1A, namely for them *to get actionable intelligence through detainee interrogation by any means necessary.*

Recalling that my research has found that prison personnel have strong incentives to be harsh if not properly trained or supervised, General Taguba made this finding in relation to CACI:

In general, US civilian contract personnel (Titan Corporation, CACI, etc&), third country nationals, and local contractors do not appear to be properly supervised within the detention facility at Abu Ghraib. During our on-site inspection, they wandered about with too much unsupervised free access in the detainee area. Having civilians in various outfits (civilian and DCUs) in and about the detainee area causes confusion and may have contributed to the difficulties in the accountability process and with detecting escapes. (Taguba Report, p. 26, para. 30)

Notably, General Taguba had Col. (Dr.) Henry Nelson, a USAF Psychiatrist “analyze the investigation materials from a psychological perspective. He determined that there was evidence that the “horrific abuses” suffered by the detainees at Abu Ghraib (BCCF) were wanton acts of select soldiers in an unsupervised and dangerous setting. There was a complex interplay of many psychological factors and command insufficiencies.” (Taguba Report, pp. 48-49, and Annex 1.) Colonel Nelson also found that the “ringleaders” of the abuse “collaborated with other MP

soldiers and several unknown MI personnel, to include soldiers as well as their civilian contract interrogators and interpreters.” (Taguba Report, Annex 1, p. 2.)

The investigation of the 205th Military Intelligence Brigade at Abu Ghraib Prison conducted by LTG Anthony R. Jones and MG George R. Fay was the follow-up investigation to the Taguba Report. Although their report advances the standard dispositional attribution of putting the blame on individual perpetrators of the abuses, once again by a “small group of morally corrupt soldiers and civilians” it does extend the causation to situational and systemic factors in revealing ways. Although they frame their analysis around the MP and MI perpetrators, their report indicts all those in positions of authority who had employees operating in that volatile situation, namely, CACI officers and their contractor-operatives acting as interrogators.

“The events at Abu Ghraib cannot be understood in a vacuum,” is the Fay/Jones lead into outlining how the “operational environment” contributed to those abuses. (Fay/Jones Report Executive Summary, p. 3.) Compatible with the social psychological analysis that I have been proposing, their report goes on to detail both the powerful situational and systemic forces operating within and around the behavioral setting. Consider the significance of the following three paragraphs extracted from their final report:

- “LTG Jones found that while senior level officers did not commit the abuse at Abu Ghraib they did bear responsibility for lack of oversight of the facility, failing to respond in a timely manner to the reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross and for issuing policy memos that failed to provide clear, consistent guidance for execution at the tactical level.”
- “MG Fay has found that from 25 July 2003 to 6 February 2004, twenty-seven 205 MI BDE [Brigade] Personnel allegedly requested, encouraged, condoned or solicited Military Police (MP) personnel to abuse detainees and/or participated in detainee abuse and/or violated established interrogation procedures and applicable laws and regulations during interrogation operations at Abu Ghraib.”
- “The leaders from units located at Abu Ghraib or with supervision over Soldiers and units at Abu Ghraib failed to supervise subordinates or provide direct oversight of this important mission. These leaders failed to properly discipline their Soldiers. These leaders failed to learn from their mistakes and failed to provide continued mission-specific training.... The absence of effective leadership was a factor in not sooner discovering and taking actions to prevent both the violent/sexual abuse incidents and the misinterpretation/confusion incidents.... *Abuses would not have occurred had doctrine been followed and mission training conducted.*” (Fay/Jones Report Executive Summary, pp. 3-4 (Italics added for emphasis.))

This joint report identifies multiple factors that contributed to the abuses at Abu Ghraib. Seven factors are identified as primary contributors to the abuses: “Individual criminal propensities” [the alleged dispositions of the reserve MPs]; “leadership failures” [systemic factors]; “dysfunctional command relationships at brigade and higher echelons” [systemic factors]; “multiple agencies/organizations involvement in interrogation operations at Abu Ghraib” [systemic factors]; “failure to effectively screen, certify, and then integrate contractor interrogators/ analysts/ linguists” [systemic factor]; “lack of a clear understanding of the MP and MI roles and responsibilities in interrogation operations” [situational and systemic factors], and “lack of safety and security at Abu Ghraib” [situational and systemic factors]. (Jones Report, pp. 5-6.) The Fay/Jones report thus specifies six of seven contributing factors to the abuses as traceable to systemic or situational factors, and only one traceable to dispositional factors. Their report then proceeds to expand on this overview by highlighting numerous systemic failures that played key roles in facilitating the abuses.

It concludes that: “*The environment created at Abu Ghraib contributed to the occurrence of such abuse and the fact that it remained undiscovered by higher authority for a long period of time.* What started out as nakedness and humiliation, stress and physical training [exercise], carried over into sexual and physical assaults by a small group of morally corrupt and *unsupervised Soldiers and civilians.*” (Fay Report, pp. 9-10 (Italics added for emphasis.))

In discussing the 44 incidents of detainee abuse “committed by MP and MI soldiers, as well as civilian contractors,” General Fay finds that of those incidents where MPs were involved *because* they were “requested, encouraged, condoned, or solicited by MI personnel” [that] “[t]he abuse, however, was directed on an individual basis and never officially sanctioned or approved.” (Fay Report, p. 7) He finds CACI contractors among those responsible for the abuse of detainees at Abu Ghraib: “Fifty-four (54) MI, MP, and Medical Soldiers, and civilian contractors were found to have some degree of responsibility or complicity in the abuses that occurred at Abu Ghraib.” (Ibid, pp. 7-8, pp. 47-48.)

The findings in the Fay/Jones report demonstrate a failure in hiring, training and supervision by CACI, leading to confusion about command and control over detention and interrogation activities:

Civilian CACI contract interrogators began to arrive in late September 2003. There are a number of shortfalls connected to this issue (See paragraph 4.g., below). It was another complicating factor with respect to command and control. CPT Wood relied on the CACI site manager, CIVILIAN-18, to interview contractors as they arrived and to assign them based on his interviews. She knew little of their individual backgrounds or experience and relied on “higher headquarters” to screen them before arrival. Such screening was not occurring. (Fay Report, p. 40)

General Fay found “[s]everal of the interrogators were civilians and about half of those civilians lacked sufficient background and training.” (Fay Report, p. 46) LTG Jones further found: “Integration of some contractors without training, qualifications, and certification created ineffective interrogation teams and the potential for non-compliance with doctrine and applicable laws.” (Jones Report, p. 18.) General Fay provided the following specific accounts:

- **On lack of training:** “The necessity for some sort of standard training and/or experience is made evident by the statements of both contractor employees and military personnel. CIVILIAN-21 (CACI) seemingly had little or no interrogator experience prior to coming to Abu Ghraib (Reference Annex B, Appendix 1, CIVILIAN-21, ADAMS), even though he was a Navy Reserve Intelligence Specialist. Likewise, numerous statements indicated that little, if any, training on Geneva Conventions was presented to contractor employees (Reference Annex B, Appendix 1, SOLDIER-25, CIVILIAN-10, CIVILIAN-21 and CIVILIAN-11).” (Fay Report, p. 51.)
- **On relationship between military and contractors:** “the apparent lack of understanding of the appropriate relationship between contractor personnel, government civilian employees, and military personnel. Several people indicated in their statements that contractor personnel were “supervising” government personnel or *vice versa*. SGT Adams indicated that CACI employees were in positions of authority, and appeared to be supervising government personnel. She indicated a CACI employee named “First Name” was listed as being in charge of screening. CIVILIAN-08 (CACI) was in charge of “B Section” with military personnel listed as subordinates on the organization chart. SOLDIER-14 also indicated that CIVILIAN-08 was a supervisor for a time. CPT Wood stated that CACI “supervised” military personnel in her statement, but offered no specifics. Finally, a government organization chart (Reference Annex H, Appendix 6, Tab B) showed a CIVILIAN-02 (CACI) as the Head of the DAB. CIVILIAN-02 is a CACI employee. On the other side of the coin, CIVILIAN-21 indicated in his statement that the Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge (NCOIC) was his supervisor. (Reference Annex B, Appendix 1, SOLDIER-14, CIVILIAN-21, ADAMS, WOOD) (Fay Report, pp. 51-52.)

The conclusions of these reports are consistent with my situationalist hypothesis of wrongdoing. They stress a number of factors that can be expected to produce wrongdoing by CACI employees, including blurred lines of accountability and confused roles between military and CACI personnel; the anonymity of detainees and military; the existence of a high pressure situation in a stressful, danger-filled prison environment; an incentive structure that prioritized obtaining intelligence, and profit motive; a failure to control the situationalist pressures by

supervisors and managers of the corporation, by properly training, supervising and disciplining its employees.

CACI's Responsibility vis-à-vis the Military

I have been on record in my book and in other contexts for blaming the military chain of command for its failures in Iraq, conclusions I reached based on the application of my own research to the investigative reports in Abu Ghraib. I have also served as an expert defense witness in support of S/Sgt. Ivan (Chip) Frederick at his military court martial trial in Baghdad. Frederick was charged with a host of crimes for which the military prosecutors demanded harsh penalties of up to 15 years in prison, along with a host of other severe penalties. Here is the text of my statement presented to the Court Martial:

The Fay report, the Taguba report indicate that this [abuse] could have been prevented had the military put in any of the resources or any of the concern that they're putting into these trials--Abu Ghraib never would have happened. But Abu Ghraib was treated with indifference. It had no priority, the same low priority in security as the archaeological museum in Baghdad [whose treasures were looted after Baghdad was "liberated" while soldiers passively watched]. These are both low priority [military] items, and this one happened to erupt under these unfortunate circumstances. So, I think that the military is on trial, particularly all of the officers who are above Sergeant Frederick who should have known what was going on, should have prevented it, should have stopped it, and should have challenged it. They are the ones who should be on trial. Or, if Sergeant Frederick is responsible to some extent, whatever his sentence is, has to be, I think, mitigated by the responsibility of the whole chain of command.

There are at least two important points about this testimony that are relevant to my opinion rendered in this case. First, my criticism of the military and attempt to pin responsibility on military leaders, in no way obviates my opinion that CACI contributed to the environment in Abu Ghraib and is likewise responsible for the harms that resulted from it. Indeed, in my book I also identified the role of military contractors, including CACI for responsibility for abuses in Abu Ghraib. We know from group social psychology that, in any dynamic setting, with multiplicity of persons and situational forces in place over time, there can be multiple bad actors. There can be a singular, evil leader or responsible official, but that is far more rare than situations where groups of individuals respond to similar pressures and act in concert to abuse those under their joint control. Likewise, there can be a system of control (e.g., the military) that acts affirmatively to limit the situational pressures that cause others to commit misconduct.

Still, I conclude that CACI contributed to the abuses at Abu Ghraib, in addition to the concurrent failures of Military Police and Military Intelligence to provide adequate leadership,

supervision and oversight at Abu Ghraib. Just as the military chain of command over those working in the prison setting that they helped create was responsible for the conduct of their soldiers, I believe that likewise CACI is responsible for the conduct of its own employees who were abusing prisoners, and also their misuse of MPs, encouraging them to go to “the dark side.”

In Abu Ghraib, one can say that the military chain of command left a vacuum of leadership and control, and CACI employees exploited this vacuum (as well as the vacuum of corporate supervisory control) in setting the conditions and ordering the abuse of detainees by MPs. Thus, as I detailed above, the military and CACI have parallel lines of responsibility. Just as the military failed, so too did CACI for putting their employees in harm’s way without the tactical guidance and support they needed to do their job with integrity rather than with disregard for the humanity of those they interrogated or prepared for interrogations.

The second relevant observation from my trial testimony is that I in no way discount the importance of individual responsibility. I then made explicit and clear that I find Sgt. Frederick “guilty as charged” for the abuses he perpetrated against prisoners in his command, and also for not preventing the rampant nightly abuses of prisoners by the MPs that he should have been in charge of. In addition, he allowed civilian interrogator personnel to dictate abusive, degrading tactics that he and others in his battalion followed. However, I then made clear that my reasoned, well-researched analysis determined that this soldier’s behavior over his entire long military career was nothing less than exemplary as shown by the nine medals and awards he won deservedly across his 20 years of service. I concluded that negative situational forces impacting him were comparable in kind but exponentially greater than those I witnessed on my guards in the Stanford Prison Experiment. Therefore, I urged the judge to take into consideration these powerful situational forces that distorted Fredrick’s judgment, values and behavior, as well as that of all the other MP guards working the night shift on that Tier. Although guilty, I testified that the *severity of his sentence should be mitigated* by factoring in these extrinsic forces. In fact, his sentence was reduced to eight years, from a possible fifteen, dishonorable discharge, and other penalties. So I am on record in condemning such abusive actions against detainees whose innocence must be presumed until proven otherwise no matter who are the agents of such abuse. I made evident my view that: “Such (mitigating) conditions neither excuse nor absolve the individuals who engaged in deliberate immoral or illegal behaviors even though certain conditions heightened the possibility of abusive treatment.”

Based on my decades of research, I still believe that despite this situational dynamic that puts negative pressure on people caught up in its confining grip, individuals always still have a behavioral choice, and thus must bear the personal and legal responsibility for their actions. Give in to those forces, and one becomes a Villain; resist, oppose and defy them, and one becomes a Hero. We know that there can be individual responsibility in difficult situations because of the heroic actions of military personnel such as Joseph Darby, and even CACI personnel such as Torin Nelson. Finally, I conclude that it should be part of the mission of our military leaders, as

well as civilian corporate leaders contracted to work in military settings, to do all in their power to reduce pressures on their subordinates to become perpetrators of evil, and instead create and sustain conditions that inspire them toward heroic behavior.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Phil Zimbardo". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Dr. Phil Zimbardo
February 1, 2013

Philip G. Zimbardo, Ph.D.
Curriculum Vitae

Philip G. Zimbardo

VITA

PHILIP G. ZIMBARDO

Office

Emeritus Professor
Department of Psychology
Jordan Hall,
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305-2130

Home

25 Montclair Terrace
San Francisco, CA 94109
Telephone: (415) 776-4748
Cell: (415) 999-4998

Current Work and Professional Positions

Professor (2006-Present)

Palo Alto University (formerly, Pacific Graduate School of Psychology)
Palo Alto, CA

President, Founder (2009-Present)

Heroic Imagination Project (HIP) Corporation dedicated to encouraging and exploring everyday heroism.

Distinguished Senior Fellow (2002-Present)

Center for Homeland Defense and Security, Naval Postgraduate School (NPS)
Monterey, CA (Recently retired)

Executive Director (2005-PRESENT)

Center for Interdisciplinary Policy, Education, and Research on Terrorism (CIPERT)
Stanford Medical School and Naval Post Graduate School, Sponsors

President (2005-PRESENT)

Philip G. Zimbardo Educational Foundation (Sicily, Italy-USA Cultural Exchanges, College Scholarships for high school students; created computer labs in 3 towns)

President (2005-PRESENT)

Western Psychological Foundation (Funding arm of the Western Psychological Association)

Executive Board Member (2009-Present)

Center for Compassion and Altruism Research and Education (cCARE), Stanford Medical School

Board Member (2009-Present)

International Positive Psychology Association (IPPA)

Philip G. Zimbardo

Personal Information

Born: March 23, 1933, The Bronx, New York City, New York

Married: August 10, 1972, Christina Maslach, Ph.D., Psychologist, U. C. Berkeley
(czimbardo@gmail.com)

Children: Adam, Zara, and Tanya

EDUCATION AND HONORARY DEGREES

Brooklyn College, A.B. (Summa) Honors in Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology, 1950-1954

Phi Beta Kappa, 1953.

