

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
3rd MILITARY POLICE GROUP (CID)
78th MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT (CID) (FWD)
UNITED STATES ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION COMMAND
BAGHDAD, IRAQ
APO AE 09342

CIMPR-FR

14 September 04

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: CID REPORT OF INVESTIGATION - FINAL/SSI - 0174-04-CID259-80268-
/5H9B/5C1/5Y2E

1. DATES/TIMES/LOCATIONS OF OCCURRENCES:

1. 13 SEP 2003/ 0001 HRS -13 SEP 2003/2359 HRS; AL-HAKIMIYA, BASRAH, IZ

DATE/TIME REPORTED: 23 JUL 2004, 0900 HRS

INVESTIGATED BY: SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: 1. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [UNDETERMINED DEATH] [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT]
[CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

VICTIM: 1. SALIM, BAHA DAOUD (DECEASED); (NFI); AKA: BAHA DAWUD AL-MALIKI;
AKA: BAHA MOUSA; XZ; [UNDETERMINED DEATH] [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY
AND MALTREATMENT]

2. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); XZ; [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND
MALTREATMENT]

3. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); XZ; [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND
MALTREATMENT]

4. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); XZ; [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND
MALTREATMENT]

5. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); XZ; [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND
MALTREATMENT]

6. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); XZ; [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND
MALTREATMENT]

7. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); XZ; [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND
MALTREATMENT]

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8. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); XZ; [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

9. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); XZ; [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY:

On 21 Jun 04, SA [REDACTED] received a Request For Investigation 0287-04-CID001, from the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC), Fort Belvoir, VA, which indicated an allegation of detainee abuse was reported to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), wherein Mr. SALIM died while in custody of the coalition forces and eight unknown individuals (NFI) were also allegedly abused.

The conduct of this Report of Investigation (ROI) determined the offenses were investigated by the British Forces, Provost Marshal Office, under Central Criminal Records Intelligence Office (CCRIO) number 64695/03, as the offenses occurred while the victims were under their operational control.

Coordination with British Forces revealed Mr. SALIM's Cause of Death to be Asphyxiation and his Manner of Death to be a "Potential Murder." As the British forces would not release a copy of their report, the identities of the remaining victims could not be determined.

STATUTES:

N/A

EXHIBITS/SUBSTANTIATION:

Attached:

1. Agent's Investigation Report (AIR) of SA [REDACTED] 13 Sep 04, detailing the receipt of the Request for Investigation; coordination with the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA); and the 22nd MP BN (CID)(FWD), and coordination with the CID LNO and British Forces, Provost Marshal Office.
2. International Committee of the Red Cross report, 10 Feb 04.
3. Related News Articles, 28 Jul 04.

Not Attached:

None.

The original of exhibits 1 and 3 are forwarded with USACRC copy of this report. The originals of exhibit 2 are maintained in the files of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

STATUS: This is a Final Report.

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Report Prepared By:

Report Approved By:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent

[REDACTED]
Special Agent in Charge

Distribution:

- 1-DIR, USACRC, 6010, 6th Street, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5506 (original)
- 1-Thru: CDR, 22nd MP BN (CID) (FWD), APO AE 09342
 - Thru: CDR, 3rd MP Group (CID)
 - To: CDR, USACIDC, ATTN: CIOP-ZA, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060
- 1-PMO, MNF-I (e-mail only)
 - 1-Thru: CID LNO, MNF-I, APO AE 09342 (e-mail only)
 - To: LNO, British Forces, APO AE 09342 (e-mail only)
- 1-Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, III Corps, ATTN: CPT [REDACTED] (email only)
- 1-File

AGENT'S INVESTIGATION REPORT

CID Regulation 195-1

ROI NUMBER

0174-04-CID259-80268

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DETAILS

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION: About 1000, 21 Jun 04, SA [REDACTED] this office, received a Request for Investigation from the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC), Fort Belvoir, VA that an allegation of detainee abuse was reported to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), wherein Mr. SALIM died while in custody of the coalition forces.

About 1300, 23 Jun 04, SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] this office, coordinated with CPT [REDACTED] Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), Multi-National Forces - Iraq (MNF-I), Baghdad, Iraq (BIZ), who reviewed his files, which did not disclose any information pertaining to this investigation. CPT [REDACTED] stated ICRC has never released names of alleged victims, due to possible repercussions directed towards the detainee. CPT [REDACTED] provided a copy of the ICRC report pertaining to detainee treatment. A review of the report did not disclose any names relative to this investigation. (See ICRC report for details.)

About 1330, 23 Jun 04, SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] coordinated with COL [REDACTED] SJA, MNF-I, BIZ, who advised no contact should be made with the ICRC, due to the sensitive relationship they have with coalition forces. Also, the ICRC respects the confidentiality of the detainees and will not provide any names of the victims due to the fear of possible repercussions directed towards the detainee.

About 1315, 29 Jul 04, SA [REDACTED] coordinated with 22nd MP BN (CID), Camp Victory, Iraq and obtained the full identity of MAJ [REDACTED] Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), MacDill AFB, Fl., who was identified as a point of contact concerning the ICRC Report.

About 0900, 31 Jul 04, SA [REDACTED] coordinated with SA [REDACTED] CID Liaison Officer (LNO), Camp Victory, IZ, APO AE 09342, who related British Authorities conducted an investigation into the detainee death of Mr. SALIM and unidentified British Forces. SA [REDACTED] provided news articles obtained by the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIC), concerning the alleged abuse and death of Mr. SALIM. (See news articles for details.)

Between 11 Aug - 11 Sep 04, SA [REDACTED] coordinated with SA [REDACTED] and identified LTC [REDACTED] Provost Marshal, British Forces, Basrah, IZ, as the point of contact concerning investigations involving British Forces in the IZ Theatre of Operations.

About 1640, 13 Sep 04, SA [REDACTED] coordinated with SA [REDACTED] Acting CID LNO, Camp Victory, IZ, who related he coordinated with LTC [REDACTED] who identified Mr. SALIM's Cause of Death as Asphyxiation, and Manner of Death as a "Potential Murder." LTC [REDACTED] related the file is closed and no other information would be provided. ///Last Entry///

TYPED AGENT'S NAME AND SEQUENCE NUMBER

SA [REDACTED]

ORGANIZATION

78TH MP DET (CID)(FWD)
Baghdad, Iraq, APO AE 09342

SIGNATURE

DATE

13 Sep 04

EXHIBIT

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ICRC REPORT DATED 14 SEPT 04

EXEMPTION 3



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IRAQ: Iraqi held by UK troops dies in custody

Appeal status: Active
Appeal started: December 2003

Importa

At least one Iraqi arrested by UK troops in September 2003 has died in custody, and his body reportedly showed signs of torture.

Please read our **let guide** before writing the addresses below

Eight Iraqis working at the Ibn al-Haytham Hotel in Basra, southern Iraq, were arrested by UK soldiers on 14 September. Their arrest followed the alleged discovery of weapons in the hotel.

Reminder

AI members should appeal to the authorities in their own countries

The eight were taken for interrogation at a UK military base near Basra and one of them, Baha' Dawud al-Maliki, a hotel receptionist in his twenties, died in custody three days later. Another was admitted to hospital.

Baha' Dawud al-Maliki's body, which was identified by [redacted] was said to be severely injured and covered in blood. [redacted] is being treated for renal failure and severe bruising to his abdomen and the right side of his chest, according to UK army hospital records. AI has further information on the other six detainees.

[redacted] has written to the UK Secretary of State for Defence expressing concern at the death of Baha' Dawud al-Maliki and urging a prompt, impartial and independent investigation into the death and the treatment of the other men arrested with him. Following press reports of a response to AI from the UK Ministry of Defence that the matter was under investigation by the Royal Military Police, AI has called for the investigation to be carried out by an independent body.

Two UK soldiers were reportedly arrested in connection with the death but have been released without charge. They have now returned to their base in Catterick, UK.

Please write to the UK Prime Minister and the UK Secretary of State for Defence, expressing concern at the death in custody of Baha' Dawud al-Maliki and that his death may have been caused by torture while in the custody of members of the Royal Military Police. Call for an impartial and independent investigation by an independent body and for the results to be made public. Also, ask for clarification of the fate and legal status of the other seven detainees.

Send appeals to:
Rt Hon [redacted] MP, Prime Minister, Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street, London SW1A 2AA, UK.

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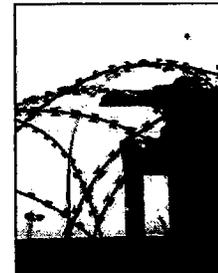
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Iraq: Amnesty International reveals a pattern of torture and ill-treatment

The publication of photographs of Iraqi detainees being physically and mentally abused at Abu Ghraib prison has caused shock and outrage across the world. However research carried out by Amnesty International (AI) reveals that the abuses allegedly committed by US agents in the Abu Ghraib prison facility in Baghdad are not isolated cases.



Razor wire in front of tower, Abu Ghraib prison
© AP Graphic

For over a year AI has been investigating human rights violations including allegations of torture and ill-treatment of detainees by Coalition forces. Testimonies from former detainees indicates a similar pattern of abuse. Detainees were forced to lie face down on the ground, handcuffed, hooded or blindfolded during arrest. During interrogation they were reportedly repeatedly beaten, restrained for prolonged periods in painful positions, while some were also subjected to sleep deprivation, prolonged forced standing, and exposed to loud music and bright lights.

Addressing these incidents must be a priority if the Iraqi people are to live free of brutal degrading practices. For Iraq to have a sustainable and peaceful future, human rights must be a central component of the way forward.

Cases of torture and ill-treatment

[Redacted] aged [Redacted] was arrested at his home in Baghdad on 30 April 2003. Coalition forces were apparently looking for 'Izzat al-Duri, a senior member of the Ba'ath Party. [Redacted] insisted that he had no knowledge of his whereabouts. During his interrogation at Baghdad's airport detention facility, he was made to stand facing a wall for seven-and-a-half days, hooded, and handcuffed tightly with plastic ties. At the same time a bright light was placed next to his hood whilst distorted music was played. Throughout this period he was deprived of sleep and fell unconscious some of the time. [Redacted] reported that at one time a US soldier stamped on his foot, tearing off one of his toes. Prolonged kneeling made his knees bloody, so he mostly stood; when, after seven days, he was told he was to be released and that he could sit, one of his legs was the size of a child's. He continued to be held for two more days, apparently to allow his health to improve. He was released on 9 May 2003.

[Redacted] a [Redacted] reported after his release that he had been subjected to electric shocks. He was arrested with six others of different nationalities in Rutba in early April 2003 by US and allied Iraqi forces while travelling from Syria to Iraq. Following the arrest all were blindfolded with hands tied behind their backs and held for three hours. Upon reaching an unknown site, [Redacted] alleged that he was subjected to beatings and electric shocks. Other torture methods reportedly included being suspended by his legs and having his penis tied. He also reported sleep deprivation through the playing of constant loud music. The arresting authorities accused him of being a "terrorist".

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██████, a ██████-year-old taxi driver from Basra was arrested with his friend by British soldiers in April 2003. He was unarmed but his friend had a weapon. ██████ alleged that British soldiers put him on the ground and broke one of his teeth. While he was on the ground five soldiers beat him for about 10 minutes. He was kicked and they used their rifles to beat him. ██████ and I were taken to the South Club in al-Tahsiniya near al-Saymar. He said: "they put a hood over me and tied my hands behind my back, every now and then one or two soldiers would come and beat me, it lasted all night. When I asked for water, they beat me, I was bleeding from the head. They would not take me to the bathroom to wash it". The next day he was taken to the hospital where he was examined by British military doctors. After four days in hospital he was moved to a Coalition detention facility in Um Qasr where he said he was well treated.

Deaths in custody

Among detainees who died in custody, some died in circumstances suggesting that the cause of death. The case of **Baha Dawud al-Maliki** is well documented. He was a Basra hotel worker arrested on 14 September 2003 by British soldiers in Basra. Al-Maliki was reportedly subjected to severe beatings by the soldiers. Three days later Baha's father handed his son's body, severely bruised and covered in blood. Another detainee, K, was admitted to hospital in critical condition, suffering renal failure and severe bruising. Amnesty International raised concerns about Baha's death and the other detainees with the Ministry of Defence in a letter sent on 22 October 2003. A Ministry of Defence official responded in 2003 to say that the case was being investigated by the Royal Military Police.

