

ORIGINAL RETURNED TO S/WCI on 1/14

NODIS 200200525



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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

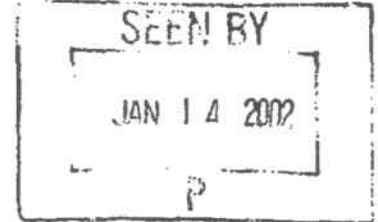
January 9, 2002

SB

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM LT 1/9/02
S/S

SECRET/NODIS
1.6 X4

DECAPTIONED



1/9-
Dist.
S
D
P
SA
INL-EO
L-EO
PM-EO
S/WCI
S/ES

TO: P - Under Secretary Grossman
FROM: S/WCI - Pierre-Richard Prosper RR
SUBJECT: Detention and Prosecution of Captured Persons
by Afghanistan

Attached are recommendations on a phased approach to the interim government in Afghanistan on their accepting custody of detainees we currently hold and possible subsequent prosecutions of them. The phased approach is aimed at determining both the willingness and capability of the Afghan authorities to detain and prosecute selected members of the Taliban and al-Qaida, as well as any assistance needed to carry out both. Once we receive a clearer picture from the current discussions in Afghanistan, we can go forward on a more detailed dialogue.

REVIEW AUTHORITY:
Frank Perez, Senior
Reviewer

SECRET/NODIS
Classified by Ambassador Pierre Prosper,
For reason 1.6 x4

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Frank Perez, Senior Reviewer

RELEASED IN PART B1,1.4(D)

SECRET/NODIS

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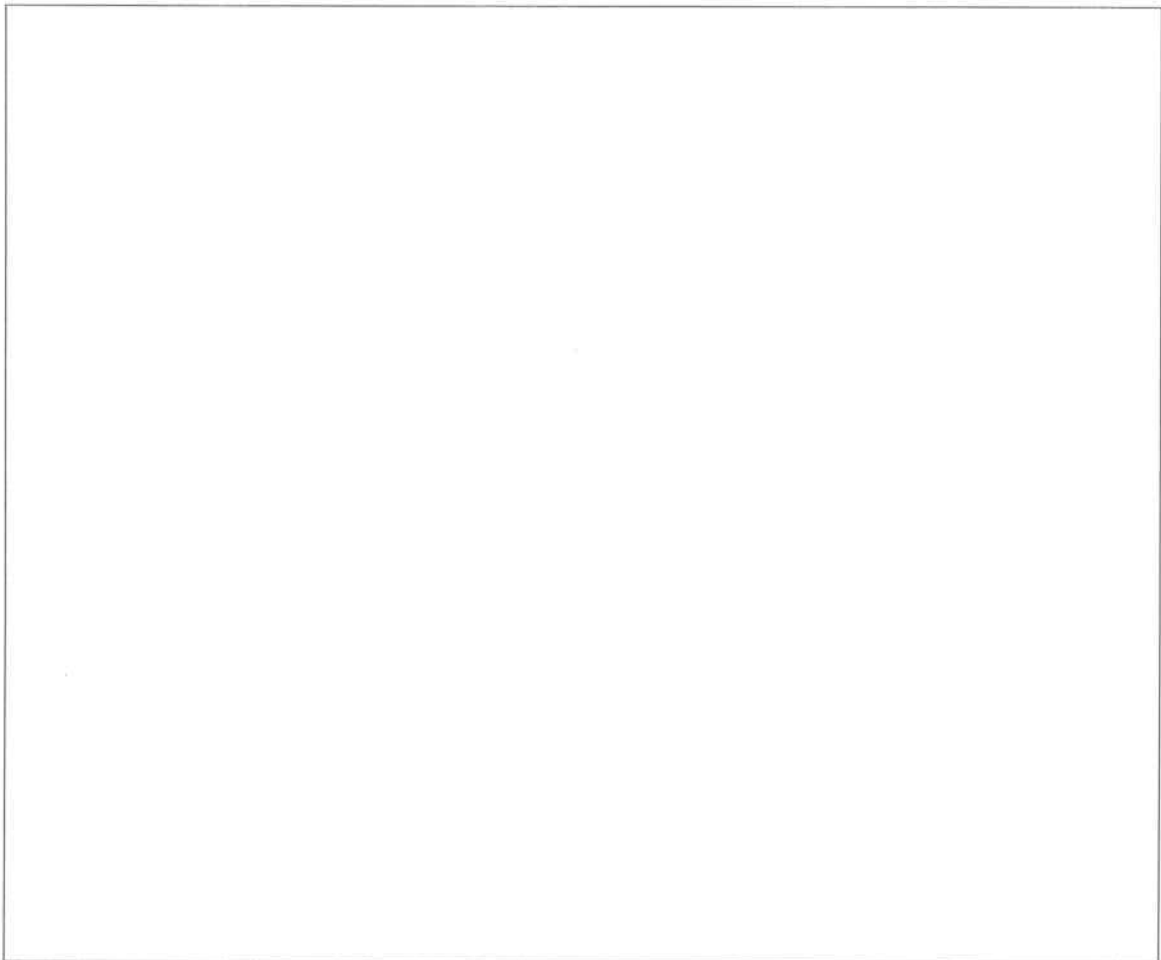
SBA

Approaching the Afghan Government on Detentions and Prosecutions

1.4(D)
B1

The most pressing matter at hand is ensuring that those who pose or might pose a continuing threat to the United States remain securely incarcerated.

AS presently envisioned, detentions and prosecutions of al-Qaida and notable Taliban members will be the responsibility of three parties: the United States, the respective governments of assorted nationals detained in Afghanistan and the Afghanistan authorities themselves. We will want to maintain our flexibility of action in all scenarios.



1.4(D)

In conjunction with the international community, we should identify human and physical resources and technical assistance which could be provided.

1.4(D)

Classification Extended ~ Class: SECRET ~ Reason: 1.4(D) ~
Declassify on: 01/09/2027

SECRET/NODIS

SECRET/NODIS



Assuming Afghanistan is willing and able to take on continued detentions and prosecutions we need to be mindful of human rights considerations.

1.4(D)



1.4(D)

SECRET/NODIS

SECRET/NODIS

Drafted: S/WCI - Brent Blaschke 7-6751

Cleared: SA/PAB - PMcKean ok
SA - JLunstead ok
L - EBloom ok
L/PM - DBowker ok
DRL/PHD - GPaz ok
S/P - ALaskaris ok
INL/PC - MGreenstein ok
PM - WHarris ok
USAID/DCHA - GLece ok

*gmc
for*

SECRET/NODIS

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31.5

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

ST/ES
6/15/12

SA
3

CONFIDENTIAL

DECL: 03/15/12

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Martin McLean, Senior Reviewer

TO: The Secretary

FROM: EUR - Beth Jones *ADL*

SUBJECT: UK Court Rejects Case Filed by GTMO Detainee

On Wednesday (3/13) Embassy London received documents regarding a legal case filed against the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of Feroz Ali Abbasi, a detainee at Guantanamo Bay (see attachment). Although the lawyers for Abbasi claimed their delivery of these documents to the Embassy was "by way of service" on the U.S. as an interested party, the USG is not (and cannot become under UK law) a party to the suit.

Abbasi's lawyers filed suit against HMG, seeking judicial review to force FS Straw to "approach the claimant's case on the basis that he has Prisoner of War status," to issue a diplomatic demarche regarding the "circumstances of Mr. Abbasi's detention," to provide lawyers with access to Abbasi, and to obtain assurances that Mr. Abbasi "will not be sentenced to death or executed," among other things.

