

Research on:

# **Death Squads in Iraq**

## *Evolution....Objectives.....Results*

### **Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq**

**( MHRI )**

**Baghdad – Iraq**

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**Mr. Ban Ki Moon,  
The General Secretary of UN  
January 10<sup>th</sup>, 2007  
New York**

**Dear Sir,**

**The whole world is watching series of killing tens of people in Iraq on a daily basis until the number of victims can estimated to 130 daily victims; most of them killed for sectarian reasons.**

**The misery of the daily killing in Iraq becomes the most inhumane crimes in the modern era committed against an ancient Iraqi nation who enacted the first civilian laws that humanity recognized all over various times and eras. To assert these genocides and massive killings, we would like to indicate the statistics published by the Iraqi Ministry of Interior on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2007 in which they estimated the number of the monthly victims of 1930 civics during December 2006.**

**Dear Sir.... One of the most important reasons that caused the expansion of such a deteriorating situation is the existence of the US – British occupation forces who pushed the Security Council, through some resolutions, to legitimize violating Geneva convention and the International Humanitarian Law. This, of course, destroyed the infrastructure, economic, and forced thousands of Iraqis to immigrate. A glimpse on the daily life that lacks the main services including; the drinking water, electricity and fuel derivatives in addition to the absence of the security since three years ago with the significant number of corruption that set Iraq in the second rank universally in terms of corruption, while previously Iraq was the second country in terms of the oil preservice. Now in Iraq the life right is missed or threatened if any also the other human rights become like a dream for our people.**

**Dear Sir.... The absence of the International Community's role sometimes or its playing the observer role in the other times was the main reason of the worsen situation in Iraq. They only took some embarrassing steps concerning the financial support as if Iraqis are begging aids for Iraq which is rich and full of resources that some used to be distributed to some neighboring countries.**

**We demand, therefore, to discuss again the Iraqi file according to the facts and the real figures that veridicated by your official instiutions and the enforcement of the International procedures of protecting the Iraqi people in order to guarantee its stability by issuing new resolution of the Security**

**Council . Such resolution announced Iraq as an inflected country that requires the International Community to help Iraq regain its prevail, power and the rule of law and to eliminate the terrorism militias to restore the security first before starting the rebuilding. We also demand you to re-open the Iraqi file for discussion at the Human Rights Council of your respectful commission as well as re-assigning the human rights rappartor position in Iraq.**

**We hereby provide you with this brief study on the reality of Death Squads, their crimes and their dangerous impact on present and future of the Iraqi people. And we hereby hope that you speed up rescueing Iraq and Iraqis because, as any other developing nation, looking forward to be a country of prevail and real authority that respect human rights, the rule of law and work to anchor international peace and security in Iraq as well as all the region's countries in accordance with international laws and customs.**

**Mohammed Al Darraji**  
**The Chairman of Monitoring Human Rights in Iraq Net**

- **Introduction:**

The history of the Death Squads that emerged in the world ensures that it often created in countries suffer of deteriorating conditions in which the law of law is absent, and conflicts are armed, and the most importantly is the foreigner interference that urge and support them to serve the agenda of those foreigner parties mainly and then the agenda of the internal parties carrying out crimes of the Death Squads in the second place.

A good example on Death Squads' crimes supported by the US government in the 1980s in, Salvador and Guatemala, Nicaragua, Chili and Colombia against Revolution Rebellion Movement in which in emerged. It is worth to mention that Guatemala recorded 200 thousand victims while 40 thousand missed until now. The former American Ambassador in Guatemala (Negroponte), who was the American Ambassador in Iraq for two years since the occupation started and he was in charge of running such nets and training them in three Caribbean countries. This scandal for the said US ambassador was the reason why the US Congress rejection to assign him the US ambassador at the UN due to his shameful record and fearing of the US image in the UN.

Following to the US – British occupation in Iraq in March 2003, the first decision taken was resolving all security and military bodies of Saddam's regime in spite of their alliances' opponent that created a huge security gap in all parts of Iraq that lasted for months before taking the decision to establish the first cell of the new Iraqi police, This motivated the families to form civilian protection groups during which their protection not dangerous security accidents happened threatened citizens but looting operations occurred against the governmental departments. Most dangerous accidents in Baghdad occurred under the observance of the US and the British Forces except the Ministry of Oil that was surrounded by the US forces and prevented anyone of getting closer or trying to steal anything from.

Once the US – British Occupation authorities decided to form the Ruling Council to run Iraq affairs, they laid the foundation stone to initiate a new sectarian society based on sectarian quotas and facilitate the political agendas that suit the plans of the occupation forces in Iraq. The decision of creating the Iraqi Police or what so-called "Establishment Protection", therefore, depends on selecting members see the occupation forces as "alliance" not as "occupation" and concerned of protecting them rather than protecting the Iraqis. As such, these assortments member's were selected from militias that entered Iraq with the occupation forces in their war with their former regime specifically those came from Iran. Following to their entrance to Iraq, these militias focused on speeding their power through recruiting some criminals who were released

within a general amnesty resolution issued by the ex-regime just before the occupation, or recruit those who were fighting the former regime as the first step. The militias also prepared lists included names of officials and executives of the previous regime and terminated them. Also Iran prepared lists of names of oppositors to the militias, in particular Baathists, army officers, security forces' officers in order to assassinate them as a second step.

The misery began in these militias started to work in accordance with their own agendas and not according to the rule of the Iraqi law, all under the knowledge and supervision of occupation forces that was glad of the existence of another parties that fulfill the task of getting rid of the occupation oppositors or anyone who participates in resisting its troops from a side, and it doesn't want to influence some parties of militias involved in the political process that the occupation rely on to make it legitimate justification and one of Iraq democracy's accomplishments. And this explains disregarding these militias' crimes along the past three years.

It might be obvious now for the Iraqis and the whole world that there is a relation between the administrative corruptions the tremendous looting of the Iraqi recourses and the increase of activities of Death Squads and militias which emphasizes the hiding stealing Iraq's resources and destroy its infrastructure, as well as re-arranging the distribution of the militias power and control according to the power and law-loss principle is the real feature showed up in Iraq recently.

- **Merging the Militias within the security and military bodies:**

After US- British occupation forces announced the dissolve of the former Iraqi army and security forces, they created a police core and called it "Establishment Protection Police", then they started to form the domestic police in which they depend on the members of the parties militias' involving the political process. Joining the police based on recommendation of those parties and religious trends' offices in disrespect of the person's previous record or his professionalism qualifications for such bodies, that made it politicized according to those parties and militias' agendas against its oppositors using the name and potentiality of those governmental bodies.

On of the obvious matters was the surge of US dependent on those militias specially Bader Brigade 9 (affiliated to the Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI) created by Iran to combat the former regime). Bader Brigade 9 US forces victory against Al Mahdi Army in Al Najaf combat in the middle of 2004 and before the second Fullujah combat during Ayad Allawi government. That explained why the Minister of Interior during Allawi's government in addition to some of the ministry officers were not allowed to go up to the fifth, 6<sup>th</sup>, and seventh floor of MOI building as those floors were designated for Bader Brigade officers. That also forced and pushed the Al Sadr Trend to accept the participation in the political process accordance with the sectarian quota accredited by the government that chaired later by the sectarian Prime Minister Ibrahim Al Jaafari who offered lots of facilities and support to the participation of Al Mahdi Army's militia for the military and security forces in addition to other militias that played role in the Iraqi occupation. Despite the hostile announced between Al Mahdi Army militias and Bader Brigade 9, the bad-reputation Minister of Interior Bayan Jaber Solagh whose name attached to most of the violations and the sectarian killing within Al Jaafari government, awarded most of the militias especially his militias well known as Bader Brigade 9 the leading role in the MOI provided that its majority should be in Baghdad from Al Mahdi Army militias in addition to other militias.

The former Prime Minister, Ayad Allawi, admitted in more than one press encounter, including Alarabia, that the Rule Council's decision designed by US when they occupied Iraq stipulated that "Militias shall be dissolved and members willing and comply to the age, standard, and the decision didn't stated merging the militias with all it bad elements'.

- **Merging militias in the ministries of Interior and Defense**

An extremely important document No. 4/394 that issued on April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2006 by the office of the former minister of Interior (Bayan Jabir Solagh), the head of Militias Merging Committee, and addressed to both ministries; the Interior and Defense. The document indicated an order of recruiting 1117 officers from Bader Brigade at the ministries of Interior and Defense,

among them 627 officers whose ranks varied from (majors and lieutenants) related to the Ministry of Defense, while the rest (940) officers, whose ranks ranged from brigadier generals and colonels, are recruited at the MOI. The document referred to the order number 898/12/1/2 issued by the prime ministry on August 10<sup>th</sup>, 2005 stipulated forming a corporate committee from the ministries of Interior and Defense to assign the members of militias in the two ministries. A reference was also made to the letter of the prime minister's office M.R.H/12/133 on April 5<sup>th</sup>, 2006 which stipulated the implementation of the Militias Merging Committee according to Primer's order No. 91.

