



Second Report

20 November, 2005

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Date: 20 November 2005

*Second Periodical
Report of
Monitoring Net of
Human Rights in Iraq*

MHRI – 2005

Baghdad

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

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His Excellency Kuffi Annan
Secretary General of United Nations
New York

Excellency

It is our network's honor to have submitted to your goodself our first report showing violations of human rights in Iraq during the months of July and September only. Although the Higher Commission for Human Rights in Geneva had sent two officers to Amman to study the report before sending it to the commission, we have not received a verbal nor an official reply to date. We have confirmed earlier and reconfirm now our readiness and willingness to provide proofs, evidences, and eye witnesses to support our report despite all the dangers and threats we operate within.

Excellency

We kindly request again investigating the incidents mentioned in the report as per decree no. 14148 of the United Nations General Association – paragraph no. 4 that was issued on 20th December 1993 which supports investigating violations of human rights in Iraq, and passing the results of investigations to the United Nations to take proper decisions aiming to protect the human rights of Iraqis who are being killed daily.

It had become tremendously urgent and extremely important to reassign a designated human rights officer in Iraq to satisfy the need that had never emerged to this extent earlier. Accordingly, human rights activists are requesting their simplest right of reassigning a designated officer to study and monitor all the crimes and violations which are brutally and continuously taking place and that are triggering civil war in our country.

Excellency

Our Iraqi people hope that the United Nations would support these legitimate requests and provide adequate efforts to grant protection for human rights for all Iraqis and put an end for the daily and continuous violations through encouraging law reinforcement, returning actual sovereignty, and clean our country from all war outcomes.

Sincerely

Muhamad Al-Darraji

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

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Mr. John Pace

**Chief of Human Rights Office,
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)
Baghdad – IRAQ**

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Table of Contents:

Summary

Introduction

Chapter One: International Human Law

First: Collective Punishment

1. Talla'far

2. Operations West Iraq:

a) Rawah

b) Heet

c) Al-Qa'em

d) Al-Ramadi

e) Hadeetha

3. Fallujah

Second: War crimes and crimes against humanity

a) Crimes of the American Troops

b) Treatment during arrestment, detention, and release

Summary of first chapter

Chapter Two: Crimes of Iraqi forces

1. Forces of death

2. Torture practices: Violations of Waset's policemen

2.1. Waset police violations

a) Arrestment based on denominational belonging

b) Torture to death

c) Confessions on false crimes

2.2. Terrorist group led by a crippled, assisted by a retarded, and members are dead

Chapter three: Basic Rights

Demographic changes

Homelessness

Women's rights

Children's rights

Civil and political rights

Freedom of speech

Freedom of journalism

Freedom of religion and belief

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Guarantees of the convicted in lawsuits

Accountability of occupation troops of violation of human rights

Violations of Iraqi security and military systems

Institutional considerations

Administrative corruption

Protection of human rights activists

Economical, sociological, and cultural rights

Economical – supply card – petroleum

Economical strategy

Agricultural sector

Health

Food and water

Environment

Education

Cultural rights

Emigrates and refugees rights

Legislations

Ruling the country

Al-Ae'mma bridge incident

Recommendations

Appendices:

1: Victims of Al-Hurreyya region crime – Baghdad

2: Some of arrestments and kidnapping victims

3: First chapter: Random arrestments

4: List of people suffered from torture not leading to death

5: Second chapter: Torture to death

6: List of assassinated teachers

7: List of some of detained Arabs

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Summary

Observing the daily events in Iraq, it can be noticed the current grave violations of human rights, the techniques used to kill tens of Iraqis, the random group arrestments without a legal or humanitarian legitimate reason, denominational killing, or unjustified executions can be the best proof for these violations. Accordingly, it is highly explicit to find political entities racing to come out with their dictatorships that fulfill their ambitions and personal political agendas to gain power inside Iraq to divide resources and wealth as if they are personal possessions.

The procedures and legislations of the current Iraqi government came to confirm this theory, as it is claiming that it fighting corruption and corruptors at one side, while giving the green light for its powerful personnel to take decisions against the Iraqi and international laws under false names, these names are used to be used against its opponents.

According to what came in the speech of the personal representative for the general secretary in the Security Council dated 21st September 2005, the most important threats faced by UNAMI are:

- 1- Encourage national reconciliation through administrations that grant cooperation, transparency, and proactiveness, to reach a better security status.
- 2- Respect Iraqi possessions and strengthen country security.
- 3- Improve management approaches and build capacities of institutions.
- 4- Encourage international and regional parties to support the transitional period in Iraq.

Comparing these points with the current tragic situation in Iraq, it is clear that denominational division and loyalties are the most evident from all. Even though there are continuous discussions regarding democracy and delegation of power, the demands revolve around federalism at one side, and on division at another side. These are still continuous due to not leaving enough space for the dictatorship of central power. Why would the powerful parties in the current Iraqi government refuse a national-Arabic reconciliation initiative by the Arab league even though there is a real need for it especially now.

As for the second paragraph, there is a point to investigate on, which is the approach used to strengthen national security with the existence of militias and military armed

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

forces whom refuse to merge with the formal governmental systems, and how will military and security forces be formed from militia or political groups and not from

independent parties. Loyalty of these military and security institutions will be for the militia and political groups and not for law reinforcement or for Iraq.

The third paragraph discusses the administrative corruption and bribes, although the United Nations Commission had put the effort to organize many events to train personnel of current Iraqi government on topics such as transparency and modern management. These initiatives were on both the times of Allawi government and Al-Ja'fari government, yet the status of corruption did not change, but took different means as will be discussed in this report. Iraq is now considered to be one of the most corrupted countries in the world.

As for the fourth paragraph, it is regretful that the international and regional encouragement for this transitional period is done through haphazard financial support and providing experts as well as training Iraqi personnel. This encouragement came to support interests of occupation troops and providing legitimate reasons for their existence and practices in Iraq. Standing behind the "encouragement" lie, practices of the occupation troops and the Iraqi government had not been monitored, examples of these practices are waste of Iraqi wealth, the extreme violations of human rights, obliteration of Iraqi national identity, and encouraging denominational prepossession.

The financial support was provided in a very unsystematic manner, which supported interests of international entities and not the interest of the Iraqis. It served to protect the interests of the countries occupying Iraq even if it was announced to move the political power more than protecting and implementing of legal standards and international agreements to defend Iraqi human rights.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Introduction:

The United Nations Committee for Human Rights had always monitored the respect of human rights as well as the humanitarian law in all countries of the world, especially the countries which experience dispute in this field. However, the related article has been regretfully removed from the Iraqi documentation and has not been renewed on **March 2004**. Unfortunately, the paragraph related to the situation of human rights in Iraq was removed from the agenda, the mandate of the special Rapporteur to human rights situation in Iraq was ended in 2004. Consequently, the human rights situation in Iraq was left to the occupation troops and far away from international monitoring.

The silence of the international society and the absence of any action taken concerning the Iraqi victims of military operations during the invasion of Iraq form a disgrace for the human race, in-fact the only report for the High Commissioner of human rights on this regard dated 9th June 2004 did not receive the attention it deserved till date. However, it focused on the rights of Iraqi victims who worked directly with them, although there was no credible statistical data or even an initiative to start an international campaign to gather information on victims to help them and provide the support they needed on the same manner done for victims of other countries afflicted with disasters, who lost less people than Iraq did.

The heavy responsibility of the Iraqi government as well as the occupation troops towards the daily suffering of Iraqis does not release the civil society from responsibility, so any international article will be release in alignment with the governments of countries occupying Iraq and influencing its government, which is not a legitimate article and a disgrace due to its conflict with the peoples' rights in determining its destiny, which is a reflection of double standardizing that described the relationship between the civil society and Iraq during the previous years. Examples on that are:

- 1- The European Parliament criticized Iraq requesting to elucidate the status of 605 missing Kuwaiti and asked to release them once they are found. But we have not heard anything about thousands of missing and detained Iraqis.
- 2- The Secretary General of the United Nations had assigned a coordinator to return back the lost possessions and the mission people from Iraq to Kuwait according to article no. 1284, but we have not witnessed any request from him or from the International organization to return Iraqi possessions and missing people since imposing economical sanctions till date.
- 3- In its reports, the U.S. state department **American Exterior** Ministry had described in its reports the status of human rights in Iraq in the times of the

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

old under the previous regime to be the worst. It stated that in It claimed the existing of execution cases without trial, and cases of compulsory disappearance and torture. It also claimed that there was a war by the Iraqi government against religious men and their followers, and they were exposed to killing and execution as well as arrestment for long periods in a brutal manner. Accordingly, we confirm - eye witnesses from different regions of Iraq - that the American troops and their allied Iraqi troops had turned the current status to be worse and uglier than described in that report. To compliment that is the incident of. What happened in Abu Ghreib prison is enough to prove that, and the attempt to describe it as an individual act, whereas it was part of a systematic practices of the ugliest approaches of torture against the detainees detained is a policy practiced in most of occupation prisons. Another example is what is happening to the and the circumstances enforced on religious people and the prayers in the mosques from arrestments to mass killing only because gathering for prayer.

Occupation troops are practicing all the violations and crimes which were their justifying reason to invade Iraq, they are performing wide random killing almost daily against innocent Iraqi civilians. Furthermore, the occupying troops initiated extermination against Iraqi groups that refuse the presence of the occupying troops in Iraq to fight terrorism.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Chapter one:

International Humanitarian Law:

First: Collective Punishment

Collective punishment had become the most practiced operation by the American troops in Iraq. Regretfully, the newly assembled Iraqi troops in the Ministries of Interior and Defence were trained for such practices under pretence of looking for terrorists or put an end to rebellion. Wide military operations are taking place in many Iraqi cities resulting in dangerous violations of the international humanitarian law. One of the main results of these joined military actions is turning populated cities and civilians residential areas as a whole to group cemetery for civilians. The American troops had used excessive force against unarmed civilians mostly and against opposing troops which do not possess adequate weapons. The greatest danger is concentrating these military operations in areas of certain denomination known of its opposition to the occupation and its consequences. Thus describing these Military operations as "Genocide" to the member of that denomination is more close to the reality.

It is very dreadful that these operations are taking place with the knowledge of the international civil society and international organizations, and continuing these actions without conviction or running an international investigation as if the aim behind this denial is to unreveal these facts as long as the violating party is the one enjoying this horrible power. This silence may be the response of countries to what the American administration is trying to promote (the ones opposing occupation in Iraq are terrorists trying to rule the region then the whole world, and these should be eliminated with all means). Samples of these incidents are:

1. Talla'far:

Since the entrance of the American troops to Iraq and occupying it, Talla'far city in Nainawa governorate had become one of the most opposing to occupation. The city was exposed to wide military operations including the one that took place in September 2004 in an attempt to eliminate what the occupation troops called "rebellion". The American troops announced that those operations took place due to presence of terrorists and foreign fighters in the city. However, citizens of the city confirm that these announcements were false and untrue, and the real reason behind this that the American forces are easily driven by incorrect news and encouraged by denominational causes. Although citizens of Talla'far were from different denominations living peacefully together, the authority of Badr militia and the destruction they caused for the benefit of the Iranian intelligence in Iraq. A member of the National Association (Taqi Wali) who is one of the most famous members of the Higher Council of the Islamic Revolution who claims to be a representative of

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Talla'far citizens in the National Association. He and the head of police department (Ismail Neiran) aroused the denominational spite.

Since the Iraqi government decided to start armed military operations in Talla'far city to date, this city has witnessed huge amount of destruction and damage. The first days of this destructive campaign showed extreme visibility of military command against unarmed citizens. The American forces used military planes in conducting aggressive maneuvers against Al-Saray, Hasan Koy and al-Salam (peace avenue), as it bombed many houses and civil institutions, according to eye witnesses of Talla'far people. The American forces also used Apache planes and surveillance planes. These planes hovered round about nearby avenues and villages then they struck the two avenues without considering the civilians in houses, while military tanks spread in many places to turn them to small military zones, where in the meantime, other military vehicles were monitoring and randomly shooting on populated avenues.

One of the survivors confirmed that they spent days of fear and terror in their homes worrying about their families from dieing due to the brutal treatment of these military acts. Other survivors elaborated about the full siege which they thought is impossible to live through, where death was faced and expected every minute, which led some of the call these two avenues the "land of death".

All forces participated in this incident. The Iraqi security forces were moving towards Al-Saray and Hasan Koy avenues using the same approach used by the American forces, leaving the place in complete destruction.

These regions are currently suffering from a humanitarian crisis due to having only one public hospital which is difficult to reach and one health center which lacks even the simplest medical supplies and medicines. This was a main reason leading to loss of many souls whom could not be saved, in addition to difficulty of moving casualties to the hospital.

These families were exposed to atrocious and inhuman treatment, and many male family members were arrested because they refused to leave their houses and allow for them to be stolen. They were beaten, insulted, and physically assaulted, and did not have any mean to guard their lives and dignity. Many of them lived the first incidents of Talla'far and lived without a shelter for weeks and months without receiving any support from the government. These unarmed citizens were exposed to any cruel act without the need for a legitimate reason.

All this happened without full media coverage to prevent any media agency or legal institution to take action or even document these incidents, and it was prohibited for anyone to enter these zones, except for the Iraqi television, who photographed the Shee'a there, whom are far from all the military actions and are safe from these

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

destructive movements. The Iraqi television twisted these facts and announced that this movement was upon the wish of Talla'far citizens. The American troops informed all military units to ban any television or media station to enter these zones for the safety of journalists, while the only allowed station is an American one - subordinate to the American troop.

These avenues are currently suffering from a dangerous crisis due to the lack of food, water, and medicine. As many families ran out of food, especially in the zones where they were under siege since 1st September 2005 where electricity is always cut off, water is scarce, and telephone connections are disabled. Talla'far families are worried about their children and relatives, who are still in the regions under military operations.

There is a camp for refugees inside Hassouni region sheltering a huge number of families who left their houses due to unavailability of food, and hoping to receive humanitarian aid to fulfill their need. The number of families is almost 300 families, most of them moved to this camp after their exposure to military operations.

Furthermore, the number of the randomly arrested people increased heavily and is still increasing according to same methods of assault and abuse of the arrestee and his family. Refugees confirmed that during the last days of this military operation some of the houses were completely burnt out by the occupying troops, and that the National Guard troops deliberately damaged food stuff through mixing it together to prevent families from using it. Additionally, they confirmed that many houses were robbed and personal possessions of the Iraqi citizens were stolen.

The number of refugee families was huge and continuously increasing day by day due to scarce of aid. In Mousel, the aid stuff were very weak and consisted of campaigns initiated by mosques which is not sufficient to fulfill the enormous need of families in Al-Ayyadeyya, Al-Malabeyya, Al-Rasheedeya, Abu Maria, Al-Nakhweh village, Tal Al-Samen village, Sheikh Ibrahim village, and the region against Talla'far citadel, which are all considered centers for refugees. The only camp that barely fulfills the needs of refugees is one established by the Red Crescent, this camp provides shelter for more than 700 families living in 500 tents even though there is shortage in providing basic food material for them.

After these incidents, Talla'far had become one of the most cities facing revenge by the American troops in Iraq, which affected all aspects of life. The occupation forces are still committing crimes against citizens, where security acceleration is evident through:

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

- American military enforcement and domination on entrance and exits of the city.

Increase the number of National Guard troops and their cooperation with the American troops, raising the number of Badr army corps, in which it sometimes assembles the whole troop.

Threatening Sunnah group with evacuating their homes during a short span of time to prepare it to become zones of armed military dispute.

Continuous arrestment by the occupying troops, in addition to kidnap of many citizens and physically torturing them the police forces and Badr forces.

- American troops and Iraqi Security Systems are taking over numerous houses, schools, and service institutions to become military zones.
- Due to closure of entrances and exits to many populated avenues, some of which are currently experiencing humanitarian crisis because of continuous American violations and not allowing food materials to pass through as well as the rest basic services. Many people are not able to receive medical attention to save their lives. The Iraqi Security Systems had built camps, in which families were beaten and assaulted when tried to ask for help in these camps.
- The American troops are using “existence of terrorists and fighters in the city” as a medium, while many refugees confirmed that this is an absolute lie. On the other hand, the spokesman of the Central Sadr Office in Najaf and who is a leader in Al-Mahdi forces declared in his press release dated 30th September 2005 regarding the fake voice recording of Shee’a leader (Muqtada Sadr) encouraging Al-Mahdi forces to attack Talla’far with the American and Iraqi troops is a complete lie that has no basis. He confirmed that Al-Mahdi forces did not participate nor support nor approved the incidents in Talla’far.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

2. Operations West Iraq:

Under pretence of looking for terrorists or to prepare for a successful referendum on constitution or arrange for public election, citizens of cities west Iraq were exposed to group termination. All cities experienced these brutal military operations. Many American troops participated in these operations and used the most available destructive weapons. Destruction caused by these operations is indescribable, and the number of human losses can not be compensated. An American military officer announced in Baghdad on 6th October 2005 that the multinational troops led by the American troops bombed 8 bridges on Tigris river to prevent rebellions from using them. The real reason was to punish citizens of cities that oppose occupation and to prevent them from participating on constitution referendum. This incident was one of the continuous crimes performed by the occupation troops that destroyed the infrastructure of the country. Below are the most important cities which were exposed to military operations:

a) Rawah city:

Since mid June 2005, Rawa city is subject to military siege considering it as a military zone, which caused most of the families to leave to other neighboring cities such as Annah. These families lived in schools and public places, and are surviving through difficult circumstances due to insufficient food materials and bad weather. Families who chose to stay in Rawa are facing the same circumstances in addition to bad security status, siege, closure of markets and work places, and inability to reach the hospital, taking into consideration that more than 600 person are suffering from chronic diseases who desperately need medicines. Till date, no statistical data is available stating the number of victims, injured, and arrested people due to the siege. The American troops in cooperation with the Iraqi Security System searched Rawa several times, they broke into most of the markets and stole its possessions, and put many buildings on fire and demolished them under pretence of shooting based from these buildings. The city is currently suffering from destruction, economical crisis, deficiency of electricity and telecommunications, as well as scarcity of water.

On 19th July 2005, the American and Iraqi troops put Rawa city on siege for the fifth time. Additionally, numerous arrestments took place, which caused many families to move to Annah city. The number of homeless families was 500 families according to statistics. Some of these families were met for feedback, examples were the following:

- Maher Turkey, who lived in Rawa with his 6 family members in Al-Askari avenue - Z99, close to water project. The American in cooperation with the

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Iraqi troops broke into his house. He is currently living in Annah city with his family.

- Khaled Hassoun, he lived in Rawa in Industrial avenue close to martyr Naser mosque and is an owner of clothing market. The Iraqi troops broke into his market then bombed it under pretence of dealing with armed people.
- Ata-Alla Hammad Khatlan, he lived in Rawa - Alzarsheyya avenue. He and his son were shot, which caused his leg to be cut off. He is currently in a hospital in Annah.
- Hamed Hadeed Abdul-Maghfoor Abdul-Latif, he lives in Annah in Al-Qadiseyyah avenue, 117/1/258 region. He was arrested by the American troops, and no one knows what will happen to him. This information was provided by his brother Jamal Abu Sufian.
- Safa' Ameen Ali Qazzan, he lives in Al-Yarmook Avenue - Z15. Qazzan is 71 years old. He was arrested by the American troops. This information was provided by his son Taha.

b) Heet City:

On Thursday 19th August 2005, the American troops bombed a wedding at Heat city in Teachers avenue. A young man was killed in this bombing (Ashraf Khairi Ahmad), and a child was injured (Mahmoud Riyad Karim). When the child was sent to hospital, the American troops broke into the hospital and arrested the child with his father and uncle then took them away. They also assaulted Dr. Ja'far Mahmoud, who is one of the doctors who treated the child.

