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November 20, 2009

Office of Bar Counsel

Board on Professional Responsibility
District of Columbia Court of Appeals
515 5th Street NW
Building A, Suite 117
Washington, DC 20001

Re: Complaint against Alberto R. Gonzales

Dear Sir or Madam:

NOTICE OF COMPLAINT

Velvet Revolution (“VR”), a Washington, D.C. based non-profit with a network of more than 150 organizations representing over a million members nationwide, including in Washington, D.C., herein lodges a complaint against Alberto R. Gonzales (Bar Card Number: 08118550), former Counsel to the President (2001-2003), of Alberto R. Gonzales, P.C., P. O. Box 9932, McLean, VA, 22102-0932, (703) 835-2490. VR requests the *Board on Professional Responsibility, District of Columbia Court of Appeals* take immediate disciplinary action against Mr. Gonzales for violations of the *D.C. Rules of Professional Conduct*.

Jurisdiction for this filing is based on the McDade Amendment, 28 U.S.C. § 530B, which states in relevant part, (a) An attorney for the Government shall be subject to State laws and rules, and local Federal court rules, governing attorneys in each State where such attorney engages in that attorney’s duties, to the same extent and in the same manner as other attorneys in that State. ... (c) As used in this section, the term “attorney for the Government” includes any attorney described in section 77.2(a) of part 77 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations and also includes any independent counsel, or employee of such a counsel, appointed under chapter 40. Mr. Gonzales engaged in his conduct while working at the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C.

Exhibits referred to in this document by letters A-O have been previously submitted in the case of Jay Bybee. All new exhibits are attached by numbers 1-3.

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT

Alberto R. Gonzales breached his legal duty and violated the *D.C. Rules of Professional Conduct* by advocating for immoral and unethical “extended” or “enhanced” interrogation techniques (amounting to torture), and other policies that resulted in clear violations of U.S. and international law.

Specifically, Mr. Gonzales, ignored well known historical and legal precedents, fell short of the “good faith” imperative, and either advanced, or failed to challenge, suspect legal analysis and prescriptions for detainee interrogation, well outside of accepted and legal norms, that subsequently provided the false cover of claimed legality for those who then engaged in acts and policies that, in fact, violated the following laws, both in letter and spirit:

- 1) The United Nations Convention Against Torture (UNCAT), Articles 1, 2, 3 and 16 (ratified in October 1994)
- 2) The Geneva Conventions, Article 3, (ratified in August 1955)
- 3) The Eighth Amendment against “cruel and unusual punishment”
- 4) The “Separation of Powers” constructs and imperatives of the U.S. Constitution
- 5) The United States Criminal Code, Title 18, Prohibitions Against Torture (18 USC 2340A) and War Crimes (18 USC 2441)

As the “law of the land,” these legal protections and dictates are clear. Rather than offering a “good faith” challenge to contrary memoranda ^[1] (since repudiated ^[2]) from the Office of Legal Counsel, Mr. Gonzales colluded with a small cadre of Administration lawyers ^[3] to advance legal arguments that led directly to detainee abuses, and, evidence suggests, deaths at overseas U.S. military facilities ^[4]. In so doing, Mr. Gonzales impeded the administration of justice and violated the U.S. Constitution, the Geneva Convention, the Convention against Torture, the U.S. Criminal Code, and several *D.C. Rules of Professional Conduct*. Mr. Gonzales did not act in “good faith” but rather in a manner that was extremely prejudicial, grossly incompetent and clearly immoral.

Therefore, VR calls upon the Disciplinary Board to act immediately to disbar Mr. Gonzales for conduct that is a travesty of justice and an affront to the rule of law and the standards of professional lawyerly and ethical conduct.

Further, because the evidence points to numerous violations of the law, VR believes that disbarment proceedings will complement steps toward open hearings in Congress and a criminal investigation by an independent counsel appointed by the Department of Justice.