The document also indicated that those officers represented the first regiment only in the process of merging and assigning at the ministries of Defense and Interior. That means the process is continuing despite the declaration indicating the fact that the process of merging is still “under study”!

Furthermore, on April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2006 the ministers of Defense and Interior, in addition to the American General, Dimbsi, representing the American party, signed the mentioned above document.

This became as apodictic evidence on hypocrisy and conspiracy which are significant characteristics of the American occupation policy in Iraq. It also confirmed the successive declarations issued by American politicians and officials, and warned from the danger of militias that threatened peace in the country, and explored the reality of the attitude toward the process of militias disjunction which the Americans tried to represent as a tool for enhancing peace in the country and eradicated the sectarian conflict caused by the broad crimes committed by those militias against Iraqis in general and Sunni Muslims in particular.

A wide deceitful process indicated that militias will be dissolved and their members will be distributed among the different country departments, and part of the militia members will be qualified to work at civil departments. Meanwhile, the document showed the opposite, especially that the Merging Militias Committee presided by the leader ( Solagh) at Bader Brigade 9 which was accused by committing crimes against thousands of Sunnis in Iraq since (Solagh) became minister in April 2005.

### **• The Role of Iran and Israel in Death Squads :**

The cooperation between Iran, America, and Israel is known almost to everyone, part of that cooperation was disclosed post the falling of the Argentinean aircraft loaded with Israeli weapons for Iran during its war against Iraq in the middle 1980s. The said aircraft was part of a military air route that supported Iran, and in spite of the inimical media campaign between the two parties, they both cooperated and shared interests that did not end up. Nonetheless, an underhanded cooperation obviously began during the US forces occupation to Afghanistan and Iraq. Moreover, Mr. Mohammad Ali Abtahi , the Iranian President's deputy for legal and parliamentary affairs (during the “Gulf and future challenges Conference”, organized in Abu Dhabi, January 2004 by Emirate Center for Strategic Researches and Studies) pointed out the role of Iran in the occupation of Iraq. “The fall of Kabul and Baghdad would not have happened easily without the assist of Iran”, Abtahi said clearly indicating the role of Iranian militias and intelligence department in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Due to the facts mentioned above, none of the Iraqis wonders the existence of an office of Ayat Allah Mohammad Mahdi Asfi (the head of Al-Elbeit International Complex and the consultant of the Islamic Revolution Guide in Iraq, Najaf). Asfi runs and finances a huge network of parties, organizations, and militias to Iran.

Asfi's office was the main office for common committee between these militias and parties to coordinate their tasks according to the Iranian agenda in Iraq. Also, the other offices related to those militias became well known for the majority of the Iraqis at the southern governorates as offices of Iranian Intelligence (Atlaat).

What reinforces and confirms the cooperation between Iran and America is the existence of Iraqi members of the parliament now who were elected within the current Iraqi National Association in the list of United Iraqi Coalition and they are affiliated to the Iranian military and security groups. However, unrevealing the MOI torture investigations during Solagh's period approved their involvement in the violations and crimes. The involved parliamentarians are:



1- Sayed Daghir Jasim Almosawi, the head "Sayed Alshohada" movement, and he is a brigadier general and in charge of planning and projects at Bader Brigade. His movement considered the responsible for assassinating lots of people of the former regime of Iraq. In order to candidate for the current parliament in which he becomes a member now, Almosawi forged post primary school certificate though he did not complete his school.

2- The brigadier general Hasan Radi Kathem Al Sari (his name in Iran was Mujtaba Alsari) the chief of Hezbollah. He graduated from Imam Hussein University in Dorat Dafos, Iran. He was a consultant for Muhsin Redaa'e and Ali Shamkhani, members of the regime welfare counsel in Iran, also he was the chief of Alfajer camp, he didn't finish his post primary study so he fraud the certificate to be qualified for the current parliament.

3- Hasan Abdulhadi Al Ameri (brigadier general at the Revolutionary Guards) the leader of Bader Brigades 9 related to (Al Quds Iranian Brigade ). During his serving in the former Iraqi army, he was officer deputy. Later he eluded to Syria and then to Iran.

4- The brigadier general engineer Abu Mahdi Yousef Almosawi, the chief of Tha'aro Allah militia.

5- Brigadier general Tahseen Abu Matar Al Abodi (Abu Montathar Al Huseini), the operations leader at MOI. He is also the founder of (Montathar Al Huseini Organization) which used to supervise the renovation of Al Kufa Mosque. It is worth to mention that lots of stones, patches, and ancient scripts were stolen from the mosque then smuggled to Iran. Apparently, that was the reason that the mosque was closed for along time. These caused skirmishes and demonstrations in which people demanded for regaining all stolen stuff, and re-opening the mosque to do their prayers.

6- Brigadier general Abdulkareem Abdulsahab (the principal of Al-Ansari Fund of Bader Brigade in Iran). Al Ansari Fund aimed at helping people who newly joined the brigade. Recently, he is the deputy of Babylon in the Iraqi parliament.

7- Brigadier general Mohammad Raji Olwan, (called Abu Seif), he is in charge of the military training department in Bader Brigades 9.

8- Brigadier general Qasim Atiyat Roson Al Jibori, (taking into consideration that he doesn't belong to Al Jibor tribe). He was the Purveyance officer at the Revolutionary Guard. Now, he is deputy of Basra in the new parliament.

9- Brigadier general Hameed Hasan Hameed (the principal of hooligan at Bader Brigade 9). Currently, he is deputy of Basra in the new parliament.

10- Brigadier general Mohammad Hussein Saleh Al Hussein, known as Abu Al Hasan (his name in Iran was Mohammad Hussein) and he was one of the general staff of Bader Brigades 9. Currently, he is at the MOI and a deputy of Al Muthana district. He also had another nick name, Abu Ahmad Al Shami, when he was at Alfajir camp office headquarter of Revolutionary Guard Presidency).

During the American and Iraqi attacks to Husaineyat Abu Mustafa in Aur neighborhood, Baghdad on ( ), they discovered a dugout for Iranian group resided and worked in a building, near Al Huseineya, belonged to the Al Da'awa Iraqi party. The



Iranian colonel Sami Kadir Khasrawi, in charge for investigations and executions at the building and Al Huseineya, led that group of Iranians that didn't exceed 18 persons including Khasrawi. Until now nobody knows the reason that US neglected such a group and its deeds.

During Al Athameya battles on April 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup>, 2006, a group of Iranian military men were arrested while they were fighting with the Security Forces that entered the city trying to control it, according to the citizens. Colonel Ja'afar (Iranian Revolutionary Guard) along with another 35 Iranian military men were among the arrestees. All of them are nabbed by the US Forces, and they forbid any one from talking to them, in order to use them as a political tool against Iran.

Bader Brigade 9, the regime bred by Iran



Bader Brigade 9 created in Iran during the Iraqi-Iranian war in the 1980s in order to establish agent forces for Iran that perform future operations to topple that Iraqi Regime, and establish small country as follower to the Islamic Republic in Tehran. The main core of Bader Brigade was the groups of Iraqi captives imprisoned by the Iranians Forces. These captives were recruited as Iranian soldiers either by force, seduction or both ways, along with a process of brainwashing accompanied with specific educating course. Many of those Iraqi captives who returned from the Iranian prisons talked about the investigation process that included various types of barbarian torture committed by Bader Brigade leaders as well as famous figures of the leaders of the Islamic

Revolution Supreme Council. The torture aimed at gaining military information from the captives, or it was an attempt to recruit them in the military to join the brigade based on loyalty and the belonging to Iran.

That was the reason that nobody wondered the first declaration made by Sayed Abdul Aziz Al Hakeem once he occupied the presidency of the so-called the "Iraqi Ruling Council". He said it was Iran's right to take (US\$100 billion) from Iraq, whose majority of people suffering poverty, hunger and hard living conditions, as a compensation of the war in which Iran rejected any mediation to halt it. Besides, Al Hakeem's declarations about the south Federal added another profit to Iran as an introduction to include certain parts of Iraq to the Iranian Empire and end Iraq as an entity and political unit.

The latest conflict between the followers of Muqtada Al Sadr and Bader Brigades clearly showed that the struggles in Iraq were not sectarian or doctrinal but a struggle between the occupation supporters and patriot Iraqis who seek living in an independent Iraq.

Sheikh Abdulhadi Al Darraji also accused Bader Brigade that it was the main responsible of violence and disorder in Iraq when they attacked in Najaf peaceful demonstrators who demanded opening the office of Martyr Al Sadr there. The Brigades shot unarmed demonstrators in provocative way and caused lots casualties and injuries of innocent citizens, according to Al Darraji. Bader Brigade preserved neither the sanctity of time "Rajab" – the month, in which all Muslims should avoid wars and killings-, nor the sanctity of place "Alnajaf" nor the sanctity of Muslims bloodshed, specifically "Shiite".

