Center for the Victims of Torture

Torture, Former Combatants, Political Prisoners, Terror Suspects, & Terrorists

https://www.justsecurity.org/63945/for-the-military-commissions-a-fork-in-the-road-on-torture/

Public Facing Advocacy Writing

by Scott Roehm

May 6, 2019

detainee treatment, Guantanamo, Majid Khan, Military Commissions, torture

by Scott Roehm

May 6, 2019

Its time for everyone to admit that the Guantanamo military commissions have failed.

Thats what Steve Vladeck wrote last monthin a<u>characteristically excellent post</u>discussing the D.C. Circuits recent decision in *In re Al-Nashiri III*. Of course, unless and until either the executive branch or Congress acknowledges the same and decides to do something about it, the commissions will drag on. And as they do, the shadow of CIA tortureto which Steve correctly ascribes (at least in part) the commissions painful struggles to datewill darken, further complicating any efforts to achieve justice.

Take Majid Khan, for example. After pleading guilty before the commissions in 2012, he has been cooperating with the government and is scheduled for a sentencing hearing in July. On May 1, he filed a motion that puts the legacy of CIA torture and the question of accountability squarely before Army Judge Col. Douglas Watkins. How Judge Watkins resolves the motion will say a lot about whether the commissions can ever grapple seriously and fairly with these issues.

Specifically, Khan argues that pursuant to the Due Process clause of the Constitution, Article 13 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), and longstanding support in the common law for the presumption of innocence and prohibition on pre-trial punishment, his sentence should be reduced on the basis of the torture to which the CIA subjected him during his three and a half years in CIA custody, plus additional abuses he alleges after his transfer to Guantanamo. UCMJ Article 13 provides:

No person, while being held for trial, may be subjected to punishment or penalty other than arrest or confinement upon the charges pending against him, nor shall the arrest or confinement imposed upon him be any more rigorous than the circumstances required to insure his presence, but he may be subjected to minor punishment during that period for infractions of discipline.

It is well-established in military courts-martial practice that the remedy for a violation of Article 13 can include administrative credit against the defendants sentence for any time during which he was subjected to the type of punishment, penalty, or conditions of confinement that the provision prohibits. According to Rule 305 of the Rules of Courts-martial, which are considered persuasive authority in the commissions, [s]uch credit shall be computed at the rate of 1 day credit for each day of confinement served as a result of such noncompliance. However, [t]he military judge may order additional credit for each day of pretrial confinement that involves an abuse of discretion or unusually harsh circumstances.

There is a threshold question whether Article 13 applies to the military commissions. In a 2008 ruling on Mohammed Jawads motion to dismiss charges against him because of the torture he suffered at Guantanamo, Army Judge Col. Stephen Henley appears to have determined that it does, at least in concept:

It is beyond peradventure that a Military Commission may dismiss charges because of abusive treatment of the Accused. However, when other remedies are available to adequately address the wrong, dismissal should be the last of an escalating list of options. Here, the Commission finds other remedies are available to adequately address the wrong inflicted upon the Accused, including, but not limited to, sentence credit towards any approved period of confinement, excluding statements and any evidence derived from the abusive treatment, and prohibiting persons who may have been involved in any improper actions against the Accused from testifying at trial.

(emphasis added).

There is no question that Khan was tortured. According to the <u>Senate Intelligence Committees study of CIAs detention and interrogation program</u>, he was subjected to, among other abuses: sleep deprivation, nudity, and dietary manipulation; rectal feeding, in which the CIA pureed Khans lunch tray, consisting of hummus, pasta with sauce, nuts, and raisins, and pumped it into his intestines through a tube forced into his rectum against his will; and immers[ion] in a tub that was filled with ice and water.

In support of Khans request to apply Article 13 and reduce his sentence accordingly, the Center for Victims of Torture filed an amicus brief joined by former Navy General Counsel Alberto Mora, former NCIS Deputy Assistant Director for Counterterrorism Mark Fallon,

former U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture Juan Mendez, Dr. Sondra Crosby, retired Brig. Gen. Stephen Xenakis, MD, the Rev. Ron Stief, and Prof. Claire Finkelstein. The brief argues that Judge Watkins must evaluate the motion in the context of U.S. anti-torture obligations, including Khans right to an effective remedy, and it emphasizes whats at stake for the military commissions:

Mr. Khans right to an effective remedy and the United States obligation to provide one are as central to our system of laws as is the prohibition on torture itself. Indeed, for a victim of torture, the former is what gives the latter meaning. Chief Justice Marshall recognized this basic legal maximwhere there is a right, there must be a remedymore than 200 years ago in Marbury v. Madison, and warned of the consequences that would attend failure to fulfill it: The government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws, and not of men. It will certainly cease to deserve this high appellation, if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right. 5 U.S. 1 (Cranch) 137, 163 (1803).

