

IRIP

SCHEDULE

Iraq

January 9-12, 2005

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Colonel Ken Allard | (USA, Retired) |
| Lieutenant Colonel Bill Cowan | (USMC, Retired) |
| Colonel John Garrett | (USMC, Retired) |
| Command Sergeant Major Steven Greer | (USA, Retired) |
| Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Maginnis | (USA, Retired) |
| Dr. Jeff McCausland | (Colonel, USA, Retired) |
| Major General Paul E. Vallely | (USA, Retired) |

October 5-10, 2005:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Colonel John Garrett | (USMC, Retired) |
| Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Maginnis | (USA, Retired) |
| General Montgomery Meigs | (USA, Retired) |
| Captain Chuck Nash | (USN, Retired) |
| Major General Robert H. Scales, Jr. | (USA, Retired) |
| Major General Don Shepperd | (USAF, Retired) |

December 6-11, 2005:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Mr. Jed Babbin | (USAF JAG, Retired) |
| Command Sergeant Major Steve Greer | (USA, Retired) |
| Dr. Jeff McCausland, Colonel | (USA, Retired) |
| Lieutenant General Tom McInerney | (USAF, Retired) |
| Major Andy Messing | (USAR, Retired) |

September 16-18, 2006

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| General Wayne Downing | (USA, Retired) |
| Colonel John Garrett | (USMC, Retired) |
| Dr. Jeff McCausland | (Colonel, USA, Retired) |
| Honorable Bing West | (USMC, ASD, Retired) |

Guantanamo

June 24, 2005:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Cucullu | (USA, Retired) |
| Major Dana R. Dillon | (USA, Retired) |
| Colonel Tim J. Eads | (USA, Retired) |
| Command Sergeant Major Steven Greer | (USA, Retired) |
| Colonel Jack Jacobs | (USA, Retired) |
| Colonel Glenn Lackey | (USA, Retired) |
| Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Maginnis | (USA, Retired) |
| General Montgomery Meigs | (USA, Retired) |
| Major General Donald W. Shepperd | (USAF, Retired) |
| Mr. Wayne Simmons | (CIA, Retired) |

July 12, 2005:

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Mr. Jed Babbin | (USAF, JAG) |
|----------------|-------------|

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Dr. James Jay Carafano | (LTC, USA, Retired) |
| Lieutenant Colonel Bill Cowan | (USMC, Retired) |
| Colonel Jeff McCausland | (USA, Retired) |
| Lieutenant General Thomas McInerney | (USAF, Retired) |
| Major General Michael J. Nardotti, Jr. | (USA, Retired) |
| Captain Chuck Nash | (USN, Retired) |
| Lieutenant Colonel Carlton Sherwood | (USMC, Retired) |
| Captain Martin L. Strong | (USN, Retired) |
| Major General Paul E. Vallely | (USA, Retired) |

September 29, 2005:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Colonel Glenn Lackey | (USA, Retired) |
| General William L. Nash | (USA, Retired) |
| Lieutenant General Erv Rokke | (USAF, Retired) |
| Major General Paul E. Vallely | (USA, Retired) |

June 21, 2006:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Mr. Bing West | (USMC, Retired) |
| Major General Donald W. Shepperd | (USAF, Retired) |
| Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Maginnis | (USA, Retired) |
| Mr. Wayne Simmons | (CIA, Retired) |
| Judge Andrew P. Napolitano | (Fox News) |

June 28, 2006:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mr. Joe Reeder, Defense Analyst | (Former Undersecretary of the Army) |
| Major General Robert H. Scales | (USA, Retired) |
| Captain Chuck Nash | (USN, Retired) |
| Captain Martin L. Strong | (USN, Retired) |
| Major Andy Messing | (USAR, Retired) |
| Command Sergeant Major Steve Greer | (USA, Retired) |

DOD MILITARY ANALYST BRIEFING
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
June 24, 2005

- 0500** **Military Analysts/DoD personnel board shuttle bus for Andrews AFB**
Pentagon South Parking, Lane #8, Bus #34 (703-604-0600)
*Note: Mr. Ruff, RADM McGarrah, Mr. Waxman, Ms. Miles and BG Hemingway
to meet delegation at Andrews DV terminal*
- 0600** **Arrive Andrews AFB DV Terminal**
- 0630** **Board C32 757 Flight to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba**
Special Air Mission #9040
- 0645** **Wheels Up**
Depart Andrews AFB for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Coffee and breakfast served in flight
- 0715** **Welcome Briefing**
Eric Ruff, Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense
- 0720** **Detainee Policy**
Matt Waxman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Detainee Affairs
TAB B
- 0800** **Break**
- 0815** **Combatant Status Review Tribunal/Administrative Review Board Briefing**
RADM James McGarrah
TAB C
- 0845** **Military Commissions Procedures**
BG Thomas Hemingway, Legal Adviser to the Appointing Authority Office of
Military Commissions
TAB D
- 0915** **Coffee/Bathroom Break/Prepare for Landing**
- 1000** **Wheels Down**
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
- 1005** **Met by Joint Task Force Commander, BG Jay Hood**

Military Analyst GITMO cont.

- 1035 JTF Operational Update**
BG Jay Hood
- 1155 OARDEC/ARB Briefing**
Captain Kaniut
- 1215 Depart for Camp Delta**
- 1235 Arrive Camp Delta**
Lunch with troops
- 1320 Tour Camp Delta**
View interrogation, ARB, unoccupied cellblock, detention hospital
- 1445 Depart for Camp V**
- 1455 Tour Camp V**
- 1510 Tour Camp X-Ray**
- 1545 Depart Camp X-Ray**
- 1630 Wheels Up**
Depart Guantanamo Bay, Cuba for Andrews AFB
Dinner served on plane
- 1945 Wheels Down**
Andrews AFB, VA
- 2000 Board shuttle for Pentagon**
- 2030 Arrive Pentagon, metro entrance**

*All Baggage will be hand carried onto the plane (ensure all bags are clearly identified with your name)

DOD MILITARY ANALYST BRIEFING
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
July 12, 2005

- 0530** **Military Analysts/DoD personnel board shuttle bus for Andrews AFB**
Pentagon South Parking, Lane #8, Bus #27 (703-604-0600)
Note: Mr. Ruff, RADM McGarrah and BG Hemingway to meet delegation at Andrews Naval Air Facility terminal
- 0615** **Arrive Andrews AFB Naval Air Facility Terminal**
- 0645** **Board G-5 Flight to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba**
Special Air Mission #R10519301
- 0700** **Wheels Up**
Depart Andrews AFB for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Coffee and breakfast served in flight
- 0715** **Breakfast**
- 0800** **Welcome Briefing**
Eric Ruff, Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense
- 0810** **Detainee Policy**
BG Thomas Hemingway, Legal Adviser to the Appointing Authority Office of Military Commissions
TAB 2
- 0840** **Military Commissions Procedures**
BG Thomas Hemingway, Legal Adviser to the Appointing Authority Office of Military Commissions
TAB 3
- 0915** **Combatant Status Review Tribunal/Administrative Review Board Briefing**
RADM James McGarrah
TAB 4
- 0945** **Coffee/Bathroom Break/Prepare for Landing**
- 1045** **Wheels Down**
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
- 1055** **Met by Joint Task Force Commander, BG Jay Hood**

Military Analyst GITMO cont.

- 1115 JTF Operational Update**
BG Jay Hood
- 1155 OARDEC/ARB Briefing**
Captain Kanuit
- 1315 Depart for Camp Delta**
- 1335 Arrive Camp Delta**
Lunch with troops
- 1420 Tour Camp Delta**
View interrogation, ARB, unoccupied cellblock, detention hospital
- 1545 Depart for Camp V**
- 1555 Tour Camp V**
- 1610 Tour Camp X-Ray**
- 1645 Depart Camp X-Ray**
- 1800 Wheels Up**
Depart Guantanamo Bay, Cuba for Andrews AFB
Dinner served on plane
- 2115 Wheels Down**
Andrews AFB, VA
- 2125 Board shuttle for Pentagon**
- 2200 Arrive Pentagon, metro entrance**

*All Baggage will be hand carried onto the plane (ensure all bags are clearly identified with your name)

DOD MILITARY ANALYST BRIEFING
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
September 29, 2005

- 0545** **Military Analysts/DoD personnel board shuttle bus for Andrews AFB**
Pentagon South Parking, Lane #8, Bus #31 (Motorpool: 703-604-0600)
Note: Ms. Barber, RADM McGarrah and BG Hemingway to meet delegation at Andrews Naval Air Facility terminal
- 0630** **Arrive Andrews AFB Naval Air Facility Terminal**
- 0645** **Board G-5 Flight to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba**
Special Air Mission #R10-5272-02
- 0700** **Wheels Up**
Depart Andrews AFB for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Coffee and breakfast served in flight
- 0715** **Welcome**
Ms. Allison Barber, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
- 0720** **Breakfast**
- 0800** **Detainee Policy Briefing**
BG Thomas Hemingway, Legal Adviser to the Appointing Authority Office of Military Commissions
TAB A: Briefing and news articles
- 0845** **Military Commissions Procedures Briefing**
BG Thomas Hemingway, Legal Adviser to the Appointing Authority, Office of Military Commissions
TAB B: Biography and Briefing
TAB C: Revisions to Military Commissions Process
TAB D: Military Commission fact sheet,
DoD official websites for detainee information
- 0915** **Combatant Status Review Tribunal/Administrative Review Board Briefing**
RADM James McGarrah
TAB E: Biography and Briefing
- 0945** **Coffee/Snack/Bathroom Break**
- 1030** **Wheels Down**
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
- 1045** **Met by Joint Task Force Commander, MG Jay Hood**

Military Analyst GITMO cont.

- 1110 JTF Operational Update**
BG Jay Hood/Colonel Hager, Chief of Staff
- 1250 Depart for Camp Delta**
- 1310 Arrive Camp Delta**
Lunch with troops
- 1350 Tour Camp Delta**
ARB, unoccupied cellblock, detention hospital
- 1500 Depart for Camp V**
- 1515 Tour Camp V**
View Interrogation (those with clearance)
- 1610 Tour Camp X-Ray**
- 1640 Depart Camp X-Ray**
- 1715 Wheels Up**
Depart Guantanamo Bay, Cuba for Andrews AFB
Dinner served in flight
- 2115 Wheels Down**
Andrews AFB
- 2125 Military Analysts/DoD personnel board shuttle bus for Pentagon**
Naval Air Facility Terminal, Bus #32 (Motorpool: 703-604-0600)
- 2200 Arrive Pentagon, South Parking Row 8**

*All Baggage will be hand carried onto the plane (ensure all bags are clearly identified with your name)

DOD MILITARY ANALYST BRIEFING
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
June 29, 2006

- 0600** **Military Analysts/DoD personnel board shuttle bus for Andrews AFB**
Pentagon South Parking, Lane #8, Bus #50 (Motorpool: 703-604-0600)
Note: Ms. Barber, BG Hemingway and Mr. Sweigart to meet delegation at Andrews Naval Air Facility terminal
- 0645** **Arrive Andrews AFB Naval Air Facility Terminal**
- 0715** **Board G-5 Flight to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba**
Special Air Mission #
- 0730** **Wheels Up**
Depart Andrews AFB for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Coffee and breakfast served in flight
- 0745** **Welcome**
Ms. Allison Barber, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
- 0800** **Breakfast**
- 0830** **Detainee Policy Briefing**
BG Thomas Hemingway, Legal Adviser to the Appointing Authority Office of Military Commissions
TAB A: Biography
Policy Briefing
Guantanamo Today Fact Sheet
- 0900** **Combatant Status Review Tribunal/Administrative Review Board Briefing**
Briefer Mr. Frank Sweigart, OARDEC Director
TAB C: Biography and Briefing
Combatant Status Review Tribunal/Administrative Review Board
The Legal Basis Fact Sheet
Processes Chart
Processes Fact Sheet
DoD official websites
- 0930** **Military Commissions Procedures Briefing**
BG Thomas Hemingway, Legal Adviser to the Appointing Authority, Office of Military Commissions
TAB B: Revisions to Military Commissions Process Briefing
Military Commissions fact sheet
DoD official websites for detainee information

- 0945 Coffee/Snack/Bathroom Break**
- 1030 Wheels Down**
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
- 1045 Met by Joint Task Force Commander**
- 1130 JTF Operational Update**
Joint Task Force Commander (Bio Tab D)
- 1200 Through America to Jihad Brief**
Joint Task Force Commander
- 1310 Tour Camp Delta**
Camp IV, unoccupied cellblock, detention hospital, behavioral health unit
- 1415 Evidence Locker**
- 1445 Tour Camp V**
Interrogations and maximum security detention facility
- 1515 Camp VI**
Under construction
- 1545 Transit Bay via Water Trans.**
- 1615 Wheels Up**
Depart Guantanamo Bay, Cuba for Andrews AFB
Dinner served in flight
- 2000 Wheels Down**
Andrews AFB
- 2015 Military Analysts/DoD personnel board shuttle bus for Pentagon**
Naval Air Facility Terminal, Bus #50 (Motorpool: 703-604-0600)
- 2045 Arrive Pentagon, South Parking Row 8**

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Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld

Meeting with Defense Analysts

August 9, 2005

Room 3E928, The Pentagon

AGENDA

- 12:30 p.m. Welcome and Introduction**
- Ms. Allison Barber, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Internal Communications and Public Liaison
- 12:31 p.m. Update on Current Operations in Iraq**
- Lt. Gen. Conway, Director of Operations, J-3
- 1:05 p.m. Update on Training Iraqi Forces (via conference call)**
- Lt. Gen. Petraeus, Commanding General, Multinational Security Transition Command - Iraq
- 1:35 p.m. Break**
- 1:50 p.m. Update on the Global War on Terror**
- Richard B. Myers, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- 2:15 p.m. Discussion and Questions with Secretary of Defense**
- 3:00 p.m. Meeting Concludes**



General Richard B. Myers

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

General Richard B. Myers became the fifteenth Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Oct. 1, 2001. In this capacity, he serves as the principal military advisor to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council. Prior to becoming Chairman, he served as Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for 19 months.

General Myers was born in Kansas City, Missouri. He is a 1965 graduate of Kansas State University, and holds a Masters Degree in Business Administration from Auburn University. The General has attended the Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama; the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; and the Program for Senior Executives in National and International Security at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

General Myers entered the Air Force in 1965 through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program. His career includes operational command and leadership positions in a variety of Air Force and Joint assignments. General Myers is a command pilot with more than 4,100 flying hours in the T-33, C-37, C-21, F-4, F-15 and F-16, including 600 combat hours in the F-4.

As the Vice Chairman from March 2000 to September 2001, General Myers served as the Chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, Vice Chairman of the Defense Acquisition Board, and as a member of the National Security Council Deputies Committee and the Nuclear Weapons Council. In addition, he acted for the Chairman in all aspects of the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System including participation in the Defense Resources Board.

From August 1998 to February 2000, General Myers was Commander in Chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command and U.S. Space Command; Commander, Air Force Space Command; and Department of Defense manager, space transportation system contingency support at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado. As commander,

General Myers was responsible for defending America through space and intercontinental ballistic missile operations. Prior to assuming that position, he was Commander, Pacific Air Forces, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, from July 1997 to July 1998. From July 1996 to July 1997 he served as Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Pentagon; and from November 1993 to June 1996 General Myers was Commander of U.S. Forces Japan and 5th Air Force at Yokota Air Base, Japan.



Lieutenant General James Conway

Director of Operations, J-3

Lieutenant General Conway attended Southeast Missouri State University. He was commissioned in 1970 as an infantry officer and served initially with the 3d Battalion, 1st Marines, Camp Pendleton, as a rifle platoon commander and as the Battalion's 106mm recoilless-rifle platoon commander.

Subsequently, he served as a company commander in the Infantry Training Regiment; as Executive Officer of the Marine Detachment aboard the USS Kitty Hawk (CVA-63); at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego as a series and company commander in the Recruit Training Regiment, as the aide to the Commanding General, and as Director, Sea School.

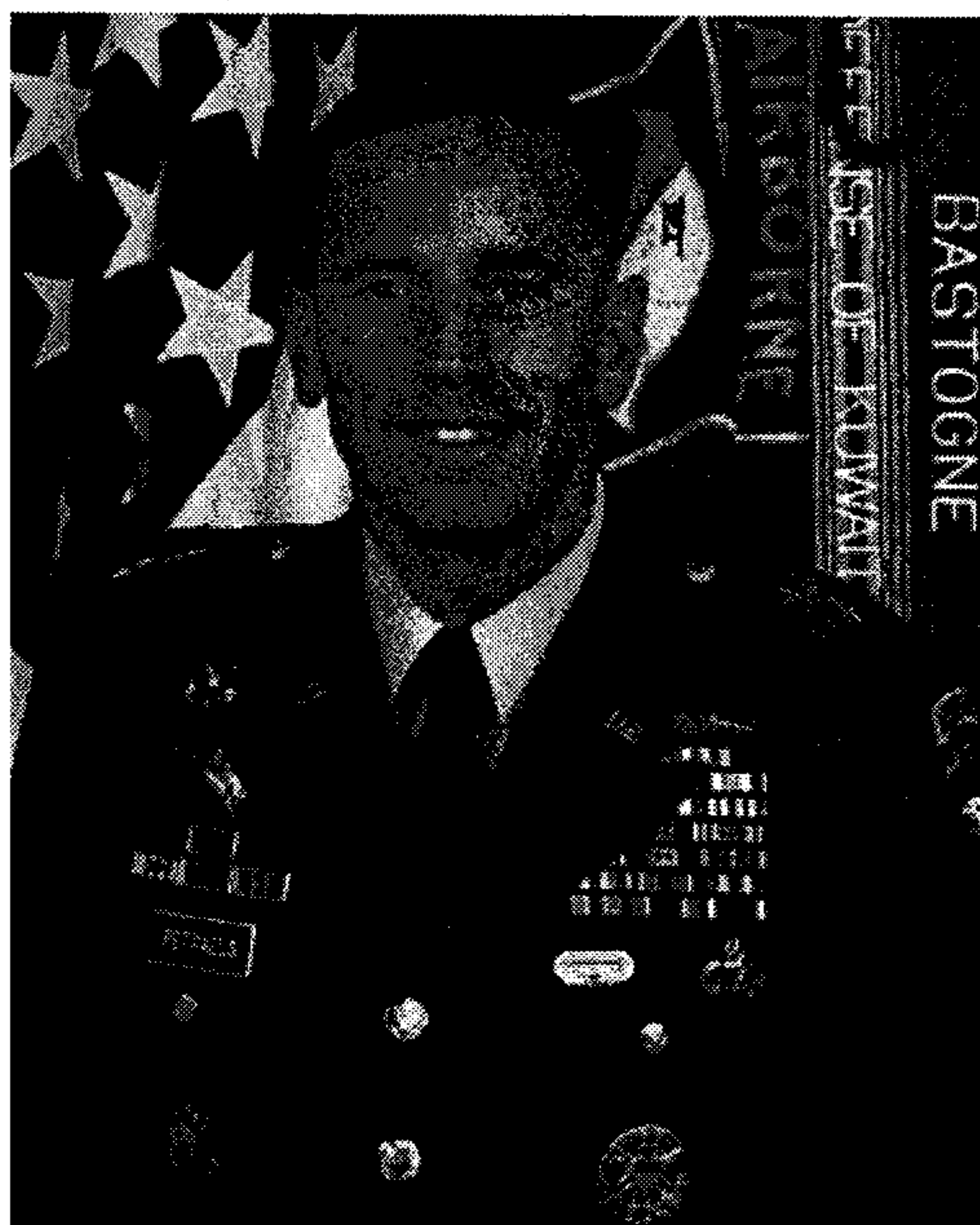
After career level school in 1977, he reported to 3d Battalion, 2d Marines, 2d Marine Division where he commanded two companies and served in the Regiment's S-3. Posted to The Basic School he commanded two companies of officer students and taught tactics. Following intermediate level school, his next tour of duty was as operations officer for the 31st MAU, where he spent 13 months at sea in WESTPAC and in contingency operations off Beirut, Lebanon.

Returning to CONUS in July 1984, he was assigned to Headquarters Marine Corps, and later served two years as Senior Aide to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Upon completion of top level school, he was reassigned to the 2d Marine Division serving as Division G-3 Operations Officer before assuming command of 3d Battalion, 2d Marines in January 1990. Under his command Battalion Landing Team 3/2 deployed to Southwest Asia for eight months as the 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade's surface assault force. Selected for colonel, he was assigned as the Ground Colonels' Monitor, HQMC. He assumed command of The Basic School on April 30, 1993 and in that role was selected for Brigadier General in December 1995. Re-assigned to the Joint Staff, he served as the Deputy Director of Operations J-3 for Combating Terrorism. He then served as the President, Marine Corps University at Quantico, VA. After being selected for promotion to Major General, he assumed command of the 1st Marine Division. In November of 2002 LtGen Conway was promoted to his current rank and assumed command of the I Marine Expeditionary Force. He commanded I MEF during two combat tours in Iraq.

His personal decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with gold stars in lieu of second and third awards, Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, and the Combat Action Ribbon.

Lieutenant General Conway graduated with honors from The Basic School, the U.S. Army Infantry Officers' Advanced Course, the Marine Corps Command and Staff College, and the Air War College.