On Monday 22nd August 2005, the American troops unjustifiably killed a man who was passing in the street; this man is Imad Hameed Tawfiq. Tawfiq was retarded. During that same day, random shooting took place which resulted in injuring many people. Ahmad Abdel-Wahab Abdel-Rahman was parking in that street with his brother (Waddah Abdel-Wahab Abdel-Rahman), and this shooting caused their death. Another victim was Hameed Ismail, who was also killed.

On 24th August 2005, the American troops broke into Majeed Rasheed's house in Al-Dawwarah avenue in Heet. They arrested his grandchild Ammar Nouri Aqrab, who is 16 years old.

On 25th August 2005, the American troops broke into Yaseen Taha Nasser's house in Al-Saklah avenue and arrested him after destroying his house furniture, then investigated with him as well as torturing and assaulting him in the presence of his family.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

c) Al-Qa'em:

This city was one of mostly exposed to military operations resulting in almost total destruction to its infrastructure; there was no water, no electricity, no health institutes. The American troops led these actions claiming that they are looking for foreign terrorists in the city. Citizens of Al-Qa'em confirm that the real reason was their opposition to occupation and presence of American troops in their city. Closeness of the city to the Syrian border made it easy for the Americans to invest their false claims in punishing citizens and in increasing the pressure on Syria. Since 1st October 2005, the American forces initiated an operation named "Iron Fist" which lasted for more than a week. This operation was the third during three months after "arrow" and "sword" operations in which all kinds of weapons the most destructive of them were used including bombs weighing 500 tons. Families were forced to leave their houses heading to other neighboring cities. However, these cities were also exposed to military operations such as Al-Karabila, Al-Sayyeda, and Sa'da. Families had no other choice except to stay without a shelter. As soon as this operation was finished, another one was initiated named "River gate" under pretence of enforcing stability and peace in areas near the Syrian border a day before constitution referendum, however, the real reason was revealed afterwards to be preventing citizens from reaching election points.

d) Al-Ramadi

Al-Ramadi city was the centre of Al-Anbar governorate. It was exposed to continuous military operations which resulted in huge destruction in populated areas of the city. The number of victims was continuously increasing. In addition, most of services were stopped due to destruction of most of the infrastructure. Beginning of October 2005, the American and the Iraqi troops initiated a new military operation under pretence of creating a peaceful environment for citizens to participate in constitution referendum. Military planes and tanks were used till the day of the referendum resulting in depriving citizens from participating. The American troops still initiate such operations from time to time leaving much destruction and civil victims.

e) Hadeetha:

- This city was exposed to much violation during the last year. The American troops claimed that this city is a passageway for terrorists passing from borders. Accordingly, the city and its canes suffered from cruelty of the American crimes which included bombing and destroying populated areas as well as burning others. Children, women, and the elderly were also victims of these crimes; their dead bodies were under wrecked houses, and the medical groups could not reach them to unearth dead bodies and treat the injured. In August 2005, almost a thousand soldiers of the marines in cooperation with Iraqi troops broke into

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Al-Haqalaneyya city in an operation named “fast strike”. And like any other city in the west, this city was also a victim of the “Iron Fist” and “River gate” operations which took place on the first half of October 2005. These operations were evidents of hate and crimes performed by the American troops and members of the so called “Iraqi army” which is led by denominational spite.

3. Fallujah:

- Fallujah citizens have been and are still suffering form the dramatic status of living in a large prison as well as the slow process of rebuilding the city and services, which forced many families to live in tents or in houses with wrecked walls under very bad environmental and sanitary situation. Additionally, the American and Iraqi forces are practicing illegal and inhuman acts in Fallujah on a daily basis, as they for example initiate gun shooting in the air just to open the road for their military vehicles, and their attempts to continuously obstructing the reinforcement of the law.
- On the other side, the American forces announced that the Iraqi government will pay compensations to the residents who suffered from damages from the military operations in the city. A committee was assigned to determine the damages which were found in total of approximately 570 million US dollars. Iyad Allawi’s government did pay 100 US dollars to “Rebuilding Fallujah” committee, while the rest of the payment will be paid during the period of the coming governments. However, the current government stopped paying unless Fallujah citizens provide support to the Jafari’s government.
- Demolishing schools and prevalence of the instability and lack of security in the city resulted in compelling families to leave their houses in Fallujah and stop sending their children to schools, which resulted in wastage of a full educational year.
The educational status in Iraq is still neglected and is continuously experiencing the same security instability and educational opportunities are being wasted every day and for all students.
- As for the health status, the currently available hospital is badly equipped and is unable to provide the necessary medical support for patients. Moreover, the government is incapable of providing the needed medical supplies and medicines, in which the hospital has no choice except to depend on external aids.
- Availability of general services such as water, electricity, and fuel is now a burden for citizens of Fallujah due to the increase of its prices. This has resulted from

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

the scarcity of fuel and unavailability of electricity. The monthly fees for electrical engines are high. As for water, many people were obliged to satisfy their need from river water, which helped in spreading many diseases in the city, due to its unsuitability for drinking.

- As the city was under massive military operations where many types of modern and classical weapons were used, the American and the Iraqi government were supposed to perform radiant scanning for samples of the soil, air, and water, aiming to know the level of the radiant pollution due to the occurrence of many dangerous cancer cases.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Second: War crimes and crimes against humanity:

The British organization (Lancet) published in its report of 20th November 2004 that the number of victims of the American–British invasion in Iraq exceeds 100,000 victims. Lancet believed that most of these people were victims of military acts, and that does not include victims of wide military operations taking place in Fallujah and other neighboring regions.

However, nor the Iraqi government, the occupying troops, or the international entities in Iraq had put any effort to provide statistics on the number of Iraqi victims. On the contrary, they tried to lessen the estimations and did not give value to their souls and blood. Many organizations tried to hold armed Iraqi troops responsible for war crimes. As our network defends all unarmed civilians we as well defend their right in resisting the occupation troops as per granted in the International law. However, we believe that there are ambiguous military actions taking place under pretence of resistance. Human Rights Watch put huge efforts in its report of 150 pages to highlight the actions against civilians which was claimed to be done by armed forces (the ones of resistance). We are not trying to confirm or deny this information. However, any fair person would expect troops of countries that are members of the United Nations to respect International agreements more than these small armed groups. The only thing Human Rights Watch did in this issue was publishing reports of war crimes after the responsible authority had confessed of doing. They did not mention incidents of killing people in front of television cameras, nor throwing bodies of the victims in the street for dogs to eat, neither they mentioned pictures taken by the American soldiers of dead bodies to laugh at. Human Rights Watch did not come to mention the kind of administration that encourages its soldiers to act brutally and inhumanly without committing to any International agreement. It was announced that the incidents of Abu Ghreib were individual acts, however, information and pictures were revealed to show that these incidents were approved by higher authorities who was described as (Policy). There is no justification for using destructive weapons for killing people in populated areas resulting in killing tens of children, women, and the elderly. Furthermore, emergency departments were not allowed to treat the injured. Civilians were killed with cold blood in mosques and hospitals.

All that have been published by Human Rights Watch about the status in Iraq does not describe half what is actually happening there, although this organization is supposed to be honest and enjoys dignity.

Maybe it is more important to face the United Nations and the Higher Commission for Human Rights with these questions. Families of the victims are requesting information on when will international investigation missions work on

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

revealing these daily crimes and documenting them to defend the practices of the very civilized world.

Before the invasion, Iraq had never experienced assaults in religious entities and car bombings, except for two or three incidents performed by resistance groups supported by the Americans who are currently ruling Iraq. Weapons were not widely available, and the country did not have tens of militias in which every one of them has a ready list of its enemies. Iraq had never witnessed killing people for their denominational belonging.

One of the most dangerous actions took by the occupying forces in turning the newly assembled Iraqi army from protecting Iraq from any threat to actions against Iraqis supported by external powers and performing the ugliest practices. They were turned from security forces to terrorists that kill and arrest haphazardly.

The government of Ibrahim Al-Ja'fari bragged with the support of Ministries of Defense and Interior about extermination and group cemeteries done against certain regions under pretence of searching for terrorists. The Minister of Defense (Sa'doun Al-Deleimi) did not hide this information; he confirmed committing these actions in eastern Iraq. He threatened in a press conference dated 10th September 2005 that after finishing military operations in Talla'far, they will be moved to Rabee'a (on the Syrian border) and Sanjar (northern Mousel) then to Al-Furat vally. He warned anyone who provides shelter for terrorists and advised them to stop this act; otherwise he will cut their hands, tongues, and heads as did in Talla'far. He added "people in Ramadi, Samerra', Rawa, and Al-Qa'em you have to know that we are coming, terrorists and criminals have no way to escape". He announced that 17 Iraqi troops supported by other 3 American forces will be ready to attack them. Days will reveal who these terrorists are. He stated the same and confirmed his speech in a press conference on 3rd November 2005.

On 13th November 2005, the Iraqi Minister of Defense announced in a press conference that took place in the same ministry announcing the intention of the Iraqi and American troops to initiate a wide military operation on many Iraqi regions after "fitr" feast, threatening them with demolishing every house that contains terrorists on the heads of their women and children. He said that these forces will start their security checks on villages and canes which still contain terrorists. He considered this as a "final" warning.

- On 12th August 2005 at around 4.15am 45-55 vehicles entered the region, some of them were marked as police cars and some of them were pick ups with a weapon on top of it, others were LandCruisers. When they started arresting people, the citizens called Al-Kathemeyya police station. Upon their arrival, the Police Officer (M.N) confirmed that these are from the Internal Intelligence system. At 5.30am 22 persons were arrested, most of them were from the Sunnah, their names were:

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

AbdelMen'em Hussein Elwan Al-Azzawi
Haitham Enseif Jasem Hussein Al-Qaisi
Ali Salah Mahdi Saleh Al-Khashali
Esam Salah Mahdi Saleh Al-Khashali
AbdelSalam Fadel Abed Ali Al-Jumeili
AbdelSalam Fadel Ali Ab Ali Al-Jumeili
Muhammad Ibrahim Muhammad Fattah Al-Jaf
Emad AbdElhai Husam AlDeen Al-Ani
Muthanna No'man Abbas Hussein Al-Khazraji
Adnan Fenjan Abbas Hussein Al-Khazraji
Mufeed Arabi Ghfour AbdEljabbar Al-Obeidi
Mahmoud Arabi Ghfour AbdEljabbar Al-Obeidi
Muthaffar Salah ElDeen Nouri Abdalla Al-Jbouri
Samir Qasem Hamzah Fetian Al-Dayeeni
Ameer Qasem Hamzah Fetian Al-Dayeeni
Naseer AbdelHafez Ghfour Abdalla Al-Zreidi
Mustafa Kamal Mustafa Muhammad Al-Jassar
Haitham Majeed Rasheed Naser Al-A'ani
Qusai Majeed Rasheed Al-A'ani
Ali Hatif Abboud Shallal Al-Janabi
Najah AbdelHusein AbdelHasan AbdelSamad Ahmad Al-Rassam

A report confirmed lately that 25 thousand Iraqi person were killed due to violence after the invasion of Iraq in March 2003 till the beginning of 2004. This was researched by two teams in Iraq who are "Body Count" and "Oxford" who studies 10 thousand cases and prepared a special report on this issue.

Johan Sloboda was one of the researchers who participated in preparing this report. He stated that Iraqi martyrs are the price of invading Iraq. The following points were also discussed in the report:

The American and British governments should have measured the effect of war through counting the dead to date.

From 2003 till 2005 37% of the victims were civilians. They were victims of acts performed by the occupation troops and mostly during the military operations that finished on 1st May 2003.

The number of armed victims and criminals increased steadily during the last two years, as they were 9% of the overall victims, while the ones who were killed in armed operations were 36%.

The number of victims doubled during the second year, while 1:5 of the victims (24865) were women and children.

The number of injured reached 42500, where half of the killed were victims of bombing causing the percentage of killed children to increase dramatically.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

The report requested forming an independent committee to statistically count the civilian victims with the smallest available details.

The Iraqi government or troops or the International entities inside Iraq did not take any action to prepare statistics of the victims.

1. Crimes of the American Troops:

- On Sunday 7th August 2005, the American troops arrested Sa'd AbdelKareem Al-Rubei'i, who is a member in the Islamic Savants Commission and a preach in Al-Salam mosque in Al-Yousefeyye region. The troops killed his son Mustafa after the attack. This and other similar incidents came to put the commission under pressure to stop refusing occupation.
- At that same day in Al-Wehda avenue in Al-Mousel, the American troops performed military acts in that region and assaulted civilians. Apache planes were used to destroy houses and shoot people, which resulted in many losses without clarifying the reason behind this.
- In a neighbouring avenue (Al-Wehda) in Al-Mousel, the American troops killed 3 people in a car on 10th August 2005. As one of their tanks (Striker type) crashed into the car and went above it to completely destroy it and kill its passengers. They did not allow anyone to come close to the crime scene and handed the bodies to the police.
- On Friday 12th August 2005, the American troops killed more than 40 persons in Al-Ramadi when they opened fire at people coming out from Al-Sajarya mosque after prayer. The American soldier continued shooting for 3 minutes without having a legitimate reason.
- On Friday 12th August 2005, an American troop was passing close to Zinawa mosque in Al-Qadiseyya avenue in Al-Mousel when they started randomly shooting at the mosque. A civilian was injured which paralyzed him completely. The American troop was not exposed to shooting forcing them to shoot back.
- On 15th August 2005, the American troops randomly shot civilians nearby Al-Alawi station for transportation. This resulted in injuring more than 20 Iraqis. The Americans announced afterwards that this shooting was by mistake.
- On 23rd September 2005, the American troops killed a former Officer in the Iraqi military named Jabbar Atteyya Su'oud Al-Jbouri who is a member in the national council of Al-Dulou'eyya in Salah EIDin governorate (south Baghdad) and his neighbour Amer Yousef Abdalla who was a police officer. This was after breaking into their houses. A source in the Iraqi police confirmed that the American troop responsible for this incident called them to inform them of killing two terrorists. When the Iraqi policemen arrived to the crime scene they were surprised to see that the two victims were killed using sharp tools and medical bags near them.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

The first victim was released days prior to this incident after arrestment in Um Qaser prison for a whole year.

2. Treatment during arrestment, detention, and release

- On 14th September 2005 in an interview of Reuters with the minister of justice in Iraq Abdul Hussien Shandal criticized the American army for arresting Iraqi civilians and he said (they should not arrest any civilian without a court order) and he opposed the United States claims that his ministry has the same jurisdiction in the arresting are misleading
- On 15th August 2005 we got some information from ex-detained for the eagle section that were released that Dr. Hatem Abdul Kareem Al Mufraji (PhD in Islamic legislation sciences) how was exposed to brutal ways of tutoring in the section in Al Waleed complex which is located in the intersection of Hella – Baghdad highway and Al Dawrah highway, in the accusation of terrorism with no proof. The prisoners who were released were sure that they saw marks on his body from indicates that he has been beaten and burned with cigarettes which made him start collapsing physically and emotionally to make him confess with crimes he had never done.

According to lots of information mentioned in the report addressed earlier we can assure that the following violation continues:

- 1) The brutal actions against protected people when they got arrested and in the beginning of their detention which sometimes led to death or severely injured or totally paralyzed them.
- 2) Not notifying families of the detained by their arrestment or detention.
- 3) Continuously torturing the arrestee to get more information.
- 4) Solitary detention for long periods in cells with no sun light.
- 5) Excessive use of power against the detained which in many cases resulted in death or injuries.
- 6) Taking over the possessions of the detained and confiscating them.
- 7) Exposing the detained to dangerous acts.
- 8) Detaining the people in dangerous places and leaving them without protection from bombing.

Please refer to appendix (2) for examples of arrestments and random kidnaps performed by the American or the Iraqi forces.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Summery of the first chapter:

- 1) The random arrestments that are based on denominational belonging were mostly done under pretence of fighting terrorism and some arrestments were targeting certain clans through taking their youths in to prisons without being legally accused with any crime. The announced formal reason was belonging to anti-occupation groups. This is supported by Al-Sweira Chief and the Governor of Koat who called these clans by terrorists.
- 2) There are clear proofs that there is a denominational bias in the security system of Waset reflected through the broad arrest operations against Al-Juhaishat, Al-Shujairah, Al-Daliem, and Al-Jbour clans. Our survey covered many citizens of Diala. One of them told us that he attempted to follow up on a prisoner, so he went to Al-Koot police station, where they requested a formal letter from Qum city in Iran to enable them to disclose such information.

Appendix 3 shows a statistical table with information regarding victims of random arrestments (based on denominational belonging as mentioned in chapter 1). These information do not include the 200 prisoners who were arrested on 20th May 2005 because the people of these villages were not present due to their fear of more break ins, as well as having certain concerns on mentioning the names. Some of these names are mentioned in the sixth chapter.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Chapter two:

Crimes of Iraqi forces:

1. Forces of death:

The Ministry of Interior in Al-Ja'fari government is known with its random arrestment based on denominational belonging. In most cases, and after a short time from arrestment, bodies of the detained were mostly found killed and brutally tortured in ways the Iraqis never witnessed earlier. In a period not exceeding six months; since the formation of the government on 28th April 2005 till October 2005, more than 500 dead bodies were found in different parts of Iraq. Statistics prepared by Associated Press based on governmental, medical, and security sources, as well as families of victims and men of religion, showed that 539 bodies were located. This number will keep rising as long as group arrestments are taking place. According to statistics, many of these bodies were not identified, however, 116 of them were for Sunnah people, 43 were from Shi'a, and 1 for a Kurdish. Statistics show that 110 of them were found in May, 102 in June, 41 in July, 124 in August, 156 in September, and 6 in October of 2005. Although the Minister of Interior (Baqer Soulagh) had denied responsibility of his ministry for these crimes, many of the proofs and evidences as well as eye witnesses confirm that certain troops in the ministry are responsible for these incidents with full knowledge of the minister. Eye witnesses added that tens of cars that belong to the Ministry of Interior with personnel in police outfits were arresting citizens especially in Baghdad avenues, and these actions aim to arrest certain people in which some of them are from the same family. Bodies of the arrested were found later on with clear torture marks. Many of them were found in dumpsters or in farms away from Baghdad. Examples are:

- On 24th August 2005 at 2.00am Burkan troop – which is a subordinate for the Ministry of Interior – arrested 40 persons from Al-Horreyya region in Baghdad whom 15 of them were from the same family, knowing that all of them were between 25 – 35 years old and from Sunnah. After that incident, 36 dead bodies were found in Tigris river on the edge of Baghdad and Waset governorate, they were blindfolded, tied to the back, and shot on the head with marks for physical torture (broken shoulders, plucked eyes, broken extremities, and burnt parts from their bodies with Tizab substance). It came out clear that these bodies are for the internees by the Burkan troop arrested on 24th August 2005. Names of these victims are listed in appendix 1.
- An example on killing civilians in the presence of their families is the incident of killing three brothers on 18th August 2005 at 12.00am, when Maghaweer troops broke into the house of Hussein Abbas Al-Deliemi in the 7th April

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

avenue in Al-Amereyya without formally accusing him with any crime. After breaking in they went to Khaleel (36 years old crippled man) and shot him to death. They were accompanied and supervised by the American forces. Afterwards, they moved to the second floor and intentionally turned off electricity. They found Jamal (a construction worker) sleeping there then killed him. The third group went to Khaled's room (a taxi driver) that was also killed without knowing the identity of any of these victims.