Yale University, M.S. 1955; Ph.D., 1959

Psychology License: # PL 4306 (since 1975; currently lapsed)

Honorary Degree, Doctor of Humane Letters in Clinical Psychology, Pacific Graduate School of Psychology, 1996

Honorary Degree, Doctor Honoris Causa, National University of San Martin, Peru, 1996

Honorary Degree, Doctor Honoris Causa, Aristotle University, Thessalonica, Greece, 1998

Honorary Degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, Webster University, Vienna, 2007

Honorary Degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, Brooklyn College, New York, 2008

Honorary Degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, Rutgers University, New Jersey, 2009

Honorary Degree, Doctor Honoris Causa, Lund University, Lund, Sweden, 2009

Honorary Degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, Loyola University, Chicago, 2010

Honorary Degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA, 2013

HONORS AND AWARDS

GENERAL

President of the American Psychological Association, 2002

President, Western Psychological Association, 1983, again in 2001

Who's Who in America, 1982 - present

Ugliest Man on Campus (Most Popular Stanford Faculty/ Administrator), Alpha Phi Omega, 1983

Chosen by Editors of *The Sciences* to represent psychology in its 35th year celebration reflecting on the contributions in each field of science, November, 1996

Phi Beta Kappa, Distinguished Visiting Lecturer, 1989-1990

Western Psychological Association, Service Award, 2003

Chair of the Council of Scientific Society Presidents (CSSP) representing more than 60 science and math societies, with 1.5 million members, 2005

President of the Western Psychological Foundation, 2005 to present

Board Member, American Psychological Foundation, 2005 to 2008

APA, Distinguished Contributions in the Public Interest (Senior Career), 2008

Richard Lyman Award, Distinguished Lifetime Service to Stanford University, 2008

Innovations in Humanity Award, Ciudad des Ideas, Puebla, Mexico, 2009

Philip G. Zimbardo

Lifetime Service Award, Society of Personality and Social Psychology, 2009
Lifetime Achievement Award, Brooklyn College, 2010
Lifetime Achievement Award, Western Psychological Association, 2010
Fellow, American Association of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), 2010
Distinguished Lifetime Contributor to Media Psychology, 2012
Gold Medal Award, American Psychological Foundation, Lifetime Achievement in the Science of Psychology, 2012

TEACHING

Distinguished Teaching Award, New York University, 1965
Distinguished Teaching Award for Outstanding Contributions to Education in Psychology, American Psychological Foundation, 1975
Phoenix Award for Outstanding Teaching, Stanford Psychology Department Faculty, 1984
California Magazine, Best Psychology Teacher in California, 1986
The Walter Gores Distinguished Teaching Award, Senior Faculty, Stanford University, 1990
Bing Fellow Outstanding Senior Faculty Teaching Award, Stanford University, 1994-1997
WPA Recipient of the annual Outstanding Teaching Award, 1995
Distinguished Teaching Award, Phi Beta Kappa (Northern California Chapter), 1998
Robert S. Daniel Teaching Excellence Award, APA Division 2, Society for the Teaching of Psychology, 1999
Dean's Award for Distinguished Teaching, Stanford University 1999-2000

RESEARCH

Peace Medal from Tokyo Police Dept., 1972 (special recognition of a foreign national whose research and ideas significantly contributed to improving criminal justice administration)
Fellow, Center for the Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, 1972
Gordon Allport Intergroup Relations Prize (honorable mention), 1974, Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues (for the Stanford Prison Experiment)
Distinguished Research Contributor Award, California State Psychological Association, 1977
Psi Chi Award for contributions to the Science of Psychology, 1986
Guze Award (Society for Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis), Best Research in Hypnosis, 1989
Selected as one of ten major contributors to *Social Psychology*, Yosemite Conference on 100 Years of Experimental Social Psychology, 1997
Ernest R. & Josephine R. Hilgard Award for the Best Theoretical hypnosis paper for Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis, published 1999
Distinguished Lifetime Contributions to General Psychology (APA, Division 2, 2000)
APA Division 1 award, Ernest Hilgard Award for Lifetime Contributions to General Psychology, 2000
Distinguished Contributions to Scientific Hypnosis (APA, Division 30, 2001)
Psychology Today Magazine, Mental Health Award for Research and Treatment of Shyness, 2001
Distinguished Contribution to Psychology as a Profession, California Psychological Association, 1998

Philip G. Zimbardo

Los Angeles County Psychological Association: Psyche Award for Lifetime Contributions to Psychology as a Science and Art (2000)
Distinguished Lifetime Contributions to Psychology, California Psychology Association, 2003
Ig Nobel Prize In Psychology, 2003, AIR, Harvard University
Nobel Prize in Psychology (Virtual) 2004, Klagenfurt University, Austria
Havel Foundation Vision 97 Award, 2005, for lifetime of research contributions to knowledge
Carl Hovland Distinguished Lecturer, Yale, 2005
Group Psychologist of the Year, APA Division 49, 2007
Gold Medal Award, American Psychological Foundation, Lifetime Achievement in the Science of Psychology, 2012

WRITING

National Media Award (honorable mention), American Psychological Foundation, 1973 (for popular writing on vandalism)
William Holmes McGuffey Award for *Psychology and Life*, for Excellence and Longevity, (Textbook Authors Association) 1995
New England Council of Latin American Studies (NECLAS) prize for the best book published on Latin American Studies in 2002 (*Violence Workers in Brazil*)
William James Award for best book published in psychology in 2007 (*The Lucifer Effect: Understanding How Good People Turn Evil*). Also New York Times best seller.

MEDIA

Senior Academic Advisor, Host, Writer and Narrator of *Discovering Psychology*, (A 26-part PBS TV series on psychology, Annenberg/CPB project, 1986-1989)
London Weekend Television (Granada Media), “The Human Zoo” Three Programs, Chief Scientific Advisor and On-Screen Expert, 1999.
STC (Society for Technical Communication) International Audiovisual Competition Award of Excellence for “The Power of the Situation” (*Discovering Psychology* video series), 1991
Columbus International Film & Video Festival Bronze Plaque Award for “The Developing Child” (*Discovering Psychology* video series), 1992
International Film & TV Festival of New York Finalist Certificate for “Past, Present and Promise” (*Discovering Psychology* video series), 1992
WPA Film Festival Award of Excellence for “The Responsive Brain” and “Social Psychology” (*Discovering Psychology* video series), 1992
WPA Spring Festival first place award for *Quiet Rage: The Stanford Prison Study* video, 1993
WPA Spring Festival first place award for *Candid Camera Classics in Social Psychology* Video, 1993
APA Presidential Citation for outstanding contributions to psychology for the *Discovering Psychology* video series, 1994
Champions of Mental Health, *Psychology Today Awards*, 2001. (One of eight national figures

Philip G. Zimbardo

honored)

Psychological Consultant, New Programming for NBC TV, 2002.

Emmy Award, New England Instructional Television, Host, Cognitive-Neuroscience
(*Discovering Psychology* Video Series), 2002

WPA Spring Festival, First Place Award for Cultural Psychology (*Discovering Psychology*
Video Series), 2002

Carl Sagan Award for Promoting Public Understanding of Science, Awarded by Council of
Scientific Society Presidents, 2002

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Post Doctoral Trainee - West Haven Veteran's Hospital, Clinical Psychology Dept., 1959-1960
Co-Director (with Dr. S. Sarason), Children's Test Anxiety Research Project, Yale University,
1959-1962

Created, Directed The Harlem Summer Program, "A Head Start-Black Pride" Daily Program
Staffed by NYU and CCNY Students in Harlem (1965)

Training and research consultant in hypnosis, Morton Prince Clinic, New York, 1963-1967

Co-Director (with Dr. Ernest Hilgard), Stanford Hypnosis Research Lab, 1969-1980

Director, Stanford University Social Psychology Graduate Research Training Program

Founder, Co-Director (with Dr. L. Henderson), Shyness Clinic/ Shyness Institute, 1975-2007

Senior Scientific Advisor, writer, narrator, *Discovering Psychology*, PBS-TV/ Annenberg Corp
Video series (1989, updated 2001)

TEACHING

Instructor/Assistant Professor, Yale University, 1957-1960

Assistant Professor, New York University, 1960-1967

Columbia University (1967-68; Klingenstein Professor of Race Relations)

Professor, Stanford University, 1968 to 2003, Emeritus currently

Senior Fellow, Monterey Naval Postgraduate School, 2002-Present

Professor, Palo Alto University, 2007-Present

Visiting Professor: Yale (1962), Stanford (Summer 1963), Barnard College (1966), University of
Louvain (Belgium) Part-time (Summer 1966), University of Texas (1967), University of
Hawaii (Summer 1973), International Graduate School of Behavioral Sciences, Florida
Institute of Technology at Lugano, Switzerland (Summer, 1978), Guanajuato University
(Summer, 1985), University of Warsaw (Summer 2000), Masters Program, Visiting
Professor of Social Psychology, Webster University, Vienna, (2007).

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

American Psychological Association (APA), Fellow; Div. 1(F), 2(F), 3(F), 8(F), 9(F), 13(LM),
15(F), 26(LM), 45, 46(LM), 48(F), 52(F)

Association for Advancement of Psychology (AAP)

American Psychological Society (APS), Fellow

Charter Fellow Canadian Psychological Association (CPA)

Philip G. Zimbardo

Western Psychological Association (WPA), Fellow
Eastern Psychological Association (EPA), Fellow
California State Psychological Association (CSPA)
International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP)
International Congress of Psychology (ICP)
International Positive Psychology Association (IPPA)
Society for Inter-American Psychology
Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI)
American Association for Advancement of Science (AAAS), Fellow
Society for Experimental Social Psychology (SESP)
Society for Advancement of Social Psychology (SASP)
Society for Personality and Social Psychology (SPSP)
Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Psi Chi
American Association of University Professors (AAUP)
Psychologists for Social Responsibility (PSR)
Council of Scientific Society Presidents (CSSP)
Italian American Psychology Assembly (IAPA)

CONSULTATIONS AND BOARDS

Research Consultant, Morton Prince Clinic for Hypnotherapy (New York City)
Asthma Research Unit, Cornell Medical School (New York City)
Tokyo Police Department
Wake Up! Louisiana (New Orleans Citizens' Group)
Public Advocates Law Offices (San Francisco)
Charles Garry Law Offices—expert witness, prison litigation, Senate subcommittee on prisons and juvenile delinquency
Japanese internment reparations hearings (San Francisco)
San Francisco Newspaper Agency (Senior Project Research Consultant)
Cristaldi Films, Rome, Italy (Consultant on “Control” film)
SRI International Consultant to PSI Phenomena Project (Oversight Committee)
San Francisco Exploratorium, Consultant to APA Traveling Museum Exhibit, and Memory Project
Executive Board for the Holocaust Study Center, Sonoma State University
Advisory Panel for the Center on Postsecondary Learning, Teaching and Assessment
Board of Advisors, *Psychology Today* Magazine
Consulting Editor, McGraw Hill Publishers, Social Psychology Series
Historian, Western Psychological Association (1984-2000)
Editorial Board, *Journal of Social Behavior and Personality*
Editorial Board, *Journal of Social Issues*
Institute for Research on Social Problems
Contributing Editor, *Healthline*
Advisory Board, The Foundation for Grand parenting
Advisory Board, End Violence Against the Next Generation (California)
Advisory Board, North American Journal of Psychology
Honorary Member, Italian Inter-university Center for the Study and Research on the Origins and

Philip G. Zimbardo

Development of Prosocial and Antisocial Motivations

Consultant, Live Entertainment, Hollywood, "Stanford Prison Experiment" film

Advisor, London Weekend Television, "Human Zoo" 3 programs on group behavior, shown on Discovery Channel

Advisor, BBC, Human Rights, Human Wrongs Program: "Five Steps to Tyranny,"

Founder, Scientific Advisor, RealPsychology.com

Consultant, NBC TV, ABC TV

Consultant, Maverick Films, Hollywood, "Stanford Prison Experiment" film

Consultant, Coup d'Etat Films, Hollywood, "Stanford Prison Experiment" film

INTERNATIONAL INVITED ADDRESSES, WORKSHOPS, PRESENTATIONS

Conventions and Associations

International Congress of Psychology (in Bonn, London, Tokyo, Mexico City, Brussels, Stockholm, Berlin); International Congress of Applied Psychology, International Social Psychology Conference (in Majorca, Spain, and Budapest); Canadian Psychological Association, Japanese Psychological Association, Japanese Social Psychological Association, German Psychological Society, Greek Psychological Association, Spanish Social Psychological Association, European Association of Experimental Social Psychology, European Association of Personality Psychology, World Congress on Eclectic Hypnotherapy in Psychology (Ixtapa), International Conference on Time (San Marino, Italy); International Convention on Shyness and Self Consciousness (Cardiff, Wales), Mexican Psychological Society, Cammarata, Sicily Conference on Italian-American Culture Confrontations, Australian Psychological Society, Hawaiian Psychological Association, Palermo, Sicily, First Conference of Sicilian Psychologists and Italian-American Psychologists, Royal Society of Arts, London, A Level UK High School student conference, Edinburgh and London, British Psychological Society, First International Conference on Time Perspective, Coimbre, Portugal

Universities

University of Salamanca, University of Barcelona; The Sorbonne; University of Paris (Ecole des Hautes Etudes), University of Rome, University of Bologna, Catholic University of Milan, University of Naples, University of Parma; Oxford University, East London University, Central London University, University of Cardiff, Open University-Birmingham, England; University of Thessalonika, University of Athens; University of Louvain; Hamburg University; Tokyo University, Kyoto University, Okinawa University, Osaka University; University of Sao Paulo, University of Rio de Janeiro; Guanajuato University; University of British Columbia, Calgary University, University of Alberta, Toronto University, McGill University, University of New Foundland; Chinese University of Hong Kong, Deree College, (Athens), Webster University (Vienna), Advanced School of Social Psychology (Warsaw, & Wroclaw), Warsaw University, School of Management, State University of Moscow, St. Petersburg University (Russia), Cambridge University, University of Silesia, Poland, Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Philip G. Zimbardo

DOMESTIC LECTURES, WORKSHOPS, PRESENTATIONS

Conventions and Associations

American Psychological Association, American Psychological Society, Eastern Psychological Association, Western Psychological Association, Midwestern Psychological Association, South Eastern Psychological Association, Rocky Mountain Psychological Association, New England Psychological Association, American Psychiatric Association, American Orthopsychiatric Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York Academy of Sciences, Society for Experimental Social Psychology, Federation of Behavioral, Cognitive and Social Sciences, Nebraska Symposium on Motivation, Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis, National Conference on Law Enforcement, Smithsonian Institute, Annenberg Foundation, American Association of Behavior Therapy, Anxiety Disorders Association of America, California School of Professional Psychology (Fresno and Berkeley), Pacific Graduate School of Psychology, Eriksonian Conference on New Developments in Therapy, National Conference on Teaching, Texas Junior College Convention. Veteran's Administration Hospital Psychology Programs in Palo Alto, Menlo Park, CA., Bronx, NY, Society for Research in Child Development, California Psychological Association, Midwest Institute for Teachers of Psychology, CATO Institute, Aspen Institute Festival of Ideas, TED, Technology, Entertainment and Design (2008, 09,10), United Nations Psychology Day, Evolution in Psychotherapy Conference, Positive Psychology Conference, Davos Foundation Festival, Renaissance Conference