Pattern of brutality and cruelty at Abu Ghraib facility

"In Abu Ghraib they used to bring the male prisoners to this bathroom/interruption room completely naked and with a black hood over their heads"

These were the words of a ██████-year-old woman, H (name withheld), interviewed by Amnesty International near Baghdad in February 2004. She was arrested by US soldiers in September 2003 and accused of hosting Ba'athists in her house which she denied. At her first detention her US interrogator told her through an interpreter: "if you do not confess we will see your children". After 22 days H was transferred to Tikrit where she was interrogated for 11 days. After 11 days there she was transferred to Abu Ghraib prison, near Baghdad. She spent 26 days in Abu Ghraib. She and other detainees left Tikrit at 3am, reached Abu Ghraib and without food for almost 20 hours. H said: "Inside a bathroom in front of our cell - which is about 2 by 3 metres - the American intelligence, day and night were conducting the interrogations with the male inmates. They used to bring the male prisoners to this bathroom/interruption room completely naked and with a black hood over their heads. The hood had a string at the back which an American soldier would hold in order to pull the prisoner in the direction he was to go in".

She remembered an incident when Abu Ghraib was once hit with mortars, some of the detainees were held in the tents cheered and demonstrated. In order to punish them, she said, soldiers brought in 14 male inmates naked and handcuffed, asked them to open their legs, and then beat them from behind until they fell on the floor, again asked them to open their legs and beat them from behind in a way to hurt their genital organs. There were many screams. During that incident many inmates were sent to the hospital. Another punishment was to make them walk on their hands while soldiers would pull them from the hoods covering their heads.

"Whenever they brought in a new prisoner, they would always bring in a block of ice"

H could not see what went on inside the interrogation room but she could hear the answers to some of the questions asked during the interrogations. Whenever interrogators brought in a new prisoner, they would always bring in a block of ice. She did not know why they brought it and how they used it during interrogation. But the interrogation sessions always included physical abuse and were followed, a few hours later, by a visit to the prisoner, who by then would be unconscious. The prisoners were invariably taken out of the interrogation room unconscious.

After 26 days in Abu Ghraib H was moved to another prison in Baghdad "Tasfira" where she was released on 22 January 2004 and remains traumatised by her experience in prison. Her children had to sell some of the furniture in order to survive.

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Amnesty International's documentation of abuses

Amnesty International has presented consistent allegations of brutality and cruelty against detainees in Iraq and other US detention facilities across the world at the the US Government, including the White House, the Department of Defense, and the Department for the past two years.

In July 2003 Amnesty International issued the report Iraq: Memorandum on concern law and order, which formed the basis for talks with officials of the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) in Baghdad. Among the concerns raised with the officials were allegations of ill-treatment of detainees.

On 14 November 2003 Amnesty International wrote to Secretary of Defense [REDACTED] following press reports that eight Marine Corp reservists had been charged in connection with allegations of ill-treatment of Iraqi detainees. In the letter Amnesty International also provided information about any other investigations relating to excessive use of force, torture or ill-treatment of Iraqi civilians, including detainees, by military officials. No response has been received.

In an open letter to US President [REDACTED] on 7 May 2004, Amnesty International called on the administration to fully investigate the abuses allegedly committed by US agents in the Abu Ghraib facility in Baghdad and to ensure that there is no one found responsible regardless of position or rank.

The United Nations Committee against Torture, the expert body established by the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, held that restraining detainees in very painful positions, hooding, threats, and prolonged deprivation are methods of interrogation which violate the prohibition on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

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EXHIBIT #3
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British soldiers 'kicked Iraqi prisoner to death'

By [redacted] in Baghdad
4 January 2004

Eight young Iraqis arrested in Basra were kicked and assaulted by British soldiers, one of them so badly that he died in British custody, according to military and medical records seen by *The Independent on Sunday*.

Amnesty International has urged its members to protest directly to [redacted] about the death of Baha Mousa, the [redacted] of an Iraqi police colonel, and to demand an impartial and independent investigation into the apparent torture of the Basra prisoners. A major at 33 Field Hospital outside the southern Iraqi city said that one of the survivors suffered "acute renal failure" after "he was assaulted ... and sustained severe bruising to his upper abdomen, right side of chest, left forearms and left upper inner thigh".

British military authorities have offered Mr Mousa's [redacted] \$8,000 (£4,500) in compensation, providing they are not held responsible for his death, but the young hotel receptionist's family plans to take the Ministry of Defence to court. His body was returned to them, covered in bruises and with his nose broken, after he and seven colleagues were arrested by British forces in Basra last September and held in military custody for three days.

One of the other workers has given a frightening account of their ordeal. Baha Mousa, he says, was tied and hooded and then repeatedly kicked and assaulted by British troops, begging all the while to have the hood removed because he could no longer breathe.

A death certificate provided by the British Army states that Baha Mousa had died of "asphyxia". A restricted medical document from a British hospital says a surviving prisoner, [redacted] suffered his injuries "due to a severe beating". The IoS has copies of both documents.

After Mr Mousa's death, the Army's Special Investigation Branch opened an investigation. The Ministry of Defence told the IoS yesterday that there was "nothing in the records to suggest an inquiry was not still ongoing". But two soldiers who were arrested have since been released, and no charges have been made.

Mr Mousa's violent death left two children orphaned: his 22-year-old wife died of cancer shortly before his detention by British troops.

Part 2:

'The British said [redacted] would be free soon. Three days later I had his body'

The last time Lieutenant Colonel [redacted] of the Iraqi police saw [redacted] Baha alive was on 14 September, as British soldiers raided the Basra hotel where the young man worked as a receptionist.

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"He was lying with the other seven staff on the marble floor with his hands over his head," Col [REDACTED] says today. "I said to him: 'Don't worry, I've spoken to the British officer and he says you'll be freed in a couple of hours.'" The officer, a second lieutenant, even gave the Iraqi policeman a piece of paper and wrote "2Lt. [REDACTED]" on it, alongside an indecipherable signature and a Basra telephone number. There was no surname.

"Three days later, I was looking at my son's body," the [REDACTED] says, sitting on the concrete floor of his slum house in Basra. "The British came to say he had 'died in custody'. His nose was broken, there was blood above his mouth and I could see the bruising of his ribs and thighs. The skin was ripped off his wrists where the handcuffs had been."

Baha Mousa left two small boys, five-year-old [REDACTED] and three-year-old [REDACTED]. Both are orphans, because Baha's 22-year-old wife died of cancer just six months before his own death.

No one hides the fact that most if not all the eight men picked up at the Haitham hotel - where British troops had earlier found four weapons in a safe - were brutally treated while in the custody of the Royal Military Police. One of Baha's colleagues, [REDACTED], suffered acute renal failure after being kicked in the kidneys; a "wound assessment" by Frimley Park Hospital in Britain states bluntly that he suffered "generalised bruising following repeated incidents of assault".

When Col [REDACTED] and another of [REDACTED], [REDACTED], visited [REDACTED] in a Basra hospital immediately after his release to seek news of Baha, they found the wounded man - in [REDACTED] words - "only half a human, with terrible bruises from kicking on his ribs and abdomen. He could hardly speak."

But another of Baha's colleagues - who pleaded with The Independent on Sunday not to reveal his name lest he be rearrested by British forces in Basra - gave a chilling account of the treatment the eight men received once they arrived at a British interrogation centre in Basra. By a terrible coincidence, the building had formerly been the secret service headquarters of Ali Majid, Saddam's brutal cousin, known as "Chemical Ali" for his gassing of the Kurds of Halabja and later military governor of the Basra region.

"We were put in a big room with our hands tied and with bags over our heads. But I could see through some holes in my hood. Soldiers would come in - ordinary soldiers, not officers, mostly with their heads shaved but in uniform -- and they would kick us, picking on one after the other. They were kick-boxing us in the chest and between the legs and in the back. We were crying and screaming.

"They set on Baha especially, and he kept crying that he couldn't breathe in the hood. He kept asking them to take the bag off and said that he was suffocating. But they laughed at him and kicked him more. One of them said: 'Stop screaming and you'll be able to breathe more easily.' Baha was so scared. Then they increased the kicking on him and he collapsed on the floor. None of us could stand or sit because it was too painful."

But not one of the prisoners says he was questioned about the discovery of the weapons in the hotel. Indeed, the man who hid the two rifles and two pistols in the hotel safe - one of the partners in the hotel, [REDACTED] - fled the building after the British arrived and is still on the run. His father and another business partner, [REDACTED] no relation to either [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] are still in British custody in southern Iraq. At least one of the men beaten by the British says that he would happily hand Haitham to the British forces if he found him.

Amnesty International has demanded an impartial and independent inquiry into Baha's death and the

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mistreatment of the other Iraqi prisoners, but the Ministry of Defence is attempting to keep its investigation within the Army. Two soldiers originally arrested in connection with Baha's death have since been released - and [redacted] is outraged. "We are going to sue the British Army in London," [redacted] says. "They gave us \$3,000 in compensation, then said we could have another \$5,000 - but they wouldn't accept responsibility for his murder.

"We reject this money. We want justice. We want the soldiers involved to be punished. How much would a British family receive if their innocent [redacted] was arrested by your soldiers and beaten to death?"

The [redacted] family were given an international death certificate by the British Army at the Shaibah military medical centre outside Basra. It was dated 21 September, but again carried an indecipherable signature. It stated that Baha's death had been caused by "cardiorespiratory arrest: asphyxia". But the anonymous British officer who signed the document failed to fill in the column marked "due to/as a consequence of". He also failed to fill in the column marked "approximate interval between onset (of asphyxia) and death". More seriously still, the British Army failed to complete the form's request for "Regt. Corps/RAF Command" and "Ship/Unit/RAF Station".

An inquiry was opened into Baha Mousa's death on 18 September by 61 Section of the 3rd Regiment, Royal Military Police's Special Investigation Branch. Captain [redacted] the officer commanding 61 Section, named a Staff Sergeant [redacted] as chief investigating officer of case number 64695/03. From the start, the SIB were faced with overwhelming evidence that British soldiers had kicked and beaten the prisoners in their custody.

Major [redacted] the anaesthesia and intensive care consultant at the British Military Hospital's 33 Field Hospital at Shaibah, stated in a letter - a copy of which is in the IoS's possession - that [redacted] "was admitted to our facility at 22.40 hours on 16th September. It appears he was assaulted approximately 72 hours ago and sustained severe bruising to his upper abdomen, right side of chest, left forearms and left upper inner thigh." He described [redacted] as suffering from "acute renal failure".

Col [redacted] says that [redacted] was deliberately kicked to death by the soldiers because they discovered that [redacted] had persuaded the British officer - "Second Lieutenant [redacted]" - to arrest several British soldiers who were stealing money from the hotel during the raid. "I saw two of the soldiers at the back of a safe, wrenching it open and stuffing money into their shirts and pockets - Iraqi dinars and foreign money. The officer made one of the men open his shirt and he found the money and the soldier was disarmed. But the military inquiry didn't want to hear about this - they weren't interested in the theft or why the soldiers who were stealing the money would want to mistreat [redacted] as a result of what I did."

[redacted] says that it was three days before they learned the truth about what had happened to Baha. "I was at home and I went outside to find the street filled with British soldiers. They didn't have Baha's name right, but they said they were looking for the family of the man 'whose wife died of cancer'. I said it must be Baha and one of the officers said: 'Can you come with us?'

"A sergeant came into our home, his name was [redacted] and he sat on our sofa and said: 'I have come to tell you about the death of [redacted] Baha.' It was like a revolution in our house - there was screaming and shouting and crying. The British said they wanted [redacted] and one of us to come to identify the body. He said a doctor from Britain was coming to examine the body." [redacted] described how he later met a "Professor [redacted]", a pathologist who, he says, later acknowledged that there were "very clear signs of beating on the body" and that two of Baha's ribs had been broken.

[redacted] the British political officer in the city, arranged for the [redacted] family to meet Brigadier [redacted], commander of British forces in Basra. The family say that Brig [redacted] though he expressed his condolences to [redacted], refused to allow an Iraqi lawyer to participate in the British inquiry. "He told us that since this had happened inside the British Army, the British Army would conduct the investigation," [redacted] says.