(Revised 16 September 2004)



Lieutenant General David H. Petraeus

**Commanding General,
Multinational Security
Transition Command – Iraq**

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Infantry Officer Basic and Advanced Courses
Armor Officer Advanced Course
United States Army Command and General Staff College
Senior Service College Fellowship - Georgetown University

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

United States Military Academy - BS - No Major
Princeton University - MPA - International Relations
Princeton University - Ph.D. - International Relations

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

May 75 Jan 79 Platoon Leader, C Company, later S-4 (Logistics), later S-1 (Personnel),
509th Airborne Battalion Combat Team, Vicenza, Italy
Jan 79 Jul 79 Assistant S-3 (Operations), 2d Brigade, 24th Infantry Division
(Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia
Jul 79 May 81 Commander, A Company, later S-3 (Operations), 2d Battalion, 19th
Infantry, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia
May 81 May 82 Aide-de-Camp to the Division Commander, 24th Infantry Division
(Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia
May 82 Jun 83 Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort
Leavenworth, Kansas
Jun 83 Jun 85 Student, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
Jul 85 Jun 87 Instructor, later Assistant Professor, Department of Social Sciences, United
States Military Academy, West Point, New York
Jun 87 Jun 88 Military Assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, Supreme
Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe, Belgium
Jun 88 Jun 89 S-3 (Operations), 2d Battalion, 30th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division
(Mechanized), United States Army Europe, Germany

Jun 89 Aug 89 S-3 (Operations), 1st Brigade, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe, Germany

Aug 89 Aug 91 Aide/Assistant Executive Officer to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

Aug 91 Jul 93 Commander, 3d Battalion, 187th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Jul 93 Jul 94 G-3 (Operations)/Director of Plans, Training and Mobilization, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Aug 94 Jan 95 Senior Service College Fellow, Georgetown University

Jan 95 Jun 95 Chief Operations Officer, UN Mission in Haiti, OPERATION UPHOLD DEMOCRACY

Jun 95 Jun 97 Commander, 1st Brigade, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC

Jun 97 Sep 97 Executive Assistant to the Director of the Joint Staff, The Joint Staff

Oct 97 Aug 99 Executive Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Aug 99 Jul 00 Assistant Division Commander (Operations), 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina and Commanding General, CJTF-Kuwait, (Forward),

OPERATION DESERT SPRING

Jul 00 Aug 00 Acting Commanding General, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC

Aug 00 Jun 01 Chief of Staff, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, NC

Jun 01 Jun 02 Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, SFOR, and Deputy Commander, U.S. Joint Interagency Counter Terrorism Task Force, OPERATION JOINT FORGE, Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina

Jul 02 May 04 Commanding General, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and Fort Campbell, Kentucky and deployed in support of OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Distinguished Service Medal

Defense Superior Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

Legion of Merit (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device

Defense Meritorious Service Medal

Meritorious Service Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Joint Service Commendation Metal

Army Commendation Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Joint Service Achievement Medal

Army Achievement Medal

Expert Infantryman Badge

Master Parachutist Badge

Air Assault Badge

Ranger Tab

Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge

Army Staff Identification Badge

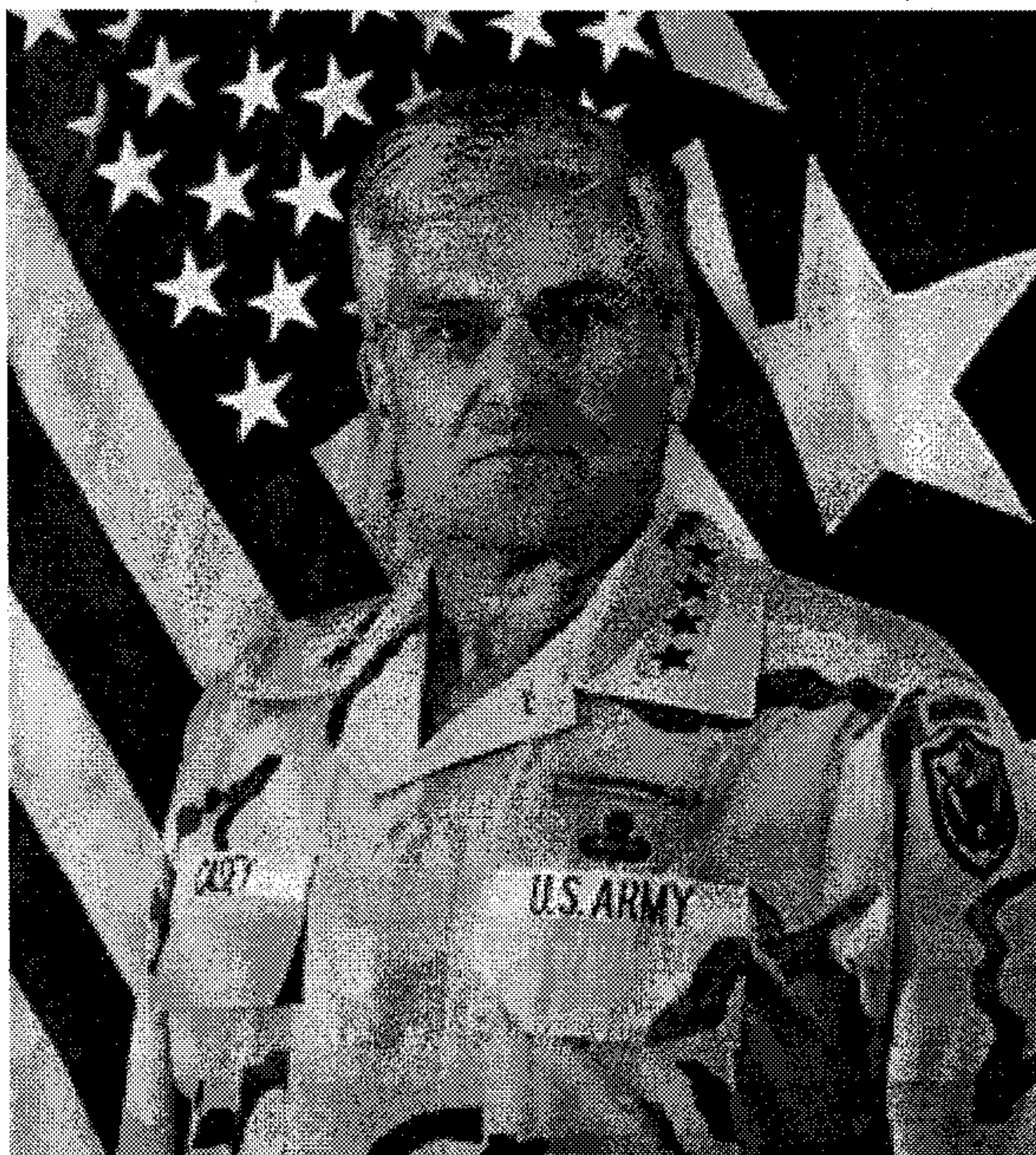
As of 14 December 2004



**Roundtable with Retired Military Analysts
April 18, 2006
Room 3E729, The Pentagon**

AGENDA

- 1:00 p.m. Secretary of Defense Press Conference Viewing**
- 1:35 p.m. Proceed to Secretary's Dining Room**
- 1:40 p.m. Welcome and Introduction**
- Allison Barber, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs
- 1:45 p.m. Update on Current Operations**
- Brigadier General Carter Ham, Deputy Director for Regional Operations, J-3
- 2:30 p.m. Break**
- 2:45 p.m. Update on Global Operations**
- General Peter Pace, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- 3:15 p.m. Discussion and Questions with Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld**
- 4:00 p.m. Meeting Concludes**



MNF-I Commanding General

**General George W. Casey, Jr.
Commanding General
Multi-National Force - Iraq**

SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE: ROTC

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Infantry Officer Basic and Advanced Courses
Armed Forces Staff College
Senior Service College Fellowship - The Atlantic Council

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

Georgetown University - BS - International Relations
University of Denver - MA - International Relations

PROMOTIONS DATES OF APPOINTMENT

2LT 21 Oct 70
1LT 21 Oct 71
CPT 21 Oct 74
MAJ 6 Sep 80
LTC 1 Aug 85
COL 1 May 91
BG 1 Jul 96
MG 1 Sep 99
LTG 31 Oct 01
GEN 1 Dec 03

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS: FROM TO ASSIGNMENT

Apr 71 Sep 72 Mortar Platoon Leader, later Liaison Officer, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 509th Infantry (Airborne), 8th Infantry Division, United States Army Europe, Germany

Sep 72 Jun 73 Platoon Leader, A Company, 2d Battalion 509th Infantry (Airborne), 8th Infantry Division, United States Army Europe, Germany

Jun 73 Oct 74 Mortar Platoon Leader, later Executive Officer, A Company, 1st Battalion, 509th Infantry (Airborne), United States Army Southern European Task Force, Italy

Oct 74 Dec 75 Student, Ranger School and Infantry Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia

Dec 75 Apr 77 Assistant S-4 (Logistics), later S-4, 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado

Apr 77 Apr 78 Commander, C Company, 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado,

Apr 78 Dec 78 Commander, Combat Support Company, 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado

Dec 78 May 80 Student, International Studies, University of Denver, Denver Colorado

Jun 80 Jan 81 Student, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia

Feb 81 Feb 82 Department of Defense Military Observer, United States Military Observer Group, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, Jerusalem

Feb 82 Feb 84 S-3 (Operations), later Executive Officer, 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado

Feb 84 May 85 Secretary of the General Staff, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado

Jul 85 Jul 87 Commander, 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado

Aug 87 Jul 88 Student, United States Army Senior Service College Fellowship, The Atlantic Council, Washington, DC

Jul 88 Dec 89 Congressional Program Coordinator, Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison, Washington, DC

Dec 89 Jun 91 Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Army, Washington, DC

Aug 91 May 93 Chief of Staff, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas

May 93 Mar 95 Commander, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas

Mar 95 Oct 95 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 (Operations), V Corps, United States Army, Europe

Oct 95 Jul 96 Chief of Staff, V Corps, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany

Aug 96 Aug 97 Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver), later Assistant Division Command (Support), 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany

Aug 97 Jun 99 Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs, J-5, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC

Jul 99 Jul 01 Commanding General, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany

Jul 01 Oct 01 Commander, Joint Warfighting Center/Director, Joint Training, J-7, United States Joint Forces Command, Suffolk, Virginia

Oct 01 Jan 03 Director, Strategic Plans and Policy, J-5, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC

Jan 03 Oct 03 Director, Joint Staff, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC

Oct 03 Jul 04 Vice Chief of Staff, Army, Washington D.C.

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS Dates Grade

Department of Defense Military Observer, United States Feb 81 - Feb 82 Major
Military Observer Group, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, Jerusalem
Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs Aug 97 - Jun 99 Brigadier General
J-5, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC
Commander, Joint Warfighting Center/Director Jul 01 - Oct 01 Major General
Joint Training, J-7, United States Joint Forces Command, Suffolk, Virginia (No joint credit)
Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, J-5 Oct 01 - Jan 03 Lieutenant General
The Joint Staff, Washington, DC
Director, Joint Staff, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC Jan 03 - Oct 03 Lieutenant General

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Defense Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Distinguished Service Medal
Legion of Merit (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Defense Meritorious Service Medal
Meritorious Service Medal
Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Army Achievement Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Expert Infantryman Badge
Master Parachutist Badge
Ranger Tab
Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge
Army Staff Identification Badge



**Roundtable with Retired Military Analysts
September 28, 2005
Room 3E729, The Pentagon**

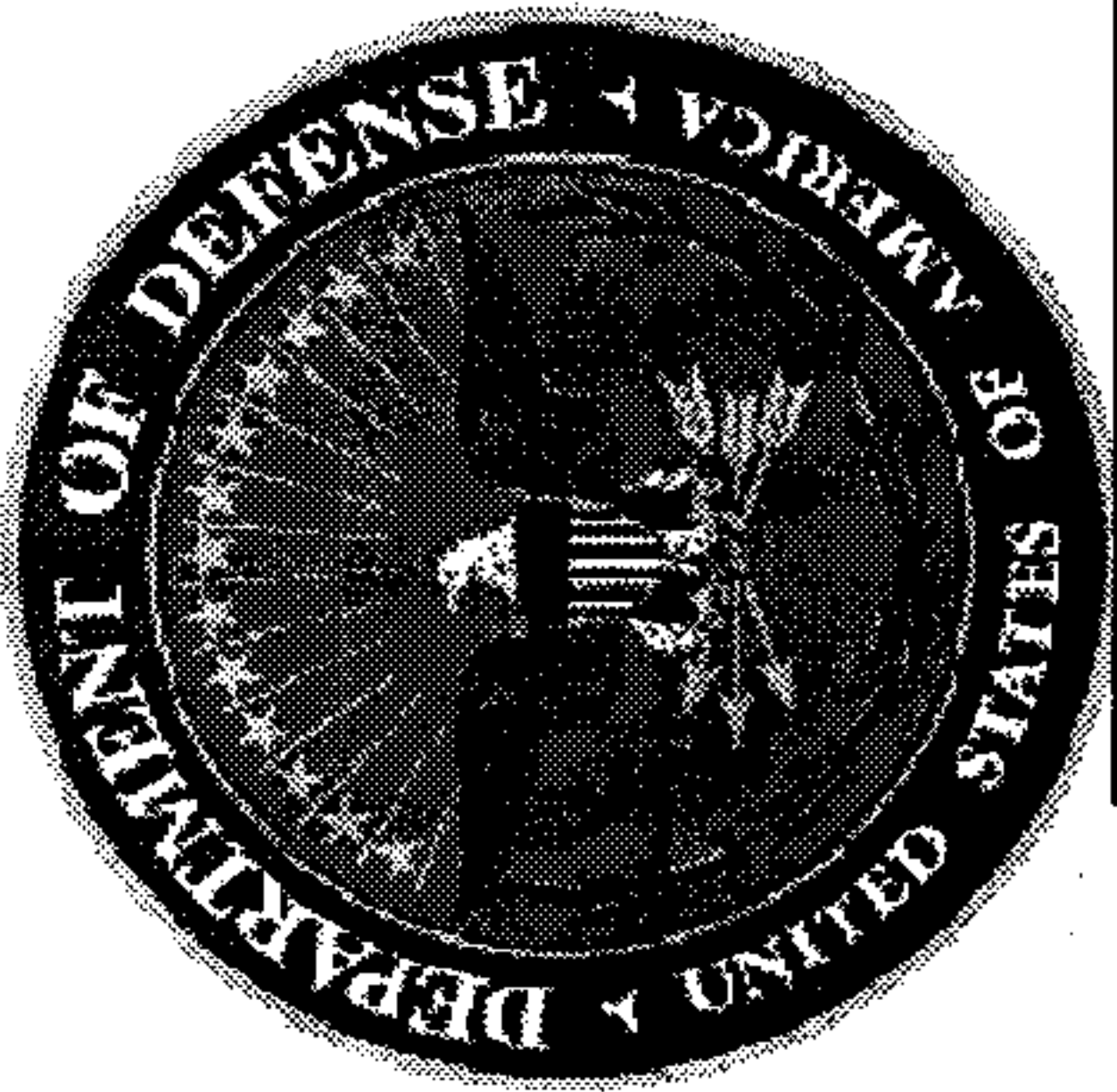
AGENDA

- 9:30 a.m. Welcome and Introduction**
- Ms. Allison Barber, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Internal Communications and Public Liaison
- 9:31 a.m. Update on DoD Hurricane Relief and Recovery Efforts**
- Honorable Paul McHale, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense
 - Lt Gen Duncan McNabb, Director for Logistics, Joint Staff
- 10:00 a.m. Update on Military Commissions Process**
- Brigadier General Thomas Hemingway, Legal Advisor to the Appointing Authority, Office of Military Commissions
- 10:30 a.m. Update on Current Operations in Iraq**
- General Casey, Commander of U.S. Forces in Iraq
- 11:00 a.m. Meeting Concludes**
- Allison Barber



Military Commissions

Revisions to Military Commission Procedures



Former MCO 1

New MCO 1

| | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No more than 7 members, including Presiding Officer (PO) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-capital case – PO & at least 3 other members• Capital case – PO & at least 7 other members |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alternate members• “one or two” | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “one or more” alternate members at AA’s discretion |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All members, including PO, decide questions of law & fact | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PO rules on all questions of law, challenges, & interlocutory questions• Continues to allow majority of other members to overrule PO on admissibility of evidence |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All members, including PO, vote on findings & sentence | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PO precluded from voting on findings & sentence |



Former MCO 1

New MCO 1

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accused <i>may</i> be present unless inconsistent with national security | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accused <i>shall</i> be present to the extent consistent with national security |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Permits denial of access by accused & civilian counsel to protected information if required by national security or other reasons | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If access is denied, Presiding Officer must exclude such evidence if its admission would deny the accused a full and fair trial |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review Panel has 30 days to review a case | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review Panel has 75 days, after receipt of record of trial, to review a case |



Military Commissions

*Brigadier General Thomas L. Hemingway, USAF
Legal Advisor to the Appointing Authority
for Military Commissions*

28 September 2005



Military Commissions

- **Goals: Provide justice and protect national security information**
- **One of several prosecution options**
 - **Forum choice made on case-by-case basis**
- **Historical Precedent**
- **Authority**
 - **Inherent in Constitutional authority of President as Commander in Chief**
 - **Confirmed by statute: “The provisions of this chapter conferring jurisdiction upon courts-martial do not deprive military commissions ... of concurrent jurisdiction with respect to offenders or offenses that by statute or by the law of war may be tried by military commissions....” 10 U.S.C. § 821.**



President's Military Order 13 Nov 01

- Order applies to those who are not United States citizens that the President determines that:
 - “(1) there is reason to believe that such an individual, at the relevant times,
 - (i) is or was a member of the organization known as al Qaida;
 - (ii) has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit, acts of international terrorism, or acts in preparation therefore, that have caused, threatened to cause, or have as their aim to cause, injury to or adverse effects on the United States, its citizens, national security, foreign policy, or economy; or
 - (iii) has knowingly harbored one or more [such] individuals...; and
 - (2) it is in the interest of the United States that such individual be subject to this order.”
- Directs SecDef to issue implementing orders

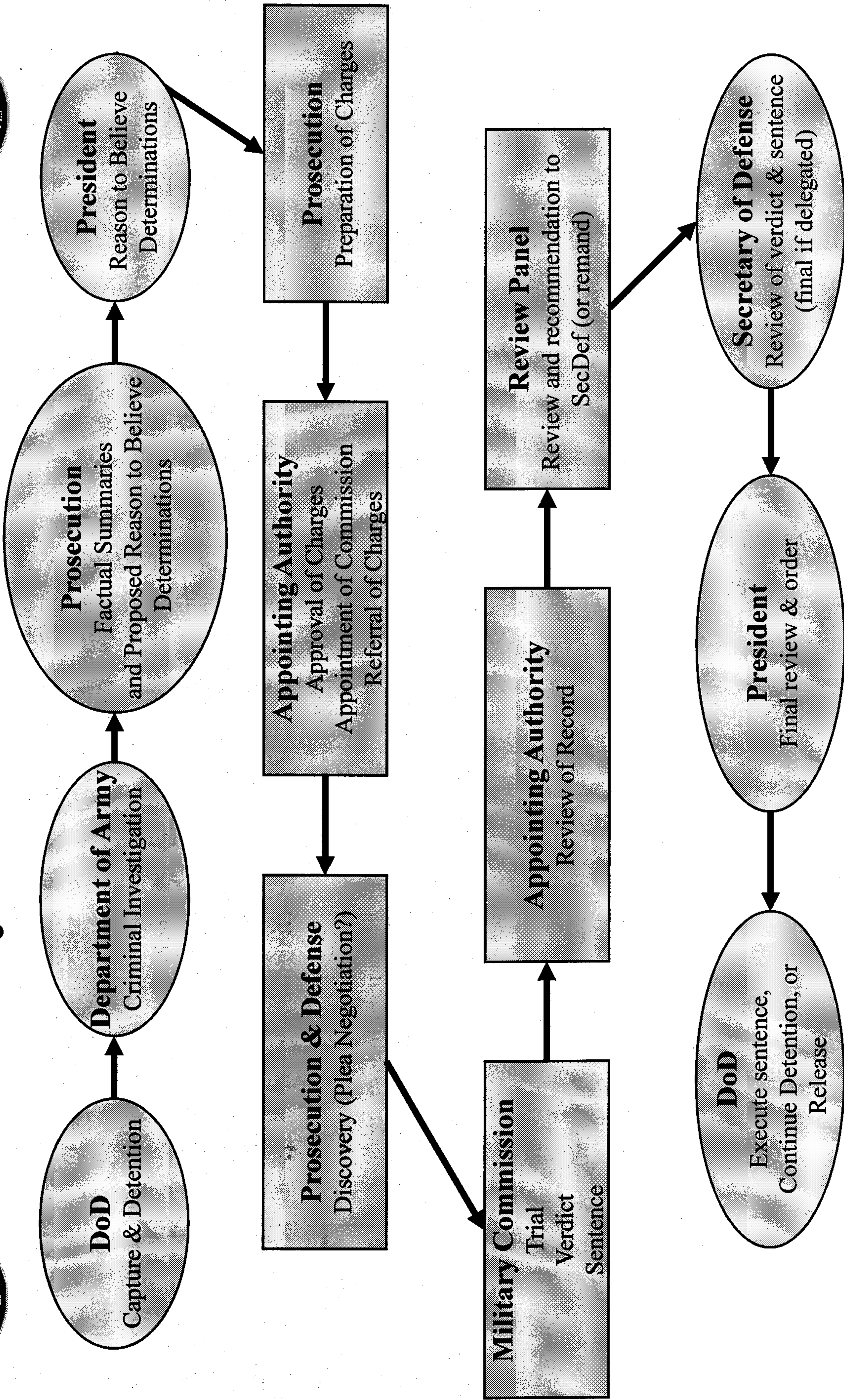
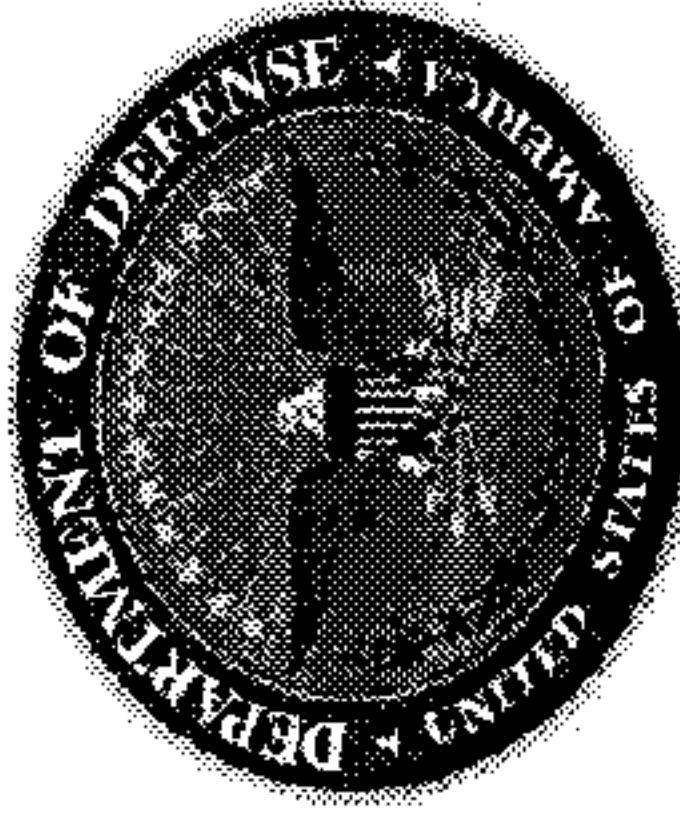


Military Commission Process

- **CITF Investigation**
- **Prosecution prepares factual summaries and proposed reason to believe determinations**
- **President determines whether there is reason to believe a detainee should be subject to trial by military commission**



Military Commission Process





Military Commission Procedures

- **Presumption of innocence**
- **Guilt beyond a reasonable doubt**
- **Panel of at least 3 officers (plus Presiding Officer)**
- **Defense may call witnesses/present evidence**
- **Defense Counsel may cross-examine witnesses/evidence**
- **No adverse inference for remaining silent**

(Continued)



Military Commissions Procedures (Cont'd)

- **Attorney/client privilege**
- **Zealous representation by a military defense counsel free of charge**
- **Option for additional civilian defense counsel at no expense to the government**
- **Open proceedings except during the presentation of Protected Information**
- **Appellate review by a 3-member Review Panel**



Rules of Evidence

- **Take into account unique battlefield environment that is different from peacetime law enforcement practices**
- **“Probative value to the reasonable person”**
- **Admitted evidence must still meet “full and fair” trial standard**
- **Evidence rules apply to both prosecution and defense**



Progress to Date



- Nov 01
 - President published his Order on Military Commissions
- Mar 02
 - SecDef published Military Commission Order No. 1
- Jul 02
 - DepSecDef approved personnel and funding for an Office of Military Commissions (OMC) within DoD
- Sep 02
 - Completed criteria & initial interviews for key personnel
- Apr 03
 - Published Military Commission Instructions Nos. 1 - 8
- Apr – Jun 03
 - Briefed National Leadership
 - Appointed Key Personnel
 - Selected and coordinated initial cases
 - Renovated GTMO building for court facilities



Progress to Date (cont'd)



- Jul 03 – President determined six individuals subject to Military Order, including two UK detainees (Begg and Abbasi) and an Australian detainee (Hicks)
- Jul – Nov 03 – Discussions with UK & Australian governments
- Dec 03
 - Australian detainee David Hicks provided detailed defense counsel
 - Yemeni detainee Hamdan provided detailed defense counsel
 - General Counsel published Review Panel Instruction (MCI No. 9)
 - SecDef appointed MG (R) Altenburg as Appointing Authority
 - SecDef designated 4 Review Panel Members:
 - Griffin Bell
 - Edward Biester
 - Frank Williams
 - William Coleman
- Feb 04
 - Monitoring Order published by the DepSecDef
 - Office of Appointing Authority created by SecDef (DoD Directive 5105.70)
 - Yemeni detainee al Bahlul provided detailed defense counsel
 - Sudanese detainee al Qosi provided detailed defense counsel



Progress to Date (cont'd)