Months ago, and while the escalation of assassinations, detentions, abductions, and sever torture deeds leading to the death of Sunni scholars, Al Sunna Scholars Commission with its secretary general "Sheikh Hareth Al Dari" accused Bader Brigade of its responsibility of those extremely cruel policies, especially after the Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution became in charge of the Iraqi MOI.

The minister of Interior "Bayan Solagh" replied that he was dealing with Bader Brigade in order to gain information – as if the Brigade was an intelligence department- and that he was ready to cooperate with "devils" in his war against "Terrorists". In 2004, the Iraqi minister of Defense "Hazim Al Shaalan" had directly accused Bader Brigade of attempting to assassinate the Iraqi scholars, and terminate Iraqi genius figure and scientists in the various scientific and research fields.

Pointing out all those accusations against Bader Brigades that corrupt and spread violence and panic in Iraq made by various parties like; Al Sadr followers, the Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution and the minister of Defense "in his sensitive position", that means these accusations arise the level of their credibility to be seen as facts.

## • Coded messages between Iraqi parties and the Iranian General Intelligence Department to

## **executing assassinations, divulging new seven confidential detentions**

In the mid of ( ), the Security Operations Chamber in Basra notified that they found documents asserted the role of "Tha'aro Allah" party in the assassinations of Iraqi politicians, university professors, and former Baathists. The security sources in Basra said that they've found coded messages and that they have recorded phone calls for the Head of "Tha'ro Allah" party – Yousef Al Mosawi with an intelligence department of a neighboring country "Iran". The call was about carrying out assassinations and abductions against those whom they considered "enemies of Islam!"

The security sources anticipated that the cooperation between the General Intelligence Department of that country and the Iraqi Parties was extended to Baghdad and other Iraqi cities, and indicated that the assassination actions committed against Iraqi figures reflected high level of precise accuracy in planning and implementation. This ensured that there was a professional general intelligence department behind those actions.

On Wednesday June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2006, Reuters posted that Iraqi and American Forces clashed with Al Mahdi army militia men in a village north east Baghdad. The police and the eye-witnesses said that American Helicopters had attacked yards in order to arrest armed men were hiding there. Iraqi security officials said that they detained Iranian fighters during the clashes in which a leader of an Iraqi troop for fast response and two of his men were killed by a sniper. The Iraqi officials didn't reveal how they were sure of the Iranians identities. The police said that fighting occurred in "Kharanbat" village, 3Km away from Baaqouba (capital of Diala Governorate) and its Shiite majority. The citizens mentioned that they heard the sounds of gunshots and blasts as well.

A burst of a bomb grenade in the central market in the town caused the death of 18 persons on Monday. While on Wednesday, men of Shiite militias fired Morter on a mosque for Sunnis at the neighboring Al Meqdadia area that caused destroying the building in addition to other 20 commercial places.

A senior officer at General Intelligence Department in Diala told Reuters said: "while a convoy was preparing to travel on Thursday, armed men siege they then started firing the people. The officer added that the "Fast response forces", related to MOI, had a fight them, after that the American and Iraqi forces arrived and seined the village. The police and eye- witnesses mentioned that the American Helicopters had bombarded the yards thinking that militia's men were hiding under trees there, and they also mentioned that the bombarding lasted until the night. The officer and other sources said that Colonel Sami Hussein and two of his men were killed by a sniper. Not further killed people reported that night. The police added that they couldn't define the number of civil people killed or injured after the attack on the convoy. The injured people were moved to a hospital in Ba'aqouba.

The Intelligence officer affiliated to police said "we arrested number of extremists and we were surprised that some of them were Iranian fighters". Another official of MOI- didn't mention his name- said that Iranian armed men were arrested. Baaqouba is located at 90 kilometers away from the Iranian borders. The USA and Britain accused Iran of interfering in the interior affairs of Iraq, and offering military support for the militias loyal to the Iraqi sectarian regime.

- **Some examples of Death Squads' crimes:**

- A group of arrestees who were released from the Iraqi MOI prisons revealed that they were facing the most mean torturer in their life ever and that they had to drink their Urine instead of water and that they hadn't seen the light of the sun during their detention period. Some of them said that they recognized the person in charge of all these torture actions in Ira; the General Bisher Naser Al – Alawandi known as Abu- Akram Al- Alawandi who was born in Al- Kout city and he was the one in charge of the Military Intelligence Department at the Iraqi MOI, in addition he is a member of some militias responsible of Assassination Squads known as (Al- Jihadiyah Squads). One of the arrestees said that he was arrested with some of his relatives in one of these prisons for 36 days during which they didn't see the light of the sun and they used to eat 3 small pieces of bread a day; one in breakfast time with cheese and another one on lunch time with some rice and the last one at dinner with a piece of potato, and he was arrested and released without any specific accusation. The Iraqi Islamic party sources revealed other 7 secret prisons which is probably basements in which arrestees exposed to various Kinds of ill – treatment and torture, the party source added the available information shows that the locations of these secret prisons situated in the Intelligence



Department in Al- Kathemeyah that used previously by the former regime to arrest oppositors of its Armed Forces. The mentioned secret prisons include a huge underground prison by Tigris river, and Al Arkan Collage building in Al- Rustomiyah southern Baghdad, in addition to Al Waleed building affiliated to the Military manufacturing in Al – Dourah, and the building of Control & Alert in Arab Jibor area as well as the weapons warehouses in Al – Taji, and two camps in the desert between Samarra and Al- Fallujah.

- On July 19<sup>th</sup>, 2005, Death Squads pursued and assassinated both; Dr. Majbel Al- Sheik Essa and Mr. Kamel Ubaidi, members of Constitution Formulation Committee because of their Opposition to the idea of federation of south and North of Iraq and because they were supporting the right of resisting the occupation forces in addition to their opposition of any use of Iraq resources by any specific group excluding the others. Their activities stated were enough to motivate some forces Al- Ja'afari government to threaten them with assassination if they maintain their opposition to the Federal regime that was discussing its draft law within the Constitution Formulation Committee.
- On Dec 30<sup>th</sup>, 2005 at 6: am three brothers were arrested, they are:
  - Arkan Abdul wahed Mes-heb Al-Johar
  - Ka'ed Abdul wahed Mes-heb Al-Johar
  - Ra'ed Abdul wahed Mes-heb Al-Johar

Those three brothers were arrested by 4 police Double cabin (Land Cruiser)'s vehicle where inside there were forces wearing with MOI uniform. On Dec 31<sup>st</sup>, 2005 their dead bodies were found in Al-Rustomiyah area by Al Rashad Police Center then they were moved to the morgue. Their mother went to the morgue in Baghdad and found the bodies of her sons on Jan 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2006 after they were exposed to very vicious torture. The below pictures clarify the torture:



- **First massacre of Al Hurriyah:**

On Tuesday August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2005 at 4:00 a.m., MOI Police forces (Al Burkan squads) detained more than 100 persons in Al Hurriyah Province / Al-Doloa'ay Three days later, 36 dead bodies were found in Al Kout on a service road after they were brutally tortured. And according to the report of Morgue the martyrs were killed on Tuesday at 1: 00 p.m , which means 10 Hours after their arrestment. While the eye-witnesses in Al Kout said that there were a number of MOI cars in the province, some of the policemen asked the arrestees to get off the car, (the arrestees were handcuffed then they killed them using their police guns. The empty bullets were found and kept in the Al Kout Police Center..

Al-Mutlaq family from Al –Dolaim had the largest share in this massacre; 15 martyrs were killed (Ahmad, Riyadh, Firas, Mohammad, Ali, ..... ) they also were exposed to a very brutal torture like plucking their eyes, breaking their arms and legs and burning their bodies with the Sulphuric Acid also their teeth were pulled off while they were a life . The following photos show how bad the massacre was:



Photo shows the martyrs corpse



The photo shows handcuffing the victims



A victim whose teeth pulled off



A victim whose eye was plucked



A victim whose arms was broken





Caption demonstrates the deformation



A victim whose was burnt with Sulphuric Acid



Photo shows torture signs of the victims



Photo shows burning victims with Sulfuric acid



Photo shows the murders' brutality



Photo demonstrates pulling of the martyr's skin



Photo shows drilling the martyr's body

### **List of the martyrs names' executed by the Al Burkan Criminal Squads**

1. Mohammed Ali Hamad Al Mashhadani
2. Waleed Ali Hamad Al Mashhadani
3. Mushtaq Abbas Alwan Al Masari
4. Emad Ghazi Abdullah Al Kaabi
5. Saddam Mohammed Mahmoud Al Mashhadani
6. Ali Ahmed Abdulkareem Al Mashhadani
7. Hikmat Ahmed Abdulkareem Al Mashhdani
8. Mohammed Al Najjar Al Mashhadani
9. Hasan Ahmad Hussein Al Mashhadani
10. Ahmad Abed Ahmad Al Mashhdani
11. Methaq Abbas Alwan Al Mashhadani
12. Adel Awad Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
13. Mahdi Awad Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
14. Fadel Awad Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
15. Zeyad Awad Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
16. Wisam Adnan Awad Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
17. Hisham Adnan Awad Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
18. Adel Awad Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
19. Omar Awad Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
20. Muwafaq Dawood Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
21. Ahmad Dawood Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
22. Riyad Dawood Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
23. Diyaa Dawood Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
24. Mohammed Ibrahim Obaid Al Dulaimi
25. Muhannad Ibrahim Obaid Al Dulaimi
26. Fadel Jassem Mohammed Al Dulaimi
27. Firas Taleb Dawood Mutlaq Al Dulaimi
28. Mikhlef Ghareeb Al Dulaimi
29. Shawkat Mikhlef Ghareeb Al Dulaimi
30. Falah Mikhlef Ghareeb Al Dulaimi
31. Hussein Rasheed Jassem Hamadi Al Dulaimi
32. Mohammed Allawi Abbas Al Ubaidi