The brigadier issued a statement on 3 October, expressing his "regrets" that [redacted] "died while under British jurisdiction" and promising that if the military police concluded that a crime had been committed, "those suspected will be tried ... under the laws of the United Kingdom." The [redacted] initially accepted \$3,000 of compensation for Baha's death - they say they thought that by offering this, the British were accepting responsibility - but they refused to sign a letter they received last month from a British claims officer called [redacted] which offered a further \$5,000 as a "final settlement" of the "incident" which would be made "without admission of liability on behalf of the British Contingent of the Coalition Forces in Iraq".

An MoD spokeswoman said yesterday that "as far as I'm aware, as of the beginning of December, the investigation was ongoing - nothing in our records suggests it is not still ongoing". But no charges appear to have been made, no soldiers are currently under arrest and [redacted] and [redacted] remain infuriated by their treatment.

"Are the soldiers responsible for killing Baha to go unpunished?" [redacted] asks. "Why can't we be involved in this? If these men have no punishment, they will do this again.

"We are not saying the British are 'occupiers'. We think you came here to Basra to save us from Saddam. But you should not treat [redacted] like this, just paying us money when you kill Baha and ... then stopping us being involved in finding out what really happened. If you go on like this, your 'big welcome' in Basra will be over."

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...then there will be Khilafah Rashidah on the method of Prophethood. (Ahmad)

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Quotation



U.S. television news in the United States covered a story of the following message handwritten by U.S. military personnel on the side of a bomb about to be dropped on Iraq: "If Allah doesn't listen, try Jesus." Some of these bombs were dropped on the civilian targets of water treatment and sewage plants, resulting in thousands of unnecessary civilian deaths from infectious disease. UNICEF has estimated that 500,000 children have died from results of this destruction of infrastructure and the economic sanctions. - U.S. television news

News

Is this our Hola camp?

uploaded 16 Mar 2004

British troops are said to have killed 23 innocent Iraqis, and yet the British people and government remain silent

The names of Abdel Jabr Mousa or Baha Mousa have probably not lodged in your memory. Nor Hazim Jum'aa Gatteh Al-Skeini or Hanan Shmailawi. They are among the 23 Iraqi civilians alleged to have been killed by British troops since the end of hostilities. Seven cases are now being investigated by the Ministry of Defence, which has already paid out 15,375£ in compensation.

Abdel Jabr Mousa was the headmaster of a Basra primary school. British soldiers came to the family house looking for a neighbour, and when they found a Kalashnikov kept for self-protection (it is not illegal in Iraq), Abdel and [redacted] were arrested. Abdel's body was later retrieved from Basra hospital, bruised and bloodied, but the death certificate gave only "heart attack" as cause of death.

Baha Mousa - they are not related - was 26; he did night shifts at a hotel. Similarly, he was arrested during a raid. Fellow hotel workers described the beatings inflicted while they were in custody, and said the British troops ordered them to dance "like Michael Jackson". Baha's death certificate stated "cardiorespiratory arrest/asphyxia" and didn't refer to the "severe bruising" caused by an assault noted in an earlier British medical report. Baha has left two orphaned children, three and five.

The cases of the [redacted] appeared in a few newspapers earlier this month. Needless to say, they and the other Iraqi civilians allegedly killed by British forces have garnered a tiny fraction of the media coverage given over to the death of Sergeant Steve Roberts because of a shortage of body armour; a ratio of 87 articles on Roberts to 35 on the deaths of 23 Iraqi civilians. No matter that these stories are as tragic as that of Roberts: the attention span of media and public alike for the story of a housewife gunned down as she began to eat her evening meal or the confused 16-year-old hiding from a violent demonstration who ends up drowning in mysterious circumstances, is terrifyingly short. But with the first anniversary of the beginning of the Iraq war on Saturday, we need an honest and independent reckoning of what has been done in our name.

If there is one institution that we would expect to take seriously these cases it would be the UN Commission on Human Rights, whose 60th session opens today in Geneva. But don't hold your breath. One of the casualties of the "war on terror" has been the UN commission's credibility. The non-governmental organisation, Human Rights Watch, warns that after pressure from the US, no EU government in this session will push to renew the UN's mandate to monitor human rights in Iraq.

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In the stories of the [redacted] and their compatriots, there are uncanny echoes of another chapter in Britain's imperial history. Think back to 1959. The pink of the British empire may have been in retreat, but it still coloured much of the map of Africa. Britain's grip was increasingly violent in both Kenya and Nyasaland. One incident, the Hola camp massacre, crystallised the growing anxieties about Britain's place in Africa and played a pivotal role in triggering the fast-track decolonisation that saw Britain scramble out of Africa in the early 60s.

Hola camp was a detention centre for alleged Mau Mau terrorists. Twelve died in March 1959 after poor diet and forced labour had left them so debilitated that they died after being beaten. An investigation led to two lowly colonial servants being retired early; as in the [redacted] cases, a doctor made no mention of the bruises caused by the beating on the death certificates (they indicated only pneumonia). The investigation was castigated as a cover-up and public opinion was outraged; the colonial secretary, [redacted] even offered his resignation ([redacted], then PM, refused it).

So what does it take for an atrocity to have such a dramatic impact on public opinion and ultimately on government policy? When will the slow steady trickle of disturbing civilian deaths reach critical mass and prompt the British public to outrage?

Looking back at Hola camp, there are some themes that have proved constant over the 45-year gap. In a passionate debate in a packed House of Commons on July 27 1959, [redacted] asked the Conservative government whether, "sincerely, and genuinely, without even being aware of it, honourable members opposite do not believe that an African life is as important as a white man's life". The racist geography of death - lives count for more in one country than in another - is unchanged.

But disturbingly, what is missing is the three types of politicians who played a crucial role in making Hola into a cause celebre. The first was [redacted] her championing of the Kenyan detainees earned her a [redacted] rubbishing as a maverick from the party establishment. They tried to block her getting the party chairmanship, but failed because of her independent power base in the constituency vote. No senior Labour figure has that kind of independence and courage today.

The second figure was the Conservative minister for labour, [redacted]. While the news of Hola was breaking, he was at an International Labour Organisation conference in Geneva, and at the height of the cold war he found himself defending Britain's imposition of forced labour on Mau Mau detainees. Cambridge historian [redacted] argues that Hola convinced [redacted] that the empire was a liability to British prestige. He urged [redacted] to shift tack on Africa or risk losing the "middle voter" in the election. He went on to mastermind Britain's decolonisation. A [redacted]-style pragmatism is the most plausible political option that will take us out of Iraq, but critically, the international context that so embarrassed him has been effectively neutered. Where is the pressure on the British government now to come from?

The third figure was [redacted] who praised [redacted] impassioned speech in the Commons debate and spoke against his own party, insisting that British justice should be consistent everywhere in the world. Britain must not tolerate ever falling below "our own highest standards". No one now has [redacted] faith in British superiority and its civilising mission to the world, much of which rested upon delusion. But paradoxically, it could prove - as it did in Hola - a powerful spur to

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outrage.

After two generations of Apocalypse Now style films, public opinion has a grittier sense of how occupations and colonisation corrupts its participants. The jittery young men in Basra whose fingers fiddle with their triggers, the tension and fear that can explode in gratuitous brutality: these are realities that seem, tragically, to have lost their capacity to shock us. We are numb, more likely to be shocked by the naivety of 1950s Britain than by the fate of Iraqi civilians. Worryingly, it would seem that there will have to be the deaths of many more before we reach our Hola camp turning point and recognise that aspirations to democratic regional redesign of Iraq was a piece of spectacular hubris.

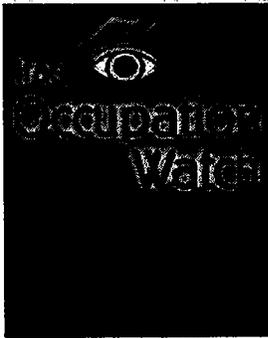
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'They were kicking us, laughing. It was a great pleasure for them'

by [redacted] The Guardian
February 21st, 2004

It was dawn when the squad of British soldiers raided the Ibn Al Haitham hotel. Baha Mousa's night shift on the reception desk was coming to an end and [redacted] had just arrived to drive him home.

The soldiers ordered Baha, 26, to lie on the black tiled floor of the lobby with six other hotel employees, their hands on their heads.

Troops searched the building and arrested the staff, driving them off to a British military base in Basra, southern Iraq. It was only a formality and the men would be released shortly, they said.

Four days later Baha was dead.

When [redacted] a stout [redacted] in the Basra police force, arrived at the British military morgue to identify [redacted] he was confronted with a bruised, bloodied and badly beaten corpse.

"When they took the cover off his body I could see his nose was broken badly," he said. "There was blood coming from his nose and his mouth. The skin on his wrists had been torn off. The skin on his forehead was torn away and beneath his eyes there was no skin either. On the left side of his chest there were clear blue bruises and also on his abdomen. On his legs I saw bruising from kicking. I couldn't stand it."

Two other hotel staff, who have been questioned by investigators, described in interviews with the Guardian how they were repeatedly punched, kicked and forced to crouch in stress positions for two days and two nights.

One of the survivors was so badly beaten he suffered kidney failure, according to British military medical records. None was ever found to have committed a crime.

A month after Baha's death in mid-September, the British military commander, Brigadier [redacted] wrote to [redacted] expressing "regrets", offering "sincere condolences" and promising an investigation. Since then, officers from the special

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investigation branch of the 3rd Regiment, Royal Military Police, have been examining the circumstances of Baha's death.

But to date no British soldier has been arrested or charged in connection with Baha's death, or the beating of the six others.

The death of Baha Mousa is not an isolated case. Military investigators are studying the cases of seven Iraqis who died between April and September. Six are thought to have died in British custody and one was shot.

Families have been promised inquiries, condolences have been offered, witnesses have given filmed testimony but no British soldier has been charged with any crime in connection with the deaths.

Yesterday, the Ministry of Defence said the investigation into the deaths in custody, by the special investigation branch, would end shortly. "If British soldiers are found to have acted unlawfully appropriate action will be taken," it added.

With the MoD refusing to give details of the incidents, the Guardian has been forced to rely on the accounts of relatives and survivors.

The Ibn Al Haitham hotel was raided on September 14. [redacted] a maintenance engineer, was asleep when the British soldiers began searching for guns.

At the reception desk they found the three Kalashnikov rifles kept for hotel security. In a safe in a room rented as an office by businessman [redacted] one of three partners who owned the hotel, they found an Iraqi military uniform, two pistols and two small automatic rifles.

[redacted] who had been in the hotel that morning, had disappeared by the time the safe was opened. He appears to have been the target of the raid and has been in hiding ever since.

The soldiers also removed bundles of money from the safe.

[redacted] who was waiting to collect [redacted] said he saw several soldiers stuff money into their pockets and under their shirts. He told a British officer what he had seen. "I explained it wasn't good for them to do this. The officer searched one of the soldiers and took the money out from inside his shirt," he said. The officer, whom he remembers as a Lieutenant [redacted] promised that Baha and the others would soon be freed.

The prisoners were handcuffed with plastic ties and driven to a military base in the city. "They started beating us as soon as we arrived," recalled Mr [redacted]

Hoods were placed over the prisoners' heads. "From the first second they beat us. There were no questions, no interrogations."

At first the men were ordered to lean with their backs flat against the wall and their arms straight in front of them, palms together with their thumbs pointing up.

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"They were kicking us in the abdomen, like kickboxing," he said. "They were laughing. It was a great pleasure for them. We were in so much pain."

Later, the soldiers forced the men to crouch, their arms straight in front of them, palms together.

"We were like that for several hours and they continued beating us," he said. Each prisoner was given a footballer's name. "They called us names, like [redacted] they said if we didn't remember our names they would increase the beating."

Another of the prisoners, [redacted] who also worked at the hotel, still has scars on his wrists from the tight, plastic cuffs.

"They were hitting us in the kidneys. They were punching and kicking," he said. At one point the soldiers made the prisoners dance. "They said: 'Like [redacted] Disco.'"

Baha appeared to suffer most from the beatings. On the second night he was taken to another room but his friends could hear him moaning through the walls.