APPLICABLE LAW PROHIBITING TORTURE

The U.S. Constitution -- The Supreme Law of the Land

As the initial U.S. report to the *UN Convention against Torture* wrote:

“...the protections of the right to life and liberty, personal freedom and physical integrity found in the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Amendments to the United States Constitution provide a nationwide standard of treatment beneath which no governmental entity may fall.” [49., p. 13, Initial Report submitted by the United States to the *Convention against Torture* in 1999 (CAT/C/28/Add.5)]

U.S. Citizens are guaranteed these protections. Jose Padilla is one example of a U.S. citizen who was held without charge for several years, and subject to the extreme interrogation techniques advocated by Mr. Gonzales. Citizens of other countries are similarly protected when in United States custody. The Eighth Amendment specifically prohibits cruel and unusual punishment.

The Geneva Convention (1949)

Common Article 3 of the *Geneva Conventions* broadly prohibits "violence to life and person," and specifically prohibits "mutilation, cruel treatment and torture" including "outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment". These terms include "other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment."

The drafters of common Article 3 avoided a detailed list of prohibited acts in order to ensure that it had the broadest possible reach, leaving no loophole.

[<http://www.amnestyusa.org/war-on-terror/reports-statements-and-issue-briefs/torture-and-the-law/page.do?id=1107981>]

UN Convention Against Torture (1994)

Adopted by the United Nations in 1984, the Convention requires states to take effective measures to prevent torture within their borders. The United States ratified the Convention against Torture in October 1994 and it entered into force for the United States on November 20, 1994. To date there are over 146 nations that are party to the convention.

Article 2(2) of the Convention states that:

"No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture."

***Hamdan v. Rumsfeld* (2002) -- Due Process and Legal Protections**

The Supreme Court in *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*, 548 U.S. 557 (2006), held that the Geneva Conventions are applicable to accused members of al-Qaeda. Thus, due process and

protections apply to all detainees in U.S. custody, including those in military prisons (Guantanamo, Abu Grahیب, Bagram) as well as so-called “black sites” in Poland, Diego Garcia and elsewhere.

US Criminal Code

TITLE 18 § 2340A. Torture

(a) Offense.— Whoever outside the United States commits or attempts to commit torture shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, and if death results to any person from conduct prohibited by this subsection, shall be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life.

(b) Jurisdiction.— There is jurisdiction over the activity prohibited in subsection (a) if--

(1) the alleged offender is a national of the United States; or

(2) the alleged offender is present in the United States, irrespective of the nationality of the victim or alleged offender.

(c) Conspiracy.— A person who conspires to commit an offense under this section shall be subject to the same penalties (other than the penalty of death) as the penalties prescribed for the offense, the commission of which was the object of the conspiracy.

TITLE 18 § 2441. War crimes

(a) Offense.— Whoever, whether inside or outside the United States, commits a war crime, in any of the circumstances described in subsection (b), shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for life or any term of years, or both, and if death results to the victim, shall also be subject to the penalty of death.

(b) Circumstances.— The circumstances referred to in subsection (a) are that the person committing such war crime or the victim of such war crime is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or a national of the United States (as defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act).

(c) Definition.— As used in this section the term “war crime” means any conduct—

(1) defined as a grave breach in any of the international conventions signed at Geneva 12 August 1949, or any protocol to such convention to which the United States is a party;

(2) prohibited by Article 23, 25, 27, or 28 of the Annex to the Hague Convention IV, Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, signed 18 October 1907;

CASE FOR DISBARMENT – *D.C. Rules of Professional Conduct*

The case for Mr. Gonzales’s disbarment is simple and clear. Above all, a lawyer must demonstrate respect for the legal system. However, in his work as White House Counsel, as Attorney General, and in his testimony before Congress, Mr. Gonzales did not.

The *D.C. Rules of Professional Conduct* states that a lawyer must “maintain the highest

standards of ethical conduct.”

“The Rules do not exhaust the moral and ethical considerations that should inform a lawyer, for no worthwhile human activity can be completely defined by legal rules.”

Mr. Gonzales’s legal advocacy denied due process rights to detainees, and countenanced gross, violent and degrading treatment amounting to torture and was in no way moral or ethical, by any objective measure.

Judging from the available public record, Mr. Gonzales did not raise any possible ethical or moral concerns to the use of torture on captured detainees. Therefore, this failure alone constituted a violation of these primary guidelines and rules is grounds for disbarment. Extreme violence intended to coerce and intimidate, as outlined in legal advocacy advanced by Mr. Gonzales was, and is, torture and is not ethical.

