

Earthquake Hazards Program

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EQ Facts & Lists: Significant Earthquakes of the World for 2004

October 6, 2005

Earthquake
Lists

SIGNIFICANT EARTHQUAKES OF THE WORLD, 2004

DATE										ORIGIN TIME		GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES		DEPTH		MAG.		SD.		REGION, ADDITIONAL MAGNITUDES AND COMMENTS	
UTC	WORLD TIME	HR	MIN	SEC	LAT	LONG	M	S	ST	STA	USED			M	S	SD.	STA	USED			
JAN 01	20 59 31.9				8.310 S	115.788 E	45	5.8	1.0	119		BALI REGION, INDONESIA. MW 5.6 (GS), 5.8 (HRV), mb 5.5 (GS). MS 5.4 (GS). Mo $8.4 \times 10^{+17}$ Nm (HRV), $8.6 \times 10^{+17}$ Nm (GB). At least one person killed, 22 injured and 2,000 buildings damaged on Lombok. At least seven people injured and 4,000 buildings damaged on Bali. Felt (VI) at Kacangasem, Bali and (V) at Mataram, Lombok.									
JAN 03	16 23 21.0	22.253	5		169.683 S	169.683 E	22	6	7.1	1.1	597	SOUTHEAST OF THE LOYALTY ISLANDS, MW 7.1 (HRV), 6.8 (GS). mb 6.4 (GS). MS 7.1 (GS). Mo 7.1 (GS). Mo $5.9 \times 10^{+19}$ Nm (HRV), $1.8 \times 10^{+19}$ Nm (GS), $8.2 \times 10^{+19}$ Nm (HRV). Es $8.7 \times 10^{+14}$ Nm (GS). Felt on Maré and at Nouméa, New Caledonia.									
JAN 10	18 38 14.8	36.052	8		3.418 S	10 S	10	6	4.5	1.0	190	NORTHERN ALGERIA. mb 4.5 (GS). MS 4.4 (GS). NL 4.6 (EDG). Three hundred people injured and additional damage to buildings in the Algiers-Boumerdes area previously weakened by the event of May 21, 2003.									
JAN 25	11 03 11.6	16.030	5		174.196 S	130 D	6	7	0.8	732	TONGA, MW 6.7 (GS), 6.7 (HRV). Es 6.4 (GS). Mo 6.6 (GS). Mo $1.1 \times 10^{+19}$ Nm (GS), $3.1 \times 10^{+19}$ Nm (HRV). Es $1.6 \times 10^{+14}$ Nm (GS). Felt in the Vava'u Group.										
JAN 28	22 35 38.7	3.120	8		127.400 E	27	6	7	1.1	243	SERAH, INDONESIA. MW 6.7 (GS), 6.7 (HRV). mb 6.0 (GS). MS 6.5 (GB). Mo 7.0 (GS). NL 6.7 (DGR). Mo $1.2 \times 10^{+19}$ Nm (GS).										

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1.1*10**19 Nm (HRV), 9.1*10**18 Nm (PPT). Es 5.4*10**16 Nm (GS). Felt (V) at Hamlet, Burn and (II) on Ambo. A local tsunami was observed at Namica.

FEB 04 21 59 47.6 8.358 S 82.877 W 29 D 6.1 0.9 465 PANAMA-COSTA RICA BORDER REGION. MW 6.1 (GS), 6.1 (HRV), mb 5.6 (GS), MS 5.9 (GS), MS 6.8 (GS). Mo 1.6*10**18 Nm (HRV), 1.5*10**18 Nm (GS). Es 3.1*10**14 Nm (GS). Four people injured, three houses damaged and a bridge collapsed in Chiriqui, Panama. Felt in Boca del Toro, Panama. Felt strongly in southern Costa Rica, the Valle Central and at Limon.

FEB 05 21 05 02.8 3.615 S 135.538 E 17 7.0 1.0 367 PAPUA, INDONESIA. MW 7.0 (HRV), 6.8 (GS), mb 6.1 (GS), MS 7.1 (GS), MS 6.7 (GS). Mo 3.4*10**19 Nm (HRV), 1.8*10**19 Nm (GS), 7.2*10**18 Nm (PPT). Es 2.1*10**14 Nm (GS). At least 37 people killed, 682 injured, 2,578 buildings damaged or destroyed and nine bridges damaged in the epicentral area. The airport runway was damaged and power outage occurred in the Nabire area. Felt (VI) at Nabire, (IV) at Manokwari and (IV) at Manokwari. Also felt at Tambangpura.

FEB 07 02 42 35.2 4.003 S 135.023 E 10 G 7.3 1.0 390 NEAR THE SOUTH COAST OF PAPUA, INDONESIA. MW 7.3 (GS), 7.3 (HRV), 7.1 (GBH), mb 6.2 (GS), MS 7.5 (GS), MS 7.5 (GS). Mo 9.7*10**19 Nm (GS), 1.6*10**20 Nm (HRV), 7.2*10**20 Nm (PPT), 5.0*10**19 Nm (GBH), Es 4.0*10**15 Nm (GS). Additional damage in the Nabire area.

FEB 08 08 58 51.8 3.665 S 135.339 E 26 6.7 1.1 256 PAPUA, INDONESIA. MW 6.7 (HRV), 6.5 (GS), mb 5.7 (GS), MS 6.9 (GS), MS 6.6 (GS). Mo 7.2*10**18 Nm (GS), 1.2*10**19 Nm (HRV). Es 1.5*10**14 Nm (GS). Felt (VI) at Nabire.

FEB 11 08 19 03.8 31.675 N 35.551 E 27 G 5.3 0.9 398 DEAD SEA REGION. MW 5.3 (HRV), mb 5.1 (GS), MS 4.8 (GS), ML 5.2 (GII). Mo 1.1*10**17 Nm (HRV). Four people injured in western Jordan and a landslide occurred at Ma'in. Minor damage to buildings at Jerusalem, Petah-Tiqwa, Tel Aviv and in the Nahalas area. Felt from Cairo, Egypt to Lebanon.

FEB 14 10 30 22.1 34.774 N 73.216 E 11 G 5.5 0.9 353 PAKISTAN. MW 5.5 (GS), 5.4 (HRV), mb 5.4 (GS), MS 5.2 (GS). Mo 1.8*10**17 Nm (GS), 1.8*10**17 Nm (HRV). At least 24 people killed, including 14 by landslides, and about 40 injured in the Balakot-Batagram-Gangotri area. More than 1,420 buildings collapsed, 5,379 damaged and roads cracked and blocked by landslides in the area. About 20 percent of water wells damaged in Mansehra. Felt throughout the North-West Frontier Province. Power and telephone cables damaged at Srinagar, Kashmir. Also felt at Gulmarg, Kashmir and Kabul, Afghanistan.

FEB 14 11 56 37.5 34.798 N 73.206 E 11 G 5.4 0.6 359 PAKISTAN. MW 5.4 (GS), 5.3 (HRV), mb 5.4 (GS), MS 5.1 (GS). Mo

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1.2*10**17 Nm (GS), 1.1*10**17 Nm (IRAV). Casualties and damage included with the event at 16:30 UTC.

SUMATRA, INDONESIA. Mw 5.1 (IRAV). Mw 5.2 (GS). MS 6.5 (GS). Mo 4.6*10**16 Nm (GS). At least 5 people killed, 7 injured and more than 100 houses damaged in the Batuangsjang area, Pait (IV) at Padangspari, (IV) at Batuangsja, Bukittinggi and Padang (III) at Pakanbaru.

FEB 21 02 24 42.7 53.425 S 19.963 W 30 G 6.6 1.3 1W EAST OF THE SHUT SHUT SANDEK ISLANDS, IND 6.5 (GS), 6.6 (IRAV), ms 6.0 (GS), Ms 6.5 (GS). Mo 9.510**18 Nm (IRAV). 0.4*10**18 Nm (GS). 1.5*10**19 Nm (IRAV).

SOUTHERN SULAWESI, INDONESIA. Mw 6.0 (GS), 6.0 (IRAV), ms 6.3 (GS). MS 5.7 (GS). Mw 6.3 (GS). Mo 1.3*10**18 Nm (GS), 1.2*10**18 Nm (IRAV). Ms 6.6*10**13 Nm (GS). One person injured, four houses badly damaged and many houses slightly damaged in Poso/Makassar. Felt (IV) at Palang and (III) at Bengkulu, Bukittinggi, Rantepao and Padangsparing. Felt on Singapore.

FEB 22 06 46 27.0 1.559 S 100.488 E 42 G 6.9 9.0 611 HUBIGUI, IND 4.7 (GS). Three people killed and at least 24 houses destroyed at Buiyaga. Felt strongly at Buijukura, Lasa, East at Buka, Cengas, Kigata, Ruanua, Kapangga, Tancania.

FEB 24 02 14 34.0 3.395 S 29.556 E 10 A 4.7 3.0 71 HUBIGUI, IND 4.7 (GS). Three people killed and at least 24 houses destroyed at Buiyaga. Felt strongly at Buijukura, Lasa, East at Buka, Cengas, Kigata, Ruanua, Kapangga, Tancania.

SPAIN ON GIBRALTAR. Mw 6.3 (GS), 6.4 (IRAV). Ms 6.2 (GS). MS 6.4 (GS), Ms 6.9 (GS). Mo 4.8*10**18 Nm (GS). Ms 5.9*10**14 Nm (GS). At least 500 people killed, 526 injured, 2,329 houses destroyed and more than 45,000 people homeless in the Al-Andalus-Mezquita-Beni Abdallah area. Also noted. Moderate intensity IX in the Zaragoza-Alta Mancha area. Ground cracks and landslides were observed between Madrid and Beni Abdallah and maximum horizontal acceleration of 0.24g was recorded near Zaragoza. Felt from Ferrol to Madrid and 0.25g for south as far as Palma (VI) at Mallorca and (VII) in many parts of southern Spain from Rio Grande to Roquetas de Mar, felt (VI) at Cordoba, Granada, Murcia, Jaen and Andalucia. Also felt in Gibraltar. Several off-shore buildings collapsed at least three people and destroyed previously weakened buildings. This earthquake occurred near the eastern end of the Rif mountain belt, which is part of the diffuse boundary between the African and Eurasian plates. The moment tensors and pattern of surface cracks indicate left-lateral strike-slip faulting on a buried NE-SW trending fault. This quake occurred east the epicenter of the magnitude 6.0 M Novedra earthquake of May 26, 1894, that injured one person and caused significant damage to adobe buildings. Special reports for this earthquake are available on the website <http://www.usgs-geomon.org>.

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Page 4 of 2

1.1.5 Earthquake Hazards Programs: Significant Earthquakes for 2004

FEB 25	12 48 37.4	35.278 N	4.115 W	10 0 5.3	1.1	263	SOUTH OF GIBRALTAR, MW 5.3 (IRIV), mb 4.9 (GS), MS 5.9 (GS), No 3.916*10^4 Km (IRIV). Casualties and damage are included with the event at 02:24 UTC. Point (III) at Melilla and (III) at Rota/Almeria, Spain.
FEB 26	12 07 04.2	35.233 N	4.182 W	11 0 3.0	1.1	272	STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR, MW 5.0 (IRIV), mb 4.8 (GS), MS 4.5 (GS), No 3.1*10^4 Km (IRIV). Casualties and damage are included with the event at 02:24 UTC. Point (III) at Melilla and (III) at Benalmadena, Malaga, Spain.
MAR 01	23 55 19.06	38.058 N	38.277 E	5 G	3.9	6	EASTERN TURKEY - MD 3.8 (IRIV). At least six people killed and two injured at Celikhan.
MAR 03	06 37 52.34	35.936 N	4.022 W	0 G	5.1	274	STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR, MW 5.1 (IRIV), mb 4.8 (GS), MS 4.7 (GS), No 4.7*10^4 Km (IRIV). Casualties and damage are included with the event of February 26, 2005 at 02:24 UTC. Fault (V) at Al Huceifa, Morocco. Point (III) at Melilla and (III) at Melilla, Spain.
MAR 24	01 53 49.4	45.302 N	118.256 E	19 0	5.3	451	EASTERN NEAR MONDOVI, CAGLIARI, MW 5.5 (GS), MS 5.4 (IRIV), mb 5.6 (GS), No 5.5 (GS), No 1.4*10^4 Km (GS), 1.4*10^4 Km (IRIV), No 3.8*10^4 Km (GS). At least 100 people injured and 38,000 buildings damaged in the Sardinia, Italy. Earthquake at Chiatuanya, Cagliari and Palau. Damage from this earthquake and the aftershocks estimated at 74 million U.S. dollars.
MAR 25	16 20 49.0	38.926 N	40.813 E	10 0	5.6	231	EASTERN TURKEY, MW 5.6 (GS), 5.5 (IRIV), mb 5.0 (GS), MS 5.4 (GS), No 3.3*10^4 Km (IRIV), No 2.4*10^4 Km (GS). At least ten people killed, 46 injured and 45 buildings damaged or destroyed in Duzucu.
MAR 26	03 51 10.06	33.317 N	49.814 E	5	5.6	503	EASTERN TURKEY - MW 5.6 (IRIV), 5.5 (IRIV), mb 5.3 (GS), MS 5.4 (GS), No 5.3 (GS), No 2.4*10^4 Km (IRIV), No 2.1*10^4 Km (GS). At least 12 people injured, more than 50 buildings in 10 villages damaged or destroyed and many livestock killed in the Ankara area.
MAR 03	23 02 00.8	36.423 N	141.008 E	31 0	6.0	67	NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HOKKAIDO, JAPAN, MW 6.0 (IRIV), 5.3 (GS), mb 5.7 (GS), MS 5.6 (GS), MS 5.6 (GS), No 5.6 (GS), No 3.9*10^4 Km (GS), 1.0*10^4 Km (IRIV), No 5.81*10^4 Km (GS). At least one person slightly injured at Iwaki. Felt strongly at Chiba, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Miyagi, Saitama and Tochigi Prefectures. Felt in much of east-central Honshu. Recorded (A) in Ibaraki and Tochigi, (B) 20km in Chiba, Tochigi, Gunma, Miyagi, Saitama and Tokyo, (C) 20km in Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Nagano, Shizuoka, Shiga, Yamanashi, (D) 20km in Niigata and Aomori Prefectures.