"I heard his voice," said Mr [redacted] "He said: 'Blood. Blood. There's blood coming from my nose. I'm going to die. I'm going to die.' After that there was nothing from him."

On the third day the surviving prisoners were taken to Camp Bucca, the American-run detention camp at Umm Qasr, close to the Kuwaiti border. Mr [redacted] and Mr [redacted] were so badly injured they were taken to a military hospital.

A medical report written on September 17 by Major [redacted] a consultant in anaesthesia and intensive care at the 33 Field Hospital in the British base at Shaibah, north of Basra, described Mr [redacted] condition as acute renal failure.

"It appears he was assaulted approximately 72 hours ago and sustained severe bruising to his upper abdomen, right side of chest, left forearm and left upper inner thigh," the report said. Another medical document, handwritten late on September 16 and marked Medical Restricted, said: "Severely beaten when arrested." Mr [redacted] spent two months in hospital recovering.

[redacted] a policeman for 24 years, is furious at [redacted] death and the treatment the family has received since.

Although he spoke to a British forensic specialist, a "Professor [redacted] who conducted an autopsy on Baha, he was not allowed a copy of the report. The death certificate, dated September 21 and seen by the Guardian, marks the cause of death as "cardiorespiratory arrest/asphyxia." No further explanation is given.

Since then the colonel has accepted \$3,000 (about £1,600) as part of a compensation payment for [redacted] death. A final \$5,000 was later offered without an admission of responsibility but [redacted] turned it down.

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"That was an insult to our dignity," said Baha's [redacted] "It is an ugly crime and nothing except full justice will get rid of the ugliness of this crime."

Baha's two sons, [redacted] and [redacted] are orphans. Their mother died of cancer six months before Baha.

"My [redacted] n't die on the street, or in the hotel or in my house," said [redacted]. "He died in custody and it wasn't a natural death. There should be a just trial and compensation for his children."

In several other cases families in Basra complain that they have been promised investigations into the deaths of relatives but without result.

In one case at least, investigators appear to have reopened their inquiries. Last week the body of Ather Karim Khalaf, 24, was dug from its grave in Najaf for analysis by British military officials.

The young man died on April 29 last year, two months after he was married. He had been queuing in his taxi at a petrol station in the al-Mouwaffakia district of Basra when British soldiers ordered all the drivers to pull back. Mr Khalaf reversed his car but the passenger door swung open and knocked a soldier to the floor.

"He didn't intend to do anything to the soldier," said [redacted] who was standing nearby at the time. "The soldier cocked his rifle and shot [redacted] through the open window. Then he pulled him out of the car and started to beat him on the ground."

Mr Khalaf had been shot through the abdomen and died in an Iraqi hospital two days later. Only through pressure from a local human rights group and Mr Khalaf's [redacted] an American [redacted], did the family start to see movement in the case. Still they have no written apology, no offer of compensation and no idea of how far the investigation has proceeded 10 months after Mr Khalaf was shot.

"I don't think they will do anything to one of their own," said [redacted]. "But they killed an innocent human. Isn't that a big crime?"

On May 13 Abdul Jabal Moussa Ali, 52, a primary school headmaster, was arrested and beaten by British soldiers. Several hours later he died in custody.

Mr Ali was arrested with his [redacted] when British soldiers searched houses in the street. They found a Kalashnikov rifle in the [redacted] though that is permitted under current laws in Iraq.

The two men were forced to lie on the floor of a military vehicle as they were driven to a nearby base. "They were slapping and kicking us," [redacted] said. The two men were separated and put in different bases. "I never saw [redacted] again."

For three days Mr Ali's [redacted] called at the base asking for news of [redacted]. On the third day he was told [redacted] had died on the night of the arrest and his body had been taken to a local hospital.

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"I saw bruises over his heart and the outline of a military boot. All the body was covered in mud and there were outlines of fingermarks on his skin," said [redacted]. He was never given a copy of the British military death certificate.

Officials from the special investigations branch took [redacted] away for questioning about the incident and asked if he could identify the soldiers involved. Later they asked for permission to dig up the body of the boys' father for further examination. [redacted] refused, saying it was dishonourable [redacted]

"That was in July. Since then we have heard nothing from the British military."

The MoD has admitted that another four cases are being investigated. Little is know about Said Shabram, who died on May 24, or Hassan Abbad Said, who died on August 4.

Amnesty International has looked at the case of Radi Nu'ma, who died on May 8. It reported that Mr Nu'ma, a father of three, was arrested by the Royal Military police and died the same day. A handwritten note to his family said he "suffered a heart attack while we were asking him questions about [redacted]."

The fourth case is of Ahmad Jabbar Kareem, 16. He was arrested with another teenage boy, also on May 8. According to a statement by the [redacted] and signed by an Iraqi police officer, the two were arrested in Basra by British troops. They were driven to the Shatt al-Basra waterway with several other prisoners, and ordered to swim to the opposite bank. "We reached the deepest point but Ahmad couldn't swim. He sank and I couldn't find him."

The family has been told there is an investigation but they have been presented with no letter, apology or written explanation of the process.

Ahmad's [redacted] wrote to the British military asking them to pursue the investigation.

Yesterday Mr [redacted] at on the cement floor of his single storey house in one of Basra's poorest slum districts as he talked about his grief.

"He wasn't only [redacted]. He was like a friend since he was just six years old," he said. "If an Iraqi did that to a British boy can you imagine what they would do?"

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DARK SIDE Last Updated: Jul 28th, 2004 - 09:40:14

Red Cross Found Widespread Abuse

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By [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] WSJ 8/5/04
May 8, 2004, 12:03

WASHINGTON -- A confidential and previously undisclosed Red Cross report delivered to the Bush administration earlier this year concluded that abuse of prisoners in Iraq in custody of U.S. military intelligence was widespread and in some cases "tantamount to torture."

Among other allegations, the report says prisoners were kept naked in empty cells at Baghdad's Abu Ghraib prison; that prisoners were beaten by coalition forces, in one case leading to death; that coalition forces fired on unarmed prisoners multiple times from watchtowers, killing some of them; and that coalition forces committed "serious violations" of the Geneva Conventions governing treatment of prisoners of war.

Overall, the 24-page report, based on International Committee of the Red Cross inspections and interviews in Iraq from March to November 2003, alleges that prisoners in intelligence interrogations were subjected to harsh and often brutal treatment as part of a regular practice of trying to "obtain confessions and extract information."

The February report, reviewed by The Wall Street Journal, presents a portrait of prisoner treatment in Iraq that is at odds with statements by administration officials that abuse wasn't condoned by military commanders and was limited to a handful of low-ranking soldiers.

Instead, the report says, information gathered by the ICRC "suggested the use of ill-treatment against persons deprived of their liberty went beyond exceptional cases and might be considered a practice tolerated by" coalition forces.

Pentagon officials declined to comment, saying that they had a confidentiality agreement with the ICRC that prevented them from discussing the report. The head of the Geneva-based agency's delegation in Washington, Christophe Girod, Thursday night said he couldn't comment on the report, which he said was "confidential" and intended only for the U.S. and its coalition partners.

The ICRC did acknowledge Thursday that it had documented prisoner abuse at Abu Ghraib, and said it had been working with U.S. officials to correct the problem before the scandal broke. "The American authorities took

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very seriously all our recommendations," [REDACTED] spokeswoman for the International Committee of the Red Cross, while not providing a copy of the report, told the Associated Press from Amman, Jordan.

In a statement Friday about The Wall Street Journal article, ICRC President [REDACTED] said: "I am profoundly disturbed that the report was made available for publication without the consent of the ICRC. The ICRC fulfils its mandate to protect persons detained in armed conflict by addressing problems and violations through private approaches to the detaining authorities and their superiors. This long-standing practice allows us to act in a decisive manner, while ensuring that our delegates have continued access to detainees around the world."

"These findings clearly underline the necessity for the authorities concerned to strike a balance between the legitimate security concerns of States and the protection of human dignity. This lies at the heart of international humanitarian law, which must be preserved, upheld and promoted at all times." Mr. [REDACTED] said. "The ICRC reiterates its firm intention of continuing to help all persons protected by international humanitarian law in all areas of armed conflict, remaining true to its established principles and practice."

The U.S. Army, which was in regular contact with ICRC about its allegations, launched an inquiry into conditions at Abu Ghraib on Jan. 14, the day after photos of abused prisoners were passed up the chain of command. Some of the photos have become public in the last week, stirring anger at the U.S. around the world and spurring new questions about the war and occupation.

It could not be learned last night how widely read the ICRC report was among senior Bush administration officials. U.S. officials said yesterday that Secretary of State [REDACTED] for instance, had raised the problems with detention procedures at several high-level administration meetings this year. A State Department official said last night that he couldn't say when Mr. [REDACTED] first saw the report. But he noted that the ICRC had been making recommendations and raising concerns for a long time, and that Mr. [REDACTED] and other administration officials had been aware of that.

The ICRC report specifies that its findings were made available to the U.S. as part of a "bilateral and confidential dialogue."

A spokesman for U.S. Central Command, which oversees U.S. troops in the Middle East, said the command had not received the report.

The report says Red Cross officials repeatedly briefed U.S. officials about their concerns regarding prisoner mistreatment beginning just after the war ended in May and continuing until the report was completed in February.

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In mid-October, ICRC officials visited a section of Abu Ghraib where they witnessed "the practice of keeping persons completely naked in totally empty concrete cells in total darkness, allegedly for several consecutive days," the report says.

Upon witnessing the treatment in the prison, which included making male prisoners parade around in women's underwear, ICRC officials complained to the military intelligence officer in charge, who explained that the practice was "part of the process," the report says.

Despite the ICRC's October inspection and warning of abuse at Abu Ghraib in October 2003, Defense Secretary [REDACTED] told reporters earlier this week that the allegations of guards sexually humiliating and abusing inmates at the facility didn't surface until Jan. 13, three months after the ICRC complained of the problem to military officials in Iraq.

In another episode detailed in the report, nine men were arrested by coalition forces in the city of Basra last September and taken to offices formerly used by the Iraqi intelligence service. There, according to allegations gathered by the ICRC, they were "beaten severely by [Coalition Forces] personnel."

One of those arrested, 28-year-old Baha Daoud Salim, died. "His co-arrestees heard him screaming and asking for assistance," the report says.

His death certificate, prepared by coalition forces, listed "cardio-respiratory arrest-asphyxia" as the condition leading to death, but said the cause of death was "unknown," the report says. An eyewitness description of the body reported a broken nose, several broken ribs and lesions on the face consistent with a beating, it notes.

The report also documents eight instances in which coalition forces opened fire -- in some cases from watchtowers -- on unarmed prisoners, killing seven of them and wounding as many as 20. "These incidents were investigated summarily by the coalition forces," the report states, noting that in all cases the coalition determined that "a legitimate use of firearms had been made."

The ICRC, however, disagreed, saying that in all cases "less extreme measures could have been used to quell the demonstrations," according to the report. In one case, a prisoner throwing stones was shot through the chest by a guard in a watchtower. The military said the shooting was justified. The ICRC, however, said the shooting "showed a clear disregard for human life and security" of prisoners.

The ICRC does not typically publicly release the findings of its inspections, a policy that the organization says is critical for it to gain access to prisons, hospitals and other facilities in war zones. Disclosure of the report's details could well raise questions about the ICRC's policy of maintaining

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confidentiality even in the face of such abuse.

The report does document cases in which ICRC complaints achieved changes in practices. In May 2003, it says, after a memo detailing 200 allegations of mistreatment was given to Rear Adm. [redacted] non-Iraqi detainees were no longer forced to wear wristbands that read "terrorist."

The report notes that "ill-treatment during interrogation was not systematic, except with regard to persons arrested with suspected security offenses or deemed to have an intelligence value." Treatment of prisoners in military intelligence custody improved if they cooperated, the report says. It notes that when prisoners were transferred to facilities under control of military police, treatment also generally improved.

Last July, the ICRC sent the U.S. a report detailing 50 allegations of prisoner abuse at the military intelligence section of Camp Cropper, at Baghdad International Airport. Detainees were subjected to a variety of techniques aimed at pressuring them, the report says.