Rule 1.2 (e) (Scope of Representation) reads, “A lawyer shall not counsel a client to engage, or assist a client, in conduct that the lawyer knows is criminal or fraudulent, but a lawyer may discuss the legal consequences of any proposed course of conduct with a client and may counsel or assist a client to make a good-faith effort to determine the validity, scope, meaning, or application of the law.”

Memos reviewed and advanced by Mr. Gonzales extensively detailed the parameters of a number of extreme torture techniques, already in use, that most legal scholars and experts deem to be torture. Therefore, Mr. Gonzales violated Rule 1.2 (e) and revealed himself to be deeply engaged in the actual application of the torture rather than a “good faith” analysis of the applicable U.S. and international law bearing on questions of interrogation and torture.

Rather than accept the definition of torture^[5] as clearly defined in international law, Mr. Gonzales, by his participation in the five-member “War Council, consented to re-define it altogether based on the August 1, 2002 Office of Legal Counsel memorandum:

“The victim must experience intense pain or suffering of the kind that is equivalent to the pain that would be associated with serious physical injury so severe that death, organ failure or permanent damage resulting in a loss of significant body functions will likely result.”

The memo also asserts that the criminal law prohibiting torture "may be unconstitutional if applied to interrogations undertaken of enemy combatants pursuant to the President's Commander-in-Chief powers." In other words, as John Dean explains, “when acting as commander-in-chief, the president can go beyond the law.”^[7]

Rule 3.1 B (Meritorious Claims and Contentions, p. 52) says “A lawyer shall not bring or defend a proceeding, or assert or controvert an issue therein, unless the lawyer reasonably believes that there is a basis for doing so that is not frivolous.”

Comment 2 clarifies (p. 53) that a legal assertion is frivolous “if the lawyer is unable either to make a good faith argument that the action taken is consistent with existing law or that it may be supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification or reversal of existing law.”

The OLC memos Mr. Gonzales advanced to his client, the President, did not directly grapple with the question of minimal due process for the detainees, nor did they fairly present relevant case law, including previous U.S. prosecutions of those who employed waterboarding. In this light, Mr. Gonzales’s advocacy was not made in “good faith” and was thus “frivolous.” There is no precedent in case law for the claims of executive power made by the OLC, and embraced by White House counsel. This too was frivolous in addition to being an egregious violation of one of the most fundamental constitutional principles. Indeed, the Department of Justice, the White House and the Department of Defense have repudiated all these memos.

In his Senate Judiciary Committee hearings during the confirmation process for Attorney General, Mr. Gonzales defended the Bush Administrations anti-terrorism policies and said,

"I share (the president's) resolve that torture and abuse will not be tolerated by this administration," he told the Senate Judiciary Committee. "If confirmed, I will ensure the Department of Justice aggressively pursues those responsible for such abhorrent actions."

However, this constituted false testimony because Mr. Gonzales did not pursue a single case of torture for those who set the policy that allowed it to flourish during the Bush administration. Instead, Mr. Gonzales proceeded with the legal torture advocacy that was advanced by the Bush Administration’s “War Council.”

Early leaks from the upcoming “torture lawyer” report from the DoJ’s Office of Professional Responsibility, suggest there is evidence that legal analysis formulated by John Yoo (and advanced by the larger “War Council” that included Mr. Gonzales) was fixed around administration policy that the Executive must be unrestrained by the Constitution and other applicable and accepted law.

Accordingly, it is clear that Alberto Gonzales repeatedly demonstrated extreme disregard for well-established rule of law, violating both the letter and spirit of the U.S. Constitution, and the torture-related treaties that the U.S. had signed and ratified, and which became embedded in U.S. statutes. Mr. Gonzales advocacy of so-called “enhanced interrogation techniques,” military tribunals, and other policies were not presented in “good faith” and was grossly unethical and immoral. Further his participation in War Council meetings and deliberations strongly suggest he directly participated, and sought to advance an unlawful conspiracy, that subverted the Supreme Law of the Land.

On the basis of these violations and pattern of activity, VR calls upon the Board to take disciplinary action against Mr. Gonzales.