Georgetown University, Cal Tech University, Harvard Law School, MIT Business School, Scripps College/Claremont-McKenna, University of Akron, Bucknell University, Columbus State C.C., Cal State University at Monterey Bay, Brooklyn College, University of Puerto Rico, San Francisco State University, Nova South East University (Ft. Lauderdale), New York University Business School, U. North Carolina, Asheville, United States Military Academy (West Point), United States Naval Academy (Annapolis), D'Anza C.C., Stanford University Business School,

Philip G. Zimbardo

MEDIA PRESENTATIONS, APPEARANCES, INTERVIEWS ON TV & RADIO

"Discovering Psychology" Series, 26 episodes shown nationally on PBS and Internationally in 10 Countries (from 1989 to present)

The Phil Donahue Show, 20/20, Night Line, The Today Show, and Good Morning America (several appearances on each show); Charlie Rose Show, Tom Snyder Show,

The Daily Show with John Stewart and The Colbert Report on Comedy Central,

That's Incredible, Not For Women Only, To Tell The Truth, NBC Chronolog, People Are Talking,

BBC, CNN, National Public Radio, KGO Radio, Live 105 San Francisco Radio, Milt Rosenberg Radio Interview Program (Chicago), Italian TV-RAI (Shyness Program on Quark),

Stanford Television Network, The Discovery Channel Program on Torture. 60 Minutes, and, London Weekend TV/ Discovery Channel program on the "Human Zoo," Only

Human, NBC/Discovery Channel, Terri Gross, Fresh Air, Amy Goodman, Democracy Now, Wolf Blitzer, CNN Reports, New York Times video blog interview, Claudia

Dreifus, Pete Wilson, KGO Radio, CBS Early Morning

AM and Late Night TV Shows in NYC, LA, Chicago, Seattle, Washington, DC, Atlanta, Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Vancouver; Canadian Broadcasting Company,

INTERVIEWER/ON-STAGE CONVERSATION SERIES

Public interviews/conversations for California Academy of Sciences and S. F. City Arts & Lecture Series) with:

Anna Deveare Smith, Oliver Sachs, Jonathan Miller, Robert Coles, Andrew Weil, Frank Sulloway, Sarah Lawrence Lightfoot, Elizabeth Marshall Thomas, Mary Catherine Bateson, Peter Funt (son of Allen Funt), Frank Sulloway, and Michael Gazzaniga.

PUBLICATIONS

As of Winter, 2013 I have more than 400 publications, including 50+ books in many areas of psychology. Because my interests in psychology are quite diverse as someone who is a generalist and easily excited by interesting ideas in any domain where I find them, the following is an extensive listing of branches of psychology and topical areas within them in which I have published.

BRANCHES OF PSYCHOLOGY WHERE I HAVE CONDUCTED PUBLISHED RESEARCH

Animal experimental, clinical, cognition, perception, cultural psychology, developmental, educational, environmental, experimental, comparative, history of psychology, neuropsychology/biological, physiological, personality, political psychology, social, teaching of psychology, therapy

Philip G. Zimbardo

CAREER GOALS

The joys of psychology have come from blending teaching, research, and applications of psychological knowledge as my basic career goals. I love to teach and have done it extensively and intensively for nearly 50 years, trying to communicate what we know and how we know it to the next generation of citizens and psychologists. But my training as a research psychologist has prepared me to take much delight in contributing to the basic knowledge about how the mind and behavior work in social settings. Publishing that information is not only essential to career advancement, but to sharing with colleagues and the public these new ideas.

Finally, it has always been a central goal for me academically and personally to “give psychology away” to the public, to the media, and to those who could use it in ways that enhance the human condition. I like to think of myself as a social change agent – able to use my experience, training, and insights as a psychologist to make a difference in the lives of many people. As a patriotic dissident loyal to the American principles of justice, fairness, and peace, I have taken public positions and actions opposing some of the US government’s policies. These positions have focused around the Vietnam War, the preemptive war against Iraq, and the policies enabling the application of torture to civilians captured and detained in the Bush Administration’s so-called “war against terrorism.”

TEACHING CAREER - OVERVIEW

The year 2007 marked my golden anniversary of 50 years as an educator, having completed five decades of teaching Introductory Psychology. I began teaching in 1957 as a part-time instructor at Yale, in charge of a class of 25 freshmen in Introductory Psychology, and continued this wonderful experience for several more years until my first full-time appointment as assistant professor at New York University, Heights Campus in the Bronx. That was teaching in the raw: 12 semester courses a year, including summer school, all lecture courses, including 3 large Introductory Psychology courses per year. Living in New York on semi-starvation wages forced me to add a 13th course for several years, moonlighting up at Yale, teaching the Psychology of Learning to master’s level students in the Education School, and another year teaching Social Psychology at Barnard College. Some years I taught summer school at Stanford, in Louvain, Belgium, Lugano, Switzerland, and Vienna, Austria.

I love to teach large lecture classes where I am on the “performing center,” doing demonstrations, class experiments, and integrating novel AV materials, but it is even more challenging and rewarding to be intimately connected to students in seminars where I learn from our interaction. In addition to this in-class teaching, I have always mentored students in individual study, undergraduate honors research, and thesis research of masters and doctoral students.

Another dimension of teaching for me has been to develop teaching materials, and course supplements that make teaching both more effective and easier. To this end, I have not only written many basic texts and primers in Introductory and Social Psychology, but pioneered the new breed of Instructor’s Manual that helps teachers with every aspect of course preparation and

Philip G. Zimbardo

curriculum design.

I have also developed Student Guides and Workbooks, and a variety of demonstrations and AV resources for teachers. Among the later are: the “Discovering Psychology” PBS - video series of 26 programs covering all of general psychology, “Candid Camera Classics,” one for Introductory and another for Social Psychology courses (with teacher’s manuals for each), “Quiet Rage,” the video documentary of the Stanford Prison Experiment, and a public website slide show of my experiment (www.PrisonExp.org/). In the ten years since its launch by Scott Plous on Social Psychology Network, it has received more than 100 million page views of its content.

Since its inception in 1989 to 2008, more than half a million people in Tele-Courses have received full credit for Introductory Psychology by passing a standard test based on the “Discovering Psychology: video series and a basic textbook. For me, that represents an ideal in “outreach teaching.”

Another dimension of teaching in my career has been training teachers also to discover the joys of teaching by helping them to do their job really well. I regularly give workshops on teaching throughout the country, at professional meetings (APA, APS, WPA, National Conference on Teaching, and others); in many universities and colleges; organize my own workshops at Stanford (for local area teachers at all levels of psychology education), and have given many teaching workshops internationally as well. I also contribute to teaching by training my own teaching associates to become experts through working closely with them in an intensive Practicum in Teaching course, that I innovated in 1960 at NYU, and have developed over the years into a training program that includes undergraduate TAs as well as graduate students. Many of these students have gone on to become distinguished, prize-winning teachers in colleges across the country and in national competitions.

STANFORD TEACHING: I believe that I have taught more students, for more credits, in a greater variety of courses, than any other Full Professor in the history of Stanford University. Since 1968, I have regularly taught large lectures in **Introductory Psychology**, one of the most popular courses in the University, typically to about 300 students, but have taught this course to as many as 1000 students, and as few as 10 students in a special seminar format with computerized daily interaction on written assignments, in addition to lectures.

Philip G. Zimbardo

Philip G. Zimbardo

Reports and Media

Philip G. Zimbardo
Stanford University

1953

1. Zimbardo, P. G. (1953). The dynamics of prejudice and assimilation among two underprivileged minority groups in New York City. *Alpha Kappa Delta*, XXIV(1), 16-22.

1957

2. Montgomery, K. C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1957). The effects of sensory and behavioral deprivation on exploratory behavior in the rat. *Journal of Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 7, 223-229.

3. Zimbardo, P. G., & Montgomery, K. C. (1957). The effects of free-environment rearing upon exploratory behavior. *Psychological Reports*, 3, 589-594.

4. Zimbardo, P. G., & Montgomery, K. C. (1957). The relative strengths of consummatory responses in hunger, thirst and exploratory drive. *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, 50, 504-508.

1958

5. Zimbardo, P. G. (1958). The effects of early avoidance training and subsequent rearing conditions on the sexual behavior of the male rat. *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, 51, 764-769.

6. Zimbardo, P. G., & Barry, H. (1958, January 10). The effects of caffeine and chlorpromazine on the sexual behavior of male rats. *Science*, 127, 84-85.

7. Zimbardo, P. G., & Miller, N. E. (1958). The facilitation of exploration by hunger in rats. *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, 51, 43-46.

1960

8. Zimbardo, P. G. (1960). Involvement and communication discrepancy as determinants of opinion conformity. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 60, 86-94. (Ph.D. Dissertation).

9. Zimbardo, P. G. (1960). Verbal ambiguity and judgmental distortion. *Psychological Reports*, 60, 57-58.

1961

Philip G. Zimbardo

10. Barnard, J. W., Zimbardo, P. G., & Sarason, S. B. (1961). Anxiety and verbal behavior in children. *Child Development*, 32, 379-392.

11. Sarnoff, I., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1961). Anxiety, fear and social affiliation. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 62, 356-363.

1962

12. Cohen, A. R., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1962). An experiment on avoidance motivation. In J. W. Brehm and A. R. Cohen, *Explorations in Cognitive Dissonance* (pp. 143-151). New York: Wiley.

Philip G. Zimbardo

1963

13. Zimbardo, P. G. (1963). Review of D. Krech, R. S. Crutchfield, & E. L. Ballachey, *Individual in Society: A Textbook of Social Psychology*. *Contemporary Psychology*, 8, 294-296.

14. Zimbardo, P. G., Barnard, J. W., & Berkowitz, L. (1963). The role of anxiety and defensiveness in children's verbal behavior. *Journal of Personality*, 31, 79-96.

15. Zimbardo, P. G., & Formica, R. (1963). Emotional comparison and self-esteem as determinants of affiliation. *Journal of Personality*, 31, 141-162.

16. Zimbardo, P. G., Mahl, G. F., & Barnard, J. W. (1963). The measurement of speech disturbance in anxious children. *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders*, 28, 362-370.

1964

17. Sarason, S. B., Hill, K. T., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1964). A longitudinal study of the relation of test anxiety to performance on intelligence and achievement tests. *Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development*, 29 (7, Serial No. 98).

18. Zimbardo, P. G. (1964). Relationship between projective and direct measures of fear arousal. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 68, 196-199.

1965

19. Zimbardo, P. G. (1965). The effect of effort and improvisation on self-persuasion produced by role-playing. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1, 103-120.

20. Zimbardo, P. G., Weisenberg, M., Firestone, I., & Levy, M. (1965). Communicator effectiveness in producing public conformity and private attitude change. *Journal of Personality*, 33, 233-255.

1966

21. Miller, N., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1966). Motives for fear-induced affiliation: Emotional comparison or interpersonal similarity. *Journal of Personality*, 34, 481-503.

22. Zimbardo, P. G. (1966). Cognitive control of motivation. *Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences*, Series II, 28(7), 902-922.

23. Zimbardo, P. G., Cohen, A. R., Weisenberg, M., Dworkin, L., & Firestone, I. (1966). Control of pain motivation by cognitive dissonance. *Science*, 151, 217-219.

1967

Philip G. Zimbardo

24. Zimbardo, P. G. (1967, June). The psychology of police confessions. *Psychology Today*, 1, 17-27.

25. Zimbardo, P. G. (1967, July). Toward a more perfect justice. *Psychology Today*, 1, 45-46.

1968

26. Barnard, J. W., Zimbardo, P. G., & Sarason, S. B. (1968). Teachers' ratings of student personality traits as they relate to IQ and social desirability. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 59, 128-132.

27. Zimbardo, P. G. (1968). Cognitive dissonance and the control of human motivation. In R. Abelson, E. Aronson, W. McGuire, T. Newcomb, M. Rosenberg, & P. Tannenbaum (Eds.), *Theories of Cognitive Consistency: A Sourcebook* (pp. 439-447). Chicago: Rand, McNally.

1969

28. Ross, L., Rodin, J., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1969). Attribution therapy: The reduction of fear through induced cognitive-emotional misattribution. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 12, 279-288. [Translated into German, 1978. Auf den Wege zu einer Attributions-Therapie: Die Verminderung von Furcht durch induzierte kognitive-emotionale Fehlattri-bution. In *Sozialpsychologie I* (pp. 157-181). Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft.]

29. Zimbardo, P. G. (Ed.). (1969) *The Cognitive Control of Motivation*. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

30. Zimbardo, P. G. (1969, April 27). Why Americans are growing more violent. *Sacramento Bee*, F1, F4.

31. Zimbardo, P. G., & Ebbesen, E. B. (1969). *Influencing Attitudes and Changing Behavior*. Reading, MA: Addison Wesley Publishing Co. [Revised, 1977.]

32. Zimbardo, P. G., Rappaport, C., & Baron, J. (1969). Pain control by hypnotic induction of motivational states. In P. G. Zimbardo (Ed.), *The Cognitive Control of Motivation* (pp. 36-149). Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

1970

33. Abelson, R. P., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1970). *Canvassing for Peace: A Manual For Volunteers*. Ann Arbor, MI: Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

34. Schiffenbauer, A., Sherman, S., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1970, May). *The modification of selective recall of central and incidental task features by emotional arousal* (ONR Technical Report: Z-02). Washington, DC: Office of Naval Research.

Philip G. Zimbardo

35. Zimbardo, P. G. (1970). The human choice: Individuation, reason, and order versus deindividuation, impulse, and chaos. In W. J. Arnold & D. Levine (Eds.), *1969 Nebraska Symposium on Motivation* (pp. 237-307). Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

36. Zimbardo, P. G., & Ebbesen, E. B. (1970). The experimental modification of the relationship between effort, attitude and behavior. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *16*, 207-213.

37. Zimbardo, P. G., Snyder, M., Thomas, J., Gold, A., & Gurwitz, S. (1970). Modifying the impact of persuasive communication with external distraction. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *16*, 669-680.

1971

38. Bogart, K., Geis, F. L., Levy, M., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1971). No dissonance for Machiavellians? In R. Christie & F. L. Geis (Eds.), *Studies in Machiavellianism* (pp. 251-263). New York: Academic Press.

39. Ruch, F. L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1971). *Psychology and Life* (8th ed.). Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.
Translated in Spanish by Jorge Brach, 1978. Psicología y vida. Mexico: Editorial Trillas.

40. Zimbardo, P. G., & Schmeck, R. R. (1971). *Working With Psychology: A student's resource book*. [To accompany *Psychology and Life* (8th ed.)]. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

41. Zimbardo, P. G. (1971). Coercion and compliance: The psychology of police confessions. In R. Perruci & M. Pilisuk (Eds.), *The Triple Revolution Emerging* (pp. 492-508). Boston: Little, Brown.

42. Zimbardo, P. G. (1971, January). *The politics of persuasion* (ONR Technical Report: Z-06). Washington, DC: Office of Naval Research.

43. Zimbardo, P. G. (1971). The power and pathology of imprisonment. *Congressional Record*. (Serial No. 15, October 25, 1971). Hearings before Subcommittee No. 3, of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Ninety-Second Congress, *First Session on Corrections, Part II, Prisons, Prison Reform and Prisoner's Rights: California*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

44. Zimbardo, P. G., Marshall, G., & Maslach, C. (1971). Liberating behavior from time-bound control: Expanding the present through hypnosis. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, *1*, 305-323. (Reprinted in, R.F. Morgan, *Training the Time Sense: Hypnotic and conditioning approaches*. Concord: Amazing Experiences Press, 2000).