- The American forces broke into the same house two weeks ago. The soldiers photographed the victims and left. Their sister in law was also shot when she tried to protect the victims, she was taken to Al-Yarmook hospital who refused to admit her same as Al-Salameh private hospital. The public and the private hospitals were previously accused of supporting terrorism. Al-Maghaweer troop followed the injured woman in an attempt to make sure of her silence. One soldier hit the mother of the victims with his gun for force her to keep silent.
- On 18th August 2005, a huge demonstration took place in Al-Amereyya over this incident. This urged the American troops to open fire on one of the cars and killed its passengers; Husein Mohammad Salman Al-Shafe'i, his sons Haidar and Ali, and Mekhleef Kurdi Gharbi Al-Deleimi. Another person was also injured. The protestors were throwing stones and shoes on the occupation troops which resulted in their withdrawal.
- On 1st July 2005, Maghaweer internal troop broke into Saba' Abkar area and arrested Dia Hmoud Al-Janabi and some other prayers under false pretences. After continuous research in all police departments they were found dead with torture marks evident on their bodies. Their bodies were full of holes and body parts were broken.
- On 2nd August 2005 in Al-Aa'lam avenue in Baghdad, the same troop broke into Saddam Abbas Al-Janabi's house, who is the brother of Dia's wife. They insulted Saddam's family and took him away after stealing money and a gun. After searching for Saddam, he was found dead with torture marks and burnt with Tizab. His body was full of holes and body parts were broken. Furthermore, his cousin Ghaleb Al-Janabi was also arrested using the same approach. He was killed brutally then his body was found in the street to be collected by the police.
- On 20th August 2005, they arrested Saddam's brother Mohammad. Mohammad and his family left Baghdad trying to protect themselves. However, when he came back to pick up their belongings, the troop arrested him and killed him using the same sick way they used earlier.
- On 17th August 2005 at 07.30am, Ali Al-Shamri was killed after finishing Al-Fajr prayer in Al-Janabi mosque. He went back to his house and started water

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

the plants in the back yard when an armed force shot him. 9 bullets in his body killed him immediately. Ali Al-Shamri who was a preacher spoke to the prayers on 12th August 2005 about the Iraqi constitution and how it contradicts with Islam. He believed that this constitution will divide Iraq.

- On 5th May 2005, American and Iraqi troops attacked Al-Aqsa mosque in Ba'qouba. AbdelRazzaq Rasheed Al-Dileimi was killed. Another two people were arrested and forced to confess with unreal incidents such as confirming that AbdelRazzaq committed suicide due to possessing bombs to use them against the police. They wanted this confession to be shown on Al-Iraqiyya television.
- An officer at the Ministry of Interior (S.H) confirmed that crimes of killing and torture did take place performed in Maghaweer Al-Hussein - the third phalanx - in Al-Za'faraneyya region. This phalanx's main duty is to arrest and kidnap former Iraqi officers of the Iraqi military and of the security system to investigate and torture them, then haphazardly kill some of them without even a trial. This phalanx employed many of Hezb Alla personnel who follow Karim Mahoud Al-Mahmadawi. He added that they were operating from the seventh floor of the Ministry of Interior building, which was well known for the number of torture and killing victims. This caused the arousing of many complaints. These incidents were directly linked to Rasheed Flee police. Information about the arrested people was kept extremely confidential and some of them were moved to a site in Al-A'amara city then to Iran.
- On 21st August 2005 at 5.00am, Al-Hussein police (division of the Ministry of Interior) arrested Muhammad Hekmat Muhammad (an old man) along with other 4 people from the same region including Majed Fakhri Ali Al-Nu'eimi who is also very old. The bodies of the 4 people were found by the Al-Rashad police in Al-Shama'eyya region in a dumpster. Marks of torture and burning were evident on their bodies. They were handed over to their families on Thursday 25th August 2005.
- On 6th August 2005 at 4.00pm, Maghaweer forces broke into the house of Ra'ed Mahmoud Al-Mashhadani close to tea stores. They arrested him and took him away. After two days, his body was found with torture marks on his body. His relatives confirmed that Maghaweer forces initiated gun fire on his house and that they hit him while arrestment although he was crippled. They added that after two days, Al-Sharqeyya television channel announced finding a dead body northern Baghdad on 8th August 2005. This body was his, with torture and electrical shocking marks as well as burning with chemical substances (Tizab) and three shots in the head and the back.

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

- On Friday 12th August 2005, a special force of the Intelligence system contained from 200 persons arrested 30 citizens from Al-Iskan region without any legitimate reason. Some of them were:
 - Khdeir Hussein Elwan
 - AbdelMene'em Hussein Elwan
 - Ammar AbdelHai
 - Samir Qassem
 - Amir Qassem
 - Issam SalahEIDin
 - Ali SalahEIDin
 - Abdelsalam Fadel Ali
 - Abdelhakeem Fadel Ali
 - Muhammad Ibrahim
 - Haitham Majeed Sabti
 - Qusai Majeed Sabti
 - Qusai Nu'man Abbas
 - Adnan Nu'man Abbas
 - Mustafa Kaman
 - Ali Hatif
 - Naseer Jassem
 - Ahmad (a relative of Naseer Jassem)
 - Muthaffar Diwan
 - Haitham Naseef Jassem
 - Mahmoud Arabi AbdelGhafour
 - Mufeed Arabi AbdelGhafour
 - Wisam Adnan

This arrestment came after many similar incidents in different regions of Iraq led by Bayan Jaber Soulagh. Many of the arrested were found killed afterwards with torture marks on their bodies.

- On Sunday 17th July 2005 at 3.30pm, Maghaweer forces escorted with a Lieutenant and supported by the American forces arrested Ala' Ghareeb Hasan Al-O'beid from his house in Al-Doura region in Al-Jaza'er avenue and his brother Firas who lives next to him on the next day. Upon the follow up of their family, they were told that Ala' died from torture, and no information was available on Firas and were advised to look for his body in hospitals. On 12th August 2005, his family found his body after Al-Ma'moun police found Firas's body in Al-Yarmouk hospital on 26th July 2005 next to train rail way in Al-Qadiseyya region. His body was burnt with hot Nylon, punched with Drills, and brutally hit. He was handed over to his family without mentioning the

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

reason of his death. Information from people arrested with him confirmed that he died on 22nd July 2005, after 6 days from being arrested.

- On 17th July 2005, Maghaweer Al-Karar forces arrested a former Lieutenant in Maghaweer forces named Shukri Mahmoud Awwad Al-Jbouri who is from the Sunnah. He was arrested from his house in Al-Khadra' region in Baghdad. His body was found the next day with torture marks on his body.

2. Brutal torture practices:

2.1. Violations of Waset policemen:

Policemen of Waset were well known of using the most brutal techniques of torture and committing crimes against civilians in populated areas as happened in Al-Mada'en city, where arresting civilians was based on their denominational belonging and they practiced ugly techniques to immigrate many families:

a) Random Arrestment based on Denominational belonging:

According to information in the summary of first chapter based on studies and researches done by the human rights department in corporation of barristers, random arrestments are that are taking place are based on denominational belonging in an attempt to eliminate certain ones under pretence of fighting terrorism. These actions are performed by Maghaweer police force and guards of Waset governorate, supported by the occupation troops. Most of them were done based on calumny and suspicions targeting certain clans and taking their youths to prisons without being legally accused with any crime. There are clear evidences that show the dominational bias in Waset security system against Al-Juhaihat, Al-Shujairah, Al-Daliem, and Al-Jbour clans. Citizens of Diala told us that in an attempt to follow up on a prisoner, Al-Koot police station requested formal letter from Qum city in Iran to enable them to disclose such information. Please refer to appendix 3.

b) Torture to death

Through our meetings and surveys, and according to feedback from eye witnesses, we were surprised of the cruelty and the number of incidents. We saw the scars of torture on bodies of the ex-detained people's despite of fading of many the marks with time. We photographed these scars after getting their approval. Some of their bodies were tattooed with animal pictures and signs, as well as dirty words.

Pain and despair were evident on their faces which is indescribable. One of the ex-detained elaborated that these forces can not be a governmental subordinate, as they must be criminals and murders, they can not be human. Electricity had many usages on different parts of the body, as well as hot water, breaking shoulders, automatic torture machines, ear piercing, and putting out eyes and nails, additionally

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

the floor was completely red from blood and smelly. Another ex-detained was narrating his story and said that he did not spend much time in prison but had enough scars and a black eye in addition to burning marks on his back and thighs in which he can no longer sleep on his back. Another one confirmed that the detainees were happy about their jobs, they spoke Persian, were drinking, and taking turns in torturing people.

Through studying the surveys and feedback from eye witnesses, torture techniques can be divided into the following:

1. Torture that does not lead to death: Please refer to appendix 4. There are 8 people who were tortured using these inhuman techniques. Results of torture were summarized in a study for the corporation of barristers as follows:

1.1. Epileptic fit: resulted from brutal torture and using electricity on ears and all parts of the body.

1.2. Scabies: Most of the ex-detained suffer from this disease, as prisons do not provide the even simplest health conditions due to huge numbers of prisoners in tight rooms lacking place for them even to sit. Some of them were photographed after getting their approval.

1.3. Cutting off body parts: Abdalla Muhsen Ali was arrested when he went to Waset's governor to ask about his disappeared son. Abdalla was sick with diabetes, and got injured in his leg during torture. He did not receive the medical attention needed, which consequently caused his leg to be cut off. His son is still missing till date.

1.4. Paralysis: Cruel torture resulted in paralysis for some cases; one of them was Nasser Juma'a who lived in Jweimsah village and Hameed Al-Jheishi who lived in Al-Dowwar Al-Sharqi village. They were photographed upon gaining their approvals.

1.5 Kidney deficiency: Which resulted from brutal torture. One of the cases was Hamed Abdalla Naseef, who had been arrested three times. He was photographed upon getting his approval.

1.6 Loss of masculinity: Using electrical shocks on their sexual organs as a mean of torture aiming to deprive the prisoners from the ability of breeding. One of them was photographed upon getting his approval.

1.7 Forcing prisoners to bark and imitate animal sounds: Refer to appendix (4), which shows statistical data along with survey forms, stating that 8 people were exposed to this kind of torture.

2. Witnesses on torture: Please refer to appendix 5 that shows the cases of 6 people who suffered from this kind of torture. Studeis show that some prisoners witnessed torture of others, families and visitors confirmed that scars were evident on their faces and bodies.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Some of the released prisoners confirmed that they witnessed death of others due to brutal torture, as soldiers used to force prisoners to legally confess or else they will be tortured more and more. Many of the prisoners died and their bodies were not handed over to their families.

All international laws and legislations forbid authorities from using direct or indirect oppressing techniques to compel prisoners to falsely confess.

Tortures techniques that were used in Waset prisons can be summarized in the following:

- 1- Many prisoners were exposed to torture that caused loosing their masculinity due to several electrical shocks. An example was Jabbar Jassem Hameed who is from Jweimseh village. He was photographed after getting his approval.
- 2- Sticking filled with hot water or empty bottles in the anus. In most cases hot water was spilled into the body.
- 3- Nailing the arrested from his hands to hang him to the wall.
- 4- Electrifying body parts and using cables and cudgels.
- 5- Using electrical drills (as named in the "Observer" newspaper) to perforate the body to force the prisoner to confess with conducting homosexual actions and raping girls in mosques.
- 6- Covering their heads with bags and their eyes with tapes most of the time, except when eating where turning around is also forbidden.
- 7- Breaking their shoulders and hanging them from electrical fans.
- 8- Torturing people in front of their fathers or brothers to force them to confess.
- 9- Sticking metal tools in their anus till blood comes out then putting the tool back in his mouth. This is used when the prisoner legally denies committing crimes. An example on this was an incident when a humanitarian committee visited a prison and one of the detained described to them ways of torture.

These techniques were used from sunset till sunrise. Investigators could not speak Arabic and wore masks due to the smells coming out from prisoners resulting from bad health conditions.

Refer to appendix (5) that shows statistical data for 6 people who were exposed to these torture techniques.

3. Honor of Iraqi women; between terrorism and inspection: Honor is the most precious possessions of an Arab. Many honorable men gave their lives to protect the honor of Iraqi women.

Before the invasion of Iraq, the Americans used honor as a reason to facilitate their moves against Iraq. They promoted their pretension for wanting to protect the Iraq honor from terrorists. However, reality came up with the exact opposite, as in Waset prisons, an Officer in Waset police who is from a respected family (I.N.H.D) was arrested based on his denominational belonging and told us this incident: Workers in Akay company were all released and many of them were

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

arrested including a woman working as an office girl in the General Manager's office (Ms. Hanan Muhammad Saleh Al-Jbouri), she was arrested by the National Guards on a denominational basis (She was a Sunnah). When (I.N.H.D) was in detention, another detained came to him and told him that he confessed to the authorities that Hanan had killed 7 people, when (I.N.H.D) questioned his action, the man said: "I confessed to protect Hanan from rape by the investigators, as I heard them planning to do so".

Another person confirmed this case (N.TH)

c) Confessions on false crimes

After going through the filled survey forms we came to know that many of the confessions were on crimes that did not take place or were imputed to the wrong people. Information we got after gathering and analyzing were the following:

1- Sallam Jasim confessed on Iraqi television channel that he kidnapped Abboud Mrawweh Al-Shamri, who is from Al-Manaseer and Al-Hizar clans and lived in Al-Khanasa region, and kidnapped Ahmad Hussein Al-Shjeiri who is an employee living in Al-Lijj region in Al-Mada'en.

To examine the accuracy of these information, we went to the house of Abboud Mrawweh and were surprised to know that no kidnap took place nor ransom paid. Furthermore, he confirmed that he heard the news of (him) being kidnapped just like any other person.

2- Television aired news about Qasem Obeid Jassim Al-Delaimi who was judged to be guilty of killing 3 people and throwing them in Tigris river. He was to be executed according to his confession of the crime. The victims were:

a) Ammar Safi, who died in a car accident before the invasion of Iraq. He was announced to be a Major in the National Guard while in reality he was a farmer.

b) Ahmad Finjan, who died on 1983

c) Hani (His family name is not available), this person also died before the invasion of Iraq according to information from the same region.

3- Ahmad Thuheib Khalaf Salman Al-Juheishi confessed of killing 3 people, who are his nephews. We came to know that they are alive and living close to his house and had not been exposed to any danger according to information from Ahmad's brother (Nahed Thuheib) who was lately released. Jaber Salman Hmeij Al-Juheishi and Hamed Thuheib Khalaf confirmed that this incident did not happen nor any killing in this region for a long time. However, it was surprising to know that Nahed legally confirmed that his brother killed 3 people because he would have been tortured to death if he said otherwise.

4- Abdo Al-Masri confessed that he stole from Ahmad Al-Duleimi who is working with him. Both of them were arrested in that same day. Abdo was ill due to torture and negligence which caused his foot to be cut off. His confession was legally noted when he was sedated.

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

2.2. Terrorist group led by a crippled assisted by a retarded and its members are dead:

On 4th May 2005, A'la' Jabbar Muhammad Harjan Al-Juheishi (ID no. 020116 from Al-Sweira) was arrested by the national guards for being from Al-Juheishat clan. He was working as a policeman in Al-Sweira.

On 13th July 2005 the Iraqi television channel showed A'la' confessing that he is working with a group responsible for kidnap of 6 policemen then shooting them to death in Al-Sweira airport. This was done with the assistance of Sattar Mahmoud Muhammad Al-Juheishi. He as well raped 4 girls from Al-Sweira College with the assistance of Salih Raheem Harjan and Juma'a Hassoun Hamad.

To make sure of the reliability of this information, the representative of the association of barristers – human rights committee visited the houses of these people, and here is what we found:

- 1- Sattar Mahmoud Muhammad is dead since 1990. His death certificate is enclosed.
- 2- Salih Raheem Harjan Al-Juheishi is crippled since he was a child. He was photographed.
- 3- Juma'a Hassoun Hamad is dead since 1987. His identification document is enclosed. His brother was photographed to confirm these information which were also confirmed by the clan chief and his family.

Policemen at Al-Sweira confirmed that no policeman was kidnapped nor girls.

This false terrorist group was claimed to be led by a retarded named Tareq Jassim Obeid.

To support the first paragraph from this chapter regarding Salam Jassim and his confession that Qusai Muhsen Khalaf is one of his group we have enclosed a letter signed by his relatives and respected people from his clan.

Investigators from Waset promise prisoners to release them if they take responsibility of the crime scenarios provided by the investigators, otherwise they will be tortured brutally.

A car exploded in Al-Sweira in a terrorist act which resulted in death for many citizens. People in Al-Sweira did not have a clear idea about this incident and who was responsible for it. We noticed that the Mayor and the Lieutenant Colonel accused the clans to be responsible for this incident. Based on the information we gathered

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

from families of the accused we came to know that the information provided to the masses were false and untrue aiming to support the image of the Iraqi Security System. The results of our search were:

On 12th June 2005, the Iraqi television showed 3 people claiming responsible for acts of kidnap, murder, and car bombing in Al-Sweira in cooperation with:

- 1- Ziad Hasan Khdeir Al-A'kidi
- 2- Munqeth Raheem Muhammad Al-Juheishi
- 3- Maher Khdeir Muhsen Al-Shujeiri
- 4- Wahab Hussein Muhammad Al-Sultani
- 5- Qasem Su'oud Al-Juheishi

Through gathered information and eye witnesses we reached to the following:

- 1- There is an enmity between Qasem Su'oud Hamad and Munqeth Raheem Muhammad at one side and Ziad Hasan Khdeir at another side. This is because Ziad's brother shot Qasem's brother to death in the year 2000. Qasem's clan did not accept a ransom and kept this issue idle until the invasion of Iraq. When the incidents of kidnap and bombing happened, Ziad's family accused Munqeth Raheem and Qasem Su'oud to be responsible.
- 2- There is an old dispute between the families of Ziad Hasan Khdeir and Maher Khdeir, which resulted in shooting Maher Khdeir. This came as a settlement between the two families with a commitment not to offend each other again. This means that it is not possible that Ziad and Maher may form a terroristic group.
- 3- When Ahmad Adnan Dabkan Al-Shujeiri who is a family member of Al-Shujeireyya clan mistakenly shot someone of Al-Juheishat clan (part of Al-Bukhatoun clan) a dispute aroused between them which was solved afterwards.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Chapter Three: Baidc rights

Demographic changes:

Turkman group submitted a note to the Manager of the United Nations Office in Baghdad describing the demographic changes happening in Karouk city led by the Kurdish groups to possess the city, adding that almost 250 thousand persons have been added to participate in election in Karkouk, in addition to other fake names. They clarified that 227 thousand electors were illegally registered, which form almost 49% of the whole electors in Karkouk registered in the period of renewing electors registry.