They included soldiers "taking aim at individuals with rifles, striking them with rifle butts, slaps and punches and prolonged exposure to the sun." One prisoner claimed he was "urinated on, kicked in the head, lower back and groin, force-fed a baseball, which was tied into the mouth using a scarf and deprived of sleep for four consecutive days

Source:Ocnus.net 2004

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<http://www.ocnus.net/cgi-bin/exec/view.cgi?archive=45&num=11699>

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EXHIBIT 3

7/28/2004

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Britain to try soldiers on abuse charges

By [REDACTED]

London

June 16, 2004

Four British soldiers are to face a court martial charged with abusing prisoners in the first of what could be a series of prosecutions over the conduct of British troops in Iraq.

The prosecution of the soldiers, from the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, was disclosed on Monday by British Attorney-General [REDACTED] as the *Guardian* newspaper learned that military police were investigating fresh allegations of ill-treatment by British troops after complaints by the Red Cross.

Charges against the four fusiliers include indecent assault, "which apparently involves making the victims engage in sexual activity between themselves", said Lord Goldsmith. They are also accused of military offences - prejudicing good order and military discipline.

In a written statement in the House of Lords, the Attorney-General said the case "concerns conduct alleged to have occurred while the civilians were being temporarily detained, but not in a prison or detention facility".

Lord [REDACTED] statement said the trial would be held in a military court and open to the public. No date has been set.

The charges follow the arrest of a soldier who took photographs to a shop in Staffordshire, England, to be developed. Photographs showed an Iraqi prisoner gagged and bound, stripped to the waist and suspended in the air by netting attached to a forklift truck. Other pictures showed simulated sexual acts involving stripped Iraqi prisoners and British soldiers.

Lord [REDACTED] said that three further cases had been referred to the army prosecuting authority and were being considered.

The authority was aware of at least four other cases that were likely to be referred to them in the near future, he said. This made a total of eight cases out of 75 allegations being investigated relating to civilian deaths, injuries or alleged ill-treatment of Iraqi civilians.

One case concerns the death in May last year of Baha Mousa, a Basra hotel receptionist. He died from internal injuries after a raid by soldiers from the Queen's Lancashire Regiment.

Meanwhile, the Defence Ministry confirmed that the Red Cross had complained about the treatment of Iraqis after a firefight on May 14 near the town of Majar al-Kabir in southern Iraq.

The three-hour engagement was one of the fiercest involving British troops in Iraq since US President [REDACTED] proclaimed an end to major hostilities on May 1 last year.

Next month the British High Court will hear a legal challenge by relatives of Iraqi civilians allegedly killed and injured by British troops.

On Monday, the US military freed scores of Iraqis from Abu Ghraib, the prison at the heart of a scandal over abuse by American soldiers.

Hundreds of tearful relatives waited at razor-wire barricades for their loved ones, some of whom had been held at the jail outside Baghdad for months.

Witnesses saw about eight busloads of detainees leave the compound, previously notorious as a place of torture and killing under toppled president Saddam Hussein.

The military said 585 prisoners were freed under a program to reduce numbers at the prison by June 30, the day the US occupying authority formally hands over power to an interim Iraqi Government. The International Committee of the Red Cross, which described abuses at Abu Ghraib in a report leaked in

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<http://theage.com.au/articles/2004/06/15/1087244915039.html?oneclick=true>

7/28/2004

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May, said last week the number of detainees there had fallen to 3291 this month from 6527 in March. The ICRC said it did not know how many had been freed and how many transferred elsewhere.

- Guardian, Telegraph, Reuters

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EXHIBIT # 3
7/28/2004

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DATE: 28 JULY 2004

FROM: SAC, 78TH MILITARY POLICE DET (CID) (FWD)
TO: DIRECTOR, USACRC, USACIDC, FORT BELVOIR, VA
CDR, HQUSACIDC ATTN: CIOP-ZA, FORT BELVOIR, VA
CDR, 22ND MILITARY POLICE BATTALION (CID) (FWD)
CDR, 3D MILITARY POLICE GROUP (CID)
CDR, 78TH MILITARY POLICE DET (CID) (FWD)
MNF-I, CHIEF OF STAFF, DETAINEE OPS
PROVOST MARSHAL, MNF-I
LNO CID, MNF-I (FOR FURTHER DISTRIBUTION)

SUBJECT: CID REPORT OF INVESTIGATION -2D STATUS/SSI - 0174-04-CID259-80268-/5H9B/5C1/5Y2E

DRAFTER : [REDACTED]
RELEASER: [REDACTED]

1. DATES/TIMES/LOCATIONS OF OCCURRENCES:
 1. 13 SEP 2003/ 0001 HRS -13 SEP 2003/2359 HRS;
AL-HAKIMIYA, BASRAH, IZ
2. DATE/TIME REPORTED: 23 JUL 2004, 0900 HRS
3. INVESTIGATED BY: [REDACTED]
4. SUBJECT: 1. [CORRECTED] (UNKNOWN); (NFI);
[UNDETERMINED DEATH] [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]
5. VICTIM: 1. [CORRECTED] [REDACTED] (DECEASED);
(NFI); [UNDETERMINED DEATH] [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

2. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT]
[CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

3. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT]
[CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

4. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT]
[CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

5. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT]
[CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

b2



6. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT]
[CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

7. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT]
[CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

8. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT]
[CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

9. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT]
[CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

6. INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY: THE INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT IS BASED UPON AN ALLEGATION OR PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION AND MAY CHANGE PRIOR TO THE COMPLETION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

THIS IS AN "OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM" INVESTIGATION.

2D STATUS:

THIS STATUS REPORT IS BEING SUBMITTED TO CHANGE THE OFFENSE FROM MURDER TO UNDETERMINED DEATH.

ON 27 JUL 04, DURING AN ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OF THIS FILE IT WAS DETERMINED THE MANNER OF DEATH COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED BASED ON THE LACK OF INFORMATION FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF RED CROSS REPORT, PENDING REVIEW OF DEATH CERTIFICATE AND FINAL AUTOPSY REPORT, IF CONDUCTED.

INITIAL REPORT:

ON 21 JUN 04, THIS OFFICE RECEIVED REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION (RFI) 0287-04-CID001 FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION COMMAND, 6010 6TH STREET, FORT BELVOIR, VA 22060-5506 (USACIDC), WHICH REQUESTED THIS OFFICE INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS DOCUMENTED IN AN EXCERPT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC) ON THE TREATMENT BY THE COALITION FORCES OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND OTHER PROTECTED PERSONS BY THE GENEVEA CONVENTIONS IN IRAQ DURING ARREST, INTERNMENT AND INTERROGATION, DATED FEB 04.



ON 23 JUN 04, COORDINATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE, MULTINATIONAL FORCE - IRAQ, BAGHDAD, IZ, DISCLOSED THE ICRC HAS NOT RELEASED THE NAMES OF THE VICTIMS DUE TO POSSIBLE REPURCUSSIONS DIRECTED TOWARD THE DETAINEES.

ON 23 JUN 04, A REVIEW OF THE COMPLETE REPORT GENERATED BY THE ICRC DISCLOSED NO FURTHER INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THIS INVESTIGATION.

ON 24 JUN 04, THIS INVESTIGATION WAS CLOSED IN THE FILES OF THIS OFFICE.

ON 23 JUL 04, DURING AN ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OF THIS CASE FILE, IT WAS DETERMINED A REPORT OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE INITIATED AND FURTHER INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY CONDUCTED.

EFFORTS ARE ON GOING TO LOCATE, FULLY IDENTIFY, AND INTERVIEW THE UNKNOWN SUBJECT(S) AND UNKNOWN VICTIMS.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUES BY USACIDC.

7. COMMANDERS ARE REMINDED OF THE PROVISIONS OF AR 600-8-2 PERTAINING TO SUSPENSION OF FAVORABLE PERSONNEL ACTIONS AND

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AR 380-67 FOR THE SUSPENSION OF SECURITY CLEARANCES OF PERSONS UNDER INVESTIGATION.

8. CID REPORTS ARE EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC TERMINATION OF PROTECTIVE MARKING IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 3, AR 25-55.

-UNCLASSIFIED - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

DATE: 27 JULY 2004

0174-04-C I D 259-80268

FROM: SAC, 78TH MILITARY POLICE DET (CID) (FWD)
TO: DIRECTOR, USACRG, USACIDC, FORT BELVOIR, VA
CDR, HQUSACIDC ATTN: CIOP-ZA, FORT BELVOIR, VA
CDR, 22ND MILITARY POLICE BATTALION (CID) (FWD)
CDR, 3D MILITARY POLICE GROUP (CID)
CDR, 78TH MILITARY POLICE DET (CID) (FWD)
MNF-I, CHIEF OF STAFF, DETAINEE OPS
PROVOST MARSHAL, MNF-I
LNO CID, MNF-I (FOR FURTHER DISTRIBUTION)

SUBJECT: CID REPORT OF INVESTIGATION -INITIAL/SSI - 0174-04-CID259-80268-/5H1M/5C1/5Y2E

DRAFTER : [REDACTED]
RELEASER: [REDACTED]

1. DATES/TIMES/LOCATIONS OF OCCURRENCES:
 1. 13 SEP 2003/ 0001 HRS -13 SEP 2003/2359 HRS;
AL-HAKIMIYA, BASRAH, IZ
2. DATE/TIME REPORTED: 23 JUL 2004, 0900 HRS
3. INVESTIGATED BY: [REDACTED]
4. SUBJECT: 1. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [MURDER] [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]
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 2. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]
 3. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]
 4. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]
 5. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]
 6. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT] [CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

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b2, b6 + 7(C)

7. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT]
[CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

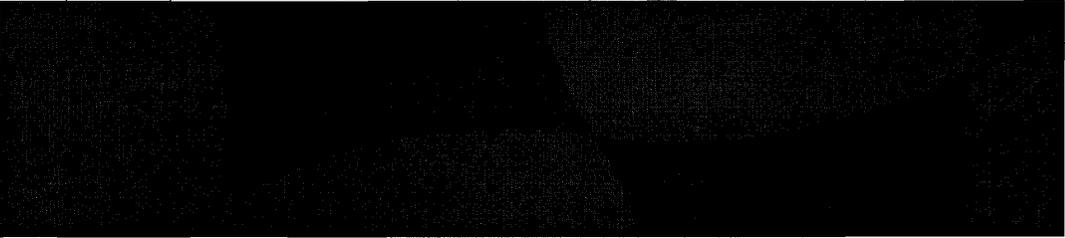
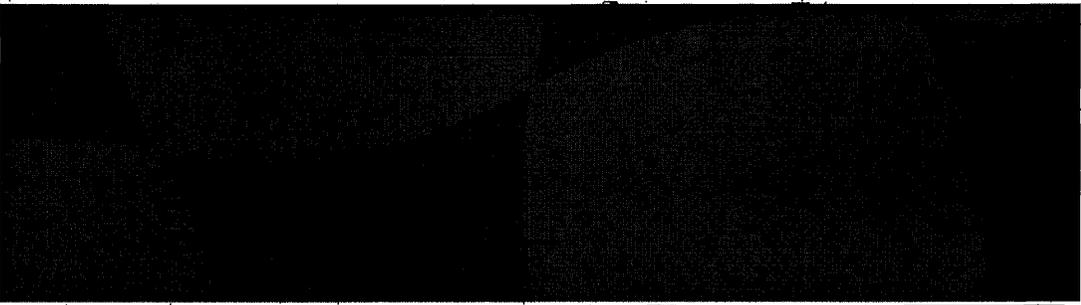
8. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT]
[CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

9. (UNKNOWN); (NFI); [AGGRAVATED ASSAULT]
[CRUELTY AND MALTREATMENT]

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INVESTIGATION CONTINUES BY USACIDC.

~~7. COMMANDERS ARE REMINDED OF THE PROVISIONS OF AR 600-8-2 PERTAINING TO SUSPENSION OF FAVORABLE PERSONNEL ACTIONS AND~~

AR 380-67 FOR THE SUSPENSION OF SECURITY CLEARANCES OF PERSONS UNDER INVESTIGATION.

8. CID REPORTS ARE EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC TERMINATION OF PROTECTIVE MARKING IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 3, AR 25-55.

