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## **Guantanamo inquiry finds military police, interrogators at odds**

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San Juan, Puerto Rico - A U.S. inquiry into alleged abuse at Guantanamo uncovered a climate of deep distrust between military police and interrogators, who were accused during the investigation of giving terror suspects personal information about their guards.

The MPs suspected interrogators gave their names and Social Security numbers to prisoners in exchange for intelligence, according to the investigation, which recommended that a senior interrogator be relieved of duty for "failure to know his enemy."

The interrogator "sees himself as a hero for the detainees, and against the MPs, on a crusade in the battle of the MPs against the detainees," one investigator wrote in the report on the inquiry that The Associated Press obtained under a Freedom of Information lawsuit.

The report recommended military authorities look further into the disclosure of MP information to detainees. Guantanamo officials didn't respond to questions about the investigation, including whether the interrogator - a military officer - was relieved of duty or whether the prison camp instituted any reforms in response to the findings.

The investigation began in March 2004, when the same interrogator claimed military police had abused detainees at the high-security camp in eastern Cuba, where the United States holds about 500 men captured in its war on terror.

The interrogator said guards mistreated a suspected al-Qaida member by not allowing him to use the bathroom immediately after a five-hour interrogation and that at other times withheld food and turned the temperature down on a cell to 52 degrees as punishment.

An investigating officer, however, found no evidence of abuse by the guards.

The investigator faulted the interrogator instead - recommending he be relieved of his duties for reasons that included a "failure to know his enemy," the "unfounded" accusations against the guards and "the noted possibility that he suffers from Reverse Stockholm Syndrome."

Stockholm Syndrome is a psychological phenomenon in which hostages develop a bond with their captors.

The MPs said in sworn statements that they suspected interrogators may have been trading the names and Social Security numbers of guards to get intelligence.

"I believe that some of the interrogators would do whatever it takes to gather that, including giving out some MPs' personal information," said a guard from the 258th Military Police company who said he was concerned because some detainees had a "deep hatred" for him.

The investigator, after talking to guards, said: "All expressed concerns for the secrecy of their personal information and the safety of their families."

At Guantanamo, accusations of inappropriate ties between the largely Muslim detainees and their military and civilian handlers have surfaced before.

Troops had said that Ahmad I. al-Halabi, an Arabic translator for the Air Force who was convicted last year of mishandling documents at the base, and Army Capt. James Yee, a Muslim chaplain who was cleared of espionage charges, had also sympathized with detainees. Suspicion of Muslim personnel by non-Muslims wasn't uncommon, said Donald Rehkopf Jr., the lawyer for al-Halabi, who had more serious espionage charges dropped in a plea deal.