- Jun 04
 - Appointing Authority approved charges against Hicks, al Bahlul, and al Qosi and referred charges to military commission panel
- Jul 04
 - Appointing Authority approved charges against Hamdan and referred charges to military commission panel
 - President determined nine additional individuals subject to Military Order, including Australian detainee (Habib)
- Aug 04
 - Initial proceedings held at GTMO in the first four military commission cases
 - Defense Counsel challenged members of the military commission panels for cause
- Oct 04
 - Appointing Authority issues decision on challenges for cause, granting some of the challenges
- Nov 04
 - Additional proceedings held at GTMO in the *Hicks* and *Hamdan* cases
 - *Hamdan* proceedings cut short following order by Judge Robertson in habeas corpus petition



Progress to Date (cont'd)



- Dec 04
 - Proceedings in *Hicks*, *al Bahlul*, and *al Qosi* held in abeyance by Appointing Authority
- Jul 05
 - Decision issued by D.C. Circuit in appeal of *Hamdan* decision
- Aug – Sep 05
 - Military Commission Order No. 1 revised
 - Appointing Authority issued order lifting stay in *Hicks* case
 - Presiding Officer set *Hicks* case for 18 Nov 05

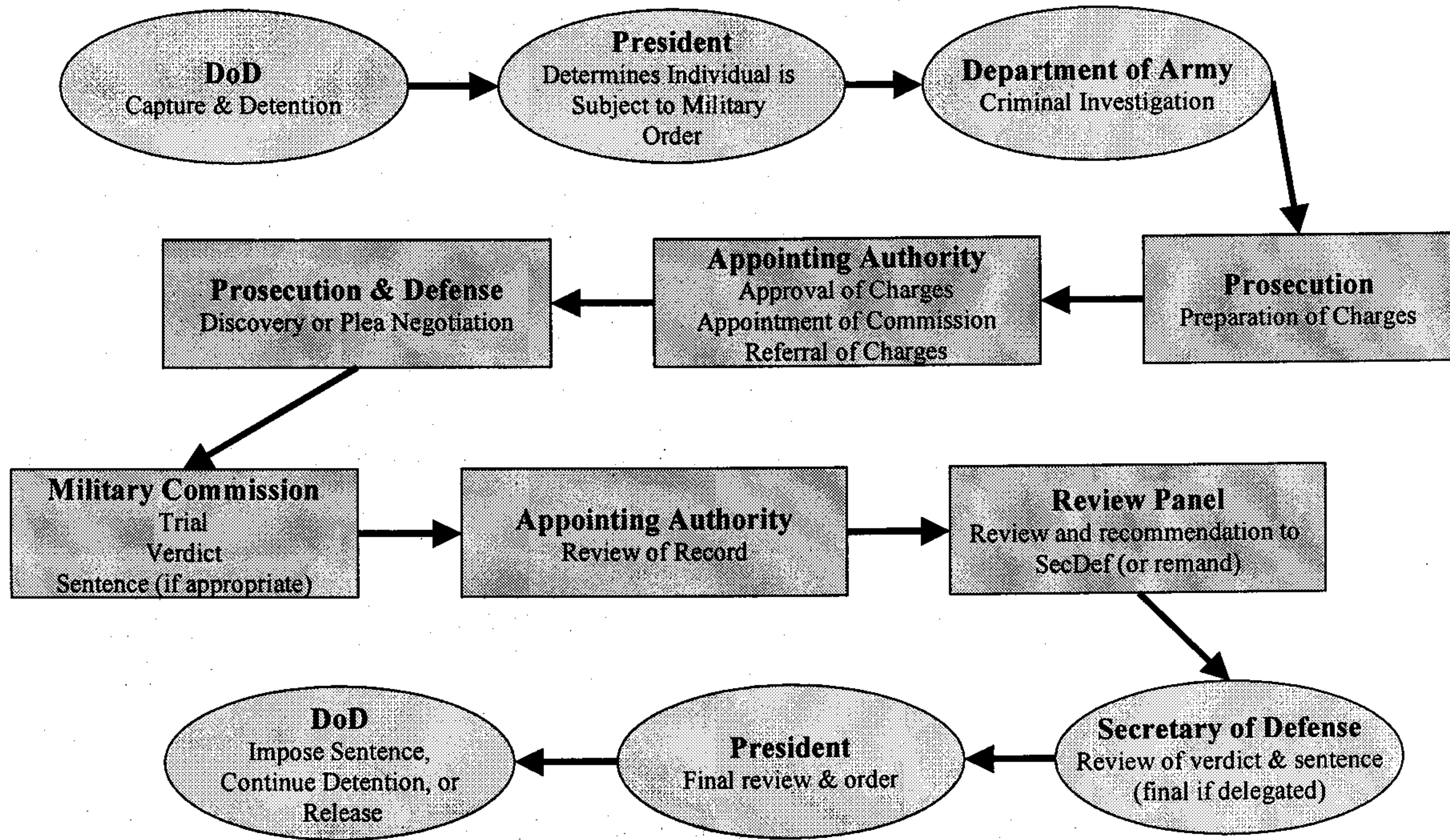
MILITARY COMMISSIONS

- Military Commissions have historically been used to prosecute enemy combatants who violate the laws of war; the last time the United States used the Military Commission process was during World War II.
- Military Commissions provide:
 - A full and fair trial;
 - Protection for classified and sensitive information; and
 - Protection and safety for all personnel participating in the process, including the accused.
- In accordance with his Military Order of November 13, 2001, the President must determine if an individual is subject to his Military Order. This decision is the jurisdictional basis for prosecution; until the President determines that an individual is subject to his Military Order, no prosecution is possible. However, this determination does not require that criminal charges be brought against the individual; that decision is made by the Appointing Authority after the Chief Prosecutor recommends that charges be approved.
- An individual may be subject to the President's Military Order if the individual is not a U.S. citizen and the President determines that there is a reason to believe that the individual:
 - Is or was a member of al Qaeda;
 - Has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit acts of international terrorism against the United States; or
 - Knowingly harbored one or more of the individuals described above; and
 - It is in the interest of the United States that such individual be subject to this order.
- The Chief Prosecutor will draft charges, when appropriate, on individuals subject to the President's Military Order.
- The Appointing Authority approves and refers appropriate charges to a Military Commission and appoints Military Commission members.
- Each Military Commission panel consists of a Presiding Officer who must be a judge advocate and at least three other military officer members. The Presiding Officer shall rule upon all questions of law, all challenges for cause, and all interlocutory questions arising during the proceedings. All members of the Military Commission panel, except the Presiding Officer, vote on findings and, if necessary, on a sentence.

- Each accused tried by a Military Commission has the following procedural safeguards:
 - the presumption of innocence;
 - proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt;
 - the right to call and cross examine witnesses (subject to the rules regarding production of witnesses and protection of information);
 - nothing said by an accused to his attorney, or anything derived therefrom, may be used against him at trial;
 - no adverse inference for remaining silent;
 - the overall requirement that any military commission proceeding be full and fair.
 - Finally, to assist him in preparing a defense, each accused has Military Defense Counsel provided at no cost to him.
- The accused may also hire a civilian defense counsel at no cost to the government as long as that counsel:
 - Is a United States citizen;
 - Is admitted to practice in a United States jurisdiction;
 - Has not been the subject of sanction or disciplinary action;
 - Is eligible for and obtains at least a SECRET level clearance; and
 - Agrees to follow the Military Commission rules.
- The Presiding Officer may admit any evidence that “would have probative value to a reasonable person.” This standard of evidence takes into account the unique battlefield environment that is different than traditional peacetime law enforcement practices in the U.S. For example, soldiers are not required to obtain a search warrant when someone is shooting at them from a cave. This standard of evidence allows both the defense and the prosecution to admit evidence that was acquired during military operations.
- A finding of guilt and the imposition of a sentence must be with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Military Commission panel members, excluding the Presiding Officer.
- If there is a finding of guilt, the Military Commission panel members, excluding the Presiding Officer, may impose any appropriate sentence, including death. A sentence of death requires a unanimous vote from a Military Commission panel consisting of at least seven members (excluding the Presiding Officer).
- After the panel has delivered its verdict and imposed a sentence:

- All records of trial must be reviewed by the Appointing Authority who may return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings if he determines it is not administratively complete.
- A three-member Review Panel of Military Officers, one of whom must have prior experience as a judge, will review all cases for material errors of law, and may consider matters submitted by the Prosecution and Defense. Review Panel members may be civilians who were specifically commissioned to serve on the panel. If a majority of the Review Panel members believe a material error of law has occurred, they may return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings.
- The Secretary of Defense will review the record of trial and, if appropriate, may return it to the Military Commission for further proceedings, or forward the case to the President with a recommendation as to disposition.
- The President may either return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings or make the final decision as to its disposition.
 - The President may delegate final decision authority to the Secretary of Defense, in which case the Secretary may approve or disapprove the findings or change a finding of Guilty to a finding of Guilty to a lesser-included offense, or mitigate, commute, defer, or suspend the sentence imposed, or any portion thereof. A finding of Not Guilty as to a charge shall not be changed to a finding of Guilty.
- After a Final Decision is made, a sentence shall be carried out promptly.

Commission Process





**Lt. Gen.
Duncan J. McNabb**

**Director for Logistics
Joint Staff**

Lt. Gen. Duncan J. McNabb is Director for Logistics, the Joint Staff, Washington, D.C. General McNabb provides direction and guidance to the military services and combat support agencies in planning and coordinating logistics operations, to include strategic mobilization, medical readiness, civil engineering, and humanitarian and contingency operations. The general is responsible to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense.

General McNabb graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1974. He has held command and staff positions at squadron, wing, major command and Department of Defense levels. These positions included duties as Chief of the Logistics Readiness Center with the Joint Staff where he was responsible for operational logistics and strategic mobility support to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense. During operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, General McNabb commanded the 41st Military Airlift Squadron, which earned Military Airlift Command's Airlift Squadron of the Year in 1990. The general commanded the 89th Operations Group, overseeing the air transportation of our nation's leaders, including the President, Vice President, Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense. The general then served as Commander of the 62nd Airlift Wing. The wing's performance in 1996 earned the Riverside Trophy as the 15th Air Force's outstanding wing. He also commanded the Tanker Airlift Control Center where he planned, scheduled and directed a fleet of more than 1,400 aircraft in support of combat delivery and strategic airlift, air refueling and aeromedical operations around the world.

General McNabb has served as Director of Programs with the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Programs, Headquarters U.S. Air Force. He also served as Chairman of the Air Force Board and had oversight of all Air Force programs. Prior to assuming his current position, the general was Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Programs, Headquarters U.S. Air Force.

EDUCATION

1974 Bachelor of Science degree, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.
1977 Distinguished graduate, Squadron Officer School, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.
1983 Air Command and Staff College, by correspondence
1984 Master of Science degree in international relations, University of Southern California, Los Angeles
1993 Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.
1994 Air War College, by correspondence
1995 Program for Senior Officials in National Security, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
1998 Executive Program for General Officers of the Russian Federation and the United States, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
2000 National Security Decision-Making Seminar, Center for Strategic Education, The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C.

ASSIGNMENTS

1. June 1974 - May 1975, student, undergraduate navigator training, Mather AFB, Calif.
2. August 1975 - April 1978, instructor navigator, 14th Military Airlift Squadron, Norton AFB, Calif.
3. April 1978 - April 1979, airlift director, 63rd Military Airlift Wing, Norton AFB, Calif.
4. April 1979 - April 1980, student, undergraduate pilot training, Williams AFB, Ariz.
5. August 1980 - August 1983, instructor pilot and chief pilot, 14th Military Airlift Squadron, Norton AFB, Calif.
6. August 1983 - July 1984, general's aide, Air Force Inspection and Safety Center, Norton AFB, Calif.
7. July 1984 - June 1986, Chief, Plans Integration Branch, Headquarters MAC, Scott AFB, Ill.
8. June 1986 - June 1988, aide to the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command and MAC, Scott AFB, Ill.
9. June 1988 - November 1990, chief pilot, later, operations officer, 17th Military Airlift Squadron, Charleston AFB, S.C.
10. November 1990 - January 1992, Commander, 41st Military Airlift Squadron, Charleston AFB, S.C.
11. January 1992 - August 1992, Deputy Group Commander, 437th Operations Group, Charleston AFB, S.C.
12. August 1992 - June 1993, student, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.
13. July 1993 - June 1995, Chief, Logistics Readiness Center, the Joint Staff, Washington, D.C.
14. July 1995 - July 1996, Commander, 89th Operations Group, Andrews AFB, Md.
15. July 1996 - July 1997, Commander, 62nd Airlift Wing, McChord AFB, Wash.
16. August 1997 - June 1999, Commander, Tanker Airlift Control Center, Headquarters Air Mobility Command, Scott AFB, Ill.
17. June 1999 - December 1999, Deputy Director of Programs, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Programs, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.

18. December 1999 - April 2002, Director of Programs, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Programs, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.
19. April 2002 - July 2004, Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Programs, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.
20. August 2004 - present, Director for Logistics, the Joint Staff, Washington, D.C.

FLIGHT INFORMATION

Rating: Command pilot, navigator

Flight hours: More than 5,400

Aircraft flown: T-37, T-38, C-141, C-17, C-21, C-20 and UH-1H

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Defense Superior Service Medal

Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster

Defense Meritorious Service Medal

Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster

Joint Service Commendation Medal

Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters

Air Force Achievement Medal

Combat Readiness Medal with oak leaf cluster

National Defense Service Medal

Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

Southwest Asia Service Medal with two bronze stars

Humanitarian Service Medal

NATO Medal (Yugoslavia)

Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

Kuwait Liberation Medal (Government of Kuwait)

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

Commander's Trophy, Undergraduate Pilot Training, Air Training Command

Orville Wright Award for outstanding UPT graduate, Order of Daedalians

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION

Second Lieutenant June 5, 1974

First Lieutenant June 5, 1976

Captain June 5, 1978

Major Oct. 1, 1985

Lieutenant Colonel June 1, 1989

Colonel Jan. 1, 1993

Brigadier General July 27, 1998

Major General Feb. 26, 2001

Lieutenant General April 19, 2002



PAUL MCHALE

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense

Paul McHale was nominated by President George Bush to be the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense on January 9, 2003 and confirmed by the Senate on February 4, 2003. In this position, he is responsible for the supervision of all homeland defense activities of the Department of Defense.

Secretary McHale was born and raised in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Lehigh University where he majored in Government, earned a Bachelor of Arts degree and graduated with Highest Honors in 1972.

Following his graduation, Secretary McHale volunteered for duty with the U.S. Marine Corps. Commissioned a second lieutenant in 1972, he spent two years on active duty, including an overseas deployment as a rifle platoon leader in Okinawa and the Philippines.

After release from active duty, Mr. McHale entered Georgetown Law Center in 1974 and received his Juris Doctor degree in 1977. For the next five years, he practiced law in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Secretary McHale began his civilian public service career when he was first elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1982 where he served five consecutive terms. He resigned in 1991 following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, volunteering for active duty as an infantry officer with the Marine Corps during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

In January of 1993, Secretary McHale was elected to represent the 15th Congressional district of Pennsylvania in the United States House of Representatives, where he served for three terms. He was an active member of the House Armed Services Committee, which has oversight responsibility for all U.S. military operations and training.

In 1996, then Congressman McHale co-founded the National Guard and Reserve Components Caucus which advocates the interests of reservists and guardsmen world-wide. His leadership earned him several distinct honors, including the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association 1997 Frank M. Tejada Leadership Award, the 1998 Reserve Officers Association Minuteman of the Year Award, and the Department of Defense Distinguished Public Service Medal. He is currently a colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve.



Secretary McHale has frequently lectured on government, law and military policy on the campuses of many colleges and universities, including the U.S. Army War College, where he is an adjunct professor, and the U.S. Naval Academy, where he served as a member of the Board of Visitors. Secretary McHale is a former member of the Board of Advisors at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island.

On January 3, 1999, then Congressman McHale retired from the U.S. House of Representatives and became a shareholder in the Allentown law firm of Tallman, Hudders & Sorrentino, P.C. He assumed his current position as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense on February 7, 2003.



Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld
Meeting with Defense Analysts
Thursday, February 3, 2005
Room # 3E928, The Pentagon

AGENDA

- 10:00 a.m. Welcome and Introduction**
- Ms. Allison Barber, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Internal Communications and Public Liaison
- 10:01 a.m. Update on FY-06 Army Program/Priorities/Army Transformation**
- Dr. Francis J. Harvey, Secretary of the Army
- 10:25 a.m. Update on FY-06 Navy Program/Priorities**
- Mr. Gordon R. England, Secretary of the Navy
- 10:50 a.m. Update on FY-06 Air Force Program/Priorities**
- Mr. Peter B. Teets, Acting Secretary of the Air Force
- 11:15 p.m. Break**
- 11:30 a.m. Discussion and Questions with Secretary of Defense**
- 12:00 p.m. Meeting Concludes**



US Department of Defense

DoD Talking Points: Mohamed al Kahtani

The Department of Defense:

- Treats detainees humanely; we denounce the use of torture and inhumane treatment.
 - Works closely with the ICRC on detainee and detention issues.
 - Is committed to not holding Enemy Combatants any longer than necessary.
 - Uses intelligence information from detainees to save lives.
 - Does not detain arbitrarily; all cases have been reviewed to verify status as enemy combatants.
 - Investigates aggressively credible allegations of abuse.
- **Our facilities are safe and provide appropriate medical care for detainees.**
- **Detention operations and processes are transparent; open for scrutiny by other parts of the USG, the ICRC and the media.**
- **Who is at Guantanamo:**
- Terrorist trainers
 - Bomb makers
 - Recruiters and facilitators
 - Terrorist Financiers
 - UBL body-guards
 - Would-be suicide bombers
- **To understand the interrogation of Kahtani, it's important to remember the post-9/11 environment**
- Anthrax attacks in U.S.
 - In December 2001, Richard Reid tried to blow up a U.S. airliner with a shoe bomb.
 - Over the spring and summer, there were deadly attacks in Tunisia and Pakistan.
 - In October 2002 al Qaida leader Ayman Zawahiri released a tape recording stating "God willing, we will continue targeting the keys of the American economy."
 - In September and October, the FBI broke up the Lackawana Six cell in New York.
 - On October 6, 2002, al Qaida attacked a French oil tanker off the coast of Yemen, an attack that harkened back to the killing of 17 service members on the USS Cole.
 - On October 8, 2002, al Qaida gunmen shot and killed a US Marine in Kuwait.
 - On October 12, 2002, al Qaida affiliate Jemaah Islamiya bombed the nightclub in Bali, Indonesia killing more than 200 and injuring about 300.
 - On November 28, 2002, al Qaida fired two anti aircraft missiles at a Boeing 757 aircraft flying from Mombassa, Kenya to Israel; suicide bombers also attacked a the Paradise Hotel in Mombassa, Kenya killing 15 and injuring 40.
 - On December 30, 2002, three U.S. citizens were killed in Yemen during attack on Baptist Missionary Hospital

➤ **Kahtani is an al-Qaida terrorist who intended to harm America and possesses information essential to prevent future terrorist attacks**

- We believe he is one of the intended hijackers in the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks that killed more than 3,000 innocent people.
- He attempted to enter the US at Orlando International Airport on August 4, 2001 with no return flight tickets and more \$2,400 in cash.
 - The lead 9/11 hijacker, Mohamed Atta, was waiting for him.
 - He likely would have rounded out the team that hijacked United Airlines Flight 93.
- His story was challenged by an INS officer, and Kahtani withdrew his application for entry and left the country.
- Kahtani had direct ties to al-Qaida leadership, to include Osama Bin Laden
 - He admitted that Osama Bin Laden instructed him to contact Khalid Sheik Mohamed, a captured senior al-Qaida leader regarding a mission outside Afghanistan.
 - He attended basic al-Qaida training at the Al-Farouq training camp.
 - He attended the advance al-Qaida training course at Tarnak Farms.
 - He said that on October 22, 2001, under heavy bombing, he and other al-Qaida fighters received the order to flee from Tora Bora to Pakistan for safety.
 - He was captured on December 15, 2001 on the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- He was transported to Guantanamo on February 13, 2002.

➤ **Kahtani provided valuable intelligence information that has prevented attacks and saved lives.**

- He provided a "treasure-trove" of credible, high-value intelligence during the course of his interrogation, most of which remains classified for national security reasons.
- Some examples include:
 - Insights into al-Qaida planning for the September 11th attacks, to include recruitment of operatives and logistics.
 - Clarified Jose Padilla's and Richard Reid's relationship with al-Qaida and their activities in Afghanistan.
 - Provided infiltration routes and methods used by al-Qaida to cross borders undetected.
 - Explained how Osama Bin Laden evaded capture by U.S. forces.
 - Provided important information on Osama Bin Laden's health.
 - Provided detailed information about 20 of Osama Bin Laden's bodyguards who are held at Guantanamo.

- **We know terrorists are trained in counter-interrogation resistance techniques, as Kahtani initially demonstrated.**
 - The Manchester Manual, an al-Qaida training resource, provides instruction on counter-interrogation resistance.
 - FM 34-52 (designed for enemy prisoners of war, a different type of fighter than in the war on terror) has proven inadequate at times during the Global War on Terror, as concluded by the Church report.
 - Commanders and policymakers have searched for new ways to obtain critical intelligence from an enemy that is different from others we have fought, while still ensuring the humane treatment of detainees.
 - Prior to the Joint Task Force Guantanamo's focused interrogation that began October 2002, Kahtani refused to provide useful information and consistently exhibited counter-interrogation resistance techniques. For example:
 - He clung to cover story that he was in Afghanistan to buy falcons
 - He traveled to the U.S. to buy a used car
 - He had nothing to do with Osama Bin Laden or al-Qiada
 - Using approved and monitored interrogation approaches, including additional authorities approved in December, 2002, Kahtani began to provide useful information by revealing that:
 - He lied in his original story
 - He was sent to the U.S. by Khalid Sheik Mohamed
 - He met Osama Bin Laden on several occasions
 - He received terrorist training in al-Qaida camps
 - He had contact with many senior al-Qaida leaders

- **Kahtani's interrogation was guided by a very detailed plan, conducted by trained professionals in a controlled environment, and with active supervision and oversight.**
 - Nothing was done randomly
 - Participants motivated by the desire to gain actionable intelligence, to include information that might prevent additional attacks on America and others
 - All interrogations are required to have a plan, regardless of who is being interrogated or the location of interrogation.

- **What we're learning at Guantanamo:**
 - Organizational structure of al-Qaida and other terrorist groups
 - Extent of terrorist presence in Europe, the U.S. and in Central Command Area of Responsibility
 - Al-Qaida's pursuit of WMD
 - Methods of recruitment; location of recruitment centers
 - Terrorist skill sets: General and specialized operative training
 - How legitimate financial activities are used to hide terrorist financing operations
 - Potential future leaders and centers of terrorism



US Department of Defense

DoD Update: June 14, 2005 – Rumsfeld GTMO

Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and Marine Gen. Peter Pace, vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, briefed the Pentagon press corps today. Following are highlights of the secretary's opening remarks.