Homelessness:

- A huge number of refugees are leaving Talla'far in which most of them are from the Sunnah. The number is rapidly increasing to reach 2500 families after the incidents of 1st September 2005, taking into consideration that these families did not go back to their homes since the year 2004.
- There are 87 families currently exposed to intense military operations for more than a month till the date of writing this report (15th October 2005). These families are citizens of Al-Qa'em and Hadeetha cities. Due to the bad conditions there, they were forced to leave in a search to find another shelter in villages nearby Fallujah city. Some charity entities helped them through providing physiological needs and food material.
- There are more than 640 immigrated families from Al-Qa'em and Hadeetha cities due to military operations forcing them to leave to Al-Obeidi, Barwana, and Akashat cities as well as others, which are more secured despite of the bad living conditions.
- Hundreds of Fallujah families are still without shelter after destruction of their houses that took place last year. Neither the occupation troops nor the Iraqi government took real action to solve this major issue. There are other hundreds of families who are living in tents on ruins of their obliterated houses.

Women's rights:

- Before the invasion, Iraqi women were enjoying their rights better than any other in the region. They were participating in building a civilized community in Iraq since 1920s. education rate among women was equal to the rate among men. And Iraq enjoyed having the highest number of female university professors in the Arab world. As for womens' civil and political rights, the Iraqi law gave protection for them and for their rights. They were allowed to reach any political

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

position. They were doctors, engineers, ministers, parliament member, lawyer, and an army officer. After the year 2003, Iraqi women represented the first victims of occupation. The invading troops brought Paula Depreyanski (American) to minimize the space women enjoy in the New Iraq. The first law issued with the support of this human rights defender was number 137, which represented a huge drawback for women's rights and required enormous amounts of efforts put by the Iraqis to cancel this new law and go back to the old one.

- Due to dominance of the Islamic political groups in Iraq who are promoting for certain religious ideology that serves their own interest, some women are influenced by their awareness campaigns which promote for liberal approaches that contradicts with the principles of Islam.

An example is the restrictions put on "Women's freedom" organization, who is a division of the Communism group and other civil society organizations that struggle for freedom of women and equality of rights. These organizations were accused of calling for indecent thoughts and disobeying Islam. Khdeir Al-Khaza'I who is a member of the national organization accused these organizations of many charges all revolving around indecency in which these accusations had to be handled by law.

- The most important violation for women's rights was arresting mothers by the occupation troops to force her sons to surrender or to put pressure on them during investigations. They also arrested wives and sisters for the same reason. These arrested women were treated brutally and aggressively. Many incidents were reported confirming the continuous torture performed by American and British soldiers and officers. There are many documents that confirm these violations. Rafida Shalal Al-Jbouri - social researcher in the center of rehabilitation for youth which is a division of the Iraqi Justice Ministry - confirmed that occupation soldiers were obnoxiously raping and assaulting the prisoners in Abu Ghreib prison, that the same happened every night in Al-Tasfeerat prison, where these women were helplessly screaming for help. However, soldiers did not even care, which led whoever could to commit suicide, while others who were released asked their families to kill them. Most of the women who were kept in the American prisons refused to talk about their experience and were feeling ashamed and humiliated. Reports confirm that 2000 women were raped by the occupation troops, especially the American, British, Italian, Polish, and Spanish.
- Women's rights of privacy: a woman should have the full right of choosing what is best for her such as wearing the outfit she finds most suitable. However, women in many areas of Iraq and especially the one that are dominated by religious parties and militias force women to wear the Islamic outfit (cover their

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

heads and bodies) which is sometimes against their beliefs. In case of not obeying them, women may be threatened. Our network monitored some relevant cases in Basrah, one of them was a lady named (A.H.A), who is working as a teacher in one of the schools. She was obliged to wear a certain outfit after receiving a written threat in which the sender (unknown) warned her and asked her to wear this outfit to avoid her death. Additionally, in some areas of Iraq, women are prohibited from leaving their houses at night to protect them from kidnapping. Women as well could not choose to work in certain jobs such as a translator for foreign companies, this is due to an incident when two women were shot on their way back to their houses in Al-A'lam region. The shooters are still unknown. These women were killed in a taxi and a letter was put on their dead bodies stating that they were killed because they work as translators for the Americans.

- The General Secretary for the Iraqi Ministers' Council Khdeir Abbas decided to dismiss all women working in the council who do not wear scarves on their heads. Five women were released and moved to other administrations, others decided to wear scarves to avoid their release.
- Women's right in education: After the invasion of Iraq and the bad security status, new structured criminal gangs were formed, who violated women's freedom and honor, as well as threateninig their lives. Iraqi women became insecure and stopped wanting to leave their houses to go work or study. Accordingly, families decided to stop sending their daughters to schools and universities trying to protecting them from violence, kidnap, and rape. Through our representatives in Al-Mousel we came to know that many students in schools and universities were subject to kidnap and rape. One of the girls who lived that disgusting experience was (H.A), who was on her way to university when she was kidnapped by three people in a car, they forced her to enter the car. Her dead body was them found in Al-Sina'l avenue and her head was chopped off.
- Medical sources in Talla'far which is under brutal attack since September 2005 confirmed that three girls were raped on 15th September 2005 by the American and Iraqi troops after the break in of their house in Sa'd Bin Abi Waqqas avenue. A journalist (M.A) informed us that Su'ad Ahman Omar (22 years), Labeeba Khaled Jar Alla (31 years) Farah Nawwaf Al-Anzi (18 years) were raped after the American forces took over the whole avenue and arrested all men. A medical source confirmed that one of the victims died due to the brutal treatment of the many men who raped her. The other two girls were transported to the hospital covered with blood as both of them were virgins. Due to the importance of this information, we made sure to consult a doctor working at the Red Cross. The

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

doctor confirmed this incident and added that the head of this troop that performed these inhuman acts dismissed the soldiers.

- According to the proclamation no. 153 released by the Islamic Savants Commission in Iraq on 6th September 2005, as the American troops broke into one of the houses in Fallujah on 5th September 2005. They arrested all members of the family including 4 women.
- On Tuesday 16th August 2005 at 12.00pm the American troops entered to a school in Al-Amereyya. They shot a 20 years old girl after a injuring her fatally on her neck. Other two girls were also wounded.
- The Iraqi police found a young Iraqi girl (born in 1989) named (R.K) in Al-Maseeb. She claims being an orphan living with her uncles until she was raped by one of the American soldiers which forced her to escape from her family. The girl is currently arrested in the women's prison in Babel police station despite being a youngster. According to Babel police station letter reference no. 14/1/17407 dated 25th September 2005, the girl was transported to Al-Hella court on 20th April 2005. She is still arrested for further investigations. The Human Rights Association in Babel tried to get the approval of the orphanage to keep her after her release but they refused, as one of the conditions for admitting her was a commitment from her family to take her back on the vacation which was inapplicable for her case. The association tried another alternative by contacting Al-Rajaa' institute in Baghdad, however, they refused to accept her because they can not keep such cases. Finally, the president of the Entrepreneurial Women Association was contacted to facilitate acceptance of this girl in Asouda association in Suleimaneyya. They agreed and are waiting for her.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Children's rights:

- Despite that the convention on the rights of the child the children rights agreement that oblige all countires engaged in armed disputes to respect the international humanitarian law and to provide protection for children. However, since 2003, children of Iraq are subject to death because of war and techniques used by the American and British occupying troops, in addition to absence of minimum requirements for life, health care, and food material needed for children, which is less than what was provided in the days of economical siege in 1990 - 2003. Statistics show that after the invasion, a day has not passed by without leaving dead bodies for children due to extreme usage of power by the United States.
- The non- adherence of the United States and the coalition forces have not committed to in the international treaties and conventions that forbidding_has resulted to exposing civilians to comprehensive military operations acts. According to statistics, children under 15 years old form 44% of the total population of Iraq, consequently, a huge number of children were victims. There was no one family exposed to military acts and did not suffer from losing one or more of its children. Finding dead bodies for children in houses ruins was a repetitive scene in media and television. On 3rd November 2005, a press conference took place where Sa'doun Al-Deleimi (Defence Minister) confirmed that the intention of Iraqi government of targeting children and depriving them from their rights. He threatened of demolishing every house that contains terrorists. His threat became real two days later, in which tens of houses were destroyed without warning in Al-Qa'em city. It is well known that Al-Deliemi defines a "terrorist" as any person who opposes occupation.
- A report was prepared and issued by the sociological research team for Iraq youth on the 23rd August 2005 in regions subject to military operations (Al-Fallujah, Al-Ramadi, Al-Najaf, Ba'qouba, Al-Hella, and Abu Ghreib). Results of this research showed the following:

First: Children under armed dispute:

The team conducted a field research on children in the regions where military activities took place (Fallujah, Ramadi, Najaf, Ba'kooba, Hella, Abu Ghreib). The conclusions were:

- a) Fallujah: There are almost 2000 children who were exposed to armed disputes and most of them suffer from war disturbance
- b) Ramadi: There are almost 500 children who faced war conditions.
- c) Najaf: There are almost 750 children who were liable to military activities.
- d) Ba'kooba: There are almost 400 children who were exposed to armed disputes.
- e) Hilla: There are almost 300 children who faced tough war conditions.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

- f) Abu-Ghreib: There are almost 800 children who were liable to tough war conditions and military activities.

More than 1000 children died due to being exposed to unexploded bombs that are spread in Iraq.

The psychological and sociological aspects:

Children in these geographic areas suffer from:

- a) Shortage in satisfaction of the physiological needs, such as food and basic needs. These children suffer from malnutrition and incapability for learning and playing.
- b) Lack of safety and compassion, this is a result for anguish of the elderly from worrisome caused by the current conditions, instability, and rough life. This is reflected by depriving their children from caring and attention needed. Far more, families are abusing their children due to the enormous stress there.
- c) Children continuously visualize violent experiences they went through.
- d) Constant feeling of fear resulted from brutal past experiences
- e) Continuous disturbance in sleeping and nightmares
- f) Weak concentration and carelessness.
- g) Fast furious and quick loss of temper for minor issues.
- h) Lack of trust in others due to the violence they receive from the elderly.

Second: Field research on children in loss of their family attention and caring – homeless and working children. This research was done on 1st March 2005, as the sociological research team for Iraq youth in Baghdad worked on the following:

Homelessness:

They identified the main geographic areas where homeless children are located, which are:

- a) Al-Bab Al-Sharqi region
- b) Al-Bataweeen region
- c) Sahat Al-Muthaf region
- d) Al-Mashtal region
- e) Baghdad Al-Jadeedeh region
- f) Al-Bayyaa' region
- g) Al-Meedan region
- h) Al-Kathemeyya region
- i) Al-Sanak region
- j) Al-Horeyya region

Homeless children:

750 children are between (6–8) years old

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

1400 children are between (9–12) years old
600 children are between (13 – 17) years old

Working children:

There are almost 400 – 500 thousand children working in Baghdad. These children are subject to corruption as a result of leaving school and going into the work market or mendicity.

Reasons behind this phenomenon:

- Bad economic status, as most of these children come from low class families with very low to none monthly income. They live from help of others and mendicity.
- Many families experience tough conditions due to divorce and parental separation, as these are important factors causing children to leave their homes.

Third: Jobs that are being occupied by homeless and working children:

Most of these children work in simple jobs to gain money, such as selling candies, selling water in garages, memorial pictures, shoes polish, and mendicity. However, many other children gain their money from stealing, drug dealing, prostitution, and commissioning.

Fourth: Drug addiction:

Drug addiction is a noticeable phenomenon among homeless children, as they buy them from the dealers and use them secretly or publicly. Some of these are:

- Sikoteen – which is adhesive. It can be used oral or nasal.
- Thinner
- Drugs used in psychological diseases, such as Makadone, Areteen, and Tofraneel, as well as hallucination pills and hashish.

Health:

- Children of Iraq are currently facing one of the toughest and most brutal catastrophies that will become clearer in the coming years. Health reports confirm that Leukaemia cases among children are increasing, and that this increase had resulted from radiations of the uranium weapons used by the occupation forces. During the first three days of invasion in 2003, more than one thousand tons of uranium were used, and the occupation forces kept using them till this date, which adds up to the size of this humanitarian and health catastrophies. Numbers announced by hospitals in Basra in November 2004 showed that 56% of Leukaemia patients were children under 5 years old, while the percentage 15 years ago was 13%. The report confirms that there was an increase of 20% in comparison with cases of 2003. These numbers were collected from the public hospitals only, so cases in private hospitals were not addressed.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

- Medical reports confirm the dramatic increase of Typhoid fever cases as well as cases of diarrhea and other accompanying diseases. There was a huge increase of Cholera, Dzentaria, and Typhoid fever cases during the last two years, as well as some other contagious diseases Iraq had beaten since 1990 such as pulmonary consumption, liver infection, meningitis, nemonia, black fever, malaria, as well as cancer, diabetes, birth deformity, nerves and muscles disorders.

In education:

- Deprivation of education
- Priority of education is given to males rather than females
- Malnutrition
- Children with special needs are given less of their rights
- No health observation in schools
- Violence at schools
- Lack of awareness of children rights and especially the right of contribution

Family Violence:

Parents and especially fathers can be brutal in their methodology for raising up their children. Reflections of this phenomenon can be:

- Locking up children in rest rooms for long periods and preventing them from going outside their homes
- Physical abuse by burning them
- Tying them up by chains and ropes

Bad nutrition:

The sociological research team for Iraq youth took three inhabited areas to be their sample research. This sample was from the limited and low income families (Rahmaniat Al-Sho'alah, Jaref Al-Meleh, and Al-Hurriyyah). Results from this research were:

- The percentage of children in their legal age to enter schools (6 - 15 years old) was 70% of the total number of children.
- The average sum of children in each family was 4 - 12 child in each family
- The sum of children whom had symptoms of malnutrition was 80% of the total numbers of children
- The average monthly income per family is (30,000 - 90,000) Dinars
- The percentage of children who have a full breakfast meal is 5% of the total number of children.
- The percentage of children who have a half breakfast meal or have a low nutrition value is 70% of the total number of children.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

- The percentage of children who do not have breakfast at all is 25% of the total number of children.

Reasons causing children not to have breakfast:

Breakfast is considered one of the main and important meals of the day, especially for children whom are in their growing phase. Nutritionists proved that the human body losses most of its calories or energy during sleeping (6 – 12) hours, in which the level of blood sugar decreases, consequently the person feels hungry when waking up. Food increases the level of blood sugar back to the normal level which secures the balance in the body.

Body movement and daily activities consume the body's energy which is supported by blood sugar. Failure to keeping the level of blood sugar at it's normal level can result in fainting, especially in children.

The research revealed some of the reasons behind fainting in elementary schools, where not having breakfast was one of the main reasons. Children were deprived from breakfast in these poor areas because:

- Families could not afford buying food for breakfast due to the increase in prices in the local market (the price of one egg is 125 Dinars, the price of a pack of cheese is 1000 Dinars, a pack of milk ranges between 500 – 5000 Dinars, a jar of jam is 1500 Dinars). Furthermore, many families have a number of children to feed, which compel the parents to serve only basic nutritious materials just to end hunger. They depend on bread, tea, cheap cookies, or fried dough mixed with tomato paste.
- Therefore, children stop wanting to eat breakfast because they do not like these types of food which is being served to them on daily basis. So, they stop having breakfast even if food was available.
- In view of that, children go to school hungry or half full, or had an unhealthy meal. And as schools start at 8.00am till 12.00pm, children who did not have breakfast start feeling hunger around 10.00am or 11.00am, so they tend to become lazy and suffer from weak concentration that may lead to fainting, especially in girls' schools.

1 every 8 Iraqi children under 5 years old dies due to bad nutrition, which is one of the highest in the world. In light of having more than 4 million children in Iraq, it becomes clear the number of expected deaths. On 21st September 2005, the United Nations Food Program declared its concern about the running out of money assigned to feed more than 3 million Iraqis in which more than half of them are from the children. This shows that the status is getting worse every day. No correction actions were taken to support this case, however, stealing billions of dollars is heard about.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Violating children rights:

- Children were also victims of arrestment and were put in prisons such as Abu Ghreib. In March 2005 General Janis Karbinski – Former responsible officer for prisons – declared details about children and women detained in prisons, this forced the Pentagon to do the same especially after the findings of the American Civil Rights Union. She revealed details about an incident of detaining the son of a former Iraqi Officer, and covering him with mud. They forced his father to see him while he was cold and shivering. Karbinski said that she met an 8 years old boy. He was crying and told her that his brother is detained with him, and he was allowed to call his mother. On 13th August 2005, the American forces arrested 5 children under 10 years old in Biji (in Samerra' northern Baghdad). In addition, the American forces announced that they will keep the children until the ones who appeared on television playing with American weapons are turned in.
- Reports confirm more than 500 rape incident performed by the occupying troops against Iraqi children. 30 cases were reported convicting the American forces and 15 convicting the British forces. Soldiers responsible for these crimes were punished by returning them to their bases only, which is in a way considered as a reward. The United Network for Regional Media on Humanitarian Affairs that works in cooperation with the United Nations had released a report regarding children sexual abuse in Iraq. The report shows many different cases in which some of them were abused with knowledge of their families, others were afraid from being killed if their families knew the status. Reports show that some children were forced to sell their bodies for amusement of others. This status in Iraq forced many families to prevent their children from going to schools avoiding such crimes. The report showed an interview with head of a group who is involved in such acts, who did not find it shameful to confirm the nature of his work, considering it like any other businesses.
- Unlike any other military forces, the American forces encourage children to come closer through distributing candies and playing with them. Analysts confirm that they aim to using these children as protection from attacks, as well as giving bad reputation for opposing forces if they attack the American troops during which children and women might get hurt.

Youth rights violations:

- Unjustified arrestments in universities, such as Al-Anbar university and in populated areas.
- Assassinations: an example can be the assassination of the Head of students' union of the pharmaceutical faculty in Baghdad university and two in Al-Mustansereyya university by the national guards.
- Death caused by torture as happened in Al-Mousel university

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44

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

- Unemployment and monopolizing employment to those who belong to certain political parties
- Limitation of freedom
- Premature and forced marriage
- Using girls to pay blood money to solve disputes between clans.
- In political contribution: the percentage of voters in the last elections from youth between 18–30 years old was 80% according to statistics of the independent higher commission for elections, but they are not represented in the national committee.

The problem of not accepting the other opinion in youth:

The sociological research team for Iraq youth ran a survey on accepting the opinion of others in the school of arts and the school of medicine. Their research sample consisted from students belonging to different religions and parties. Results were:

No. of students in their research sample was 100 (50 males and 50 females)

After the collapse of the old regime, a new phenomenon was evident in the Iraqi society which was expressing peoples' opinions freely without fear from consequences. This positive occurrence is desirable at all times. However, this principle took a dangerous path and turned into extremism and tried to diminish the opinions of others to the extent of hurting others' feelings and developing negative feelings towards others which is the main reason behind intellectual and cultural disputes that may lead to civil war in Iraq, especially that this direction has its people to support it; such as religious people and politicians among university students. Furthermore, it can happen in low level society, where manipulating people's minds and thoughts is much easier.

Students who accept the opinions of their siblings from other group is 25% from the sample

Students who do not accept the opinions of their siblings from other group is 45% from the sample

Students who accept the opinions of their siblings from other group due to social courtesy or economic or other benefits is 30% from the sample

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Civil and Political Rights:

Freedom of speech:

On the night of 20th September 2005, forces from the Ministry of Interior broke into the house of Dr. Mahmoud Dawood AL-Mashhadani and his son and arrested them without a legal permission. The Iraqi Commission for National Dialogue confirmed in its declaration dated 20th September 2005 that this is a clear violation to the directions of the President and the instructions of the Minister of Interior during their meeting with the Council of National Dialogue, taking into consideration that the arrested is a respected political figure and a member in the commission of constitution formation.