### **• Modern methods and approaches to kill arrestees with sectarian hands....**

Sunni sect in addition to other sects was exposed to repeated arrestments and attacks for the innocents by governmental forces while everybody was watching and hearing. The Iraqi Forces' torture was hundred times worse than the torture committed by the American troops. Hereunder, we will show one of the victims who was exposed to torture by Al- Karaar squads in Baghdad police ruled by the Brigadier General Jasim at Al- Madaen.

A story narrated by one of the arrestees, H.A.M, who was released days ago of writing this report and witnessed what happened to the martyr. H. A. M. went to the Iraqi Islamic Party's headquarter to mention what is going in the Iraqi prisons, and to tell who is beyond theses daily massacres that reflect sectarian discrimination by some Iraqi authorities specially in Al- Madaen area that recently considered as a military base "and where everybody carries a Sunni Identity might be arrested, get killed and his body will be thrown in Tigris river".

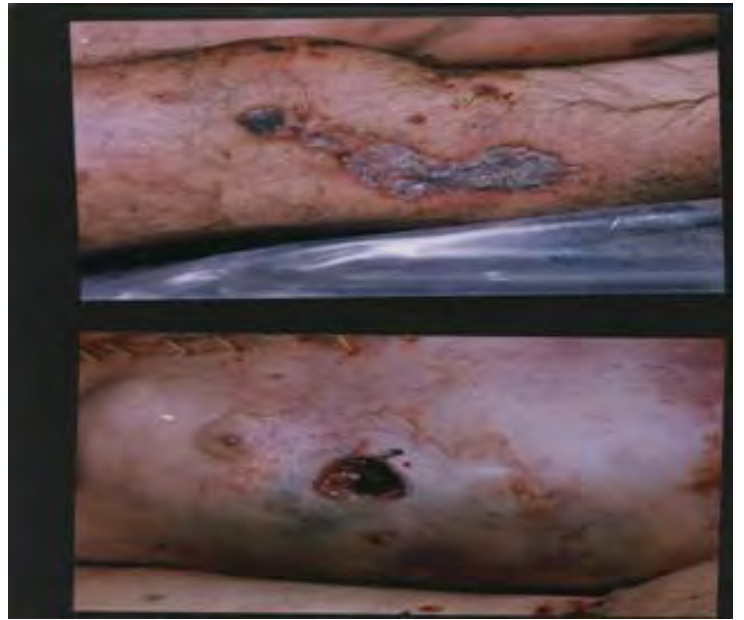
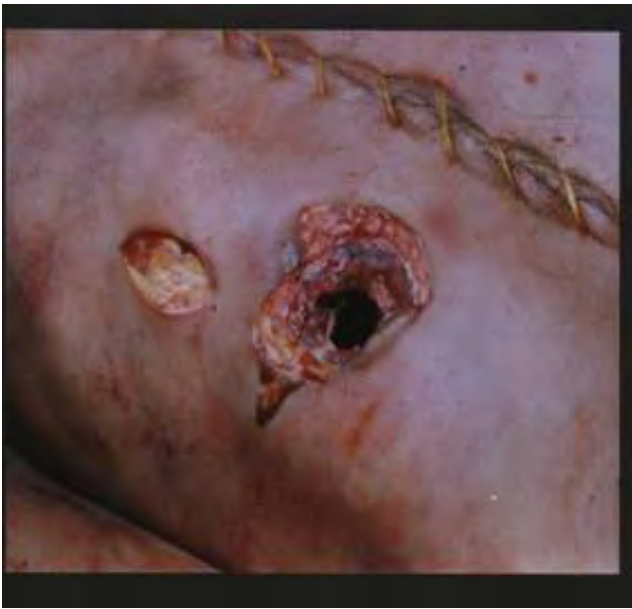
**The story of the victim khalid Ahmed Harbood Al-Dulaimi :** He is a merchant from Al- Madaen, born in 1972, married and has 3 kids. He was arrested from his house at 12:00 p.m on Oct 13<sup>th</sup>, 2005, then delivered to the Morgue by Al- Nasr Police Center's men, in Al- Sadr city, who found the victim body in Al-Bohaiyrah Square, Al Sadr city. Al- Karrar Squads arrested him after they alleging inspection but they found nothing then took him to their headquarters. The prisoners transferred, on a daily basis, from Al Madaen Province to Al- Madaen museum and then to Al Baladiyat (which is back base of Al- Karrar Squads). The torture committed in Al- Nosour prison and in every department there is a hidden place specialized for torture specifically in (Taq Kisra) area. After the victim exposed to huge brutal torture cause his death, it was found out that the following instruments were used to torture him:

- 1- Driller to punch holes in his body.
- 2- Metal hooks to cut off, pluck or hang the body or parts of it.
- 3- Strong hits with heavy equipments on sensitive areas that caused breaking or bleeding.
- 4- Clothes Iron
- 5- Hanging the body upside down.
- 6- Sulphuric Acid.
- 7- Manual devices to pull out teeth and break the nose

The photos below show the barbarian torture the victim exposed to:







• **Example on murdering a Sunni family in Baghdad:**

On July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2005, huge number of MOI police forces attacked (Saba'a Abkar) and arrested Sheikh (Deya'a Homoud Al – Janaby) with a number of people was doing their prayers without a reason or accusation. After intensive searching in all security departments and asking about them they were found in the morgue killed with torture signs like punching holes on their bodies using driller and breaking their arms and legs.



Martyr Sheikh Daya'a Al Janabi



Drilling the head



Deforming the face with holes and hits



Burning the body with Sulphuric Acid



Suffocating the victim  
turned his face to black

On Feb 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2005 the same forces mentioned above burst into the house of the martyr (Deya'a Hmod Al-Janaby) brother in law (Saddam Abbas Al- Janabi) whose house located in Al Aalam quarter southern Baghdad . They swear at the people in the house, stole their money and the guns licensed by them and by the Americans forces . After looking for him, his dead body was found in the morgue tortured, burned by Sulphuric Acid, drilled, and his legs broken .





His eyes plucked



His head punched with drill



Burnt with Sulphuric Acid



Burning for the whole body



Burning for the sensitive organs



Breaking & burning the leg

These forces also did the same to his cousin (Ghalib Al- Janabi). They arrested, killed him but before used mean ways to torture him then throwing his dead body on the street to be found by the Morgue..



Shot by a pullet in his nose

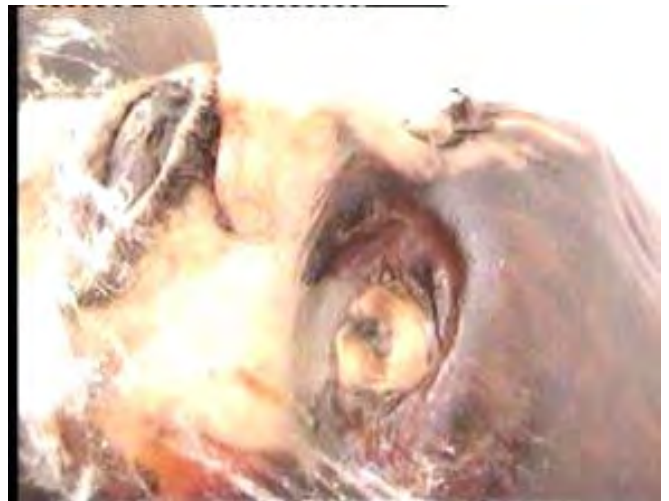
Pullet got out of his right jaw



In addition to these crimes, they arrested his brother of the martyr (Saddam Abbas Janabi) the martyr (Mohammed Abbas Al- Janabi) on Aug 20<sup>th</sup>, 2005 after they left their house in Baghdad to another place outside Baghdad to maintain the rest of the family. Unfortunately, the martyr Mohammed Abbas Al Janabi) went back to where they used to live to take the rest of the furniture, so the same criminal forces arrested, brutally tortured, killed then threw him.