KEY DOCUMENTS IN EVIDENCE

In order to build the case for disciplinary action against Alberto Gonzales, Jay Bybee, John Yoo, and other lawyers advocating for, and defining so-called “enhanced interrogation” and to examine the origins of the legal advocacy, it is necessary to review an extensive body of evidence and investigative reporting and analysis, including the following documents/articles:

On June 12, 2009, United States District Judge Jeffrey White issued a 42-page decision holding that torture victim Jose Padilla can sue John Yoo for damages because of Mr. Yoo’s authorship of the OLC torture documents we submitted to your office on May 18, 2009 in the case of Jay Bybee. The opinion provides a detailed analysis of the law as well of the facts surrounding Mr. Yoo’s conduct. The Court found that Mr. Padilla met his burden of alleging that Mr. Yoo violated Mr. Padilla’s constitutional rights. We have attached a copy of that decision for your review as Exhibit 1 because the same legal analysis applies to the conduct of Mr. Gonzales.

1. On May 29, 2009, in an interview with Fox News, General David Petraeus, discussing torture of detainees, said, “When we have taken steps that have violated the Geneva Conventions, we rightly have been criticized, so as we move forward I think it’s important to again live our values, to live the agreements that we have made in the international justice arena and to practice those.”
<http://www.harpers.org/archive/2009/06/hbc-90005079> (Article and Video)
2. On May 31, 2009, General Ricardo Sanchez, in an interview with MSNBC, stated that the use of torture on detainees, constituted a ‘war crime,’ and that a “truth commission” is necessary to address the “institutional failure” of those charged with decision making and accountability. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jack-hidary/general-rick-sanchez-call_b_209573.html (Article and Video)
3. On June 8, 2009, emails relating to the OLC torture memos were released and reported on. We have attached three relevant emails as Exhibit 2. In those, discussed in detail here <http://www.truthout.org/060809J>, there are numerous references to Alberto Gonzales being “weak” and succumbing to politicized pressure from the White House to approve the torture memos in order to provide cover for the use of torture. In fact, Deputy Attorney General James Comey told AG Gonzales that the torture opinion “would come back to haunt [him] and DOJ and urged him not to allow it.”
4. On May 20, 2009, in a report on National Public Radio, a highly placed source familiar with the torturing of Abu Zubaydah stated that White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales personally approved the daily torture of Zubaydah prior to the issuance of the DOJ torture memos dated August 2, 2002.
<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=104350361> The details are as follows:

Abu Zubaydah was captured on March 28, 2002. Initially, FBI Agent and translator Ali Soufan applied the traditional "Informed Interrogation Approach" which, according to his Senate Judiciary Committee testimony [1] on May 13, 2009 [2], was successful. Agent Soufan was reportedly able to source names of Al-Qaeda operatives and learned that Khalid Shiekh Mohammed was the 'mastermind' of the 9/11 attacks. Soufan testified:

"[t]he case of the terrorist Abu Zubaydah" [is] "a good example of where the success of the Informed Interrogation Approach can be contrasted with the failure of the harsh technique approach."

"many of the claims made in the memos about the success of the enhanced techniques are inaccurate."

"For example, it is untrue to claim Abu Zubaydah wasn't cooperating before August 1, 2002. The truth is that we got actionable intelligence from him in the first hour of interrogating him."

Soufan further testified that CIA contractors took over the interrogation process in Thailand and began to apply harsher and harsher methods, eventually waterboarding him scores of times. For each time the CIA contractors chose to ratchet up the interrogation, they sought and secured authorization.

Although Soufan does not reveal who provided the authorization to torture Zubaydah, a report by NPR on May 20, 2009 describes the authorization process and names White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales as the person who gave that approval. Thus NPR's source confirmed a key aspect of Ali Soufan's sworn testimony. [3]

Further, the CIA has corroborated the source's claim relative to the frequency of requests. A spreadsheet released by the CIA to the ACLU on May 19th shows that during the spring and summer of 2002, there were many top secret cables sent between the CIA's black site and CIA headquarters.

This approval occurred before the formal written authorization was granted in the form of the August 1, 2002 memo drafted by John Yoo.

5. In addition to the above new information, we also bring to your attention the resolution adopted by the American Bar Association condemning "any use of torture ... *and any endorsement or authorization of such measures by government lawyers, officials and agents;*" Attached as Exhibit 3.