Freedom of journalism:

On Tuesday 2nd August 2005, Steven Vincent – an American journalist – was kidnapped then killed. He clearly criticised the violations of the police of southern Iraq and disclosed the interference of militia in police operations and accused them with assassinations. His Iraqi translator Nouria Al-Khal (31 years) was in a critical health condition from being shot in the chest.

AbdelKarim Zidi (police spokesperson) confirmed that a group of unidentified men kidnapped Vincent and Nouria on Tuesday after 6.00pm.

Other eyewitnesses confirmed that there was a police check point 60 feet away from the crowded Al-Istiqlal street.

The negligence of the British and the American troops of this incident clarified that this incident was planned by them.

The Iraqi Minister of Justice AbdelHussein Shandal showed his frustration in his interview with Reuters on 14th September 2005 from the American arrestment of Iraqi journalists clarifying that media should enjoy legal protection unlike the American politics in Iraq. He showed his concern of the American forces' refusal of giving journalists this protection. He also explained his worrisome about the journalists who have been arrested for few months, whom in which two of them are camera men working for Reuters; one is Ali Omar Ibrahim Al-Mashhadani whom was released from prison a month ago after being accused of being a "threat on Iraqis", as instructed by the forth commission for releasing between Iraqi ministries and the occupation administration. The American troops refused to disclose any information against him. Although journalists should be treated as a special case, the American troops declare that they will arrest and treat any one of them as any other suspected. Shandal confirmed the right for journalists to photograph and interview Iraqi prisoners without fear of arrestment or detention. He added that journalists should always be present in time of dispute between terrorists and multinational forces.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

In Talla'far, since beginning of September till 15th September 2005, the Iraqi and the American forces distributed leaflets threatening of detention for "Mufakkarat Al-Islam" and "Al-Jazeera" journalists under pretence of announcing false information. A journalist of "Mufakkarat Al-Islam" noted that the American troops allowed journalists of "Al-Arabia", "Al-Hurra", and "Al-Iraqeyya" television stations to follow up on news of the American and Iraqi troops who support Talla'far.

On 18th September 2005, the American troops arrested a journalist (Kholoud Al-A'mery) and a photographer (Mu'taz Naser) working for "Al-Hayat" newspaper in Baghdad for 4 hours. They were under investigation and threatened of using violence against them. Kholoud stated that the American troops who are responsible for security in Al-Khadra' region in Baghdad arrested them when they left Al-Khadra' after having a conversation with an Iraqi officer. She added that the American officer there decided to arrest them without having a legitimate reason to do so refusing to believe the Iraqi officers who claimed that she is in Al-Khadra' region specifically for interviewing an important officer.

Mu'taz Naser said that the American soldiers took his camera claiming that he photographed their vehicles. He added that the American officer accused him of photographing the American vehicles in an attempt to pass these photos to the armed forces in Iraq to support them in using modern methods in destroying their vehicles. However, Mu'taz confirmed that he did not even take the mentioned pictures.

Freedom of religion and belief:

On 2nd September 2005, Babel police arrested Ahmad Jaffan Al-Khudeir who is a member of Islamic Savants Committee - Al-Furat Al-Awsat division and was a preach in Al-Mashroo' mosque. At the same time, the same happened to Khudeir Met'eb Al-Furati, who is a preach in Al-Rahman mosque and a member of the same committee.

On 11th August 2005, the National Guards forces arrested AbdelHameed Jafat Thoweeni (preach in Al-Mashroo' mosque) and Khudeir Met'eb Hasan (preach of Al-Rahman mosque) when they were returning from Baghdad, as they were arrested nearby Tounis police station after passing through the check point of the national guards. After arrestment, they were sent to the national guards' station (Fooj Al-Mahaweel) in Babel. Arrestment was without a formal notice. They are still under detention and torture without any confession or proof.

A number of Al-Nahreim university in Baghdad confirmed that on 23rd August 2005 at 3.00pm, Maghaweer troop broke into Al-Mustafa mosque (inside the university) and started assaulting everyone who was inside the mosque. Muhsen Ahman Al-Zouba'l was arrested in this incident. They also took the guns that are used to protect the mosque and searched the whole property.

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Although the Minister of Higher Education prohibited any entrance of military forces to universities, violations did occur for 5 times.

This mosque helped and sheltered 70 families during November 2004 battle, and still supports and provides food for families as well as serving free meals during Ramadan for all students in this university.

This mosque is frequently exposed to shooting by terrorists, which caused killing a girl (Sarah Hameed Abu Ragheef) who is 14 years old and paralyzed her.

On Wednesday 24th August 2005, the occupation troops broke into Sa'd Jum'a Mahmoud Habeeb's house, who is a member of Islamic Savants Commission in Heet. They destroyed the house under pretence of searching for terrorists. In cooperation with the Iraqi troops an amount of 175000 Dinars were stolen.

On Wednesday 3rd August 2005 at 2.00am, the American troops and the National Guards broke into the house of Dr. Adnan Al-Deleimi who is a spokesperson of Ahl Al-Sunnah in Iraq and the head of Sunnah unalienable properties organization in Iraq.

On 12th August 2005 at 05.00am, the American troops and national guards broke into Bzee' Hamad Al-Rashidi's house who is a member of the Islamic Savants Commission and a preach in Al-Wareth mosque. He was arrested along with 6 of his brothers in Al-Rweished region in Baghdad. Arrestment was executed without a legitimate reason.

On 15th March 2005, the American forces attacked the previously mentioned mosque in Al-Fajr prayer and arrested 4 people.

Guarantees of the convicted in lawsuits:

Most of the people shown on Al-Iraqiyya television were released due to unavailability of proofs on crimes they confessed of doing after being a victim of brutal torture. This was the case for many Iraqis as a result of legal rights and techniques performed by the Ministry of Interior, especially after the arousing of denominational disputes between many investigation officers.

Accountability of occupation troops of violation of human rights

On 14th September 2005, and during an interview with Reuters, the Minister of Justice AbdelHussein Shandal confirmed that the American troops may not be held accountable for the killing and unjustified arrestment performed against Iraqi civilians according to decision of International Security Council no. 1546, which gave the American forces wide authority after the invasion of Iraq in 2003.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

On 18th September 2005, two Iraqi brothers (Merhab and Asad Zajjal) claimed that they were harshly beaten and were deprived from sleeping and drinking by the British troops. Furthermore, Hani Jahhoush claimed that he was forced by the same troops to imitate the sound of monkeys and dogs during his two months detention. Another person said in a documentary on BBC that one British soldier urinated on his head, while his brother mentioned that he was deprived from sleeping during his detention which lasted for 31 days. BBC confirmed that their stories match to the ones mentioned in a confidential report prepared by the International Commission for the Red Cross, taking into consideration the British Defence Minister said that they are investigating 177 complaints against the British troops, most of them were shooting done by these troops, in which they claimed that they were being shot as well.

On Saturday 13th August 2005 at 06.00pm, the American troops supported with 7 planes attacked Zamel Sa'doun Al-Abbadi's house. He was then arrested. Zamel was 80 years old

On 18th August 2004, two brothers (Amir and Ismail Ibrahim Amir Al-Shamri) were arrested by the American forces stationed in Karbala' after praying in Shammar mosque.

On Wednesday 17th August 2005, the American troops arrested Salah Hamdi Al-Jumeili from his home in Al-Amereyya at 4.00am in the morning. His wife said that soldiers were brought down on the roof top them crashed doors and destroyed the furniture and took the computer, telephone, and documents. This lasted for an hour in which the Americans could not find what they were looking for that is weapons and guns. She claims that this was just a fake reason for them to do what they did.

On 22nd August 2004, Shammar village (Al-Zakareet) in Karbala' governorate was attacked by the American troops that are stationed there. This Sunnah village was attacked for more than 3 times.

Violations of Iraqi security and military systems

The Iraqi security Minister Sa'doun Al-Deleimi confirmed that death of few Iraqi citizens who were detained in his ministry. This confirmation came out in a press conference in Baghdad on 19th August 2005 after releasing 35 Iraqi who were detained without any proof of conducting criminal acts, as the Minister said: "we can not deny that some had passed away because of torture in prisons by army and Iraqi

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

security forces members". He added: "I am not ashamed to say that the level of discipline at the Iraqi forces did not reach the desired level and there are some legal abandons in the Iraqi forces that may lead to enrages that affect the image of the government, the ministry, and citizens. Nevertheless, some of the detained were arrested based on calumny with the intention of harm not duty". Regarding arresting people under pretence of fighting terrorism after finding light weapons in their houses, Al-Deleimi confirmed: "Finding personal weapons became a normal issue in Iraq but we are against using it for any reason other than self defence", he announced that the Ministry had formed a special committee to investigate with officers and soldiers who misused their authority given to them to perform their duties. Despite this clear confession no international action was taken, not even a request for an independent investigation on these violations and crimes, taking into consideration that the previously mentioned minister had not announced the real number or names of the victims who died because of torture.

3. On 4th August 2005, Karbula police put Al-Khdeir and Um Al-Khanazeer regions on siege, then arrested a group of workers and citizens on denominational basis claiming that Arabs from Sunnah are out of their governorate. They arrested 65 citizens and took them to Karbula police intelligence system's building. After 2 days they released them but kept 12 of them after confiscating the mobile devices and denominational belonging. Karbula governorate forced anyone who apply for renting sand pits to be from Karbula although most of them were from Jarf Al-Sakhr and Fallujah. This new rule is considered a violation for the laws of the country and main principles of human rights, bearing in mind that these pits were rented for a long time. Some of the detained were:
 - Dia Hasan Khdeir
 - Firas Safi Jaddah
 - Hamadi Yaseen Abdalla
 - Mustafa Ka'eed Jandeel
 - Fadel Abed Farhan
4. On 18th August 2004, the national guards in Karbula broke into the house of Sa'd Al-Husseini. He is the preach in Al-Abbaseyya mosque in Karbula and head of Sunnah unalienable property. His brother was arrested (Muhammad) as well as his nephew Haidar Hameed.
5. On 24th August 2004, the national guards in Shammar broke into the house of Ateyya Muhammad. He is a preach in the village's mosque.
6. On 24th August 2005 at 4.00pm, Al-Karrar military force - a division of the ministry of interior - broken into Al-Mada'en area. They arrested every person they saw including children and the chief of Al-Ghareer clan and his brother. The forces stole the houses possessions.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

7. On 17th August 2005, the National Guard arrested many people in Al-Joolan avenue in Fallujah. Those people were tortured with electricity although their arrestment duration was only 5 – 7 hours.
8. On 19th August 2005, the National Guards assaulted Muhammad Faleh Saker in Al-Joolan avenue in Fallujah. He was beaten under pretence of assaulting these forces. Faleh was crippled.
9. On 5th September 2005, security keeping forces who are a division of the Ministry of Interior broke into Ahmad Al-Rifa'i mosque. The muezzin Khaled Hameed was arrested and exposed to torture and electrical shocking during his detention. The forces initiated gun shooting inside the mosque while prayers were there.
10. On Thursday 19th August 2005 at 4.00am, a military force of Al-The'eb region broke into the retired Dr. Ghaleb Al-Takreeti's house. He is the former General Manager of medical Affairs in that region. His house was destroyed and possessions were stolen. And his family and children were assaulted before taking him away.
11. On Monday 22nd August 2005, the National Guards in cooperation with Al-Karar region forces who are a division of the Ministry of Interior arranged to arrest 200 citizens from Al-Mada'en region (Southern Baghdad). Eye witnesses confirmed that nobody knows where they were taken and added that similar incidents are still taking place. Furthermore, they said that the forces treated families and citizens brutally and immorally in which they hit and assaulted many women.
12. On Thursday 20th July 2005 at 5.00am, Al-Mustafa region forces arrested (M.H.E) from his house in Al-Seedeyya region in Baghdad without a legal notice. He was taken away after frightening his wife and two children. Upon the follow up of one of his friends (M.S) on this force, he found that they come from Al-Koot, and the arrested in there too. After negotiating with them, they agreed on a ransom amounting USD 20000 to release him, and so happened. The arrested claims that this incident took place because the current Minister of Youth rented one of his houses, and when he asked for the rent and expenses of water and electricity for the previous month which were 1800000 Iraqi Dinar, the Minister refused to pay and sent this force which included 11 armed car to arrest him. As a result of this incident, the man escaped to Syria in an attempt to protect his family's life as well as his.
13. On Wednesday 17th August 2005, Odai Kathem who was an employee in Petroleum Ministry working as a driver there was assaulted by police men in Hamorabi gas station. They tied him up for 4 hours then was released. He submitted a complaint at Al-Thawra police station.
14. On 9th September 2005, forces from Al-A'qrab region initiated an operation of killing and arrestment against citizens of Al-Khameeseyya avenue in Al-Rasheed region in Baghdad. Some eye witnesses (S.E), (K.K), (B.M), and (T.J) confirmed

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

that these forces burnt many houses and shops and stole money and valuable possessions that worth 25 million Iraqi Dinars, as well as gold that worth 5 million Iraqi Dinars from one of the houses. This operation came as a punishment for the citizens for an armed confrontation between this force and armed citizens 30km far from this region.

Chapter Four: Institutional Considerations:

Administrative Corruption:

All the governments who came after the occupation of Iraq talked about fighting corruption, decency, transparency, equal treatment. In addition, a committee was formed to monitor decency and accountability. However, a quick review shows that corruption had become the major characteristic for most of governmental institutions and major parties. Taking into consideration that the history of Iraq does not show clear corruption cases until the times of economical embargo siege in 1990, however, after occupation of Iraq in 2003, the 2005 report of the International Organization for Transparency stated that Iraq will continue suffering from stealth by the new democratic leaders. It also confirms that information about rebuilding Iraq are full of lies, as money are stolen once they reach Iraq, or are split between American companies and local contractors. Accordingly, this organization ranked Iraq to be in number 137 countries of the most corrupted, and transparency was rated 2.2 out of 10.

Examples of corruption are:

- According to a letter sent by Dr. Zuhair Hamadi – the General Deputy of Iraqi Ministers' Council to the Ministry of Finance – International Real Estate Department under the subject of selling a land. This letter showed the approval of the Prime Minister Dr. Ja'afari on selling a land piece number 19/4064 in Olwat Fahel in Kinda district in Al-Najaf city to Mr. Abd-Al A'aziz Muhsen Hakim for very low price of 10,000 Iraqi dinars per square meter bearing in mind that this piece of land was originally owned by the Office of State Secretary for the Dissolved Resurrection Party, and by law it should be sold through a public auction.
- The Iraqi National Committee confirmed the availability of information in the possession of its members regarding actions of the Ministry of Finance in Allawi's government concerning selling possessions of Ba'th party in Baghdad to the Islamic Higher Commission in Iraq. According to these sources, the former Minister of Finance Adel Abd Al-Mahdi released an order to sell a huge number of real estates for very low prices to the Higher Commission. These sources described these procedures to be immoral and worthless, because this selling did not happen through auctions and public selling. These possessions were bought by members of the higher commission. This issue was not raised in the National

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Association because of the upcoming elections and possibility of political coalition with other parties.

- The armed militia along with some parties are participating in increasing corruption in the country. There are many stories people talk about every day that confirm involvement of government officers in the cover up of these crimes. An example is the incident of the department of major crimes in Al-Rusafa found stolen engines for Meg 29 planes in one of the militia garages of Badr forces. These were intended to be sent to Iran and sold there. The department took the legal arrangements and informed the general department for major crimes in the ministry of interior in its letter reference 2854 on 17th August 2005. They received a letter as a reply reference 7852 dated 31st August 2005 asking them to continue their operations. This force continued as advised and sent another letter to the office of Deputy Minister of Interior reference 7472 on 23rd August 2005. The Technical Deputy was informed that the documents were submitted to the central court on 31st July 2005 and a file had been opened according to procedures.

However, the Minister of Interior Bayan Jaber Soulagh interfered in this issue and tried to release the arrested people (according to an order from the judge) as well as the stolen material, but the judge refused and instead of rewarding the central department for its achievement, the Minister of Interior gave an order of moving the Brigadier-General Hameed Faraj Daye' from his position as a Head of Major Crimes Department in the Ministry of Interior.

- In Babel governorate a citizen (K.S.E) was exposed to swindling from Officer (J.E.J) in the Ministry of Interior (a former Officer in the Iraqi Intelligence system during the old regime). The victim stated that the officer offered him deal with 5 million Iraqi Dinars for releasing son who was detained in the former Intelligence prisons for distributing flyers against Ba'th party in 2001. he added that the officer did not commit to his side of the agreement which forced him to raise a law suite against him, in which he was detained accordingly then released afterwards then arrested again after two days from bailing him. The officer threatened him to keep silence.
- On 18th September 2005, the decency commission in the Iraqi National Association warned from the administrative corruption that may affect the political structure. They requested placing a law to prevent corruption from spreading and assign accountability. Hadi Al-Ameri a member at the Iraqi coalition commission said in a report in 2004: "administrative corruption became more dangerous than terrorism because it is considered its incubator". He added that Financial Auditing Commission had monitored many manipulations in the contracts of Ministry of Health, Interior, Defence, and Electricity. He confirmed as well that the phenomenon of dismissing employees and selling exam questions to students, smuggling Iraq wealth such as petroleum, livestock, and factories, as well as bringing in drugs to Iraq. However, the report did not mention the entities

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

responsible for these violations. He also referred to cancelling 298 corruption law suites and transferring other 406 to court and continuously investigating 1176 law suites.

Protection of human rights activists:

- On Wednesday 25th August 2005 at 10.00pm, a criminal force assassinated Salah Ahmad Erheem who is a founder in Hamorabi organization for monitoring human rights and democracy in Dara close to Yathreb. The main suspect is one of the governmental organizations.
- The minister of civil organizations decided to cancel many civil society organizations because they did not comply with the improper rules and regulations he previously released.
- On Thursday 11th August 2005 at 12.30pm, the Iraqi police broke into the office of Women Independence Organization, which is a civil society organization in Babel governorate. They broke the internal door then assaulted and hit the women working there, then forced them to leave because they have not paid the rent. When this was investigated, it came clear that the one responsible for receiving the rent refused to collect it and that the governorate promised another civil organization to rent the same place according to head of organization (Lamia Muhammad Ali). When this incident took place Suhad Hussein, Ahlam AbdelAmir, Laila Nouri, Hana' Fadel, and Bushra were there and were threatened publicly, then the forces closed the building and prevented people from entering that day, and destroyed the photographs of their breaking in took by one of the members in the organization.
- On 12th August 2005, the American forces broke into the office of a charitable organization to support the needy in Palestine street - Muhandiseen avenue - Mahalla 507 - Ziqaq 16, Dar 9. They completely destroyed the furniture and burnt a car (Daewoo - Prince) and stole another car (Kia) after putting all files and formal papers of the organization and two computers in the car. Afterwards, they broke into the house of Dr. Amin Yaseen (English teacher in Baghdad University) and arrested the following:
 - Dr. Amin Yaseen
 - Dr. Ali Amin Yaseen
 - Suhair Amin Yaseen
 - Grandsons of Dr. Amin Yaseen (Amjad AbdelHameed and Anas AbdelHameed)
 - Omar Ahmad (the guardian in the organization)

Furniture of the house was completely destroyed and children and women were attacked by police dogs after they were detained in the bathroom. The dogs harmed the wife of Dr. Ali Amin and one of his little girls, bearing in mind that the main office of the organization is in London and is registered as a

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

governmental organization (N60) as per the formal Iraqi and international documents reference 2719521 on 18th September 2004.