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US Geological Survey's Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004

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Page 273 of 404

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JUNY 29	20 56 09.6	34.231 N	141.406 E	16.6	6.3	1.0	252	OFF THE EAST COAST OF RUSSIA, JAPAN. MW 6.5 (GS), 6.3 (HRV). mb 5.6 (GS). MS 6.6 (GS). LS 6.3 (GS). No 6.5+10+10 Km (GS). Es 7.5+10+11 Km (GS). Felt along the coast of eastern Honshu. Recorded (1) JMA in Chiba, Kanagawa, Miyagi, and Shizuoka Prefectures,
JULY 10	15 19 57.7	55.602 N	150.003 E	18.0	6.9	0.8	798	KAMCHATKA PENINSULA, RUSSIA. MW 6.9 (GS), 6.9 (HRV). mb 6.1 (GS). MS 6.5 (GS). Mo 2.9+10+19 Km (GS). Es 2.3+10+19 Km (HRV). 4.1+10+19 Km (PP). Es 1.4+10+14 Km (GS). Felt (1) at Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky.
JULY 28	09 48 47.04	54.800 N	134.250 W	20.0	6.8		772	GREEN ISLANDS REGION. MW 6.8 (GS), 6.8 (HRV). MS 6.5 (GS). LS 6.7 (HRV). Mo 1.9+10+19 Km (GS). Es 1.9+10+19 Km (HRV). 2.8+10+19 Km (PP). Es 3.1+10+14 Km (GS). Felt strongly throughout the rest of Queen Charlotte Islands and along the northwest coast of British Columbia at Kitimat, Prince Rupert, Stewart and Terrace. Felt (1) at Crisp (W) at Kluane, Metlakatla and Petersburg (W) at Hinde, Juneau and Ketchikan (W) at Sitka and Wrangell, Alaska.
JULY 01	22 30 08.3	39.766 N	43.975 E	5.6	5.1	1.2	422	ERATO REGION. MW 5.1 (HRV). mb 5.4 (GS). MS 4.8 (GS). Es 5.6+10+16 Km (HRV). At least 18 people killed and 21 injured in the Doganayazit area.
JULY 12	13 04 07.1	46.255 N	13.641 E	8	5.2	1.0	476	SILVERSEA. MW 5.2 (HRV). mb 5.0 (GS). Es 4.9 (GS). MS 5.7 (HRV). 8.6 (LGS). 5.6 (HRV). 5.5 (PP). Es 5.8 (HRV). 5.4 (HRV). 4.9 (LGS). Mo 7.1+10+16 Km (HRV). One person killed and 5 injured by a rockslide in the Silver area. Some houses destroyed and others damaged at Sosuria. Felt in Ljubljana, parts in northeastern Italy as far south as Veneto and southern Austria as far northeast as Vienna. Also felt at Zagreb, Croatia; Munich, Germany; Prague, Czech Republic.
JULY 15	04 27 14.7	17.656 S	178.760 W	5.66 D	7.1	0.9	208	YATI REGION. MW 7.1 (HRV). mb 6.4 (GS). MS 6.6 (GS). No 4.8+10+19 Km (HRV). 4.1+10+23 Km (GS). Es 2.1+10+14 Km (GS).
JULY 18	04 22 22.66	36.000 S	176.510 E	5	5.6		93	NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND. MW 5.6 (GS). MS 5.1 (GS). Es 2.5+10+17 Km (GS). 5.4 (HRV). mb 5.3 (GS). No 5.1 (GS). Es 2.5+10+17 Km (GS). 1.3+10+17 Km (HRV). One person killed and two injured in the Horowhenua area. Five houses heavily damaged at Lake Roto Ma. Landslides occurred on that highway between Lake Rototiti and Lake Roto Ma.

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JUL 18 08 31 45.8 33.426 N 69.524 E 10 G 5.2 1.4 216 Felt from Tauranga to Whakatane. This is the largest of a series of earthquakes in the Lake Rotorua area.

JUL 25 14 35 19.0 2.427 S 103.981 S 502 D 7.3 0.9 641 CENTRAL AFGHANISTAN. MW 5.2 (HRV), mb 5.1 (GS), MS 4.8 (GS). Mo 6.7×10^{14} Nm (HRV). Two people killed, 40 injured and hundreds of houses destroyed in Paktia Province.

JUL 26 03 56 28.6 0.643 S 133.093 S 13 D 6.9 1.1 305 SOUTHERN SUMATRA, INDONESIA. MW 7.3 (GS), 7.3 (HRV), mb 6.8 (GS), MG 7.3 (GS). Mo 9.8×10^{14} Nm (GS), 1.0×10^{15} Nm (HRV). Es 3.1×10^{14} Nm (GS). Felt (IV) at Bengkulu and (III) at Padangpanjang. Felt (III) at Bandung, Bogor, Sawahan and Sukabumi; (II) at Jakarta, Java. Also felt (III) at Mataram, Lombok. Felt throughout Bali, Java, Lombok and Sumatra. Also felt in southern Johor, Malaysia and in Singapore.

JUL 30 07 14 07.94 39.634 N 43.966 E 5 4.0 132 NEAR THE NORTH COAST OF JAVA, INDONESIA. MW 6.5 (HRV), 6.4 (GS), mb 6.5 (GS), MS 6.3 (GS), MG 6.4 (GS). Mo 6.5×10^{14} Nm (HRV), 4.6×10^{14} Nm (GS). Es 9.8×10^{14} Nm (GS). Felt (IV) at Banjarmasi and Soekarno.

AUG 04 03 01 07.5 36.833 N 27.815 E 10 G 5.6 1.3 412 EASTERN TURKEY. mb 4.8 (GS), MS 4.8 (GS). At least one person killed, 5 injured and some houses damaged in the Dogubayazit area.

AUG 10 01 47 32.8 36.444 N 70.796 E 207 D 6.0 0.9 492 DODECANESE ISLANDS, GREECE. MW 5.6 (HRV), 5.5 (GS), mb 5.1 (GS), MS 5.2 (GS), MG 5.4 (ATH). Mo 2.4×10^{14} Nm (HRV), 1.3×10^{15} Nm (GS). Fifteen people injured at Bodrum, Turkey. Felt at Akyaka, Datca, Oldia, Fethiye, Goccek, Marmaris and Mugla, Turkey. Also felt on Kos and Rhodes.

AUG 10 10 26 14.7 27.266 N 103.873 S 6 5.4 3.2 203 HINDU KUSH REGION, AFGHANISTAN. MW 6.0 (GS), 6.0 (HRV), mb 5.3 (GS), Mo 1.2×10^{14} Nm (HRV), 1.1×10^{14} Nm (GS). At least two people injured in Mansehra, Pakistan. Felt in Balkh, Kabul, Kunduz and Takhar, Afghanistan. Also felt at Chitral, Islamabad, Ichora, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Swat, Pakistan; Gorgas, India; and Ashgabad, Turkmenistan. Felt (IV) at Dushanbe, Tajikistan. Also felt (IV) at Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Felt (II) at Shymkent, Kazakhstan.

AUG 11 15 48 26.8 35.377 N 39.261 E 7 5.7 1.1 467 EASTERN TURKEY. MW 5.7 (HRV), 5.6 (GS), mb 5.3 (GS), MS 5.5 (GS).

NOV 29 13 41 28.64 39.173 S 70.525 W 5 6.5 349 MAULE, CHILE. MN 6.5 (GS), 6.5 (HRV). mb 6.1 (GS). MS 6.3 (GS), MB 5.9 (GS), ML 6.2 (GCC). Mo 7.2×10^{11} Nm (HRV), 5.7×10^{11} Nm (GS), 8.0×10^{11} Nm (PFT). Ez 1.8×10^{11} Nm (GS). Power outages occurred at Cauquenes, Curico, San Javier and Valdivia. Felt (VI) at Curico, Rensorial, Talca and Vilchucuen; (V) at Cauquenes, Linares, Quillota, Rancagua, Santiago, Valparaiso and Vina del Mar; (IV) at Chillan, Concepcion, Los Andes, Quilpué and San Felipe; (III) at Cabildo; (II) at Los Angeles. Also felt (IV) at General Alvear and San Pedro; (III) at Hendon, Neuquén and Santa Rosa; (II) at Buenos Aires and Cordoba, Argentina.

SEP 05 10 07 07.0 33.670 N 136.616 E 14 G 7.2 0.8 643 NEAR S. COAST OF WESTERN HONSHU, JAPAN. MN 7.2 (HRV), 7.0 (GS), 7.3 (GBN), 7.2 (INIED). mb 6.7 (GS), MS 7.0 (GS). Mo 7.8×10^{11} Nm (HRV), 4.0×10^{11} Nm (GS), 8.0×10^{11} Nm (GCC), 7.5×10^{11} Nm (INIED), 8.2×10^{11} Nm (PFT). Ez 3.7×10^{11} Nm (GS). At least four people injured in the Kyoto area. Felt in much of southwestern Japan and as far northeast as Tokyo. A local tsunami was generated with maximum recorded wave heights (peak-to-trough) of 63 cm on Kozu-shima and 34 cm at Kushimoto. Recorded (SL JMA) in Mie, Mara and Nakayama; (I JMA) in Aichi, Gifu, Hyogo, Kyoto, Osaka and Shiga; (3 JMA) in Chiba, Fukui, Hiroshima, Kanagawa, Nagano, Okayama, Shimane, Shizuoka, Tokyo, Tottori and Yamashita; (2 JMA) in Gomma, Ishikawa, Saitama, Tochigi, Toyama and Yamaguchi; (1 JMA) in Ibaraki, Miyagi and Niigata Prefectures. Recorded (3 JMA) in Kagoshima, Kochi and Tokushima; (1 JMA) in Ehime Prefecture, Shikoku. Recorded (1 JMA) in Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Miyazaki and Oita Prefectures, Kyushu. Also recorded (3 JMA) on Kozu-shima, Miura-jima and Oshima; (2 JMA) on Hachijo-jima, Mikura-jima and Miyake-jima; (1 JMA) on Dodo and in the Dozen Islands.

SEP 05 14 57 18.6 33.184 N 137.071 E 10 G 7.3 0.9 594 NEAR THE SOUTH COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. MN 7.4 (GS), 7.4 (HRV), 7.5 (INIED). mb 6.8 (GS), MS 7.1 (GS). MS 7.4 (GS). Mo 1.5×10^{12} Nm (HRV), 1.2×10^{12} Nm (GS), 1.7×10^{12} Nm (INIED), 1.1×10^{12} Nm (PFT). Ez 2.3×10^{11} Nm (GS). About forty people injured in the Kyoto area. Felt in much of southwestern Japan and as far northeast as Tokyo. A local tsunami was generated with maximum recorded wave heights (peak-to-trough) of 53 cm on Kozu-shima and 36 cm at Kushimoto. Power outages occurred at Nakayama and a fire occurred at Sakai. Recorded (SL JMA) in Nakayama and Mie; (4 JMA) in Aichi, Fukui, Gifu, Hyogo, Kyoto, Mara, Osaka, Shiga and Tottori; (3 JMA) in Chiba, Hiroshima, Ishikawa, Kanagawa,

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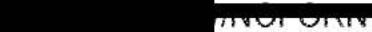
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USGS Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004

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OCT 06 14 46 39.9 35.350 N 139.919 E	64.0	5.8	0.8	405	NEAR THE SOUTH COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. MW 5.4 (HRV), 5.7 (GS), 5.7 (MHE), mb 5.5 (GS). Mw 4.8*10**17 Nm (HRV), 4.5*10**17 Nm (GS), 4.5*10**17 Nm (NEIC). One person injured and two houses damaged at Temma. Felt in Chiba, Gunma, Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Nagano, Shizuoka and Tokyo Prefectures. Recorded (54 JMA) in Ibaraki, Saitama and Tochigi; (4 JMA) in Chiba, Gunma, Kanagawa and Tokyo; (3 JMA) in Fukui, Nagano, Shizuoka and Yamagata Prefectures. Also recorded (2 JMA) on Oshima and (1 JMA) on Hachijo-jima, Kose-shima, Miyake-jima and Mi-jima.
OCT 07 21 46 28.3 37.125 N 56.477 E	35.0	5.6	0.8	526	NORTHERN IRAN. MW 5.6 (GS), 5.6 (HRV), mb 5.6 (GS), MS 5.4 (GS), M 6.0 (THR). Mw 3.2*10**17 Nm (HRV), 3.1*10**17 Nm (GS). At least 60 people injured in Golestan. Felt as far west as Tehran.
OCT 09 08 27 53.5 10.951 S 162.161 E	36.0	6.0	0.9	648	SOLOMON ISLANDS. MW 6.0 (GS), 6.0 (HRV), mb 6.1 (GS), MS 6.0 (GS), Mw 6.0 (GS). Mw 1.6*10**19 Nm (HRV), 1.5*10**19 Nm (GS), Es 3.7*10**14 Nm (GS).
OCT 09 14 36 06.1 13.923 N 120.534 E	105.0	6.5	0.9	506	MINDORO, PHILIPPINES. MW 6.5 (GS), 6.4 (HRV), mb 6.3 (GS). MS 6.4 (GS). Mw 6.6*10**18 Nm (GS), 6.2*10**18 Nm (HRV), 5.1*10**18 Nm (PPT). Es 7.6*10**13 Nm (GS). Power outages occurred in the Manila area, Luzon. Felt (V IV) at Puerto Galera. Also felt (IV IV) at Los Baños, Malolos, San Fernando and Tagaytay; (IV IV) at Boco and Talisay, Luzon. Felt on Mindoro and throughout central and southern Luzon.
OCT 09 21 26 53.6 11.422 N 86.665 W	35.0	7.0	1.1	931	NEAR THE COAST OF NICARAGUA. MW 7.0 (HRV), 6.8 (GS), mb 6.0 (GS). MS 7.0 (GS), Mw 6.5 (GS). Mw 3.0*10**19 Nm (HRV), 2.9*10**19 Nm (GS), 2.3*10**19 Nm (PPT). Es 1.1*10**14 Nm (GS). Felt at Managua and in much of Nicaragua. Felt (IV) at San Salvador, El Salvador. Felt as far north as Tegucigalpa, Honduras and as far south as San Jose, Costa Rica.
OCT 15 04 08 50.2 26.530 N 122.684 E	94	6.7	0.9	696	TAIWAN REGION. MW 6.7 (GS), -6.6 (HRV), mb 6.4 (GS), MW 6.3 (GS). Mw 7.1*10**18 Nm (HRV), 3.1*10**19 Nm (GS). Es 7.4*10**13 Nm (GS). Several people injured and buildings damaged in T'ao-yuan County. Felt throughout Taiwan. Also felt in much of the Ryukyu Islands, Japan. Recorded (5 TAP) in Hua-lien and I-lan; (4 TAP) in T'ai-chung, T'ai-peh, T'ao-yuan and Tun-lin; (3 TAP) in Chang-hua, Chie-i, Hsin-chu, Hsiao-ii, Nan-t'ien and T'ai-nan; (2 TAP) in Kao-hsiung and P'ing-tung Counties. Also recorded (5 JMA) on Yonaguni-jima; (4 JMA) on Iki-moto-jima and

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Page 11 of:

Magnitude Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004

Ishigaki-Jima (3 JMA) on Miyako-1402 (2 JMA) on Teramo-shima (1 JMA) on Amami-shima and Rupo-Jima, Ryukyu Islands, Japan.

OCT 18 22 11 44.9 28.073 N 99.169 E 30 4.8 .0.6 87 XURAN, CHINA, MS 4.6 (GSI). MS 4.4 (GSI). Twelve people injured and more than 20,000 houses damaged or destroyed in Zua Baoshan area. Felt strongly in Changning, Longling, Shidu and Tongchong Counties.

OCT 23 09 56 00.8 37.226 W 138.779 E 16.0 6.6 1.1 702 NEAR THE WEST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN, MS 6.6 (IRIV), 6.4 (GSI), 6.7 (KBN), 6.6 (IRIV), MS 6.3 (GSI), MS 6.5 (GSI), MS 6.3 (GSI), MS 6.3 (IRIV), 3.0*10*18 Km (GSI), 7.5*10*18 Km (IRIV), 8.0*10*18 Km (IRIV), 3.0*10*18 Km (GSI), 7.5*10*18 Km (IRIV), 2.4*10*19 Km (IRIV), 1.3*10*19 Km (IRIV), MS 1.4*10*18 Km (GSI). At least 40 people killed, 3,183 injured and 6,000 buildings destroyed or damaged in Miyagi Prefecture. A high-speed train derailed; several roads, bridges and rail lines damaged; at least 1,300 landslides and 11 fires occurred; several gas, water and power lines damaged in Miyagi Prefecture. Felt in China, Fukushima, Gunma, Kanagawa, Nagano, Niigata and Tokyo Prefectures.