The actions of Alberto Gonzalez as White House Counsel and Attorney General were essential to the use of torture on detainees. Mr. Gonzales pushed aside all dissenting voices in the military, intelligence and justice agencies. Without his approval of the

torture program, the program would not have been formalized as United States policy. His involvement provided assurance and cover to those in these agencies that feared prosecution and accountability for their participation in torture. See also:

[1] <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ap0spQ2dkNw>

[2] “What Went Wrong: Torture and the Office of Legal Counsel in the Bush Administration” -- Senate Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts; DATE: May 13, 2009; TIME: 10:00 AM; ROOM: Dirksen-226

<http://judiciary.senate.gov/hearings/hearing.cfm?id=3842>

<http://judiciary.senate.gov/webcast/judiciary05132009-1000.ram>

[3] Ari Shapiro, “Did White House OK Earliest Detainee Abuse?,” All Things Considered, May 20, 2009.

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=104350361>

- 1) Memoranda prepared by lawyers in the Bush Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel (OLC). [http://www.aclu.org/safefree/general/olc_memos.html]
- 2) The Senate Armed Services Committee Investigation (SASCI) *See*, Attachment B, Senate Armed Services Inquiry Into the Treatment of Detainees in U.S. Custody, released December 2008 (SASCI), pg. xxviii.
<http://levin.senate.gov/newsroom/release.cfm?id=305735>
<http://levin.senate.gov/newsroom/supporting/2008/Detainees.121108.pdf>

Memo released by the Senate Intelligence Committee

<http://intelligence.senate.gov/pdfs/olcopinion.pdf>

- 3) The Red Cross Report on Detainee Treatment, Exhibit J.
- 4) Investigative Reporting:
 - a. *The Dark Side: The Inside Story of How the War on Terror Turned into a War on American Ideals*
 - b. “Report: Abusive tactics used to seek Iraq-al Qaida link”; Jonathan S. Landay, *McClatchy Newspapers* -- Tue, Apr. 21, 2009

1) The **OLC memoranda** offered the patina of legal sanction to the use of techniques such as waterboarding, hypothermia, stress positions, extensive sleep deprivation and confinement with stinging insects to exploit prisoner phobias.

The memos, by carefully defining parameters, clearly demonstrate that the authors of the memos were deeply engaged in the application of torture techniques, not merely giving abstract legal counsel.

2) The **Senate Armed Services Committee report** provided a detailed chronology of the process of formulation of policy respecting the treatment of prisoners, with a special focus on the introduction of torture techniques. Exhibit K

Senior officials in the U.S. government decided to use some of these harsh techniques against detainees based on deeply flawed interpretations of U.S. and international law.

[Levin, McCain Release Executive Summary and Conclusions of Report on Treatment of Detainees in U.S. Custody, December 11, 2008]

3) The **Senate Intelligence Committee memo** details the steps leading to issuance of the OLC memos and identified the Justice Department lawyers and others involved in the process. The memo details a systematic authorized program for the mistreatment and torture of persons denied rights of due process.

4) The **Red Cross Report On Detainee Treatment** was prepared from interviews with a number of detainees and others. In short, it confirms that the types of torture techniques advocated by the attorney we have complained about here were in fact used against many detainees. These techniques included suffocation by water, prolonged stress standing, beatings by use of a collar, beating and kicking, confinement in a box, prolonged nudity, sleep deprivation, continuous loud noises, exposure to cold temperature and cold water, threats, forced shaving, and deprivation of food. Exhibit J

5) In **testimony at a Senate hearing** on May 13, 2009, Former State Department counselor Philip Zelikow told a committee panel that Bush administration officials engaged in a 'collective failure' with regard to the detention and interrogation of suspected terrorists. He asserted that the torture memos were unsound because "the lawyers involved ... did not welcome peer review and indeed would shut down challenges even inside the government." Georgetown University law professor David Luban testified that the Justice Department torture memos constituted "an ethical train wreck" because they violated constitutional, statutory and international law.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/05/13/AR2009051301281.html>

4) **Investigation Reporting/Biographies:** Select reporting from credible sources further suggests that following the attacks of 9/11/01 a host of controversial and illegal policies were advanced persistently and systematically by a small group of lawyers to serve narrow policy goals and political ambitions, with a primary aim of vastly amplifying the power of the Presidency, in direct threat to the system of checks and balances elucidated in the U.S. Constitution.