Mr. Khanundisputedly a torture victimis entitled to all of the remedial measures [mandated by Article 14 of the Convention Against Torture], and the United States is legally required to provide him with them. And yet, Mr. Khan is asking the Court for something much more modest: a meaningful acknowledgment of the horrors to which he was subjected through the application to his sentencing of a well-established principle of military law. But while the request represents only a fraction of the redress Mr. Khan is owed, the stakes for the Court are difficult to overstate. This is the first time that a military commission must decide whether to provide a measure of reparation for a CIA torture victim. It is a watershed moment: will the military commissions take any steps to honor the United States legal and moral anti-torture obligations when violations occurred in the CIAs RDI program? Will this Court treat Mr. Khan the way the United States would demand that an enemy force treat one of our own service members under similar circumstances?

If the Court is unwilling or unable to impose on the government even the minimal degree of accountability Mr. Khan seeks, its failure to do so will validate the views of those who believe that the military commissions are simply an instrumentality of the executive branch that tortured Mr. Khan designed to sweep its crimes under the rug. It will frustrate efforts to undo the strategic costs that the United States has paid for our governments use of torture, from the chilling effect on allies willingness to share intelligence to the license it has given authoritarian regimes and other oppressors to disregard their responsibilities to prevent and penalize torture. And it will further erode both the United States reputation as a standard-bearer for human rights, and our judicial systems reputation for fairness and independence.

The brief goes on to describe the salutary effects of recognizing that Khan has been punished within the meaning of UCMJ Article 13 and adjusting his sentence accordingly, including facilitating his ability to heal from the deep psychological and physical wounds of his torturea rehabilitation process that, as I have explained in a previous post, is not and cannot be available at Guantanamo.

Perhaps by now it goes without saying, but almost two decades removed from the United States decision to build a torture program, there has been precious little accountability for the government officials who authorized and implemented it, and even less by way of redress for victims. Khans motion is an opportunity to take a small but meaningful step in the other direction. For the military commissions in particular, its a chance to demonstrate that, at least in one instance, in one case, they can be more than the cascade of fiascoes that they have come to represent.

detainee treatment, Guantanamo, Majid Khan, Military Commissions, torture

All-source, public repository of congressional hearing transcripts, government agency documents, digital forensics, social media analysis, public opinion surveys, empirical research, more.

by Brianna Rosen

Oct 25th, 2022

by Ambassador Juan Manuel Gmez-Robledo Verduzco

Oct 24th, 2022

by Cathryn Grothe

Oct 21st, 2022

by Steven J. Barela

Oct 20th, 2022

by Douglas London

Oct 18th, 2022

by Luke Hartig

Oct 17th, 2022

by Jonathan Leader Maynard

Oct 14th, 2022

by Oona A. Hathaway

Oct 11th, 2022

by Amanda L. White Eagle Oct 10th, 2022 by Muhammad Kamal Oct 7th, 2022 by Richard Dicker and Paloma van Groll Oct 6th, 2022 by Naomi Kikoler and Sarah McIntosh Oct 6th, 2022 by Jens Iverson Oct 5th, 2022 by Jens Iverson Oct 5th, 2022 by John K. Glenn Oct 4th, 2022 by Ryan Goodman and Clara Apt Sep 29th, 2022 by Jennifer Trahan Sep 26th, 2022 by Jennifer Trahan Sep 26th, 2022 by Norman L. Eisen and Fred Wertheimer Sep 26th, 2022 by Just Security Sep 24th, 2022 by Astrid Reisinger Coracini Sep 23rd, 2022 by Astrid Reisinger Coracini Sep 23rd, 2022 by Ambassador H.E. Juan Ramn de la Fuente and Pablo Arrocha Olabuenaga Sep 23rd, 2022 by Katherine Fang and Clara Apt Sep 22nd, 2022 by E. Danya Perry, Joshua Stanton and Norman L. Eisen Sep 21st, 2022 by Ambassador John E. Herbst Sep 21st, 2022 by Richard Gowan Sep 20th, 2022