OCT 27 01 40 50.2 37.284 N 136.885 E 14 D 6.0 0.9 459 NEAR THE WEST COAST OF HOKKAIDO, JAPAN, MS 6.0 (IRIV), 5.9 (IRIV), 5.0 (IRIV), MS 5.7 (GSI), MS 5.4 (GSI), MS 5.8 (GSI), MS 6.5 (GSI), MS 6.5 (IRIV), 1.2*10*18 Km (GSI), 6.3*10*17 Km (IRIV) - Es 1.3*10*17 Km (GSI). At least five people injured; one building destroyed and several others damaged; water and gas lines broke in Niigata and Gifu Prefectures. Felt in Gunma, Kanagawa, Nagano, Saitama and Tokyo Prefectures. Recorded (MS 7.0) in Miyazaki (14 JMA) in Kyushu, Kumamoto and Satsuma (13 JMA) in Tsushima, Isehara, Renegaku, Hiyoshi, Nagano, Tochigi, Tokyo, Toyama, Yamanashi and Tenonishi; 12 JMA in Chiba, Gifu and Shizuoka; 11 JMA in Aichi, Akiti, Amagasaki, Osaka and Shiga Prefectures. Also recorded (9 JMA) in Sadoya-shima (12 JMA) on Boso-shima and (11 JMA) on Kujuku-shima and Rohri-shima.

NOV 02 16 02 12.6 45.277 N 128.772 W 10.6 6.7 1.2 459 VANCOURER ISLAND, CANADA REGION, MS 6.7 (GSI), 6.6 (GSI), MS 6.0 (GSI), MS 6.4 (GSI), MS 6.9 (GSI), MS 6.5*10*18 Km (IRIV), 1.1*10*19 Km (GSI), 3.1*10*19 Km (IRIV), 1.0*10*18 Km (GSI), 3.8 5.3*10*18 Km (GSI). Felt at Alert Bay, Bamfield, Port Alice, Vancouver and Victoria.

NOV 03 23 57 28.1 37.434 N 138.752 E 10.6 5.3 0.7 193 NEAR THE WEST COAST OF KOSHU, JAPAN, MS 5.3 (IRIV), 5.1 (IRIV), 5.0 (IRIV), MS 4.5 (IRIV), MS 4.5 (IRIV), 3.7*10*16 Km (IRIV), 5.6*10*16 Km (IRIV). One person injured at Nagashima, felt in Higashimura, Prefecture. Recorded (6 JMA) in Shiga (13 JMA) in Fukui, Gunma, Ibaraki and Nagano (12 JMA) in Tsurakai, Miyagi, Saitama, Tochigi, Toyama and Yamanashi (11 JMA) in Shizuoka and Hyogo Prefectures. Also recorded (3 JMA) on Sadoya-shima.

<http://ntrs.nasa.gov/vivisearch/distibutia/2004/final>

12/13/20

NOV 08 02 15 58.0 37.386 N 138.862 E 18 G 5.5 0.7 302 NEAR THE WEST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. MW 5.5 (GS), 5.5 (HRV), 5.5 (HIEO). mb 5.6 (GS), MS 5.0 (GS). Mo $2.3 \cdot 10^{+4} 17$ Nm (HIEO). At least eight people injured and a landslide occurred in Niigata Prefecture. Felt at Tokyo. Recorded (SU JMA) in Niigata; (4 JMA) in Fukushima; (3 JMA) in Gunma, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Nagano, Saitama and Yamagata; (2 JMA) in Nagano, Niigata, Tochigi, Tokyo, Toyama and Yamagata Prefectures. Also recorded (2 JMA) on Sado-ga-shima and (1 JMA) on Neguka-jima.

NOV 09 18 43 08.4 37.368 N 138.825 E 16 5.1 0.8 211 NEAR THE WEST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. MW 5.1 (HRV), 5.1 (HIEO). mb 5.2 (GS), US 4.6 (GS). Mo $4.4 \cdot 10^{+4} 16$ Nm (HRV), $4.4 \cdot 10^{+4} 16$ Nm (HIEO). One person injured at Mito. Felt in northern Honshu. A minor landslide occurred near Tochigi. Recorded (SU JMA) in Niigata; (3 JMA) in Fukushima; (2 JMA) in Gunma, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Nagano, Saitama and Yamagata; (1 JMA) in Miyagi, Tokyo and Tochigi Prefectures. Also recorded (2 JMA) on Sado-ga-shima.

NOV 09 23 58 23.6 11.150 S 163.706 E 13 G 6.9 1.0 405 SOLOMON ISLANDS. MW 6.9 (GS), 6.9 (HRV). mb 6.6 (GS). MS 6.7 (GS). Mo $2.8 \cdot 10^{+4} 19$ Nm (HRV), $2.2 \cdot 10^{+4} 19$ Nm (GS), $6.4 \cdot 10^{+4} 19$ Nm (PPT).

Nov 11 17 34 52.0 11.120 S 162.206 E 10 G 6.7 1.1 233 SOLOMON ISLANDS. MW 6.7 (GS), 6.6 (HRV). mb 6.8 (GS). MS 6.6 (GS). Mo $1.2 \cdot 10^{+4} 19$ Nm (GS), $1.0 \cdot 10^{+4} 19$ Nm (HRV), $7.6 \cdot 10^{+4} 18$ Nm (PPT). Es $3.7 \cdot 10^{+4} 13$ Nm (GS).

NOV 11 21 26 41.1 8.152 S 124.868 E 10 G 7.5 1.1 301 REPUBLICA DE AITOR, INDONESIA. MW 7.5 (HRV), 7.4 (GS). mb 6.5 (GS). MS 7.3 (GS). Mo 7.4 (GS). Mo $2.1 \cdot 10^{+4} 20$ Nm (HRV), $1.6 \cdot 10^{+4} 20$ Nm (GS), $6.8 \cdot 10^{+4} 19$ Nm (GS), $1.7 \cdot 10^{+4} 20$ Nm (PPT). Es $3.2 \cdot 10^{+4} 15$ Nm (GS). At least 36 people killed, 400 injured, 781 buildings destroyed and 16,712 damaged on Aitor. Landslides blocked roads in some areas. Felt (VIII) at Kalabahi. Felt (V) as far away as Dili, East Timor.

NOV 15 09 06 56.5 4.695 N 77.508 E 15 G 7.2 6.9 708 NEAR THE WEST COAST OF COLOMBIA. MW 7.2 (GS), 7.2 (HRV). mb 6.6 (GS). MS 7.1 (GS). Mo 7.4 (GS). Mo $7.6 \cdot 10^{+4} 19$ Nm (HRV), $6.6 \cdot 10^{+4} 19$ Nm (GS), $4.6 \cdot 10^{+4} 19$ Nm (PPT). Es $2.8 \cdot 10^{+4} 15$ Nm (GS). Two people seriously injured, four others slightly injured, at least 154 buildings destroyed and 290 damaged in Baja Caudo. Seven people injured and at least 67 houses destroyed or damaged at Buenaventura. One person injured and some buildings damaged at Cerrito. Buildings damaged at El Cairo, Jamundi and Eastrepo. Some damage and power and telephone service interrupted at Cali. Power interrupted at Bogota. Felt at Armenia, Quibdo and in much of western and central Colombia. Felt lightly by people in tall buildings at Quito, Ecuador. Earthquake lights observed in the

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Page 13 of

Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004

NOV 17	23 03 13.1	20.058 S	178.710 W	623 0	6.6	1.0	350	WIX HAZARD, MS 6.6 (GSI), 6.5 (HRY), sub 5.9 (GSI), MS 5.7 (GSI), MG 8.4*10*-18 Km (GSI), 7.2*10*-18 Km (HRY), 5.5*10*-18 Km (PPT), Es 6.2*10*-18 Km (GSI).
NOV 20	08 07 32.0	9.692 W	86.272 W	146 G	6.6	0.9	530	COSTA RICA, MS 6.4 (GSI), 6.3 (HRY), sub 6.2 (GSI), MS 6.3 (GSI), MG 6.4 (GSI), Es 4.8*10*-18 Km (GSI), 4.8*10*-18 Km (HRY). Eight people killed and several injured. 526 buildings damaged or destroyed, many roads and bridges damaged; severe landslides occurred in the San Jose area. Water lines broke at Parrita and power cutages occurred at Quepos, Paita (VIII) at Puntarenas and Quespos (VI) at Quespos, Paita and Jaco (VI) at Alajuela. Rodriguez, Santa Cruz, San Ignacio, Turrialba and Zapote (IV) at Barva, Balsa, Irazu, Los Chiles, Nicoya, Palerar Sur and Upala. Felt in much of Costa Rica.
NOV 21	11 41 01.7	15.679 N	61.706 N	14 G	6.3	1.0	672	LEeward ISLANDS, MS 6.3 (GSI), 6.3 (HRY), sub 6.3 (GSI), MG 6.3 (GSI), Es 6.4 (GSI), Es 3.4*10*-18 Km (HRY), 3.2*10*-18 Km (GSI), 7.2*10*-18 Km (PPT). Es 7.*10*-18 Km (GSI). One person killed, at least two injured and several houses destroyed or damaged at Trois-Rivieres; one person injured at Caposterre-Belle-Eau; ten people slightly injured on Les Salines; at least eight houses destroyed and twenty-five damaged on Terre-de-Bas, Grande-Terre. At least twenty houses damaged and power cutages occurred in northern Dominica. Felt in Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis and as far as Saint Lucia.
NOV 22	04 01 30.4	33.297 N	47.537 E	36 D	5.6	1.3	268	WESTERN IRAN, MS 5.6 (HRY), sub 5.6 (GSI), MG 4.0 (GSI), Es 3.7*10*-16 Km (HRY). General people slightly injured and several vehicles damaged by rockfalls on the road between Khorramabad and Fol-e-Fekhar. Some houses slightly damaged in the Fol-e-Dokhtar area.
NOV 22	26 26 23.9	46.676 S	164.721 E	10 G	7.1	1.1	585	OFF WEST COAST OF THE SOUTH ISLAND, N.E. 5.6 (HRY), 7.0 (GSI), MG 6.4 (GSI), Es 7.1 (GSI), MG 6.3 (GSI), MG 5.3 (HRY), sub 5.3 (GSI), MG 5.5 (HRY), Es 5.5 (GSI), MG 5.3 (HRY), 5.1 (GSI), MG 5.0 (HRY). Es 4.5*10*-16 Km (HRY). At least nine people injured and many buildings damaged in the Brescia area. Felt as far west as Sicily, as far south as La Spezia and as far east as Venice, also felt at Bern, Switzerland.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Earthquake Information Center

12/17/2

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NOV 26 62 25 03.3* 3.608 S 135.404 E 10 G 7.1 3.2 439
 PAPUA, INDONESIA, M 7.1 (MMI), 7.0 (GSI), mb 6.2 (GSI). Mg 7.2 (GSI), ML 6.8 (GSI). Mo 5.5(10+19 Km (GSI), 3.2(10+19 Km (GSI), 4.4(10+19 Km (GSI). At least 32 people killed, 120 injured, 328 buildings destroyed (MMI). Airport and seaport damaged and power outages occurred at Nabire. Damage estimated at \$5 million US\$, dollars. Felt (MMI) at Sapeuk, Japan (GSI) at Brak, Biss and Timika, Papua.

EASTER ISLAND REGION, IR 6.6 (MMI), 6.5 (GSI), mb 5.6 (GSI), ms 6.2 (GSI). No 9.0(10+18 Km (GSI), 5.7(10+18 Km (GSI), 1.1(10+19 Km (GSI).

NOV 26 14 32 14.1 43.006 N 145.119 E 39 G 7.0 9.3 229
 NORTHWEST JAPAN REGION, EW 7.0 (MMI), 7.0 (MMI), 7.4 (MMI), 7.0 (MMI), 7.0 (GSI), Mb 7.0 (GSI). No 3.7(10+19 Km (GSI), 3.7(10+19 Km (GSI), 3.7(10+19 Km (GSI), 4.3(10+19 Km (GSI), 3.4(10+19 Km (GSI). At least 71 people injured. Road damage occurred across national and local roads, natural gas and railway service interrupted in the Biei-Hokkaido-Kenroku area. Minor damage to docks and buildings at Hamamatsu. A 10 cm tsunami was recorded at Hamamatsu. Felt at Niigata, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Niigata, Toyama, Gifu, Nagano and Niigata. Recorded (MMI) in northern Hokkaido, (4 MM) in southern Hokkaido, (3 MM) in southeastern Hokkaido and (1 MM) in northern Honshu. Also reported (3 MM) in Aomori, Iwate and Miyagi; (2 MM) in Akita, Iwate and Yamagata; (1 MM) in Fukushima, Kanagawa, Gifu, Niigata, Toyama, Fukui and Niigata Prefecture, Honshu.

DEC 01 17 43 24.7 36.848 N 3.848 E 18 G 4.9 0.9 120
 NORTHERN ALGERIA, mb 4.5 (MMI). At least 15 people injured, minor damage to some buildings and power outages occurred in the Boumerdes area. Felt at Algiers.

DEC 01 23 17 21.5 3.665 S 135.526 E 10 G 5.5 2.0 96
 PAPUA, INDONESIA, ml 5.5 (MMI), 5.5 (MMI), mb 5.3 (GSI), ms 5.3 (GSI), Mo 2.3(10+17 Km (GSI). One person killed in the Ribbes area. Felt at Jayapura.

DEC 05 08 30 39.5 36.865 N 3.821 E 10 G 4.5 1.0 174
 NORTHERN ALGERIA, mb 4.5 (GSI), ML 4.7 (MMI). Forty-six people injured in the Sétif area. Felt at Algiers.

DEC 06 14 15 12.8 42.900 N 145.220 E 35 G 6.8 0.8 758
 HOKKAIDO, JAPAN REGION, IR 6.8 (MMI), 6.8 (MMI), 6.8 (GSI), mb 6.5 (GSI), Mo 6.5 (GSI), ML 6.7 (GSI), Mo 1.6(10+18 Km (GSI), 1.4(10+19 Km (GSI), 1.5(10+19 Km (GSI), 1.4(10+19 Km (GSI). At least 4 people injured and some damages occurred in the Kushiro area. Felt at Oshirio. Also felt at Minami and Sendai, Iwate. Recorded (MMI) in the Kushiro area (SL MM) in the Obihiro area and in eastern Hokkaido (1

12/13/21

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JMA) in the Chitose-Tomakomai area and in south-central Hokkaido; (3 JMA) in southwestern and central Hokkaido; (2 JMA) in the Shiretoko area; (1 JMA) in northern Hokkaido. Also recorded (3 JMA) in Aomori and Miyagi; (2 JMA) in Akita, Iwate and Yamagata; (1 JMA) in Fukushima, Ibaraki, Niigata and Shizuoka Prefectures, Honshu.