- **Before Sept. 11, 2001, the United States dealt with terrorism primarily as a law enforcement issue.**
 - Terrorists who killed Americans were investigated, arrested, put on trial and then punished.
 - In the post-September 11th era, it became clear that prosecuting terrorists after they strike was an inadequate approach, particularly given the lethal threat that violent extremists pose.
- **The military apprehended thousands of enemy combatants after September 11th; several hundred were determined to be particularly dangerous and valuable from an intelligence perspective.**
 - After extensive discussions with his senior advisors, the president decided these enemy combatants were not entitled to prisoner of war status under the Geneva Conventions. Nor were they criminal defendants in the traditional law enforcement sense.
 - The president ordered the detained combatants be treated humanely under the laws of war.
- **The Guantanamo Bay detention facility was established because the United States needed a safe and secure location to both detain and interrogate enemy combatants.**
 - The solution was not a perfect option, but, simply, the best option available.
 - The U.S. taxpayers have already invested more than \$100 million in the facility.
- **The Department of Defense, working through the National Security Council inter-agency process, established procedures to provide appropriate legal process to these detainees – procedures that go beyond what is required even under the Geneva Conventions. These included:**
 - Combatant Status Review Tribunals to confirm each individual is an unlawful enemy combatant. Every detainee currently at Guantanamo now has received such a hearing; as a result, some 38 have been released;
 - Military Commissions -- trials with full and vigorous representation by defense counsel for those suspected of committing war crimes. The commissions have been temporarily suspended pending further review by the federal court system; and
 - Administrative Review Boards that annually assess the remaining potential threat and intelligence value represented by each detainee. These boards are designed to reexamine detainees regularly in order to identify which can be released.
- **One terrorist detained at Guantanamo is Mohammed Al-Khatani, believed to be an intended 9-11 hijacker. He and other detainees have provided valuable information, including:**
 - Insights into al Qaeda's September 11th planning;
 - Identities and details on 20 of Osama bin Laden's body guards;
 - Information leading to the capture of Khalid Sheik Mohammed, architect of the 9-11 attacks; and
 - Information allowing foreign police to detain 22 suspected terrorists plotting attacks earlier this year.

- **Detainees are sent to Guantanamo only after a thorough screening process that identifies prisoners who pose a threat to the United States or who have intelligence value.**
 - The kinds of people held at Guantanamo include terrorist trainers, bomb makers, extremist recruiters and financiers, bin Laden's bodyguards and would-be suicide bombers.

- **The Guantanamo facility is transparent and has been scrutinized.**
 - To set the record straight, DoD last year declassified and posted on the Internet highly sensitive memoranda on interrogation techniques.
 - There have been nearly 400 separate media visits to the facility by more than 1,000 journalists.
 - Some 180 congressional representatives have visited Guantanamo.
 - The International Committee of the Red Cross has had continuous access, and its representatives meet privately with detainees.

- **Allegations of abuse at Guantanamo and other facilities have been thoroughly investigated.**
 - Wrong-doers are being held accountable.
 - The military has instituted numerous reforms of detainee operations conduct, including a renewed emphasis on standards and training.
 - Detainees' religious sensibilities are respected: Detailed regulations have been issued governing how the Koran is to be handled; detainees' schedules are arranged around the five daily calls to prayer required by the Muslim faith.; dietary requirements are acknowledged – in fact, the military spends more per meal to meet detainees' religious dietary requirements than it spends per ration for U.S. troops.

- **Since September 11th, the military has released tens of thousands of detainees -- including some 200 detainees from Guantanamo.**
 - Regrettably some of those decisions we now know were imperfect -- some detainees released from Guantanamo have taken up arms again against the United States and its allies.
 - The United States will continue to transfer other detainees to their countries of origin after negotiating agreements to ensure humane and appropriate treatment for the detainees.

- **While the United States does not want to hold suspected terrorists longer than necessary, as long as there is a need to keep terrorists from striking again, Guantanamo will be needed.**
 - The war on terror is a complex struggle against extremism; we are in unconventional territory and traditional doctrines governing criminals and military prisoners do not apply.
 - Our goal is to retain as few people as is necessary and safe.
 - As the president has said, we are always looking to improve procedures and better manage detainees who pose a lethal threat to the civilized world.



US Department of Defense

DoD Update: May 16, 2005 - BRAC Commission Testimony

Secretary Rumsfeld, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Richard B. Myers, and Michael Wynne, undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, testified today before the independent 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission. Following are highlights from the secretary's opening statement.

- **The Department of Defense is currently designed for the Cold War. It must change to face the new demands of the war against extremism and other evolving challenges.**
- **Through extensive consultation with the Service secretaries, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Combatant Commanders, a panel of high-ranking military and civilian officials developed criteria and matrices to assess every U.S. facility, every piece of DOD infrastructure and every military base in the United States.**
- **The analyses used certified data under a process monitored by the Government Accountability Office and the Department's inspection and audit agencies.**
- **The Department's review was exhaustive.**
 - Senior military and civilian leaders examined an estimated 25 million pieces of data, considered some 1,000 different scenarios and devoted 4,000 man hours; staff spent tens of thousands more.
- **As required by law, the primary factor in each BRAC decision was an assessment of an installation's military value.**
- **For the first time, "jointness" was emphasized during BRAC deliberations. Operating jointly:**
 - Reduces overhead costs;
 - Improves efficiency; and
 - Facilitates cooperative training and research.
- **The Department also considered potential contingency and surge requirements, as required by statute, and possible increases in active duty troop levels.**
- **Other key factors the Department examined included:**
 - The economic impact on communities in the vicinities of the installations;
 - The extent and timing of potential costs and savings;
 - The ability of existing and potential receiving communities to support forces, missions and personnel; and
 - The environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to environmental restoration, compliance and waste management.
- **The secretary's recommendations, if adopted by the Commission, the President and ultimately Congress, would result in (out of 318 major domestic military facilities):**
 - 33 major base closures
 - 29 major base realignments ([link to briefing slides of lists](#))

- **The current BRAC effort began more than two years ago with the development of a 20-year Force Structure Plan and a top-to-bottom inventory of all U.S. facilities worldwide.**
 - Considerations of a global posture review begun by the Department at the request of the President in 2001 fed into the BRAC analysis. This allowed the Department to anticipate and prepare for the return of tens of thousands of personnel and their families.

- **The previous four BRAC rounds (1988, 1991, 1993 and 1995) have eliminated approximately 21 percent of excess U.S. military infrastructure, and re-allocated billions of dollars to pressing military needs.**
 - If approved, this year's recommendations should result in a net savings of \$48.8 billion over 20 years.

- **The Department will take great care to work with the communities affected by the BRAC process. These communities have warmly embraced nearby military installations for many years. DOD is prepared, along with other departments, to:**
 - Provide personnel transfer and job training assistance, in collaboration with the Department of Labor;
 - Provide local economic adjustment assistance through the Department's Office of Economic Adjustment;
 - Use its authorities to accelerate and support reuse needs; and
 - Work with the Department of Commerce and other federal agencies to assist local economic recovery.

- **The Department has completed its statutory role in the BRAC process.**
 - Further decisions and deliberations will be made by the BRAC Commission, the President and Congress.

For more information, please refer to DOD's special BRAC web page at www.defenselink.mil/BRAC.
Link to the secretary's testimony as submitted.



US Department of Defense

DoD Update: May 31, 2005 – Gen. Myers interviews

Gen. Richard B. Myers, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was interviewed on several televised news broadcasts over the Memorial Day weekend. Following are highlights of his comments.

- **Insurgents continue to fail to derail progress in Iraq, despite switching their centers of gravity.**
 - First the insurgents tried to drive the Coalition from Iraq. We're still there.
 - Next they focused on keeping Iraqis from joining the security forces, but Iraqis continue to sign up in record numbers.
 - The insurgents then attempted to intimidate Iraqis from going to the polls for the Jan. 30 elections, and Iraqis voted in tremendous numbers.
 - A poll conducted this month shows 85 percent are going to vote in the constitutional referendum scheduled for this fall.

- **A larger force at the beginning of Operation Iraqi Freedom would not have prevented the rise of the insurgency we are seeing today.**
 - Adding more troops is always a balance between helping and creating more targets and more animosity.
 - The insurgency did not start right away; it started over a period of time. For about the first year of the operation, the situation was relatively peaceful. We are not close to a civil war.
 - The Iraqi spirit had been so devastated under Saddam that it didn't blossom as quickly as expected, which delayed the opportunity to get the government up and running faster.

- **Iraqi security forces are taking greater charge of their country's security.**
 - Thousands of Iraqi security forces are now rooting out terrorists in Baghdad in Operation Lightning.
 - The ministries of interior (police forces) and defense (military forces) are coordinating their efforts in this operation; such integration is an important signpost of progress.
 - One hundred Iraqi security force battalions are trained and equipped.
 - Twenty-five can currently conduct independent or near-independent operations; the number increases each week, as does the number of operations with Iraqis in the lead and Coalition forces assisting.
 - There are 35 operations in progress that involve Iraqi Security Forces.
 - Approximately five of these operations are being conducted by Iraqi Forces with no U.S. assistance.
 - Approximately 30 are joint U.S./Iraqi operations. We see this as a positive sign that the investment in Iraqi Security Force development is paying off.

- **Despite the security challenges, trend lines in Iraq are up.**
 - In 14 of the 18 provinces, there is very little violence.
 - An interim government was stood up last June.
 - A transitional government was stood up early this year.
 - Elected leaders are reaching out to include the Sunnis as the constitution is drafted.

- **The al-Qaeda movement will continue in Iraq even if Abu Musab al-Zarqawi is captured or killed.**
 - The Pentagon is inclined to believe that al-Zarqawi is injured, as alleged on his website.
 - The Coalition will continue to put 24/7 pressure on al-Zarqawi and his organization.
 - Efforts have been successful: more than 400 of his followers have been detained, and hundreds have been killed, including some of his closest lieutenants.

- **The United States treats detainees humanely.**
 - The recent Amnesty International report alleging that the U.S. government is a leading purveyor of human rights violations is irresponsible.
 - More than \$2.5 million is spent annual to ensure the detainees receive the proper Muslim-approved food; more than 1,600 Korans in 13 languages have been distributed.
 - The International Committee of the Red Cross has been at Guantanamo since day one.
 - There have been 68,000 persons detained in Iraq, Afghanistan and Guantanamo since this conflict began.
 - There have been 325 investigations into alleged abuse and, thus far, 100 cases of substantiated abuse. One hundred individuals have had some sort of action taken, either court martial or administrative action.
 - The debate should be about what is done with very violent people who are willing to commit suicide for their cause in a legal regime that was set up long ago for a much different time.



May 3, 2005, Tuesday, FIRST EDITION

**Guilty are held accountable;
Pentagon has conducted scores of inquiries in response to abuses.**

Brigadier General Vincent K. Brooks

When the American people learned of the **abuse of detainees** at Abu Ghraib prison one year ago, they were justifiably outraged. They expected accountability, and the Department of Defense has pursued it.

With all that has transpired since, it is important to remember that it was the U.S. military that alerted the public to abuse allegations at Abu Ghraib, several months before the photos were leaked to the press. Indeed, nearly every piece of information employed by critics to castigate the Defense Department and the military about this matter derives from investigations and reports produced by the department itself.

Thus far, 367 investigations have produced disciplinary actions against 129 servicemembers for mistreatment of detainees worldwide, with more pending. Civilian and military officials have conducted scores of reviews and criminal investigations to ensure that all aspects of the detention process have been investigated, those involved brought to justice and procedures improved to help deter the possibility of future abuses.

Ten wide-ranging investigations, most conducted by senior generals or admirals, and including one independent assessment led by two former secretaries of Defense, have issued in-depth reports covering all aspects of detainee operations.

The Church investigation conducted over 800 interviews with department personnel. In a conclusion virtually echoed in each investigation, the report stated, "None of the pictured abuses at Abu Ghraib bear any resemblance to approved interrogation policy at any level, in any theater." The independent Schlesinger panel drew a similar conclusion.

The abuses that occurred were tragic and damaged our country's image. But it is important to separate the legal interrogation of terrorist suspects from the shameful and illegal **abuses** that took place. Indeed, most incidents of **detainee** mistreatment were not even associated with interrogations.

It also would be a mistake to forget that the interrogation of detainees is intended to provide crucial information to deter attacks on our homeland and on our troops.

The Department of Defense has been focused for more than a year on investigating wrongdoing, holding people appropriately accountable and correcting or modernizing procedures. We have addressed the situation with purpose and seriousness.

Brig. Gen. Vincent K. Brooks is chief of Army public affairs.

U.S. Detention/Interrogation Operations An Update

June 14, 2005

Treatment of Detainees

- On January 19, 2002, the Secretary of Defense issued specific guidance that all detainees be treated humanely.
 - On January 21, 2002, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued Execute Orders to commanders that transmitted Secretary of Defense order that detainees be treated humanely
- On February 7, 2002, President Bush determined that Al Qaeda and Taliban detainees should be treated:
 - Humanely
 - Consistent with the principles of the Geneva Conventions
 - Consistent with Military Necessity

Guantanamo in Context

- Since September 11, 2001, more than 70,000 detainees have been captured in Afghanistan, Iraq.
 - The vast majority have been released
 - We are working with Iraq, Afghan, and other governments to have them take control of detainees from their countries
- Some 800 suspected Al Qaeda or Taliban have been sent to Guantanamo
 - App. 520 remain
 - App. 235 have been released/transferred to other countries
 - 61 are awaiting release or transfer

Investments

- The United States has invested significantly in Guantanamo, as the most appropriate location to execute operations that result from the President's February 7, 2002, determination.
 - Investments in Guantanamo since 2002:
 - \$109.2 Million in new construction(\$42 Million additional underway from '05 Supplemental):
 - Medical Facilities
 - Interrogation Facilities
 - Multi-story berthing/dining/food preparation facilities
 - \$241 Million in cost of operations (now roughly \$95 million/year)
- The United States also has made investments of over \$140 Million to improve existing or build new detention facilities in Afghanistan and Iraq

Guantanamo Review Process

- **Combatant Status Review Tribunals**
 - Baseline review, conducted consistent with recent Supreme Court ruling
 - All detainees have been reviewed by a Tribunal
 - 38 determined to be no longer enemy combatants.
 - 23 released
 - 15 in process for release
- **Administrative Review Boards**
 - Review of each case at least annually for possible release, based on threat
 - More than 130 Boards completed to date
- 95 habeas corpus petitions filed covering 203 detainees (a petition to make a detainee available in court)
- **Military Commissions are available and ready**
 - Awaiting resolution of various U.S. federal court rulings and reviews

The Value of Guantanamo

- Who is at Guantanamo? (Note: None under 18 years old)
 - Terrorist Financiers
 - UBL body-guards
 - Would-be suicide bombers
- **What are the al-Qaeda training?**
 - Organizational structure of al-Qaida and other terrorist groups
 - Extent of terrorist presence in Europe, the U.S. and Middle East
 - Al-Qaida's pursuit of WMD
 - Methods of recruitment; location of recruitment centers
 - Terrorist skill sets: General and specialized operative training
 - How legitimate financial activities are used to hide terrorist operations

Intelligence gained at Guantanamo has prevented Terrorist Attacks and saved American lives

Transparency

- Access provided to Guantanamo since 2002:
- International Committee of the Red Cross
 - 24/7 access to the facility, at its discretion
 - Had a permanent presence, recently changed at its choosing
- Media (400 visits by 1,000 national and international journalists)
- Lawyers for detainees (in connection with habeas cases)
- 11 Senators, 77 Representatives and 99 Congressional staff members

Universe of Detainee Mistreatment

- Abuses and other misconduct involving detainees have occurred
- The U.S. government is holding people accountable
 - More than 390 criminal investigations
 - More than 50 referrals to trial by Courts-Martial
 - More than 85 Non-Judicial Punishments (Fines/Reduction in Rank/etc)
 - More than 26 administrative actions (Relief from duty/Discharge)
- Abu Ghraib accountability
 - Commanding General relieved of command & reduced in rank
 - Intelligence Brigade Commander (Colonel) relieved of command
 - 8 Courts-Martial completed; 1 pending
 - Sentences range from 6 months to 10 years imprisonment
 - 4 officers received Non-Judicial Punishments
 - Further action pending on 13 Soldiers

Investigations

| INVESTIGATION | PURPOSE | STATUS |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Taguba | Abu Ghraib Military Police Activities | Complete |
| Fay | Abu Ghraib Military Intel Activities | |
| Church I | Complete | |
| Church I | Charleston/Guantanamo Quicklook | Complete |
| Miller | Guantanamo Intel/Detention Ops | Complete |
| Ryder | Iraq Detention Ops | |
| Ryder | Complete | |
| Formica | Iraq Special Forces Detainee Ops | Complete |
| Jacoby | Afghanistan Detention Ops | Complete |
| Mikolashek | General Review of Doctrine/Training | Complete |
| Schlesinger | Assessment of DoD Detention Ops | Complete |
| Church II | Assessment of DoD Interrogation Ops | |
| Church II | Complete | |
| Kiley | Medical Support to Detention Ops | In Progress |
| Schmidt/Furlow | FBI E-mails/Kahtani | In Progress |

Select Reforms

-
- 442 Reform Recommendations from Completed Investigations
 - **Major Changes Implemented by Defense Department to date:**
 - Established Deputy Assistant Secretary for Detainee Affairs
 - Established Joint Staff Detainee Affairs Division
 - Established Army Provost Marshal General as executive agent for detention operations
 - Established Detainee Operations Oversight Council
 - Improved reporting relationship with International Committee of the Red Cross and expanded and expedited internal review of ICRC reports
 - Placed a Two-Star Officer in charge of Detention Operations in Iraq
 - Standardized Interrogation/Detention Operations across the theaters
 - Made multi-million dollar investment in improved facilities at Guantanamo
 - Trained Soldiers to accommodate religious/cultural practices
 - U.S. is providing high quality medical care to detainees

NOTE: Other departments have implemented reforms

DoD Official Web Sites for Detainee Information

DoD Official Web Site Defenselink - www.defenselink.mil

DoD News Releases - <http://www.defenselink.mil/releases>

DoD Briefing Transcripts - <http://www.defenselink.mil/transcripts>

Detainees at Guantanamo Bay - <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/detainees.html>

Detainee Investigations - http://www.defenselink.mil/news/detainee_investigations.html

Military Commissions - <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/commissions.html>

Guantanamo Detainee Fact Sheet - <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2005/d20050131process.pdf>

Information Gleaned From Guantanamo Detainees -
<http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Mar2005/d20050304info.pdf>

Joint Task Force - Guantanamo - <http://www.jtfgtmo.southcom.mil/index.htm>

U.S. SOUTHERN Command - <http://www.southcom.mil/home>

Combatant Status Review Tribunals/Administrative Review Board -
http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Combatant_Tribunals.html

ALSO of interest:

DoD Conducts First ARB Press Release -
<http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/2004/nr20041214-1830.html>

GTMO Detainee Processes -
<http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2005/d20050131process.pdf>

OARDEC Website - http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Combatant_Tribunals.html

Pres. Bush's Speech -
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/06/print/20040626-19.html>

OSCE Document/Napper -
http://www.usosce.rpo.at/archive/2004/10/Statement_Torture_HDIM_2004.pdf

OSCE Document/Waxman -
http://www.usosce.rpo.at/archive/2004/10/Treatment_of_Detainees_HDIM_2004.pdf

Dobriansky Speech - <http://www.state.gov/g/rls/rm/2005/4355.html>

DOD MILITARY ANALYST BRIEFING
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
July 12, 2005

- 0530** **Military Analysts/DoD personnel board shuttle bus for Andrews AFB**
Pentagon South Parking, Lane #8, Bus #27 (703-604-0600)
Note: Mr. Ruff, RADM McGarrah and BG Hemingway to meet delegation at Andrews Naval Air Facility terminal
- 0615** **Arrive Andrews AFB Naval Air Facility Terminal**
- 0645** **Board G-5 Flight to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba**
Special Air Mission #R10519301
- 0700** **Wheels Up**
Depart Andrews AFB for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Coffee and breakfast served in flight
- 0715** **Breakfast**
- 0800** **Welcome Briefing**
Eric Ruff, Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense
- 0810** **Detainee Policy**
BG Thomas Hemingway, Legal Adviser to the Appointing Authority Office of Military Commissions
TAB 2
- 0840** **Military Commissions Procedures**
BG Thomas Hemingway, Legal Adviser to the Appointing Authority Office of Military Commissions
TAB 3
- 0915** **Combatant Status Review Tribunal/Administrative Review Board Briefing**
RADM James McGarrah
TAB 4
- 0945** **Coffee/Bathroom Break/Prepare for Landing**
- 1045** **Wheels Down**
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
- 1050** **Met by Joint Task Force Commander, BG Jay Hood, and CAPT Kaniut, OARDEC**

Military Analyst GITMO cont.

- 1120** **JTF Operational Update - Secret**
BG Jay Hood
Operational Update and tour of Commissions Building - Unclassified
COL John Hadjis – JTF Chief of Staff
- 1315** **Depart for Camp Delta**
- 1335** **Arrive Camp Delta**
Lunch with troops
- 1420** **Tour Camp Delta**
View interrogation (classified), ARB brief, unoccupied cellblock, Camp 4,
detention hospital
- 1545** **Depart for Camp V**
- 1555** **Tour Camp V**
Including interrogation (classified)
- 1710** **Tour Camp X-Ray**
- 1725** **Depart Camp X-Ray**
- 1800** **Wheels Up**
Depart Guantanamo Bay, Cuba for Andrews AFB
Dinner served on plane
- 2115** **Wheels Down**
Andrews AFB, VA
- 2125** **Board shuttle for Pentagon**
- 2200** **Arrive Pentagon, metro entrance**

*All Baggage will be hand carried onto the plane (ensure all bags are clearly identified with your name)

JTF-GTMO Information on Detainees**INFORMATION FROM GUANTANAMO DETAINEES**

The US Government currently maintains custody of approximately 550 enemy combatants in the Global War on Terrorism at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Many of these enemy combatants are highly trained, dangerous members of al-Qaida, its related terrorist networks, and the former Taliban regime. More than 4,000 reports capture information provided by these detainees, much of it corroborated by other intelligence reporting. This unprecedented body of information has expanded our understanding of al-Qaida and other terrorist organizations and continues to prove valuable. Our intelligence and law enforcement communities develop leads, comprehensive assessments, and intelligence products based on information detainees provide. The information includes their leadership structures, recruiting practices, funding mechanisms, relationships, and the cooperation between terrorist groups, as well as training programs, and plans for attacking the United States and other countries.

The Joint Task Force, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (JTF-GTMO) remains the single best repository of al-Qaida information in the Department of Defense. Many detainees have admitted close relationships or other access to senior al-Qaida leadership. They provide valuable insights into the structure of that organization and associated terrorist groups. They have identified additional al-Qaida operatives and supporters, and have expanded our understanding of the extent of their presence in Europe, the United States, and throughout the CENTCOM area of operations. Detainees have also provided information on individuals connected to al-Qaida's pursuit of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons. Exchanges with European allies have supported investigations of Islamic extremists in several European countries.

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY DETAINEES**Support to combat operations in Afghanistan**

Coalition forces in Afghanistan continue to capture al-Qaida, Taliban, and anti-coalition militia fighters. Guantanamo detainees remain a valuable resource to identify these recently captured fighters. Detainees also still provide useful information on locations of training compounds and safe houses, terrain features, travel patterns and routes used for smuggling people and equipment, as well as for identifying potential supporters and opponents.

Terrorist Trainers and Bomb Makers

Some detainees served as trainers in al-Qaida training camps; significant among these are the detainees that served as explosives trainers. Information given includes technical training provided by al-Qaida on building improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and the use of poisons. They have also explained the details of training courses and the process used to identify more talented recruits for further training and future operational activities.

Many detainees have been implicated in using, constructing, or being trained to construct IEDs. Some are low-level jihadists with just enough training to construct grenades from soda cans. Others are highly skilled engineers with the ability to design and build sophisticated, remotely triggered bombs made with explosives manufactured from household items. Additionally, detainees have been identified as explosives trainers who passed their techniques on to others through structured courses. The courses ranged from a few days (for basic bomb making) up to several weeks on subjects like electronic circuitry. The detainees have also provided the names of at least seven other explosives trainers still at large. At least one detainee holds a degree in Electrical Engineering. Another detainee has been cooperative enough to draw schematic diagrams of the bombs he designed and built, in addition, he has provided his critiques of the design of IEDs being constructed by terrorists in Iraq. He has also identified a complex detonation system – a dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) encode/decode system – that had been used in the Chechen conflict, and is now being used on IEDs in Iraq, helping U.S. forces to combat this lethal weapon.

