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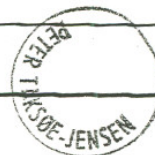
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Geneve-konventionen finder anvendelse på Taliban-fanger

Det Hvide Hus annoncerede i dag, at præsident Bush har vurderet, at Geneve-konventionen finder anvendelse i forhold til de tilfangetagne, der tilhører Taliban. Dette gælder ikke Al Qaeda-fanger, selvom det understreges, at begge typer fanger vil blive behandlet i overensstemmelse med konventionens principper.

Under henvisning til Geneve-konventionens artikel 4 vil Taliban-fangene imidlertid ikke komme i betragtning til POW-status.

Udskrift af pressebriefingen er vedlagt.

P.A.V
E.B.

Christina Markus Lassen



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► **SPECIAL WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT RE: APPLICATION OF GENEVA CONVENTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN**

► **BRIEFER: ARI FLEISCHER, WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN**

► **WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING ROOM, WASHINGTON, D.C.**

► **1:40 P.M. EST THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2002**

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MR. FLEISCHER: Good afternoon.

Q Welcome back!

MR. FLEISCHER: I have an announcement to make.

Today, President Bush affirms our enduring commitment to the important principles of the Geneva Convention. Consistent with American values and the principles of the Geneva Convention, the United States has treated and will continue to treat all **Taliban** and al Qaeda detainees in Guantanamo Bay humanely and consistent with the principles of the Geneva Convention.

They will continue to receive three appropriate meals a day, excellent medical care, clothing, shelter, showers, and the opportunity to worship. The International Committee of the Red Cross can visit each detainee privately.

In addition, President Bush today has decided that the Geneva Convention will apply to the **Taliban** detainees, but not to the al Qaeda international terrorists. Afghanistan is a party to the Geneva Convention. Although the United States does not recognize the **Taliban** as the legitimate Afghani government, the president determined that the **Taliban** members are covered under the treaty because Afghanistan is a party to the convention.

Under Article 4 of the Geneva Convention, however, **Taliban** detainees are not entitled to POW status. To qualify as POWs under Article 4, al Qaeda and **Taliban** detainees would have to have satisfied four conditions: they would have to be part of a military hierarchy, they would have to have worn uniforms or other distinctive signs visible at a distance, they would have to have carried arms openly, and they would have had to have conducted their military operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

The **Taliban** have not effectively distinguished themselves from the civilian population of Afghanistan. Moreover, they have not conducted their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war. Instead, they have knowingly adopted and provided support to the unlawful terrorist objectives of the al Qaeda.

Al Qaeda is an international terrorist group and cannot be considered a state party to the Geneva Convention. Its members, therefore, are not covered by the Geneva Convention and are not entitled

to POW status under the treaty.

The war on terrorism is a war not envisaged when the Geneva Convention was signed in 1949. In this war, global terrorists transcend national boundaries and internationally target the innocent. The president has maintained the United States' commitment to the principles of the Geneva Convention, while recognizing that the convention simply does not cover every situation in which people may be captured or detained by military forces, as we see in Afghanistan today.

He arrived at a just, principled and practical solution to a difficult issue. The president did so because, as Americans, the way we treat people is a reflection of America's values. The military operates under a code of conduct and upholds these values based on the dignity of every individual. The American people can take great pride in the way our military is treating these dangerous detainees.

The Convention remains as important today as it was the day it was signed, and the United States is proud of its 50-year history in compliance with the Convention.

Ron?

Q (Off mike.) Given that the president had long ago determined that none of these fighters were prisoners of war, how, if at all, does it change the way Taliban, and then separately, al Qaeda fighters, will be treated at Guantanamo Bay? And tell me how this might help protect U.S. forces, if they happen to be captured in Afghanistan.

MR. FLEISCHER: What this announcement signifies is the president's dedication to the importance of the Geneva Convention and to the principles that the Geneva Convention holds. In terms of the treatment of the prisoners, even though the president has determined that they will not be treated legally as prisoners of war, they will be afforded every courtesy and every value that this nation applies to treating people well while they are in our custody. So it will not change their material life on a day-to-day basis. They will continue to be treated well, because that's what the United States does.

Q Ari?

Q Then why do this? Is it because of the second part of the question?