At the court session today, according to press reports, the British High Court refused to hear the case, stating that "the rights and wrongs of detention of persons at Guantanamo Bay and of the conditions of their detention and of their questioning are not matters for this court," and noting that "the challenge seeks to involve this court in an area of international relations and foreign policy for which the judicial process is manifestly unsuited." (Embassy London did not attend the hearing to avoid being besieged with requests for statements.)

L is coordinating with the Office of the Solicitor General, as there are indications that the same British detainee may pursue legal challenge in United States courts.

The press also reports that four other Britons detained in Cuba are expected to launch similar legal challenges.

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by EUR A/S Beth Jones

Reason: E.O. 12958-1, 5 (D) and (D)

UNCLASSIFIED

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CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

Attachment:

Tab 1 - London 1696

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INFORMATION MEMORANDUM: UK Court Rejects Detainee Case
3.15.02

U:\PUBLIC FILES\United Kingdom\Info Memos\IM.S 3.15.02 UK
Court Rejects Detainee Case .doc

Drafter: EUR/UBI:Rebecca King x7-6591

ct fur

Cleared:	EUR:RBradtke	
	EUR/UBI:JJohnson/PHernandez	ok
	P:SCurran	ok
	D:KBue	ok
	S/P:DVanCleve	ok
	L:JHThessin	ok
	L/DL:CLight	ok
	S/CT:PBoyd	ok
	PM:CDuvall	ok
	S/WCI:BBlaschke	ok

} *ct fur*

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2002ABUDH06937 - UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED PTQ2610

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NR

PAGE 01 ABU DH 06937 01 OF 02 290740Z
ACTION NEA-00

INFO LOG-00 AMAD-00 A-00 EAP-00 EUR-00 UTED-00 TEDE-00
INR-00 IO-00 JUSE-00 LAB-01 MOFM-05 MOF-01 NSAE-00
OIC-02 PA-00 SSO-00 SS-00 TEST-00 USIE-00 IIP-00
DRL-02 SAS-00 SWCI-00 /011W

-----1DBE30 290741Z /38

O 290721Z DEC 02
FM AMEMBASSY ABU DHABI
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7638
SECNAV WASHINGTON DC IMMEDIATE
SECDEF WASHINGTON DC IMMEDIATE
GCC COLLECTIVE
AMEMBASSY LONDON
AMEMBASSY PARIS
COMUSNAVCENT
USCINCCENT MACDILL AFB FL//CCPA//
USCINCSOC MACDILL AFB FL//PA//

RELEASED IN PART NR

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Martin McLean, Senior Reviewer

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 ABU DHABI 006937

STATE FOR NEA/ARP, NEA/RA, NEA/PPD, INR
SECDEF FOR OASD/PA
USCINCCENT FOR POLAD
LONDON FOR GOLDRICH; PARIS FOR O'FRIEL

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: OIIP, KMDR, TC
SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION:

[Redacted] AL QAEDA

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 ABU DH 06937 01 OF 02 290740Z

1. SUMMARY: [Redacted]

COMMENTING ON THE ARREST OF "AL QAEDA" MEMBER ABDUL RAHIM AL NASHIRI, GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED "AL ITTIHAD" NOTED THAT THE UAE IS FIRMLY COMMITTED TO COOPERATING WITH ALL COUNTRIES TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL TERROR.

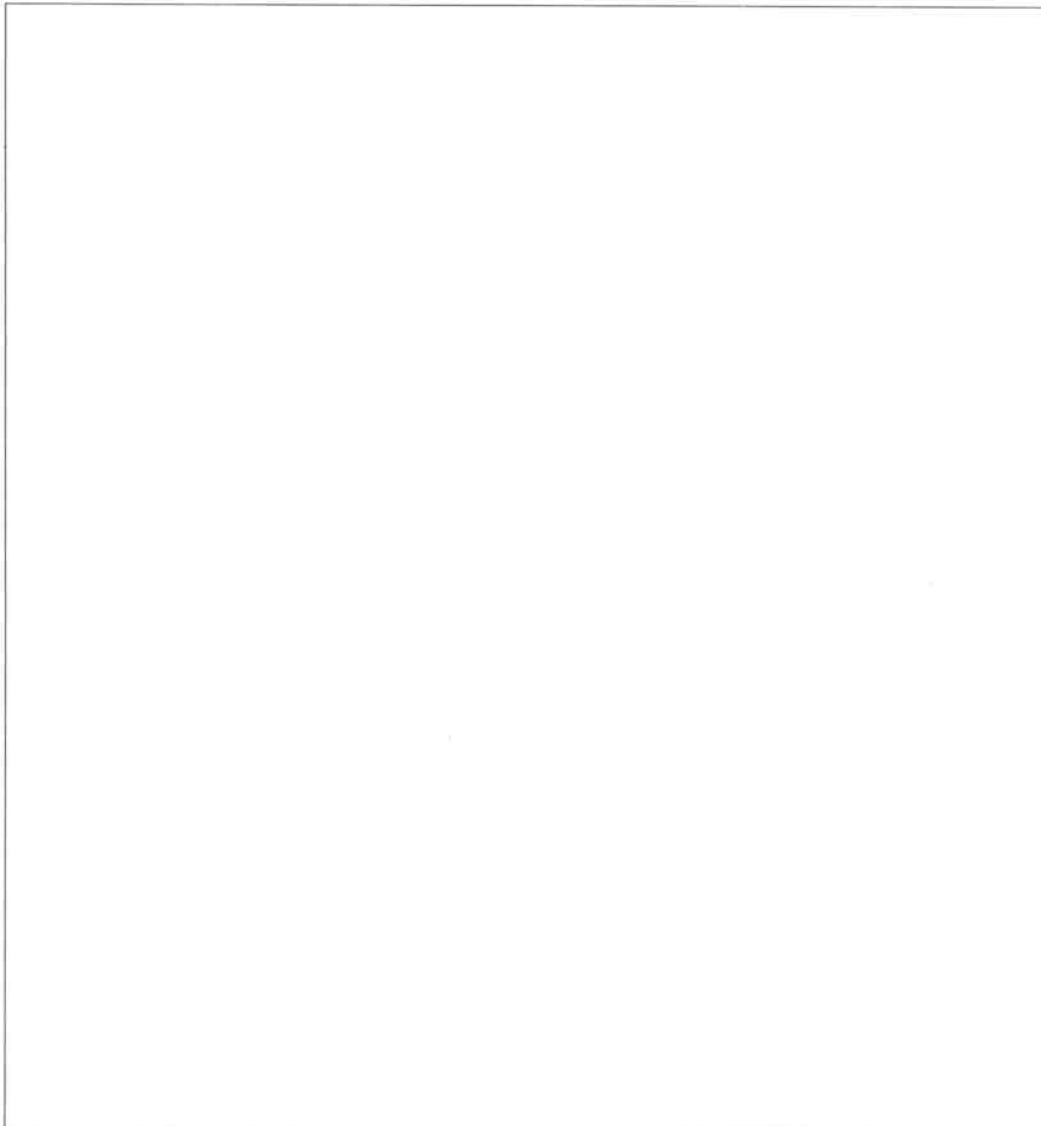
[Redacted]

NR

NR

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NR



4. COMMENTING ON THE ARREST OF "AL QAEEDA" MEMBER ABDUL RAHIM AL NASHEERI, ABU DHABI-BASED SEMI-OFFICIAL "AL ITTIHAD" EDITORIALIZED ON 12/25:

"... WHEN THE SECURITY AUTHORITIES IN THIS COUNTRY ANNOUNCED THE ARREST OF THE BARON OF EVIL, ABDUL RAHIM AL NASHIRI, AND HAND HIM OVER TO THE COUNTRY AGAINST WHICH HE COMMITTED THE MOST HORRIBLE CRIME, THIS MEANS THAT THE UAE IS FIRMLY COMMITTED TO THE
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PAGE 04 ABU DH 06937 01 OF 02 2907402
NECESSITY OF COOPERATION AND COORDINATION WITH ALL COUNTRIES TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL TERROR AND TO PLACING THE SPONSORS OF TERROR ON TRIAL."