Detainees were frequently captured with a type of watch that has been linked to al-Qaida and radical Islamic terrorist IEDs. This particular model of watch is favored by al-Qaida bomb-builders because it allows alarm settings (and, therefore, detonations) more than 24-hours in advance. One detainee also detailed how pagers and cellular telephones are used to initiate detonations.

Terrorist Operatives

Detainees were either actively involved in operational planning for terrorist attacks or had already participated in attacks in Europe, the United States, and/or central Asia at the time of detention. One detainee attempted to enter the United States in the summer of 2001, and a substantial volume of information suggests that he may have intended to participate in the September 11 attacks. Detainees have also provided information about al-Qaida operatives who remain at large as well as numerous al-Qaida, Taliban, and anti-coalition militia members who remain active in Central Asia, Europe, and the United States. Law enforcement entities in Europe and the United States continue to pursue leads provided by Guantanamo detainees.

One detainee identified 11 fellow GTMO detainees as Usama bin Ladin (UBL) bodyguards who all received terrorist training at al Farouq, a known terrorist training camp. This detainee also identified another detainee as UBL's "spiritual advisor," a significant role within al-Qaida.

Another detainee, the probable 20th 9/11 hijacker, confirmed more than 20 detainees as UBL bodyguards who received terrorist training at al Farouq and were active fighters against the northern alliance. This detainee admits attending terrorist training at al Farouq with many of these detainees.

Financial Issues

Detainees provide information that helps sort out legitimate financial activity from illegitimate terrorist financing operations, as Islamic extremists exploit existing banking

systems to take advantage of widespread informal financial networks. These networks include the hawala system, front companies, and the use of charitable organizations to hide financial transactions.

One detainee was a senior member of one such illegitimate international humanitarian aid organization that provided significant and prolonged aid and support to both the Taliban and al Qaida in Afghanistan. He was given a letter by UBL providing assistance in the establishment of three new offices in Afghanistan and at least one office in Pakistan for this organization. The detainee had complete authority over the organization and has stated; "nothing happened in this organization without my knowledge."

This same detainee related that this organization spent \$1 million US dollars in Afghanistan between November 2000 - November 2001. During this time, he admittedly purchased \$5,000 US dollars worth of weapons utilizing the organization's funds, stating they were for NGO personnel protection against the Northern Alliance during the onset of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Another detainee claims to have traveled to Cambodia to assist with relief efforts at an unidentified orphanage on the behalf of an Islamic organization. By his own admission, this detainee met UBL as many as four times during July 2001 and is believed to have substantial ties to al-Qaida. He was approached by an al-Qaida leader to straighten out logistics and supply problems that al-Qaida was experiencing in the Tora Bora region of Afghanistan.

More than a dozen detainees had the cash equivalent of US\$1,000-10,000 in their pockets when apprehended; four detainees had US\$10,000-25,000; two detainees had the cash equivalent of more than US\$40,000 each when captured.

Terrorist Facilitators

Detainees have described their experiences with al Qaida recruiters and facilitators, the encouragement they received to participate in jihad, and how their travel was facilitated. Detainees who were actual facilitators have detailed their efforts to send interested young men to training camps in Afghanistan, and for some eventually to meetings with the highest circles of al Qaida leadership.

Over 25 GTMO detainees have been identified by other detainees as being facilitators who provided money, documentation, travel, or safe houses.

Detainee Skill Sets

More than 10 percent of the detainees possess college degrees or obtained other higher education, often at western colleges, many in the United States. Among these educated detainees are medical doctors, airplane pilots, aviation specialists, engineers, divers, translators, and lawyers.

A detainee, who produced al Qaida videos, was hired by a Taliban leader to provide computer services to include installing hardware and software.

Another detainee, who has threatened guards and admits enjoying terrorizing Americans, studied at Texas A&M for 18 months and has acquaintances in the U.S. He also studied English at the University of Texas in Austin.

Another detainee, who has been identified as an al Qaida weapons supplier, studied at Embry Riddle Aviation School in Arizona, obtaining a graduate degree in avionics management.

One detainee has a Masters degree in Aviation Management. Another detainee has a Masters degree in Petroleum Engineering.

Insight into Future Leaders and Centers of Activity

Guantanamo detainees provide a unique insight into the type of individuals likely to become participants, recruiters, and leaders for the Islamic extremist movements. Detainees possess an astonishing variety of skills, educational levels, levels of motivation and experience. It is likely that many Guantanamo detainees would have risen to positions of prominence in the leadership ranks of al Qaida and its associated groups.

Since the elimination of Afghanistan as a sanctuary for al Qaida, the organization has endured a transitional period and become a looser network of extremists. In many cases, it has had to rely upon regional or local extremist networks to carry out its missions. A detainee does not have to be a member of al Qaida to provide valuable intelligence. The information provided by detained members of lesser-known extremist groups will prove to be valuable in the future as we continue to work to prevent the resurgence of groups like al Qaida and its supporters.

GTMO as a Strategic Interrogation Center

GTMO is currently the only DoD strategic interrogation center and will remain useful as long as the war on terrorism is underway and new enemy combatants are captured and sent there. The lessons learned at GTMO have advanced both the operational art of intelligence, and the development of strategic interrogations doctrine.

Detainees Returning to the Fight

We know of several former detainees from JTF-GTMO that have rejoined the fight against coalition forces. We have been able to identify at least ten by name. Press reporting indicates al Qaida-linked militants recently kidnapped two Chinese engineers and that former detainee Abdullah Mahsud, their reputed leader, ordered the kidnapping. (Fox News report October 12, 2004, Islamabad the News October 20, 2004, Washington Post October 13, 2004). Mahsud, now reputed to be a militant leader, claimed to be an office clerk and driver for the Taliban from 1996 to 1998 or 1999. He consistently denied having any affiliation with al Qaida. He also claimed to have received no weapons or military training due to his handicap (an amputation resulting from when he stepped on a land mine 10 years ago). He claimed that after September 11, 2001 he was forcibly conscripted by the Taliban military.

Another released detainee assassinated an Afghan judge. Several former GTMO detainees have been killed in combat with U.S. soldiers and Coalition forces.

SELECTED STATEMENTS FROM DETAINEES

Statements made by detainees provide valuable insights into the mindset of these terrorists and the continuing threat they pose to the United States and the rest of the world.

A detainee who has assaulted GTMO guards on numerous occasions and crafted a weapon in his cell, stated that he can either go back home and kill as many Americans as he possibly can, or he can leave here in a box; either way it's the same to him.

A detainee with ties to UBL, the Taliban, and Chechen mujahideen leadership figures told another detainee, "Their day is coming. One day I will enjoy sucking their blood, although their blood is bitter, undrinkable..."

During an interview with U.S. military interrogators this same detainee then stated that he would lead his tribe in exacting revenge against the Saudi Arabian and U.S. governments. "I will arrange for the kidnapping and execution of US citizens living in Saudi Arabia. Small groups of four or five U.S. citizens will be kidnapped, held, and executed. They will have their heads cut off."

After being informed of the Tribunal process, the detainee replied, "Not only am I thinking about threatening the American public, but the whole world."

A detainee who has been identified as a UBL bodyguard, stated, "It would be okay for UBL to kill Jewish persons. There is no need to ask for forgiveness for killing a Jew. The Jewish people kill Muslims in Palestine so it's okay to kill Jews. Israel should not exist and be removed from Palestine."

A detainee who has been identified as UBL's "spiritual advisor" and a relative of a fighter who attacked U.S. Marines on Failaka Island, Kuwait on October 8, 2002, stated, "I pray everyday against the United States." This detainee repeatedly stated, "The United States government is criminals."

A detainee and self-confessed al Qaida member who produced an al Qaida recruitment video stated, "...the people who died on 9/11/2001 were not innocent because they paid taxes and participated in the government that fosters repression of Palestinians." He also stated, "...his group will shake up the U.S. and countries who follow the U.S." and that, "it is not the quantity of power, but the quality of power, that will win in the end."

A detainee who has assaulted GTMO guards on over 30 occasions, has made gestures of killing a guard and threatened to break a guard's arm.

A detainee, captured by Pakistani authorities and who, while being transported, was involved in a riot during which several Pakistani guards were killed, stated that acts of

terrorism are a legitimate way for a Muslim to wage jihad against the United States, even if innocent women and children are killed. He also said that he believes that Muslim jihadists will wipe out the government of the United States within the next 20 years. A detainee described how he was sought to assist an extremist in the purchasing of possible biological weapons-related medical equipment through humanitarian organizational channels. The detainee has also assaulted GTMO guards on various occasions and incited riots in the holding areas.

A detainee who admits to being one of UBL's primary drivers and bodyguards had in his possession surface to air missiles when captured. This detainee identified eight bodyguards currently held at GTMO.

A detainee, who fought as a Taliban soldier at Konduz, stated to the MPs that all Americans should die because these are the rules of Allah. The detainee also told the MPs that he would come to their homes and cut their throats like sheep. The detainee went on to say that upon his release from GTMO, he would use the Internet to search for the names and faces of MPs so that he could kill them.

Contrasting DETAINEE COMMENTS

The following comments from current and past detainees are in contrast to other detainee comments concerning treatment at GTMO.

"Americans are very kind people...If people say that there is mistreatment in Cuba with the detainees, those type speaking are wrong, they treat us like a Muslim not a detainee."

"...the devil Saddam and his party have fallen down. How people go to Najaf and Karbala walking and nobody prohibits them? This was grace of God and the USA to Iraqi people."

"I'm in good health and have good facilities of eating, drinking, living, and playing."

"These people take good care of me...The guards and everybody else is fine. We are allowed to talk to our friends."

"The food is good, the bedrooms are clean and the health care is very good. There is a library full of Islamic books, science books, and literature...Sport, reading, and praying, all of these options are not mandatory for everyone, it is up to the person."

MILITARY COMMISSIONS

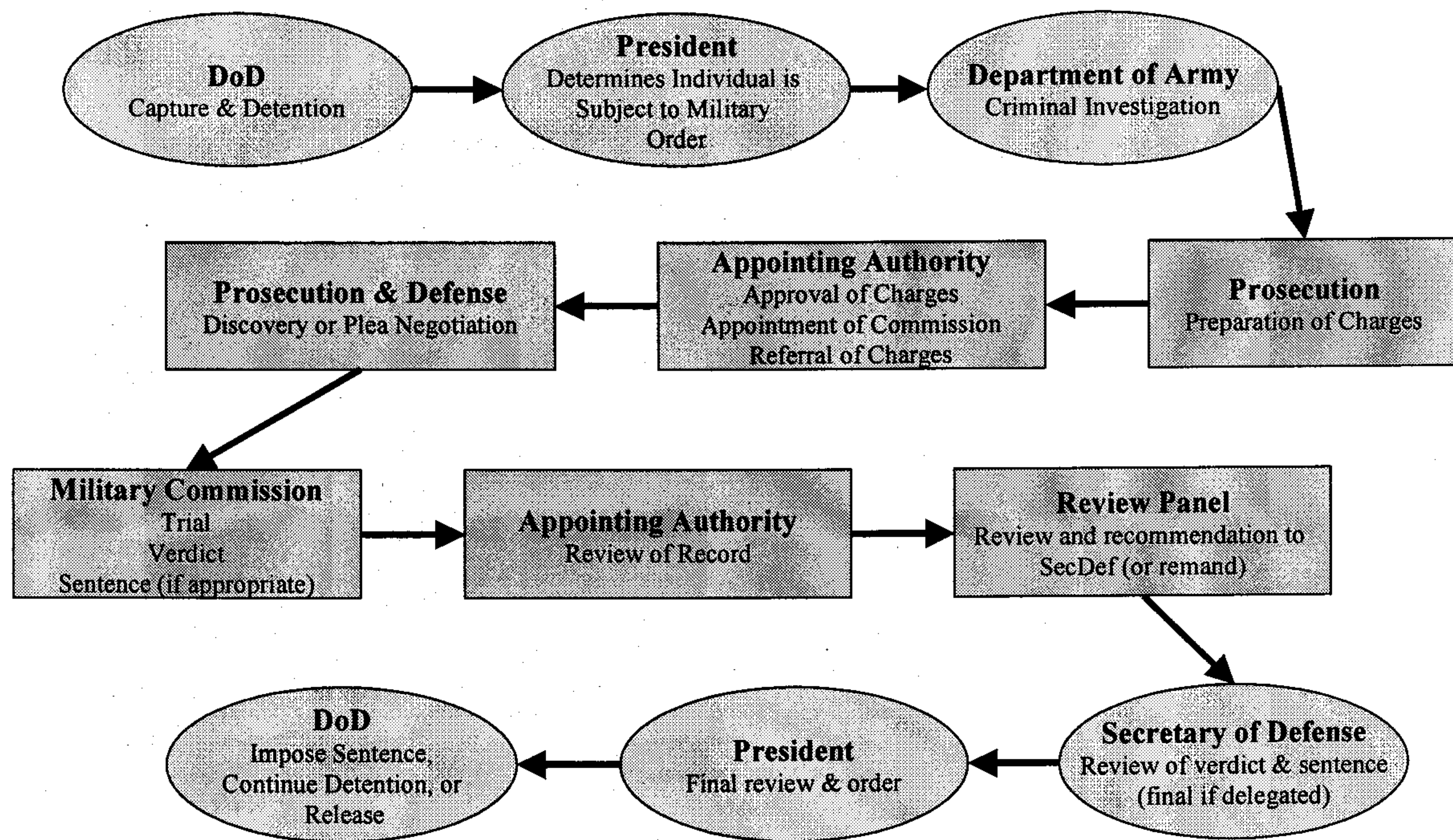
- Military Commissions have historically been used to prosecute enemy combatants who violate the laws of war; the last time the United States used the Military Commission process was during World War II.
- Military Commissions provide:
 - A full and fair trial;
 - Protection for classified and sensitive information; and
 - Protection and safety for all personnel participating in the process, including the accused.
- In accordance with his Military Order of November 13, 2001, the President must determine if an individual is subject to his Military Order. This decision is the jurisdictional basis for prosecution; until the President determines that an individual is subject to his Military Order, no prosecution is possible. However, this determination does not require that criminal charges be brought against the individual; that decision is made by the Appointing Authority after the Chief Prosecutor recommends that charges be approved.
- An individual may be subject to the President's Military Order if the individual is not a U.S. citizen and the President determines that there is a reason to believe that the individual:
 - Is or was a member of al Qaeda;
 - Has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit acts of international terrorism against the United States; or
 - Knowingly harbored one or more of the individuals described above; and
 - It is in the interest of the United States that such individual be subject to this order.
- The Chief Prosecutor will draft charges, when appropriate, on individuals subject to the President's Military Order.
- The Appointing Authority approves and refers appropriate charges to a Military Commission and appoints Military Commission members.
- Each Military Commission panel has a minimum of three and a maximum of seven military officer members. One of the members must be a Judge Advocate who will serve as the Presiding Officer. All members of the Military Commission

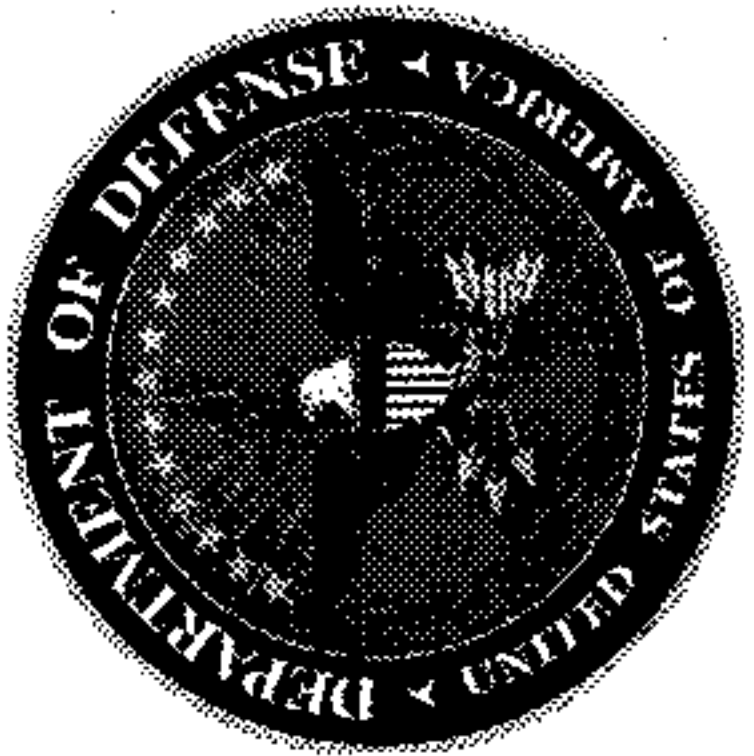
panel, including the Presiding Officer, vote on findings and, if necessary, on a sentence.

- Each accused tried by a Military Commission has the following procedural safeguards:
 - the presumption of innocence;
 - proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt;
 - the right to call and cross examine witnesses (subject to the rules regarding production of witnesses and protection of information);
 - nothing said by an accused to his attorney, or anything derived therefrom, may be used against him at trial;
 - no adverse inference for remaining silent;
 - the overall requirement that any military commission proceeding be full and fair.
 - Finally, to assist him in preparing a defense, each accused has Military Defense Counsel provided at no cost to him.
- The accused may also hire a civilian defense counsel at no cost to the government as long as that counsel:
 - Is a United States citizen;
 - Is admitted to practice in a United States jurisdiction;
 - Has not been the subject of sanction or disciplinary action;
 - Is eligible for and obtains at least a SECRET level clearance; and
 - Agrees to follow the Military Commission rules.
- The Presiding Officer may admit any evidence that “would have probative value to a reasonable person.” This standard of evidence takes into account the unique battlefield environment that is different than traditional peacetime law enforcement practices in the U.S. For example, soldiers are not required to obtain a search warrant when someone is shooting at them from a cave. This standard of evidence allows both the defense and the prosecution to admit evidence that was acquired during military operations.
- A finding of guilt and the imposition of a sentence must be with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Military Commission panel members.
- If there is a finding of guilt, the Military Commission panel members may impose any appropriate sentence, including death. A sentence of death requires a unanimous vote from a seven-member Military Commission panel.
- After the panel has delivered its verdict and imposed a sentence:

- All records of trial must be reviewed by the Appointing Authority who may return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings if he determines it is not administratively complete.
- A three-member Review Panel of Military Officers, one of whom must have prior experience as a judge, will review all cases for material errors of law, and may consider matters submitted by the Prosecution and Defense. Review Panel members may be civilians who were specifically commissioned to serve on the panel. If a majority of the Review Panel members believe a material error of law has occurred, they may return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings.
- The Secretary of Defense will review the record of trial and, if appropriate, may return it to the Military Commission for further proceedings, or forward the case to the President with a recommendation as to disposition.
- The President may either return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings or make the final decision as to its disposition.
 - The President may delegate final decision authority to the Secretary of Defense, in which case the Secretary may approve or disapprove the findings or change a finding of Guilty to a finding of Guilty to a lesser-included offense, or mitigate, commute, defer, or suspend the sentence imposed, or any portion thereof. A finding of Not Guilty as to a charge shall not be changed to a finding of Guilty.
- After a Final Decision is made, a sentence shall be carried out promptly.

Commission Process





Combatant Status Review Tribunal (CSRT)
and
Administrative Review Board (ARB)
Update

June 24, 2005



Background

- **DepSecDef established the Administrative Review Board (ARB) Process – 11 May 04**
 - Annual Review – threat or other reasons to detain (e.g., intel, charges)
 - Administrative, fact based, non-adversarial; detainee can participate
 - Decision options: *release, transfer or continue to detain*
 - Gordon England (SECNAV) appointed Designated Civilian Official (DCO)
- **DCO Communication / Coordination – Jun 04**
 - Internal DoD
 - Other USG agencies (NSC, DoS, DoJ, DHS, CIA)
 - Members of Congress
 - Ambassadors of countries with detainees
 - ICRC / NGOs
 - Media



Supreme Court Rulings – 28 Jun 04



- **Federal court jurisdiction on challenges to GTMO detention**
 - Does evidence support designation as enemy combatant (EC)?

- **Due process may be satisfied by notice and opportunity to be heard**
 - Recognized the military's need for flexibility
 - Process could utilize a tribunal of military officers
 - Cited Army Regulation 190-8 as potential basis for process
 - DoD CSRT process goes beyond Geneva Convention, Article 5

- **Temporarily halted the ARB development process**



Combatant Status Review Tribunals



- **DepSecDef established the Combatant Status Review Tribunal (CSRT) – 7 Jul 04**
 - **Opportunity for non-citizen detainees to receive notice and be heard before a tribunal comprised of three neutral military officers**
 - **Does not preclude them from seeking review in federal court**
- **DCO implementing guidance – 29 Jul 04**
 - **Establishes Director - CSRT as Convening Authority (CA)**
 - **Defines CSRT roles / responsibilities**
 - **Panels of three military officers each**
 - **Presiding Officer is an O-6**
 - **One member is a Judge Advocate**
 - **DCO may establish as many CSRT panels as necessary**
 - **Panel decisions undergo Legal Sufficiency Review before final CA action**



Tenets of CSRT



- **CSRT Objective: professional, rigorous, repeatable, fact-based, fair**
- **Notified all detainees by 17 Jul 04**
- **Assigned Personal Representative to assist each detainee**
- **Provided detainees opportunity to appear and present evidence**
- **Unclassified portions of CSRT hearings open to media observation**
- **Does preponderance of evidence support EC designation?**
 - Rebuttable presumption in favor of the Government's evidence
- **If NLEEC determination is made, Secretary of Defense advises Secretary of State, who coordinates the release with home country**



Enemy Combatant Definition



“An enemy combatant is an individual who was part of or supporting Taliban or al Qaida forces, or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners. This includes any person who committed a belligerent act or has directly supported hostilities in aid of enemy armed forces.”