#### • Arrest and torture the victim Rasool Jaber Abbas and Kill him by MOI Police Forces:

On Tuesday Aug 9<sup>th</sup>, 2005 Units of militias of MOI forces attacked the store of the victim (Rasool Jaber Abbas) located in Al Talbiyah with two governmental (Land Cruiser ) cars, 8 persons got off wearing bulletproof and carrying different kind of weapons including the guns distributed by the American forces to the Iraqi police in addition some machine guns. The militias forced the victim to go with them and they swear at him opposite to his store. Two days following his abduction, someone called and said that the victim was with them, he was accused of new Baghdad explosions and that he will be released if they didn't approve the charge. Five days later another group called and said bad words and threatened, then asked for USD 1-Million ransom that reduced later to USD 20 Thousands USD. The victim's family collected then delivered the money on Aug 19<sup>th</sup>, 2005 at 5:00pm as agreed. Four hours later, a police patrol of Al Rashad Police Center at 9:00pm found the martyr's body dead at Hamza Square, he was blindfolded and tortured brutally as shown in the following photos:



• **The sectarian militias scaring the families to force them fleeing their houses:**

The citizens of Al –Mohajeren Mosque Street. In Al- Gazaliah quarter in Baghdad woke up on April 12<sup>th</sup>, 2006 to see a number of dead bodies of some (Sunnis) thrown on their street in order to scare people and provoke and force them to leave their houses. Miss Maysa'a, 19, stated that she saw corpse of (9 or 10) years old who was killed because of suffocation by telephone wires, the other bodies was killed in the same way. Such images caused a big shock to Maysa'a that made her stayed in bed for several days.

**Sectarian displacement and racism elimination:**

On March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2006 the representative of Liberty Voice for Human Rights Association in Al-Forsan Village (Bani Zaid ) within the Red Crescent team Al– Madaen Branch that consisted of two ambulance vehicles and a truck of aid items visited the area related to Al Nahrawan, Al Madaen Province. The village is of about 60 houses; some of them were made out of mud and the others of blocks. The number of the families in it is more than 60 all of them are (Sunni) surrounded by (Shiite) Villages that raise black and green flags. The village on Feb 27<sup>th</sup>, 2006 was exposed to an armed attack by groups wearing black clothes using MOI forces cars in addition to cars of militias supported by the government. Consequently, the majority of the residents ran away, eight persons were caught and executed immediately. Those 8 included; an Imam and



preacher called Abu Ayshah and Adnan Madab, 10 years, who was killed in the same room that he was hiding in, the armed group also killed animals (Sheep, Cows and Dogs). The mosque of the village was destroyed as well most of the houses were ruined and burned. While the committee representative and the aid team were in the village, 4 people divulged the details of the attack story, those four were hiding outside the village to protect themselves. They stated that the armed used BKC machine guns, Kalashnikovs, explosion materials and flammable Liquids, unluckily, the villagers didn't take precautions as they thought they were policemen when they noticed their guns and cars. The four people pointed out the places where the villagers' dead bodies buried.

The place where the kid Adnan Madab was executed, and the burnt cars of the villagers were observed. One of the young guys said that they were exposed to many previous provocations to force them to leave the village and that, indeed, happened as all the village families' left to Diala and Baghdad.



### **Examples of Death Squads actions in some governorates:**

#### **• Karbalaa governorate:**

Karbalaa Newspaper referred on its issue No. 34 of May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2006, to the decision of the governorate council to dissolve the Security Committee in the governorate by themselves after they felt that they could not stop the night assassinations specifically those conducted by the state cars', so the Governorate Council members agreed that daring decision, and a new committee was formed in which its majority are independent members.

Examples of Death Squads crimes in Karbalaa that was published by the Karbalaa's Newspaper were like:

- 1- Karbalaa Al Yawm newspaper, Issue No. 32, the second week of 2006 mentioned that unknown armed men invaded a house in Al Ghadeer area, some of them arrested some members of the family in one room when the others took a 20 years old girl to another room and killed her by shooting her.

- 2- In its issue No. 29, the third week of 2006 the same newspaper stated that unknown gunmen assassinated the Captain (Amer Badawi) who was working for (Borders Guards), police resources stated that the gunmen shot the Captain in Al- Amel quarter, west of the city, they ran away. Besides the same news paper stated that the police found the dead body of a clerk working for the Ministry of Housing (Alfao co.) was shot in the head and the chest and the body was found in a the desert west to the city. In Al – Hindiyah area the police found unknown dead bodies belong to 25-years old guys tied. The bodies showed that the persons were suffocated to death then were thrown in Hindiyah river, 200km Eastern of the city. Moreover, armed men assassinated the commissioner, Tarteeb Ahmed, who used to work at Karbalaa Police Directorate. A police source stated that armed men using a car brand Mark 2, blocked Tarteeb's way as he left his house in Al –Amel quarter, they shot him many times and they ran away after that.
- 3- Dr.Qassem Mohammed Jasim Al- Daynec was threatened by unknown armed men that if he didn't leave the University of Karbalaa and stopped lecturing there, he would be killed. Nonetheless Dr. Qassem refused and he was killed on May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2006.
- 4- On the second week of April 2006, Al – Hindiyah police at Karbalaa Governorate found anonymous dead body of 50 years old man who was suffocated, handcuffed then thrown in Euphrates River, 20 km west of Karbalaa. The investigation still in progress to know who was the responsible, the place & the time of the crime.
- 5- On May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2006, one of Death Squads affiliated to these militias killed 3 young voluntaries in Mercy Organization for Humanitarian Aids, they torture d them alive deface their bodies.
- 6- On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2006, Death squads tried to assassinate Mr. Hameed Al- Hilai, the member of governorate council.

- **Basra Governorate:**

Basra Governor Mr. Mohammed Mosbeh Al Waely accused on May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2006 leaders in the Iraqi Army that they were responsible of the assassinations in Basra in the last period. He declared suspending the police chief work in Basra and demanded the officer responsible of the Iraqi Army to resign saying in a statement: "we decided to suspend all authorizations of Police Director, General Hasan Sawadi and his papers to be transferred to the Governorate Council in order to complete his resignation procedures". Then he added " we demand the Minister of Defense for the fourth time to dismiss the leader of tenth squad, General Abdullatif Thoaban due to his incompetence and because he didn't cooperate with us as well as his support to anti-law authorities" without indicating them. The statement blamed Sheik Mohammed Falak Al Maliki and Imad Al Battat (an agent for Shiite Reference Ali Al- Sistani) because they urged people to violate the law and to spread the chaos all over the country departments and institutions, besides they supported criminal parties, assassinations and Death Squads that were receiving the support from abroad.

"The available information show that there are destructive groups came from outside the city and abroad to commit terrorism actions in Basra", the statement indicated. Al- Waely added "I wonder why the police in Basra did not hold any investigation following to the last assassinations in the city. Some of the army leaders and to Border Forces members in Basra have relations with persons suspected to be involved in assassination crimes. I, therefore, addressed the final warning to these leaders to stop such actions". Basra witnessed many assassinations in which policemen and University professor in various accidents. According to police sources, anonymous gunmen also killed 11 Sunni workers at a construction company in Basra in the mid of April 2006,.

In the same period, a flier titled (International & Domestic Dimensions of Basra Events) issued by Al-Fadeelah Party on May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2006 accused some forces related to Iranian parties that they were behind all assassination series and supporting the Death Squads in Basra. Al-Fadeelah Party mentioned that they arrested one of the Death Squads members' his name was Ragheed Anas after he killed (Jawad) of "Bayt Saeed" tribe. After interrogating him, he admitted that his group members were of 9 persons belongs to; Bader Brigades, Hezbollah, Tha'aro Allah, Supreme Council, and Sayyed Al-Shohada'a group). The leader of this group was one of the representatives of supreme Council in Al-Imam Al-Sadeq quarter, his name is (Hadi) and he is a fugitive. His confession was recorded and witnessed by the prominent of tribes such as; Bani Malek, Mayah, Al-Sharash and Arafat, he also admitted that he was receiving killing orders from his representatives in the Supreme Council in Talha quarter in Basra. Al-Fadeelah Party accused these forces that they were demanding through their representatives in the Governorate Council to acquire a share of Basra oil. The party revealed that they also tried to kill the Basra Governor, Al-

Waeli and his brothers several times because he rejected militia plans and in particular plans of the federation between north and south of Iraq. The federation plans aimed to include nine governorates with the headquarters in Najaf and ruled by Abdulaziz Al Hakeem and the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution. This plan is rejected by both; Al Fadeelah Party and Basra Governor. Al Fadeelah Party mentioned that its candid for Basra Governorate Council, who was assassinated, won't be neither the first nor the last of eliminating the governorate's loyal sons. The party concluded its statement with an obvious accusation for; Hasan Kathem Hasan ( Abu Ahmad Al Rashed, former Basra Governor) and Salah Al Battat (leader at the Supreme Council), Daghir (secretary general of Sayyed Al Shohada'a Movement), Yousuf Sanawi (secretary general of Tha'aro Allah party) and Hussein Athab, that they are looting and stealing Basra resources, and they are Death Squads figures and the leaders of the looting gangs.