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2003BERLIN00832 - UNCLASSIFIED

SYB

UNCLASSIFIED PTQ3840

PAGE 01 BERLIN 00832 01 OF 06 031331Z
ACTION INR-00

RELEASED IN
PART
NR, B3, NSA50

INFO	LOG-00	NP-00	AID-00	AMAD-00	USNW-00	SRFP-00	EUR-00
	UTED-00	VC-00	TEDE-00	IO-00	LAB-01	VCE-00	NEA-00
	DCP-01	NSAE-00	SCT-00	TEST-00	USIE-00	R-00	IIP-00
	DRL-01	SAS-00	/003W				

-----3E0982 031332Z /38

R 031328Z MAR 03
 FM AMEMBASSY BERLIN
 TO SECSTATE WASHDC 2494
 INFO WHITEHOUSE WASHDC
 SECDEF WASHDC//USDP/ISA/DSAA//
 DIA WASHDC//DC-4A//

B3 OTHER

[REDACTED]
 DEPT OF TREASURY WASHDC
 FRG COLLECTIVE
 AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS
 AMEMBASSY LONDON
 AMEMBASSY PARIS
 AMEMBASSY ROME
 SACEUR SHAPE BE//PAA//
 USMISSION USNATO
 USMISSION USOSCE
 USCINCEUR VAHINGEN GE//ECJ5/POLAD/ECPA//
 HQ USAFE RAMSTEIN AB GE//CCH
 CDRUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GE
 UDITDUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GE

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Martin McLean, Senior Reviewer

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 BERLIN 00832 01 OF 06 031331Z
UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 06 BERLIN 000832

STATE FOR INR/R/MR, EUR/PAPD, EUR/PPA, EUR/AGS, INR/EUC, INR/P

VIENNA FOR CSBM, CSCE, PAA

"PERISHABLE INFORMATION -- DO NOT SERVICE"

E.O. 12958: N/A
 TAGS: OPRC, KMDR, KPAO, GM
 SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION: [REDACTED]

NR
NR
NR

[REDACTED]

C. (TERRORISM) KHALID SHEIKH MOHAMMED ARRESTED

[REDACTED]

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NR

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

NR

UNCLASSIFIED

NR

C. (TERRORISM) KHALID SHEIKH MOHAMMED ARRESTED

1. "CHIEF STRATEGIST OF TERROR"

CENTER-LEFT SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG OF MUNICH (3/3) JUDGED:
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PAGE 04 BERLIN 00832 02 OF 06 031332Z

"SINCE ITS EXPULSION FROM AFGHANISTAN, AL QAIDA HAD NOT BEEN HIT AS HARD AS WITH KHALID SHEIKH MOHAMMED'S ARREST.. FOR THE U.S. PRESIDENT, THIS SUCCESS COULD NOT HAVE COME AT A BETTER TIME. CRITICISM OF HIS IRAQ POLICY IS ALSO BASED ON THE INSIGHT THAT BUSH IS GETTING INVOLVED IN AN ADVENTURE IN IRAQ, EVEN THOUGH HE HAS BY NO MEANS WON THE ANTI-TERROR FIGHT AGAINST AL QAIDA.. PAKISTAN'S POLICE AND U.S. INTELLIGENCE SERVICES NOW DESERVE CREDIT FOR THIS SUCCESS.. BUT THIS ARREST IS ALSO EVIDENCE OF ANOTHER FACT: PAKISTAN CONTINUES TO BE THE HIDEOUT OF ISLAMISTS. EVEN THE GODFATHER OF TERRORISM, OSAMA BIN LADEN, IS SUSPECTED OF BEING IN THE REGION, WHERE HE IS SPREADING TIRADES OF HATRED AGAINST THE WEST, ACCORDING TO THE OLD PATTERN. IN THIS SURROUNDING, NEW LEADERS ARE TRAINED WHO WILL CONTINUE TERRORISM. KHALID SHEIKH MOHAMMED IS NOW NO LONGER ABLE TO DO THIS, BUT HE WILL CONTINUE TO BE AN IDEAL."

2. "THE SHEIKH AS A PRESENT"

ROLF PAASCH HAD THIS TO SAY IN AN EDITORIAL IN LEFT-OF-CENTER

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UNCLASSIFIED PTQ3845

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ACTION INR-00

INFO LOG-00 NP-00 AID-00 AMAD-00 USNW-00 SRPP-00 EUR-00
UTED-00 VC-00 TEDE-00 IO-00 LAB-01 VCE-00 NEA-00
DCP-01 NSAE-00 SCT-00 TEST-00 USIE-00 R-00 IIP-00
DRL-01 SAS-00 /003W

-----3E09B4 031332Z /38

R 031328Z MAR 03
FM AMEMBASSY BERLIN
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 2496
INFO WHITEHOUSE WASHDC
SECDEF WASHDC//USDP/ISA/DSAA//
DIA WASHDC//DC-4A//

DEPT OF TREASURY WASHDC
FRG COLLECTIVE
AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS
AMEMBASSY LONDON
AMEMBASSY PARIS
AMEMBASSY ROMEQ397
SACEUR SHAPE BE//PAA//
USMISSION USNATO
USMISSION USOSCE
USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GE//ECJ5/POLAD/ECPA//
HQ USAF RAMSTEIN AB GE//CCH
CDRUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GE
UDITDUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GE

B3 OTHER

UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 06 BERLIN 000832

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 BERLIN 00832 03 OF 06 031332Z
STATE FOR INR/R/MR, EUR/PAPD, EUR/PPA, EUR/AGS, INR/EUC, INR/P

VIENNA FOR CSBM, CSCE, PAA

"PERISHABLE INFORMATION -- DO NOT SERVICE"

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: OPRC, KMDR, KPAO, GM
SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION: [REDACTED]

NR

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (3/3):

"KHALID SHEIKH MOHAMMED'S ARREST MAKES MORE CLEAR THAN ANYTHING ELSE THAT THE WRONG BATTLEFIELD HAS BEEN SELECTED IN THE SO-CALLED ANTI-TERROR WAR. IT IS CERTAIN THAT THE FBI AND THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE SERVICES PLAYED A ROLE IN THE ARREST, BUT FOR PAKISTAN, THE ARREST COMES AT A SUSPICIOUSLY FAVORABLE TIME. SHORTLY BEFORE THE DECISIVE VOTE IN THE UNSC, PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF CAN USE ANY FORM OF SUPPORT, BE IT TO INCREASE THE PRICE FOR AN ABSTENTION OR FOR A 'YES' IN FAVOR OF THE PLANNED WAR RESOLUTION. INSTEAD OF BEING MENTIONED AS THE NEXT 'ROGUE' STATE ON WASHINGTON'S HIT LIST, PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF HOPES TO END THE EMBARRASSING CRITICISM OF PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARSENAL IF HE BEHAVES CORRECTLY IN THE UNSC. IF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION ACCEPTED THIS WISH, IT WOULD TOLERATE NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION IN PAKISTAN, WHICH IT WQTS TO PREVENT IN IRAQ AND FOR WHICH IT IS WILLING TO GO TO WAR."