CSRT Statistics



- **Current Detainee Population** ~520
- **Tribunal Hearings Completed** 558
 - First hearing 30 Jul 04
 - Final hearing 22 Jan 05
- **Signed by Convening Authority** 558
- **Confirmed Enemy Combatant** 520
- **No Longer Enemy Combatant** 38

All CSRT Convening Authority actions complete



ARB Eligibility & Frequency



“A determination having been made by the CSRT that a detainee is an enemy combatant, he will then be subject to an Administrative Review Board”

- **Eligibility:**
 - **Enemy Combatant**
 - **May not be Military Commission case**
- **Frequency:**
 - **ARBs will be conducted for each enemy combatant *at least* annually**



ARB Implementing Order, 14 Sep 04



- **Establishes Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy Combatants (OARDEC) as responsible for implementation of Administrative Review procedures**
- **Defines ARB roles / responsibilities**
 - **Panels of three military officers each**
 - **Presiding Officer is an O-6**
 - **One member is experienced in intelligence**
- **DCO may establish as many ARB panels as necessary**
- **Panel recommendations undergo Legal Sufficiency Review before forwarding to DCO for decision**



Tenets of ARB



- **Review all reasonably available, relevant information**
- **Not governed by Federal Rules of Evidence**
- **Independent review**
- **Detainee may participate / provide information**
- **Consider information from home country and relatives**
- **Consider threat assessment, intelligence value, law enforcement interest**
- **Unclassified portions of ARB hearings open to media observation beginning 14 Mar 05**
- **Recommendation options: release, transfer or detain**
- **DCO makes final decision**
- **Interagency communication of outcomes**



ARB Statistics



- **Confirmed Enemy Combatants** ~520
- **Military Commission Cases** 12
- **Release/Transfer of Confirmed ECs** 15
- **Approved for Release/Transfer** 30
- **Currently ARB Eligible** ~463



ARB Factors



- **Extent of threat a detainee may continue to pose to U. S. and its coalition partners if released or transferred**
- **Detainee's level of strategic intelligence value**
- **Whether detainee is under investigation for potential war crimes charges**
- **Willingness and ability of the detainee's home country to accept responsibility for detainee if released or transferred**
- **Willingness and ability of the detainee himself to accept responsibility for his actions if released or transferred**



Bottom Line



- **ARB process: unprecedented, historic, discretionary**
 - Not required by Geneva, international or domestic law
 - Combatants can be heard during ongoing hostilities
- **ARB process is substantive and comprehensive**
 - Rigorous, repeatable, fair
 - Extensive resource investment
- **Mitigates concern about indefinite detention during this unconventional type of war**

U.S. Detention/Interrogation Operations An Update

June 14, 2005

Treatment of Detainees

- On January 19, 2002, the Secretary of Defense issued specific guidance that all detainees be treated humanely.
 - On January 21, 2002, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued Execute Orders to commanders that transmitted Secretary of Defense order that detainees be treated humanely
- On February 7, 2002, President Bush determined that Al Qaeda and Taliban detainees should be treated:
 - Humanely
 - Consistent with the principles of the Geneva Conventions
 - Consistent with Military Necessity

Guantanamo in Context

- Since September 11, 2001, more than 70,000 detainees have been captured in Afghanistan, Iraq.
 - The vast majority have been released
 - We are working with Iraq, Afghan, and other governments to have them take control of detainees from their countries
- Some 800 suspected Al Qaeda or Taliban have been sent to Guantanamo
 - App. 520 remain
 - App. 235 have been released/transferred to other countries
 - 61 are awaiting release or transfer

Investments

- The United States has invested significantly in Guantanamo, as the most appropriate location to execute operations that result from the President's February 7, 2002, determination.
 - Investments in Guantanamo since 2002:
 - \$109.2 Million in new construction(\$42 Million additional underway from '05 Supplemental):
 - Medical Facilities
 - Interrogation Facilities
 - Multi-story berthing/dining/food preparation facilities
 - \$241 Million in cost of operations (now roughly \$95 million/year)
- The United States also has made investments of over \$140 Million to improve existing or build new detention facilities in Afghanistan and Iraq

Guantanamo Review Process

- **Combatant Status Review Tribunals**
 - Baseline review, conducted consistent with recent Supreme Court ruling
 - All detainees have been reviewed by a Tribunal
 - 38 determined to be no longer enemy combatants.
 - 23 released
 - 15 in process for release
- **Administrative Review Boards**
 - Review of each case at least annually for possible release, based on threat
 - More than 130 Boards completed to date
- 95 habeas corpus petitions filed covering 203 detainees (a petition to make a detainee available in court)
- **Military Commissions are available and ready**
 - Awaiting resolution of various U.S. federal court rulings and reviews

The Value of Guantanamo

- Who is at Guantanamo? (Note: None under 18 years old)
 - Terrorist Financiers
 - UBL body-guards
 - Would-be suicide bombers
- ~~Who is the al-Qaeda training?~~
 - Organizational structure of al-Qaida and other terrorist groups
 - Extent of terrorist presence in Europe, the U.S. and Middle East
 - Al-Qaida's pursuit of WMD
 - Methods of recruitment; location of recruitment centers
 - Terrorist skill sets: General and specialized operative training
 - How legitimate financial activities are used to hide terrorist operations

Intelligence Gained at Guantanamo has prevented Terrorist Attacks and saved American lives

Transparency

- Access provided to Guantanamo since 2002:
- International Committee of the Red Cross
 - 24/7 access to the facility, at its discretion
 - Had a permanent presence, recently changed at its choosing
- Media (400 visits by 1,000 national and international journalists)
- Lawyers for detainees (in connection with habeas cases)
- 11 Senators, 77 Representatives and 99 Congressional staff members

Universe of Detainee Mistreatment

- **Abuses and other misconduct involving detainees have occurred**
 - Notably, nothing significant at Guantanamo has been identified
- **The U.S. government is holding people accountable**
 - More than 390 criminal investigations
 - More than 50 referrals to trial by Courts-Martial
 - More than 85 Non-Judicial Punishments (Fines/Reduction in Rank/etc)
 - More than 26 administrative actions (Relief from duty/Discharge)
- **Abu Ghraib accountability**
 - Commanding General relieved of command & reduced in rank
 - Intelligence Brigade Commander (Colonel) relieved of command
 - 8 Courts-Martial completed; 1 pending
 - Sentences range from 6 months to 10 years imprisonment
 - 4 officers received Non-Judicial Punishments
 - Further action pending on 13 Soldiers

Investigations

| <u>INVESTIGATION</u> | <u>PURPOSE</u> | <u>STATUS</u> |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Taguba | Abu Ghraib Military Police Activities | Complete |
| Fay | Abu Ghraib Military Intel Activities | |
| Church I | Complete | |
| Church I | Charleston/Guantanamo Quicklook | Complete |
| Miller | Guantanamo Intel/Detention Ops | Complete |
| Ryder | Iraq Detention Ops | |
| Ryder | Complete | |
| Formica | Iraq Special Forces Detainee Ops | Complete |
| Jacoby | Afghanistan Detention Ops | Complete |
| Mikolashek | General Review of Doctrine/Training | Complete |
| Schlesinger | Assessment of DoD Detention Ops | Complete |
| Church II | Assessment of DoD Interrogation Ops | |
| Church II | Complete | |
| Kiley | Medical Support to Detention Ops | In Progress |
| Schmidt/Furlow | FBI E-mails/Kahtani | In Progress |

Select Reforms

- 442 Reform Recommendations from Completed Investigations
- Major Changes Implemented by Defense Department to date:
 - Established Deputy Assistant Secretary for Detainee Affairs
 - Established Joint Staff Detainee Affairs Division
 - Established Army Provost Marshal General as executive agent for detention operations
 - Established Detainee Operations Oversight Council
 - Improved reporting relationship with International Committee of the Red Cross and expanded and expedited internal review of ICRC reports
 - Placed a Two-Star Officer in charge of Detention Operations in Iraq
 - Standardized Interrogation/Detention Operations across the theaters
 - Made multi-million dollar investment in improved facilities at Guantanamo
 - Trained Soldiers to accommodate religious/cultural practices
 - U.S. is providing high quality medical care to detainees

NOTE: Other departments have implemented reforms



MEMORANDUM

To: Retired Military Analysts

From: Dallas Lawrence
Director for Community Relations and Public Liaison

Date: June 29, 2005

Re: **Trip to Guantanamo Bay**

Secretary Rumsfeld would like to offer another opportunity for those of you who did not participate in the last trip to visit Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The date currently being looked at is July 11, 2005. If you are interested and if this trip would fit into your schedule, please respond to Tara Jones at tara.jones@osd.mil or call her at (703) 695-6795 by COB Thursday, June 30, 2005.

Instructions concerning logistics and the specifics of the trip—including the confirmed date and time—will follow via email or phone shortly.

We hope you are able to participate.

Recent Views of Retired Military/DoD Personnel Now Serving as Media Analysts**Table of Contents****Jed Babbin – p.1****Lieutenant Colonel Bill Cowan – p.4****Colonel Jeff McCausland – p.6****Lieutenant General Thomas McInerney – p.6****Major General Michael J. Nardotti, Jr. – p.7****Captain Chuck Nash – p.8****Jed Babbin*****Excerpt from the American Spectator
online (July 5)***

The Confirmation Paralysis Agenda - It matters enormously, in every non-political sense, who President Bush nominates to succeed "moderate" Sandra Day O'Connor on the Supreme Court. But politically it matters not at all. We are about to endure a Supreme Court confirmation that will make the 1968 Chicago Democratic convention look tame. Only a day after O'Connor announced her retirement, and without a successor in sight, NOW president Kim Gandy declared a state of emergency regarding women's rights. Soon we'll see everything from the Million Mooron March on Washington to a Senate filibuster showdown that the President may not win. This is win or go home time for Dubya. To win, the President needs to adapt his war strategy to his politics: the best defense against the coming liberal onslaught is a good offense. One that absorbs much of the Senate's excess energy and corners the liberals in the same way they were cornered last year.

***Excerpt from the American Spectator
online (June 27)***

Slippery - Hillary Clinton is neither the anti-Christ nor the smartest politician around. We know, from pretty much everything she has done in her adult life that she is dishonest, opportunistic, and someone we cannot possibly trust with the security of our nation. Forget all that for the moment. Focus on the fact that she, like Howard Dean, John Kerry and Dennis Kucinich, is a pure-as-Ivory-Soap liberal.

Unlike the Deanocrat party leadership, Clinton is smart enough to realize that undiluted hyper-liberalism isn't a platform that will support any successful presidential candidacy. Clinton has, at least since her college days, been a near-radical liberal. (Any who doubt this should read Peggy Noonan's *The Case Against Hillary Clinton*.) But having lived with Lil' Billy for so long, and having helped create his post-Vietnam "New Democrat" persona, she knows how to conceal her liberalism under a cloak of phony moderation. Ever since 9-11, liberal Clinton has been wrapping herself in a political chrysalis. From it, with the aid of prominent Republicans who should know

better, has now emerged the moderate Clinton butterfly.

Full Text of Article from the American Spectator online (June 20)

Enemy of the State - The North Koreans are apparently preparing to detonate a nuclear weapon in a test that may drift radiation over North America. As a senior Defense Department official said Thursday, one unmistakable message of the test will be that the world cannot deny any nation such weapons. The President continues, inexplicably, to allow Syria to be a sanctuary for insurgents killing Americans in Iraq. The presidential (and, for that matter, vice-presidential and defense-secretarial) time and energy that should be spent on those pressing problems is increasingly consumed with the increasingly-hysterical Democrats' attempts to push America though a time warp and back to 1968.

... There's a reason for all the calumniating about the war we're in. Last November's losers, the Dems and the mainstream media, believe any exercise of American power is illegitimate, dangerous, imperialistic, and illegal. Before the next presidential election, they are desperate to create, especially among younger voters, another Vietnam Generation: disaffected, distrustful of their nation, its morals and its motivations. All our young folks hear these days is Gitmo this, Abu Ghraib that, and when are we going to withdraw from Iraq? When was the last time you spoke to anyone under 20 about the war, and about how it will affect their future? Please consider the consequences if you don't. If your teenagers only hear the outrageous lies coming from the Deanocrats and don't get the facts from parents and family friends, they could grow up to be senators from Illinois.

As if to compensate for having sent us Abraham Lincoln and Everett Dirksen, the state of Illinois has inflicted us with Richard Durbin. When last we viewed this otherwise insignificant man, he was one of three Democratic senators who were the subject of a CIA request to the Justice Department for a criminal investigation into their intentional leaking some of our nation's most closely kept secrets. That request has lain dormant for more than six months in large part because alleged Senate majority leader, Sen. Bill Frist, has shown no interest in it. Now Durbin has provided a redundant proof of his unfitness for office.

Last Tuesday, at the end of a characteristically forgettable speech, Durbin referred to an FBI memo alleging harsh treatment of one of the terrorists being held at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. After reading part of the memo, Durbin said, "If I read this to you and did not tell you that it was an FBI agent describing what Americans had done to prisoners in their control, you would most certainly believe this must have been done by Nazis, Soviets in their gulags, or some mad regime -- Pol Pot or others -- that had no concern for human beings. Sadly, that is not the case. This was the action of Americans in the treatment of their prisoners."

We might never have heard about Durbin's remarks were it not for my pal Laura Ingraham and her nearly-omniscient producer, Lee Habeeb, who caught Durbin in the act and played the audio on Laura's radio show last Wednesday before anyone else reported it. (Actually, there is a question about who reported it first. A senior Defense Department official said Thursday that al-Jazeera had it five minutes after Durbin spoke. I did not attempt to confirm this with Mr. Jihad Ballout, al-Jazeera's press officer. And no, I'm not making his name up.)

Durbin and the rest of the hyperlibs are making a commonplace of utterly false accusations of crimes against humanity against brave, dedicated Americans who are defending this nation.

Let's ignore the fact that the FBI memo Durbin read from is comprised of unproven allegations which are now the subject of an ongoing investigation. Durbin doesn't care about the truth of the allegations. He wanted to attract attention, and he succeeded to a degree he never envisioned.

We executed Nazi and Japanese war criminals for murdering millions, and Israel hung Adolf Eichmann after a long trial and his conviction of participating in the Nazis murder of millions. Pol Pot's actions in Cambodia planned and murdered between 1.5 and 3 million. No one knows how many millions were murdered by beating, starvation, and freezing in the Gulags, but the best estimates say the Soviets murdered at least 20 million people. How many have died at Guantanamo Bay, Sen. Durbin? The answer is zero.

IF YOU BELIEVE THE DEANOCRATS and their media pals, we're holding people incommunicado, in a legal limbo, where innocents are beaten, starved, and tortured, that America is an international outlaw, that Gitmo is OBL's best recruiting tool, that we're violating the Geneva Conventions, and that all the Islamic fascisti would join with us to sing Kumbaya if only we closed Gitmo. Enough. You won't get your teens to read all three volumes of Solzhenitsyn's *The Gulag Archipelago*. But you may, at least, be able to get them to read from here to the bottom of this article.

We're holding people there incommunicado? According to 1st Lt. Wade Brown, the chief mail man at Gitmo, every detainee at Gitmo,

regardless of his conduct, is allowed mail privileges unless he can't be trusted with a pen because he's threatened to harm himself. Lt. Brown, in a sworn declaration dated March 17, 2005, said that from September 2004 through February 2005, 14,000 pieces of mail were sent or received by detainees at Gitmo.

Legal limbo? Some 800 suspected terrorists have, so far, been incarcerated at Gitmo. All of them have had their cases reviewed by military commissions. About 235 have been released, 61 are today awaiting release or transfer, and about 520 remain, having been given all the due process to which they are entitled by U.S. and international law, including the Geneva Conventions. They are enemy combatants. We are entitled to hold them until the war is over whether it's tomorrow or in 2525.

Are we torturing and starving these people? No. Chaining someone to a wall or a floor isn't comfortable, but it isn't torture. And it's important to remember what is. Nearly two years ago, I spoke to three men who were held in a Saudi jail and given the full Lubyanka treatment. In a 2003 interview, James Lee, Peter Brandon, and Glenn Ballard each told me of how they were treated. What Brandon described to me was credible and consistent with what the other two said.

Brandon told me he was "systematically beaten" and subjected to what he called the "rotisserie" treatment. "I was shackled at the feet, you see, and handcuffed," Brandon told me. "And they sort of thread a broom handle through your arms and your legs. Then you're hung upside down, and so you've got all the weight on the creases of your arms, so it's very painful." On the third day, they beat his bare feet with an ax handle so badly that his feet were bloody. He was screaming

so much that they forced a gag down his throat, and for a moment stopped his breathing. After about five days of beatings and sleep deprivation, the Saudis threatened to arrest Brandon's wife and toddler son. He broke down, and confessed to terrorist bombings he says he didn't commit. I believe Brandon and the others of the crimes they were convicted of because the Saudis released them instead of executing them or imprisoning them for life under what passes for law there. What went on in that Saudi jail was torture. What's going on at Gitmo isn't.

What is going on is the interrogation and extended detention of some of the worst hard-case terrorists. They are terrorist trainers and financiers, bomb makers, would-be suicide bombers, terrorist recruiters and facilitators, and some of OBL's bodyguards. Of the hundreds who were judged not to be terrorists and released, at least a dozen have been recaptured on the battlefield, having again taken arms to kill Americans. The intelligence gained at Gitmo is enabling us to prevent terrorist attacks and save American lives.

Because of people such as Dick Durbin, America lost its will to fight, and lost the Vietnam War. That loss didn't deprive Americans of life and liberty. If we lose this war, we lose America.

If you watch the video of Durbin's remarks, you'll see what I saw: his face morphing into that of Jane Fonda. Apologize, Mr. Durbin. Or resign.

Lieutenant Colonel Bill Cowan

Excerpt from Fox-TV's "The Big Story" (July 5)

NAPOLITANO (GUEST HOST) :
Revamping our military strategy. According

to "The New York Times," the Pentagon may be rethinking the way we prepare our troops for war.

Currently, our military is set up to fight two major campaigns at one time. But what if, what if another conflict suddenly arises? And what about the war on terror?

Here to discuss possible changes, retired U.S. Marines, Lieutenant Colonel and FOX News Channel military analyst Bill Cowan.

Colonel, what revamping are they talking about? What do they want to change?

LT. COL. BILL COWAN (RET.), FOX NEWS MILITARY ANALYST: Well, these are difficult times, Your Honor.

We know that we have got major commitments overseas right now. We know we have got issues like Iran and North Korea kind of standing in front of us. And yet, we're really at the end of our resources. We're really overextended with manpower. We don't have all the kinds of things we need.

so, the military is standing back and taking a good hard look at where we are and where we think we want to be in the future. And this all has to do with the budget.

NAPOLITANO: Why, Colonel, would be contemplating longstanding strategic changes now, in the middle of a war?

COWAN: Yes. Well, that's a good question, Judge.

And I think the really -- the reality is that Iraq has overstressed us right now. We -- we entered 9/11, the days preceding 9/11, with this strategy, decades-long strategy of being able to fight two wars simultaneously

around the globe. And, suddenly, here we are really committed to the max in Iraq, really seeing a drain, \$5 billion a week, 138,000 -- excuse me -- \$5 billion a month, 138,000 troops over there, another 18,000 troops in Afghanistan, other troops around the world right now fighting in the war on terror, and the reality that if North Korea or Iran became a sudden major problem for us, we'd have a tough time doing what we needed to do.

NAPOLITANO: Suppose China decides to overrun the Straits of Taiwan and take over Taiwan. Suppose North Korea invades the south. Suppose Iran aims nuclear weapons at Israel. Can we resist these tyrannies while at the same time fighting in Afghanistan and fight in Iraq today?

COWAN: Well, I think the Pentagon right now would say, oh, yes, we can do it; we'll find a way to do it.

I think the reality for those of us who have long ago left the military, are not part of the government, but still are watching this carefully, would say, we would be extremely hard-pressed. No question about it, if one of those scenarios just you suggested there came about in the short term, we would have to draw down in what we have going on in Iraq, therefore impacting on Iraq and in the long term on the global war on terror itself.

So, no question that we have to reallocate things. And, Your Honor, one of the problems is, we're spending massive amounts of money on big weapons systems and platforms that are of questionable value right now in terms of the current conflicts we're doing.

NAPOLITANO: Well...

COWAN: Secretary Rumsfeld is big about

transforming the military from a heavy, slow-moving force to a lighter, more agile one. He has a lot of people in the Pentagon waiting for him to leave, because they are opposed to those kinds of policies.

This particular review that is ongoing now will have major, profound impacts for our future.

NAPOLITANO: We only have a few seconds left. What's the answer, more manpower, more technology or more money?

COWAN: Well, I wish I knew. I'm not part of that annual review. And I think there's a lot of arguing, a lot of going back and forth among all these brilliant minds that people have put -- the secretary, the Pentagon has put together to come up with the answers.

We won't know until it comes out next year. And when the QDR, the quadrennial defense review, does come out next year, there is going to be a lot of complaining about it from a lot of people.

NAPOLITANO: Colonel.

COWAN: We can't all be satisfied.

Excerpts from a US Newswire article "IPC (Iran Policy Committee) Releases Report on U.S. Policy Options for Iran; Sham Elections, Human Rights Abuses, Regime Change" (July 1)

Addressing opportunities arising from a consolidation of power under the Supreme Leader, Lt. Col. Bill Cowan, U.S. Marine Corps (ret.) and IPC co-founder, stated that: "Consolidation of power under the Supreme Leader allows for greater unity between Europe and the United States on how to manage the Iranian threat, increased

likelihood that a regime change policy for Iran would emerge from western unity, and enhanced prospects that a policy of regime change would empower the Iranian people to bring down the regime."

Colonel Jeff McCausland

Transcript of "Insurgents in Iraq" on "The Osgood File" on CBS Radio (June 23)

OSGOOD: Just after dawn in central Baghdad this morning, two insurgent car bombs exploded, killing at least 15 people including three Iraqi police and injuring another 28, as several raids by Iraqi police have captured 50 suspected militants and a joint Iraqi and coalition force has seized a number of weapons and ammunition stashes. The insurgents have been improvising explosive devises, IEDs as they're called, and making them more dangerous.

Mr. JEFF McCAUSLAND: They're coupling these explosions, which have traditionally been using old artillery shells, with other items such as propane tanks, oxygen tanks, etc., to give it a bigger bang.

OSGOOD: More after this.

(Announcements)

OSGOOD: CBS News military analyst Jeff McCausland says that while we're learning more about the insurgent enemy, they're learning more too.

Mr. McCAUSLAND: What we see here, I think, is that this enemy we're dealing with is quite sophisticated. They're very adaptive. They're, as the military likes to say, a learning enemy. They learn from their experiences. They learn from what works, what doesn't work. They adapt quickly as we try to find means to outwit them.

OSGOOD: Does that mean we're losing? No way, says Defense Secretary Don Rumsfeld.

Secretary of Defense DONALD

RUMSFELD: We're not losing the war in Iraq at all. And I don't think that there's any military commander or person who's involved over there who believes that's the case. I've not heard that from anyone.

OSGOOD: Rumsfeld on FOX Radio's "Tony Snow Show."

Sec. RUMSFELD: It's a tough business, and people are being killed, and there are ups and downs and good days and bad days. But if one thinks about it, the schools are open, the hospitals are open, the textbooks are there, the court system's functioning, the political process is moving forward.

OSGOOD: And how are the insurgents paying for all this?

Sec. RUMSFELD: There's all kinds of money available, I suppose. If you'll recall, Saddam Hussein stole hundreds of millions of dollars out of the Central Bank of Iraq before the war ended, and I'm confident that a lot of that money's still around and Iraqi insurgents are using it.

OSGOOD: The Osgood File. Charles Osgood on the CBS Radio Network.

Lieutenant General Thomas McInerney

Excerpt from the Boston Globe "Military Recruiters Find The War A Difficult Sell; Youths Shy Away From Future In Iraq"(July 5)

Retired General Thomas McInerney, a contributor to Fox News, said in an interview that media reports are painting an unnecessarily grim picture of the Iraq war, scaring off potential recruits. But he praised

the Army for responding by cutting the length of initial tours of duty and by offering potential enlistees an early chance to go home if the going is tough.

"There's no question that we face a recruiting challenge with the global war on terror going on," McInerney said. "The fact is it's going to take longer, and there are no shortcuts. But the Army's doing some smart things, like shortening tours. Re-enlistment rates are sky high."

"So," he added, "you get them to come in for a short tour, train them, and they'll decide to stay."

Excerpts from a Chicago Sun Times article, "Newspaper union leader: U.S. military targets journalists" (May 24)

A public statement by Newspaper Guild President Linda Foley is reviving questions about the intentional targeting of journalists in Iraq by the U.S. armed forces.

At a May 13 meeting in St. Louis, Foley said: "Journalists, by the way, are not just being targeted verbally or politically. They are also being targeted for real in places like Iraq. What outrages me as a representative of journalists is that there's not more outrage about the number, and the brutality, and the cavalier nature of the U.S. military toward the killing of journalists in Iraq." ...

Retired Air Force General Thomas McInerney, a Fox News military consultant, was "frankly astonished." "It may be legitimate to investigate whether there may or may not have been an incident in which U.S. troops have targeted journalists, but there is no question at this point that major media figures are targeting the men and women of the United States military in Iraq, repeatedly and with no evidence," he said.

Excerpt from FoxNews.com "What are US Military Options in Iran?" (April 24)

I do not believe that Iran will take on the United States in a major confrontation," said retired Air Force Gen. Tom McInerney. Without a direct military response from Iran, the possibility exists for an "asymmetrical response" — terror attacks on Americans throughout the world and in the United States. "Could they use part of the Al Qaeda network to launch a terrorist attack on the United States?" McInerney speculated. "I believe they could. That's probably going to happen to us anyhow. The real question is, will it be a nightmare scenario? ... Will it be nuclear?"

Major General Michael J. Nardotti, Jr.