### **Live testimonies on violations of death squads in Basra:**

On April 8<sup>th</sup>, 2006 some of Basrian families offered their official testimonies to our network about the role death squads affiliated of some militias in committing a lot of the sectarian and doctrinal crimes as follows:

1- More than 50 kidnapped persons were found when forces of the governorate office invaded the office of Mr. Yousuf (the official of Tha'aro Allah party in Basra). Most of the 50 kidnapped persons were Sunni and were former Baathists, they were found with brutal signs of torture because of their doctrinal, denomination or party affiliation. One of them was arrested and tortured for three months because his name was Omar?? Despite all confessions documented at Basra governor, this militia still practices its work. Moreover, and during breaking into militia of Tha'aro Allah office, members of another militia called "Baqeyat Allah" were found there. The latter militia was working together with the former under the supervision of the Iranian intelligence.

2- The existence of militia called "the Movement of Intifada Shabaneyah" and its official is at Basra Governorate called (Subeih Mahkama) which in English means "Subeih Court" as he used to hold trials similar to the Inquisition court. He used to hold such trials in the streets and public parks such as the park of khawrah, Ashar and Saad square during the events of 1991. He also formed immediate courts in the mentioned above public squares to carry out execution sentences for ethnic, sectarian or partisan reasons. Recently, Subeih Mahkama wears "religious" turban while, along with his organization, deals with drugs, prostitution, and alcohol. He also clearly practices activities related to robbing and selling the government loot so that he can finance his organization.

3- The existence of another armed terrorist militia called (Hezbollah), presided by Hassan Al Sari, who along with the other militias, involved of the sectarian elimination. He was arrested by the U.S. forces in Amarah City in the beginning 2005 and in the late ruling period of Dr. Iyad Aallawi, some members of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard were found in Al Sari's residence in Al Amara.

4- Most of the MOI employees did not recognize the detainees jailed in the prison, the only employees who can recognize them are the executives of the Badr Brigades and the Al-Dawa Party that controls the MOI Intelligence Services in the governorate and supervised by Iran, especially with regard to raids and the sectarian arrests against Sunnis claiming that those Sunni arrestees are Wahhabis. For example, some of those detainees were at Abu Alkhaseeb area where more than 350 citizens were detained there in the last period and the number of the victims who were killed reached more than 2000 victims. Among the Sunni detainees there were like Sheikh of Aldawasereh tribe (Hammed Teryak), and the caller for prayers at Zuhayer mosque (Saad Abu Othman), as well as the cassette player technician (Firas) in Basra in addition to Omar Ali. Also among the detainees were two brothers (Abu Humam and Abu Hassan) who were arrested in the Mmanwi pasha mosque, and (Tahseen Al Muawak) who was arrested in the Al Muheela mosque in Abu Alkhaseeb, they claimed that he led terrorism groups and issue fatwa's (still detained). He was brought twice to the judge who asked him if he was confessed guilty for committing all crimes, so he answered "how shouldn't I confess after exposing to the tortures that I can't stand". Then he showed to

the judge his body full of brutal torture and unfortunately, that the judge sent him back for more investigation (which means more torture) because the evidence was not sufficient to issue sentence (taking into consideration that one of the judges and some lawyers who reject these criminal methods have been killed by those militias).

Another story was with Saad abu Othman who was detained, for more than one year and half, of a charge of attempting to blast Tnomh Bridge, he was arrested for sectarian reasons, and he was forced to confess under torture and constraint that he was the one who attempted bombing the bridge. This meant to justify the sectarian elimination (Now his feet and legs crippled due to torture with drill) and he still detained by the internal affairs of MOI. According to (Mustafa) Al Ghanim, who was imprisoned with Tahseen but released then fled to Syria as he fears to return to torture he witnessed during the detention at MOI. Among the arrestees also was (Firas, a cassette recorder technician) and the charge was manufacturing remote devices for explosives (his hand now is broken due to torture in detention within the internal affairs), still he exists in the detention.

After the bombing in Al Jazaer area at Basra (two days before Al Adha feast of 2005), the MOI forces arrested Sheik Nader Abu Huthaifa (Imam and preacher of the "ten promised with heaven" mosque at Alshamshomeh). They arrested him from his home at the old Meshraq area. Two days later, he was found, in the English cemetery in the Hakimieh at Basra, killed and disfigured from the severity of torture.

5. On February 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2006 the force of militia invaded Al Mounae prison at Basra and detained 12 prisoners and carried out death penalty against them (most of them were from Arab and Islamic countries; amongst them was a Turkish driver of vehicle on which he transport cargo from the port of Basra to north of Iraq including Turkey. He was detained because of vehicle ticket, apparently there was no justification, they only meant to stoke sectarian and justify the crimes committed after bombing the holy shrines in Basra.

6- The University of Basra is now under the control of the governing religious parties and militias affiliated to them. On March 27- 28, 2006, MOI forces arrested about ten students from the Sunnis at the Faculty of Arts in the Saad Square in Basra. Two days later, their bodies with signs of tortures were found laying in the way of an industrial zone in Basra. On April 5<sup>th</sup>, 2006, Professor Dr. Salah •Abdul Aziz was assassinated at the industrial Institute at Basra on the way to the city of Zubair by armed people inside car model Toyota Crown 1994.

7- In the mid of March 2006, two black BMW cars parked in the intersection next to Syrian Restaurant called (Al Sultan palace) which was close to police station of Basra at Al Menawi area. They were wearing Arab traditional clothes but they looked foreigners "British". The traffic policemen asked them to drive away quickly as they were causing traffic jam but they remained standing that brought the people's attention and they crowded around them. Traffic policemen, had some doubt about them, so they punctured one of the car tires while the other car escaped. Half an hour later, a British helicopter with British army arrived to this intersection; they took the four persons in the car. A big bag found inside the car trunk and the people felt suspicious about this car and that they were preparing for attacks against civilians in the area so they burnt the car.

**1- The story of cars used by the Death Squads:** There are two cars the first is Toyota "Crown 1994" either black or white and the second is Toyota MarkII 1993. Those cars used by the MOI (internal intelligence, as indicated by one of the victims in Abu Khaseeb, two or three persons are usually inside these cars accompanied by other cars of different models for protection. These cars carry out assassinations according to a list required to be killed by Iran. Note that the Governor of Basra received clear threat call from the Minister of the Interior requesting him to release the captured car and the prisoners within 24 hours otherwise he will cancel the governorate of Basra and all its departments as the police arrested members of the internal intelligence. According to special sources at Basra Police Department that interrogated those who were in the car, they declared that they received special training in Iran for killing and assassinating. The last person killed three days ago of writing this report was Alhaj Qaies who lives in Nathran at old Basra, he has shop for repairing watches in the main road. At sunset a car, of the stated above ones, stopped in front of his shop and shot him to death because he was working with the Iraqi Islamic Party that did huge awareness work of electing the party in the last election. Furthermore, other



• killing crimes committed against civilians including: five people of (Al Saadoun) tribe amongst them was a child, and the lawyer Amneh Al Hamadani, a human rights activist, and Sheikh Nawaf Ahmad at Al Eshar area in addition to a crime committed on April 2006, when the death squads members, using the said cars, opened fire on prayers coming out from Al Manaseir mosque in Eljameiat area killing two people death, then two days later, the MOI forces kidnapped two youth prayers from the same mosque after (Al Isha'a) the last prayer in the day. Their dead bodies found next day near the same mosque with signs of tortures .

**2- Displacement and forced deportation in Basra:** The internal affairs (internal intelligence) started arresting and killing many of the Sunni families in Abu Al Khaseeb to terrorize and scare them to force them to flee. There were some families who received threatening letters warned them they will be killed and their houses to be burnt if they did not leave. That was the reason why many Sunni families fled for Sunni areas ( in the west and the middle) seeking security . Some of the terror actions carried out against the Sunni families in El Genaina, Basra, were: MOI members painted cross on the Sunni families houses' and gave them three-day deadline to leave otherwise houses or else they will burn the house with its people. Such practices and violation caused eight families to leave.

3- On April 7, 2006 the MOI forces arrested more than forty Sunni people at Al Zubair area, Basra. The next day many of them were found dead. Killing and displacing Sunnis from some area aimed to change the demographic in the governorate to be prepared for the sectarian federal that some of the criminal militias of the governorate calls for.