3. "AS IF IRAQ DID NOT EXIST"

CENTRIST DER TAGESSPIEGEL OF BERLIN (3/3) CONCLUDED:
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PAGE 03 BERLIN 00832 03 OF 06 031332Z

"KHALID SHEIKH MOHAMMED'S ARREST IS A SUCCESS. THE ENTIRE ANTI-TERROR COALITION, RANGING FROM AUSTRALIA TO GERMANY, HAS CONTRIBUTED TO RESTRICTING AL QAIDA'S FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT. IT HAS SCORED POINTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST MILITANT ISLAMISM. BUT THIS ARREST IS POSSIBLY EVEN MORE IMPORTANT FOR THE COHESION OF THE ANTI-TERROR ALLIANCE. THE LACK OF AGREEMENT IN THE IRAQ CRISIS SHOULD BY NO MEANS RESULT IN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY PURSUING DIFFERENT POLICIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM. THIS SHOULD NOT EVEN BE THE CASE IF THE U.S. PARTNER FEARS THAT THE DANGER OF TERRORIST ATTACKS MIGHT INCREASE IN CASE OF A WAR AGAINST IRAQ. GERMANY CAN ALSO NOT RULE OUT THAT A QUICK, EFFICIENT U.S. ATTACK AGAINST THE REGIME IN IRAQ WOULD DAMPEN THE TERROR AMBITIONS OF ISLAMIC GROUPS."

4. "THE HYDRA HAS MANY HEADS"

BRITTA PETERSEN EDITORIALIZED IN BUSINESS DAILY FINANCIAL TIMES DEUTSCHLAND OF HAMBURG (3/3):

"FINALLY A SUCCESS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM. BUT AT CLOSER INSPECTION, THE EUPHORIA ABOUT THIS ARREST IS OUT OF PLACE.. THE ARREST IN PAKISTAN CASTS A LIGHT ON THE LACK OF SUCCESS IN THE PREVIOUS ANTI-TERROR FIGHT. IN ADDITION, IT HAS BECOME CLEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES IS FIGHTING AT DIFFERENT FRONTS RIGHT NOW. THIS FRONT-LINE IS NOT SITUATED ALONG THE EUPHRATES AND TIGRIS RIVERS BUT ALONG THE HINDU KUSH. A WAR AGAINST IRAQ MAY SERVE MANY PURPOSES. BUT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM HAS ITS CENTER IN PAKISTAN.. THE THIRD LEADING AL QAIDA MEMBER HAS NOW BEEN ARRESTED THERE. AND IN THE UNITED STATES, NOBODY HAS A CONCEPT OF HOW TO DEAL WITH THE FACT THAT ONE OF THE CLOSEST
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PAGE 04 BERLIN 00832 03 OF 06 031332Z
ALLIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM HAS NOW BECOME A SAFE HAVEN FOR AL QAIDA..

"A FRACTION OF THE MEANS THAT WILL SOON DISAPPEAR IN THE IRAQI SAND WOULD BE ENOUGH TO STABILIZE PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN POLITICALLY. BUT THIS WOULD REQUIRE CREATIVITY AND NEW IDEAS, AND THEY ARE MORE DIFFICULT TO FIND IN THESE TIMES THAN A MILITARY DEPLOYMENT PLAN. THAT IS WHY THE REMAINING TALIBAN FIGHTERS AND THEIR NEW ALLY. HEKMATYAR ARE ABLE TO RECRUIT CALMLY NEW FIGHTERS IN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN. AND NOT ONLY THE LOOMING WAR IS CASTING A SHADOW ON THIS REGION. AS LONG AS THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES HAVE REASON TO THINK THAT THE UNITED STATES IS

MAINLY INTERESTED IN IMPLEMENTING ITS LIFESTYLE AND ECONOMIC ORDER WITH IMPERIALISTIC MEANS, THE TERRORISTS WILL FIND ENOUGH RECRUITS. FOR EVERY ARRESTED AL QAIDA LEADER, NEW HEADS WILL GROW ON THE ISLAMIC HYDRA. THAT IS WHY THE MUCH-TOUTED HUNT FOR OSAMA BIN LADEN IS HUSHING UP, NOT RESOLVING, PROBLEMS.. WITH A WAR AGAINST IRAQ, THE DANGER OF TERRORIST ATTACKS AGAINST INNOCENT PEOPLE WILL NOT DECLINE, BUT INCREASE. ONLY A DIALOGUE

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PAGE 01 BERLIN 00832 04 OF 06 031332Z
ACTION INR-00

INFO LOG-00 NP-00 AID-00 AMAD-00 USNW-00 SRPP-00 EUR-00
UTED-00 VC-00 TEDE-00 IC-00 LAB-01 VCE-00 NEA-00
DCP-01 NSAE-00 SCT-00 TEST-00 USIE-00 R-00 IIP-00
DRL-01 SAS-00 /003W

-----3E09C3 031333Z /38

R 031328Z MAR 03
FM AMEMBASSY BERLIN
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 2497
INFO WHITEHOUSE WASHDC
SECDEF WASHDC//USDP/ISA/DSAA//
DIA WASHDC//DC-4A//

DEPT OF TREASURY WASHDC
FRG COLLECTIVE
AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS
AMEMBASSY LONDON
AMEMBASSY PARIS
AMEMBASSY ROME
SACEUR SHAPE BE//PAA//
USMISSION USNATO
USMISSION USOSCE
USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GE//ECJ5/POLAD/ECPA//
HQ USAF RAMSTEIN AB GE//CCH
CDRUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GE
UDITDUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GE

B3 OTHER

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 BERLIN 00832 04 OF 06 031332Z
UNCLAS SECTION 04 OF 06 BERLIN 000832

STATE FOR INR/R/MR, EUR/PAPD, EUR/PPA, EUR/AGS, INR/EUC, INR/P

VIENNA FOR CSBM, CSCE, PAA

"PERISHABLE INFORMATION -- DO NOT SERVICE"

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: OPRC, KMDR, KPAO, GM
SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION:

NR

WITH THE ISLAMIC WORLD AND POLITICAL ASSISTANCE FOR MODERATE AND PROGRESSIVE FORCES COULD CONTAIN ISLAMIC TERRORISM IN THE LONG RUN. BUT THE WEST CAN WAGE THIS FIGHT ONLY TOGETHER WITH, NOT AGAINST, THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES. AND IT NEEDS STAMINA."

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ORIG LETTER POUCHED TO AMEMB ISLAMABAD
UNDER REG. RECEIPT NO. 5452767

200304985



SCANNED

MAR - 5 2003

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED WITH CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

March 4, 2003

His Excellency
Pervez Musharraf
President of the Islamic Republic
of Pakistan
Islamabad

Dear Mr. President:

I want to express my deep satisfaction over the detention this weekend of several key al-Qaida operatives, including Khalid Shaikh Mohammed, and hope you will convey our strong appreciation to the brave security officials involved. Khalid Shaikh Mohammed's arrest is an important step forward in the war on terror and a significant example of our close cooperation. Together we can deny terrorists the ability to hold our societies hostage to their evil designs.