Philip G. Zimbardo

45. Zimbardo, P.G. (Consultant, On-Screen Performer), Larry Goldstein (Producer), & Garrik Utley (Correspondent). (1971, Nov. 26). *Prisoner 819 Did a Bad Thing: The Stanford Prison Experiment*. NBC-TV "Chronolog."

1972

46. Maslach, C., Marshall, G., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1972). Hypnotic control of peripheral skin temperature: A case report. *Psychophysiology*, 9, 600-605.

47. Zimbardo, P. G. (1972). *The ecological orientation: Its implications for psychology*. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

48. Zimbardo, P. G. (1972). Pathology of imprisonment. *Society*, 6, 4, 6, 8.

49. Zimbardo, P. G. (1972). La psychologie sociale: une situation, une intrigue et un scenario en quete de la realite (Social psychology: A situation, a plot and a script in search of reality). In S. Moscovici (Ed.), *Introduction a la Psychologie Sociale* (Introduction to Social Psychology) (pp. 82-100). (Trans. Reine Poitou). Paris, France: Libraire Larousse.

50. Zimbardo, P. G. (1972). The tactics and ethics of persuasion. In E. McGinnies & B. King (Eds.), *Attitudes, Conflict and Social Change* (pp. 81-99). New York: Academic Press.

51. Zimbardo, P. G. (1972, July/August). Vandalism: An act in search of a cause. *Bell Telephone Magazine*, 12-17.

52. Zimbardo, P. G., & Luce, G. (1972). *Social psychology: Tool for improving the human condition*. NIMH Mental Health Program Reports (No. 6, 66-108). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

53. Zimbardo, P. G., Maslach, C., & Marshall, G. (1972). Hypnosis and the psychology of cognitive and behavioral control. In E. Fromm & R. Shor (Eds.), *Hypnosis: Research Developments and Perspectives* (pp. 539-571). Chicago, IL: Aldine-Atherton.

54. Zimbardo, P. G., & White, G. (1972). *Stanford Prison Experiment Slide-Tape Show*. Stanford University.

1973

55. Haney, C., Banks, W. C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1973). Interpersonal dynamics in a simulated prison. *International Journal of Criminology and Penology*, 1, 69-97.

56. Haney, C., Banks, W. C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1973). *Study of prisoners and guards in a simulated prison* (Naval Research Reviews 9 (1-17)). Washington, DC: Office of Naval Research.

Philip G. Zimbardo

57. Snyder, M., Zimbardo, P. G., & Hirschman, A. (1973, November). *Social determinants of group loyalty, innovation, and activism* (ONR Technical Report: Z-11). Washington, DC: Office of Naval Research.

58. Zimbardo, P. G. (1973). A field experiment in autoshaping. In C. Ward (Ed.), *Vandalism* (pp.85-90). London: Architectural Press.

59. Zimbardo, P. G. (1973). On the ethics of intervention in human psychological research: With special reference to the Stanford Prison Experiment. *Cognition*, 2, 243-256.

60. Zimbardo, P. G., Haney, C., Banks, W. C., & Jaffe, D. (1973, April 8). The mind is a formidable jailer: A Pirandellian prison. *The New York Times Magazine*, Section 6, pp. 38, ff.

61. Zimbardo, P. G., Marshall, G., White, G., & Maslach, C. (1973, July 20). Objective assessment of hypnotically induced time distortion. *Science*, 181, 282-284.

62. Zimbardo, P. G., & Maslach, C. (Eds.). (1973). *Psychology For Our Times: Readings*. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

1974

63. Haney, C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1973-1974). Social roles, role-playing and education: On the high school as prison. *The Behavioral Science Teacher*, 1, 24-45.

64. Zimbardo, P. G. (1974). *The detention and jailing of juveniles* (Hearings before U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, 10, 11, 17, September, 1973). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 141-161.

65. Zimbardo, P. G., Haney, C., Banks, W. C., & Jaffe, D. (1974). The psychology of imprisonment: Privation, power and pathology. In Z. Rubin (Ed.), *Doing Unto Others: Explorations in Social Behavior* (pp. 61-73). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

1975

66. Haney, C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1975, June). Stimulus/Response: The blackboard penitentiary: It's tough to tell a high school from a prison. *Psychology Today*, 9, 26, 29-30, 106.

67. Newton, J. W., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1975, February). *Corrections: Perspectives on research, policy, and impact* (ONR Research Technical Report: Z-12). Washington, DC: Office of Naval Research. [Also published in *Adolescence*, XIX (76), p. 911. (1984, Winter).]

68. Volckmann, J. P., Volckmann, D. B., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1975). *Working with Psychology: A Student's Resource Book*. [To accompany *Psychology and Life* (9th Ed.)]. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

Philip G. Zimbardo

69. White, G. L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1975, May). *The chilling effects of surveillance: Deindividuation and reactance* (ONR Technical Report: Z-15). Washington, DC: Office of Naval Research.
70. Zimbardo, P. G. (1975). A conversation about attitudes and attitude change. In E. Krupat (Ed.), *Psychology is Social* (pp. 132-139). Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.
71. Zimbardo, P. G. (1975). Discussion of some superego considerations in crime and punishment. In J. A. Lindon (Ed.), *The Psychoanalytic Forum*, (Vol. 5; pp. 221-225). New York: International Universities Press.
72. Zimbardo, P. G. (1975, July). On the prison as therapeutic milieu [Letter to the editor]. *APA Monitor*, p. 3.
73. Zimbardo, P. G. (1975). On transforming experimental research into advocacy for social change. In M. Deutsch & H. Hornstein (Eds.), *Applying Social Psychology: Implications For Research, Practice, and Training* (pp. 33-66). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum. [Abridgement in H. H. Blumberg, A. P. Harvey, V. Kent, and M. Davies. *Small groups and social interaction, Vol. 1* (pp. 383-397). New York: Wiley. (1983).]
74. Zimbardo, P. G., & Newton, J. (1975). *Instructor's Resource Book*. [To accompany *Psychology and Life* (9th Ed.)]. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.
75. Zimbardo, P. G., Pilkonis, P., & Norwood, R. (1975, May). The silent prison of shyness. *Psychology Today*, 69-70, 72.
76. Zimbardo, P. G., and Ruch, F. L. (1975). *Psychology and Life* (9th ed.). Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.
Translated into German by W. F. Angermeier, J. C. Brengelmann, J. Thiekotter, W Gerl, S. Ortlieb, G. Ramin, R. Schips, & Ch. Schulmerich. Lehrbuch der psychologie, 1975. New York: Springer-Verlag. Translated into Polish by Jozef Radzicki, 1988. Psychologia I zycie. Warszawa: Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe.

1976

77. Bruck, C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1976, April). Solving the maze. *Human Behavior*, 25-31.
78. Haney, C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1976). Social roles and role-playing: Observations from the Stanford prison study. In E. P. Hollander & R. G. Hunt (Eds.), *Current Perspectives In Social Psychology* (4th ed.), (pp. 266-274). New York: Oxford University Press.
79. Zimbardo, P. G. (1976). Foreword. In J. M. Steiner, *Power Politics and Social Change in National Socialist Germany* (vii-x). The Hague: Moutin Publishers.

Philip G. Zimbardo

80. Zimbardo, P. G. (1976). A social-psychological analysis of vandalism: Making sense of senseless violence. In E. P. Hollander & R. G. Hunt (Eds.), *Current Perspectives in Social Psychology* (4th Ed.); (pp. 129-134). New York: Oxford University Press.

81. Zimbardo, P. G. (1976). Interview with Richard Evans. In R. I. Evans, *The Making of Psychology: Discussions with Creative Contributors* (pp. 357-370). New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

82. Zimbardo, P. G., & Meadows, W. (1976, Spring). Sexism springs eternal--in *Reader's Digest*. (Women's Studies Abstracts, 4).

1977

83. Haney, C, & Zimbardo, P. G. (1977). The socialization into criminality: On becoming a prisoner and a guard. In J. L Tapp & R. J. Levine (Eds.), *Law, Justice and the Individual in Society: Psychological and Legal Issues* (pp. 198-223). New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

84. Katz, M., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1977, April). Making it as a mental patient. *Psychology Today*, 10, 122, 124, 126.

85. Lee, M., Zimbardo, P. G., & Bertholf, M. (1977, November). Shy murderers. *Psychology Today*, 11, 69-70, 76, 148.

86. Pines, A., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1977, November). Why Israelis are not shy. *Mada (Israeli Science Magazine)*, 21, 273-278.

87. Yates, B., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1977, June). Self-monitoring, academic performance and retention of content in a self-paced course. *Journal of Personalized Instruction*, 2, 76-79.

88. Zimbardo, P. G. (1977). *Shyness: What It Is, What To Do About It*. Reading, MA: Addison Wesley. [Reprinted in 1991. Translated into Russian, German, Japanese, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Polish, Italian, Norwegian, and Finnish.]

89. Zimbardo, P. G. (1977, August/September). Shyness can be a quiet yet devastating problem. *Learning*, 68-71.

90. Zimbardo, P. G. (1977, May). How to Overcome Shyness. *Ladies Home Journal*, 62-66, 187.

91. Zimbardo, P. G. (1977, March). Modified version of personalized system of instruction successfully applied in introductory course for 600 undergraduates and 200 dorm-based proctors. *PSI Newsletter*, 5, 1, 3.

92. Zimbardo, P. G. (1977, Jan.-Feb.). Review of *The End of Imprisonment* by R. Sommer. *American Scientist*, 65, 103.

Philip G. Zimbardo

93. Zimbardo, P. G. (1977, Jan.-Feb.). Shyness--The people phobia. *Today's Education*, 66, 47-49.

94. Zimbardo, P. G. , Ebbesen, E. B., & Maslach, C. (1977). *Influencing Attitudes and Changing Behavior* (2nd Ed.) Reading, MA: Addison Wesley.

95. Zimbardo, P. G., & Maslach, C. (Eds.). (1977). *Psychology for Our Times: Readings* (2nd Ed.). Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

1978

96. Dempsey, D., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1978). *Psychology and You*. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

97. Hatvany, N., Souza, M. C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1978). Shyness and recall deficits: The relationship between attention and arousal. Unpublished manuscript. (Research working paper No. 205A). Stanford University, Stanford, CA.

98. Pines, A., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1978). The personal and cultural dynamics of shyness: A comparison between Israelis, American Jews and Americans. *Journal of Psychology and Judaism*, 3, 81-101.

99. Zimbardo, P. G. (1978, October 9). An expert tells how to cope with shyness. [Interview.] *U.S. News and World Report*.

100. Zimbardo, P. G. (1978). Psychology of evil: On the perversion of human potential. In L. Krames, P. Pliner, & T. Alloway (Eds.), *Advances in the Study of Communication and Affect: Vol. 4. Aggression, Dominance, and Individual Spacing* (pp. 115-169). New York: Plenum Press.

101. Zimbardo, P. G. (1978). Vandalism. In B. B. Wolman (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychoanalysis and Neurology*, (Vol. 11; pp. 358-359). New York: Human Sciences Press.

102. Zimbardo, P. G., & Haney, C. (1978). Prison behavior. In B. B. Wolman (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychoanalysis and Neurology*, (Vol. 9; pp. 70-74). New York: Human Sciences Press.

103. Zimbardo, P. G., & Maslach, C. (1978). Depersonalization. In B. B. Wolman (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychoanalysis and Neurology*, (Vol. 4; pp. 52-53). New York: Human Sciences Press.

104. Zimbardo, P. G., & Pilkonis, P. (1978). Shyness. In B. B. Wolman (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychoanalysis and Neurology*, (Vol. 10; pp. 226-229). New York: Human Sciences Press.

Philip G. Zimbardo

1979

105. Marshall, G., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1979). The affective consequence of inadequately explained physiological arousal. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 37, 970-988.

106. Maslach, C., Zimbardo, P. G., & Marshall, G. (1979). Hypnosis as a means of studying cognitive and behavioral control. In E. Fromm & R. Shor (Eds.), *Hypnosis: Research Developments and Perspectives* (2nd ed.; pp. 539-571). Chicago, IL: Aldine-Atherton.

107. Minke, K., Carlson, J., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1979). *Mastering Psychology and Life*. [To accompany *Psychology and Life* (10th ed.)]. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

108. Pilkonis, P. A., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1979). The personal and social dynamics of shyness. In C. E. Izard (Ed.), *Emotions in personality and psychopathology* (pp. 131-160). New York: Plenum Press.

109. Stodolsky, D., Bascom, L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1979, April). *Automatic facilitation of dialogue in shy and not shy problem-solving teams*. San Diego, CA: 59th Annual Convention Western Psychological Association. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 179882).

110. Sullivan, D., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1979, March 9). Jonestown survivors tell their story. *Los Angeles Times*, View section, Part 4, pp. 1, 10-12.

111. Zimbardo, P. G. (1979). (Testimony of Dr. Philip Zimbardo to U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary). In J. J. Bonsignore, et al. (Eds.), *Before the law: An introduction to the legal process* (2nd ed.; pp. 396-399). Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

112. Zimbardo, P. G. (1979). *Psychology and Life* (10th ed.). Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman. Translated into Italian, 1984, by P. Valerio. *Elementi di Psicologia e Vita (Essentials of psychology and life)*. Napoli, Italy: Idelson. [Translated into Japanese, 1983. *Essentials of Psychology and Life, Vol. I, Vol. II, Vol. III*. Tokyo, Japan: Saiensu-sha Col, Ltd.]

113. Zimbardo, P. G. (1979). *Instructor's Resource Book*. [To accompany *Psychology and Life* (10th Ed.)]. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

114. Zimbardo, P. G. (1979). The psychology of evil: On the perversion of human potential. In T. R. Sarbin (Ed.), *Challenges to the Criminal Justice System: The Perspectives of Community Psychology* (pp. 142-161). New York: Human Sciences Press.

115. Zimbardo, P. G., & Pilkonis, P. A. (1979). Schuchterheit. In A. Heigl-Evers (Ed.), *Die Psychologie des 20. Jahrhunderts* (pp. 193-198). Zurich: Kindler Verlag, 8.

116. Zimbardo, P. G., & Radl, S. L. (1979). *The Shyness Workbook*. New York: A. & W. Press.

Philip G. Zimbardo

1980

117. Andersen, S. M., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1980, November). Resisting mind control. *USA Today*, pp. 44-47.

118. Milojkovic, J. D., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1980). Charismatic teaching: Its nature and development. *Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on Improving University Teaching* (pp. 1-8). Lausanne, Switzerland.

119. White, G. L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1980). The effects of surveillance and actual surveillance on expressed opinions toward marijuana. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 3, 49-60.

120. Zimbardo, P. G. (1980, August). The age of indifference. *Psychology Today*, 71-76.

121. Zimbardo, P. G. (1980, August). The hacker papers. *Psychology Today*, 64-69.

122. Zimbardo, P. G. (1980). My red shirt and me. Foreword. In C. R. Snyder & H. L. Fromkin (Eds.), *Uniqueness: The Human Pursuit of Difference* (pp. vii-xi). New York: Plenum Press.

1981

123. Brodt, S. E., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1981). Modifying shyness-related social behavior through symptom misattribution. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 41, 437-449.