DEC 09	08 49 00.2	24.757 N	92.539 E	35 D	5.4	0.7	236	INDIA-BANGLADESH BORDER REGION. MW 5.4 (GS), 5.3 (HRV), mb 5.5 (GS), Ms 4.7 (GS). Mo 1.6×10^{11} Nm (GS), 1.1×10^{11} Nm (HRV). Several people slightly injured at Mailsakandi, India. Minor damage in Cachar, India. Felt in much of central and southern Assam, India. Felt in eastern Meghalaya, India. Also felt at Chittagong and in parts of eastern Bangladesh.
DEC 14	05 36 10.9	34.119 N	141.793 E	10 G	5.8	0.9	434	HOKKAIDO, JAPAN REGION. MW 5.5 (GS), 5.8 (HRV), mb 5.8 (GS). MS 5.3 (GS). Mo 6.2×10^{11} Nm (GS), 4.8×10^{11} Nm (HRV). Two people injured at Oshika and one at Abashiri. Some buildings, roads and water lines damaged at Tomamae. Felt in northern and western Hokkaido. Recorded (50 JMA) in the Abashiri area; (4 JMA) in the Shiretoko-Nemuro areas; (3 JMA) in the Otaravaera; (2 JMA) in the Nemuro area and much of western Hokkaido; (1 JMA) in the Obihiro, Shari-Yabotsu and Sotana areas. Also recorded (2 JMA) on Rishiri-to.
DEC 14	23 20 13.3	18.988 N	81.409 W	10 G	6.8	1.0	639	CAYMAN ISLANDS REGION. MW 6.6 (GS), 6.8 (HRV), mb 6.2 (GS). MS 6.7 (GS). Mo 2.1×10^{11} Nm (GS), 1.6×10^{11} Nm (HRV), 1.2×10^{11} Nm (PPT). Felt (VI) at Bodden Town and West Bay; (V) at George Town, Grand Cayman. Felt (III-V) in many parts of Cuba. Also felt at Cancun, Mexico and Half Way Tree and New Kingston, Jamaica.
DEC 20	33 02 12.48	37.842 N	28.206 E	5	5.3		456	WESTERN TURKEY. mb 5.3 (HRV). mb 5.2 (GS). MS 4.7 (GS). Mo 1.1×10^{11} Nm (HRV). Three people injured, some buildings damaged and rockslides blocked a highway at Hermaris. Felt at Bodrum, Datca and Izmir.
DEC 23	14 59 04.4	-19.312 S	160.345 E	10 G	8.1	1.1	331	NORTH OF MACQUARIE ISLAND. MW 8.1 (HRV), 8.0 (GS), mb 6.5 (GS). MS 7.7 (GS). MB 6.2 (GS). Mo 1.6×10^{11} Nm (HRV), 1.0×10^{11} Nm (GS), 5.4×10^{10} Nm (PPT). Es 5.2 $\times 10^{11}$ Nm (GS). Felt throughout Tasmania, Australia and in much of the South Island, New Zealand.
DEC 29	00 56 53.4	3.295 N	95.942 E	30 G	9.0	1.2	601	OFF THE WEST COAST OF NORTHERN SUMATRA. MW 9.0 (HRV), 8.2 (GS), mb 7.6 (GS). MS 8.8 (GS). MS 8.5 (GS). Mo 4.5×10^{11} Nm (HRV), 2.6×10^{11} Nm (GS), 2.1×10^{11} Nm (PPT). Mo 1.0×10^{11} Nm (GS). This is the fourth largest earthquake in the world since 1900. This is the largest since the 1964 Prince William Sound, Alaska.

12/13/20

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Page 16 of 21

earthquake. In total, more than 202,100 people were killed, 19,100 are still listed as missing and 1,125,900 were displaced by the earthquake and subsequent tsunami. In its aftermath in South Asia and East Africa, one earthquake was felt (IX) at Bandar Beach, (VIII) at Hizrikah and (IV) at Negara, Sumatra and (II-III) five parts of Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Maldives, Manar, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The tsunami caused more casualties than any other in recorded history and was recorded nearly worldwide in the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Tsunami were observed in India and the United States. Subsidence and landslides were observed in Ecuador. A mud volcano near Maratang, Andaman Islands became active on December 26 and gas emissions were reported in Arakan, Myanmar. A detailed summary of this event is given at the end of this publication.

DEC 26 04 21 29.8 6.319 N 92.959 E 39 7.1 1.0 395 NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA REGION, IND 7.1 (IRIV), mb 6.1 (GSI), MS 7.5 (GSI), no 5.6*19*+19 ms (IRIV).

DEC 26 09 26 01.6 8.819 E 92.375 S 16.4 6.6 1.1 353 NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA REGION, IND 6.6 (IRIV), mb 6.0 (GSI), MS 6.6 (GSI). No 1.0*19*+19 ms (IRIV).

ROTARY NORTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKES
SEP 26 17 15 24,26 35.819 N 120.364 W 3 6.0 363 CENTRAL CALIFORNIA, USA 6.0 (IRIV), 6.0 (GAI), mb 5.4 (GSI), MS 5.8 (GSI). No 1.4*10*+18 ms (IRIV), 3.8*10*+37 ms (IRIV), 6.0*10*+37 ms (IRIV) at Parkfield, San Miguel and Shandon, Felt (VI) at Guadalupe (VII) at Parkfield, Cawdhouse, Bang City, Lankford, Pine Bobles and Arbol, Bradley, Coddington, Frost Sacramento, Santa Tequila. Felt in much of California from Sacramento, Santa Rosa and San Francisco south as far as Los Angeles and Orange County. Also felt at Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada.

Compiled by Walter J. Petersen and Barbara J. Bonfield.

Appreciation will be recognized for December 2006.

THE SUMATRA-ANDAMAN TSUNAMI EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI OF 26 DEC 2004

This is the fourth largest earthquake in the world since 1900 and is the largest since the 1864 Prince William Sound, Alaska earthquake. This earthquake itself caused severe damage and casualties in northern Sumatra, Indonesia and in the Nicobar Islands, India. The earthquake casualties are included with the tsunami statistics below.

The earthquake was felt at the following selected localities:

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Indonesia:	V	at Banda Aceh
	VI	at Banyak Islands
	IV	at Sunda and Senggali
	III	at Solor and Sumbawa
	XXI	at Bakiuring 1991, Parapat and Payakumbuh
		Felt on Jakarta
India:	VII	at Port Blair, Andaman Islands
	IV	at Madras
	III	at Bengaluru and Visakhapatnam
	VIII	Felt at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Kochi.
Malaysia:	V	at Galungor Seatau
	IV	at Sungai Ara
	XXX	at Kler Sekar, George Town, Kepulang Tanjung Ranga,
		Penang Langkawi and Kuala Lumpur and Kuala
Thailand:	V	at Hat Yai
	IV	at Bangkok
	III	at Chiang Mai and Phuket
Myanmar:	IV	at Hantakay
	III	at Hongboen
Singapore:	II	on Singapore
	Bangladesh: III	at Maka
	VI	felt at Chittagong
Sri Lanka:	II	at Handy and in other parts of Sri Lanka
Maldives:	IV	at Male (island) 2500 km from the epicenter!
Guam:		Felt by people in a high rise building at Hagatna (more than 3000 km from the epicenter)

The tsunami from this earthquake caused extreme destruction in South Asia, was recorded nearly worldwide and killed more people than any tsunami in recorded history. In total, at least 283,100 people were killed, 14,100 are missing and 1,125,500 were displaced by the earthquake, and tsunami.

At least 300,100 people were killed, 127,700 are missing and presumed dead and 426,800 were displaced by the earthquake and tsunami in Aceh and Sumatra Islands Provinces, Indonesia. About 70 percent of the small-scale fishing fleet was destroyed. Seaweed ranching heights of more than 30 meters were observed along the west coast of Sumatra.

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At least 30,000 people were killed, 5,400 missing and 552,600 displaced by the tsunami in Sri Lanka, where wave heights were estimated to be 5-10 meters. About 66 percent of the fishing fleet was destroyed and 10 of 32 major fishing harbors in the country had some damage.

At least 10,700 people were killed, 5,600 missing and 112,500 displaced in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. Wave heights were estimated to be more than 20 meters in the Andaman Islands and 10 meters on the east coast of India.

At least 5,300 people were killed, 8,400 injured and 3,100 missing along the west coast of Thailand, where wave heights were estimated to be as high as 3-5 meters in the Phuket area.

The tsunami also caused casualties and/or damage in the following countries:

- Somalia: at least 130 people killed and about 9,000 displaced.
- Maldives: 82 people killed, 26 missing and more than 21,600 displaced.
- Malaysia: 69 people killed, 6 missing and about 4,200 displaced.
- Myanmar: 96 people killed, 16 missing and 3,200 displaced.
- Tanzania: 10 people killed.
- Seychelles: 3 people killed.
- Bangladesh: 2 people killed.
- Kenya: 1 person killed.
- Madagascar: about 1,000 people displaced.
- Mauritius: some damage.
- Mozambique: tsunami was observed, but no damage reported.

In Australia, the tsunami caused minor damage at Geraldton and Mandurah Bay. A 30 centimeter wave was observed at Penguin Island. People were swept into the ocean at Delambre Island and Geographe Bay, but all survived. The tsunami was observed at Busselton.

Maximum tsunami heights, peak-to-trough in centimeters, were recorded at the following selected tide stations:

Indian Ocean:

Kochi, India	230
Tuticorin, India	210
Vishakhapatnam, India	240
Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago	80
Colombo, Sri Lanka	260
Salaibah, Oman	250

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Page 19 of

1.1 Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004	
Lamu, Kenya	126
Zanzibar, Tanzania	80
Hale, Maldives	216
Port Louis, Mauritius	216
Port Elizabeth, South Africa	223
Richard Bay, South Africa	165
East Ongui Islands, Antarctica	73
Focos Island, Australia	42
Eggersdorff, Western Australia, Australia	69
Hillares, Western Australia, Australia	30
Pedderdale, Victoria, Australia	85
Philippines, about 5.5, SSE of Sri Lanka (ba approximate tween Japan & Australia altitudes)	184
Pacific Ocean:	
Roslyn Bay, Queensland, Australia	25
Spring Bay, Tasmania, Australia	60
Chathams Island, New Zealand	36
Jackson Bay, South Island, New Zealand	63
Holiday, North Island, New Zealand	30
Tinakori, South Island, New Zealand	89
Port Vila, Vanuatu	15
Nukualofa, Tonga	10
Sure, Fiji	13
Pago Pago, American Samoa	13
Wenuki Riva, French Polynesia	5
Touaia, New Caledonia	10
Severo-Kurilsk, Russia	29

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Page 20 of:

Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Buildings for 2004

Bella Bella, British Columbia, Canada	9
Tofino, British Columbia, Canada	15
Rotak, Alaska, U.S.	21
Sand Point, Alaska, U.S.	26
Crescent City, California, U.S.	61
Piney Point, California, U.S.	39
Port San Luis, California, U.S.	53
San Simeon, California, U.S.	32
Killo, Hawaii, U.S.	18
Kahoolui, Hawaii, U.S.	30
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.	13
Oahu City, Washington, D.C.	13
Cabo San Lucas, Mexico	24
Mazatlan, Mexico	89
Acapulco, Mexico	32
Baltra Island, Galapagos, Ecuador	16
Callao, Peru	68
Antofagasta, Chile	12
Fuerte Williams, Chile	29
Valparaiso, Chile	18
Atlantic Ocean:	
Cape Town, South Africa	36
Port Elizabeth, South Africa	50
Newlyn, United Kingdom	14
Hallifax, Nova Scotia, Canada	42
Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.	22
Port Canaveral, Florida, U.S.	34
San Juan, Puerto Rico	3
Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands	16
Bermuda	12
Ibituruba, Brazil	150 approximates
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	30

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U.S. Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004

K. Abe has computed a tsunami magnitude (M_T) of 9.1 for this event.

Landslides and approximately 2 meters of subsidence were observed in Sumatra. A mud volcano became active near Baratang, Andaman Islands on December 29. Gas emissions were reported in Arakan, Myanmar. Seiches occurred in Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal, India and as far away as Tulsa County, Oklahoma, United States. Water level fluctuations occurred in wells as far away as Florida, Nebraska and Virginia, United States.

Principal sources:

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 BBC World Service website, at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/index.shtml>.
 Fair reports contributed to USGS "Did you feel it?" webpages, at:
<http://pasadena.wr.usgs.gov/shake/ous/index.html>.

Tectonic Summary:

The devastating earthquake of 26 December 2004 occurred as thrust-faulting on the interface of the India plate and the Burma plate. In a period of minutes, the faulting released elastic strains that had accumulated for centuries from ongoing subduction of the India plate beneath the overriding Burma plate.

In a broad sense, the India and Australian plates move toward the north-northeast with respect to the interior of the Eurasia plate with velocities of about 60 mm/y in the region of the earthquake. In the region of northern Sumatra and the Nicobar Islands, most of the relative motion of India/Australia and the Eurasia plate is accommodated at the Sunda trench and within several hundred kilometers to the east of the Sunda trench, on the boundaries of the Burma plate. The direction in which India/Australia converges toward Eurasia is oblique to the trend of the Sunda trench. The oblique motion is partitioned

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USGS Earthquake Hazards Program Significant Earthquakes for 2004

into thrust-faulting and strike-slip faulting. The thrust faulting occurs on the interface between the India plate and the western margin of the Burma plate and involves slip directed at a large angle to the orientation of the trench. The strike-slip faulting occurs on the eastern boundary of the Burma plate and involves slip directed approximately parallel to the trench. The 25 December main shock occurred as the result of thrust faulting on the western Burma-plate boundary, but many strike-slip faulting aftershocks occurred on the eastern plate boundary.

Currently available models of the 26 December main-shock fault displacement differ in many interesting details, but are consistent in implying that fault-rupture propagated to the northeast from the epicenter, and that substantial fault-rupture occurred hundreds of kilometers northeast of the epicenter. The data upon which the modeling is based do not permit confident resolution of the extent of rupture beyond about 500 km northeast of the main-shock epicenter. The width of the earthquake rupture, measured perpendicular to the Sunda trench, is estimated to have been about 150 kilometers and the maximum displacement on the fault plane about 20 meters. The area floor overlying the thrust fault would have been uplifted by several meters as a result of the earthquake.

The zone of aftershocks to the 26 December earthquake is over 1300 km long. Because aftershocks occur on and very near the fault-plane of main shocks, the length of the aftershock zone suggests that main-shock fault-rupture may have extended north of the epicenter by an amount significantly larger than 500 km. However, a great earthquake may also trigger tectonic activity on faults that are distinct from the main-shock thrust plane and separated from it by tens or even hundreds of kilometers. It will not be known until further analysis how much of the 26 December aftershock zone may correspond to activity in the immediate vicinity of the main-shock rupture, and how much may correspond to activity results from the main-shock rupture.

Since 1900, earthquakes similarly sized or larger than the 26 December earthquake have been the magnitude 9.0 1952 Kermadec earthquake, the magnitude 9.1 1977 Andaman Islands, India, earthquake, the magnitude 9.5 1960 Chile earthquake, and the magnitude 9.2 1964 Prince William Sound, Alaska, earthquake. All of these earthquakes, like the one on 26 December, were mega-thrust events, occurring where one tectonic plate subducts beneath another. All produced destructive tsunamis, although deaths and damage from the 26 December tsunami far exceed those caused by tsunamis associated with the earlier earthquakes.

U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
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Page 22 of

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Page 23 of

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February 21, 2006

Germany Weighs if It Played Role in Seizure by U.S.

By DON VAN NATTA JR.

This article was reported by Don Van Natta Jr., Souad Mekhennet, and Nicholas Wood, and was written by Mr. Van Natta.

MUNICH, Feb. 20 — For more than a year, the German government has criticized the United States for its role in the abduction of a [REDACTED] man who was taken to an American prison in Kabul, Afghanistan, where he said he was held and tortured for five months after being mistaken for a terrorism suspect.

German officials said they knew nothing about the man's abduction and have repeatedly pressed Washington for information about the case, which has set off outrage here. At a meeting in Berlin last December, Chancellor Angela Merkel demanded an explanation from [REDACTED] over the incident.

But on Monday in Neu-Ulm near Munich, the police and prosecutors opened an investigation into whether Germany served as a silent partner of the United States in the abduction of the man, [REDACTED] citizen of Arab descent who was arrested Dec. 31, 2003, in Macedonia before being flown to the Kabul prison.