I enjoyed our telephone conversation on February 14, and look forward to speaking with you again in the near future.

Sincerely

George W. Bush

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Martin McLean, Senior Reviewer

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S49A

Gerard Feilerstein 03/05/2003 08:51:57 AM From DB/Inbox: Gerard Feilerstein

Cable Text:
CONFIDENTIAL
TELEGRAM

March 04, 2003

To: AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD - ROUTINE

Action: SS

From: THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGT (THEWHITEHO 3041314 - IMMEDIATE)

TAGS: None

Captions: None

Subject: MESSAGE FOR PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF

Ref: None

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Martin McLean, Senior Reviewer

TED4747
ACTION SS-00

INFO LOG-00 TEDE-00 SSO-00 SVC-00 SA-00 SAS-00 /000W
-----3ED628 041632Z /03

O 041314Z MAR 03 ZFF-1/ZFF-4
FM THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC
TO AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD
INFO SECSTATE WASH DC
AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI

C O N F I D E N T I A L

QQQQ
SUBJECT: MESSAGE FOR PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF

1. AMBASSADOR: (C) PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM
PRESIDENT BUSH TO PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF AT THE EARLIEST
OPPORTUNITY. SIGNED ORIGINAL WILL FOLLOW. THE WHITE HOUSE
DOES NOT OBJECT TO RELEASE OF THIS MESSAGE.

2. BEGIN TEXT: (U)

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:
I WANT TO EXPRESS MY DEEP SATISFACTION OVER THE DETENTION THIS
WEEKEND OF SEVERAL KEY AL-QAIDA OPERATIVES, INCLUDING KHALID
SHAIKH MOHAMMED, AND HOPE YOU WILL CONVEY OUR STRONG
APPRECIATION TO THE BRAVE SECURITY OFFICIALS INVOLVED.
KHALID SHAIKH MOHAMMED'S ARREST IS AN IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD
IN THE WAR ON TERROR AND A SIGNIFICANT EXAMPLE OF OUR CLOSURE
LITY TO
HOLD OUR SOCIETIES HOSTAGE TO THEIR EVIL DESIGNS.

I ENJOYED OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION ON FEBRUARY 14, AND LOOK
FORWARD TO SPEAKING WITH YOU AGAIN IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

SINCERELY,

GEORGE W. BUSH

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UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

END TEXT

DECL: 04 MAR 2013

(##) GARBLED TEXT CORRECTIONS WILL FOLLOW

Additional Addressees:
None

cc:
SECSTATE WASHDC
AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI

Distribution:

N/A

End Cable Text

Gerald Feierstein 03/05/2003 08:51:57 AM From DB/Inbox: Gerald Feierstein

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EDWARD DAVEY MP

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200314938



Mr Colin Powell
Secretary of State
US State Department
2201c Street N.W.
WASHINGTON DC
20520
USA

HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

2003 JUN -6 P 4: 09

353

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Martin McLean, Senior Reviewer

23 May 2003

Please Quote Our Ref:ED/MJ/11511

New Secretary of State,

Mr Bisher Al-Rawi - Detention by US Authorities

I am writing to you directly to express my very grave concerns about the continuing detention of my constituent, Mr Bisher Al-Rawi and his friend, Mr Jamil Al-Banna, currently held by the US authorities at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba. I have raised this case twice in recent months with Ambassador Farish. In the absence of any meaningful response from him, I regret that I am compelled to raise this very serious matter with you in person. His continuing detention is having serious effects on his immediately family, who are also constituents of mine. I must request that the US government responds urgently in light of the grave concerns about the welfare of the two men. You will doubtless also be aware of the serious concerns that a range of international human rights organisations, including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, have raised about the general conditions of those detained at Bagram Air Force Base and Guantanamo Bay.

Mr Bisher Al-Rawi has lived in the UK with his family for a period in excess of 20 years, although he has retained his Iraqi citizenship. During this time he has been a law abiding citizen and a tax payer. He is held in high regard by those who know him. Mr Al-Rawi's parents left Iraq about 25 years ago to escape the oppressive regime of Saddam Hussein and settled in this country.

On 8 November 2002, Mr Al-Rawi, his brother Mr Wahab Al-Rawi, together with two friends, Mr Jamil Al-Banna and Mr Abdulla Eljanoudi, travelled to the Gambia on a business venture, connected with the processing of peanut oil. Immediately upon arrival, they were detained by the Gambian National Intelligence Agency. They were then handed over to representatives of the US government for questioning about alleged links with the Al-Qaeda terrorist network. It is alleged that they were detained by the Gambians at the behest of the US authorities. I would emphasise that the families of both of the men still held strenuously deny any involvement with Islamic terrorist organisations. There are totally at a loss to explain why they have been detained.

Mr Eljanoudi and Wahab Al-Rawi both hold British citizenship and were released and deported after they had been questioned. It appears that there are also very serious allegations that the interrogations were carried out under duress. What is clear, is that both of the released men remain deeply traumatised following their detention and interrogation. Bisher Al-Rawi

cont/

Please reply to the constituency off UNCLASSIFIED^m, KT5 8QX

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and Jamil Al-Banna remained in detention and were subsequently in the early months of this year, transferred to Bagram Air Force Base in Afghanistan, where they were held for several months.

On the information currently available to me, it appears that Mr Al-Rawi and Mr Al-Banna have now been transferred to the US facility at Guantanamo Bay. I have made strenuous efforts through a variety of agencies in recent months to seek assurances about their health and wellbeing; however, no such assurances have been forthcoming. I am gravely concerned that the detainees have now been held incommunicado, for a period approaching eight months, without consular access or access to legal representation or advice. No information has been forthcoming about why they were detained and no charges have so far been brought against either of them. In short, it appears the US government seems now to have a total disregard both for the due process of law and the human rights of those that it is holding on suspicion of terrorism.

I am aware that there is some dispute as to the exact status in international law of those detained at Bagram, Diego Garcia and Guantanamo Bay. They have been categorised, I believe, as "unarmed combatants". I understand that the US government is proposing that those being held will be tried by a US Military Tribunal rather than through the US judicial system.

This being the case, then I suggest there are parallels with the action taken by the four allied powers against the major Nazi war criminals at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremburg. As you may be aware, once detained and indicted, the leading members of the Nazi regime were given access to lawyers to advise on their defence and they were permitted supervised visits from their families.

This raises the question as to why those suspected of terrorist involvement by the US government today, should be treated any differently to the worst criminals produced by the 20th century, in 1946.

I would be grateful therefore, if you could exert whatever influence you may possess to provide me with reassurances about the health and welfare of the detainees. If possible, please could you clarify why they are being held, what if any charges are contemplated and when these are likely to be made. Please could you clarify when it is anticipated that the detainees will be afforded full access to legal and consular advice.

Whilst I realise that there is great pressure on the US government to bring those responsible for the September 11 and other terrorist atrocities to justice, it is clear from experience of previous anti-terrorist operations in this country, that mistakes can be made, particularly when precipitate action is taken on the basis of incomplete information. In the last 20 years in this country, there have been a number of high profile cases where it has become clear that innocent individuals have been wrongly convicted of terrorist offences. I have grave concerns that Mr Al-Rawi and Mr Al-Banna now face the same risk from the actions of the US government.