INVESTIGATIVE PLAN		SEQUENCE NUMBER 0174-04-CID259-
DATE	OFFENSE	SUBJECT/ UNKNOWN VICTIM
21 JUN 04	SDF/Detainee Abuse	[REDACTED]
DATE NOTED	PLANNED ACTIVITY	DATE COMPLETED
21 JUN 04	Coordinate with [REDACTED]	23 Jun 04
21 Jun 04	Locate and Identify unit and organization involved in the capture and detention of [REDACTED] - BABAK British Forces	N/A
21 Jun 04	Obtain copy of investigation by Coalition Forces in Basrah	N/A
23 Jun 04	Copy ICRC Report	24 Jun 04
27 Jun 04	Coordinate w/ [REDACTED]	NA
27 Jun 04	Coordinate w/ British LNO	NA
1 Aug 04	Coordinate w/ [REDACTED]	13 SEP 04
CONTACTS/PHONE NUMBERS		INVESTIGATIVE STANDARDS
ACTIVITY/PERSON	PHONE NUMBER	VICTIMS INTERVIEWED 24 hours
[REDACTED]	07801096312 CFU	EYE WITNESSES INTERVIEWED 24 hours
[REDACTED]		EVIDENCE DEPOSITED 1 duty day
		LAB REQUESTS 5 duty days
		RFA'S SENT OUT 5 duty days
		MEANINGFUL INV ACTIVITY 10 duty days
		RFA FOLLOW UP 15 duty days
		KNOWN SUBJ FINALS 15 duty days
		UNFOUNDED FINALS 15 duty days
		UNKNOWN SUBJ FINALS 30 cal days

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b2, b6, 7C

TIME, DATE, AND AGENT

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY

15 Sep 04
[REDACTED]

SAC: Rev'd. Noted/complete the following:

1. Add a sentence into the second para in the summary: "As the British Forces would not release a copy of their report, the identities of the remaining victims could not be determined.
2. Add British to distro.

File back to [REDACTED]

Made connections to final Report.

- TO SAC, FOR REVIEW/ SIGNATURE / DISBURSE.

15 SEP 04
[REDACTED]

15 Sep 04/SAC

SAC: Rev'd. Transmitted & posted. Final Rpt to file. File to admin for distro.

1. Forward per distro. I will forward the "email obj".
2. Send original to CRC.
3. No evidence collected.
4. No 4833 required.

TIME, DATE, AND AGENT	SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY
1640, 13 Sep 04 [REDACTED] I: 20	Coordinated with [REDACTED] LNO, who related he received a response from [REDACTED] identifying the Cause of Death as Asphyxiation, and Manner of Death as a "Potential Murder". [REDACTED] related the file is closed and no other information would be provided. [REDACTED] also stated the "I" in CCRIO stands for "Investigation."
1045, 14 Sep 04 [REDACTED] I: 10	Coordinated with [REDACTED] who related this file should be closed as undetermined death, with cause of death identified as asphyxiation, referencing the British Forces investigative report.
1100, 14 Sep 04 [REDACTED] I: 120	Drafted Final Report. Marked all documents in case file. File to SAC for review.
1630, 14 Sep 04 [REDACTED] I: 10	Sent email to [REDACTED] to determine how he would like to close this case.

b2, b6, 7(c)

AGENTS ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(CID Regulation 195-1)

Control Number
0174-04-CID259-80268

TIME, DATE, AND AGENT	SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIVE ACITIVITY
1515. 8 Sep 04 ██████████ I: 15	Attempted to contact ██████████. was informed he is now on R & R. Requested to speak with ██████████ she was on another line. Will call back.
1530. 8 Sep 04 ██████████ I: 15	Contacted ██████████. She related she could not discuss the information over a non-secure line. ██████████ requested this office coordinated with the ██████████ and British Forces LNO, who would in turn forward her the necessary information via secure email. No email address was provided.
1145. 10 Sep 04 ██████████ I: 30	Sent new message to ██████████ via email. Posted to file.
0900. 11 Sep 04 ██████████ I: 20	About 1330, 10 Sep 04, ██████████ coordinated with ██████████ ██████████ IZ, who related the British Forces investigative report concerning ██████████ death was identified as Central Criminal Records Investigation Office (CCRIO) #64695/03. Agent's Comment: Emailed ██████████ to determine what the cause and manner of death were identified as. ██████████ related he would coordinate with them first thing Monday, 13 Sep 04.
1100. 11 Sep 04 ██████████ I: 20	Drafted SITREP.

b2 b6

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TIME, DATE, AND AGENT

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY

1130, 31 Aug 04

I:10

Received message from [REDACTED], which indicated the British Provost Marshal will not release any investigative reports to the U.S. [REDACTED] provided a contact as [REDACTED] Posted email to file.

1150, 31 Aug 04

I: 20

Attempted to contact [REDACTED] at the phone number provided. Wrong number. Attempted to locate on NIPRNET/SIPRNET, which met with negative results.

1200, 31 Aug 04

I: 15

Coordinated with [REDACTED] who provided a cell number for [REDACTED] Attempted to contact. Out to lunch. [REDACTED] in the UK this week.

1400, 31 Aug 04

I: 15

About 1400, 31 Aug 04, [REDACTED] coordinated with [REDACTED] who related he would research the proper procedures and contact this office for the release of their reports.

453401

Drafted Sitreps.

I: 40

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b2, b6 7(C)

AGENTS ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(CID Regulation 195-1)

Control Number

0174-04-CID259-80268

TIME, DATE, AND AGENT

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY

1130, 25 Aug 04
[REDACTED]

I:10

Requested status of coordination with British Forces for copy of investigative report, via CW2 [REDACTED] Posted email to file.

1245, 25 Aug 04
[REDACTED]

I: 20

Contacted by [REDACTED] who related he made contact with British Forces LNO who related they had an investigation concerning a [REDACTED], but no [REDACTED] [REDACTED] conducted a review of the case file and determined both individuals were the same person. Internet reports in the file refer to [REDACTED] as his father's name was [REDACTED] an [REDACTED] Refer to reports for information.

Agent's Comment: [REDACTED] related he would attempt to obtain the report.

1311, 25 Aug 04
[REDACTED]

I: 10

[REDACTED] related he forwarded the request for all reports concerning the British Forces to the POC. Awaiting reply. Posted email to file.

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b2, b6, 7(c)

AGENTS ACTIVITY SUMMARY (CID Regulation 195-1)		Control Number 0174-04-CID259-80268
TIME, DATE, AND AGENT	SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIVE ACITIVITY	
0900, 16 Aug 04 ██████████ I:5	Received message from ██████████, who related the British Forces LNO was still not able to obtain a copy of the report. ██████████ related it may take some time to locate the information.	
	<p>FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE</p>	

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AGENTS ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(CID Regulation 195-1)

Control Number

0174-04-CID259-80268

TIME, DATE, AND AGENT

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY

0859, 11 Aug 04
[REDACTED]

I:10

Sent email to [REDACTED] requesting status of British investigation report. Posted to file.

0905, 11 Aug 04
[REDACTED]

I:10

Received email response from [REDACTED], which indicated he had not received a response from the British LNO concerning their completed report.

0852, 13 Aug 04
[REDACTED]

I: 10

Sent email to [REDACTED] requesting status of British investigation report. Posted to file.

0900, 13 Aug 04
[REDACTED]

I:10

Received email response from [REDACTED], which indicated he re-submitted the request for information and should be receiving it shortly.

1000, 14 Aug 04
[REDACTED]

I:10

Contacted [REDACTED] he related he had not yet received a copy of the report. He related he would once again coordinate with the LNO, British Forces.

~~to SAC PR [REDACTED]~~

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b2, b6 7(c)

AGENTS ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(CID Regulation 195-1)

Control Number

0174-04-CID259-80268

TIME, DATE, AND AGENT	SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY
1000, 29 Jul 04 [REDACTED]	Attempted to coordinate with British Armed Forces LNO, Basrah, Iraq but they were not available.
1315, 29 Jul 04 [REDACTED]	Coordinated with 22 nd MP BN (CID), Camp Victory, Iraq and obtained the full identity of [REDACTED] Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, CENTCOM, MacDill AFB, FL.
1325, 29 Jul 04 [REDACTED]	Sent an email to [REDACTED], CID LNO, Camp Victory, IZ requesting he coordinate with the British LNO and identify if they conducted an investigation.
0900, 31 Jul 04 [REDACTED]	Received information from [REDACTED] relating the British Authorities conducted an investigation into the detainee death and it involved British forces. Received information from USACIDC pertaining to the death was investigated by British forces. (Added news article to case file)
1125, 4 Aug 04 [REDACTED]	Coordinate with [REDACTED] via SIPR email who is obtaining the British investigation number to add to final report. No further investigative activity is being conducted on this file. Case file to [REDACTED]

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b2, b6, 7(c)
CID FORM 28
1 Oct 80

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM WILL BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED

TIME, DATE, AND AGENT

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIVE ACITIVITY

1200, 23 Jul 04
[REDACTED]

During administrative review by 22nd Military Police (MP) Battalion (BN), (CID) (FWD), APO AE 09342 it was determined this office needed to re-open this investigation as a Report of Investigation (ROI) to complete additional investigative activity. This office needs to locate, fully identify, and interview [REDACTED] CENTCOM-CCJA (NFI) to obtain additional information to assist this investigation

TO [REDACTED] for assignment

1000, 22 Jul 04
[REDACTED]

Drafted Initial TO [REDACTED] Review.

According to the RFI USACIDC already contacted [REDACTED] who Related [REDACTED] was responsible party for all coordinations w/ IERC and [REDACTED] was unable to provide any additional information concerning IERC Report to USACIDC.

updated IP

INT/SSR Dispatched
Continue Efforts w/ IP.

27 JUL 04
[REDACTED]

TO [REDACTED]

28 July 04
[REDACTED]

Generated ZA status. TO SAC For Review

28 JUL 04
[REDACTED]

2nd STAT Reviewed. Made minor corrections
2nd STAT Dispatched.

TO [REDACTED]

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b2, b6 + 7(c)

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AGENTS ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(CID Regulation 195-1)

Control Number

0174-04-CID259-80265

TIME, DATE, AND AGENT

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY

1000, 21 Jun 04

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION:

About 1000, 21 Jun 04, [redacted] received a Request for Investigation from U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, Fort Belvoir, VA that an allegation of detainee abuse was reported to the International Committee of the Red Cross, wherein [redacted] died while in custody of the coalition forces.

1300, 21 Jun 04

Assembled case file. To SAC for review.

21 JUN 04

SAC Review:
1. Good IP. Continue efforts.
TO [redacted]

1300, 27 Jun 04

Coordinated w/ SJA. (See AIR for details)
SSA Advised this office not to communicate with ICRC.

1400, 23 Jun 04

TO SAC For Review. Determine further need of this investigation. [redacted] advised not to release ICRC report as it was provided to CIO during the conduct of an investigation. Copies of ICRC Report need to be copied and added to files [redacted] + [redacted]

24 JUN 04

SAC Review:
1. Since ICRC will not release victims names, then this office will close this file. No further investigative activity required by this office.
2. Disregard my #1. mnc I did not have any records of this alleged victim, ICRC does not release victims names.
3. Since there were no records for victim, then this file is closed. No further investigation is required by this office.
4. File closed

b2, b6
CID FORM 28
1-01-00

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PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM WILL BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED
AN ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE



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LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U. S. ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION COMMAND
6010 6TH STREET
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-3506

0174-04-CID 59-802

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

CIOP-CO

S: 1 Aug 04
16 Jun 04

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, 3rd Military Police Group (CID), USACIDC
(ATTN: CIRC-OP), 4699 North 1st Street, Forest Park, GA 30297

SUBJECT: Request for Investigation (0287-04-CID001)

1. On 2 Jun 04, this headquarters received information from the Detainee Assessment Task Force, USACIDC, Ft Belvoir, VA, regarding excerpts from the Report of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on the Treatment by the Coalition Forces of Prisoners of War and Other Protected Persons by the Geneva Conventions in Iraq During Arrest, Internment and Interrogation, dated Feb 04, wherein [REDACTED] died following detention at Al-Hakimiya, during Sep 03.