by Richard Gowan
Sep 20th, 2022
by Oona A. Hathaway
Sep 20th, 2022
by Oona A. Hathaway
Sep 20th, 2022
by Marc Sommers
Sep 19th, 2022
by Ambassador Thomas Graham Jr.
Sep 16th, 2022
by Aryeh Neier
Sep 14th, 2022
by Eian Katz
Sep 13th, 2022
by Sam Cohen
Sep 12th, 2022
by <u>Just Security</u>
Sep 10th, 2022
by Michael Stern
Sep 9th, 2022
by Tess Bridgeman and Brian Finucane
Sep 8th, 2022
by Sophie Richardson
Sep 8th, 2022
by Ryan Goodman and Justin Hendrix
Sep 7th, 2022
by Laurence H. Tribe, Philip Lacovara and Dennis Aftergut
Sep 6th, 2022
by <u>Just Security</u>
Sep 3rd, 2022
by <u>Jumaina Siddiqui</u>
Sep 2nd, 2022
by Peter Devine
Sep 1st, 2022
by Shaharzad Akbar
Aug 31st, 2022
by Ambassador M. Ashraf Haidari
Aug 30th, 2022

by George Croner Aug 29th, 2022 by Douglas London Aug 29th, 2022 by Michael Stern Aug 28th, 2022 by Just Security Aug 27th, 2022 by Virginia Canter and Gabe Lezra Aug 26th, 2022 by Fionnuala N Aolin Aug 25th, 2022 by Gaiane Nuridzhanian Aug 24th, 2022 by Ezequiel Heffes Aug 24th, 2022 by Gaiane Nuridzhanian Aug 24th, 2022 by James A. Goldston Aug 23rd, 2022 by Ambassador (ret.) Lee Wolosky Aug 22nd, 2022 by <u>Just Security</u> Aug 20th, 2022 by Ximena Casas Isaza and Catalina Martinez Aug 19th, 2022 by Ryan Goodman Aug 18th, 2022 by William S. Dodge Aug 18th, 2022 by Faiza Patel and Spencer Reynolds Aug 17th, 2022 by J. William Leonard Aug 16th, 2022 by Genevieve Nadeau and Helen White Aug 16th, 2022 by Albert W. Alschuler Aug 16th, 2022

by <u>Shabana Basij-Rasikh</u>
Aug 16th, 2022
by Nasir A. Andisha and Marzia Marastoni
Aug 15th, 2022
by <u>Just Security</u>
Aug 13th, 2022
by <u>Karima Bennoune</u>
Aug 12th, 2022
by Nicholas Rasmussen and Sarah Kenny
Aug 12th, 2022
by <u>Liz Hempowicz</u>
Aug 11th, 2022
by Asha Rangappa, Norman L. Eisen and Bradley P. Moss
Aug 9th, 2022
by <u>Julie Owono</u>
Aug 9th, 2022
by <u>Khalid Aljabri</u>
Aug 8th, 2022
by <u>Just Security</u>
Aug 4th, 2022
by <u>Clara Apt</u>
Aug 1st, 2022
by <u>Just Security</u>
Jul 30th, 2022
by Sang-Min Kim
Jul 29th, 2022
by <u>Joseph Nunn</u> and <u>Elizabeth Goitein</u>
Jul 28th, 2022
by <u>Lawrence Woocher</u>
Jul 25th, 2022
by <u>Viola Gienger</u>
Jul 23rd, 2022
by <u>Just Security</u>
Jul 23rd, 2022
by Noah Bookbinder, Norman L. Eisen, Fred Wertheimer, Donald Simon, Jason Powell, Debra Perlin, Colby Galliher and Madison Gee
Jul 21st, 2022
by Albert W. Alschuler
Jul 21st, 2022