The action came after a two-and-a-half-hour meeting at police headquarters in which Mr. [REDACTED] told the police that he was "90 percent" certain that a senior German police official was the interrogator who had visited him three times inside the prison in Kabul but had identified himself only as "Sam." The German prosecutors said Monday that they were also investigating whether the German Embassy in Skopje, Macedonia, had been notified about Mr. [REDACTED]'s kidnapping within days of his capture there, but then had done nothing to try to help him.

Mr. [REDACTED]'s case has come to symbolize the C.I.A. practice known as extraordinary rendition, in which terror suspects are sent to be interrogated in other countries where torture is commonly used. In broadening its criminal inquiry into the abduction of Mr. [REDACTED] to the activities of its own government, German prosecutors are trying to determine whether the German government worked secretly with the United States in the practice.

"I feel deceived and betrayed by my own country," Mr. [REDACTED] said in an interview.

The German police official identified as "Sam" denied that he had visited Mr. [REDACTED] in Afghanistan and said he was "on holiday" at the time in Germany, but that he could not remember exactly where. The man was present on Monday at the police station, where Mr. [REDACTED] picked him out of a 10-person lineup. After speaking with him, Mr. [REDACTED] said that his voice was similar but that his hair style was different.

Martin Hofmann, a prosecutor in Munich, said Monday that his office would not "assume that this man is Sam" but would "go forward with our investigation."

A senior German official familiar with the case said that Mr. [REDACTED] was "at best mistaken" and that the police official "cannot be Sam."

The New York Times is withholding the official's name at the request of Germany's intelligence services because he often does undercover intelligence work. He frequently gets "sensitive" assignments and helps clean up "dirty work" for the German foreign intelligence service, said one of his longtime colleagues, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

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senior Macedonian government official who was directly involved in Mr. [REDACTED] 87's detention told The Times that not long after Mr. [REDACTED] 87's capture, Macedonian officials notified the German Embassy in Skopje. C.I.A. officers in Macedonia conducted the interrogation of Mr. [REDACTED] 87 according to Macedonian officials.

August Stern, the Munich-based federal prosecutor who is leading Germany's criminal investigation of Mr. [REDACTED] 87's kidnapping, said his investigators were trying to determine whether the German Embassy had been told about Mr. [REDACTED] 87's capture, and then sent a German agent to the American prison in Kabul to talk with him. Mr. Stern and other senior police officers and prosecutors said they would try to interview the officials in the embassy in Skopje in coming weeks.

August Hanning, secretary of state for the Ministry of the Interior, denied in an interview that any member of Germany's secret services had visited Mr. [REDACTED] 87 while he was held captive. "He has never been to Afghanistan," Mr. Hanning said of the German police official.

Two senior German officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity because of the case's sensitive nature, denied that Germany's Embassy had been told about Mr. [REDACTED] 87's capture. "The German Embassy in Skopje was not informed by Macedonian authorities while [REDACTED] 87's citizen [REDACTED] 87 was in custody in Macedonia," a Foreign Office spokesman said. Another official said Germany did not learn about Mr. [REDACTED] 87's detention until May 31, 2004, when the American ambassador to Germany at the time, Daniel Coats, informed German officials about Mr. [REDACTED] 87's capture and eventual release.

"According to our investigation, I am convinced that German officials did not have any knowledge before his release," the official said.

Later this week, the German government is expected to turn over a report to Parliament about Mr. [REDACTED] 87's case.

Meanwhile, investigators at the Council of Europe, led by Dick Marty, a Swiss lawmaker, are looking into whether there was quiet cooperation between the C.I.A. and its counterparts in European countries, including Germany, Italy and Sweden, where suspected terrorists were kidnapped and sent to third countries for interrogation.

In Italy, the authorities in June charged 23 C.I.A. agents with the abduction of a terrorism suspect from the streets of Milan. Italian officials insist that they did not know about the procedure, but some elected officials in Italy said the Americans must have tipped off their counterparts in the Italian intelligence agency.

European officials have been sharply critical of the C.I.A.'s rendition program. In particular, German officials have rebuked the United States for playing a role in the abduction of one of their citizens and then transporting him to Afghanistan on a chartered C.I.A. plane.

"I have no explanation for the whole case," a senior German official said. "To bring such a man like [REDACTED] 87 from Europe to Afghanistan and to ask him some questions and six months later, the explanation is that it's a terrible error is not very convincing. To me there are still a lot of questions."

Manfred R. Gnjidic, Mr. [REDACTED] 87's lawyer, said he is convinced that Germany "stood by like a little school boy, watching what was going on with my client and doing nothing."

After more than five months in captivity, the United States released Mr. [REDACTED] 87 without filing charges. His case was first disclosed in The Times in January 2005.

At the meeting last December in Berlin between the German chancellor and Ms. [REDACTED] 35, the kidnapping of Mr. [REDACTED] 87 was discussed privately, but the two leaders seemed to disagree about the substance of that conversation afterward.

Ms. Merkel said the Bush administration had admitted that it had mistakenly abducted Mr. [REDACTED] 87. But Ms. [REDACTED] 35 declined to discuss with reporters anything about the case. She said only that she had pledged to Ms. Merkel, "When and if mistakes are made, we work very hard and as quickly as possible to rectify them."

In Washington, a senior State Department official said Monday that the department would not comment on Mr. [REDACTED] 87's

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use, noting that it was a matter of litigation in both Germany and the United States. In late 2003, Mr. [REDACTED] 87 for a trip to Macedonia. Macedonian and German officials said he was arrested at a border checkpoint on Dec. 31, 2003, because his name was on an Interpol terror watch list. But they said the name referred to another [REDACTED] 87 [REDACTED]

Mr. [REDACTED] 87 was then held in a hotel in Macedonia for several weeks, where he was questioned by the C.I.A., according to senior Macedonian and American officials. A senior Macedonian official said the German Embassy was notified about Mr. [REDACTED] 87 within days of his capture. "Unofficially, they knew," the official said of the Germans.

A C.I.A. spokesman declined to comment.

Two senior Macedonian officials said the Americans had asked to have Mr. [REDACTED] 87 detained in Macedonia for 23 days. "We consider the Americans as our partners," a senior Macedonian official said. "We cannot refuse them."

Mr. Masri said he had pleaded with his captors to let him go. "Call the German Embassy," Mr. [REDACTED] 87 said he had repeatedly told them. "I'm a [REDACTED] 87 citizen. Please tell them I am here!"

"They don't want to talk to you," he said one of his captors had replied.

In a recent interview, Mr. [REDACTED] 87 said: "I thought it was strange that they kept telling me the Germans didn't care about me. Now I know why they said that — because it was true."

At the hotel, Mr. [REDACTED] 87 said he had been asked whether he was a member of Al Qaeda. But he was struck by the many questions he was asked about his time in Germany. He said the questions had led him to suspect that the Germans were cooperating with the Macedonians.

A German official disputed that assertion, saying Germany often shared information with their American counterparts about suspected terrorists. But the official acknowledged that the German police had not considered Mr. [REDACTED] 87 to be an important suspect.

Publicly, Macedonia has denied that Mr. [REDACTED] 87 was held illegally. "There is nothing the ministry has done illegally," Hari Kostiv, the minister of interior at the time and later the prime minister, said in an interview. "The man is alive and back home with his family. Somebody made a mistake. That somebody is not Macedonia."

By late January 2004, Mr. [REDACTED] 87 was sent to Afghanistan, where he said he was held and beaten over the next five months.

For Mr. [REDACTED] 87, one of the biggest mysteries was the identity of the interrogator who identified himself as Sam, and who spoke fluent German. He visited three times during Mr. [REDACTED] 87's final month at the Kabul jail.

During the first meeting, Mr. [REDACTED] 87 said he had asked the man if he was from Germany, but the man declined to answer. Mr. [REDACTED] 87 said he had asked him, "Do the Germans know I'm here?"

"He said he did not want to answer," Mr. [REDACTED] 87 said. "I asked him if my wife knew I was there. Sam said she doesn't know. He then said, I shouldn't ask questions, I should only answer them."

During their second meeting, the man was no longer belligerent, Mr. [REDACTED] 87 said, bringing him cookies, chocolates and a copy of the German newsmagazine Focus. The man also asked if Mr. [REDACTED] 87 wanted "anything from Germany."

"I said, 'Nothing, thank you,'" Mr. [REDACTED] 87 said.

In their last meeting, a week before Mr. [REDACTED] 87's release, the man told him that he would be returning home soon. The last time Mr. [REDACTED] 87 saw Sam, the interrogator was speaking with a man who he believed was an American. Soon afterward, Mr. [REDACTED] 87 was released.

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On Dec. 12, 2005, Mr. Gnjidic, the lawyer for Mr. [§ 87], received an e-mail message from a German journalist named Frank Krüger, who suggested that Sam might be a German police official. Earlier this month, Mr. Gnjidic said he had obtained a videotape of the police official that convinced Mr. [§ 87] that he was Sam. On Monday, after meeting the man at police headquarters, Mr. [§ 87] said he was 90 percent certain that the police official was Sam.

"The man was very nervous, and he could not look at me into my eyes," Mr. [§ 87] said. "The hair is different, but the voice sounded very similar."

"For me, it is very important that we know who this man was," he said.

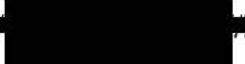
Mr. Gnjidic said he found it hard to believe that other than the prosecutors in Munich, no one in the German government has sought Mr. [§ 87]'s testimony about his ordeal. "The scandal for me is that the Germans did nothing when they heard a German had been captured," he said. "They should have protested very hard and tried to stop this."

Don Van Natta reported from Munich for this article; Souad Mekhennet from Neu-Ulm and Munich, and Nicholas Wood from Skopje.

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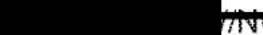
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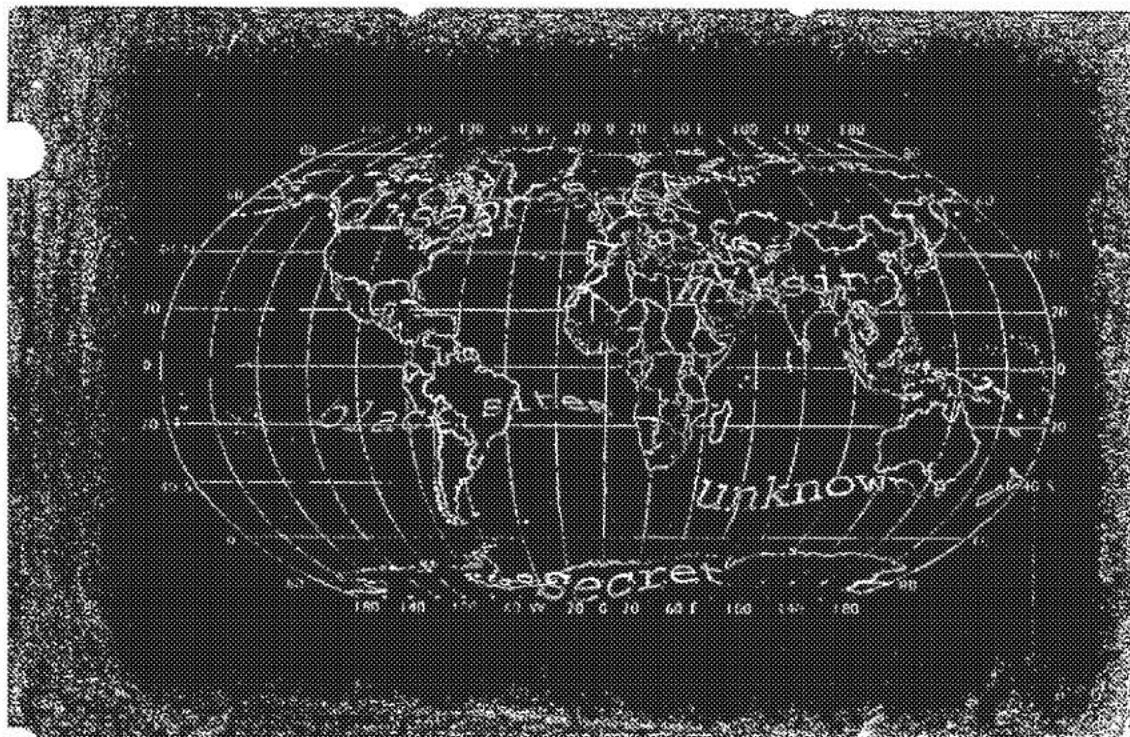
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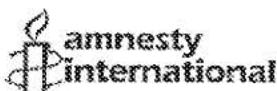
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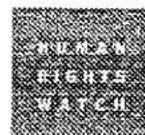
U.S. Responsibility for Enforced Disappearances in the "War on Terror"



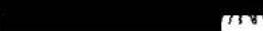
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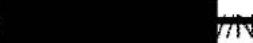


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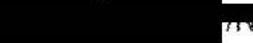
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Off the Record

U.S. Responsibility for Enforced Disappearances in the "War on Terror"

Glossary.....	1
Executive Summary.....	2
Introduction.....	4
List of Detainees.....	7
Detention of Family Members of Detainees, Including Children.....	19
Recommendations.....	21

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Glossary

CIA	U.S. Central Intelligence Agency
FBI	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation
9-11 Commission Report	Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks on the United States (2004).
FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List	List maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of suspected terrorists sought by the U.S. government.
LIFG	Libyan Islamic Fighting Group
"Rewards for Justice Program"	Program administered by the U.S. Department of State in which the Secretary of State may offer multi-million dollar rewards for information that prevents, frustrates, or favorably resolves acts of international terrorism against U.S. interests worldwide or leads to the arrest or conviction in any country of an individual for the commission of such an act.
"secret U.S. detention facility"	Facility operated by the U.S. government and used to detain individuals without acknowledgement, charge, or notice.
"U.S. Secret Detention Program"	The system of secret apprehension, transfer, and detention of terrorist suspects employed by the U.S. government in the "War on Terror." The system was acknowledged by President George W. Bush on September 6, 2006.

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Executive Summary

On September 5, 2006, [REDACTED]³⁴ revealed that the United States runs a system of secret detention in the "War on Terror," but he did not disclose how many individuals were secretly detained. While only the U.S. government knows exactly who remains missing, *Off the Record* provides the most comprehensive list of these individuals, who are believed to have been subject to an enforced disappearance for which the United States bears responsibility.

Based on research by six major human rights groups—Amnesty International, Cageprisoners, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at NYU School of Law, Human Rights Watch and Reprieve—*Off the Record* identifies individuals believed to have been held at some point by the United States in secret sites, all of whom remain missing.

Off the Record provides new information about detainees already identified as "disappeared" (for example, Ali Abdul-Hamid al-Fakhiri, commonly known as Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi) and names four missing detainees for the first time. It reveals the extent to which the United States illegally uses "proxy detention" to empty its secret sites and demonstrates that far from targeting the "woest of the worst," the system sweeps up low-level detainees and even involves the detention of the wives and children of the "disappeared," in violation of their human rights. *Off the Record* also documents allegations concerning the treatment of detainees while in secret detention, including torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The briefing paper reports on the following individuals:

Individuals whose detention by the United States has been officially acknowledged and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown:

1. Hassan Ghul
2. Ali Abd al-Rahman al-Faqiqi al-Ghamdi (Abu Bakr al Azdi)
3. Ali Abdul-Hamid al-Fakhiri (Ali Abd-al-Hamid al-Fakhiri, Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi)

Individuals about whom there is strong evidence, including witness testimony, of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown:

4. Mustafa Setmariam Nasar (Abu Musab al-Suri, Umar Abd al-Hakim)
 5. & 6. Two, possibly three, Somalis* [Names Unknown] (one of whom is either Shoebah as-Somali or Rehwani as-Somali)
 7. Mohammed Naeem Noor Khan (Abu Talha, Talaha)
 8. Abdul Basit
 9. Adnan [Last Name Unknown]
- 

* Individuals publicly identified as missing for the first time by human rights groups are indicated by an asterisk. Note that while the detention of two Somali nationals has been previously reported, the possibility that a third Somali national was held in a secret U.S. detention facility has not been explicitly stated.