2. Coordination was made with [REDACTED], CENTCOM CCJA, who related the Multinational Force-Iraq (MNF-I), has overall responsibility for the Iraq theater of operations and is the senior headquarters to CJTF-7. According to [REDACTED] the MNF-I would be the responsible party to make both policy and legal determination concerning allowing USACIDC access to ICRC employees. As such, this headquarters was unable to obtain additional information concerning the referenced ICRC allegation. A search of all available USACIDC data failed to disclose the initiation of a USACIDC investigation concerning the referenced ICRC allegation.

~~3. Request a Report of Investigation be initiated concerning the information reflected above.~~

4. Request acknowledgment of this RFI no later than 24 Jun 04. Further, request the sequence/report of investigation (ROI) number of the investigation no later than 1 Jul 04. A response to this RFI, to include sequence/ROI number and the status of the investigation, will be forwarded to this headquarters, ATTN: CIOP-COP, no later than the above suspense date. If no ROI is initiated, that information will be provided to this headquarters. All correspondence will clearly identify the HQUSACIDC control number.

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b6 + 7(c)

73

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017-04-CID 59-80

SUBJECT: Request for Investigation (0287-04-CID001)
CIOP-CO

5. Point of contact for this action is [REDACTED] at
[REDACTED]

FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, G-3:

/// signed ///

1 Encl
as

[REDACTED]
CW5, MP
Chief, Investigative Operations
Division

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b6 + 7(c)

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DETAINEE ASSESSMENT TASK FORCE
US ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION COMMAND
 6010 6TH STREET
 FORT BELVOIR, VA 22060-5506

CIOP

29 Jul 04

MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Current Operations, USACIDC, 6010 6th Street, Fort Belvoir, VA
 22060

SUBJECT: Death of [REDACTED], a.k.a. [REDACTED]

1. References:

a. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Report, February 2004, subject: Report on the Treatment by Coalition Forces of Prisoners of War and other protected persons by the Geneva Conventions in Iraq during Arrest, Internment and Interrogation

b. Request for Investigation (RFI) 0287-04-CID001

c. Report of Investigation (ROI) 0174-04-CID259-80268

2. Based on the referenced ICRC report concerning the death of [REDACTED], a.k.a. [REDACTED], Current Operations forwarded a RFI for preliminary investigation into the incident. Further review revealed the ICRC report referenced the same incident twice, in paragraphs 16 and 19. In paragraph 16, the ICRC report references "CF personnel"; however, in paragraph 19, the report references the incident as involving "CF/UK forces", "Royal Military Police" and "the British Army". A search of the Internet revealed numerous media articles, which appear to confirm that the aforementioned detainee died while in the custody of British forces and that British authorities are actively investigating the death.

3. Recommend the responsible CID element coordinate with British authorities to verify this information and take action as deemed appropriate.

4. POC is the undersigned or [REDACTED], at [REDACTED] or via email at [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]

///SIGNED///

2 Encls

1. Extract from ICRC report

2. (7) media articles concerning the death of

[REDACTED] (a.k.a. [REDACTED])

[REDACTED]
CW5, MP

Operations Officer

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b6 + 7(C)

0174-04-CID259-80268

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, July 27, 2004 7:55 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Initial SSI 0174-04-CID259-80268 (Detainee Abuse)



Initial
0174-04-CID259.doc

*Need to do STAT
TO CHANGE OFFENSE FROM
MURDER - UNDETERMINED BASED ON
DEATH CERTIFICATE*

Look at Ms [REDACTED] review of the ROI. I believe she is correct on this one. I thought this case was to be placed on hold to ensure the Brits were not investigating since this was in an area out of US Jurisdiction.

I sent a tasker to the LNOs to get a Brit POC on this. It is a Female who is to get back to Basrah soon from Baghdad.

Need to hold off on much more investigation. Call me on this.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, July 27, 2004 7:47 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Initial SSI 0174-04-CID259-80268 (Detainee Abuse)

Can you please take a look at this ROI. It lists Murder as the offense when the more appropriate offense should be undetermined death, esp in light of the fact the synopsis reads that the death certificate says cardio-respiratory arrest-asphyxia.

Unless there is more information to substantiate the offense of murder, which is not reflected in this report, it would be better to change it to undetermined death.

I'm sending this just to you for FYI. Your decision on whatever you think.

Thanks for listening.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
[mailto:[REDACTED]]
Sent: Tuesday, July 27, 2004 12:52 AM
To: [REDACTED]

Subject: Initial SSI 0174-04-CID259-80268 (Detainee Abuse)

Here it is.

b6; 7(c)

<<Initial 0174-04-CID259.doc>>

0174-04-C 3 8 259 80268

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
78th MP DET (CID) (FWD)
Baghdad, Iraq
APO AE 09342

b4; 7(C)



Close

From: [Redacted]
To: [Redacted]
Cc: [Redacted]
Subject: FW: TOI concerning 0174-04-CID259
Sent: 7/29/04 9:11 AM

Importance: Normal

FYI. Will try to send it via sivr. OPS

-----Original Message-----

From: [Redacted]
Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2004 2:53 PM
To: [Redacted]
Cc: [Redacted]
Subject: FW: TOI concerning 0174-04-CID259

Gentlemen

This is additional information for the above ROI.

Thanks.

> -----Original Message-----

> From: [Redacted]
> Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2004 9:49 AM
> To: [Redacted]
> Cc: [Redacted]
> Subject: FW: TOI concerning 0174-04-CID259
>
> Information forwarded regarding Death of [Redacted]
> [Redacted] (RFI 0287-04-CID001)(ROI 0174-04-CID259-80268)
>
> V/R
> [Redacted]

> -----Original Message-----

> From: [Redacted]
> Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2004 09:40
> To: [Redacted]
> Subject: TOI concerning 0174-04-CID259
>
> <[Redacted](web.amnesty.org).pdf>> <[Redacted](web.amnesty.org-torture).pdf>>
> <[Redacted](Independent.co.uk).pdf>> <[Redacted](khilafah.com).pdf>>
> <[Redacted](occupationwatch.org).pdf>> <[Redacted](ocnus.net).pdf>>
> <[Redacted](theage.com).pdf>> <<DATF Review (ROI
> 0174-04-CID259-80268).doc>> <<Pages 29 and 30 from ICRC report.pdf>>

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<https://owa.schofield.army.mil/exchange/forms/IPM/NOTE/read.asp?command=open&obj...> 7/29/2004

b6 + 7(c)

[redacted] (web.amnesty.org).pdf [redacted] (web.amnesty.org-torture).pdf [redacted]
(Independent.co.uk).pdf [redacted] (khilafah.com).pdf [redacted] (occupationwatch.org).pdf
[redacted] (ocrus.net).pdf [redacted] (theage.com).pdf [redacted] DATF Review (ROI 0174-04-CID259-
80268).doc [redacted] Pages 29 and 30 from ICRC report.pdf

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<https://owa.schofield.army.mil/exchange/forms/IPM/NOTE/read.asp?command=open&obj...> 7/29/2004

b67c

19

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2004 9:15 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Investigations involving British forces

FYI - see below and let me know.

[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, July 24, 2004 11:59 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Investigations involving British forces

[REDACTED]

Do you have liaison with the British forces? We need a list of detainee abuse/death cases they are working to ensure that we do not inadvertently send a RFI on an incident that is already under investigation by another agency. If possible, we need a basic summary of the allegations, names and ID numbers of the victims. This would really help us when we are scrubbing the news for new allegations.

We have at least one sequence number [REDACTED] open on an incident that I believe has already been investigated by the Brits. The incident is the death of [REDACTED]. We initially sent this out via [REDACTED] based on the initial review of the ICRC reports. I have since reviewed a lot of media reports on the Internet regarding [REDACTED] and I am about 99% certain that this death resulted from actions by British forces, not our folks. Can you just give me a status on whether or not the local CID office has already reached this same conclusion.

Thanks,
[REDACTED]

b6 + 7(c)

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2004 12:37 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: CID Investigation
All

I was put onto you by [REDACTED]

I have been approached here in HQ MNCI (Baghdad) by 2 x CID officers investigating a complaint from ICRC. The complaint centres around the alleged death of an IRAQI whilst in UK custody (possibly on or around 13 Sep 03).

The officers need a point of contact in MNDSE to pursue the investigation. Please send such to [REDACTED] on above Cc address.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Wg Cdr
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b4; 7(c)

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0174-04-CID 259-80268

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2004 10:11 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Subject: FW: CID Investigation

[REDACTED] reference my last, the most appropriate person to speak to [REDACTED] who is a copy addressee

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: 29 July 2004 16:35

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Subject: RE: CID Investigation

I am happy to be your point of contact. Please could you provide the name of the dead Iraqi, the unit that was allegedly involved and your involvement in the matter. I also understand from [REDACTED] that you have a DSN no. on which we can contact you.

Many thanks

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Capt
SO3 Legal HQ MND(SE)
Synergy Blue 960 3167
Synergy Red 960 3114

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: 29 July 2004 08:37

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Subject: CID Investigation

All

I was put onto you by [REDACTED]

I have been approached here in HQ MNCI (Baghdad) by 2 x CID officers investigating a complaint from ICRC. The complaint centres around the alleged death of an IRAQI whilst in UK custody (possibly on or around 13 Sep 03).

The officers need a point of contact in MNDSE to pursue the investigation. Please send such to [REDACTED] on above Cc address.

[REDACTED]

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b6 + 7(c)



DSN: 822 2149
Patron 956 5802/8

0174-04-C I D 259-80268

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b67c

83

0174-04-020259

0174-04-C i D 257-802.8

[REDACTED]
From:

Sent:

To:

Subject:

[REDACTED]
Wednesday, August 11, 2004 8:59 AM

[REDACTED]
British Report

[REDACTED]
Have you gotten any word on the British report regarding the detainee death investigation? Thanks.
[REDACTED]

b6, 7(c)

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, August 11, 2004 9:05 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: British Report

Not a word back yet, will do another F/U and ask again to send another RFI..... [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, August 11, 2004 9:02 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: British Report

[REDACTED]
Have you gotten any word on the British report regarding the detainee death investigation? Thanks.
[REDACTED]

b6, 7(c)

0174-04-CID259-

0174-04-G.I.D. 54-80268

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, August 13, 2004 8:57 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: British Report of Investigation

It was sent to them last night, I sent out an E-mail stating we should (SHOULD) hear back today sometime, when I get it I will send it your way ASAP..... [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, August 13, 2004 8:52 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: British Report of Investigation

[REDACTED]

Did you happen to obtain any information on the death that occurred under British control. I had [REDACTED] ask you about it the other day.

Appreciate the effort,

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, August 12, 2004 8:22 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Death's at Camp Bucca

[REDACTED] your information and request, will probably be tomorrow when we hear back, they do in fact already have it (2025hrs, 12 AUG 04)..... [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, August 12, 2004 6:51 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Death's at Camp Bucca

[REDACTED]

Per our last conversation, I am emailing you the information that I have regarding two deaths at Camp Bucca.

[REDACTED] National Detainee Reporting System Number [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I told that both deaths occurred at Bucca and from being posted there, I know that the autopsies were performed at the British Hospital in Basrah, IZ. I coordinated with the old EPW OIC who related that one death was from natural causes while the Camp was under British Control. The other death was from a Riot, but there was no clear indication of who did what...

Any assistance you can obtain from the British LNO concerning the autopsies or any investigative activity conducted in regard to either subject is greatly appreciated,

[REDACTED]

Detainee Abuse Task Force

[REDACTED]

b4, 7(c)



0174-04-C I D 50-00268

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, August 25, 2004 11:36 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: British Report of Investigation

[REDACTED]
Just checking on a status for this case in reference to the detainee death of [REDACTED] while in custody of British Forces.