by Salah Ben Hammou and Avery Reyna Jul 20th, 2022 by Dario Cristiani Jul 19th, 2022 by Ryan Goodman Jul 19th, 2022 by Norman L. Eisen, Noah Bookbinder, Fred Wertheimer, Donald Simon, Jason Powell, Debra Perlin, Colby Galliher, Madison Gee and Taylor Redd Jul 18th, 2022 by Ryan Goodman Jul 18th, 2022 by Just Security Jul 16th, 2022 by **Douglas London** Jul 15th, 2022 by Nasir A. Andisha and Hamid A. Formuli Jul 14th, 2022 by Tess Bridgeman Jul 13th, 2022 by Kristine Beckerle and Ali Jameel Jul 13th, 2022 by Ambassador P. Michael McKinley (ret.) Jul 12th, 2022 by Ryan Goodman, Justin Hendrix and Clara Apt Jul 11th, 2022 by Bradley Honigberg Jul 8th, 2022 by Alexandra Stark Jul 7th, 2022 by W. Neil Eggleston Jul 5th, 2022 by Just Security Jul 2nd, 2022 by Karl Mihm, Justin Cole, Iva Petkova, Margaret Shields, Mari Dugas, Nicholas Tonckens and Tess Bridgeman Nov 19th, 2021 by Karl Mihm, Jacob Apkon and Sruthi Venkatachalam Sep 29th, 2022 by Tess Bridgeman and Brianna Rosen Mar 24th, 2022

by Megan Corrarino Feb 18th, 2022 by Mary B. McCord Jan 24th, 2022 by Emily Berman, Tess Bridgeman, Megan Corrarino, Ryan Goodman and Dakota S. Rudesill Jan 20th, 2022 by Laura Brawley, Antara Joardar and Madhu Narasimhan Oct 29th, 2021 by Leila Nadya Sadat Sep 13th, 2021 by Tess Bridgeman, Rachel Goldbrenner and Ryan Goodman Sep 7th, 2021 by Just Security Jul 19th, 2021 by Kate Brannen Jun 30th, 2021 by Fionnuala N Aolin and Kate Brannen Jun 14th, 2021 by Steven J. Barela and Mark Fallon Jun 1st, 2021 by Christine Berger May 29th, 2021 by Beth Van Schaack Feb 1st, 2021 by Beth Van Schaack and Chris Moxley Nov 16th, 2020 by Oona A. Hathaway, Preston Lim, Mark Stevens and Alasdair Phillips-Robins Nov 10th, 2020 by Emily Berman, Tess Bridgeman, Ryan Goodman and Dakota S. Rudesill Oct 14th, 2020 by Cristina Rodrguez and Adam Cox Oct 12th, 2020 by Scott Roehm, Rita Siemion and Hina Shamsi Sep 11th, 2020 by Matiangai Sirleaf Jul 13th, 2020 by Catherine O'Rourke Oct 21st, 2020

by Sarah Knuckey and Jayne Huckerby May 27th, 2020 by Tess Bridgeman and Ryan Goodman Sep 12th, 2019 by Just Security Jan 28th, 2019 by Marty Lederman Oct 25th, 2018 by Erik Dahl Jun 7th, 2022 by Justin Hendrix, Nicholas Tonckens and Sruthi Venkatachalam Aug 29th, 2021 by Ryan Goodman and Juilee Shivalkar Aug 8th, 2021 by Kate Brannen and Ryan Goodman May 11th, 2021 by Atlantic Council's DFRLab Feb 10th, 2021 by Ryan Goodman, Mari Dugas and Nicholas Tonckens Jan 11th, 2021 by Ryan Goodman and Danielle Schulkin Nov 3rd, 2020 by Chris Shenton Aug 24th, 2020 by Ryan Goodman and Danielle Schulkin Jul 27th, 2020 by Ryan Goodman and Julia Brooks Mar 11th, 2020 Washington Director of the Center for Victims of Torture. Chair of the Board of Directors for Refugee Council USA. Send A Letter To The Editor by Joseph Margulies Oct 13th, 2022 by Terry Rockefeller Jul 1st, 2022 by Nasir A. Andisha and Hamid A. Formuli Apr 22nd, 2022 by Edgar Chen Mar 23rd, 2022

by Edgar Chen Mar 23rd, 2022 Mar 14th, 2022

by Reed Brody and Salieu Taal

by Joseph Margulies

Mar 11th, 2022

by Roger Lu Phillips and Aweiss Al Dobouch

Feb 4th, 2022

by Scott Roehm

Feb 2nd, 2022

by Tess Bridgeman

Feb 1st, 2022

by Tess Bridgeman

Jan 20th, 2022

by Shayana Kadidal

Jan 11th, 2022

Just Security is based at the Reiss Center on Law and Security at New York University School of Law.