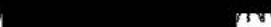
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11. Mohammed [Last Name Unknown] (Mohammed al-Afghan)
12. Khalid al-Zawahiri
13. Ayoub al-Libi
14. Abu Naseem
15. Suleiman Abdalla Salim (Suleiman Abdalla, Suleiman Abdalla Salim Hemed, Suleiman Ahmed Hemed Salim, Issa Tanzania)
16. Yassir al-Jazeeri (Yasser al-Jaziri, Abu Yasir al-Jaziri, Abu Yassir Al Jazeeri, Yasser al-Jazeeri)
17. Mohammed Omar Abdel-Rahman (Asadullah)
18. Majid [Last Name Unknown] (Adnan al-Libi, Abu Yasser)*
19. Hassan [Last Name Unknown] (Raba'i)*
20. [First Name Unknown] al-Mahdi-Jawdeh (Abu Aymub, Ayoub al-Libi)*
21. Khaled al-Sharif (Abu Hazem)*

Individuals about whom there is some evidence of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown:

22. Osama bin Youzaf (Usama Bin Yussaf, Usama bin Yusuf, Usamah bin-Yusuf)
23. Osama Nazir
24. Sharif el-Masri (Abd-al-Sattar Sharif al-Masri)
25. Qari Saifullah Akhtar (Amir Harkat-ul-Ansar Qari Saifullah)
26. Mustafa Mohammed Padhil (Moustafa Ali Elbishi, Hussein, Hassan Ali, Khalid, Abu Jihad)
27. Musaab Aruchi (Mossabir Aroochi, Masoob Aroochi, Abu Moss'ab al-Balochi, Abu Moss'ab Aroochi, Musaad Aruchi, al-Baluchi)
28. Ibad Al Yaqtii al Sheikh al Sufiyan
29. Walid bin Azmi
30. Amir Hussein Abdullah al-Misri (Fazal Mohammad Abdullah al-Misri)
31. Safwan al-Hasham (Haffan al-Hasham)
32. Jawad al-Bashar
33. Aafia Siddiqui
34. Saif al Islam el Masry
35. Sheikh Ahmed Salim
36. Retha al-Tunisi
37. Anas al-Libi (Anas al-Sabai, Nazih al-Raghib, Nazih Abdul Hamed al-Raghib)
38. [First Name Unknown] al-Kubaia
39. Speen Ghul

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Introduction

This briefing paper presents information about at least 39 detainees—all of whom are still missing—who are believed to have been held in secret sites run by the United States government overseas. The paper provides basic information about these individuals, including facts concerning the circumstances of their apprehension, evidence concerning U.S. involvement in their detention, and any information available concerning their current fate and whereabouts.

In many cases, the current fate and whereabouts of detainees included on the list are completely unknown. In other cases, some information has emerged in the press or through research and investigation. In all cases, official silence has created grave uncertainty and the U.S. government has an obligation to clarify the fate and whereabouts of the individuals it has detained.

These individuals are victims of enforced disappearance as defined by international human rights law. Enforced disappearances occur when there is an:

...arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law.¹

Enforced disappearances involve violations of treaties binding on the United States, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. They also violate international humanitarian law.

Because the fate of a person who is “disappeared” remains unknown, international law considers an enforced disappearance to be a continuing violation—it is ongoing until the fate or whereabouts of the person becomes known. In addition to the harm done to the person, enforced disappearances cause continued suffering for family members.

U.S. Detentions in the “War on Terror”

The U.S. government has constructed a wide-ranging detention system for terrorism suspects and others it considers to be implicated in the “War on Terror.” This system includes the informal transfer of suspected terrorists (rendition), detention in both acknowledged and secret U.S.-controlled detention facilities outside the United States, and detention in foreign-controlled facilities at the behest of the U.S. government (proxy detention). Each of these

¹ International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, art. 2, opened for signature Feb. 6, 2007, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/disappearance-convention.htm>.

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elements is characterized by a lack of procedural safeguards and substantive rights protections (e.g. uncharged detention and detention without opportunity for review) and violates international law. Many detainees apprehended by the United States or its allies are informally transferred several times and may be placed in secret detention in multiple sites.

Scope of Briefing Paper

This briefing paper focuses on one subset of detainees: individuals believed to have been held at some point in secret sites run by the U.S. government overseas who are still missing. A handful of individuals who were detained in such "black sites" have since been released; their cases are not featured in this briefing paper. Nor are the cases of the fourteen "high-value" detainees transferred to Guantánamo Bay from CIA custody in September 2006. Those detainees were sent to Guantánamo Bay in advance of a public statement by [redacted] 34 [redacted] 34 acknowledging the U.S. Secret Detention Program on September 6, 2006. [redacted] 34 asserted that the sites were then "empty," but pointedly left open the possibility of using the Program again. He did not clarify the fate and whereabouts of any of the other individuals who had been held in the Program. The transfer of Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi from secret CIA custody to Guantánamo Bay in April 2007 demonstrated that the system was still operating. Those individuals named in this briefing paper show that all of those secretly detained have not been accounted for.

Methodology and Sources of Information

Because of the nature of the U.S. Secret Detention Program, there is no comprehensive list of individuals who have been held in the Program. The information in this briefing paper is drawn from investigations carried out by the six organizations² that authored it, and includes information gathered from public sources, government officials, and witness interviews conducted by the organizations.

² These organizations—Amnesty International, Cageprisoners, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at NYU School of Law, Human Rights Watch and Reprieve—have been at the forefront of addressing U.S.-led "disappearances," including through representation of individuals detained in the "War on Terror," advocacy, investigations, and public reporting. The Center for Constitutional Rights (www.ccrnyc.org), the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice (www.chrgj.org) and Reprieve (www.reprieve.org.uk) represent individuals detained by the United States in the "War on Terror," including detainees at Guantánamo Bay formerly in secret prisons, and those who have been extraordinarily rendered. Amnesty International (www.amnesty.org), Cageprisoners (www.cageprisoners.com), the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, Human Rights Watch (www.hrw.org) and Reprieve have investigated and reported on secret detention and rendition and have carried out advocacy with the U.S. and other governments to put an end to these practices. See, e.g., Amnesty International, *United States of America: Below the radar: Secret flights to torture and 'disappearance'* (Apr. 2008), *United States of America/Yemen: Secret Detention in CIA "Black Sites"* (Nov. 2005); Cageprisoners, *Beyond the Law: The War on Terror's Secret Network of Global Detention* (2006); Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, *Fate and Whereabouts Unknown: Detainees in the "War on Terror"* (Dec. 2005); Human Rights Watch, *Ghost Prisoner: Two Years in Secret CIA Detention* (Feb. 2007), *List of "Ghost Prisoners" Possibly in CIA Custody* (last updated Dec. 1, 2005); *The United States' "Disappeared": The CIA's Long-Term "Ghost Detainee"* (Oct. 2004).

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This briefing paper places each individual into one of three categories based on the availability and nature of evidence concerning each individual. The limited information from official sources makes this categorization necessary.

CATEGORY 1: Individuals whose detention by the United States has been officially acknowledged and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

CATEGORY 2: Individuals about whom there is strong evidence, including witness testimony, of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

CATEGORY 3: Individuals about whom there is some evidence of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

Within each category, detainees are listed in the reverse chronological order of the date of their apprehension.

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List of Detainees

Category 1: Individuals whose detention by the United States has been officially acknowledged and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown

Hassan Ghul

On January 23, 2004, Ghul, a national of Pakistan, was apprehended in northern Iraq. Ghul is described as an al-Qaeda facilitator in the *9-11 Commission Report*, which also confirms that Ghul was in U.S. custody. On January 26, 2004, [REDACTED]³⁴ congratulated U.S. intelligence agents for their role in Ghul's apprehension. After his apprehension, Ghul was reportedly interrogated by U.S. military and intelligence officials. On December 3, 2005, ABC News reported that he had been held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Poland.³⁵ On July 19, 2006 his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List.³⁶ No other information about Ghul's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Ali Abd al-Rahman al-Faqssi al-Ghamdi (Abu Bakr al Azdi)

In May or June 2003, al-Ghamdi, a national of Saudi Arabia, turned himself in to authorities in Medina, Saudi Arabia, reportedly because his wife had been arrested several weeks earlier. The *9-11 Commission Report*, referring to al-Ghamdi as a candidate hijacker for the attacks of September 11, 2001, acknowledged that al-Ghamdi was in U.S. custody. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about al-Ghamdi has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Ali Abdul-Hamid al-Fakhiri (Ali Abd-al-Hamid al-Fakhiri, Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi)

Around November 11, 2001, al-Fakhiri, a national of Libya, was apprehended in Kohat, Pakistan by Pakistani officials. Al-Fakhiri is allegedly a member of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) and the leader of the Al Khaldan training camp in Afghanistan from 1995 until 2000. Soon after his apprehension, al-Fakhiri was in U.S. custody in Kandahar, Afghanistan and reportedly came under the control of the CIA in January 2002 after a dispute between the CIA and the FBI regarding who would have control over al-Fakhiri. Reports indicate that al-Fakhiri was transferred to the U.S.B. Batara by January 9, 2002 and then transferred to Egypt in January 2002. Al-Fakhiri may have been held in another country before being sent to a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in 2003. Al-Fakhiri was reportedly transferred out of

³⁴ Brian Ross & Richard Espinoza, *Sources Tell ABC News Top Al Qaeda Figures Held in Secret CIA Prisons*, ABC News, Dec. 5, 2005, available at <http://abcnews.go.com/WNT/investigation/story?id=1373123> and *List of 12 Operatives Held in CIA Prisons*, ABC News, Dec. 5, 2005, available at <http://abcnews.go.com/WNT/Business/popup?id=1373237>.

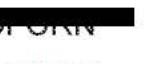
³⁵ The "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List is a list that was read into the U.S. Congressional Record on July 19, 2006 by Representative I. Graham Barry from South Carolina, Representative Thaddeus McCotter from Michigan, Representative John Carter from Texas, and former Representative Melissa Hart from Pennsylvania. No explanation was provided by these Members of Congress concerning the sources for the list, and no further information was given when inquiries were made in preparation of this briefing paper. The List is available at <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?r109:H19JY6-9077>.

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Afghanistan in late 2003 to a secret U.S. detention facility and then transferred to Libya in late 2005 or early 2006. On December 5, 2005, ABC News reported that he had been held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Poland.³ Statements allegedly made by al-Fakhiri after his apprehension were reportedly a key part of U.S. pre-war intelligence on Iraq. In January 2004, al-Fakhiri is reported to have withdrawn his statements. Al-Fakhiri is now reportedly held in isolation in Tripoli, and said to be suffering from tuberculosis and to be in very poor health. At least one U.S. official has acknowledged U.S. involvement in elements of al-Fakhiri's treatment, including questioning al-Fakhiri and transferring al-Fakhiri to a third country for interrogation. On July 19, 2006 his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about al-Fakhiri's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

³ See *supra* note 3.

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Category 2: Individuals about whom there is strong evidence, including witness testimony, of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown

Mustafa Setmariam Nasar (Abu Musab al-Suri, Umar Abd al-Hakim)

On or about November 1, 2005, Nasar, a dual Syrian-Spanish citizen, was apprehended in Quetta, Pakistan, by Pakistani officials. In November 2004, Nasar was identified on the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List and on November 18, 2004, the U.S. Department of State offered a reward of \$U.S. 5 million for information concerning his location through its "Rewards for Justice" program and described Nasar as an al-Qaeda member and former trainer at camps in Afghanistan. Other reports describe Nasar as an ideologue and strategist, best known for his writings. Nasar is also wanted in Spain in connection with al-Qaeda activities. In April and May 2006, Pakistani intelligence officials confirmed that Nasar was wanted by both the U.S. and Syria, had been handed over to U.S. custody at least two months earlier, and was not in Pakistan. At around the same time, in March 2006, Nasar's name was removed from at least one U.S. government list of terrorism suspects. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Nasar's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

Two, possibly three, Somalis (Names Unknown) (one of whom is either Shocab as-Somali or Rethwan as-Somali)*

Sometime prior to December 2004, two Somali nationals were apprehended and detained in a secret U.S. detention facility. Between December 2004 and late 2005, Marwan Jabour⁶ reports that two Somalis were held in the cells next to his and that he sometimes would hear the Somalis talking with each other in Somali.

While in that facility, Jabour was also shown a photograph of a Somali man whom he had known previously and recognized as either Shocab as-Somali or Rethwan as-Somali. Jabour recognized that the photograph had been taken in his previous cell in the same facility. The Somali man in the photograph may or may not have been one of the Somalis held in the cells next to Jabour between December 2004 and late 2005.

No information about these detainees' fates has been released by the U.S. government, and their whereabouts remain unknown.

* Individuals publicly identified as missing for the first time by human rights groups are indicated by an asterisk. Note that while the detention of two Somali nationals has been previously reported, the possibility that a third Somali national was held in a secret U.S. detention facility has not been explicitly stated.

⁶ Marwan Jabour was held in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and was released from custody in 2006; see Human Rights Watch, *Ghost Prisoner: Two Years in Secret CIA Detention*, *supra* note 2.

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Mohammed Nazem Noor Khan (Abu Talha, Abu Talaha)

On July 13, 2004, Khan, a national of Pakistan, was reportedly apprehended by Pakistani authorities with the assistance of the CIA and other U.S. agencies. Media reports since his disappearance have alleged that Khan is suspected of working as a computer and communications expert with al-Qaeda. In his 2006 memoir, *In the Line of Fire*, [REDACTED] 82

[REDACTED] 82 provides details of the apprehension and subsequent treatment of an "unnamed Pakistani national" that strongly correlate with information available regarding Khan.⁷

[REDACTED] 82 records that the individual was apprehended by Pakistani officials based on "vital leads" provided by the U.S. who had also been "tracking him" and that British authorities were given "direct access" to the individual. At least one detainee held in a secret U.S. detention facility was shown photos of Khan that suggested he was in custody. On July 19, 2006, the name "Abu Talish" was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No information about Khan's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Abdul Basit

Before or during June 2004, Basit, a national of probably either Saudi Arabia or Yemen, was apprehended and transferred to a secret U.S. detention facility where according to Marwan Jabour he spoke with other prisoners held in the facility and gave his name as "Abdul Basit." No information about Basit's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Adnan [Last Name Unknown]

Before or during June 2004, Adnan was apprehended and transferred to a secret U.S. detention facility where according to Marwan Jabour he spoke with other prisoners held in the facility and gave his name as "Adnan." No information about Adnan's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Possibly 86

~~Possibly~~

Before or during June 2004, [REDACTED] 86 was apprehended and transferred to a secret U.S. detention facility where according to Marwan Jabour he spoke with other prisoners held in the facility and gave his name as [REDACTED] Possibly 86. No information about [REDACTED] Possibly 86 fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Mohammed [Last Name Unknown] (Mohammed al-Afghani)

Mohammed, an Afghan born in Saudi Arabia, was apprehended in May 2004 in Peshawar, Pakistan. According to Marwan Jabour, Mohammed was transferred with him and two other prisoners out of a facility in Islamabad, Pakistan on June 16, 2004 and imprisoned with Jabour in a secret U.S. detention facility. No information about Mohammed's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

⁷ PERvez MUSHARRAF, IN THE LINE OF FIRE: A MEMOIR 241-243 (2006).