124. Zimbardo, P. G. (1981, December). The ethics of inducing paranoia in an experimental setting: A reply to M. Lewis, M.D. In *IRB: A Review of Human Subjects Research*, 3, 1, 9, and 10-11.

125. Zimbardo, P. G. (1981). Finding meaning in the method. In L. T. Benjamin, Jr., & K. D. Lowman (Eds.), *Activities Handbook for Teaching in Psychology* (pp. 24-26). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

126. Zimbardo, P. G., Andersen, S. M., & Kabat, L. G. (1981, 26 June). Induced hearing deficit generates experimental paranoia. *Science*, 212, 1529-1531.

127. Zimbardo, P. G., Linsenmeier, J., Kabat, L., & Smith, P. (1981, March). *Improving team performance and participation via computer-mediated turn taking and informational prompts* (ONR Technical Report: Z-81-01). Washington, DC: Office of Naval Research.

128. Zimbardo, P. G., & Newton, J. (1981). Delayed auditory feedback. In L. T. Benjamin, Jr., & K. D. Lowman (Eds.), *Activities Handbook for Teaching in Psychology* (pp. 49-50). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

129. Zimbardo, P. G., & Radl, S. L. (1981). *The Shy Child*. New York: McGraw-Hill. [Translated into Chinese, 1994. Yuan-Liou Publishing Co., Ltd.]

Philip G. Zimbardo

1982

130. Linsenmeier, J., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1982, December). *Effects of system and social variables on gender differences in communication and team decision making* (ONR Technical Report: Z-82-02). Washington, DC: Office of Naval Research.

131. Zimbardo, P. G. (1982). Shyness and the stresses of the human connection. In L. Goldberger & S. Breznitz (Eds.), *Handbook of Stress: Theoretical and Clinical Aspects* (pp. 466-481). New York: Free Press.

132. Zimbardo, P. G. (1982, May). State of the science report. *Psychology Today*. Fifteenth Anniversary Issue "Understanding Psychological Man," 58-59.

133. Zimbardo, P. G., Linsenmeier, J., Smith, P. G., & Kabat, L. G. (1982, December). *Psychological and system variables in team problem solving: Experimental studies of computer-mediated participation* (ONR Technical Report: Z-82-01). Washington, DC: Office of Naval Research.

1983

134. Zimbardo, P. G. (1983, Spring). See if you can't find a little time to study people. *San Francisco Bay Architects' Review*, p. 30.

135. Zimbardo, P. G. (1983, Winter). To control a mind. *Stanford Magazine*, 11, pp. 59-64.

136. Zimbardo, P. G., & Linsenmeier, J. (1983, January). The influence of personal, social, and system factors on team problem solving. (ONR Final Report: Z-83-01.) Washington, DC: Office of Naval Research.

137. Zimbardo, P. G., & Radl, S. L. (1983, August). Overcoming shyness. *Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality*, 17, pp. 17, ff.

138. Zimbardo, P. G., & Vallone, R. (Eds.) (1983). *Persuasion, Coercion, Indoctrination, and Mind Control: Readings*. Lexington, MA: Ginn Custom Publishing Program.

139. Zimbardo, P. G. (Consultant, On-Screen Performer), & Ene Riisna (Producer), John Stossel (Correspondent). (1983). *The Pain of Shyness*. ABC-TV News, "20/ 20."

Philip G. Zimbardo

1984

140. Andersen, S. M., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1984, Fall/Winter). On resisting social influence. *Cultic Studies Journal, 1*, 196-219. Weston, MA: American Family Foundation.

141. Plous, S., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1984, November). The looking glass war. *Psychology Today, 48-52*, 54, 56, 59.

142. Zimbardo, P. G. (1984). Mind control: Political fiction and psychological reality. In P. Stansky (Ed.), *On nineteen eighty-four* (pp. 197-215). New York: Freeman Press.

143. Zimbardo, P. G. (1984, January). Mind control in 1984. *Psychology Today, 71-72*.

144. Zimbardo, P. G. (1984). Social psychology: What it is, where it came from, and where it is headed. In V. Sarris & A. Parducci (Eds.), *Perspectives in Psychological Experimentation: Toward the Year 2000* (pp. 254-266). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

145. Zimbardo, P. G., & Gonzalez, A. (1984, February). The times of your life. *Psychology Today, 18*, 54.

1985

146. Fraser, S. C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1985). *Working with Psychology*. [To accompany *Psychology and Life* (11th ed.)]. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

147. Gonzalez, A., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1985, March). Time in perspective: The time sense we learn early affects how we do our jobs and enjoy our pleasures. *Psychology Today, 19*, 21-26.

148. Lord, C. G., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1985). Actor-Observer differences in the perceived stability of shyness. *Social Cognition, 3*, 250-265.

149. Zimbardo, P. G. (1985). *Psychology and Life* (11th ed.). Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

150. Zimbardo, P. G. (1985). *Instructor's Resource Manual*. [To accompany *Psychology and Life* (11th Ed.)]. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

151. Zimbardo, P. G. (1985, June). Laugh where we must, be candid where we can. [A conversation with Allen Funt.] *Psychology Today, 19*, 42-47.

152. Zimbardo, P. G., & Hartley, C. F. (1985, Spring/Summer). Cults go to high school: A theoretical and empirical analysis of the initial stage in the recruitment process. *Cultic Studies Journal, 2*, 91-147. Weston, MA: American Family Foundation.

153. Zimbardo, P. G., & Piccione, C. (1985, November). Can shyness affect your health? *Healthline, 4*, 12, 13. San Francisco, CA: California State University.

Philip G. Zimbardo

1986

154. Plous, S., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1986). Attributional biases among clinicians: A comparison of psychoanalysts and behavior therapists. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 54, 568-570.

155. Zimbardo, P. G. (1986). The Stanford shyness project. In W. H. Jones, J. M. Cheek, & S. R. Briggs (Eds.), *Shyness: Perspectives on Research and Treatment* (pp. 17-25). New York: Plenum Press.

1987

156. Montiero, K., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1987). The path from classroom seating to hypnotizability--a dead end: A brief communication. *International Journal of Clinical Experimental Hypnosis*, XXXV(2), 83-86.

157. Zimbardo, P. G. (1987). How to help shy children. In H. K Hamilton (Ed.), *Teachers' strategies* (pp. 147-48). Springhouse, PA: Springhouse Publishing.

1988

158. Zimbardo, P. G. (1988). *Psychology and Life* (12th ed.). Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman. [Translated into German, 1992, by S. Hoppe-Graff and B. Keller. *Psychologie*. New York: Springer-Verlag.]

159. Zimbardo, P. G. (1988). *Instructor's Resource Manual*. [To accompany *Psychology and Life*, (12th ed.)]. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

160. Zimbardo, P. G. (1988). Social psychology. In E. R. Hilgard (Ed.), *Fifty Years of Psychology: Essays in Honor of Floyd Ruch* (pp. 169-189). Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

161. Zimbardo, P. G., & Hammond, A. L. (Eds.) (1988). *Readings on Human Behavior: The Best of Science*. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.

1989

162. Piccione, C., Hilgard, E. R., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1989). On the degree of stability of measured hypnotizability over a 25-year period. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 56, 289-295.

163. Zimbardo, P. G. (1989, Sept.). Discovering psychology. *The Agenda*, 14(3). PBS Adult Learning Service.

164. Zimbardo, P. G. (Co-writer, chief academic advisor, host), & WGBH-TV (Producer). (1989). *Discovering Psychology* [26-program video series.] Washington, DC: Annenberg-CPB. [Updated 2002].

Philip G. Zimbardo

165. Zimbardo, P. G. (1989). The power and the gory of psychology? [Review of D. Cohen (Ed.), *The Power of Psychology*.] *Contemporary Psychology*, 34, 249-250.

166. Zimbardo, P. G. (Writer and producer), & Musen, K. (Co-writer and co-producer). (1989). *Quiet Rage: The Stanford Prison Study* [Video]. Stanford, CA: Stanford Instructional Television Network.

1990

167. Zimbardo, P. G. (1990). On treating shyness. In R. D. Hunter (Ed.), *Dictionary of Pastoral Care and Counseling* (pp. 1165-66). Nashville, TN: Abingdon Press.

168. Zimbardo, P. G., & McDermott, R. (Eds.), (1990). *The Psychology of Mind Control: Readings*. Palo Alto, CA: Kinko Press.

1991

169. Zimbardo, P. G. (1991). Foreword. In L. Ross, & R. Nisbett, *The Person and the Situation*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

170. Zimbardo, P. G. (1991). Foreword. In S. Fiske & S. Taylor, *Social Cognition*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

171. Zimbardo, P. G., & Knutson, B. (Eds.). (1991). *The Psychology of Mind Control: Readings in Persuasion, Influence, Indoctrination, and Conversion*. Palo Alto, CA: Alpha Graphics.

172. Zimbardo, P. G., & Leippe, M. (1991). *The Psychology of Attitude Change and Social Influence*. New York: McGraw-Hill. [Also published in hardcover by Temple University Press, 1991.]

Philip G. Zimbardo

1992

173. Galliano, G., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1992). *Study Guide and Practice Tests for Psychology and life* (13th Ed.) New York: HarperCollins.

174. Zimbardo, P. G. (1992). *Psychology and Life* (13th ed.). New York: HarperCollins.

175. Zimbardo, P. G. (Ed.). (1992). *Candid Camera Classics in Introductory Psychology* [video]. New York: McGraw-Hill.

176. Zimbardo, P. G. (Ed.). (1992). *Candid Camera Classics in Social Psychology* [video]. New York: McGraw-Hill.

177. Zimbardo, P. G. (1992). Foreword. In A. Pines, & C. Maslach, *Experiencing Social Psychology*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

178. Zimbardo, P. G. (1992). Foreword. In S. Brehm, *Intimate Relationships*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

179. Zimbardo, P. G. (1992). Foreword. In S. Milgram, *The Individual in a Social World*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

180. Zimbardo, P. G. (1992). Review of A. J. Deikman, *The Wrong Way Home: Uncovering the Patterns of Cult Behavior in American Society*. *Contemporary Psychology*, 37, 1187-1189.

181. Zimbardo, P. G., Conrad, E., & Rafter, M. (1992). *Instructor's Resource Kit*. [To accompany *Psychology and life* (13th ed.)]. New York: HarperCollins.

182. Zimbardo, P. G., & Funt, A. (1992). *Candid Camera Classics in Introductory Psychology: Viewer's Guide/Instructor's Manual*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

183. Zimbardo, P. G., & Funt, A. (1992). *Candid Camera Classics in Social Psychology: Viewer's Guide/Instructor's Manual*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

184. Zimbardo, P. G., & Maslach, C. (1992). Cognitive effects of biased time perspective. *International Journal of Psychology*, 27, 167. (Abstract of presentation at XXV International Congress of Psychology, Brussels, July 1992.

185. Zimbardo, P. G. (Writer), & Ken Musen (Producer). (1992). *Quiet Rage: The Stanford Prison Experiment* [Video]. Stanford, CA: Stanford Instructional Television Network (production). New York: HarperCollins (academic distribution).

1993

Philip G. Zimbardo

186. Zimbardo, P. G. (1993). Adding vividness to social psychology lectures: Video supplements. *Contemporary Social Psychology*, 17, 14-16.

187. Zimbardo, P. G. (1993). Foreword. In S. Plous, *The Psychology of Judgment and Decision Making*. New York: McGraw Hill (also Temple University Press).

188. Zimbardo, P. G. (1993). Foreword. In L. Berkowitz, *Aggression: Its Causes, Consequences, and Control*. New York: McGraw Hill (also Temple University Press).

189. Zimbardo, P. G., & Andersen, S. A. (1993). Understanding mind control: Exotic and mundane mental manipulations. In M. Langone (Ed.), *Recovery from Cults* (pp. 104-125). New York: Norton Press.

190. Zimbardo, P. G., LaBerge, S., & Butler, L. (1993). Psychophysiological consequences of unexplained arousal: A posthypnotic suggestion paradigm. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 102, 466-473.

1994

191. Zimbardo, P. G. (1994). Foreword. In J. Bishop, & M. Grunte, *How to Forgive When You Don't Know How*. Barrytown, New York: Station Hill Press.

192. Zimbardo, P. G. (1994). Foreword. In Z. Zaleski (Ed.), *Psychology of Future Orientation*. Lublin, Poland: Scientific Society of KUL.

193. Zimbardo, P. G. (1994). On the synergy between teaching and research: A personal account of academic "cheating." *Psi Chi*, 21, 13-20.

194. Zimbardo, P. G. (1994). Review of Morton Hunt, *The Story of Psychology*. *Contemporary Psychology*, 39, 802-803.

195. Zimbardo, P. G. (1994). *Transforming California's prisons into expensive old age homes for felons: Enormous hidden costs and consequences for California's taxpayers*. The Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, San Francisco, CA.

196. Zimbardo, P. G. (1994). Foreword. In H. C. Triandis, *Culture and Social Behavior*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

197. Zimbardo, P. G. (1994). Foreword. In J. Z. Rubin, D. G. Pruitt, & S. H. Kim. *Social Conflict: Escalation, Stalemate, and Settlement*. New York: Random House.

198. Zimbardo, P. G., & Weber, A. L. (1994). *Psychology*. New York: HarperCollins

1995

Philip G. Zimbardo

199. Butler, L., Koopman, C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1995). The psychological impact of viewing the film, "JFK": Emotions, beliefs, and political behavioral intentions. *Political Psychology*, *16*, 237-257.

200. Carducci, B. J., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1995). Are you shy? *Psychology Today*, *28*, pp.34 ff.

201. Zimbardo, P. G. (1995). The psychology of evil: A situationist perspective on recruiting good people to engage in anti-social acts. *Research in Social Psychology* [Japanese journal], *11*, 125-133.

202. Zimbardo, P. G. (1995). Foreword. In D. A. Schroeder, L. A. Penner, J. D. Dovidio, & J. A. Piliavin, *The Psychology of Helping and Altruism: Problems and Puzzles*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

203. Zimbardo, P. G. (1995). Foreword. In K. J. Schneider, & R. May, *The Psychology of Existence: An Integrative, Clinical Perspective*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

204. Zimbardo, P. G., McDermott, N., Jansz, J., & Metaal, N. (1995). *Psychology: A European Text*. London: HarperCollins.

1996

205. Caprara, G.V., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1996). Aggregation and amplification of marginal deviations in the social construction of personality and maladjustment. *European Journal of Personality*, *10*, 79-110.

206. Caprara, G., Barbaranelli, C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1996). Understanding the complexity of human aggression: Affective, cognitive, and social dimensions of individual differences in propensity toward aggression. *European Journal of Personality*, *10*, 133-155.

207. Frost-Weston, M. N., McDermott, R., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1996). *Instructor's Manual*. [To accompany *Psychology and Life* (14th ed.)]. New York: HarperCollins.

208. Zimbardo, P. G., & Gerrig, G. (1996). *Psychology and Life* (14th ed.). New York: HarperCollins.

1997

209. Boyd, J. N., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1997). Constructing time after death: The transcendental-future time perspective. *Time and Society*, *6*, 35-54.

210. Caprara, G. V., Barbaranelli, C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1997, February 6). Politicians' uniquely simple personalities. *Nature*, *385*, p. 493.