In the absence of satisfactory assurances forthcoming from the US administration about my

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constituent and his friend, I shall be left with no alternative other than to raise this matter formally in Parliament and call for the formation of a group of senior parliamentarians to visit Guantanamo to inspect the conditions and talk to detainees. I trust that the State Department would be prepared to assist in this process, as presumably the US government would not have a problem with an inspection team comprising senior parliamentarians drawn from its closest ally.

Thank you for your help with this matter. I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Edward Davey".

Edward Davey MP

Copied to Mrs Al-Rawi

Rt. Hon. Jack Straw MP, Foreign Secretary

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S/ES 200318306

United States Department of State

Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 18, 2003

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BFC
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SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED *gr 7/18/03*
DECL: N/A

NOTE TO THE SECRETARY

7/18-
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FROM: S/WCI - Pierre-Richard Prosper *PRP*

SUBJECT: Spanish Guantanamo Detainee

Spanish Ambassador Ruperez came to see me today to ask for further information on the status of the Spanish detainee at Guantanamo. I alerted him to the fact that a UK team would soon come to Washington for expert-level meetings on the British detainees. I suggested that, if needed, his government could send a team to Washington for discussions about the Spanish case. Ambassador Ruperez welcomed the idea, agreeing that public knowledge of such discussions could help Madrid address domestic concerns about this case. He indicated that FM Palacio would likely raise the subject with you when you meet July 22.

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Martin McLean, Senior Reviewer

cc: Beth Jones
Will Taft

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

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@ 1625 HRS

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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To Don FUMSFELD

Cond. Rice

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REVIEW AUTHORITY: Martin McLean, Senior Reviewer

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TRANSMISSION REPORT

(WED) MAR 3 2004 18:25
SITE 4A STATE

USER NAME :
DESTINATION : 8A WHSR
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DOCUMENT# : 6160266-165
TIME STORED : MAR 3 18:24
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REVIEW AUTHORITY: Martin McLean, Senior Reviewer

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2004 MAR -3 P 6:21

WASHFAX DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SITE 4

Message No. 10633 Classification SECRET No. Pages Attached 3
 From: State ops SLES-0 202-647-1012 7516
Officer Name Office Symbol Phone Number Room Number

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION From Secretary Powell -
Guantanamo Detainees

TO: (Agency)	DELIVER TO: (Person/Office)	Phone No.	Room No.
<u>OSD</u>	<u>Secretary Rumsfeld</u>		
<u>NSZ</u>	<u>Dr. Rice</u>		
	<u>Mr. Andy Card</u>		

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FOR THE SYSTEM S/ES:200410751

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

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To Don Rumsfeld
Paul Wolfowitz

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From Jack Strawn. Note

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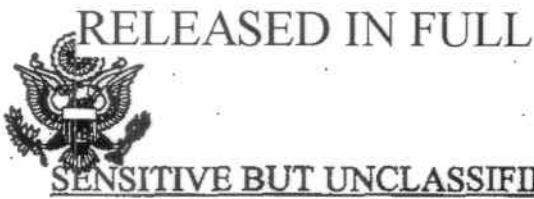
Cond. Rice



B3 OTHER

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Martin McLean, Senior Reviewer

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S/ES 200415455
TOPAR 49
United States Department of State
Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues
Washington, D.C. 20520
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NOTE TO THE SECRETARY *6/25/03*

JUN 25 2004

RELEASED IN FULL

FROM: S/WCI - Pierre-Richard Prosper *PRP*

SUBJECT: UK Report on Treatment of Detainees in Afghanistan, Guantanamo, and Iraq

The Intelligence and Security Committee of the UK Parliament will issue a report on June 29 on detainees, discussing the participation of British intel and military officers in interrogations in Afghanistan, Guantanamo, and Iraq. It will note that interviews with UK intelligence officers were generally conducted in accordance with the principles of the Geneva conventions, with the exception of an incident in which an Iraqi prisoner was presented to the UK, by US officials, hooded and shackled during the interview. It will also note that they received some verbal complaints by detainees that they had been abused.

The information was provided to the committee by PM Blair by way of a letter, in response to their inquiry.

The report will also say that where UK officials became aware of detainees being held in "austere" conditions or treated inappropriately, those concerns were communicated locally to USG officials, in intel channels or through diplomatic channels.

I have agreed with the UK Embassy that we will work with them on a press line.

Attachment: Relevant portion of parliamentary report

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Martin McLean, Senior Reviewer

cc: Beth Jones
Will Taft
Adam Ereli

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The UK Intelligence and Security Committee's report (which will be laid before Parliament - ie made public - on 29 June). Para 78 will read as follows:

"We also wrote to the Prime Minister to ask if any of the Agencies staff or military intelligence personnel had been involved in or witnessed any abuse of detainees in Afghanistan, Iraq or Guantanamo Bay. He replied just as we were completing this report. In his letter, the Prime Minister gave us as full an answer as he could because it had not yet been possible to speak to all the officers involved. He undertook to inform us if any further information of relevance emerged, stating that:

"On this basis:

a) Interviews of detainees conducted or observed by UK intelligence personnel have, with the following exception, been conducted in a manner consistent with the principles laid down in the Geneva Convention. In June 2003, two xxx interviewed an Iraqi detainee xxx. The detainee was brought in hooded and shackled by the US military and remained so during the one-hour interview. The xxx understood these measures to be for security purposes, and did not report it at the time since they were not aware that hooding was unacceptable. The detainee showed no signs of distress and made no complaint of being hooded or otherwise during the interview.

b) Some of the detainees questioned by UK intelligence personnel have complained - either during their detention or subsequently - about their treatment while in detention.

c) UK intelligence personnel interviewing or witnessing the interview of detainees are instructed to report if they believe detainees are being treated in an inhumane or degrading way. None of those involved witnessed any evidence of detainee abuse of the type that US authorities have acknowledged has occurred in Iraq. But on a few occasions SIS and Security Service Staff did become aware, either through their own observations or comments from detainees, that some detainees were being held in austere conditions or treated inappropriately. The concerns of these staff were passed on to the US authorities, either locally or via intelligence or diplomatic channels."

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Martin McLean, Senior Reviewer

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman

For Immediate Release
2005/1130 (FINAL)

December 5, 2005

REMARKS

Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice
Upon Her Departure for Europe

December 5, 2005
Andrews Air Force Base

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Frank Perez,
Senior Reviewer

(7:15 a.m. EST)

SECRETARY RICE: Good morning. We have received inquiries from the European Union, the Council of Europe, and from several individual countries about media reports concerning U.S. conduct in the war on terror. I am going to respond now to those inquiries, as I depart today for Europe. And this will also essentially form the text of the letter that I will send to Secretary Straw, who wrote on behalf of the European Union as the European Union President.

The United States and many other countries are waging a war against terrorism. For our country this war often takes the form of conventional military operations in places like Afghanistan and Iraq. Sometimes this is a political struggle, a war of ideas. It is a struggle waged also by our law enforcement agencies. Often we engage the enemy through the cooperation of our intelligence services with their foreign counterparts.

We must track down terrorists who seek refuge in areas where governments cannot take effective action, including where the terrorists cannot in practice be reached by the ordinary processes of law. In such places terrorists have planned the killings of thousands of innocents – in New York City or Nairobi, in Bali or London, in Madrid or Beslan, in Casablanca or Istanbul. Just two weeks ago I also visited a hotel ballroom in Amman, viewing the silent, shattered aftermath of one of those attacks.