• ***Terrorism Militias' crime against AlArab and Ibn Eid mosques:***

Some militias control the Iraqi police troops in Basra committed a sectarian crime on Sunday June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2006 against people doing their prayers and guards of two mosques in Basra. The below photos are for some martyrs who were executed by the militias at places built for worshipping (Al Arab and Abu Eid Mosques), the martyrs names' are:

- 1- Ibrahim, born in 1989
- 2- Mustafa Saadoun, born in 1988
- 3- Waleed Ahmed, born in 1959
- 4- Hussein Jamal, born in 1986
- 5- Tariq Nouri, born in 1987
- 6- Razzaq Murad, born 1965 who was killed when he went to receive his nephew's corpse from the morgue.

7- Rashed Mannan, born in 1984







- **The assassination of scientists, university professors, doctors and military men:**

A lot of academics and scholars in Iraq are exposed for serious elimination, however, this subject is not highlighted by media. According to the conservative estimations, more than 250 of the above category was killed while hundreds disappeared and thousands of them escaped out side or to the north of Iraq for security. That means that Iraq under a terrible drain of the brilliant mind of its people.

It was clear from the identities of the killed scientists that the crimes against them were not for , sectarian, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, or the academic specialization as the people killed were from diverse specialties (science, medicine, engineering, agriculture, history, geography, religion, and language). The United Nations estimated that 1642 from the higher education institutions were burned, looted or destroyed. Taking into consideration that the educational system in Iraq was the best in the region and the most important wealth of Iraq was the Advanced educational level of its people. According to the Iraqi Professors Association that almost 243 of University professors and institutes in Iraq were subjected to assassination, kidnapping or threat from April 9<sup>th</sup>, 2003 till Jan 30<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

Based on the report submitted by the Iraqi University Professors Association to the conference held in Madrid mid -2006, the University professors of the scientific specialists in the university between April 2003 until April 2006 topped the killing list constituting 64%, followed by medical specialists inside and outside the university of 21%. Most of the victims were professors and other academics. Also the same report pointed out that thousand of doctors left Iraq and 220 doctors were

killed in the same period.

Another report issued by Iraqi Patriots Military men noted that the number of officers, who were eliminated, killed and tortured during detention of more than 5 thousands officers, in addition to 3 thousands soldiers and non-commissioned officers who served in the Iraqi army and defended the Iraq during the past wars.

On Dec 19<sup>th</sup>, 2006, two days after the Prime Minister Al Maleki called for the national reconciliation and his demand from the ex-army officers to join the new army or to retire, 25 high- rank officer were kidnapped while they went to the Bank in Al Muheet street in Al Kathmeih area to receiving their salaries (of 150\$ offered by the government claiming to help them overcome the difficulties of life); 18 of them were executed. This indicated the relation between some of the officials of the Ministry of Finance affiliated to the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq party and between the Death Squads and the terrorist militias, especially that the Minister of Finance is the ex-minister of interior (Bayan Solagh) who is accused to form the Death Squads and the leader of 9 Bader Brigade which he belongs to.

Those militant were surprised when they were kidnapped in front of the government guard and the headquarters of the police force 50 meters away from the bank. They were arrested by the police forces inside government cars and within the police responsibility of the police and the guards and all controls spread near Baghdad north gate.

Although the responsibility of the American-British occupation forces of these crimes and the urgent need to detect them according to Geneva Convention of 1949 and the additional protocol besides their responsibility of the security profile, they had not surpassed which means their complicity on they who are behind all these incidents.

### **• Samerra explosions and the beginning of the Death Squads grand crimes:**

The holy shrines in Samerra on Feb 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2006 was attacked followed by revengeful acts to ensure that there was new strategy of the Death Squads and to show who stands behind to complete the new part of the internal sedition and to break the Iraqi people unity. While the officials acknowledged the involvement of the police in the Death Squads, all the evidences and indication pointed out some international parties' involvement in the planning and implementing the operations that cannot be carried out by small groups planning. This was asserted by the families of Samerra and the United Nation reports. The Iraqi Minister of the Interior issued a statement on Feb 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2006 about the explosion of the shrines of two Imams; Hadi and Hassan Al Askari, in which he mentioned the details of the bombing despite of so many contradictions stated comparing with the reality confirmed by the families and the various official authorities. The most important contradictions are:

1- The terrorism group put on Tuesday evening Feb 21<sup>st</sup>, 2006 at 19:50 explosives devices inside the two shrines and on Wednesday morning Feb 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2006 at 06:40 the bombing started with about 11:50 between the two explosions. During an interview of London radio correspondent in Samerra, some of the families reported that after the explosion, the city was under curfew starting from 8:00pm every day. The American forces with the so-called Iraqi army surrounded the monument. Then, why they surrounded the shrine?

2- That terrorism group of four people, one of them wearing military sprinkled uniform and the others was wearing black, meanwhile the said statement confirmed that the shrine protected by protection force of 35 members of FBS, so where was this force when the small group came?

3- An investigation committee was formed and chaired by the Minister of Housing and Construction. One of its most important results was that they need at least 12 hours to accomplish the setup process to blow the area; this result compliant to the same result given by the Minister of Interior about the timing before starting the investigation. According to testimony of the families in addition to the fact of the existence of the American and Iraqi forces all the evening until one hour before

the explosions confirmed the involvement of the said authorities in these explosions.

Everyone remembers the abduction and killing of Alarabia satellite channel team, where many contradictory stories said. According to the first story of the only survival member of Alarabia satellite team, which include the well-known martyred press correspondent, Atwar Bahjat-Karim Al-Samerrae'i, that the media team of Atwar was able to take photos of families arresting two Iranian people who were suspected of their involvement in the explosions. During, a unit of MOI police arrived and chased the press team. The survival of the team hid in a place from which he was able to see the MOI police members arresting and executing the rest of the team members in the same place which was a check point of the Iraqi Police. The second story was that Atwar went to Samerra attempting to reach the closed city surrounded by Iraqi police but she couldn't, so she broadcast her last report live from the north entrance of the city. Then she interviewed some residents of the region, and she could get some information about the explosion, which appear for her a scoop of media, so Atwar tried to enter the closed city many times and did many calls. While she was in Samerraa, the Minister of the Interior, Bayan Jaber Solagh, called Atwar and told her to wait where she was so that he will send a car to help her to enter the city. Minutes later, Atwar and her two colleagues were abducted while the fourth, Anmar As hour, ran away.

Few minutes later it was reported that Atwar and her two colleagues were kidnapped but the fourth colleague Anmar Ashour has escaped. An hour later, the three kidnapped reporters were found killed on one of the high way close to Samerra.

It has been announced on Thursday Feb 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2006 the assassination of the three reporters. The bodies arrived to Baghdad at almost 5:00 p.m. due to the closure of Samerra and traffic jam so the funeral was delayed till next day Friday Feb 24<sup>th</sup>, 2006 after 6:00 p.m. till the curfew imposed on Baghdad was over. However, it was decided to impose the curfew again after 8:00 p.m. which made it impossible under the prevailed security situation for anyone to go to Al Karkh Cemetery, the announced burial place. Atwar was washed and enshrouded in preparation for burial day provided that the funeral will be Saturday Feb 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006 at 8:00 morning according to Al Arabia. Nevertheless, the government extended the curfew for one more day, so the funeral had to be delayed until the end of curfew at 4:00 pm. On the morning MOI forces came to Atwar family's house and they forced her family to start the funeral though Atwar relatives refused because they wouldn't be able to attend the funeral due to curfew. The forces said: "Mr. Abdulazeez Al Hakeem sent us to bury her now". Then the funeral process started during which some clashes happened with the MOI policemen that aroused Atwar family and relatives' refusal for the presence of the security forces' who insisted that they attended according to an order of the Minister of the Interior. After several calls made to the MOI to send security reinforcements, as many people saw in live broadcast shot by satellite TVs, the Minister of the Interior (Solagh) declared that area was out MOI's jurisdiction, but it was of Ministry of Defense. Thus the MOI withdrew their vehicles in order to complete the Atwar's burial. According to medical sources checked the three bodies of the Alarabia team; Atwar Al Samerra'ei, Adnan Kheirallah and Khaled Mahmoud said that they were killed after exposing to horrible torture using all kind of barbarian torture technique including; beating up, punching holes on their bodies using drill, several burning and deforming for many organs of their bodies, in addition to using burning materials before shooting them all in the same place that was the left side of the head.

Dozens of journalists killed annually by the Death Squads in Iraq which approved the Death Squads' attempt to hide the truth behind the crimes done by them as well as militias. In addition to the most serious problem that the officials were involved in supporting and protecting such crimes.

As a result of these bombings aimed to justify the crimes that followed the said bombings, a new crime page for the Death Squads commenced by attacking more than 190 Sunni mosques and some other (Husseiniya's) in Baghdad only and capturing some mosques as well as killing thousands of innocent civilians most of them from Sunnis, all committed only within few days. These terrorism groups with their huge number were wearing black clothes to give the impression that they were the militia of Al Mahdi Army of Al Sadr Trend, meanwhile, some of these militias were wearing military mottled clothes and using cars and governmental equipments all over Baghdad freely and with high coordination. Nevertheless, some Sunni areas that were defending themselves and struggle these terrorism groups, they were invaded by US forces to take their weapons and arrest a lot of their youth to make it easier for the Death Squads, militias and terrorism group to resume attacking such secured areas, as what happened in several areas Baghdad like Al Jihad, Ghazalieya, Al Doura and Al



Hurriyah.....