Philip G. Zimbardo

211. Gramm, P., Weber, A. L., Zimbardo, P. G. (1997). *Study Guide*. [To accompany *Psychology* (2nd Ed.)]. New York: Addison Wesley Longman.
212. Kahan, T. L., Liberge, S., Levitan, L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1997). Similarities and differences between dreaming and waking cognition: An exploratory study. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 6, 132-147.
213. Zimbardo, P. G. (1997, May). What messages are behind today's cults? *Monitor on Psychology*, 14.
214. Zimbardo, P. G. (1997). A passion for psychology: Teaching it charismatically, integrating teaching and research synergistically, and writing about it engagingly. In R. J. Sternberg (Ed.), *Teaching Introductory Psychology: Survival Tips From the Experts* (pp. 7-34). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
215. Zimbardo, P. G. (1997). Situaciones sociales: su poder de transformacion [The power of social situations to alter the mental representations and behaviors.] *Revista de Psicologia Social*, 12, 99-112.
216. Zimbardo, P. G. (1997). Experimentalni vezeni na Stanfordove universite: Ohlednuti po 25 letech. [Experimental prison at Stanford University: Looking back 25 years later.] *Propsy: Casopis pro moderni psychologii [Propsy: A Czechoslovakian Journal for Modern Psychology]*, 3, 4-7.
217. Zimbardo, P. G. (1997). Foreword. In J. Jones, *Prejudice and Racism*. New York: McGraw Hill.
218. Zimbardo, P. G., Keough, K. A., & Boyd, J. N. (1997). Present time perspective as a predictor of risky driving. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 23, 1007-1023.
219. Zimbardo, P. G., & Lazarou, M. (1997, Fall). A dialogue about the Stanford Prison Study. *Speak Magazine, People Talking Section*, 76-78.
220. Zimbardo, P. G., & Weber, A. L. (1997). *Psychology* (2nd ed.). New York: Addison Wesley Longman.

1998

221. Carducci, B.J., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1998). Are you shy? In K. G. Duffy (Ed.), *Psychology 98/99* (pp. 148-154). Sluice Dock, Guilford, CT: Dushkin/McGraw-Hill.
222. Haney, C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1998). The past and future of U.S. prison policy: Twenty-five years after the Stanford Prison Experiment. *American Psychologist*, 53, 709-727.

Philip G. Zimbardo

223. Henderson, L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1998). Shyness. *Encyclopedia of Mental Health*, 3, 497-509.

224. Henderson, L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1998). Shame and anger in chronic shyness. *Proceedings of the Eighteenth National Conference of Anxiety Disorders Association of America*. Boston, Massachusetts.

225. Zimbardo, P. G. (1998). A new perspective on psychological time: Theory, research, and assessment of individual differences in temporal perspective. In G. Mucciarelli & R. Brigati (Eds.), *Psychology of Time - Part II, Special Issue, Teorie & Modeli*, 3, pp. 59-78. (Italian Journal of Theories and Models, Pitagora Editrice Bologna).

226. Zimbardo, P. G. (Consultant, On-Screen Performer), & Rex Bloomstein (Writer, Director). (1998). *The Roots of Evil: Part Three, The Torturer*. Produced by Nucleus Productions for Thames Television, London, and Discovery Channel USA.

227. Zimbardo, P. G. (Consultant, On-Screen Performer), & Jay Kernis (Producer), Leslie Stahl (Correspondent). (1998, Aug. 30). *Experi-Mental Prison*. CBS-TV "60 Minutes."

1999

228. Caprara, G. V., Barbaranelli, C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1999). Personality profiles and political parties. *Political Psychology*, 20, 175-197.

229. Carducci, B. J., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1999). Are You Shy? In R. Epstein (Ed.), *The New Psychology Today Reader*. (pp. 341-351). Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company.

230. Epel, E. S., Bandura, A., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1999). Escaping homelessness: The influences of self-efficacy and time perspective on coping with homelessness. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 29, 575-596.

231. Henderson, L., & Zimbardo, P. G., (1999). Commentary on Part III: Developmental outcomes and clinical perspectives. In L. A. Schmidt & J. Schulkin (Eds.), *Extreme Fear, Shyness, and Social Phobia: Origins and Outcome*. (pp. 294-305). New York: Oxford University Press.

232. Henderson, L. M., Zimbardo, P., Smith, C., & Buell, S. (1999). *Shyness and technology use in high school students* (Tech Rep. No. 1). Palo Alto, California: Stanford University, Psychology Department.

233. Keough, K. A., Zimbardo, P. G., & Boyd, J. N. (1999). Who's smoking, drinking and using drugs? Time perspective as a predictor of substance use. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*, 21, 149-164.

Philip G. Zimbardo

234. LaBerge, S., & Zimbardo, P. G. (1999). Event-related potential correlates of suggested hypnotic amnesia. *Sleep and Hypnosis, 1*, 1-9.
235. Zimbardo, P. G. (1999). Discontinuity theory: Cognitive and social searches for rationality and normality--may lead to madness. In M. P. Zanna (Ed.), *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, (Vol. 31, pp. 345-486). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
236. Zimbardo, P. G. (1999). Experimental social psychology: Behaviorism with minds and matters. In A. Rodrigues & R. Levine (Eds.), *Reflections on 100 Years of Experimental Social Psychology* (pp.135-157). Boulder, CO: Westview.
237. Zimbardo, P. G. (1999). Recollections of a social psychologist's career: An interview with Dr. Philip Zimbardo. *Journal of Social Behavior and personality, 14*, 1-22.
238. Zimbardo, P. G. (1999). A generalist looks at his career in teaching: An interview with Dr. Phil Zimbardo. *North American Journal of Psychology, 1*, 1-16.
239. Zimbardo, P. G. (1999). The psychology of liberation. In E. Syngollitou (Ed.), *Scientific Annals of the School of Psychology of Thessaloniki* (Vol. 3, pp. 45-56). Thessaloniki, Greece: Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Psychology.
240. Zimbardo, P. G. (1999). Foreword. In D. Myers. *Exploring Social Psychology* (2nd ed.) New York: McGraw Hill.
241. Zimbardo, P. G. (1999). Foreword. In J. Garcia & K. Keough. *Social Psychology of Gender, Race, and Ethnicity*. New York: McGraw Hill.
242. Zimbardo, P. G., & Boyd, J. N. (1999). Putting time in perspective: A valid, reliable individual-differences metric. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 77*, 1271-1288.
243. Zimbardo, P. G., & Gerrig, G. (1999). *Psychology and Life* (15th ed.). New York: Addison Wesley Longman.
244. Zimbardo, P. G., Maslach, C., & Haney, C. (1999). Reflections on the Stanford Prison Experiment: Genesis, transformations, consequences. In T. Blass (Ed.), *Obedience to Authority: Current Perspectives on the Milgram Paradigm*. (pp. 193-237). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.
245. Zimbardo, P. G., Plous, S., & Lestik, M. (1999, Dec.). *The Stanford Prison Experiment Web Site*: www.prisonexp.org.
246. Zimbardo, P. G. & Radl, S. L. (1999). *The Shy Child (reprinted)*. Los Altos, CA: Malor Press.

2000

Philip G. Zimbardo

247. Caprara, G. V., Barbaranelli, C., Pastorelli, C., Bandura, A., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2000). Prosocial foundations of children's academic achievement. *Psychological Science, 11*, 302-306.

248. Henderson, L. & Zimbardo, P. G. (2000). Foreword. In R. Crozier (Ed.), *Shyness: Development, Consolidation and Change*. New York: Routledge.

249. Henderson, L. & Zimbardo, P. G. (2000). *Henderson/Zimbardo Shyness Questionnaire (Shy Q.)* Palo Alto, CA: Shyness Institute (www.shyness.com).

250. St. Lorant, T., Henderson, L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2000). Co-morbidity in a shyness clinic sample. *Depression and Anxiety, 12*, 232-237.

251. Zimbardo, P. G. (2000). On becoming successfully shy. Review of B. Carducci. *Shyness: A bold new approach. Contemporary Psychology, 45*, 99-101.

252. Zimbardo, P. G. (2000). Foreword. In C. Oyster. *Groups: A User's Guide*. New York: McGraw Hill.

253. Zimbardo, P. G. (2000). On the joys of being an international psychologist. *International Psychology Reporter, 4*, 23-24.

254. Zimbardo, P. G. (2000). Psychology of Evil. *Eye on Psi Chi*, 16-19.

255. Zimbardo, P. G. (Consultant, On-Screen Performer). (2000). *Human Zoo: A Reality TV Study of Human Behaviour in 3 Programs*. Produced by Granada Media: London Weekend Television. In association with the Discovery Channel, U.S.

256. Zimbardo, P. G. (Consultant, On-Screen Performer). (2000, Dec. 19). *Five Steps to Tyranny: Human Rights, Human Wrongs*. BBC-TV London.

257. Zimbardo, P. G., Weber, A., L., & Johnson, R. L. (2000). *Psychology* (3rd ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

Philip G. Zimbardo

2001

258. Henderson, L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2001). Shyness, social anxiety and social phobia. In S. Hofmann and P. di Bartolo (Eds.), *From Social Anxiety to Social Phobia: Multiple Perspectives* (pp. 46-64). New York: Allyn & Bacon.

259. Henderson, L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2001). Shyness as a clinical condition: The Stanford Model. In L. Alden & R. Crozier (Eds.), *International Handbook of Social Anxiety* (pp. 431-447). Sussex, England: John Wiley & Sons.

260. Henderson, L. M., Zimbardo, P. G., & Carducci, B. J. (2001). Shyness. In W. E. Craighead & C. B. Nemeroff (Eds.), *The Corsini Encyclopedia of Psychology and Behavioral Science*, 4, 1522-1523. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

261. Zimbardo, P.G. (2001). Foreword. In Baron/Byrne, *Social Psychology Text (10th ed.)*, 30th Anniversary Edition. New York: McGraw Hill

262. Zimbardo, P. G. (2001, December 30). Psychology of terrorism: Mind games, mind healing. *San Francisco Chronicle*, D6.

263. Zimbardo, P. G. (2001, November 4). Mind games: Don't play on terrorists' turf. *San Francisco Chronicle*, C6.

264. Zimbardo, P. G. (2001, November). Opposing terrorism by understanding the human capacity for evil. *Monitor on Psychology*, 32, 48-50.

265. Zimbardo, P. G., & Leippe, M. R. (2001). *The Psychology of Attitude Change and Social Influence*. St. Petersburg: Piter Publishing (Reprinted Translation).

266. Zimbardo, P. G. (Co-writer, chief academic advisor, host), & WGBH-TV (Producer). (2001). *Discovering Psychology; Updated Edition* [26-program video series.] Washington, DC: Annenberg-CPB.

267. Zimbardo, P. G. (2001, Sept. 26). Faceless terrorists embody 'creative evil'. *Stanford Report*, p. 4. Stanford University Press.

268. Zimbardo, P. G. (2001). Warum geschah es? [Why did it happen?]. *Psychologie Heute*, 28, 20-21.

269. Zimbardo, P. G. (2001). Nova dimenze zla [New dimension of evil]. *Psycholoie Dnes*, 7, 12-13.

Philip G. Zimbardo

2002

270. Caprara, G. V., Barbaranelli, C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2002). When parsimony subdues distinctiveness: Simplified public perceptions of politicians' personality. *Political Psychology*, 23, 77-95.

271. Gerrig, R., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2002). *Psychology and Life* (16th ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

272. Henderson, L. & Zimbardo, P. G. (2002). Painful Shyness (Public education brochure prepared for APA Div. 42, Psychologists in Private Practice). Washington, DC: APA Press.

273. Huggins, M., Haritos-Fatouros, M., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2002). *Violence workers: Police torturers and murderers reconstruct Brazilian atrocities*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

274. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002). Foreword. In M. Haritos-Fatouros. *The Psychological Origins of Institutionalized Torture*. London: Routledge.

275. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, March/April). The Psychology of terrorism: Mind games and mind healing. *Los Angeles Psychologist*, 16, 7-8.

276. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, March). Clarifying mission, coverage, communication, and review process. *American Psychologist*, 57, 213-214.

277. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, April). Just think about it: Time to take our time. *Psychology Today*, 35, 62.

278. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, January). Going forward with commitment. *Monitor on Psychology*, 33, 5.

279. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, February). Ground Zero: Looking up and beyond. *Monitor on Psychology*, 33, 5.

280. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, March). A call for greater collaboration. *Monitor on Psychology*, 33, 5.

281. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, April). Nurturing psychological synergies. *Monitor on Psychology*, 33, 5.

282. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, May). My love affair with psychology conventions. *Monitor on Psychology*, 33, 5.

Philip G. Zimbardo

283. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, June). Let's show how we make a difference. *Monitor on Psychology*, 33, 5
284. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, July/August). The mind: Amazing and mysterious. *Monitor on Psychology*, 33, 5.
285. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, September). September 11th, 2001: Reflections on our lives a year later. *Monitor on Psychology*, 33, 5.
286. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, October). *Rediscovering Disability*, *Monitor on Psychology*, 33, 5.
287. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, November). Mind control: Psychological reality or mindless rhetoric? *Monitor on Psychology*, 33, 5.[Reprinted in *Cultic Studies Review*. (2002), 1, 309-311.]
288. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, December). A psychology filled with joy, pride and passion. *Monitor on Psychology*, 33, 5
289. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002, June/July). Psychology in the Public Service. *American Psychologist*, 57, 431-433.
290. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002). Presentation of 2001 Distinguished Contributions to Scientific Hypnosis Award Winner. *Psychological Hypnosis*, 10, 14-19.
291. Zimbardo, P. G. (2002). Los grandes problemas del mundo. Interview with Philip Zimbardo. In R. Ardila (Ed.), *La Psicología del Futuro. Los Mas Destacados Psicólogos del Mundo Reflexionan Sobre el Futuro de su Disciplina*. (pp. 255-259). Madrid, Spain: Editorial Piramide.
292. Zimbardo, P. G., Haney, C., Banks, W. C., & Jaffe, D. (2002). The psychology of imprisonment: Privation, power, and pathology (Psychologie der gefangenschaft: Deprivation, macht und pathologie). In F. Neubacher & M. Walter (Eds.), *Sozialpsychologische Experimente in der Kriminologie* (pp. 69-91). Munster, Germany: Lit Verlag.
293. Zimbardo, P. G., Weber, A. L., & Johnson, R. L. (2002). *Psychology: Core Concepts* (4th ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
294. Zimbardo, P. G. (Consultant, On-Screen Performer). (2002, March). *Only Human: Humorous Explorations of Contemporary Human Behavior*. Produced by NBC-TV Dateline for the Discovery Channel.

2003

295. Boniwell, I., & Zimbardo, P. G (2003). Time to find the right balance. *The Psychologist. Special Issue*, 16, 129-130.