The United States, and those countries that share the commitment to defend their citizens, will use every lawful weapon to defeat these terrorists. Protecting citizens is the first and oldest duty of any government. Sometimes these efforts are misunderstood. I want to help all of you understand the hard choices involved, and some of the responsibilities that go with them.

One of the difficult issues in this new kind of conflict is what to do with captured individuals who we know or believe to be terrorists. The individuals come from many countries and are often captured far from their original homes. Among them are those who are effectively stateless, owing allegiance only to the extremist cause of transnational terrorism. Many are extremely dangerous. And some have information that may save lives, perhaps even thousands of lives.

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The captured terrorists of the 21st century do not fit easily into traditional systems of criminal or military justice, which were designed for different needs. We have to adapt. Other governments are now also facing this challenge.

We consider the captured members of al-Qaida and its affiliates to be unlawful combatants who may be held, in accordance with the law of war, to keep them from killing innocents. We must treat them in accordance with our laws, which reflect the values of the American people. We must question them to gather potentially significant, life-saving, intelligence. We must bring terrorists to justice wherever possible.

For decades, the United States and other countries have used "renditions" to transport terrorist suspects from the country where they were captured to their home country or to other countries where they can be questioned, held, or brought to justice.

In some situations a terrorist suspect can be extradited according to traditional judicial procedures. But there have long been many other cases where, for some reason, the local government cannot detain or prosecute a suspect, and traditional extradition is not a good option. In those cases the local government can make the sovereign choice to cooperate in a rendition. Such renditions are permissible under international law and are consistent with the responsibilities of those governments to protect their citizens.

Rendition is a vital tool in combating transnational terrorism. Its use is not unique to the United States, or to the current administration. Last year, then Director of Central Intelligence George Tenet recalled that our earlier counterterrorism successes included "the rendition of many dozens of terrorists prior to September 11, 2001."

- Ramzi Youssef masterminded the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center and plotted to blow up airlines over the Pacific Ocean, killing a Japanese airline passenger in a test of one of his bombs. Once tracked down, a rendition brought him to the United States, where he now serves a life sentence.
- One of history's most infamous terrorists, best known as "Carlos the Jackal," had participated in murders in Europe and the Middle East. He was finally captured in Sudan in 1994. A rendition by the French government brought him to justice in France, where he is now imprisoned. Indeed, the European Commission of Human Rights rejected Carlos' claim that his rendition from Sudan was unlawful.

Renditions take terrorists out of action, and save lives.

In conducting such renditions, it is the policy of the United States, and I presume of any other democracies who use this procedure, to comply with its laws and comply with its treaty obligations, including those under the Convention Against Torture. Torture is a term that is defined by law. We rely on our law to govern our operations. The United States does not permit,

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tolerate, or condone torture under any circumstances. Moreover, in accordance with the policy of this administration:

- The United States has respected -- and will continue to respect -- the sovereignty of other countries.
- The United States does not transport, and has not transported, detainees from one country to another for the purpose of interrogation using torture.
- The United States does not use the airspace or the airports of any country for the purpose of transporting a detainee to a country where he or she will be tortured.
- The United States has not transported anyone, and will not transport anyone, to a country when we believe he will be tortured. Where appropriate, the United States seeks assurances that transferred persons will not be tortured.

International law allows a state to detain enemy combatants for the duration of hostilities. Detainees may only be held for an extended period if the intelligence or other evidence against them has been carefully evaluated and supports a determination that detention is lawful. The U.S. does not seek to hold anyone for a period beyond what is necessary to evaluate the intelligence or other evidence against them, prevent further acts of terrorism, or hold them for legal proceedings.

With respect to detainees, the United States Government complies with its Constitution, its laws, and its treaty obligations. Acts of physical or mental torture are expressly prohibited. The United States Government does not authorize or condone torture of detainees. Torture, and conspiracy to commit torture, are crimes under U.S. law, wherever they may occur in the world.

Violations of these and other detention standards have been investigated and punished. There have been cases of unlawful treatment of detainees, such as the abuse of a detainee by an intelligence agency contractor in Afghanistan or the horrible mistreatment of some prisoners at Abu Ghraib that sickened us all and which arose under the different legal framework that applies to armed conflict in Iraq. In such cases the United States has vigorously investigated, and where appropriate, prosecuted and punished those responsible. Some individuals have already been sentenced to lengthy terms in prison; others have been demoted or reprimanded.

As CIA Director Goss recently stated, our intelligence agencies have handled the gathering of intelligence from a very small number of extremely dangerous detainees, including the individuals who planned the 9/11 attacks in the United States, the attack on the U.S.S. Cole, and many other murders and attempted murders. It is the policy of the United States that this questioning is to be conducted within U.S. law and treaty obligations, without using torture. It is also U.S. policy that authorized interrogation will be consistent with U.S. obligations under the Convention Against Torture, which prohibit cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. The intelligence so gathered has stopped terrorist attacks and saved innocent lives -- in Europe as well

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as in the United States and other countries. The United States has fully respected the sovereignty of other countries that cooperate in these matters.

Because this war on terrorism challenges traditional norms and precedents of previous conflicts, our citizens have been discussing and debating the proper legal standards that should apply. President Bush is working with the U.S. Congress to come up with good solutions. I want to emphasize a few key points.

- The United States is a country of laws. My colleagues and I have sworn to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. We believe in the rule of law.
- The United States Government must protect its citizens. We and our friends around the world have the responsibility to work together in finding practical ways to defend ourselves against ruthless enemies. And these terrorists are some of the most ruthless enemies we face.
- We cannot discuss information that would compromise the success of intelligence, law enforcement, and military operations. We expect that other nations share this view.

Some governments choose to cooperate with the United States in intelligence, law enforcement, or military matters. That cooperation is a two-way street. We share intelligence that has helped protect European countries from attack, helping save European lives.

It is up to those governments and their citizens to decide if they wish to work with us to prevent terrorist attacks against their own country or other countries, and decide how much sensitive information they can make public. They have a sovereign right to make that choice.

Debate in and among democracies is natural and healthy. I hope that that debate also includes a healthy regard for the responsibilities of governments to protect their citizens.

Four years after September 11, most of our populations are asking us if we are doing all that we can to protect them. I know what it is like to face an inquiry into whether everything was done that could have been done. So now, before the next attack, we should all consider the hard choices that democratic governments must face. And we can all best meet this danger if we work together.

Thank you.

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Interview With Anne Will of German TV One (ARD)



REVIEW AUTHORITY: Frank Perez, Senior Reviewer

Interview With Anne Will of German TV 'RELEASED IN FULL' ^{79B}

Secretary Condoleezza Rice
Berlin, Germany
December 6, 2005

QUESTION: Madame Secretary, you've just met with Chancellor Merkel. What impression do you have of her in her new role?

SECRETARY RICE: Yes. Well, I had met her before and I knew her at that time to be a highly intelligent woman and it was a great meeting today. She is so committed. She's so committed to Germany. She's so committed to a Europe that is whole and free and at peace. And I found her just exceptionally a great interlocutor on all the issues. We talked about the Middle East. We talked about the future of Russia and Ukraine. And we talked about the importance of Afghanistan where Germany, of course, has been really one of the lead countries. And so she's a wonderful interlocutor, just very dedicated to liberty and freedom.

QUESTION: How can the German Government be successful in improving German-American relations? With, on the one hand, the Chancellor, who tends to be pro-American, of course, and on the other hand, a Foreign Minister, who was involved in tailoring the previous government's foreign policy, who wasn't exactly pro-American.