Nothing recent found, but in March 2004 General Nardotti debated retired NYT columnist Anthony Lewis at Susquehanna University. Below are excerpts from the student newspaper article:

...Lewis, speaking in support of civil liberty and the welfare of the prisoners currently being held in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba explained that the Bush administration has, "imprisoned Pedia and Hamdi without legal consultation" not allowing private meetings between client and attorney.

"If you are going to detain someone, then you need to charge them with something," Lewis argued, explaining that the continuing detainment of citizens without trial is unlawful. "The situations of these individuals is the reason we have courts", and for the president and his administration undermining such procedures, he said, is "going too far."

During the forum, Lewis continued those arguments, giving examples of United States action throughout the 20th century. He said the actions in regard to the American

Japanese population by the Roosevelt administration during WWII were unlawful, and there is no indication that future presidents are "willing to uphold the constitution."

Lewis said that the case of Jose Pedia is unique, because he was born in Louisiana and is a U.S. citizen, which creates a difficult question for the Supreme Court covering Pedia's case. Lewis made it clear that "Bush's insistence that his administration make decisions about prisoners and clients without trial is a monstrous failure of justice."

Maj. Gen. Nardotti brought an opposing argument, advocating national security and supporting the Bush administration. The importance of security is heightened during a "wartime environment," and the Bush administration has, according to Gen.

Nardotti "taken enemy soldiers out of the fight by detaining them in Guantanamo."

As the president makes decisions in a wartime environment he is doing so to protect the United States. He added that, "historically, if enemy combatants are taken, the nation is entitled to take them out of the fight indefinitely." That means detention until the fight against the Taliban and Al Qaeda is over. He also brought up the point that the prisoners at Guantanamo are not prisoners of war. They are considered "unlawful combatants, who are allotted less due process than civilians or POWs," according to Nardotti.

This strong statement sparked questions from the audience. One student asked Nardotti, about the reasoning behind withholding the right to trial from unlawful combatants.

"If an unlawful combatant is detained, it is necessary to keep them out of the fight at all costs," Nardotti said. "Al Qaeda is out there, and they are willing to take the lives of American citizens. The American people expect their president to protect their security."

Another student asked where war on terror will end, how is that end determined and what the Supreme Court's role is.

Both Lewis and Gen. Nardotti were in agreement that this is the pivotal question facing the Supreme Court. If the prisoners are to remain in Guantanamo until the end of the war, how will the Supreme Court make their decisions about the course of action for the detainees?

"There is no easy answer to that question, and it is what these justices will be faced with," Gen. Nardotti said.

Lewis said, "This may be a war that goes on for the rest of our lives. It is the job of the Supreme Court to draw those lines of how we need to act."

Captain Chuck Nash

Excerpt from a US Newswire article "IPC(Iran Policy Committee) Releases Report on U.S. Policy Options for Iran; Sham Elections, Human Rights Abuses, Regime Change" (July 1)

Addressing threats arising from a consolidation of power under the Supreme Leader, Captain Charles T. "Chuck" Nash, U.S. Navy (ret.) and IPC co-founder, stated that: "Consolidation of power is likely to produce an increase in violations of human rights in Iran, acceleration of Tehran's quest for nuclear weapons, and enhanced Iranian risk-taking in support of subnational terrorist groups."

Military Analyst Trip To Iraq
October 5-10, 2005

ITINERARY

Wednesday, October 5, 2005

- 8:10 AM Wheels Up Washington, Dulles for London, Heathrow
 British Airways Flight 224
- 8:15 PM Wheels Down
 Arrive London, Heathrow
- 10:05 PM Wheels Up, London Heathrow for Kuwait International
 British Airways Flight 157
 OVERNIGHT FLIGHT

Thursday, October 6, 2005

- 5:55 AM Wheels Down
 Arrive Kuwait
- Met by LTC Liddy and U.S. military escort team and escorted through customs. *All parties must have valid US Passport*
 Contact # for LTC Liddy: 011-965-970-2826
 Back up cell for Major Hopper: 011-965-905-2433.
- 7:00 AM Arrive Hotel, Sheraton Kuwait
 Down Time
- 10:30 AM Depart Sheraton Kuwait for Camp Arifjan
 Escorted by U.S. Military
- 11:00 AM Lunch with troops
 Camp Arifjan
- 1:15 PM Briefing by LTG Whitcomb
 CFLCC Headquarters
- 3:00 PM Tour of Camp Arifjan
 Visit Exchange
- 4:45 PM Up Armor Facility Tour

- 6:00 PM Dinner
Kuwait will be hosting more than a dozen General Officers from the region for a Force Flow Conference focusing on OEF & OIF from 05-07. Analyst delegation has been invited to attend the informal dinner to follow
- 7:30 PM Depart for hotel
- 8:00 PM Arrive Sheraton Kuwait, RON

Friday, October 7, 2005

- 6:30 AM Wake Up Call
- 7:30 AM Depart hotel for Military transport to Iraq
- 9:00 AM Wheels up, Kuwait for BIAP
- 10:30 AM Wheels down
Arrive BIAP, Iraq
- 11:10 AM Working Lunch with MNF-I Strategic Effects
- 2:15 PM Office Call with US Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad (*bio enclosed*)
- 3:15 PM Introductory Briefs:
Campaign Plan/Assessments
MNF-I Ops Update Brief
Status of Insurgency
Reconstruction (Electricity/Oil)
- 6:30 PM Freshen up for dinner
- 7:30 PM Dinner with General George Casey
- 9:00 PM Camp Victory DV Quarters, RON

Saturday, October 8, 2005

- 6:45 AM Breakfast with Troops
- 7:30 AM MNF-I Battle Update Assessment
- 9:00 AM MND-B Situation Update/Ops and Intel Brief
MG William Webster (3ID)

10:10 AM SADR City Project Update Brief
Visit with unit responsible for SADR City

11:15 AM Tour of 86th Combat Support Hospital
Possible meet and greet time with wounded troops

12:00 PM Lunch with troops

1:00 PM Office Call with Iraqi Prime Minister (*tentative*)

2:00 PM Office Call with Iraqi Minister of Defense (*tentative*)

3:00 PM Office Call with Iraqi Minister of Interior (*tentative*)

4:30 PM Office Call with LTG John Vines

5:30 PM Attend MNC-I Battle Update Assessment

7:00 PM Dinner with LTG Martin Dempsey

9:00 PM Camp Victory DV Quarters, RON

Sunday, October 9, 2005

7:30 AM Breakfast with troops
Sports Oasis DFAC on Camp Victory

10:00 AM Depart LZ for trip to Iraqi Security Forces Training Center
MNSTC-I/Visit IA and IP Training Sites (Taji/Camp Dublin)

1:00 PM Conclude visit to Taji/Camp Dublin and depart for BIAP

3:00 PM Wheels Up BIAP for Kuwait Military Terminal

5:00 PM Wheels Down
Arrive Kuwait

6:30 PM Arrive Sheraton Kuwait, RON

Monday, October 10, 2005

5:30 AM Wake Up Call

6:15 AM Depart Sheraton for Kuwait Airport

Transport by U.S. Military

8:00 AM Wheels Up, Kuwait for London, Heathrow
British Airways Flight 156

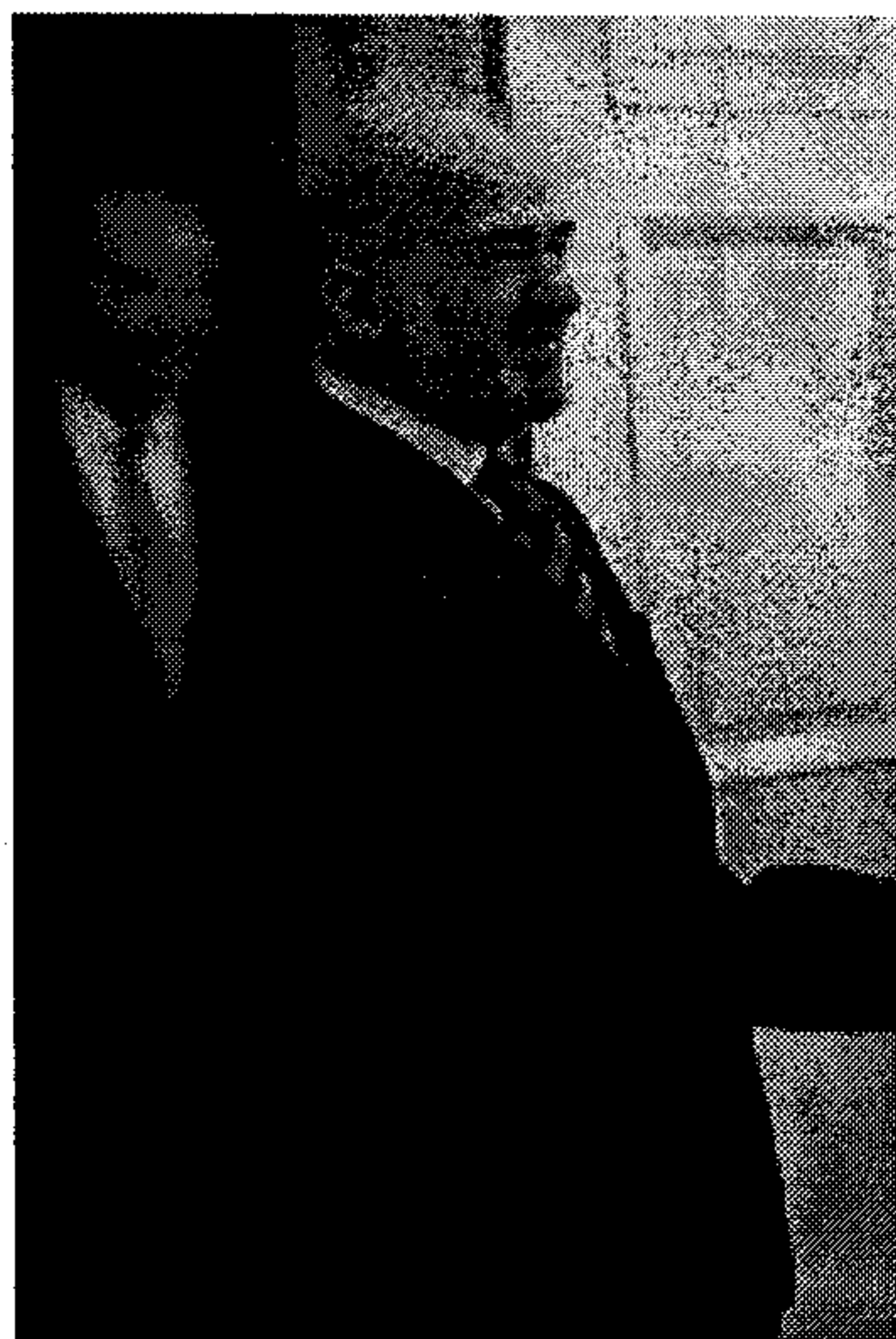
12:40 PM Wheels Down
Arrive London, Heathrow

3:25 PM Wheels Up, London, Heathrow for Washington, Dulles
British Airways Flight 293

6:15 PM Wheels Down
Arrive Washington, Dulles

ATTENDEES

General Montgomery Meigs (USA, Retired)
Major General Robert H. Scales, Jr. (USA, Retired)
Major General Don Shepard (USAF, Retired)
Captain Chuck Nash (USN, Retired)
Colonel John Garrett (USMC, Retired)
Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Maginnis (USA, Retired)
OSD Staff: Allison Barber, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
Dallas Lawrence, Director of Community Relations and Public Liaison



IBRAHIM AL-ASHAIQIR AL-JAAFARI

Prime Minister of Iraq

Al-Jaafari is Prime Minister of Iraq in the Iraqi Transitional Government following the elections of January 2005. He is a Shiite and was previously one of the two vice-presidents of Iraq under the Iraqi Interim Government in 2004, and the main spokesman for the Islamic Dawa Party in Iraq.

He was born Ibrahim al-Ashaiqir (رقيش آل ميهارب) in Karbala and was educated at Mosul university as a medical doctor. He joined the Islamic Dawa Party in 1968. Upon graduation from school in 1974 he worked actively for the party in Iraq until the Ba'athist government began a violent crackdown on the group. He left for Iran in 1980 and became involved in the anti-Saddam movement there. He moved to London in 1989 where he became the al-Dawa spokesman in the UK and an important participant in the wider anti-Saddam movement.

After the 2003 invasion of Iraq he quickly returned to the country. He was picked in July 2003 as member of the U.S.-backed Iraq Interim Governing Council, and served as its first chairman and Iraq's first post-Saddam interim president for one month. On 1 June 2004, he was selected to be one of the two vice-presidents in the new Iraqi government. He brought al-Dawa into the United Iraqi Alliance coalition of Shi'ite parties and was second on the party's list after SCIRI leader Abdel-Aziz Hakim.

Following the 2005 Iraqi elections the strength of the UIA in the parliament made him a likely candidate to become the nation's new Prime Minister. Only Ahmed Chalabi challenged him for the position. Chalabi later dropped out of the race, being less than a favourite for a majority of the parties in the UIA, partly tainted by his former relationship with the US, thus leaving al-Jaafari unchallenged to become the alliance's candidate for the post. He was designated as Prime Minister on 7 April 2005, following the election of a Presidency Council the day before. After a long period of negotiations aimed at establishing a broad-based government, he and his cabinet were finally approved by the National Assembly of Iraq on 28 April.

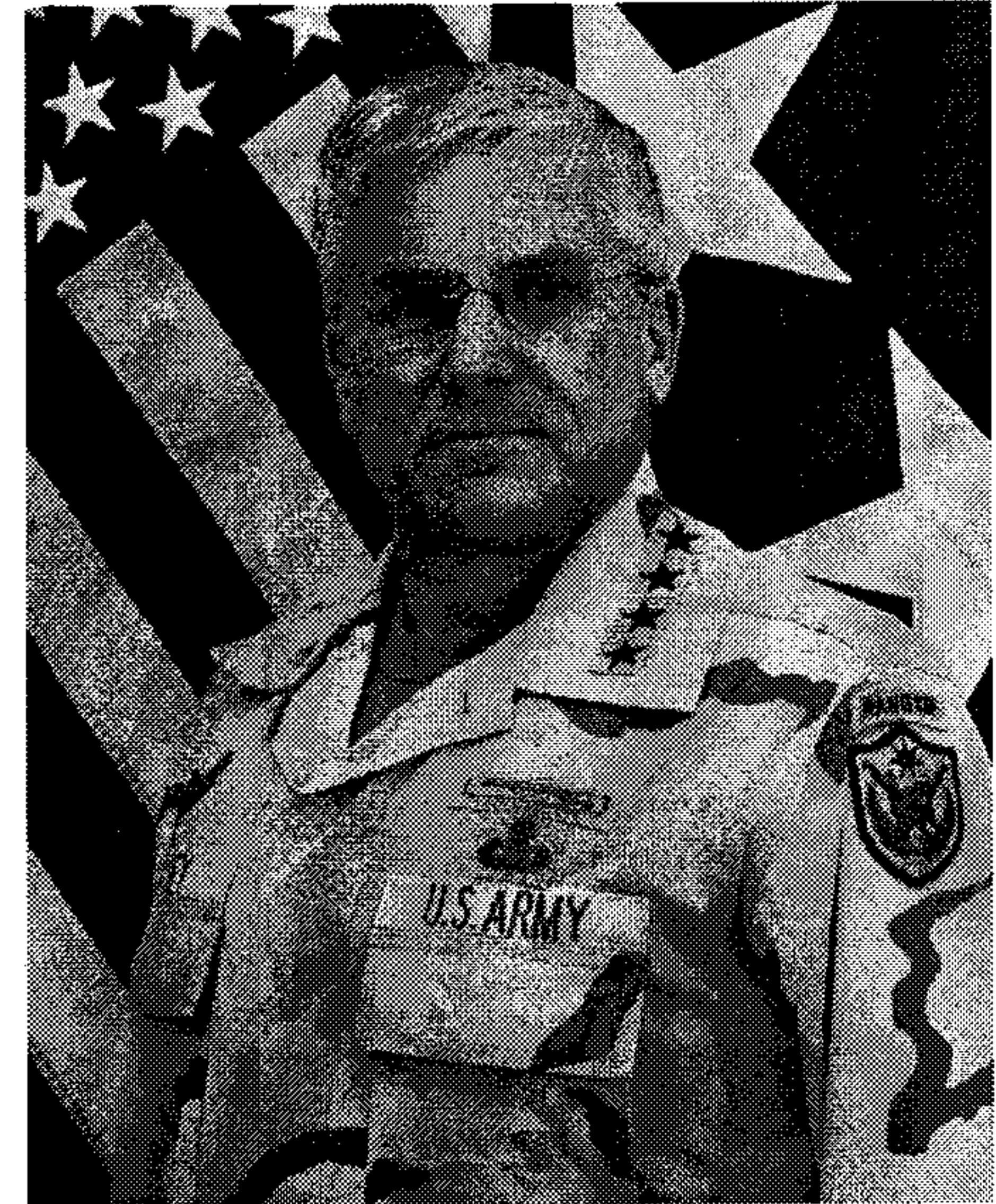
In opinion polls since the invasion, al-Jafaari has fairly consistently had the highest approval ratings of any politician, and the highest of any public figure after Ali al-Sistani and Moqtada al-Sadr, and al-Dawa has been, by far, the most popular political party.



United States Army

General GEORGE W. CASEY, JR.

**Commander
Multi-National Force-Iraq
OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq
APO AE 09342
since July 2004**



SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE ROTC

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Infantry Officer Basic and Advanced Courses
Armed Forces Staff College
Senior Service College Fellowship - The Atlantic Council

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

Georgetown University - BS - International Relations
University of Denver - MA - International Relations

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) None recorded

PROMOTIONS

DATES OF APPOINTMENT

| | |
|-----|-----------|
| 2LT | 21 Oct 70 |
| 1LT | 21 Oct 71 |
| CPT | 21 Oct 74 |
| MAJ | 6 Sep 80 |
| LTC | 1 Aug 85 |
| COL | 1 May 91 |
| BG | 1 Jul 96 |
| MG | 1 Sep 99 |
| LTG | 31 Oct 01 |
| GEN | 1 Dec 03 |

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

| <u>FROM</u> | <u>TO</u> | <u>ASSIGNMENT</u> |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| Apr 71 | Sep 72 | Mortar Platoon Leader, later Liaison Officer, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 509th Infantry (Airborne), 8th Infantry Division, United States Army Europe, Germany |
| Sep 72 | Jun 73 | Platoon Leader, A Company, 2d Battalion 509th Infantry (Airborne), 8th Infantry Division, United States Army Europe, Germany |
| Jun 73 | Oct 74 | Mortar Platoon Leader, later Executive Officer, A Company, 1st Battalion, 509th Infantry (Airborne), United States Army Southern European Task Force, Italy |

General GEORGE W. CASEY, JR.

| | | |
|--------|--------|---|
| Oct 74 | Dec 75 | Student, Ranger School and Infantry Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia |
| Dec 75 | Dec 78 | Assistant S-4 (Logistics), later S-4, later Commander, C Company, later Commander, Combat Support Company, 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado |
| Dec 78 | May 80 | Student, International Studies, University of Denver, Denver Colorado |
| Jun 80 | Jan 81 | Student, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia |
| Feb 81 | Feb 82 | Department of Defense Military Observer, United States Military Observer Group, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, Jerusalem |
| Feb 82 | Feb 84 | S-3 (Operations), later Executive Officer, 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado |
| Feb 84 | May 85 | Secretary of the General Staff, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado |
| Jul 85 | Jul 87 | Commander, 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado |
| Aug 87 | Jul 88 | Student, United States Army Senior Service College Fellowship, The Atlantic Council, Washington, DC |
| Jul 88 | Dec 89 | Congressional Program Coordinator, Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison, Washington, DC |
| Dec 89 | Jun 91 | Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Army, Washington, DC |
| Aug 91 | May 93 | Chief of Staff, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas |
| May 93 | Mar 95 | Commander, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas |
| Mar 95 | Jul 96 | Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 (Operations), later Chief of Staff, V Corps, United States Army, Europe and Seventh Army, Germany and TASK FORCE EAGLE, OPERATION JOINT ENDEAVOR, Hungary |
| Jul 96 | Aug 97 | Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver), later Assistant Division Commander (Support), 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany and TASK FORCE EAGLE, OPERATION JOINT ENDEAVOR, Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| Aug 97 | Jun 99 | Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs, J-5, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC |
| Jul 99 | Jul 01 | Commanding General, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany |
| Jul 01 | Oct 01 | Commander, Joint Warfighting Center/Director, Joint Training, J-7, United States Joint Forces Command, Suffolk, Virginia |
| Oct 01 | Oct 03 | Director, Strategic Plans and Policy, J-5, later Director, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC |
| Oct 03 | Jun 04 | Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army, Washington, DC |

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

| | <u>Dates</u> | <u>Grade</u> |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| Department of Defense Military Observer, United States Military Observer Group, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, Jerusalem (No Joint Credit) | Feb 81 - Feb 82 | Major |
| Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs, J-5, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC | Aug 97 - Jun 99 | Brigadier General |
| Commander, Joint Warfighting Center/Director, Joint Training, J-7, United States Joint Forces Command, Suffolk, Virginia (No Joint Credit) | Jul 01 - Oct 01 | Major General |

General GEORGE W. CASEY, JR.