Philip G. Zimbardo

296. Caprara, G. V., Barbaranelli, C., Consiglio, C., Picconi, L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2003). Personalities of politicians and voters: Unique and synergistic relationships. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *84*, 849-856.
297. D'Alesio, M., Guarino, A., De Pascalis, V., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2003). Testing Zimbardo's Stanford time perspective inventory (STPI) – Short form, an Italian study. *Time & Society*, *12*, 333-347.
298. Harber, K. D., Boyd, J. N., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2003). Participant self-selection biases as a function of individual differences in time perspective. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *25*, 255-264.
299. Rosenfield, A., & Zimbardo, P.G. (2003). *Psychology Core Concepts 4th Ed., Instructor's Manual for Zimbardo, Weber, Johnson*, Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
300. Zimbardo, P. G. (2003, May/June). Phantom menace: Is Washington terrorizing us more than AlQaeda? *Psychology Today*, *36*, 34-36.
301. Zimbardo, P. G. (2003). Enriching psychological research on disability. In F. E. Menz & D. F. Thomas (Eds.), *Bridging Gaps: Refining the Disability Research Agenda for Rehabilitation and the Social Sciences—Conference Proceedings* (pp. 19-32). Menomonie: University of Wisconsin-Stout, Stout Vocational Rehabilitation Institute, Research and Training Centers.
302. Zimbardo, P. G. (2003). Public education of psychology: An interview with Philip G. Zimbardo. In M. J. Prinstein, & M. D. Patterson (Eds.). *The Portable Mentor: Expert Guide to a Successful Career in Psychology* (pp.243-256). New York: Kluwer/Plenum.
303. Zimbardo, P. G. (2003). Foreword. In B. J. Fogg. *Persuasive Technology*. San Francisco: Elsevier Science.
304. Zimbardo, P. G. (2003). Foreword. In D. Daher. *And the passenger was death: The drama and trauma of losing a child*. Amityville, New York: Baywood Publishing.
305. Zimbardo, P. G. (2003). The President's Address. *American Psychologist*, *58*, 526-532.
306. Zimbardo, P. G., & Boyd, J. N. (2003). Time orientation. In R. Fernandez-Ballesteros (Ed.), *The Encyclopedia of Psychological Assessment, Vol. 2*, pp. 1031-1035.
307. Zimbardo, P. G. (2003). *California Psychological Association Award Acceptance* (Anti-War Presentation). CPA Annual Convention, San Jose, California, April 5, 2003). On Line: www.prisonexp.org/pdf/CPA-Awrdr.pdf
308. Zimbardo, P. G., Butler, L. D., & Wolfe, V. (2003). Cooperative college examinations: More gain, less pain when students share information and grades. *Journal of Experimental Education*, *71*, 101-125.

Philip G. Zimbardo

2004

309. Boniwell, I., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2004). Balancing time perspective in pursuit of optimal functioning. In P.A. Linley & S. Joseph (Eds.), *Positive Psychology in Practice* (pp.165-178). New York: Wiley.
310. Caprara, G. V., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2004). Personalizing politics: A congruency model of political preference. *American Psychologist*, 59, 581-594.
311. Gerrig, R. & Zimbardo, P. G. (2004). *Psychology and Life*, 17th Ed. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
312. Levine, R. V., Fast, N., Zimbardo, P. G. (2004). The power of persuasion: A field exercise. *Teaching of Psychology*, Vol. 31, 136-138.
313. Osofsky, M.J., Zimbardo, P.G., and Cain, B. (2004). Revolutionizing prison hospice: The interdisciplinary approach of the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola. *Corrections Compendium*, 29, 5-7.
314. Plous, S. & Zimbardo, P. G., (2004). Using social science to reduce terrorism. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, B9-B10.
315. Zimbardo, P. G. (2004, March 1). Solving the puzzle of the wrinkled sheet dream: Making a heaven of hell. *The Stanford Daily*. p. 3.
316. Zimbardo, P. G. (2004). A situationist perspective on the psychology of evil: Understanding how good people are transformed into perpetrators. In A. G. Miller (Ed.), *The Social Psychology of Good and Evil* (pp. 21-50). New York: Guilford Press.
317. Zimbardo, P. G. (2004). Does psychology make a significant difference in our lives? *American Psychologist*, 59, 339-351.
318. Zimbardo, P. G. (2004, May 9). Power turns good soldiers into 'bad apples.' *Boston Globe*, p. D11.
319. Zimbardo, P. G. (2004, May 17). Moral conscience and the war in Iraq: The virtue of action. *San Francisco Chronicle*, p. B7.
320. Zimbardo, P. G. (2004). After Abu Ghraib, psychologist asks: Is it our nature to torture? *Science and Theology News*, 4, 8.

2005

321. Boyd, J. N., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2005). Time perspective, health and risk taking. In *Understanding Behavior in the Context of Time: Theory, Research and Applications*. A. Strahman, & J. Joireman (Eds.). (pp. 85-107). Mahwah, N. J.: Erlbaum.

Philip G. Zimbardo

322. Osofsky, M. J., Bandura, A., & Zimbardo, P.G. (2005) The role of moral disengagement in the execution process. *Law and Human Behavior*, 29, 371-393.

323. Zimbardo, P.G. (2005). *Liberation psychology in a time of terror*. The Dagmar and Vaclav Havel Foundation VIZE 97, Award for 2005.

324. Zimbardo, P.G. (2005). Fictional concepts become operational realities in Jim Jones' jungle experiment. In *On Nineteen Eighty-Four: Orwell and Our Future*. A. Gleason, J. Goldsmith, & M. Nussbaum (Eds.). (pp.127-154). Princeton: Princeton University Press.

325. Zimbardo, P. G. (2005). Optimizing the power and magic of teaching. *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*. 24, 11-21.

326. Zimbardo, P. G. (2005). Pathological power of prisons: Parallel paths at Stanford University and Abu Ghraib prisons. *Charakerty*. (Polish Magazine. *Character*).

327. Zimbardo, P. G. (2005). Optimizing the power and magic of teaching. *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*. 24, 11-21.

328. Zimbardo, P. G. (2005). Transforming good people into perpetrators of evil: Can we reverse the process? In *Personal Development, Social Progress and Civic Virtues*. G. V. Caprara & P. Valerio (Eds.). (Pp. 15-52). *Ricershe di Psicologia* (Special Issue).

329. Zimbardo, P. G., Johnson, R., & Weber, A. L (2005). *Psychology: Core Concept* (5th ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

Philip G. Zimbardo

2006

330. Breckenridge, J. N., & Zimbardo, P.G. (2006). The strategy of terrorism and the psychology of mass-mediated fear. In B. Bongar, L. Beutler, L. M. Brown, J. N. Breckenridge, & P. G. Zimbardo (Eds.), *Psychology and Terrorism* (pp.116-133). New York: Oxford University Press.

331. Franco, Z., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2006-2007, Fall/Winter). The Banality of Heroism. *Greater Good*. (Magazine of the Berkeley Center for the Development of Peace & Well-Being), 30-35.

332. Kalueff, A. V., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2006). Behavioral neuroscience, exploration, and K.C. Montgomery's legacy. *Brain Research Reviews*. 328-331. [Online: www.sciencedirect.com]

333. McDermott, R., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2006). *The politics of fear: The psychology of terror alerts*. In B. Bongar, B. L. Beutler, L. M. Brown, J. N. Breckenridge, & P. G. Zimbardo (Eds.), *Psychology and Terrorism* (pp. 357-370). New York: Oxford University Press.

334. Zimbardo, P. G. (2006). Commentary on report of the American Psychological Association's Presidential Task Force: On psychological ethics and national security (PENS REPORT). [Online: www.prisonexp.org]

335. Zimbardo, P. G. (2006). Foreword. In L. Henderson. *Social Fitness Training: A Cognitive-Behavioral Protocol for the Treatment of Shyness and Social Anxiety Disorder*. Palo Alto, CA: Shyness Institute.

336. Zimbardo, P. G. (2006). Foreword: The political psychology of terrorist alarms. In P. R. Kimmel & C. E. Stout (Eds.), *Collateral Damage: The Psychological Consequences of America's War on Terrorism* (pp. vii-x). Westport, CT: Praeger.

337. Zimbardo, P. G. (2006). On rethinking the psychology of tyranny: The BBC prison study. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 45, 47-53.

338. Zimbardo, P. G. (2006). The psychology of power: To the Person? To the Situation? To the System? In D. L. Rhode (Ed.), *Moral Leadership: The theory and practice of power, judgment, and policy* (pp. 129-157). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

339. Zimbardo, P. G. (2006). State terror and state-sanctioned terrorism: Models of mind and behavior control in Orwell's 1984, as operationalized by Jim Jones in the Peoples Temple Mass Suicide/Murders. On line Jonestown web site:
<http://jonestown.sdsu.edu/AboutJonestown/JonestownReport/Volume8/zimbardo.htm/> Online:
www.prisonexp.org/pdf/PENS-commentary.pdf

340. Zimbardo, P. G. (2006, In press). The Stanford Prison Experiment Becomes Relevant for Understanding Abuses by Guards at Abu Ghraib Prison. *Charaktery* (Polish magazine, *Character*).

Philip G. Zimbardo

341. Zimbardo, P. G. (2006). Urban decay, vandalism, crime and civic engagement. In F. Bolenius (Ed.), *Shrinking Cities: Complete Works I, Analysis*, ARCH+ Verlag, Aachen, 2006, Chapter VI, Vandalism (pp. 23-29). Berlin: Philipp Oswald.

342. Zimbardo, P. G., Johnson, R., Weber, A. L., & Gruber, C. W. (2006). *Psychology: AP* Edition*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

2007

343. Breckenridge, J. N., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2007). The political psychology of terrorism five years after September 11. 30th Annual Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, Portland, Oregon. July, 2007. (Submitted for publication)

344. Breckenridge, J. N., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2007). The psychology of political violence: Implications for constructive public policy? American Psychological Association 115th Annual Convention. San Francisco, August, 2007. (Submitted for publication)

345. Breckenridge, J. N., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2007). Reactions to terrorism: The Psychology of American perceptions and the influence of highly publicized incidents of other forms of violence. International Colloquium on Conflict and Aggression and Society for Terrorism Research International Conference. Madrid, Spain, September, 2007. (Submitted for publication)

346. Breckenridge, J. N., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2007). The Virginia Tech killings: Highly publicized violence amplifies the perceived threat of terrorism. *Homeland Security Affairs*. (Submitted for publication)

347. Breckenridge, J. N., & Zimbardo, P.G. (2007). The Virginia Tech killings: Emotion mediates the link between distress and risk perceptions. *Homeland Security Affairs*. (Submitted for publication).

348. Haney, C., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2007, In press). Radical Dispositionism in Interactionist Clothing: Fundamental Attribution Error in Explaining Prison Abuse. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*.

349. Holman, E. A., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2007). The social language of time: How time perspective affects our social networks. (Submitted for publication).

350. Pachter, W. S., Fox, R. S., Zimbardo, P. G., & Antonuccio, D. O. (2007). Corporate funding and conflicts of interest: A primer for psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 63, 1005-1015.

351. Slavich, G. M., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2007, In press). Experiential activities for transformational teaching in psychology. Retrieved [7 17 2007] from the *Office of Teaching Resources in Psychology* Web site:
<http://www.lemoyne.edu/OTRP/>

Philip G. Zimbardo

352. Zimbardo, P.G. (2007). The banality of evil, the banality of heroism. In J. Brockman (Ed.), *What is Your Dangerous Idea?* (pp. 275-276). New York: Harper.

353. Zimbardo, P. G. (2007, Jan.). A barrel of worms in Abu Ghraib Prison. *Psychology Today*, pp. 12-15.

354. Zimbardo, P. G. (2007). Foreword. *Intimate Relationships*. R. S. Miller, D. Perlman, & S. Brehm. New York: McGraw-Hill.

355. Zimbardo, P.G. (2007, April). For goodness' sake. *O Magazine*, pp. 199-202.

356. Zimbardo, P.G. (2007, May). Hiding in a crowd of main players. *Charakter (Character, Polish magazine)*, p. 36.

357. Zimbardo, P.G. (2007, March 30). How the Best and the Brightest Can Turn into Monsters. *The Chronicle Review*, (The Chronicle of Higher Education), B6-B7.

358. Zimbardo, P.G. (2007, In press). A Psychology of Liberation in an Era of Fear and Terror. In B. Roller (Ed.), *The Captive Society: How We the People are Enslaved by our False Beliefs About America and the World*. S.F.: Bay Tree Publishers.

359. Zimbardo, P.G. (2007). Think you're above evil? Think again. *Discover Magazine*, 66- 67.

360. Zimbardo, P.G. (2007). Thoughts on Psychologists, Ethics, and the Use of Torture in Interrogations: Don't Ignore Varying Roles and Complexities. *Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy (ASAP) Online SSPSI Journal*. Vol. 7, 65-73. In G. Mauryama & J. Peterson (Eds.), Special Issue. Psychologists and the Use of Torture in Interrogations.

361. Zimbardo, P.G. (2007, Jan/Feb). When Good People Do Evil [Analysis of the Milgram Obedience Research]. *Yale Alumni Magazine*. 41-47.

362. Zimbardo, P.G. (2007). The situational focus. In J. Brockman (Ed.). *What are your optimistic about? Today's leading thinkers on why things are good and getting better*. New York: HarperCollins.

363. Zimbardo, P. G., & Lestik, M. (2007). *The Lucifer Effect Web Site*. Launched March, 2007. web site: www.LuciferEffect.com.

2008

364. Gerrig, R., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2008). *Psychology and Life (18th Ed.)*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

365. Gerrig, R., Zimbardo, P. G., Desmarais, S., & Ivanco, T. (2008). *Psychology and Life (18th Ed.) Canadian Edition*. Toronto, Ontario: Pearson.

Philip G. Zimbardo

366. Zimbardo, P.G. (2008, Jan 22). *The Evil Crowd*. Project Syndicate. Mass media distribution.

367. Zimbardo, P., G. (2008). How Good People Become Criminals: A Situationist's View of the Psychology Of Evil. Chapter in R. Fayet, Ed., *The Anatomy of Evil: A Section through Body, Morals and History* (Wie gute Menschen zu Verbrechern werden: Ein situationistischer Blick auf die Psychologie des Boesen. *Die Anatomie des Boesen: Ein Schnitt durch Koerper, Moral und Geschichte.*). Baden, Switzerland: Hier & Jetzt.

368. Zimbardo, P. G. (2008). "Resistance Against Situational Influences and Heroic Behaviour. Chapter in A. Sentker, & F. Wigger (Eds.). *Switchboard Brain: Thought, Cognition, Action*. Widerstand gegen situative Einflüsse und heroisches Verhalten" in *Schaltstelle Gehirn: Denken, Erkennen, Handeln*. Heidelberg, Germany: Spektrum Zeit Wissen edition.

369. Zimbardo, P.G. (2008). The Journey from the Bronx to Stanford to Abu Ghraib. In *Journeys in Social Psychology: Looking Back to Inspire the Future*. R. Levine, L. Zelezny, & R. Rodriguez (Eds.). (p. 85-104). Hillsdale, N. J.: Erlbaum.

370. Zimbardo, P.G. (2008). Foreword. *Fixing Hell: How an Army Psychologist Resolved Evil at Abu Ghraib*. By L. C. James. New York: Grand Central Publishing, Inc.

371. Zimbardo, P.G. (2008). *The Lucifer Effect: Understanding How Good People Turn Evil*. (Paperback edition). New York: Random House.

372. Zimbardo, P. G. (2008). On the Transformation of Jim Jones: From God's Minister to Angel of Death, *The Jonestown Report 9*, (Fielding M. McGehee III, ed.)."
<http://jonestown.sdsu.edu/AboutJonestown/JonestownReport/Volume9/Zimbardo.htm>

373. Zimbardo, P. G. (2008). Jonestown Heroes, *The Jonestown Report 10*, (Fielding M. McGehee III, Ed.). Web:
<http://jonestown.sdsu.edu/AboutJonestown/JonestownReport/Volume10/Zimbardo.htm>

374. Zimbardo, P.G., & Boyd, J. N. (2008). *The Time Paradox: The New Psychology That Will Change Your Life*. New York: Free Press.