Economical, sociological, and cultural rights:

Economical:

Supply Card:

- The current government (Ministry of Trade) stopped supplying some basic items to the citizens such as rice, sugar, milk for infant and adults, and flour. Some of them are no longer supplied and others were scarce for a long time. This caused damage and extreme need for many people especially the poor who depended highly on government before the invasion for the “food for petroleum” program supervised by the United Nations.
- On the other hand, this caused a dramatic increase in prices of the scarce items in which poor and middle class citizens are unable to purchase them.

Petroleum:

The unavailability of fuel (Gas, white petroleum, Gasoline) cause the arousing of a huge crisis due to its high prices and its scarcity in the market. This caused many businesses to stop such as factories, which depend on petroleum and electricity to operate. Accordingly, many employees were released and the level of unemployment.

Economical Strategy:

- After the invasion of Iraq, a phenomenon aroused of disrespecting the laws and regulations governing the economical strategy of the country. Many operations of imports took place without any structured procedure or taxes to be paid. This affected directly and national economy and products, as public and semi-public companies were harmed resulting from the lack of governmental support through allowing other competitive products to enter the country. Some of the companies were the national cement, iron companies, petrochemical companies, chemical fertilizers, clothing, food, and medicine companies, as well as others. This turned the Iraqi economy from a positive productive economy to a negative consuming one.
- On 19th September 2005, Qais Khathem Al-Khafaji the Head of Iraqi Manufacturers Union warned from the immigration of Iraqi investors to other countries. He believes that this phenomenon is a result of unavailability of governmental support and negligence of national manufacturing. He recommended putting limitations for importing and to put certain standards for the imported products, as well as setting certain taxes on imported items and support the national manufacturing through exempting the raw material from taxes as manufacturing projects from income tax during the first 3–5 years of their operation.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Agricultural Sector:

- This sector is considered one of the left behind ones in Iraq. It witnessed deterioration after the invasion of Iraq despite of its importance and sensitivity. The invading forces had destroyed many farms in many places such Arab Jbour Southern Baghdad, Al-Yousefeyya, Al-Mahmoudeyya, and Al-Lateefeyya which experienced cutting off palm trees claiming that these farms were for armed forces. They were personal possessions for citizens in fact.
- The unavailability of fertilizers and medicine and seeds caused this sector to decline and the occurrence of agricultural diseases. As a result of that, many farmers immigrated to cities leaving their lands dry out to become deserts, causing the change in the atmosphere and occurrence of sand storms.

Health:

Our network found many cases that are considered violations to health rights:

- General condition of hospitals: The Iraqi hospitals are generally suffering from a huge deterioration in the kind of service they provide to the people, as they are incapable of providing adequate health care due to negligence and difficulties faced. This formed a huge burden on citizens due to being exposed to many diseases. Our network had put extra efforts to detail the condition of hospitals in Baghdad during the period between 1st September till 7th September 2005, from which were:
 - Al-Sadr General Hospital
 - Madeenat Al-Tebb Hospital
 - Dar Al-Tamreed private hospital
 - Al-Tifel hospital in Al-Iskan
 - Al-Jumla Al-A'sabeyya hospital
 - Al-Alaweyya hospital

The research team came out with the following results:

- 1- Lack of hygiene and spread of animals in corridors, labs, and rooms (In Al-Sader and Madeenat Al-Tebb hospitals).
- 2- Insufficiency of machines and beds especially in times of emergencies and explosions (especially in Madeenat Al-Tebb hospital)
- 3- Insufficient medical team especially experienced doctors due to immigration of many of them, leaving the inexperienced doctors to treat complex cases. This was the case in most of the hospitals.
- 4- Unavailability of medicines such as the ones for chronic diseases, insolvency, sedative drugs for surgeries, operation threads, and others. This is mainly a result of administrative corruption, as pharmacists steal medicine to sell them outside the hospital. However, when we checked with other private pharmacies nearby the hospitals we found these materials available.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

- 5- In Jisr Al-A'a'emma incident, the hospitals could not accept all the emergency cases resulting from this incident. Nurses put the dead bodies in corridors with the injured (examples are Al-Kathemeyya, Martyr Adnan, and Yarmouk hospitals) due to unavailability of freezers to keep the dead bodies. This condition continued for more than 3 days until families come to take away the bodies of their sons or people voluntarily bury these bodies.
- 6- The announced numbers of dead and disappeared people was not correct, which was 1100. However, a man whom his sister passed away in this incident confirmed that the serial number of her among the victims was 2350 in Al-Kathemeyya hospital.
 - Al-Kas and Sweilem villages in Babel governorate are suffering from extreme lack of basic physiological needs such as clear water, as their only source of water is an almost-dry river and some ponds. The condition is extremely awful to the extent that people sometimes share their water with animals. These villages are living in forced isolation as the road connecting them with Al-Hella is unusable and is impossible to walk through it in winter.
 - The number of immigrated families from Talla'far had increased to reach around 2000 families distributed on 19 regions such as Ahma'a, Al-Rasheedeyya, Al-A'ayadeyya, Al-E'bra Al-Sagheera, Al-E'bra Al-Kabeera, Ba'aj, Sanjar, Mousel avenues, Maria village, Al-Qubba, and Shreikhan. The number is continuously increasing due to the need for water, food, and medicine as they are suffering from sickness due to the bad living conditions.

Food and Water:

The sociological research team for Iraq youth took three inhabited areas to be their sample research. This sample was from the limited and low income families (Rahmaniat Al-Sho'alah, Jaref Al-Meleh, and Al-Hurriyyah). Results from this research were:

- The percentage of children in their legal age to enter schools (6 - 15 years old) was 70% of the total number of children.
- The average sum of children in each family was 4 - 12 child in each family
- The sum of children whom had symptoms of malnutrition was 80% of the total numbers of children
- The average monthly income per family is (30,000 - 90,000) Dinars
- The percentage of children who have a full breakfast meal is 5% of the total number of children.
- The percentage of children who have a half breakfast meal or have a low nutrition value is 70% of the total number of children.
- The percentage of children who do not have breakfast at all is 25% of the total number of children.

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Reasons causing children not to have breakfast:

Breakfast is considered one of the main and important meals of the day, especially for children whom are in their growing phase. Nutritionists proved that the human body losses most of its calories or energy during sleeping (6 – 12) hours, in which the level of blood sugar decreases, consequently the person feels hungry when waking up. Food increases the level of blood sugar back to the normal level which secures the balance in the body.

Body movement and daily activities consume the body's energy which is supported by blood sugar. Failure to keeping the level of blood sugar at its normal level can result in fainting, especially in children.

The research revealed some of the reasons behind fainting in elementary schools, where not having breakfast was one of the main reasons. Children were deprived from breakfast in these poor areas because:

- Families could not afford buying food for breakfast due to the increase in prices in the local market (the price of one egg is 125 Dinars, the price of a pack of cheese is 1000 Dinars, a pack of milk ranges between 500 – 5000 Dinars, a jar of jam is 1500 Dinars). Furthermore, many families have a number of children to feed, which compel the parents to serve only basic nutritious materials just to end hunger. They depend on bread, tea, cheap cookies, or fried dough mixed with tomato paste.
- Therefore, children stop wanting to eat breakfast because they do not like these types of food which is being served to them on daily basis. So, they stop having breakfast even if food was available.
- In view of that, children go to school hungry or half full, or had an unhealthy meal. And as schools start at 8.00am till 12.00pm, children who did not have breakfast start feeling hunger around 10.00am or 11.00am, so they tend to become lazy and suffer from weak concentration that may lead to fainting, especially in girls' schools.

Environment:

- The Iraqi Minister of Environment (Ms. Nermin Othman) declared that there are 311 region points which suffer from radiant pollution and radiant garbage. She added that until now only 5 regions were cleared from radiant pollution which are Al-Sweira storage region that was polluted with mercurial-acid, E'weirij region which was polluted with heavy elements and finochlorate and uranium, Al-Qadiseyya region from its pollution with cromosulphate and cyanide, Al-Mishraq was polluted with sulfur, and Khan Dari region with ethils of lead. As per the Iraqi Ministry of Environment, the

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

damages of this pollution are expected to affect 22.5 million Iraqis (Emirates Gulf, 21st November 2005).

- A report for Middle Eastern newspaper Asharaqalawsat in its issue dated 9th March 2004 referred to the spread of cancer in Saudi Arabia. This report confirmed that the weapons used in war against Kuwait in 1991 used Uranium heavily, which caused in polluting Saudi Arabia with this substance as well as arsenic, mercury, and cadmium. This resulted in cancer for 20 thousand persons with an average of 1500 case yearly with the continuous spread of dust and these substances with the wind in the northern regions in Saudi Arabia, bearing in mind that American and British sources confirmed using 320 tons of these radiant substances in the second Gulf war in 1991. based on this, and taking into consideration that operations took place on the borders of Saudi Arabia, it is worth considering the amount of destruction and harm caused in Iraq and on Iraqi people.

The latest and most important research was prepared by the Uranium Medical Research Centre (an independent international scientific centre). The team was lead by the American scientist Asaf Dorakofitch in cooperation with the German scientist Sigfirt Horst Gunter and the Iraqi scientist Muhammad Al-Shkeili (the three of them are specialized in atomic and radiant medicine). This research was prepared between 27th September till 10th October 2003 covering all regions of Baghdad, Al-Sweira, Al-Koot, Al-Nasereyya, Al-Shatra, Karbula, Al-Najaf, Al-Basra, Um Qaser, Al-Fao, Al-Zbeir, and Abi Al-Khaseeb. Primary results confirmed that existence of dangerous radiant pollution, as Dorakofitch confirmed high levels of pollution ranging between hundreds and thousands times of the allowed limits. He held the American and the British forces responsible for using Uranium weapons which he estimated the amount to be 1700 tons according to an article in The Japan Times newspaper dated 22nd November 2003. On the other hand, professor Al-Shkeili confirmed in a scientific report published in The Environment and Evolution magazine in its issue of December 2003, which revealed the following:

- High level of radiant pollution in Baghdad and Southern Iraq. The level of pollution is 10 times more than the natural level, as indications show that pollution in the air is higher than in the soil. The radiant atoms are held in the wind and dust and are very easily inhaled then eventually stay in lungs.
- The areas that witness uranium shooting is 30 thousand times polluted more than the normal level. Shrapnel are spread on wide regions reaching fields and farms. This pollutes water, plants, and food, as well as groundwater.
- Thousands of Iraqis are exposed to radiant pollution. Citizens are removing parts of burnt and hit vehicles and machinery to sell or use them. A team of researchers found that the level of pollution in these people is a thousand times more than the normal level, especially on their faces, hands, and clothes. Nevertheless the exposure of these children for pollution as they were playing with these vehicles and bombs.

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

- Pollution was in the bodies of killed soldiers as well. The level of pollution in a soldier suite was 2000 times more than the natural level.
- Occurrence of joints pain, nose bleeding, neuro-infection, back pains, sight disorder, and urine sting among citizens of neighbouring villages of Al-Drou'. These symptoms are similar to the ones of being exposed to radiant rays. People were primarily checked and samples of their urine were taken.
- Occupation troops made sure to remove a large number of tanks and hit vehicles to distant areas and replace the soil beneath them with new ones.

This operation might (as per Prof. Al-Sheikhli) have been done due to their awareness of its pollution and poisoning resulted from uranium. These actions were taken without warning people with the same.

This operation does not solve the pollution problem nor save these regions from it. It takes the same concept of burying garbage in the soil of others.

Prof. Al-Sheikhali adds that most of the hit vehicles were spread in fields close to trees and water as well as houses. This can cause a health and environmental disaster for the Iraqi people now and on the long run. Furthermore, the use of a billion bombs with 320 tons of uranium in the second Gulf war in 1991 resulted in damaging the Southern Iraqi environment as well as in Kuwait. This affected 100,000 soldier and hundreds of thousands of Iraqis. Based on this information, he wonders about the effect of using double this number of weapons in the last war.

The same centre (UMRC) warned on 6th January 2004 about the dangers of radiant pollution based on a test done on two of its members who worked in the scientific team to study this subject in Iraq. This revealed the high level of uranium.

This happened after 5 months from stopping air bombing in Iraq. Their urine samples were tested in one of the German laboratories. They came to conclusion that this level of body pollution is resulted from inhaling atom sized uranium-oxid and solid fractions of uranium during their stay in Iraq which lasted for only two weeks.

According to Emirates Gulf newspaper in its issue of 18th September 2004, a source in the Iraqi Ministry of Health confirmed that more than 140,000 Iraqi have cancer, and this number is increased yearly by 7500 new cases. Al-Tibb Al-Tharri hospital in Baghdad receives daily around 150 patients from all governorates of Iraq.

A research was done by the precaution from radiation centre - a division of the Iraqi Ministry of Environment. The results were:

1- Containers were found that are marked to have radiant activity which are placed in villages and avenues close to houses in Al-Tweitha Southern Baghdad (the research centre for the former Iraqi atomic power organization). These containers

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

were daily used by citizens. This information was announced by the Iraqi Minister of Environment (Ms. Mishkah Al-Mu'men).

2- In Al-Muthanna governorate (300km northern Baghdad), 30 regions were found that have been exposed to high levels of pollution especially Al-Majzara region, as there was a huge number of destruction weapons most of them were polluted with radiation (Al-Hayat newspaper on 13th December 2004). This was due to leaving Iraqi destroyed weapons. The ministry of environment warned citizens from this danger.

3- In Al-Basra governorate, there is a region that is completely radiantly polluted. Other 8 regions were found in an agricultural zone.

4- In Thi Qar governorate (southern Iraq), measuring tools showed that the level of pollution is 60 times more than the previous ones. These dangerous results can cause cancer for citizens as per discussed with Eng. En'am Muhammad Hassani - Head of environmental department in Thi Qar.

5- In Nainawa governorate (northern Iraq), results from scientific researches done in Al-A'daya and Al-Rimah factories by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Science and Technology showed that the radiant pollution there is generated from the random digging which took place to bury radiant garbage. This was to prevent them from being stolen as these regions were very confidential and well protected by the former Iraqi nuclear program.

- A conference was organized by the health and environment committee in Baghdad in July 2004, with participation of representatives from ministries of environment, health, science and technology, and commerce. They came up with a conclusion according to Dr. Riyad Al-A'dad (Head of health and environment committee in Baghdad) that radiant pollution in the Iraqi environment is causing new born deformity with a rate of 5%, and is causing cancer for 20% of Iraqi population (Al-Zaman newspaper on 14th July 2004).
- In mid December 2004, the protection from radiation centre in the Iraqi Ministry of Environment organized the first conference on the problem of radiant pollution. The Head of this committee Eng. Bushra Ahmad referred to the spread of different kinds of radiation due to military operations and insufficient control procedures and prevention means.
- In a study presented by the scientist Hamid Al-Saad in the International Environmental Health conference that was conducted in Amman during 19th and 22nd September 2005. This study showed the status of pollution of petroleum in Al-Arab coast. Results proved that the high levels of petroleum hydrocarbons in Al-Arab coast are higher than they are in other close regions. It was also evident that the high level of the same was also high in A'badan petroleum refinery and fishing area in regions of Al-Fao, Khor Al-Zubair, and Al-Arab coast. On the other hand, Prof. Shubber discussed in another study the dangers of radiant pollutions to be as follows:
 - 1- Pollution resources with elements of U, Th, Na, Cs, Co, and Eu in Al-Riyadh village that is populated by more than 80,000 persons.

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

- 2- Regions inside Al-Tweitha are radiantly polluted
- 3- Outside Al-Tweitha, pollution was higher than other regions such as Al-Shaikhly region. Accurate and intense tests were advised as well as chromosomal integrity and chemical analysis.

Education:

- Iraq had witnessed a dramatic decrease in education levels after being the best in the region in this field before 1990. Things got worse after the invasion, as schools were closed because of military operations. Families stopped wanting their children to attend to schools fearing of death. School buildings are in a bad shape, in which they can not be used. Although there have been lots of campaigns to rebuild them, the only action taken was repainting them from outside. Students sit on the floor because desks are not available. To add up to this problem, Iraqi teachers and scientists are also endangered with kidnap and assassination. Information from the Ministry of Higher Education show that the number of victims of these crimes in this Ministry only reached to 47 as follows:
16 martyr from Baghdad university, 7 from Al-Basra university, 6 from Al-Mustansireyya university, 5 from Al-Anbar university, 5 from Al-Mousel university, 2 from Takreet university, 2 from technical education committee, 1 from the technological university, 1 from Al-Qadeseyya university, 1 from centre of the ministry, and 1 from the centre of cancer research. The educational degrees of these martyrs were:
Doctorate: (7 Professors, 15 Assistant Professors, 11 Teachers, 4 undetermined).
Masters: (1 Professor, 1 Teacher, 8 Assistants)
For names of committee, please refer to appendix 6 as per the letter of Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research / Department of Planning and Research / Statistics division, reference 3743/4 dated 8th August 2005, bearing in mind that most of the assassinated were scientists and professors in departments not relating to the Ministry of Education, but are working in research centres.
- In a recently published research conducted by the Iraqi Ministry of Planning and Development regarding the current educational status in Iraq, they found that many students are leaving schools, as the total population who should be enrolled in schools is only 55%. However, the percentage of children of 6 years old enrolling is 41% from the total number of children. As for children of 12 years, the percentage was 56%, and keeps declining in older children. This survey covered all classes of society, and children were asked about this phenomenon. A conclusion came to find that a big percentage of girls leave schools due to their families' wish, and 24% of them due to the unavailability of close schools. 36% claimed that the economical status is the reason for them leaving schools. The mid level was 41% of the total population above 12 years

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

old. Males were 47% and females were 36%. And females formed a percentage of 44 % in developed regions against 13% in villages.

The percentage of youth between 15 – 25 years who can read and write is only 75%.

- The Minister of Human Rights in Iraq announced in early 2005 that there are a million children in Iraq who stopped going to schools, and the same number are handicapped and refugees. He announced that 80% of schools have unsuitable buildings, 50% suffer from scarcity of drinking water and basic needs such as classes.

Cultural Rights:

- Writers, artists, and poets are always harassed to deprive them from their right of creativity. These harassments were performed by militias and religious parties which ended up in weakness of artistic and cultural movements due to immigration of many of them outside Iraq. A good example is the incidents of Najaf, Karbala, and Basra, as artists were forced to reflect religious thoughts from their work.
- The Iraqi expert in codices (Mr. Osama Nasser Naqshabandi) accused American officers for transferring valuable Iraqi codices in which some of them were leather sheets with Torah scripts after Baghdad's falling in April 2003. The American troops found them in wooden cylinders in one of the stores that belonged to the previous intelligence system. The American troops took over these cylinders and put them in a big cooled truck.

