

1 of 3 2/11/13 11:01 PM

∢ ▶

Ian Moss, a spokesman for Mr. Fried's office, said its dismantling did not mean that the administration had given up on closing the prison. "We remain committed to closing Guantánamo, and doing so in a responsible fashion," Mr. Moss said. "The administration continues to express its opposition to Congressional restrictions that impede our ability to implement transfers."

Besides barring the transfer of any detainees into the United States for prosecution or continued detention, lawmakers prohibited transferring them to other countries with troubled security conditions, like Yemen or Sudan. In the most recent defense authorization act, enacted late last year, lawmakers extended those restrictions and expanded them to cover even detainees scheduled to be repatriated under a plea deal with military prosecutors.

Mr. Obama had threatened to veto the bill, but instead he signed it while <u>issuing a signing statement claiming that he had the constitutional power, as commander in chief, to lawfully override such statutory restrictions</u> on the handling of wartime prisoners. Mr. Obama's intentions were not clear, however, even to internal administration officials.

Last July, before the latest statute, the Pentagon <u>repatriated a Sudanese man</u>, Ibrahim al Qosi, after he pleaded guilty before a tribunal to conspiracy and supporting terrorism and served out his sentence as part of a deal.

Another Sudanese man who pleaded guilty to similar charges, Noor Uthman Muhammed, is scheduled to be repatriated in about a year. There is now doubt, however, about whether the military can live up to that agreement.

In recent months, the federal appeals court in Washington has vacated guilty verdicts by tribunals against two other detainees convicted of <u>similar charges</u> — the only two detainees to date to be convicted after a trial, rather than through a plea deal — because the offenses were not international war crimes.

Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr. decided to continue arguing in court that it was lawful to bring such charges before a military commission. That has led to a growing split between the administration and Brig. Gen. Mark S. Martins, the chief prosecutor of the tribunals, who objected to that decision and <a href="unsuccessfully sought permission">unsuccessfully sought permission</a> to withdraw conspiracy from the list of charges against the Sept. 11 defendants.

On Sunday, on the eve of the hearing, General Martins <u>addressed</u> recent <u>coverage</u> of the split. He argued that any disagreement was a good thing because it showed that tribunal officials were not "moving in lock step," but rather were independent, which "if anything bolsters, rather than undermines, confidence in the military commissions system."

A version of this article appeared in print on January 29, 2013, on page A14 of the New York edition with the headline:

Office Working to Close Guantánamo Is Shuttered.

SAVE E-MAIL SHARE

Get Free E-mail Alerts on These Topics

Fried, Daniel State Department

Guantanamo Bay Naval Base (Cuba) Detainees

INSIDE NYTIMES.COM

BOOMING »

OPINION »

BOOKS »

OPINION »

OP

2 of 3 2/11/13 11:01 PM







The Stone: Why Do We Cling to the Idea of Race?



Young, Liberal and Open to Big Government



Doubting if Tomorrow Will Ever Come for Taxi



Ghostman' by Roger Hobbs

© 2013 The New York Times Company | Site Map | Privacy | Your Ad Choices | Advertise | Terms of Sale | Terms of Service | Work With Us | RSS | Help | Contact Us | Site Feedback

3 of 3 2/11/13 11:01 PM