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~~██████████~~**Khalid al-Zawahiri**

On February 25, 2004, al-Zawahiri, a national of Egypt, was apprehended in Azam Warak in the South Waziristan region of Pakistan by Pakistani officials. He was reportedly questioned by both Pakistani and U.S. intelligence officials shortly after his apprehension, and there are indications that he was transferred to U.S. custody, possibly in Afghanistan. Reports indicate that al-Zawahiri is the son of Ayman al-Zawahiri, an alleged high-level al-Qaeda suspect. No information about Khalid al-Zawahiri's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Ayoub al-Libi

In January 2004, al-Libi, a national of Libya, was reportedly apprehended in Peshawar, Pakistan. According to Marwan Jabour, al-Libi was transferred with him and two other prisoners out of a facility in Islamabad, Pakistan on June 16, 2004 and imprisoned with Jabour in a secret U.S. detention facility. Jabour heard Ayoub al-Libi call out to him once during the first month of captivity in the secret U.S. detention facility. A prisoner with the surname al-Mahdi-Jawdeh (aka Ayoub al-Libi) (see page 13), was reportedly transferred from secret U.S. detention to Libyan custody in 2006, and may well be the same person. No information about al-Libi's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Abu Naseem

Naseem, a national of Tunisia, was apprehended in Peshawar, Pakistan, on June 17, 2003 by Pakistani authorities. He was reportedly suspected of providing forged documents to al-Qaeda, and of facilitating other al-Qaeda operations. Reports at the time of his arrest suggested that he may have been transferred to U.S. custody. Another suspect arrested on the same day was reportedly transferred to Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan. A witness reported hearing his voice in a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in late 2003. No information about Naseem's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Suleiman Abdalla Salim (Suleiman Abdalla, Suleiman Abdalla Salim Hemed, Suleiman Ahmed Hemed Salim, Issa Tanzania)

On March 18, 2003, Salim, a national of either Yemen or Tanzania, was reportedly apprehended in Mogadishu, Somalia. Somali warlords reportedly abducted him from a hospital and delivered him to an airport in Mogadishu, where U.S. officials took custody of him. Salim was reportedly sought by the U.S. for alleged involvement in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. Witness testimony indicates that Salim was held in at least two secret U.S. detention facilities in Afghanistan during 2004. The former detainee who saw Salim said that Salim had been badly tortured while in U.S. custody: his arms had been broken, and he had been hit in the head with the butt of a gun. No information about Salim's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

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Yassir al-Jazeeri (Yasser al-Jaziri, Abu Yasir al-Jaziri, Abu Yassir Al Jazeeri, Yasser al-Jazeeri)

On March 15, 2003, al-Jazeeri, a national of Morocco, was apprehended in Lahore, Pakistan by Pakistani security forces, who were reportedly assisted by agents of the FBI. Reports indicate that al-Jazeeri was jointly interrogated by Pakistani and U.S. agents. Although al-Jazeeri was not included on the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List at the time of his apprehension, he was characterized as among the top seven leaders of the al-Qaeda network by Pakistan's Federal Information Minister.

Witness testimonies indicate that al-Jazeeri was held in a CIA-operated portion of Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan, in late 2003 through early 2004. Al-Jazeeri was transferred to a secret U.S. detention facility in April 2004, where Marwan Jabour reports that he was allowed to meet with him several times as late as June 2006. According to Jabour, al-Jazeeri told him that he had been in a place with U.S. interrogators where he had been tortured, and that he had permanent damage to his arm as a result of being badly beaten. Jabour reported, "I saw very clearly the marks of torture on his body."⁸ Al-Jazeeri also indicated that he had been subjected to loud music for four months straight.

In 2003, the U.S. government acknowledged that Yassir al-Jazeeri had been captured or killed. On July 19, 2006 his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about al-Jazeeri's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Mohammed Omar Abdel-Rahman (Assadallah)

In mid-February 2003, Abdel-Rahman, a national of Egypt, was apprehended in Quetta, Pakistan. Abdel-Rahman is the son of Omar Abdel-Rahman (the "blind Sheikh") and according to the U.S. ran a training camp in Afghanistan prior to September 11, 2001 and had a role in planning the attacks of September 11, 2001. Information from Abdel-Rahman reportedly led to the joint U.S.-Pakistan arrest of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay. Reports indicate that Abdel-Rahman was in U.S. custody after his apprehension and that Abdel-Rahman was being questioned by U.S. authorities in early March 2003. On December 5, 2005, ABC News reported that he had been held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Poland.⁹ On July 19, 2006 his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Abdel-Rahman's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Majid [Last Name Unknown] (Adnan al-Libi, Abu Yasser)

In 2003, Majid, a national of Libya, was apprehended, apparently in Afghanistan. The U.S. Department of the Treasury has described Adnan al-Libi as a "senior LIFG facilitator."¹⁰ He was

⁸ Interview with Marwan Jabour, Nov. 23, 2006.

⁹ See *infra* note 2.

¹⁰ U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Treasury Designates UK-Based Individuals, Entities Financing*

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reportedly held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in late 2003 and was apparently transferred to another secret U.S. detention facility, in which he was present in April 2004. No information about Majid's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Hassan [Last Name Unknown] (Raba'i)*

Hassan, a national of Libya, was apprehended in Pakistan, apparently in 2003. His pregnant wife, name and nationality unknown, was with him in Pakistan at the time of his arrest. Hassan is allegedly a member of the LIFG. He was apparently transferred with al-Fakhiri (aka Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi) from a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in November 2003 to a secret U.S. detention facility, in which he was present in April 2004. He was reportedly transferred to Libyan custody in late 2005 or 2006, and is reportedly being held in Tripoli. No information about Hassan's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

[First Name Unknown] al-Mahdi-Jawdeh (Abu Ayoub, Ayoub al-Libi)*

Al-Mahdi-Jawdeh, a national of Libya, is allegedly a member of the LIFG. He was reportedly held in secret U.S. detention before being sent to Libya in 2006. A prisoner with the name Ayoub al-Libi was reportedly held in a U.S. secret detention facility with Marwan Jabour (see page 11) and may well be the same person. No information about al-Mahdi-Jawdeh's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

Khaled al-Sharif (Abu Hazem)*

Al-Sharif, a national of Libya, is allegedly a member of the LIFG. Al-Sharif had reportedly been held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in late 2003, with al-Fakhiri (aka Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi) and Hassan (aka Raba'i). He may have been transferred to Libya in late 2005 or 2006, and is reportedly being held in Tripoli. No information about al-Sharif's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

Al Qaida-affiliated LIFG. Feb. 8, 2006, available at <http://www.state.gov/presse-releases/jr4016.htm>.

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Category 3: Individuals about whom there is some evidence of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown

Osama bin Yousaf (Usama Bin Yussaf, Usama bin Yusuf, Usamah bin-Yusuf)

On August 7, 2005, bin Yousaf, believed to be a national of either Pakistan or Saudi Arabia, was apprehended in Faisalabad, Pakistan, reportedly by tracking his cell phone, which was recorded in the phone directory of Abu Faraj al-Libi. Al-Libi was arrested on May 2, 2005 in Mardan, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities aided by U.S. intelligence officials and is one of the detainees who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay. Bin Yousaf is allegedly an al-Qaeda operative closely linked to al-Libi. It was reported that maps of cities in Germany and Italy were seized from bin Yousaf upon arrest. He was reportedly transferred to Lahore on August 9, 2005 and on the following day to Islamabad, where he was interrogated by U.S. officials. No information about bin Yousaf's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Osama Nazir

In November 2004, Nazir, a national of Pakistan, was apprehended by Pakistani authorities in Faisalabad, Pakistan. Nazir was reportedly a high-ranking operative of Jaish-e-Mohammad, a group allegedly linked to al-Qaeda. He was suspected of involvement in a March 2002 attack on a church in Islamabad's high-security diplomatic zone, and was later linked to Shehzad Tanweer, one of the suicide bombers responsible for the London attacks of July 7, 2005. The media reported that the U.S. government sought custody of Nazir after his arrest. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Nazir's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Sharif al-Masri (Abd-al-Sattar Sharif al-Masri)

On August, 29, 2004, al-Masri, a national of Egypt, was apprehended in Quetta, Pakistan, reportedly by Pakistani authorities. His apprehension was confirmed on September 1, 2004 by Pakistan's Federal Information Minister. The Information Minister also confirmed that a second man was apprehended with al-Masri but stated that his identity was unknown. Reports alternatively indicate that this man was a national of Saudi Arabia, Yemen or Pakistan. In November 2005, U.S. sources indicated that al-Masri had told his interrogators about an al-Qaeda plan to bring nuclear materials to the United States via Mexico for use against U.S. targets. No information about al-Masri's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Qari Saifullah Akhtar (Amir Harkat-ul-Ansar Qari Saifullah)

On August 6, 2004, Akhtar, a national of Pakistan, was apprehended in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), reportedly with the assistance of UAE authorities after he had been traced by Pakistani intelligence officials. A number of media reports from August and October 2004 refer to Pakistan's Federal Information Minister's comments that Akhtar was transferred after his

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apprehension from the UAE to Pakistan and was being interrogated by Pakistani officials. An unnamed intelligence official indicated that he was possibly being interrogated in Lahore. The allegations against Akhtar include that he led Harkat-ul Jihad al-Islami, was connected to a plot to assassinate [REDACTED] ⁸² [REDACTED] and ran a terrorist training camp in Rishkor, Afghanistan. In connection with a habeas corpus petition filed on his behalf, the Pakistani Supreme Court has requested details from the government of Pakistan concerning his detention. The U.S. was reportedly interested in questioning Akhtar and on July 19, 2006, his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Akhtar's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Mustafa Mohammed Fadhl (Moustafa Ali Elbishi, Hussein, Hassan Ali, Khalid, Abu Jihad)

In July or August 2004, Fadhl, a national of Egypt and possibly also Kenya, was reportedly apprehended in Pakistan by Pakistani authorities. Fadhl was named in a U.S. federal indictment concerning the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. On October 10, 2001, he was placed on the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List. His name was removed from the list without explanation. No information about Fadhl's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

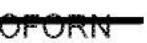
Musaab Aruchi (Mosabir Aroochi, Masob Arroochi, Abu Mesa'ab al-Baluchi, Abu Mosa'ab Aroochi, Musaad Aruchi, al-Baluchi)

On June 12, 2004, Aruchi, a national of Pakistan, was apprehended in Karschi, Pakistan by Pakistani paramilitary forces reportedly supervised by the CIA, on the basis of U.S. intelligence telephone and internet intercepts. Aruchi is allegedly a senior al-Qaeda operative and is the nephew of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay. Unnamed Pakistani intelligence officials were quoted as saying that Aruchi was held by Pakistani authorities for three days before being flown in an unmarked CIA plane from a Pakistani air force base to an unknown location. On July 19, 2006, the name "Mosabir Aroochi" was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Aruchi's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Ibad al Yaqut al Sheikha al Sufiyan

On January 22, 2004, al Sufiyan, a resident of Saudi Arabia, was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan, by Pakistani intelligence authorities. He was reportedly suspected of being an al-Qaeda operative. Al Sufiyan was apprehended the day after Walid bin Azmi (see page 16), and reports indicate that information provided by bin Azmi led authorities to al Sufiyan. No information about al Sufiyan's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

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~~TOP SECRET//NOFORN~~~~TOP SECRET//NOFORN~~**Walid bin Azmi**

In January 2004, bin Azmi, described as "an Arab," was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan in a raid by intelligence agencies. Bin Azmi was apprehended as part of a raid in which about a dozen individuals escaped, while those apprehended were reportedly transferred to U.S. custody, reportedly the FBI. Bin Azmi is allegedly an al-Qaeda operative who was based in Pakistan and is said to be a suspect in the bombing of the U.S.S. Cole in 2000. No information about bin Azmi's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Amir Hussein Abdullah al-Misri (Fazal Mohammad Abdullah al-Misri)

On January 18, 2004, al-Misri, a national of Egypt, was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities. Al-Misri is reportedly linked to Ahmed Omar Saeed Sheikh and al-Qaeda. A press report shortly after the apprehension quotes an unnamed Pakistani official indicating that investigators were trying to verify whether al-Misri was wanted by the U.S. government and that the FBI was likely to join local investigators shortly. The official is also reported as stating that those apprehended in the raid in which al-Misri was detained were being transferred to Islamabad, after which they were likely to be sent to U.S. custody. No information about al-Misri's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Safwan al-Hasham (Haffian al-Hasham)

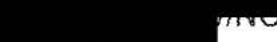
On May 15, 2003, al-Hasham, a national of Saudi Arabia, was apprehended while driving from Hyderabad to Karachi, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities, possibly in the presence of U.S. officials. Media accounts indicate that al-Hasham was suspected of being al-Qaeda's communications chief. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about al-Hasham's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Jawad al-Bashar

In early May 2003, al-Bashar, a national of Egypt, was reportedly apprehended in Vinther (Windar), Balochistan, along with an Afghan national, Farzand Shah, by law enforcement agencies. Al-Bashar is allegedly a member of al-Qaeda operating in Pakistan and is suspected to be linked to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay. No information about al-Bashar's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Aafia Siddiqui

On around March 28, 2003, Siddiqui, along with her three children (then aged 7 years, 5 years and 6 months), a national of Pakistan, was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan. On March 18, 2003, the FBI had issued an alert requesting information on Siddiqui so the FBI could

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locate and question her. The U.S. government has alleged that Siddiqui is linked to detainees that the government has acknowledged were in the U.S. Secret Detention Program, including Majid Khan and Ali 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Ali. There are a number of reports alleging that Siddiqui had been handed over to U.S. custody following her apprehension, but in May 26, 2004, then-Attorney General Ashcroft and FBI Director Robert Mueller III identified Siddiqui as someone presenting a threat to the United States, indicating their belief that she was not in custody. No other information about Siddiqui's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and her whereabouts remain unknown.

Saif al Islam el Masry

In September 2002, el Masry, a national of Egypt, was apprehended in the Pankisi Gorge, Georgia, by Georgian authorities. El Masry was suspected of being a member of al-Qaeda's high council. Media reports indicate that Georgian officials acknowledged that they transferred el Masry and others detained in the same raid to U.S. custody. No information about el Masry's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Sheikh Ahmed Salim (Swedan, Sheikh Ahmad Salem Suweidan, Sheikh Ahmed Salem Swedan, Sheikh Swedan, Sheikh Bahamadi, Ahmed Ally, Bahamad, Sheik Bahamad, Ahmed The Tall)

On July 11, 2002, Salim, a national of Kenya, was apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities, possibly with the assistance of U.S. law enforcement agents. Media reports indicate that he was transferred to U.S. custody at some point in 2002. Salim was named in a U.S. federal indictment concerning the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. Salim is still listed on the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List. No information about Salim's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

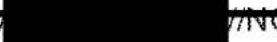
Retha al-Tunisi

In early to mid-2002, al-Tunisi, a national of Tunisia, was apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan. Al-Tunisi is alleged to hold a high-level position in al-Qaeda." Marwan Jabour reports that while he was held in a secret U.S. detention facility, he was shown a photograph of al-Tunisi, who was apparently in U.S. custody. This may or may not be Ridah bin Saleh al Yazidi, a Tunisian national, who is presently held at Guantánamo Bay and does not have counsel. No information about al-Tunisi's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Anas al-Libi (Anas al-Sabai, Nazih al-Raghib, Nazih Abdul Hamed al-Raghib)

In February 2002, al-Libi, a national of Libya, was reportedly apprehended in Khartoum, Sudan, after which there were reportedly negotiations between U.S. and Sudanese officials to complete al-Libi's handover to U.S. custody. He was named in a U.S. federal indictment concerning the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya and on October 10, 2001, his name appeared on the initial version of the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List, where his name still remains. He was probably sent to Egypt at some point after his apprehension and may now be in

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another country. No information about al-Libi's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

[First Name Unknown] al-Rubaia

In 2002, al-Rubaia, a national of Iraq, was apparently apprehended in Iran and later held in a secret U.S. detention facility. Another detainee held in the same secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan read the name "al-Rubaia" and information about his arrest on a cell wall. No information about al-Rubaia's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Speen Ghul

Marwan Jabour reports that while in a secret U.S. detention facility, he was shown a photograph of Speen Ghul, a national of an African country, who was apparently in U.S. custody. No information about Ghul's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

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Detention of family members of detainees, including children

In some cases family members—including children—of detainees who have been held in the U.S. Secret Detention Program, have been apprehended, detained and/or subjected to coercive treatment. Family members may be apprehended separately or at the same time as the individual sought. One apparent object of such treatment has been to obtain information about the detainee. Some of these family members have been subsequently released, but in other cases their fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

In September 2002, Yusuf al-Khalid (then nine years old) and Abed al-Khalid (then seven years old) were reportedly apprehended by Pakistani security forces during an attempted capture of their father, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed was successfully apprehended several months later, and the U.S. government has acknowledged that he was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program. He is presently held at Guantánamo Bay.