Mr. Naqshabandi – who was the General Manager for the Institution of Iraqi Codices since its foundation (from year 1988 till year 2002) – added in his study titled “Targeting Iraqi codices during war 1991 – 2003” that was published in “Traditions” magazine, which was issued biannually by the Centre for Acknowledging Traditions in the Institute of National Documents and Books in Cairo, that the specialists from the Institute of Codices and the Iraqi museum filed a report to the Commission of Archaeology stressing that those codices are traditional heritage which is a part of the traditions law and should be handed over to the Commission of Archaeology. He tried hard to convince the representative of the American Defence Ministry (Pentagon) Dr. Esmail Hijara (American citizen) and the supervisor on the Commission of Archaeology, but all the trails to prevent the moving of those codices from Iraq to New York failed. After a month from this incident Colonel Mc Downes (Head of the American troops sent to guard the Iraqi museum after it has been robbed) asked Nakshabandi to reveal the codices hidden in the shelter. Naqshabandi asked for satellite channels to witness the opening of the shelter to make sure it contains no weapons, but only codices so as to protect them from being destroyed. Despite all the efforts that have been put by the experts and the Iraqi citizens to prevent the American Armed forces from moving these codices to their base, the

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

American forces prepared and brought five big trucks and several tanks and machineries, as well as tens of American soldiers to move 50,000 codices in which one of them was a copy from the holy Quran that was written by Imam Ali Bin Abi Taleb.

Emigrates and refugees' rights:

There are many Arab refugees who are still detained without clear reasons or legal accusations at the American or Iraqi troops. Appendix (7) shows a list of their names, taking into consideration that they were arrested just because they were refugees in Iraq in the time of the old regime. They are now accused of supporting armed operations in Iraq.

Legislations:

- A comparative study prepared by a lawyer in our network (J.L) regarding guarantees of human rights in case of emergencies (national safety law). The researcher referred to the extent of discontinuation of applying basic human rights in the presence of the current national safety law. This study will be published on our network's web site soon.
- Through monitoring and follow up we came to know that Iraq had removed some items of the Arabic code for human rights after renewing it. This came in the letter reference C/3/5/85 dated 18th January 2004 that was sent by a group of human rights activists to the Arab committee for human rights in the Arab League. It stated that the elimination was in the second item - 4th paragraph which discusses the right of all people to resist foreign forces.
- A decision of dismissing some people from their jobs was released by the occupation troops representative (Paul Preimer) and the current government is still applying it. This is a clear violation of human rights for living with dignity. Statistics show that the number of released people is more than 15,000 persons.
- The reinforcement of law and landing on security comes from the protection and respect of human rights especially the right for living, although there are many international signs that show the weakness of execution as a punishment to repel crime at one side and the conviction of the Higher Commission of Human Rights in Geneva for its decree no. 59/2005 dated 20th April 2005 on the other side. However, the Iraqi government insisted on putting back this punishment to be carried out officially against three people who were convicted for kidnapping, killing, and rape.

Ruling the country:

The American Defense Minister confirmed during his meeting with the current Iraqi Prime Minister Dr. Al-Ja'fari that the United States are willing to train the Iraqis to be prison guards. Ramsfeld added that Iraq needs trained guards to hold responsibility of Iraq prisons. The American soldiers are currently taking responsibility of the Iraqi

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

prisons which contain 15,000 Iraqi prisoner who were randomly arrested as per announced by the General Secretary of the United Nations.

However, the American Minister did not clarify under which item did his forces got the right to rule the country and randomly arrest the people, then to train them to become guards for the people they arrested without knowing what the next step should be.

On 19th September 2005, the Iraqi police arrested two British soldiers in Al-Basra. One of them was wearing Arabic outfit and the other was wearing Shi'a outfit and carrying weapons and guns and bombs, as well as communication devices with a paddle in a bombed car. On 20th September 2005, the British forces broke into Basra police station and released these two soldiers and partially destroyed the station.

On 14th September 2005, and during an interview with Reuters, the Minister of Justice AbdelHussein Shandal confirmed that the American troops do not have right to detain thousands of Iraqis for long periods in prisons without having a legitimate reason for this kind of action. He showed his willingness to amend the decision of the United Nations that gives protection to foreign troops.

Shandal is a Shi'a judge who is highly respected. He added that there are violations of human rights in arresting citizens, in which these actions are supervised by multinational forces not by the Ministry of Justice.

He continued discussing this issue and confirmed that the American forces may not be held accountable for the unjustified killing and arrestment performed against Iraqi civilians according to decision of International Security Council no. 1546, which gave the American forces wide authority after the invasion of Iraq in 2003.

Shandal hopes that the International Security Council and the United Nations may put efforts to cancel this decision or even amend it in order to be able to hold them responsible for any violations of the Iraqi law. He confirmed that this is a sovereignty issue.

He encouraged the occupying troops to release some of the unjustifiably detained who are 10,000 Iraqi in Abu Ghreib and other prisons, as many of them are arrested for many months without being accused with any crime except being suspected with assisting the armed Sunnah Arabs.

A thousand Iraqi were released last month from Abu Ghreib prison in an attempt to initiate good relations with Sunnah Arabs to accept the new political system.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Iraqi officers expressed their frustration towards the objections of America and Britain on releasing some of the detained and confirmed that they were arrested to collect information.

While he was speaking about the fourth committee for follow up and releasing the detained that protect the right of the detained to have a hearing session every six months. He said that representatives from the occupation troops in this committee have all the authorities they need which is supported by the United Nations.

Paul Preimer had issued a decision to stop all violations performed by the occupying troops despite all the claims of transferring the authority and power to the current Iraqi government. This had encouraged families of the Iraqi victims to file lawsuits in courts of these occupying troops. The British lawyer Fill Shiner (specialized in human rights and stationed in Bermingham) defended tens of Iraqis in British courts against the British forces. He claims that there are evident proofs that the techniques used in Iraq are based on torture and violations against the Iraqis.

7 British soldiers were accused of killing a receptionist (Baha' Mousa) in Al-Basra hotel while detaining him after 6 months from the invasion of Iraq.

Al-Ae'mma bridge incident:

On 30th August 2005, eye witnesses confirmed to our network that this incident was not an accident, it was a result of many mistakes all gathered together. These were as follows:

- 1- Interference of Shi'a party in organizing visitors to the tomb despite of their inexperience in this field.
- 2- The small number of policemen and their inability to take over to maintain security and safety among citizens.
- 3- Shi'a party established a check point on the other side of the bridge (Al-Kathemeyya side) which prevented passing in large numbers. This caused crowding people in the check point.
- 4- A policeman interfered to dismiss the crowd and started shouting claiming that there is someone with explosive built. People were terrified and started pushing each others in an attempt to go back to the other side while there was a huge number of people opposing them coming to visit the tomb from Al-A'thameyya side. The extreme pushing caused groups of people to fall from the sides of the bridge, and many of them fell on the floor and crushed in the crowd especially the elderly.
- 5- Policemen and national guards started shooting in the air to dismiss the crowd. However, this action increased the terror among the people which led to more pushing.

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Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

- 6- The most dangerous and important reason in killing too many people is the actions of fire men from Al-A'thameyya side in which they started to sprinkle a fluid on people that contain Carbon Oxide (CO₂) used to fight fires. They thought this fluid was water. Many people were choked due to lack of oxygen and inability to breathe.
- 7- The bridge was closed for more than a year because it was unusable. It was reopened due to interference from the government.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Recommendations:

In alignment with recommendations of the Higher Commission of Human Rights in Iraq, we recommend the following:

- 1- To prevent more violations of human rights and International Humanitarian Law from occurring, international procedures should be put.
- 2- Put pressure on the Iraqi government to assemble a committee for legal reformation.
- 3- Speeding up applying transformational justice under International supervision and putting clear basis for it to protect it from changing with the change of governments.
- 4- Establishing an international dependent committee for truth and national peace to encourage law reinforcement.
- 5- Establishing an international committee to make up for the Iraqi people on the international crimes that took place.
- 6- Establishing an Iraqi national independent committee for human rights.
- 7- Put pressure on the Iraqi government to promote the role of civil society organizations.
- 8- Promote the necessity of defining clearly the meaning of terrorism.
- 9- Launching and international campaign to treat and solve the problem of pollution in Iraq.
- 10- Stop the operations of demographic changing that is taking place in the middle and northern Iraq aiming to widen the authority of certain parties using terror and force.
- 11- The necessity of reappointing a designated decision maker responsible for human rights issues in Iraq, appointed by the United Nations, with a mission to study the human rights status after the end of authority of the previous one to date.
- 12- Creating a position of human rights defender in every Iraqi governorate similar to the ones in some European countries such as Spain.

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Appendix (1):

	Name
2.	Mekhlef Ghareeb Al Dlemi
3.	Shawkat Mekhlef Ghareeb Al Dlemi
4.	Falah Mekhlef Ghareeb Al Dlemi
5.	Ryad Dawoud Mutlak
6.	Mwaffak Dawoud Mutlak
7.	Mahdi Hawas Mutlak
8.	akFadel Awwad Mutl
9.	Ziad Awwad Mutlak
10.	Dia'a Ibrahim Mutlak
11.	Ahmad Dawoud Mutlak
12.	Mohammad Ibrahim Obaid
13.	Adel Awwad Mutlak
14.	Omar Adel Awwad
15.	Alawi Adel Awwad
16.	Wisam Adnan Awwad
17.	Hisham Adnan Awwad
18.	Hikmat Abed Al Kareem Al Mashahadani
19.	Al Mashahadani Ali Ahmad Abed Al Kareem
20.	Saddam Mohammd Mahmoud Al Mashahadani
21.	Mithaq Abed Mohammad Hassan Al Mashahadani
22.	Waleed Ali Mohammad Al Mashahadani
23.	Mohammad Ali Mohammad Al Mashahadani
24.	Hussien Ahmad Hussien Al Mashahadani
25.	Ahmad Kareem Hussien Al Mashahadani
26.	Muhannad Ibrahim Ali Al Dalami
27.	Naiem Mohammad Al Mashahadani
28.	Mohammad Ibrahim Obied Al Dalami

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Appendix (2):

Some of the victims of random kidnapping

No.	Name	Date of arrest	Place Of Arrest	Arrested by	Notes
1.	Ahmad Ali Hussien	11/05/2005	Al Faluja	American army	
2.	Ammar Khudair Mukhlef Ali	11/05/2005	Al Faluja / Police Avenue	American army	
3.	Waleed Abdulkader Nuri	25/06	Baghdad / Al Asmayeh	American army	
4.	Hassan Abdullah Sa'adon	02/08	Baghdad / Al Mansour	American army	
5.	Barakat Yacoub Ramadan	02/08	Baghdad / Al Mansour	American army	
6.	Ahmad Khudair Waheed Al Rubaii	10/08	The Third Al Baya'a Market	Unknown	
7.	Abdul Rahman Amjad Rasheed	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
8.	Hassan Suliman Barees Melad	15/07/2003	Near The Express Line	American army	
9.	Hamed Lua'aibi Ibrahim Al Kanani	13/04/2005	Baghdad / Al Ameryah	American army	
10.	Basem Yaseen Hilal Nayef Al Khfaji	13/04/2005	Baghdad / Al Ameryah	American army	
11.	Ammar Saleh Hassan	06/06/2003	Ba'akouba Warehouses / Diali	American army	
12.	Mujahed Abdullah		Al Masjed	National army	The guard of al neda'a mosque in Cairo block
13.	Syhail Najem Abdullah	13/07/2005	Police Present Five	Unknown	He was taken from his home
14.	Amer Mohammad Hassan	07/07/2005	Palestine Street Next To The University	Ministry of interior affairs forces	Suffers from a long time asthma
15.	Muhannad Salem Assaf	06/2005	Abu Ghraib	The guilt block	
16.	Muthana Abd Al	11/2004			

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

	Aziz Saleh Farhan				
17.	Ahmad Zaki Ahmad Abdullah Al Akisi	24/05/2005	Al Athamiah / Behind Ibn Al Haytham Facility	Unknown	White, average high, blue eyes
18.	Khaled Najeeb Mahmoud	19/07/2005	Al Amaryah / Al Faluja	Unknown	Works in al shaheed industrial establishment
19.	Ali Hazem Abdulalh Jayyad	11/2004	Al Faluja		
20.	Mustafa Hazem Abdullah	11/2004	Al Faluja		
21.	Abd Al Sttar Abd Al Jabbar Al Sanawe	27/06/2005	Baghdad	Iraqi security	
22.	Adham Shaker Hassan	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
23.	Hatem Kareem Waheeb	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
24.	Sinan Adnan Ahmad	11/2004	Al Faluaj	American army	
25.	Abdullah Faraj Ahmad Al Halbusi	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
26.	Mohammad Mahmoud Abdullah Lateef	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
27.	Sufian Sa'adoun Mohammad Abdullah	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
28.	Lieth Ahmad Sarhan	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
29.	Ibrahim Farhan Abbas	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
30.	Aysar Mahmoud Abbas Jameel	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
31.	Mohammad Tariq Abdul Haleem Al Samerani	03/06/2005	Sabe'a Abkar - Baghdad	Iraqi security forces	
32.	Ziad Tariq Abdul Haleem	03/06/2005	Sabe'a Abkar - Baghdad	Iraqi security forces	
33.	Ahmad Salah Al Deen Makhlaf	11/2004	Al Faluja - Al Jughaifi	American army	
34.	Dahham Jasem	12/01/2005	Kada'a Al	American army	Buka

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

	Muhammad Hussien		Hadar		
35.	Shawkat Fares Shawkat	19/12/2004	Al Yarmouk - Al Mousel	American army	
36.	Mohammad Sa'adoun Abdul Kareem Najim	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
37.	Sabah Noory Awad Al Kubaisi	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
38.	Sa'adoun Abdul Kareem Najim Al Jumaily	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
39.	Ahmad Hameed Taraf Al Zawba'ai	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
40.	Ahmad Aswad Al Esawi	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
41.	Jamal Soud Mahmoud Al Zawba'ai	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
42.	Ahmad Salah Mekhlef	11/2004	Al Faluja	American army	
43.	Nafe'a Habtour Abed	15/11/2005	Al Faluja	American army	
44.	Mustafa Ahmad Hasan Ali Al Jumaili	28/01/2005	Baghdad - The Forth Police Department	American army	
45.	Ammar Fadel Habash Al Jbouri	01/08/2004	Abu Dushair	Internal emergency	
46.	Bilal Mekhlef Pbaid Fayyad	11/04/2004	Al Faluja	American forces	
47.	Omar Dahham Mohammad Swedan	11/04/2004	Al Faluja	American forces	
48.	Sa'adoun Sarhan Farhan Al Esawi	11/04/2004	Al Faluja	American forces	
49.	Ahmad Mohammad Thaher	11/04/2004	Al Faluja	American forces	
50.	Emad Ahmad Mahmoud	11/04/2004	Al Faluja	American forces	
51.	Eyad Ahmad Mahmoud Thaher	11/04/2004	Al Faluja	American forces	
52.	Muhannad Ra'aed Hamed Dari	08/08/2005	Al Hurya - Baghdad	Iraqi police	University student

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

53.	Hussein Mathloom Ateyya Hamad	21/11/03	Saknet Abu Ghreib	Unknown	Him and his car were lost
54.	Munther Abdel Khaleq Jassim	7/5/05	Unknown	Unknown	Did not come back home
55.	Marwan Sami Ahmad	1/8/05	Doura - Al- Sihha avenue	Ministry of Interior forces	
56.	Omar Adnan Farhan	10/11/04	Al-Fallujah	American army	
57.	Bassam Khalil Dahi Al-Mashhadani	9/4/03	New Baghdad - Al-Amin	Unknown	
58.	Hani Hasan Kreiman Al-Fahdawi	11/04	Al-Fallujah - Opposite to train station	American forces	
59.	Hamed Hadid Suleiman	1/5/05	Baghdad - Al- Shu'leh	Al-Thi'eb region	
60.	Dr. Adnan Abbas Khdeir	27 Ramadan 04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
61.	Essam Hameed Salam	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
62.	Hameed Muhammad Jassim	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
63.	Muhammad Nasser Ahmad Dawood	11/03	Diala - Ba'qouba - Al- Tahreer avenue	American forces	Booka military camp
64.	Ayyoub Nasser Ahmad Dawood Al- A'zawi	11/03	Diala - Ba'qouba - Al- Tahreer avenue	American forces	Booka military camp
65.	Mushtaq Muhammad Mikhlef Al-Falahi	9/11/05	Al-Fallujah - Military avenue	American forces	
66.	Tareq Khalil Ibrahim	4/04	Al-Qa'em	American forces	
67.	Ali Eissa Al- Samerra'i	3/04	Al-Qa'em	American forces	Prisoner no. 171701
68.	Othman Abdel Wahed Rashid	3/05	Al-Qa'em	American forces	Prisoner no. 171462
69.	Suhail, Farhan, Ahman, Mahdi, and Jamal Khalil Abdel Rahman	4/6/05	Al- Mahmoudeyya	Al-Thi'eb region	Palestinian

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

70.	Abdel Ra'ouf Abdel Hameed	11/4/05	Al-Taji	American forces	Palestinian-63 years old
71.	Muhammad Abdel Ra'ouf and Hamid and Kamal Abdel Ra'ouf	24/6/05	Al-Taji	Al-Husein region	Palestinian
72.	Sa'd Hashim Mustafa	24/2/05	Al-Mashtal - Al-Matbak st.	Unknown	
73.	Khamis Fteikhan Mash'al	2/6/05	Al-Ramadi	American forces	
74.	Khaldoun Faraj Mash'al	2/6/05	Al-Ramadi	American forces	
75.	Hisham Abeld Mekhlef	15/6/05	Al-Ramadi	American forces	
76.	Osama Salman Abdel Hadi Al-Jadda	6/3/05	From his house near Wakfs complex	Iraqi forces	
77.	Omar Amer Kafi	30/6/05	Young Muslims Association	Iraqi forces	
78.	Asem Amer Kafi	30/6/05	Young Muslims Association	Iraqi forces	
79.	Fu'ad Abdel Haleem Abdel Ghafour Fleih	30/6/05	Young Muslims Association	Iraqi forces	
80.	Mahfouz Me'jel Bdeiw	5/05	Young Muslims Association	Iraqi forces	
81.	Tahseen Muhammad Hussein, Ahmad Mahdi Saleh	First day of Eid 2004	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
82.	Yousef Sa'd Shaker	1/8/05	Al-Ghazaleyya - Baghdad	American forces	
83.	Dureid Khales Abd Al-Wahab Al-A'bali	30/4/03	Al-Yarmouk - Al-Hamra Av.	Baghdad airport - American forces	
84.	Ziad Slaeem Mubarak	2 nd battle of Fallujah	Al-Fallujah	Baghdad airport -	

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

				American forces	
85	Nijem Ziad Saleem Mubarak	2 nd battle of Fallujah	Al-Fallujah	Baghdad airport - American forces	
86	Subhi Khalaf Mubarak	2 nd battle of Fallujah	Al-Fallujah	Baghdad airport - American forces	
87	Ghassan Salem Mubarak	2 nd battle of Fallujah	Al-Fallujah	Baghdad airport - American forces	
88	Muhammad Ibrahim Salbi	27/10	Al-Fallujah	Baghdad airport - American forces	
89	Khamees Karim Ahmad	20/7/05	Al-Fallujah	Baghdad airport - American forces	
90	Qais Yaseen Khalil	17/11/05	Between Baghdad and Biji	?	Disappeared on his way to work in Biji train station
91	Basem A'tef Abdel Qader	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
92	Osama Salman Abdel Hadi	3/6/05	Al-Amin the second	Iraqi security forces	
93	Ahmad Sami Ahmad Al-A'ani	17/6/05	Al-Doura	Al-Asad region	
94	Yasir Mahmoud Yaseen	v17/6/05	Al-Doura	Al-Asad region	
95	Safwan Sami Ahmad Al-A'ani	17/6/05	Al-Doura	Al-Asad region	
96	Ghassan Ahmad Hassoun	17/6/05	Al-Doura	Al-Asad region	
97	Marwan Ahmad Hassoun	17/6/05	Al-Doura	Al-Asad region	
98	Ziad Ahmad	17/6/05	Al-Doura	Al-Asad	