Director, Strategic Plans and Policy, J-5, later Director,
The Joint Staff, Washington, DC

Oct 01 - Oct 03 Lieutenant General

Commander, Multi-National Force-Iraq, OPERATION
IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq

Jul 04 – Present General

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Defense Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

Distinguished Service Medal

Legion of Merit (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Defense Meritorious Service Medal

Meritorious Service Medal

Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

Army Achievement Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

Expert Infantryman Badge

Master Parachutist Badge

Ranger Tab

Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge

Army Staff Identification Badge

As of 2 March 2007



United States Army

Lieutenant General MARTIN E. DEMPSEY

**Commander
Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq/
Commander, NATO Training Mission-Iraq
OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq
APO AE 09316
since: September 2005**



SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE USMA

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Armor Officer Basic and Advanced Courses
United States Army Command and General Staff College
National War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

United States Military Academy - BS - No Major
Duke University - MA - English
United States Army Command and General Staff College - MMAS - Military Arts and Sciences
National Defense University - MS - National Security and Strategic Studies

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) French

PROMOTIONS

DATE OF APPOINTMENT

| | |
|-----|----------|
| 2LT | 5 Jun 74 |
| 1LT | 5 Jun 76 |
| CPT | 8 Aug 78 |
| MAJ | 1 Sep 85 |
| LTC | 1 Apr 91 |
| COL | 1 Sep 95 |
| BG | 1 Aug 01 |
| MG | 1 Sep 04 |
| LTG | 8 Sep 05 |

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

| <u>FROM</u> | <u>TO</u> | <u>ASSIGNMENT</u> |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| Jan 75 | May 76 | Platoon Leader, B Troop, 1st Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany |
| May 76 | Sep 77 | Support Platoon Leader, 1st Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany |
| Sep 77 | Jun 78 | S-1 (Personnel), 1st Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany |
| Jul 78 | Jan 79 | Student, Armor Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky |
| Apr 79 | Jan 80 | Motor Officer, 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado |

Lieutenant General MARTIN E. DEMPSEY

| | | |
|--------|--------|--|
| Jan 80 | Oct 80 | Commander, A Troop, 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado |
| Oct 80 | Jun 81 | S-3 (Operations), 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado |
| Jun 81 | Jul 82 | Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado |
| Aug 82 | May 84 | Student, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina |
| Jun 84 | Jul 87 | Instructor, later Assistant Professor, Department of English, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York |
| Aug 87 | Jun 88 | Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas |
| Jul 88 | Sep 89 | Executive Officer, 4th Battalion, 67th Armor, 3d Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany |
| Sep 89 | May 91 | S-3 (Operations), later Executive Officer, 3d Brigade, 3d Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany and OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD/STORM, Saudi Arabia |
| Jul 91 | Jun 93 | Commander, 4th Battalion, 67th Armor, 1st Brigade, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany |
| Jul 93 | Jun 95 | Chief, Armor Branch, Combat Arms Division, Officer Personnel Management Directorate, United States Total Army Personnel Command, Alexandria, Virginia |
| Aug 95 | Jun 96 | Student, National War College, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC |
| Jul 96 | Jul 98 | Commander, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colorado |
| Jul 98 | Oct 99 | Assistant Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs, Europe and Africa, J-5, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC |
| Oct 99 | Aug 01 | Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC |
| Sep 01 | Jun 03 | Program Manager, Saudi Arabian National Guard Modernization Program, Saudi Arabia |
| Jun 03 | Oct 04 | Commanding General, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq |
| Oct 04 | Jul 05 | Commanding General, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany |

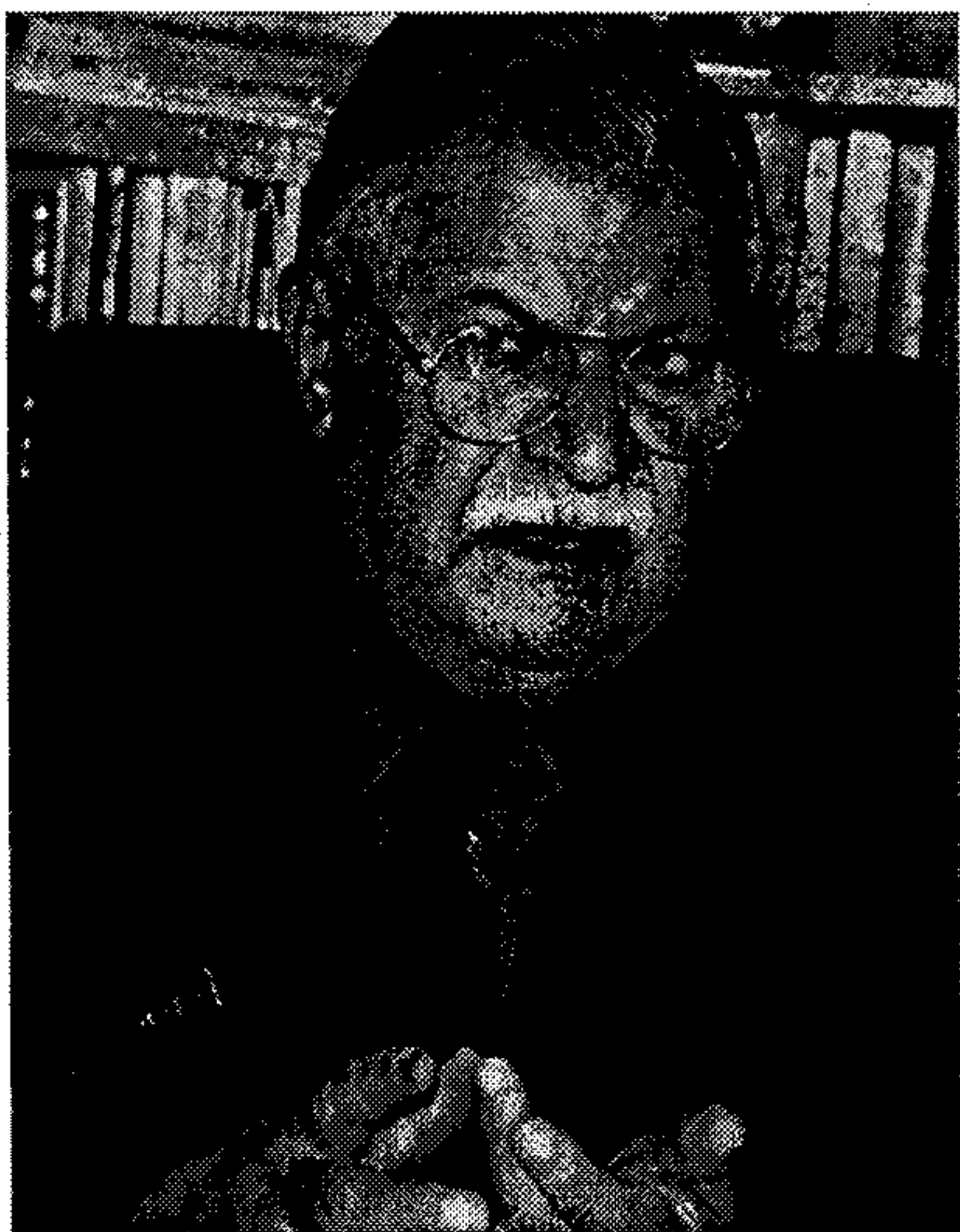
SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

| | <u>Dates</u> | <u>Rank</u> |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Assistant Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs Europe and Africa, J-5, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC | Jun 98 – Oct 99 | Colonel |
| Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC | Oct 99 – Aug 01 | Colonel |

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Defense Superior Service Medal
Legion of Merit (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device
Bronze Star Medal
Meritorious Service Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Joint Service Commendation Medal
Army Commendation Medal
Army Achievement Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Parachutist Badge
Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge





JALAL TALABANI

President of Iraq

Born in 1933 to a wealthy landowning family in Koy Sanjak in the Irbil Province, Talabani -- affectionately referred to by many Kurds as "Uncle" Jalal -- wasted no time before entering politics.

At 13, according to his political party's Web site, he founded a student association of the Kurdistan Democratic Party and quickly rose through the ranks of the KDP leadership. In 1961, not long after graduating with a law degree from Baghdad University, Talabani joined in a successful revolt

against the government of Abdal-Karim Qasim and two years later he led a Kurdish delegation in talks with the government of new Iraqi president Abd-al-Salam Arif.

By the mid-1960s Talabani's relationship with KDP leader Mustafa Barzani turned rocky, leading Talabani to split from the party.

Eventually, in 1975, Talabani formed his own party, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, adding to what would become an often bitter and bloody rivalry between him and Barzani.

But while Talabani and Barzani fought for control of the country's Kurdish population, Saddam Hussein's regime posed a much bigger threat to Talabani and much of his energy during the 1980s centered on avoiding a campaign of ethnic cleansing that Hussein led against those with ties to Talabani.

The campaign, which reached its peak in the late 1980s and involved the use of firing squads, mass deportation and chemical weapons, led to the displacement of tens of thousands of Kurds and the deaths of as many as 182,000 people, according to Human Rights Watch.

For years, the West steered clear of getting involved in the violence. But the political situation changed in 1991 with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the subsequent Gulf War, which drove Hussein out of the oil-rich country along Iraq's southeastern border.

With the threat of Hussein held at bay through the no-fly zone, Talabani and Barzani soon resumed their political rivalry for the now-autonomous Iraqi region of Kurdistan in the mid-1990s, this time leading the Kurds into civil war.

After four years of war and continued efforts by Britain and the United States to end the in-fighting, Talabani's PUK reach an accord with Barzani's KDP in 1998.

Talabani emerged as a candidate for the country's top leadership positions following Hussein's removal in 2003. Talabani had ingratiated himself with the Bush administration by throwing PUK troops behind the Allied effort, and with the Kurds winning 27 percent of the 275 parliamentary seats in the January 2005 election, finishing second, a Kurd in a central leadership position became an important concession for the country's Shiite-majority.

Talabani and Barzani agreed that should Talabani remain president when elections take place possibly as early as December 2005, Barzani would lead Iraq's Kurdistan region.



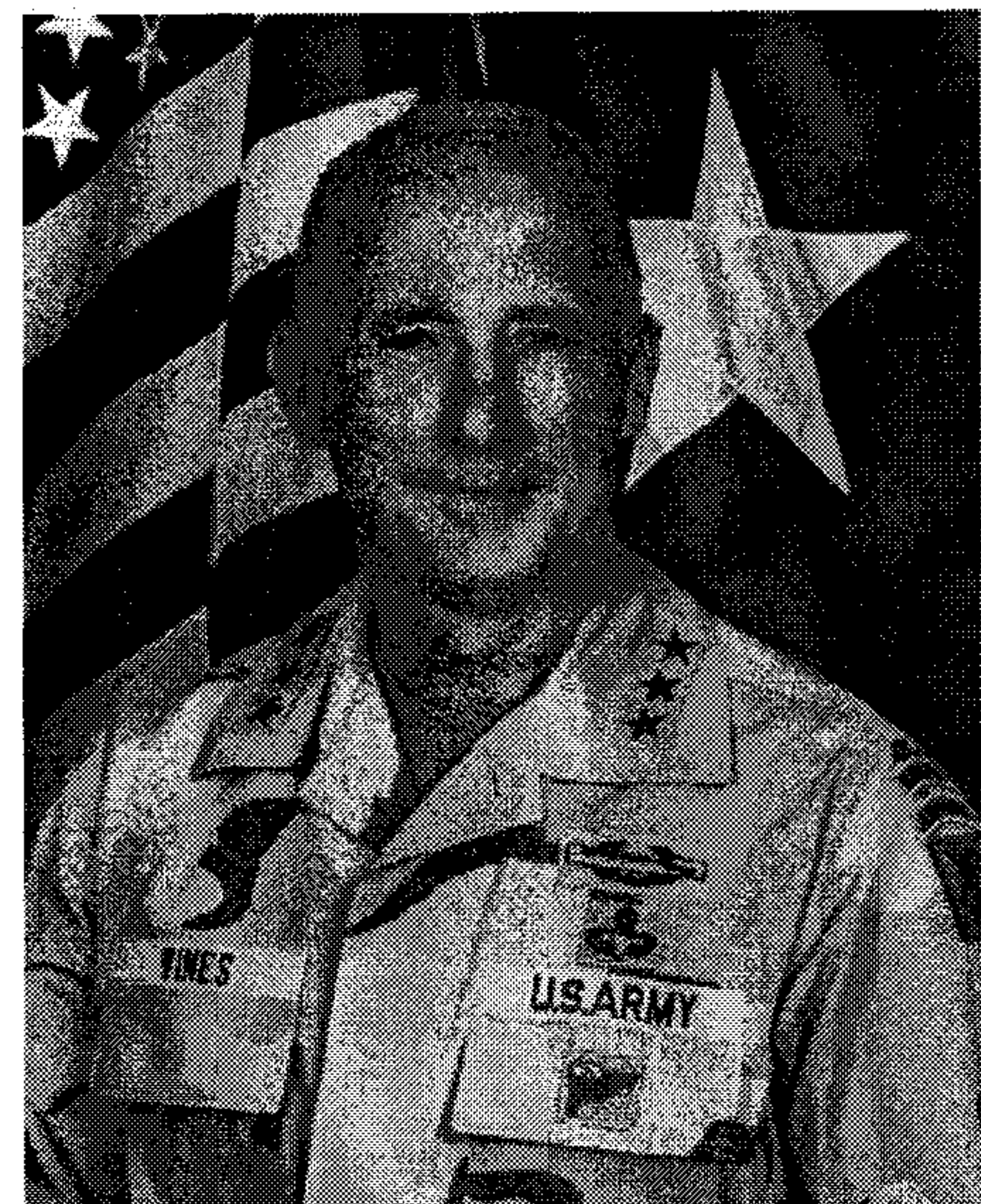
United States Army

Lieutenant General JOHN R. VINES

**Commanding General
XVIII Airborne Corps**

**with duty as Commanding General, Multi-National Corps-Iraq
OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq**

**APO AE 09342
Since February 2005**



SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE ROTC

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Infantry Officer Basic and Advanced Courses
United States Army Command and General Staff College
United States Naval War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

University of Alabama - BS - Chemistry
United States Naval War College - MA - National Security and Strategy

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) None recorded

PROMOTIONS

DATE OF APPOINTMENT

| | |
|-----|-----------|
| 2LT | 9 Jun 71 |
| 1LT | 9 Oct 72 |
| CPT | 9 Jun 75 |
| MAJ | 1 Jan 83 |
| LTC | 1 Feb 89 |
| COL | 1 Sep 93 |
| BG | 1 Sep 97 |
| MG | 1 Dec 00 |
| LTG | 26 Aug 03 |

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

FROM

TO

ASSIGNMENT

| | | |
|--------|--------|---|
| Jan 72 | Dec 74 | Rifle Platoon Leader, later Executive Officer, A Company, later Scout Platoon Leader, Combat Support Company, later S-2 (Intelligence), 2d Battalion, 30th Infantry (Mechanized), 3d Infantry Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany |
| Jan 75 | May 76 | Instructor, Ranger Patrolling Division, Ranger Department, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia |
| Jun 76 | Mar 79 | Senior Tactical Officer, later Commander, 3d Ranger Company, The School Brigade, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia |

Lieutenant General JOHN R. VINES

| | | |
|--------|--------|--|
| Mar 79 | Feb 80 | Assistant S-3 (Operations), later S-3 (Operations), 1st Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia |
| Mar 80 | Jun 82 | Commander, B Company, later Liaison Officer, 1st Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia |
| Jun 82 | Jun 83 | Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas |
| Jun 83 | May 84 | S-3 (Operations), 3d Basic Training Brigade, Fort Dix, New Jersey |
| May 84 | Dec 86 | Executive Officer, 3d Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia |
| Jan 87 | Jan 89 | Army Special Operations Officer (J-3), Joint Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina |
| Jan 89 | Apr 91 | Commander, 4th Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina and OPERATION JUST CAUSE, Panama and OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD/STORM, Saudi Arabia |
| Apr 91 | Jun 92 | Student, United States Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island |
| Aug 92 | Jun 94 | Plans and Policy Officer, J-5 (Mid-East/Africa), Joint Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina |
| Aug 94 | Aug 96 | Commander, 2d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Kentucky |
| Sep 96 | Aug 97 | Assistant Division Commander for Operations, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina |
| Aug 97 | Jul 99 | Chief of Staff, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, Fort Bragg, North Carolina |
| Jul 99 | Aug 00 | Chief, Office of Military Cooperation, American Embassy, Egypt |
| Aug 00 | Aug 03 | Commanding General, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina to include duty as Commanding General, Coalition Task Force-82, OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, Afghanistan |
| Aug 03 | Oct 03 | Commanding General, XVIII Airborne Corps with duty as Commanding General, Combined Joint Task Force-180, OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, Afghanistan |
| Oct 03 | Feb 05 | Commanding General, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, Fort Bragg, North Carolina |

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

DATES

GRADE

| | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Army Special Operations Officer (J-3), Joint Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina | Jan 87 – Jan 89 | Major |
| Plans and Policy Officer, J-5 (Mid-East/Africa), Joint Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina | Aug 92 – Jun 94 | Lieutenant Colonel/ Colonel |
| Chief, Office of Military Cooperation, American Embassy, Egypt | Jul 99 – Aug 00 | Major General |
| Commanding General, Coalition Task Force-82, OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, Afghanistan (No Joint Credit) | Sep 02 – May 03 | Major General |
| Commanding General, Combined Joint Task Force-180, OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, Afghanistan (No Joint Credit) | Aug 03 – Oct 03 | Lieutenant General |
| Commanding General, Multi-National Corps-Iraq OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq | Feb 05 – Present | Lieutenant General |

Lieutenant General JOHN R. VINES

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Defense Distinguished Service Medal
Distinguished Service Medal
Defense Superior Service Medal
Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Bronze Star Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Defense Meritorious Service Medal
Meritorious Service Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Joint Service Commendation Medal
Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Joint Service Achievement Medal
Army Achievement Medal
Combat Infantryman Badge
Expert Infantryman Badge
Master Parachutist Badge (with Bronze Service Star)
Pathfinder Badge
Air Assault Badge
Ranger Tab



United States Army

Major General WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, JR.

**Commanding General
3d Infantry Division (Mechanized)
OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq
APO AE 09352
since February 2005**



SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE USMA

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Armor Officer Basic and Advanced Courses
United States Army Command and General Staff College
School of Advanced Military Studies
United States Army War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

United States Military Academy - BS - No Major
United States Army Command and General Staff College - MMAS - Military Art and Science

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) French

PROMOTIONS

DATES OF APPOINTMENT

| | |
|-----|----------|
| 2LT | 5 Jun 74 |
| 1LT | 5 Jun 76 |
| CPT | 8 Aug 78 |
| MAJ | 1 Sep 85 |
| LTC | 1 Apr 91 |
| COL | 1 Sep 95 |
| BG | 1 Jun 99 |
| MG | 1 Nov 02 |

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

| <u>FROM</u> | <u>TO</u> | <u>ASSIGNMENT</u> |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| Dec 74 | Jul 75 | Executive Officer, E Company, 5th Battalion, 1st Infantry Training Brigade, Fort Polk, Louisiana |
| Jul 75 | Nov 76 | Aide-de-Camp to the Assistant Division Commander, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Polk, Louisiana |
| Dec 76 | Dec 78 | Platoon Leader, later Commander, A Company, 3d Battalion, 77th Armor, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Polk, Louisiana |
| Jan 79 | Jul 79 | Student, Armor Officer Advanced Course, Fort Knox, Kentucky |
| Aug 79 | Jun 81 | Chief, Operations Division, 7th Army Training Command, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany |

Major General WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, JR.

| | | |
|--------|--------|---|
| Jul 81 | Jun 82 | S-3 (Operations), 3d Battalion, 64th Armor, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany |
| Jun 82 | May 84 | Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas |
| Jun 84 | Oct 85 | Assistant G-3 (Operations and Plans), 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia |
| Oct 85 | Aug 87 | S-3 (Operations), 1st Brigade, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia |
| Aug 87 | Aug 88 | Aide-de-Camp to the Commander, United States Army Forces Command, Fort McPherson, Georgia |
| Aug 88 | Jun 91 | War Plans Officer, J-7, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC |
| Jul 91 | Jun 93 | Commander, 2d Battalion, 77th Armor, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado |
| Jul 93 | Apr 94 | Senior Armor Task Force Trainer, United States Army National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California |
| Apr 94 | Jun 95 | Student, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania |
| Jun 95 | Jul 97 | Commander, 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas |
| Jul 97 | Nov 98 | Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver), 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia and OPERATION DESERT THUNDER, Kuwait |
| Nov 98 | Jun 00 | Commanding General, National Training Center and Fort Irwin, Fort Irwin, California |
| Jun 00 | Dec 01 | Director of Training, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3, United States Army, Washington, DC |
| Dec 01 | Sep 02 | Deputy J-3, United States Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida |
| Sep 02 | Jun 03 | Deputy Commanding General, Third United States Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia with duty as Deputy Commanding General, Coalition Forces Land Component Command, Kuwait and Iraq |
| Sep 03 | Feb 05 | Commanding General, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized) and Fort Stewart, Fort Stewart, Georgia |

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

| | <u>Dates</u> | <u>Grade</u> |
|---|-----------------|------------------------------|
| War Plans Officer, J-7, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC | Aug 88 – Jun 91 | Major/ Lieutenant Colonel |
| Deputy J-3, United States Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida (No Joint Credit) | Dec 01 – Sep 02 | Brigadier General |
| Deputy Commanding General, Coalition Forces Land Component Command, Camp Doha, Kuwait (No Joint Credit) | Sep 02 – Jun 03 | Major General |

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Defense Superior Service Medal
Legion of Merit (with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Bronze Star Medal
Defense Meritorious Service Medal
Meritorious Service Medal (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Joint Service Commendation Medal
Army Commendation Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Joint Service Achievement Medal
Army Achievement Medal
Parachutist Badge
Air Assault Badge
Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge
Army Staff Identification Badge

As of 2 March 2007



United States Army

Lieutenant General R. STEVEN WHITCOMB

**Commanding General
Third United States Army/Commander, United States
Army Forces Central Command/
Commanding General, Coalition Forces Land
Component Command
1881 Hardee Avenue Southwest
Fort McPherson, Georgia 30330-1064
since October 2004**



SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE ROTC

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Infantry Officer Basic Course
Armor Officer Advanced Course
United States Army Command and General Staff College
United States Army War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

University of Virginia - BA - History
California University of Pennsylvania - ME - Education Administration

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) None recorded

PROMOTIONS

DATES OF APPOINTMENT

| | |
|-----|-----------|
| 2LT | 29 Nov 70 |
| 1LT | 29 Nov 71 |
| CPT | 29 Nov 74 |
| MAJ | 1 Jun 82 |
| LTC | 1 Oct 88 |
| COL | 1 Sep 93 |
| BG | 1 Sep 97 |
| MG | 1 Oct 00 |
| LTG | 13 Oct 04 |

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

| <u>FROM</u> | <u>TO</u> | <u>ASSIGNMENT</u> |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| May 71 | Jul 74 | Platoon Leader, later Executive Officer, C Company, later Liaison Officer, 2d Battalion, 508th Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina |
| Jul 74 | Jul 75 | S-3 Air Officer, 3d Battalion, 64th Armor, 3d Infantry Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany |

Lieutenant General R. STEVEN WHITCOMB

| | | |
|--------|--------|---|
| Jul 75 | Jul 78 | Commander, B Company, 3d Battalion, redesignated 2d Battalion, later S-1 (Personnel), 2d Battalion, 64th Armor, 3d Infantry Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany |
| Jul 78 | Feb 82 | Assistant Professor of Military Science, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania |
| Apr 82 | May 83 | S-3 (Operations), 524th Military Intelligence Battalion, 501st Military Intelligence Group, Korea |
| May 83 | Jun 84 | Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas |
| Jun 84 | Nov 84 | Deputy G-2 (Intelligence), 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas |
| Nov 84 | Jul 86 | S-3 (Operations), later Executive Officer, 3d Battalion, 67th Armor, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas |
| Jul 86 | Dec 87 | Aide-de-Camp to the III Corps Commander, Fort Hood, Texas |
| Dec 87 | May 89 | Staff Leader/CAS3, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas |
| Jun 89 | Jun 91 | Commander, 2d Battalion, 70th Armor, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany and OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD/STORM, Saudi Arabia |
| Jun 91 | Jun 92 | Student, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania |
| Jun 92 | Jun 93 | Chief, Western Hemisphere Branch, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Washington, DC |
| Jul 93 | Aug 95 | Commander, 2d Brigade, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia |
| Aug 95 | Nov 95 | Chief, Combat Maneuvers Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, United States Army, Washington, DC |
| Dec 95 | Sep 97 | Executive Officer to the Vice Chief of Staff, Army, Washington, DC |
| Sep 97 | Feb 99 | Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver), 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas and Deputy Commander, TASK FORCE EAGLE and Multinational Division (North) and OPERATION JOINT FORGE, Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| Feb 99 | Jul 99 | Deputy Commanding General/Assistant Commandant, United States Army Armor Center and Fort Knox, Fort Knox, Kentucky |
| Jul 99 | Jul 01 | Assistant Chief of Staff, C-3/J-3, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea and Deputy Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, Korea |
| Aug 01 | Jan 03 | Commanding General, United States Army Armor Center and Fort Knox, Fort Knox, Kentucky |
| Jan 03 | Oct 04 | Chief of Staff, later Special Assistant to the Commander, United States Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida |

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

| | <u>Dates</u> | <u>Grade</u> |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| Assistant Chief of Staff, C-3/J-3 United Nations Command/ Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea, Korea | Oct 99 - Jul 01 | Major General |
| Chief of Staff, later Special Assistant to the Commander, United States Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida | Jan 03 – Oct 04 | Major General |

Lieutenant General R. STEVEN WHITCOMB

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Defense Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

Distinguished Service Medal

Defense Superior Service Medal

Legion of Merit (with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Bronze Star Medal with "V" device

Bronze Star Medal

Meritorious Service Medal (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Joint Service Commendation Medal

Army Commendation Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Army Achievement Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

Expert Infantryman Badge

Master Parachutist Badge

Ranger Tab

Army Staff Identification Badge

As of 2 March 2007

Military Analyst Iraq Briefing Book

December 6-11, 2005

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| • General Casey | |
| • LTG Dempsey | |
| • LTG Vines | |
| • MG Zahner | |
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