MR. FLEISCHER: It's because of the first answer I gave, which is because the president believes in the principles and in the law of the Geneva Convention. He believes in its applicability. He believes in its importance. He believes that that plays a role even in today's modern world, where the applicability gets somewhat more complicated as a result of a international terrorist organization that doesn't wear uniforms or insignias.

John?

Q So Ari, what you're telling us is that the Taliban prisoners -- detainees at Guantanamo will not get any more protections than they already are given under the Geneva Convention? And what you seem to be telling us is that the al Qaeda detainees will get fewer.

MR. FLEISCHER: No. There is no change in the protections they will be provided. They are --

Q But you said --

MR. FLEISCHER: They have always been treated consistent with the principles of the Geneva Convention, which means they'll be treated well. If you're looking for anything that will not happen as a result of this announcement, it is that they will not receive stipends from the American

taxpayers. They will not receive musical instruments, courtesy of the United States military. They would've received those, had they been declared POWs.

Q But this —

MR. FLEISCHER: David?

Q That's true of the **Taliban**, too, right?

MR. FLEISCHER: Correct.

Q So what is the difference? How will the al Qaeda and the **Taliban** detainees be treated differently?

MR. FLEISCHER: What the president is saying here is there it is an important principle recognizing that Afghanistan is a member state that agreed to the terms of the Geneva Convention. So the president is making a distinction between the al Qaeda and the **Taliban**. But when it comes to their classification as POWs, neither group will be given POW legal designation, although they will continue to be humanely and in accordance with America's values, which were reflected in the Convention.

Q (Inaudible) — difference, Ari, in how they are treated? Is there any difference in how they are treated?

MR. FLEISCHER: That's what we've been saying all along. They will continue to be treated well because they're in the custody of America.

Q (Inaudible) -- al Qaeda and **Taliban**, that they will be --

MR. FLEISCHER: No distinction will be made in the good treatment given to the al Qaeda or the **Taliban**.

Q So it's a distinction without a difference.

MR. FLEISCHER: No, it's a distinction based on the legal principle that the president believes in the Geneva Convention and its important principles.

Q And that's to say, Ari, that day to day, nothing is going to change that will be noticeable for these detainees. That's correct, right?

MR. FLEISCHER: They will continue to be treated well. No change in that treatment.

Q So, applying the convention here is being done solely to protect U.S. citizens and, namely, U.S. soldiers who may be in a situation overseas held by -- you know, by a foreign government. Is that correct? I mean, is that the principle that's being upheld?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, the principle is that this country, and this president, of course, believe in and adhere to the Geneva Convention.

Q Well, that's a big part of the debate, that --

MR. FLEISCHER: In any case, the United States would always be covered by the Geneva Convention, our military, because, as I mentioned, under Article 4 you have to wear a uniform, you have to wear an insignia, carry your weapons outside, be distinguishable from the civilian population. All of this covers are military.

Q But the concern, the debate here was about if you don't do it here, then U.S. soldiers could be mistreated abroad. Isn't that correct? And so isn't that a big motivation here, to make sure that U.S. soldiers get the same kind of treatment?

MR. FLEISCHER: It's important for all nations throughout the world to treat any prisoners well.

Q Ari, what about --

MR. FLEISCHER: And that is something the United States always expects and the United States always does.

We have time for one more question, and then there's a pool event.

(Cross talk.)

MR. FLEISCHER: Wait. Hold, hold -- hold it. David? David will get one more, and then we'll come back.

Go ahead.

Q (Off mike) -- responsive to the specific point. Wasn't this an important concern? I understand what the expectations are, but it was important for this administration to be able to say, "Look, we want to be able to protect our soldiers in similar situations down the line, and if we don't accord -- if we don't afford privileges under the Geneva Convention, then our soldiers could be in peril."

MR. FLEISCHER: David, I was not in the NSC deliberations where various issues were raised, so really there's no way I can accurately answer that question.

Q Ari --

Q Ari, what about --

MR. FLEISCHER: Go ahead. David?

Q What about the the U.S. Special Forces? They often do not wear uniforms. They often do not carry their weapons outwardly. If they are captured, they wouldn't be prisoners of war?

MR. FLEISCHER: The terms of the Geneva Convention apply to all, and those terms speak for themselves.

Okay, thank you everybody.

END.

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