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

	Hassoun			region	
99	Qusai Ibrahim	17/6/05	Al-Doura	Al-Asad region	
100	Lu'ai Muhammad Abdel Jabbar	17/6/05	Al-Doura	Al-Asad region	
101	Abed Ahmad Awwad	6/2/05	Farm near Takleef	Iraq security forces and Bashmarga	
102	Hareth Ali Ibrahim		Baghdad	Iraqi forces	
103	Ahmad Hamed Lu'eibi	13/4/05	Al-A'mereyya - Baghdad	American forces	
104	Basem Yaseen Hilal	13/4/05	Al-A'mereyya - Baghdad	American forces	
105	Nawwaf Abdel Qader Ali	19/2/05	Talla'far	American forces	
106	Huthaifa Muthaffar Shhadeh	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
107	Firas Fares Fayyadh	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
108	Waleed Khaled Ahmad Abed	15/4/05	Al-Fallujah	American forces	A 70 years old sick man
109	Mu'taz Hameed Rasheed Abdel Rahman	3/6/05	Tounis av.	National Guards	
110	Dia' Khdeir Yas Al-Nadawi	6/12/04	Ba'qouba	National Guards	
111	Ghazi Nawwar K'eed	7/4/03	Ba'qouba	National Guards	
112	Muhannad Abdel Hadi Hindi	11/11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
113	Osama Abdalla Saleh Jasim	10/7/05	Iraqi-Syrian boarder	Iraqi forces	
114	Falah Hasan Yousef	2/8/05	Al-Mousel - Cultural Group	Iraqi forces	Pharmacy student. He did not have ID with him
115	Mohammad O'deh Taji	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
116	Muhammad Basheer Muhammad O'deh	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
117	Muhammad Hadeed	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American	

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

	Husein Muhammad			forces	
118	Khdeir A'ayed Khalaf	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
119	Fadeh Farhan A'wwad	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
120	Yas Abdalla Harfoush	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
121	Ahmad A'ayed Khalaf	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
122	Hasan A'athab Sajat	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
123	Walid Karim Waheeb	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
124	Adham Shaker Hasan	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
125	Lu'ai Mekhlef Ali Ghdeib	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
126	Fawwaz Hamad Daye' Al-Janabi	11/04	Al-Fallujah	American forces	
127	Iyad Muhammad Salman Al-Thafeeri	1/8/05	Al-Mahdeyya - Al-Doura	Collated forces	
128	Mahmoud Ali Hamad Al-Thafeeri	1/8/05	Al-Mashtal	Collated forces	
129	Dr. Hatim Abdel Kareem Al-Mafriji	10/8/05	Al-Waleed centre	Iraqi forces	
130	Ahmad Ali Younis Waka'	2/6/04	Rawa	Iraqi forces	
131	Ziad Khalil Ibrahim Al-Khayyat	8/8/05	Al-Mousel - Al-Zuhour region	Iraqi forces	
132	Lu'ai Al-Jbouri	16/7/05	Al-Doura	Al-Thi'eb region	
133	Ali Ghaleb Mustafa	22/7/05	Al-Doura	Al-Thi'eb region	
134	Fu'ad taha Yaseen Al-Alousi	7/8/05	Al-Ghazaleyya - Baghdad	Collated forces	
135	Hameed Al-E'lwan Al-Rashedi	5/8/05	Al-Doura	Interior forces	Appeared on Al-Iraqiyya channel
136	Mwaffaq Fadhel Shhatheh Al-Masari	1/8/05	Al-Doura	Unknown	

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

137	Marwan Sami Ahmad Al-A'ani	1/8/05	Al-Doura	Unknown	
138	Ali Mahmoud Sarhan	2/4/05	Al-Mousel	Unknown	
139	Karim Ja'far Kafi	17/5/05	Al-Mousel	Unknown	
140	Jasem Muhammad Ahmad Ma'rouf	5/05	Al-Sha'b region / Al- Jaza'er av.	Collated forces	
141	Muhammad Ibrahim Mustafa Yaseen	2/6/05	Al-Hureyya the 3rd	Collated forces	

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Appendix (3):

Names of the randomly arrested based on denominational belonging:

	Name	Place of arresting	Date	Crime	Arrested by	Had been released
1	Abed Al-Hussein Ta'meh Jasem	Mosque	5/10	Being Sunnah	National Guard	No
2	Saleh Ta'meh Jasem Muhammad	His office at police station	5/10	Being Sunnah	National Guard	No
3	Adnan Mal Alla Ta'meh	His office at police station	5/10	Being Sunnah	National Guard	No
4	Mahmoud O'deh Jasem	Mosque	20/5	Being Sunnah	National Guard	On 15/7. got epileptic fit
5	Jasem Muhammad Hamed Jasem	Check point	18/4	Being Sunnah	National Guard	With his car, was released after a ransom of 250,000
6	Essa Muhammad Hamed	Check point	12/4	Being Sunnah	National Guard	With his car, was released after a ransom of 250,000
7	Husein Khaled Jum'a Jasem	Mosque	22/5	Being Sunnah	National Guard	was released after a ransom of 785,000
8	Ali Hassoun Hamad Muhammad	Check point	6/5	Being Sunnah	National Guard	With his car, was released after a ransom of 250,000

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

9	Jabbar Hameed	Jassam	His house	12/6	Being Sunnah	National Guard	No
10	Seif Hamadi	Hmoud	Elections	31/1	Being Sunnah	National Guard	No
11	Othman Hamadi	Hmoud	Elections	31/1	Being Sunnah	National Guard	No
12	Hameed Hamadi	Hmoud	Home	31/1	Being Sunnah	National Guard	No
13	Nahedh Gharkan	O'mran	Check point	15/5	Being Sunnah	National Guard	Policeman, accused with bombing a tyre
14	Mahmoud Gharkan	O'mran	Check point	15/5	Being Sunnah	National Guard	Policeman, accused with bombing a tyre
15	Farhan Gharkan	Dabkan	Mosque	20/5	Being Sunnah	National Guard	Yes
16	Edrees Hamad	Su'oud	Mosque	20/5	Being Sunnah	National Guard	Yes
17	A'la' Mazhar	Kathem	School guard	20/5	Being Sunnah	National Guard	Yes
18	Muhammad Adnan	Dabkan	Mosque	20/5	Being Sunnah	National Guard	Yes
19	Jamal E'lwan	Salman	Mosque	20/5	Being Sunnah	National Guard	Yes
20	Mahdi Namous	Saleh	Elections	13/5	Being Sunnah	National Guard	Yes
21	Ra'ed Sabe'	Khamees	Bicycle driver	15/3	Being Sunnah	National Guard	Yes
22	Naser Hameed	Jum'a	Home	25/5	Being Sunnah	National Guard	Yes, was paralyzed
23	Muhammad Harjan	Karim	In street	30/1	Being Sunnah	National Guard	No
24	Husein Waheeb	Rahim	Check point	5/7	Being Sunnah	National Guard	No
25	Na'eem Muhammad	Mahdi	His house	26/4	Being Sunnah	National Guard	No
26	Saher	A'abed	Elections	30/1	Being	National	No

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

	Salam			Sunnah	Guard	
27	Najem O'beid	Jasem	Receiving salary	26/6		National Guard No, Many were arrested when receiving salaries
28	Sa'doun Razzaq	Abd Al-	His house	24/3		National Guards No, Most of relatives were arrested
29	Ahmad Khalaf	Thheib	The street	5/5		National Guards No, his brother was released
30	Hamed Muhammad	Jasem	The street	30/1		National Guards Unknown
31	Mahmoud Hamadi	A'zeez	His house	15/5		National Guards No
32	Salman Hameed	Jasem		5/6		National Guards No
33	Khalil Gharkan	O'mran	Bank, while receiving salary	5/6		National Guards Yes, after a dangerous disease
34	Nahedh Khalaf	Thheib	Check point	5/5		National Guards Yes. Left his brother in danger when arrested
35	Husein Jum'a	Khaled	Mosque	20/5		National Guards Yes. Got scabies disease

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Appendix (4):

Names of Iraqis who suffered from tortured which did not lead to their death:

	Name	Harm of torture	By	Date of arresting	Date of release
1	Jabbar Jasem Hameed	Lost masculinity	Waset National Guards	5/6/05	17/6/05
2	Abdalla Muhsen Ali	Leg cut off	Waset National Guards	5/7/05	17/6/05
3	Adnan Mal Alla Taha	Epileptic fit	Waset National Guards	10/5/05	18/6/05
	Mahmoud O'deh Jasem	Scabies	Waset National Guards	10/5/05	18/6/05
	Khader Ghanem Hamzah	Blindness	Waset National Guards	Not been released as per Husein Khaled Jum'a	
	Jabbar Jasem Hameed	Witnessed his brother's death. Jabbar was a heart patient, did not take his medicine and was electrified	Waset National Guards	5/6/05	Was not released
	Yahia Nasr Alla Hamad	metal tools stuck in his anus then put back in his mouth	Waset National Guards	A policeman. He told stories of torture using electricity and drills	
	Hamed Abdalla Naseef	Witnessed halving a prisoners' tongue	Waset National Guards	Was arrested for three times. He told stories of torture using electricity and drills	

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Appendix (5):

List of names who were exposed to torture till death:

	Eye witness name	Name of detained	Incident witnessed
1	Nahedh Thheib Khalaf Al-Juheishi	Not known	Saw 3 people from Al-Wihdeh project in Al-Khalsa village who were tortured brutally then died
2	Mahmoud O'deh Jasem	Not known	Witnessed a detained who was tortured to death from Al-Hella city
3	Mahdi Mousa O'mran	Not known	Witnessed a detained who was tortured to death
4	Khalil O'mran Gharkan	Not known	Witnessed death of Hamed Jasem Muhammad due to torture
5	Jabbar Jassam Hameed Mathhar	Not known	Witnessed a detained who was brutally tortured. He was deprived from water till death
6	Ammar Adnan Saleh	Was not arrested	Due to random shooting and during breaking ins by the national guards in Jweimsah village. He was hit then died, and his cousin Baha' Muhammad Saleh was injured and no one knows his destiny till now

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Appendix (6):

Names of members of Higher Education Committee who were assassinated:

	Name	Educational entity	Title	Date of assault	Place of assault
1	Ra'ed Abdel Latif Saleh Al-Sa'edi	Centre of Ministry	Arabic Language Supervisor	28/4/05	
2	Rafi Sarkasian Fana Kan	Baghdad University - faculty of education	Teacher	9/6/03	
3	Prof. Mustafa Moh'd Amin Al-Hiti	Baghdad University - faculty of pharmacy	Head of faculty	25/7/03	Exposed to assassination
4	Prof. Moh'd Abdallah Falah Al-Rawi	Baghdad University - faculty of medicine	Teacher - President of university	27/7/03	
5	Prof. Haifa E'lwan Al-Hali	Baghdad University - faculty of science for girls	Teacher	7/9/03	
6	Prof. Nafe' Mahmoud Khalaf	Baghdad University - Faculty of literature - Arabic Language	Teacher	13/12/03	
7	Prof. Esam Sharif Moh'd	Baghdad University - Faculty of Literature - History	Assistant professor	25/10/03	Close to his house
8	Prof. Hasan Abed Ali Dawood Al-Rubei'i	Baghdad University - Faculty of Medicine	Assistant professor	25/12/04	

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

		Cardiology			
9	Prof. Marwan Rasheed	Baghdad University - Faculty of engineering	Assistant head of faculty		
10	Prof. Marwan Ghayeb Mansour Al-Hiti	Baghdad university - Chemical engineering	Teacher	16/3/04	
11	Prof. Marwan Ghayeb Mathhour	Baghdad University - Faculty of Chemical Engineering		6/3/03	
12	Prof. Sa'di Ahmad Zeidan Al-Fahdawi	Baghdad University - Islamic sciences	Teacher	25/5/04	Anbar Wakfs
13	Sabri Mustafa Rida Al-Bayati	Baghdad University - Geography	Teacher	13/6/04	Shot close to Management institute - Al-Rusafa
14	Prof. Sa'di Dagher Mergheb	Baghdad University - Faculty of Arts	Assistant Teacher	23/7/04	Al-Thawra city
15	Zaki Jabbar Lafta Al-Sa'edi	Baghdad University - veterinary medicine	Assistant teacher	16/10/04	Gun shot / Akarkouf
16	Prof. Khalil Ismail Abed Al-Daheri	Baghdad university - Gymnastics	Assistant teacher	17/10/04	Close to his house
17	Prof. Fu'ad Ibrahim Muhammad Al-Bayati	Baghdad University - Faculty of languages - German	Assistant teacher - department head	19/4/05	Close to his house
18	Prof. Khaled Faisal Hamed Al-Shikho	Al-Mousel university - Gymnastics	Assistant teacher	11/4/03	

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

19	Prof. Abdel Jabbar Abed Mustafa	Al-Mousel university - politics	Teacher - Department head	1/1/04	Kidnapped from his house then killed
20	Moh'd Younis Nannoun	Al-Mousel university - Gymnastics	Assistant teacher	27/1/04	
21	Prof. Laila Abdalla Sa'eed Al-Rashidi	Al-Mousel university - Law	Teacher - head of faculty	22/6/04	Stabbed with her husband then shot
22	Dr. Iman Abdel Men'em Younis	Al-Mousel university - Translation	Teacher	30/8/04	Gun shot
23	Qassab Jabbar Attar	Al-Basra university - English	Assistant teacher	8/6/03	
24	Dr. Abdel Ilah Hamed Abdalla Al-Fadhli	Al-Basra university - medicine	Assistant teacher - Assistant dean for scientific affairs	30/9/03	Close to his clinic
25	Prof. As'ad Salim Abdel Qader Al- Shari'a	Al-Basra university - Engineering	Assistant teacher - Dean	15/10/03	
26	Ali Ghaleb Abd Ali	Al-Basra University - Engineering	Assistant teacher	12/4/04	
27	Prof. Kifaya Hussein Saleh	Al-Basra university - English	Teacher	28/5/04	Close to her house
28	Prof. Jumhour Karim Khammas	Al-Basra university - literature	Teacher	8/7/05	By armed unidentified
29	Prof. Abd Al- Husein Naser Khalaf	Al-Basra university - Al-Nakheel research centre		May 05	Kidnap and killing
30	Prof. Falah Ali Hussein	Al- Mustansiriyya	Assistant teacher -	10/5/03	Gun shot at university

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

		university - Physics	Assistant dean		entrance
31	Prof. Moh'd Najeeb Al-Qaisi	Al- Mustansiriyya university - Geography	Assistant teacher	20/6/03	
32	Prof. Sabah Mahmoud Al- Rubai'i	Al- Mustansiriyya university - Geography	Teacher	16/3/03	
33	Prof. Human Al- Din Ahman Mahmoud	Al- Mustansiriyya university - National education	Assistant teacher - head of department	11/7/03	Gun shot
34	Prof. Abd Al-Latif Ali Lamyah	Al- Mustansiriyya university - research centre	Assistant teacher - head of centre	19/1/04	Killed on his way to university
35	Prof. Mousa Salloum Abbas	Al- Mustansiriyya university - faculty of education	Teacher - Assistant of administration dean	May 05	
36	Qahtan Kathem Hatem	Technology university - Engineering	Assistant teacher	30/5/04	Gun shot
37	Majeed Hussein Mahboub	Al-Qadiseyya university - Medicine	Assistant teacher	10/3/04	
38	Prof. Fadhel Mousa Hussein Al-Akili	Takreet university - gymnastics	Teacher	27/6/04	Killed by the American troops
39	Prof. Mahmoud Ibrahim Hussein	Takreet university - faculty of education	Assistant teacher	3/9/04	Bombed
40	Dr. Ra'ed Ogastin Al-Beino	Al-Anbar university - Medicine	Teacher		

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

41	Prof. Ahmad Abdel Hadi Al-Rawi	Al-Anbar university - agriculture	Assistant teacher		
42	Prof. Shaker Mahmoud Jasem	Al-Anbar university - agriculture	Assistant teacher		
43	Ahmad Abdel Rahman Hameed Al-Kubaisi	Al-Anbar university - Medicine	Teacher		
44	Prof. Abdel Karim Mekhleef Saleh	Al-Anbar university - Arabic language	Teacher		
45	Prof. Moh'd Abd Hussein Wajed	Technical education committee - tourism institute	Teacher head of department	9/1/03	
46	Amer Ibrahim Hamzah	Technical education committee - techniques of electrical powers	Assistant teacher	19/5/04	
47	Moh'd Saleh Mahdi	Cancer research centre	Assistant teacher	17/8/04	Gun shots

Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq Network



Second Report

20 November, 2005

Appendix (7):

Names of the Arabs detained in Iraq:

	Name	Age	Date of arresting
1	Abdel Haleem Absi Tweish	50	5/9/04 Booka prison
2	Mus'ab Moh'd Khalaf	26	5/11/04 by Ministry of interior
3	Moh'd Shamsi Bakeer	45	5/11/04
4	Mu'ayyad Moh'd Ali Swan	30	5/11/04
5	Moh'd Abdulghani Najjar	56	18/11/04 in Abu Ghreib
6	Hasan O'beid Shasho	48	18/11/04
7	Mustafa Moh'd Madlaj	70	29/11/04 by Ministry of interior
8	Ahmad Husein Kaba'	60	29/11/04 by Ministry of interior
9	Abdel Wahab Moh'd Sankari	54	29/11/04 by Ministry of interior
10	Moh'd-Amin Moh'd Haffar	50	29/11/04 by Ministry of interior
11	Moh'd Dia' El-Din A'ssaf	47	29/11/04 by Ministry of interior
12	Amer Mustafa Ji'an	44	29/11/04 by Ministry of interior
13	Abdalla Saleem Joulaq	40	29/11/04 by Ministry of interior
14	Nahmad Khalil Al-Shatti	25	29/11/04 by Ministry of interior
15	Ahmad Saleh Al-A'jeel	22	29/11/04 by Ministry of interior
16	Yaser Nafe' Al-Sayel	20	29/11/04 by Ministry of interior
17	Abdelhaleem Abdelwahab Mustafa	60	13/1/05 by Ministry of interior
18	Yehya Abdelhaleem Mustafa	18	13/1/05 by Ministry of interior
19	Moh'd AbdelQader Qattan	50	27/1/05 by Ministry of interior
20	Husan Moh'd Abdel Qattar Qattan	17	27/1/05 by Ministry of interior
21	Ahmad Hashem Al-A'sai	59	7/3/05 Al-Ramadi
22	Huthaifa Ahmad Al-A'sai	23	7/3/05 Al-Ramadi
23	Moh'd Munther Ahmad Baidaq	46	11/4/05 by occupation troops
24	Bassam Moh'd A'mash	25	13/4/05 by occupation troops
25	Osama Moh'd A'mash	27	13/4/05 by occupation troops
26	Khaled Ne'meh Qadouri	25	4/05 Al-Ramadi
27	Moh'd Taleb Al-Hzoum	51	4/05 Al-Ramadi