2009

375. Gerrig, R. L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2009). *Psychology and Life, Discovering Psychology Edition*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon

376. Holman, E. A., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2009). The Social Language of Time: The Time Perspective-Social Network Connections. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*. 31:2, 136-147. DOI: 10.1080/01973530902880415

377. Haney, C., & Zimbardo, P. (2009). Persistent dispositionalism in interactionist clothing: Fundamental attribution error in explaining prison abuse. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 35, 807-814. DOI: 10.1177/0146167208322864.

Philip G. Zimbardo

378. Zimbardo, P. G., & Warren, M. L. (2009). *Time to create: Investigating the dispositional and situational determinants of creativity*. Unpublished manuscript, Stanford University.

379. Zimbardo, P. G., Johnson, R. L., & McCann, V. (2009). *Psychology: Core Concepts 6th ed.*, Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

380. Zimbardo, P. G., & Boyd, J. N. (2009). *The Time Paradox: Understanding and Using the Revolutionary New Science of Time*. (Paperback edition). New York: Free Press.

381. Zimbardo, P. G. (2009). Foreword. *Unmasking Administrative Evil, 3rd Ed.* By G. B. Adams, & D. L. Balfour. Armonk, New York: M.E. Sharpe.

382. Zimbardo, P.G. (2009). Foreword. *The Psychology of evil: Psicologia del male*. By Piero Bocchiaro. Roma-Bari: Laterza.

383. Zimbardo, P. G. (2009). Foreword. *Obedience to Authority: The experiment that challenged human nature*. By Stanley Milgram. New York: Harperperennial.

#Zimbardo, P. G. (2009). Foreword. M. J. Morgan (Ed.). *The impact of 9/11 on psychology and education: The day that changed everything?* New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

#Zimbardo, P. G. (2009). The power of the situation. In T. Sommers (Ed.). *A very bad Wizard: Power behind the curtain* (pp. 29-59). Canada: Believer Books, Division of McSweeney's.

2010

384. Gerrig, R. L., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2010). *Psychology and Life (19th Ed.)*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

385. Bocchiaro, P., & Zimbardo, P.G. (2010). Defying unjust authority: An exploratory study. *Current Psychology*, 29, 155-170.

386. Breckenridge, J. N., Zimbardo, P.G., & Sweeton, J. L. (2010). After years of media coverage, can one more video report trigger heuristic judgments? A national study of American terrorism risk perceptions. *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*, 2, 163-178.

387. Zimbardo, P. G. (2010). Lucifer Effect. In D. J. Christie (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Peace Psychology*. Hoboken, New Jersey: Wiley-Blackwell.

388. Zimbardo, P. G., (Spring 2010). A psychology of liberation: Confronting external and Internal constraints to becomeheroic. *International Psychology Bulletin*, 14, 22-27.

Philip G. Zimbardo

389. Zimbardo, P. G. (2010). Time Perspective as an elegant conception that explains much. *Brockman, Edge Question*. Brockman, Inc.

2011

390. Franco, Z. E., Blau, K., & Zimbardo, P.G. (2011). Heroism: A Conceptual Analysis and Differentiation Between Heroic Action and Altruism. *Review of General Psychology*. *VI5*. P. 99-113. *Doi: 10.1037/a0022672*.

391. Haney, C., & Zimbardo, P. (2011). Persistent dispositionalism in interactionist clothing: Fundamental attribution error in explaining prison abuse. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *35*, 807-814. DOI: 10.1177/0146167208322864.

392. Lukavská, K., Klicperová-Baker, M., Lukavský, J., Zimbardo, P. G. (2011). ZTPI - Zimbardův dotazník časové perspektivy. [ZTPI-Zimbardo Time Perspective Questionnaire] *Československá psychologie*, *55*, 356-373.

393. Reimann, M., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2011). The Dark Side of Social Encounters: Prospects for a Neuroscience of Human Evil. *Journal of Neuroscience, Psychology, and Economics*. *4*, 174-180.
OI: 10.1037/a002465.

394. Slavich, G. M., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2011). Experiential activities for transformational teaching in psychology. Retrieved [7 17 2007] from the *Office of Teaching Resources in Psychology* Web site:HYPERLINK
"http://www.lemoyne.edu/OTRP/index.html" http://www.lemoyne.edu/OTRP/index.htm

395. Zimbardo, P.G. (2011). Foreward. Eds. B. Machul-Telus, U. Markowska-Manista, L.M. Nijakowski, & Oficyna Wydawnicza. *The Bloody Shadow of Genocide – Interdisciplinary Studies*. IMPULS: Krakow, Poland. Translated into Polish.

396. Zimbardo, P. G., & Haney, C. (2011). Stanford Prison Experiment. In B. L. Cutler (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Psychology and Law*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

397. Zimbardo, P. G. (2011). *Transforming good people into perpetrators of evil: Can we reverse the process?* (pp. 3-31). In D. Chadee and A. Kostic (Eds.) *Social Psychological Dynamics*. Kingston, Jamaica: University of West Indies Press.

398. Zimbardo, P. G. (2011). The Stanford Prison Experiment Becomes Relevant for Understanding Abuses by Guards at Abu Ghraib Prison. *Charaktery* (Polish magazine, *Character*).

399. Zimbardo, P. G. (2011) Social Psychology using the Psychology of Evil to do Good.

Philip G. Zimbardo

Science 29 April 2011, 530-532. DOI:10.1126/science.332.6029.530

400. Zimbardo, P.G. (2011). Saga of My Stealth Bomber Chapter: Can't Miss, But Vanished Without a Trace. In R. Arkin (Ed.). *Most Underappreciated: 50 Prominent Social Psychologists Describe Their Most Unloved Work* (pp.27-31). New York: Oxford Press.

401. Zimbardo, P. G. (2011, in press). Explosions that imploded America. in M. J. Morgan, Ed., *The Impact of 9/11 on Psychology and Education*, New York.

2012

402. Beaudoin, M. N., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2012). A medical issue affecting the diagnosis of mood, attention and autistic disorders: a closer look at celiac disease and gluten sensitivity. *Health Psychology Review*. 6, 222-240.
DOI:10.1080/17437199.2010.545514

403. Berger, R., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2012). *Creating a Partner: A qualitative study of political extremists and ex-gang members who have chosen the anti-violence path*. Palo Alto: Google Ideas.

404. Bocchiaro, P., Zimbardo, P. G., & Van Lange, P. A. M. (2012). To defy or not to defy: An experimental study of the dynamics of disobedience and whistle-blowing. *Social Influence*, 10-16.
DOI:10.1080/15534510.2011.648421

405. Slavich, G. M., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2012). Transformational Teaching: Theoretical Underpinnings, Basic Principles, and Core Methods. *Education Psychology Review*. Springer
Published online.
DOI 10.1007/s10648-012-9199-6

406. Stolarski, M., Bitner, J., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2012). Time perspective, emotional intelligence and discounting of delayed awards. *Time & Society*, 20, 346-363.
DOI: 10.1177/0961463X11414296

407. Sword, R. M., Sword, R. K. M., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2012). *Time Perspective Therapy: Therapist's Manual*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass, an Imprint of John Wiley Publishing.

408. Zimbardo, P. (2012). Engaging students' curiosity as research creators. In J. B. Detweiler-Bedell & B. Detweiler-Bedell, *Doing Collaborative Research in Psychology: A Team-Based Guide* (pp. xi-xiii). Los Angeles, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

409. Zimbardo, P. G. (2012). Citation: Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Science of Psychology. *American Psychologist*, DOI: 10.1037/a0028703

410. Zimbardo, P. G. (2011) Social Psychology using the Psychology of Evil to do Good. *Science* 29 April 2011, 530-532. DOI:10.1126/science.332.6029.530

Philip G. Zimbardo

411. Zimbardo, P. G. (2012). Sfidare le forze del male con l'eroismo quotidiano: una prefazione a "La libertà sospesa" [Challenging the Forces of Evil with Everyday Heroism: A foreword to "La Libertà Sospesa"]. In Foschi, R. (Ed.). *La libertà sospesa: Il trattamento Sanitario obbligatorio. Aspetti psicologici, psichiatrici e giuridici* [The suspended liberty: The mandatory medical treatment. Psychological, psychiatric and legal aspects]. Roma: Fefè Editore.

412. Zimbardo, P. G., & Duncan, N. (2012) *Demise of Guys: Why Boys Struggle and What We Can Do About It*. TED books: New York, NY.

413. Zimbardo, P. G., Johnson, R., McCann, V. (2012). *Psychology: Core Concepts, 7th Edition*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

414. Zimbardo, P.G., Sword, R., & Sword, Rosemary (2012). *The Time Cure: Overcoming PTSD with the New Psychology of Time Perspective Therapy*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass, an Imprint of John Wiley Publishing.

2013

415. Zimbardo, P. G. (2013). Public education of psychology: An interview with Philip G. Zimbardo, Ph.D. (pp. 279-291). In M. J. Prinstein (Ed.). *The Portable Mentor* (2nd Edition). New York: Springer.

416. Berger, R., Zimbardo, P. G., & Heineberg, Y. (2013). Creating a Partner: A qualitative and quantitative study of Mid-Easterners and former gang members who have chosen an heroic non-violent approach. (To be submitted for publication as journal article and expanded into a trade book).

417. Sircova, A., van de Vijver, F. J. R., Osin, E., Fieulaine, N., Kislali- Erginbilgic, A., Milfont T. J., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2013). A Global Look at Time: A 24 Country Study of the Equivalence of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory. (Submitted for publication)

418. Sword, R., Sword, R., Brunskill, S. & Zimbardo, P. G. (2013, In Press). Time Perspective Therapy: A new time-based metaphor therapy for PTSD. *Journal of Loss and Trauma*.

419. Zimbardo, P. G., Breckenridge, J. N., & Moghaddam, F. M. (2013, In Press). Psychology, Violent Conflict, and America's Heroic Future: A Commentary on Papers in the Special Issue "Beyond Continuous Warfare." *American Psychologist*

420. Zimbardo, P. G., Breckenridge, J., Wernimont, N., & Dawson, T. (2013). What does it take to be everyday hero? Correlates of heroic action in a national sample of Americans. (In preparation).

421. Slavich, G. M., Brasel, A., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2013). Out of mind, out of sight: Unexpected scene

Philip G. Zimbardo

elements frequently go unnoticed until primed. (To be submitted).

422. Zimbardo, P. G. (2013). *Evil's Seven Step Seduction Scenario*. (Submitted for publication).

423. LaBerge, S., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2013). That obscure object of perception: Character constancy blinds viewers to dramatic changes in actors. (To be submitted).

424. Zimbardo, P. G. (2013). *On being "Shoe" at Yale: Institutionalized conformity*. (In preparation).

=====

EXHIBIT P

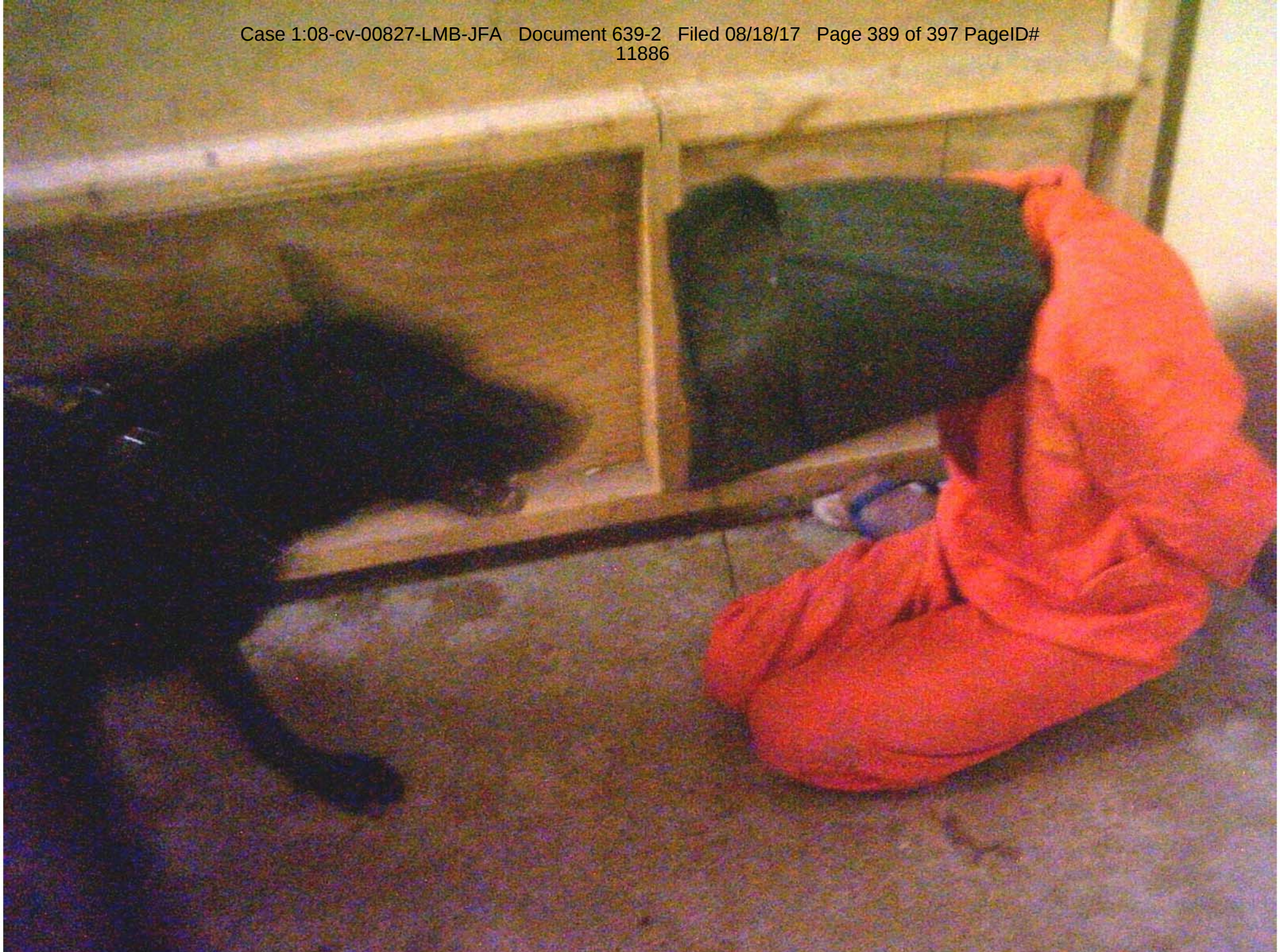






EXHIBIT Q



Photo D-12

Full Path OPS-Tasker1\Disk 5of12\1) MAY_04_2004\CD 4 charles\second disk\Abu Ghurayb\Abu Ghurayb 020.jpg

Last Written 05-Nov-2003 08:15:22

Comment Digital Camera Picture found in file: Abu Ghurayb 020.jpg

Camera Make: Mercury Peripherals Inc.

Camera Model: Deluxe Classic Cam

Camera Date/Time: 2003:10:20 02:53:51

Baghdad Date/Time: 2003:10:20 01:53:51

Created on Disk: 05-Nov-2003 04:15:22



INCIDENT DATE: 20 Oct 03

DETAINEE: Possibly Kasim Mehaddi HILAS (NDRS #151108)

SYNOPSIS: Detainees is handcuffed in the nude to a bed and has a pair of panties covering his face. Photograph is taken from the entrance of the cell.

EXHIBIT R