In an April 16, 2007 statement, Ali Khan (father of Majid Khan, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay) indicated that Yusef and Abed al-Khalid had been held in the same location in which Majid Khan and Majid's brother Mohammed were detained in March/April 2003. Mohammed was detained by Pakistani officials for approximately one month after his apprehension on March 5, 2003 (see below). Ali Khan's statement indicates that:

Also according to Mohammed, he and Majid were detained in the same place where two of Khalid Sheik Mohammed's young children, ages about 6 and 8, were held. The Pakistani guards told my son that the boys were kept in a separate area upstairs, and were denied food and water by other guards. They were also mentally tortured by having ants or other creatures put on their legs to scare them and get them to say where their father was hiding.¹¹

After Khalid Sheikh Mohammed's arrest in March 2003, Yusuf and Abed Al Khalid were reportedly transferred out of Pakistan in U.S. custody. The children were allegedly being sent for questioning about their father's activities and to be used by the United States as leverage to force their father to co-operate with the United States. A press report on March 10, 2003 confirmed that CIA interrogators had detained the children and that one official explained that:

"We are handling them with kid gloves. After all, they are only little children...but we need to know as much about their father's recent activities as possible. We have child psychologists on hand at all times and they are given the best of care."¹²

¹¹ See Statement of Ali Khan, Apr. 16, 2007, available at www.cia-ny.org/v2/legal/september_11/b/docs/Ali_Khan_statement.pdf

¹² See Olga Craig, CIA Holds Young Sons of Captured al-Qaeda Chief, SUNDAY TELEGRAPH (U.K.), Mar. 9, 2003, available at <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=%2Fnews%2F003%2F03%2F09%2Fwalaqa09.xml>.

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In the transcript of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed's Combatant Status Review Tribunal, he indicates knowledge that his children were apprehended and abused. "They arrested my kids intentionally. They are kids. They been arrested for four months they had been abused."¹³

On March 3, 2003, Majid Khan, was apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan, along with his brother Mohammed, his brother's wife and their one month-old daughter. They were all taken to an unknown location. Majid Khan's sister-in-law and her daughter were detained for one week, and as mentioned above, Mohammed Khan was detained by Pakistani officials for approximately one month.

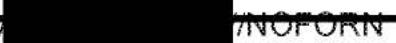
On March 28, 2003, Aasia Siddiqui (see page 16) was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan along with her three children (then aged seven years, five years and six months).

On August 11, 2003, Hambali, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay, was reportedly apprehended in Thailand along with his wife Noralwizah Lee Abdullah, a national of Malaysia, in a joint operation of which the U.S. was a part.

On July 24, 2004, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay, was reportedly apprehended in Gujarat, Pakistan, along with two women (his wife, an Uzbek national and the Pakistani wife of South African national Zubair Ismail) and five children. His apprehension was reportedly a joint Pakistani-U.S. operation, coordinated with CIA and FBI officials.

¹³ U.S. Department of Defense, Khalid Shaykh Muhammad, *Transcript of CSRT (KSM) Hearing*, available at, http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Combatant_Tribunals.html.

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Recommendations

- The United States must cease use of secret or unacknowledged detention.
- For those individuals currently detained by or at the direction of the United States, the United States and relevant foreign governments must:
 - Make known the names and whereabouts of detainees;
 - Provide immediate access by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to all detainees the organization seeks to visit;
 - Charge detainees with a recognizable criminal offense and promptly bring them to trial before a court that meets international fair trial standards or release them; and
 - Allow detainees access to lawyers and to communicate with family members.
- The United States must not detain family members of terrorism suspects based on their family relationships.
- The United States must make known the names, fate, and whereabouts of all individuals it has detained in the "War on Terror," even if they have been released, transferred to the custody of another state, or are dead.
- The United States must provide reparations, including compensation, to individuals it has secretly detained.
- Other governments must not facilitate secret detention: they should not assist or cooperate in secret detention operations, and should disclose information about such operations that comes into their possession.

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Off the Record

U.S. Responsibility for Enforced Disappearances in the "War on Terror"

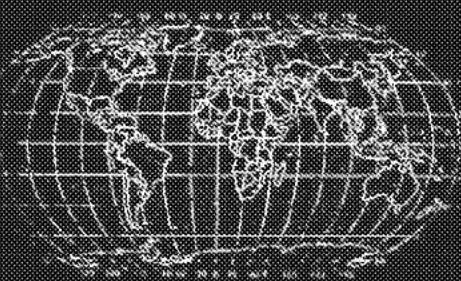
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On September 6, 2006,

³⁴ revealed that the United States runs a system of secret detention in the "War on Terror," but he did not disclose how many individuals were secretly detained. While only the U.S. government knows exactly who remains missing, *Off the Record* provides the most comprehensive list of these individuals, who are believed to have been subject to an enforced disappearance for which the United States bears responsibility.

Based on research by six major human rights groups – Amnesty International, Cageprisoners, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at NYU School of Law, Human Rights Watch and Reprieve – *Off the Record* identifies individuals believed to have been held at some point by the United States in secret sites and whose fate and whereabouts remain unacknowledged.

Off the Record provides new information about detainees already identified as "disappeared" and names a number of missing detainees for the first time. It reveals the extent to which the United States illegally uses "proxy detention" to empty its secret sites and demonstrates that far from targeting the "worst of the worst," the system sweeps up low-level detainees and even involves the detention of the wives and children of the "disappeared," in violation of their human rights.



AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

1 Easton Street
London WC1X 0DW
United Kingdom
www.amnesty.org

CAGEPRISONERS
PO Box 45798
London SW16 4XS
www.cage-prisoners.com

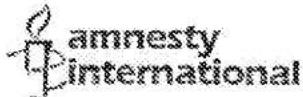
CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
866 Broadway, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10012
www.ccr-nyc.org

CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND GLOBAL JUSTICE

New York University School of Law
110 West Third Street, Room 204
New York, NY 10012
www.chrgj.org

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH
360 Fifth Avenue, 34th Floor
New York, NY 10118-3299
www.hrw.org

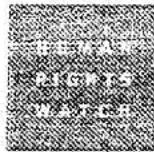
REPRIEVE
PO Box 52742
London EC4P 4HS
www.reprieve.org.uk



CAGEPRIS QHENS



centerforconstitutionalrights



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US Torture: Voices from the Black Sites

Mark Danner

ICRC Report on the Treatment of Fourteen "High Value Detainees" in CIA Custody by the International Committee of the Red Cross.
43 pp., February 2007

We need to get to the bottom of what happened—and why—so we never have it never happens again.”

—Senator Patrick Leahy,
Chairman,
Senate Judiciary Committee

1.

We think time and elections will cleanse our fallen world but they will not. Since November, [redacted] and his administration have seemed to be rushing away from us at accelerating speed, a dark comet hurtling toward the ends of the universe. The phrase “War on Terror”—the slogan of that administration, so cherished by the man who took pride in pronouncing that he was “a wartime president”—has acquired in its pronouncement a permanent pat of question marks, suggesting something questionable, something mildly embarrassing; something past. And yet the decisions that that president made, especially the momentous decisions taken after the attacks of September 11, 2001—decisions about rendition, surveillance, interrogation—lie strewn about us still, unclaimed and unburied, like corpses freshly dead.

How should we begin to talk about this? Perhaps with history. Stories come to us newborn, announcing their intent: Once upon a time... In the beginning... From such signs we learn how to listen to what will come. Consider:

I woke up, naked, strapped to a bed, in a very white room. The room measured approximately 4m x 4m (13 feet by 13 feet). The room had three solid walls, with the fourth wall consisting of metal bars separating it from a larger room. I am not sure how long I remained in the bed....

A man, unnamed, naked, strapped to a bed, and for the rest, the elemental facts of space and of time, nothing but whiteness.

The storyteller is very much a man of our time. Early on in the “War on Terror,” in the spring of 2002, he entered the dark realm of “the disappeared”—and only four and a half years later, when he and thirteen other “high-value detainees” arrived at Guantánamo and told their stories in interviews with representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (reported in the confidential document listed above) did the emerge partly into the light. Indeed, he is a famous man, though his fame has followed a certain path, peculiar to our modern age: jihadi, outlaw, terrorist, “disappeared.” An

international celebrity whose name, one of them anyway, is instantly recognizable. How many people have their lives described by the president of the United States in a nationally televised speech?

Within months of September the 11th, 2001, we captured a man known as Abu Zubaydah. We believe that Zubaydah was a senior terrorist leader and a trusted associate of Osama bin Laden. ... Zubaydah was severely wounded during the firefight that brought

in a “memorandum of understanding” signed on September 17, 2001.

This secret system included prisons on military bases around the world, from Thailand and Afghanistan to Morocco, Poland, and Romania—“at various times,” reportedly, “sites in eight countries”—into which, at one time or another, more than one hundred prisoners... disappeared.²⁴ The secret internment network of “black sites” had its own air force and its own distinctive “transfer procedures,” which were, according to the writers of the International Committee of the Red Cross

go to the toilet and if necessary were obliged to urinate and defecate into the diaper.

One works the imagination trying to picture what it was like in this extraordinarily place: blackness in place of vision. Silence—or “sometimes” loud music—in place of sounds of life. Shackles, together sometimes with gloves, in place of the chance to reach, touch, feel. One sense entangled at wrist and ankles, cotton against eyes, cloth across face, spit and piss against skin. On “some occasions detainees were transported lying flat on the floor of the plane, with their hands cuffed behind their backs,” causing them “severe pain and discomfort,” as they were moved from one unknown location to another.

For his part, Abu Zubaydah—thirty-one years old, born Zain al-Abideen Mohammad Hasan, in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, though coming of Palestinian stock, from the Gaza Strip—

alleged that during one transfer operation the blindfold was tied very tightly resulting in wounds to his nose and ears. He does not know how long the transfer took but, prior to the transfer, he reported being told by his detaining authorities that he would be going on a journey that would last twenty-four to thirty hours.

A long trip then: perhaps to Guantánamo? Or Morocco? Then back, apparently, to Thailand. Or was it Afghanistan? He thinks the latter but can't be sure....

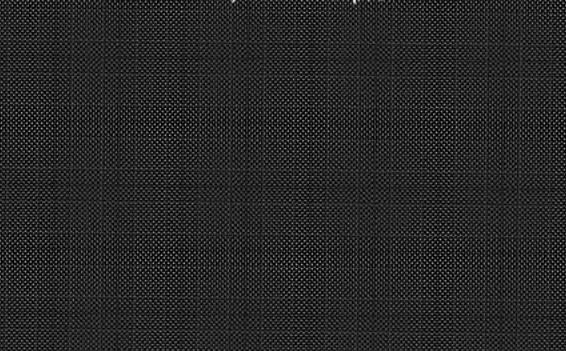
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A classified, compartmentalized, deeply, deeply secret. And yet what is “secret” exactly? In our recent politics, “secret” has become an oddly complex word. From whom was “the secret bombing of Cambodia” secret? Not from the Cambodians, surely. From whom was the existence of these “secret overseas facilities” secret? Not from the terrorists, surely. From Americans, presumably. On the other hand, as early as 2002, anyone interested could read on the front page of one of the country’s leading newspapers:

US Decries Abuse but Defends Interrogations: “Stress and Distress” Tactics Used on Terrorism Suspects Held in Secret Overseas Facilities

Deep inside the forbidden zone of the US-occupied Bagram air base in Afghanistan, around the corner from the detention center and beyond the segregated clandestine military units, sits a cluster of metal shipping containers protected by a triple layer of concertina wire. The containers hold the most valuable prizes in the war on terrorism—captured al Qaeda operatives and Taliban commanders....

“If you don’t violate someone’s human rights some of the time,

34 Physical Description

34. In the East Room of the White House, after delivering a speech on the War on Terror, September 6, 2006. In the speech he said that “the United States does not torture.” In the same speech, he acknowledged the existence of secret CIA prisons and an “alternative set of procedures” used to interrogate prisoners.

brought into custody—and he survived only because of the medical care arranged by the CIA.²⁵

ICRC report, “fairly standardized in most cases”:

A dramatic story: big news. Wounded in a firefight in Fatahabad, Pakistan, shot in the stomach, groin, and thigh after jumping from a roof in a desperate attempt to escape. Massive bleeding. Rushed to a military hospital in Lahore. A trauma surgeon at Johns Hopkins awakened by a late-night telephone call from the director of central intelligence and given great secrecy to the other side of the world. The wounded man barely escapes death, slowly stabilizes, is shipped secretly to a military base in Thailand. Thence to another base in Afghanistan. Or was it Afghanistan?

We don’t know, not definitively. For from the moment of his dramatic capture, on March 28, 2002, the man known as Abu Zubaydah slipped from one clandestine world, that of al-Qaeda officials gone to ground in the days after September 11, into another, a “hidden global internment network” intended for secret detention and interrogation and set up by the Central Intelligence Agency under authority granted directly by [redacted]

The detainee would be photographed, both clothed and naked, prior to and again after transfer. A body cavity check (rectal examination) would be carried out and some detainees alleged that a suppository (the type and the effect of such suppositories was unknown by the detainees), was also administered at that moment.

The detainee would be made to wear a diaper and dressed in a tracksuit. Earphones would be placed over his ears, through which music would sometimes be played. He would be blindfolded with at least a cloth tied around the head and black goggles. In addition, some detainees alleged that cotton wool was also taped over their eyes prior to the blindfold and goggles being applied....

The detainee would be shackled by [redacted] hands and feet and transported in the airport by road and loaded onto a plane. He would usually be transported in a reclined sitting position with his hands shackled in front. The journey times... ranged from one hour to over twenty-four to thirty hours. The detainee was not allowed to

See “President Discusses Creation of Military Commissions to Try Implicated Terrorists,” September 6, 2006, East Room, White House, available at [redacted]

²⁴See “Restoring Trust in the Justice System: The Senate Judiciary Committee’s Agenda in the 111th Congress,” 2009 Marvin Bernstein Lecture, Georgetown University, February 9, 2009.

April 9, 2009

²⁵See for the authoritative account Dana Priest, “CIA Holds Terror Suspects in Secret Prisons,” The Washington Post, November 2, 2006.

89

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