ENDNOTES

[1] See *ProPublica's* comprehensive list of legal memoranda on controversial Bush policies regarding detentions, interrogations and warrantless wiretapping. <http://www.propublica.org/special/missing-memos>.

A detailed listing of torture related legal memoranda is available here: <http://www.aclu.org/safefree/torture/torturefoia.html> Exhibit A

The most recently declassified memos from Yoo's *Office of Legal Counsel* can be found here: http://www.aclu.org/safefree/general/olc_memos.html

[2] See April 15, 2009, *Memorandum to the Attorney General Re. The Withdrawal of Office of Legal Counsel Opinions* mentioning the legal opinions expressed in dated memoranda written by Jay S. Bybee, Assistant Attorney General and Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General. [http://media.mcclatchydc.com/smedia/2009/04/16/16/Taylor-OLCops_withdrawal.source.prod_affiliate.91.pdf]

The TIMES Online reported:

"Jack Goldsmith, who succeeded Jay Bybee - the author of many of these memos – at the Office of Legal Counsel, has since declared that they had 'no foundation' in any source of law and rested on 'one-sided legal arguments'. **Their purpose, he said, was to provide the CIA with a 'golden shield' against criminal prosecution of agents.** After all, the US prosecuted waterboarding as torture when the Japanese used it against American troops during Second World War." [http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/us_and_americas/article6116281.ec]

John Yoo, who worked under Jay Bybee, was the principal author of the most important of the memos now under scrutiny.

[3] Mayer, Jane; *The Dark Side: The Inside Story of How the War on Terror Turned into a War on American Ideals*, Doubleday, 2008.

Yoo, John C.; *War by Other Means: An Insider's Account of the War on Terror*, Atlantic Monthly Press, 2006.

Mayer sources "hard-line law-and-order stalwarts in the criminal justice system" to describe how beginning on 9/11/01 a group who called themselves the "War Council" worked to upend the American system of law and checks and balances in order to exercise a new legal paradigm for Executive Power. They worked methodically to vastly expand presidential authority ("not limited by any laws") in which the president "had the power to override existing laws that Congress had specifically designed to curb him." The 'War Council' was led by David Addington, Chief of Staff of Vice President Cheney

and included John Yoo of the OLC, William James Haynes from the Department of Defense and Timothy E. Flanigan and Alberto Gonzales, from the White House.

Mayer's account was in part based on John Yoo's 2006 book, *War by Other Means*, which revealed a larger circle of lawyers who met regularly in order to advance an entirely unprecedented new legal regime.

[4] Unredacted Church Report Documents (Previously Classified) (2/11/2009)

<http://www.aclu.org/safefree/torture/38710lgl20090211.html>

<http://www.aclu.org/torturefoia/released/021109.html>

These reports from the Criminal Investigation Division of the Dept. of Justice detail the deaths of a number of detainees at Bagram Air Force Base in Afghanistan and at prisons in Iraq. Thus far, 21 homicides have been confirmed, eight of which resulted from abusive interrogation techniques.

[5] The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1984 and entered into force on June 26, 1987.

It defines torture as any act by which: "severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental; is intentionally inflicted on a person; for such purposes as":

- a) obtaining from him/her or a third person information or a confession
- b) punishing him/her for an act s/he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed
- c) intimidating or coercing him/her or a third person,
- d) or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind;

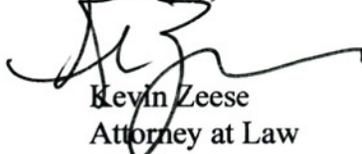
When such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity.*

<http://www.amnestyusa.org/war-on-terror/reports-statements-and-issue-briefs/torture-and-the-law/page.do?id=1107981>

[6] "The Torture Memo By Judge Jay S. Bybee That Haunted Alberto Gonzales's Confirmation Hearings," by John W. Dean, Friday, Jan. 14, 2005;

<http://writ.news.findlaw.com/dean/20050114.html>

Sincerely,



Kevin Zeese
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