Thanks
[REDACTED]

b6

87

017-04-018-5-82-9
017-04-018-5-82-9

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, August 25, 2004 1:11 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: British Report of Investigation

Your request for all reports has been e-mailed to the P.O.C. just have to wait for a reply..... [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, August 25, 2004 12:27 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: British Report of Investigation

-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, August 25, 2004 12:16 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: British Report of Investigation

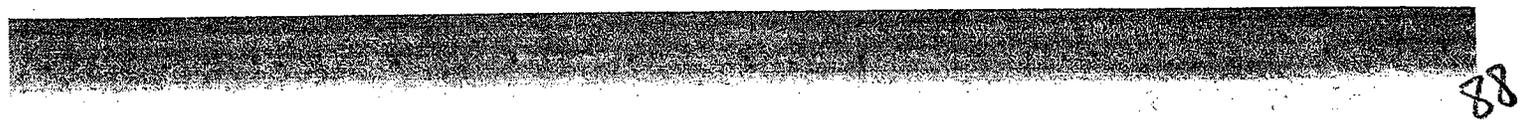
Where are you located, give me a ph # and I'll give you a call..... [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, August 25, 2004 11:36 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: British Report of Investigation

Just checking on a status for this case in reference to the detainee death of [REDACTED], while in custody of British Forces.

Thanks
[REDACTED]

b4



0174-04-C I D -59-80268

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, August 30, 2004 4:32 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Death's at Camp Bucca

Below is [REDACTED] You all need to go direct. The last email from [REDACTED] related they will not release their
finals as they do not expect the US too.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, August 30, 2004 12:56 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Death's at Camp Bucca

O.K. now I feel like the Brit, I'm baffled too. Has [REDACTED] even responded or was it just the major? In any
event, no matter what the guys name is on file, we would like a copy of their final report. I don't know what else to ask
for. Is this a trick question?

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, August 30, 2004 6:07 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Death's at Camp Bucca

How would you like me to respond back to [REDACTED]..... [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, August 27, 2004 4:42 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Death's at Camp Bucca

Any news from the British Forces on the two persons. I understand if they are still working on the
request given the current theater climate.

Per our last conversation, I am emailing you the information that I have regarding two deaths at Camp
Bucca.

[REDACTED] National Detainee Reporting System Number [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Detainee Abuse Task Force
[REDACTED]

b2, b6 7(c)

0174-04-C I D 59-80268

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2004 12:23 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Death's at Camp Bucca

Okay, this death was investigated by the Brits. Do you know the case number for them, the date of the report? If so, just state that investigation disclosed so and so died while in the custody of British Forces at Camp Bucca. British Forces investigated the death under report XXXX, dated XXXXX.

Close it out. In your AIR state who you coordinated with, that they said US could have no report. Terminate your investigation.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2004 11:45 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Death's at Camp Bucca

For the past few weeks we've been attempting to coordinate through [REDACTED] in an attempt to locate and obtain Final Reports/Autopsy reports from the British Forces Provost Marshal Office, to no avail. The latest email below related they would not release any of their final reports to the U.S.

Do we have any other way of obtaining reports?

I believe we have three cases open right now that could be finalized with a copy of their reports.

I've attempted to contact [REDACTED] below, but met with negative results.

If you have any suggestions I would greatly appreciate it,

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, August 30, 2004 4:32 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Death's at Camp Bucca

Below is [REDACTED] You all need to go direct. The last email from [REDACTED] related they will not release their finals as they do not expect the US too.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, August 30, 2004 12:56 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Death's at Camp Bucca

O.K. now I feel like the Brit, I'm baffled too. Has [REDACTED] even responded or was it just the major? In any event, no matter what the guys name is on file, we would like a copy of their final report. I don't know what

b4, 7(c)

else to ask for. Is this a trick question?

[REDACTED]

0174-04-C I D 53-80268

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, August 30, 2004 6:07 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Death's at Camp Bucca

How would you like me to respond back to [REDACTED]?? [REDACTED]

>>

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, August 27, 2004 4:42 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Death's at Camp Bucca

[REDACTED]

Any news from the British Forces on the two persons. I understand if they are still working on the request given the current theater climate.

Per our last conversation, I am emailing you the information that I have regarding two deaths at Camp Bucca.

[REDACTED] National Detainee Reporting System Number [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Detainee Abuse Task Force

[REDACTED]

b4



91

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, September 11, 2004 7:10 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

Received response from [REDACTED] Their investigation is complete under case file #CCRIO: 64895/03.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, September 10, 2004 1:33 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

Thank you.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, September 10, 2004 12:08 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

Forwarded as requested. Will let you know of response.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, September 10, 2004 11:46 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Coordination with British Forces

Recently I was put in contact with [REDACTED] British Forces, Basrah, Iraq, concerning the death of a detainee while in the custody of British Forces last year. I contacted them on a cell phone, but she was unwilling to discuss the investigation on a non-secure line, and they have a different method of secure communication than I do. She recommended the CID LNO contact the British Forces LNO with the pertinent information needed and they will forward to her office via secure email.

Upon receiving information from CID Command this office a Report of Investigation concerning the death and later determined the death was investigated by British Forces. **This file is pending closure, pending the receipt of the Final Report generated by the British Forces or at the very least a report number to reference in our investigative file.** No further action is anticipated.

If you could please coordinate with the appropriate LNO and forward this information I would greatly appreciate it. I believe the information will be re-transmitted via your office.

The following is the identifying information for the deceased (Last name, First name):

AKA: [REDACTED]
AKA: [REDACTED]

Date/Time/Location of Incident:

0001-2400, 13 Sep 03, Al-Hakimiya, Basrah, Iraq

The information was received by CID Command via an International Committee of the Red Cross report:

DATE: 28 JULY 2004

FROM: SAC, 78TH MILITARY POLICE DET (CID) (FWD)

b6 + 7(c)

92

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, September 12, 2004 7:28 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

CCRIO stands for Central Criminal Records Office. Unsure if complete. I emailed back asking where the "I" comes in to play. Stated cannot check until Monday on cause and manner of death, if listed, due to the office she goes thru is closed over the weekend.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, September 11, 2004 4:43 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

thanks

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, September 11, 2004 4:43 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

See what I can do.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, September 11, 2004 4:41 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

Crap, I don't suppose they added in, maybe a cause and manner of death, did they? Or could you ask them how they listed it?

Thanks for the case number, could you do me a favor and find out what CCRIO stands for?

Thanks,
[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, September 11, 2004 7:10 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

Received response from [REDACTED]. Their investigation is complete under case file [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, September 10, 2004 1:33 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

Thank you.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, September 10, 2004 12:08 PM

b2, b6, 7(C)

To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

0174-04-CID259-80268-5H9B/5C1/5Y2E

Forwarded as requested. Will let you know of response.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, September 10, 2004 11:46 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Coordination with British Forces

Recently I was put in contact with [REDACTED] Basrah, Iraq, concerning the death of a detainee while in the custody of British Forces last year. I contacted them on a cell phone, but she was unwilling to discuss the investigation on a non-secure line, and they have a different method of secure communication than I do. She recommended the CID LNO contact the British Forces LNO with the pertinent information needed and they will forward to her office via secure email.

Upon receiving information from CID Command this office a Report of Investigation concerning the death and later determined the death was investigated by British Forces. This file is pending closure, pending the receipt of the Final Report generated by the British Forces or at the very least a report number to reference in our investigative file. No further action is anticipated.

If you could please coordinate with the appropriate LNO and forward this information I would greatly appreciate it. I believe the information will be re-transmitted via your office.

The following is the identifying information for the deceased (Last name, First name):

[REDACTED]
AKA [REDACTED]
AKA [REDACTED]

Date/Time/Location of Incident:

0001-2400, 13 Sep 03, Al-Hakimiya, Basrah, Iraq

The information was received by CID Command via an International Committee of the Red Cross report:

DATE: 28 JULY 2004

FROM: SAC, 78TH MILITARY POLICE DET (CID) (FWD)
TO: DIRECTOR, USACRC, USACIDC, FORT BELVOIR, VA
CDR, HQUSACIDC ATTN: CIOP-ZA, FORT BELVOIR, VA
CDR, 22ND MILITARY POLICE BATTALION (CID) (FWD)
CDR, 3D MILITARY POLICE GROUP (CID)
CDR, 78TH MILITARY POLICE DET (CID) (FWD)
MNF-I, CHIEF OF STAFF, DETAINEE OPS
PROVOST MARSHAL, MNF-I
LNO CID, MNF-I (FOR FURTHER DISTRIBUTION)

SUBJECT: CID REPORT OF INVESTIGATION -2D STATUS/SSI -
0174-04-CID259-80268-/5H9B/5C1/5Y2E

DRAFTER : [REDACTED]
RELEASER: [REDACTED]

1. DATES/TIMES/LOCATIONS OF OCCURRENCES:

b2, b6

94

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, September 13, 2004 4:39 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Coordination with British Forces

0174-04-C I D 259-80288

Another update.

Just received my reply. Victim was found hooded. They are treating as potential murder.

[REDACTED]
-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, September 13, 2004 4:35 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

[REDACTED]
Received another email from [REDACTED] She said she suffered a "mental block" when she stated "I" stood for investigation. It stands for Intelligence. Cause of death Asphyxiation. I emailed her again asking of manner of death.

[REDACTED]
-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, September 11, 2004 4:43 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

thanks

-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, September 11, 2004 4:43 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

See what I can do.

-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, September 11, 2004 4:41 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

Crap, I don't suppose they added in, maybe a cause and manner of death, did they? Or could you ask them how they listed it?

Thanks for the case number, could you do me a favor and find out what CCRIO stands for?

Thanks,
[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, September 11, 2004 7:10 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

b6 + 7(c)

95

Received response from [REDACTED] Their investigation is complete under case file #CCRIO:
64695/03.

-----Original Message-----

0174-04-C I D 259-80268

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, September 10, 2004 1:33 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

Thank you.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, September 10, 2004 12:08 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Coordination with British Forces

Forwarded as requested. Will let you know of response.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, September 10, 2004 11:46 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Coordination with British Forces

Recently I was put in contact with [REDACTED] British Forces, Basrah, Iraq, concerning the death of a detainee while in the custody of British Forces last year. I contacted them on a cell phone, but she was unwilling to discuss the investigation on a non-secure line, and they have a different method of secure communication than I do. She recommended the CID LNO contact the British Forces LNO with the pertinent information needed and they will forward to her office via secure email.

Upon receiving information from CID Command this office a Report of Investigation concerning the death and later determined the death was investigated by British Forces. **This file is pending closure, pending the receipt of the Final Report generated by the British Forces or at the very least a report number to reference in our investigative file. No further action is anticipated.**

If you could please coordinate with the appropriate LNO and forward this information I would greatly appreciate it. I believe the information will be re-transmitted via your office.

The following is the identifying information for the deceased (Last name, First name):

[REDACTED]
AKA: [REDACTED]
AKA: [REDACTED]

Date/Time/Location of Incident:

0001-2400, 13 Sep 03, Al-Hakimiya, Basrah, Iraq

The information was received by CID Command via an International Committee of the Red Cross report:

DATE: 28 JULY 2004

FROM: SAC, 78TH MILITARY POLICE DET (CID) (FWD)
TO: DIRECTOR, USACRC, USACIDC, FORT BELVOIR, VA
CDR, HQUSACIDC ATTN: CIOP-ZA, FORT BELVOIR, VA
CDR, 22ND MILITARY POLICE BATTALION (CID) (FWD)
CDR, 3D MILITARY POLICE GROUP (CID)

b6 + 7(c)

96

CID001 CRC(sc)

From: [REDACTED]

Sent:

Monday, September 27, 2004 7:54 AM

To:

3 CID EOC

Subject: [REDACTED]



Part 1 of 2

<[REDACTED].pdf> <[REDACTED].pdf> 30228

Respectfully,

//s//

[REDACTED]
CW2, MP
Criminal Intelligence Coordinator
22D MP Battalion (CID) - Truth Seekers
[REDACTED]

"Truth exists; only falsehood has to be invented."

WARNING: This message is intended for the individual or entity to which it is addressed and may contain information that is privileged, law enforcement sensitive, and exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering this message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by reply or by telephone DNVT [REDACTED] and immediately delete this message and all its attachments. Thank you.

CID001 CRC(sc)

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, September 27, 2004 7:54 AM
To: 3 CID EOC
Subject: [REDACTED]



[REDACTED]
pdf

Part 2 of 2

<[REDACTED].pdf>

Respectfully,

//s//
[REDACTED]

CW2, MP
Criminal Intelligence Coordinator
22D MP Battalion (CID) - Truth Seekers
[REDACTED]

"Truth exists; only falsehood has to be invented."

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b6 + 7(c)₁

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