SECRETARY RICE: Yes. Well, the Chancellor said something very important. She said it in the press conference as well. She said, our policy will derive from German interests. And I think that she sees German interest as having also at their root a good, strong relationship with the United States.

We, and Germany, have been through so much together. As I sit here in Berlin, now an undivided city, once the symbol of the Cold War, once the symbol of the division of Europe, I recognize that without German-American friendship, we wouldn't be sitting in an undivided Berlin. And on the basis of that history and on the basis of our common values, we can go ahead to do so much in the Middle East and the -- with the new democracies that are emerging in Afghanistan and Iraq. And I found, too, my conversations with the Foreign Minister to be very similar, that whatever differences there were in the past and there were differences, we can acknowledge there were differences, but they never, ever obscured the fact that Germany and the United States are friends and Germany and the United States share values.

And so we have now a firm foundation on which to move forward with the many challenges that we face in these quite historic times.

QUESTION: The press (inaudible) governments, one that is currently overshadowed in a way. In the eyes of many German people the U.S. has a -- has an image problem: Abu Ghraib, Guantanamo, now the renditions, as you called them, the secret CIA flights and the alleged secret CIA prisons. What would you say to those people?

SECRETARY RICE: Yes. Well, I would hope to remind everyone that we are partners together in this very difficult war on terror, a war in which the terrorists live among us and which they clearly are determined to kill innocent civilians. Now, that was a wedding party in Amman. It was a railway stop, a traffic stop in London and in Madrid. They go to hotels and blow up innocent people.

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Interview With Anne Will of German 1 v One (AKD)

Page 2 of 3

So we're dealing with a different kind of war but we are also both nations of laws. We believe in the rule of law. And what I assured my European colleagues in my answer to Foreign Secretary Straw is that the United States intends and will fully live up to obligations under our international commitments as well as obligations under U.S. law. We don't condone torture. We are determined to do everything that we can to protect our citizens but within a lawful framework.

I also would note that when something goes wrong as it did in Abu Ghraib, this were sights that sickened every American because that isn't what American men and women in uniform do or want to be remembered for. They are putting their lives on the line in Afghanistan and in Iraq to try to bring freedom to people. And so when Abu Ghraib happened, we denounced it. We punished people who were involved in it. There were long prison sentences handed out to people. And that's the difference between a democracy and a dictatorship.

And so when these difficult issues come up, I would hope that we all go back to the fact that we share common values in our struggle. We are always willing to engage in the discussion and debate within democratic societies. It's only healthy that we do.

QUESTION: Would you say that the war on terrorism can't be fought fully lawfully, morally and ethnically?

SECRETARY RICE: Well, I think the war on terrorism has to be fought lawfully. And if it's not, then we're not a country of laws and that is no place to be. The terrorists have no regard for innocent life. The terrorists live in a lawless and law-free society. They live in a world that crosses these boundaries in shadowy ways. They're stateless in a sense. We don't want to mimic them or to become like them. That's why the President has insisted that even though they are unlawful combatants, we will treat them consistent with the obligations that we have under our international obligations like the Geneva Convention. There are military necessities, but we are going to be a country of laws. And the President has been determined about that. I've sat in with him many times when he talks about this and that is something of which our partners can be assured.

QUESTION: What we want to know is what did the German Government know about the renditions?

SECRETARY RICE: Well, Chancellor Merkel today said in the press conference and told me that they intend to look at any specific cases within the framework of the Bundestag. She believes that there is a committee that appropriately can look at this, can protect intelligence information and yet can give the kind of transparency that is needed in these cases and we respect that decision. It's the U.S. view that rendition is a legal practice, that it is a practice that has taken terrorists off the streets. It was used before September 11th and it's been used after September 11th. It was used, for instance, to get Carlos the Jackal, the very -- the infamous terrorist who was rendered to France. So all of this needs to be done within the context of law.

We also (inaudible) within the context of law, we are fighting an enemy that is ruthless, that if we don't use intelligence before the fact, if we don't get intelligence, we can't stop an attack. And we can do everything that we want to try to harden our airports and to try to harden our ports and to use law enforcement, but the sad fact is that the terrorists have the upper hand and that we have to be right 100 percent of the time. They only have to be right once. In order to stop them, we need good intelligence, we need good intelligence cooperation and I am certain that as countries of laws, that believe in the law, that believe in our international obligations, that we can win this war on terrorism within this lawful framework.

QUESTION: But you didn't say what the German Government know about this?

SECRETARY RICE: Well, the German Government is going to look into this matter on its own. I've been very clear that we respect the sovereignty of our partners. But I will leave it, as is the case with any democratic government, to determine how it addresses its public while protecting the -- protecting intelligence operations.

QUESTION: Madame Secretary, thank you so much.

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Interview With Anne Will of German TV One (ARD)

SECRETARY RICE: Thank you very much.
2005/T20-3

Released on December 6, 2005

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ANDREW TYRIE MP



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HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON SW1A 0AA

2005 DEC 13 P 8:12

Dr Condoleezza Rice
Secretary of State
c/o UK Embassy
Washington
USA

8th December 2005

Dear Secretary of State

I am writing to you in my capacity as Chairman of the All Party Parliamentary Group on Extraordinary Rendition.

The All Party Parliamentary Group understands Extraordinary Rendition to mean the practice of transferring an individual to a foreign state in circumstances that make it more likely than not that the individual will be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.

We are deeply concerned about allegations that the United States has carried out extraordinary renditions. We are also concerned about allegations that the UK has provided logistical support to US flights as they transport individuals to and from third countries, such as Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

At the first meeting of the Group we discussed your statement of 5th December concerning extraordinary rendition. There are several important points on which we would be grateful for clarification and wider issues we would like to discuss.

We would very much welcome your response to these concerns and would be delighted if you felt able, if only briefly, to meet us next time you visit the UK.

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Frank Perez, Senior Reviewer

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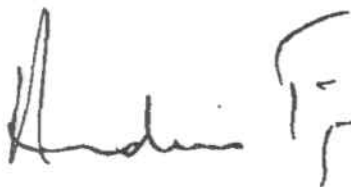
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The meeting could either be with the whole group or, if you prefer, with me and my two vice chairmen, Chris Mullin, former Foreign Office Minister and the Rt Hon Menzies Campbell, the Liberal Democrat spokesman for Foreign Affairs.

Yours sincerely



ANDREW TYRIE

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THE LEGAL ADVISER
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

S82

March 9, 2006

All Party Parliamentary Group
on Extraordinary Rendition
c/o Office of Andrew Tyrie
House of Commons
London SW1A 0AA
United Kingdom

REVIEW AUTHORITY:
Frank Perez, Senior
Reviewer

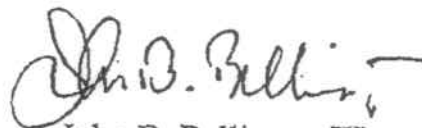
Dear Mr. Tyrie:

Secretary Rice has asked me to respond to your recent letter to her, attaching Professor Crawford's report regarding extraordinary renditions of terrorist suspects. We appreciate your views on these issues.

I also appreciated the opportunity to meet you when I was in London last month, and I hope that I was able to address the questions you posed in your letter at that time. I also was able to address similar questions when I met with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee when they visited the Department of State on March 2.

Secretary Rice and I remain committed to engaging in a constructive dialogue with UK and other European officials on these and other issues relating to our collective response to the terrorist threat posed by al-Qaida.

Sincerely,


John B. Bellinger, III

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