As an example clarified the involvement of the Security bodies, controlled by the militias , in this sectarian crimes was when some MOI forces, at 11:00 pm on the March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2006 , destroyed the Mosque of Al Nour at Al Jihad neighborhood in Baghdad. And day earlier, Solagh showed up on the Iraqi TV threatening to revenge and hold a mass punishment of Zoaba'a tribe directly and clearly in which he obviously disclosed his intention of committing genocide crime and mass penalty in order to cover the participation of militias of his ministry in the sectarian killings that Iraq witnessed post Samerra blasts.

The first report, followed Samerra bombings, of Name's Human Rights Office which covered the human rights violations in Iraq in January 1<sup>st</sup> - Feb 28<sup>th</sup>, 2006, stated **that it was clear that these attacks were not random. In the contrary they revealed high level of organization, and they have the capability and the potentiality to get resources and equipment needed easily.**

• **Death Squads targeting the Arab community, especially the Palestinians:**

Sheikh Ayman Muein, a Palestinian Imam and preacher of Al Quds mosque in the area of Al Baladiyat in Baghdad said: "The Palestinians are in Iraq since 1948 and they are Iraqis and the Palestinians at the same time". He clarified to Asharq Al Awsat newspaper that years after US Forces invaded Iraq, the Arab and the Palestinians in particular were exposed to various sorts of violations including expulsion from their own homes and the random arrests that started in the end of March of 2005 and then the abductions, the assassinations, murder and attacking the students in the schools and employees in the Country departments. "Detentions were only based on the identity cards" he added. Sheikh Muein pointed out to more than 15 murder cases in Al Baladiyat within five months. " There is a person named Ihsan Ali Khamis who was living in Al Hurriyah area in Baghdad and has relatives in Al Baladiyat, was the last person killed, in addition to other two missing persons from Al Baladiyat, they are Zuhair Murshed and Iyad Shaaban whose bodies are not found yet" he said. Muein demanded to stop the attacks and violations against his nation considering them Arab citizens who lived in Iraq for long time and they are Iraqi people though they are guests and they might return to their origin country one day". One of the families planning to leave Iraq indicated that because of the circumstances they suffered in the Iraq during the previous period, more than 400 family of the Palestinians left Iraq and they are in Ruwaished camp. The family added that more than 30 persons and a family left Iraq, and they are now in a camp in Hasaka at the Syrian borders.

According to Namiq, a Syrian-Palestinian, point indicated that the obstacles and harassment in Iraq are against all the Arabs ensuring that the Palestinian families are under semi-blockade where they reside as they fear to be hurt or killed if because of the fear of being hurt if they went out of their compounds. One of Namiq Palestinian friends said that they are not by any body or party's side, but they are by Iraq's side and wish they this crisis to finish. Still he is scared that his family will be harmed and suffer like their neighbor's family who had to leave saying: (Everyone knows that Palestinians have no homeland).

There is a true story that reflects the critical state of the Palestinians situation in Iraq. The militias in black arrested Mohammed Nader Rushdi, 24, a young Palestinian, from his shop for the repair and maintenance of electrical engines on Thursday March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2006 in an area of Karrada! This happened several months before the marriage?! They also arrested his cousin Ahmed Hazem, but he was released in the same day.

Then a week later, one of his relatives, Murshed Rasheed, was the lost his name and nobody knows anything about him since Saturday March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2006 . And while Zuhair's family was looking for the body of Zuhair, they found the body of their relative Mohammad Nader, whom they thought he was still detained but in fact he was eliminated six days before the above stated date.

Asharq Al Awsat newspaper showed that some administrative and security authorities, including Baghdad governorate, discussed the Arab issue once again as a procedure that helps the security authorities to face the critical circumstances in Iraq. A security source in Baghdad governorate council told Asharq Al Awsat newspaper that many political authorities demanded expel the Arabs of expired residency in Iraq and not granting them residency permissions any more considering that will reduce the entry of terrorists to Iraq!!! The source added that council assigned the Security Committee to follow up on this subject with immigration department and the pertinent authorities at MOI in order to examine the details of all aspects, the council also scheduled to hold meetings.

The number of Palestinian refugees arrived to Iraq in 1948 was about 3000 refugees. Those refugees arrived to Iraq with the Iraqi army after its withdrawal from Palestine and the release of the security decision of Division and truce.

The majority of those Palestinians displaced from Haifa, which was the theater of the Iraqi forces operations at that time, and the were different villages like; Jabaá, Ejzim and Ein Ghazal. At the beginning of the refuge, the Iraqi Ministry of Defense was the main responsible, years later, the Palestinian refugees file transferred to the Iraqi Ministry of Social Affairs. At the time, a convention between the Iraqi governments and UNRWA was signed under which the former undertook the direct supervision and borne their full responsibility for registering in the UNRWA records. After that, the Ministry of Social Affairs built them residential compound. According to the UNHCR's statistics in 2003, the number of Palestinians amounted (22100) persons: most of them live in different areas of Baghdad, which are:

- 1- Al Baladiyat Complex of 800 people.
- 2- Al Zaafaraniya, to the east of Baghdad, of 800 people.
- 3- Al Hurriyah, in the middle of Baghdad, of (1.300) people.
- 4- Al Salalem area, close to Al Hurriyah, of (600) people.
- 5- New Baghdad area of (800) people.
- 6- Al Doora area of (700) people.
- 7- Al Ameen area of (300) people.
- 8- Adela Khatoon area in Bab Al Moatham of (200) people.
- 9- Basra governorate, south to Baghdad, of (300) people.
- 10- Al Mosul, north to Baghdad, of (400) people

In the meantime, the Syrian Observatory Organization for Human Rights indicated to the abduction of 8 Syrian citizens' refugees in Iraq by the Death Squads of the militias in Iraq during 2006. It worth to mention that the residential complex in Haifa street in Baghdad, which was devoted to the refugee Syrian families by Saddam's regime, were seized by the armed militias supported by the MOI. More than two hundred refugee Syrian families were expelled or threatened and fled outside Iraq or killed. The escalation against the Arab communities refugees in Iraq for several decades started to increase severely after the MOI statement issued by Solagh, the representative of the Supreme Council of Islamic Revolution in Iraq and who accused in leading support and protection of Death Squads in MOI.

It is known that the campaign of hostility and retaliation against the Arab communities in Iraq is led mostly by militias which are loyal to Iran because of the Arab attitude which was supporting Saddam regimes during the war against Iran. Therefore, papers found, near the bodies of many of those Arab communities killed by death squads, that said: "This is the follower of the terrorist, Al-Zarqawi", in an attempt to extort and terrify those communities and force them to escape and make them vulnerable if they remained under these fallacious charge .

### • The Iraqi government attitude toward the Death Squads

Unfortunately, the Iraqi government attitude toward Death Squads confirms the fact that there isn't a fair domestic government, it is a sectarian government ruled by militias under the supervision of the occupation authorities, and executes agenda which serves the interests of the occupation, the leaders of militias and the parties participated in these violations, rather than serving the interests of Iraqis and their unity. Whereas it kept in silence and was covering all crimes committed



by "Death Squads", from abducting hundreds of people and torturing them, then throwing their corpses away. The government did not even show any intentions to form Investigation Commission to interrogate those violations, nay it became life threatening to men to get the corpses of victims from Sunni Muslims, so families used to send women and their friends from Shiite Muslims, as members of Death Squads used to abduct and kill every one came to take the corpses of his relatives, this was known almost everywhere even outside Iraq, nonetheless the government didn't take any procedures to stop it, because the militias that rule Death Squads still controlling the security of Baghdad.

The sectarian policies that follow Death Squads and militias which was applied by Al Ja'afari government, lead to big disorder, the thing that helped those militias committing their crimes, considering that those militias and Death Squads created under the disorder which was caused by the American – British occupation authorities.

Once he occupied Prime Minister post in Iraq, the former Prime Minister Ibrahim Al Jaafari issued on May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2005 decree No. (1), (Q6/ 4214) at the General Secretariat of the Ministers Council, stipulate halting permanently the legal procedures against all the Iranians detained for different crimes and the shall be released. At that time, he claimed the justifications of such a resolution is to have a new start with Iran. The later events approved followed the decisions approved that the real reason of it was to allow the Iranian interference in Iraq particularly that most of the Iranian prisoners were Iranian intelligence officers who are currently committing terrorism acts in Iraq.

On May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2006, the office of the Iraqi president Jalal Al Talbani issued a statement that indicated the number of killed people, as result of the sectarian killing, was more than 1091 citizens from Baghdad only from April 1<sup>st</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup>, 2006, in accordance with the report of the morgue in Baghdad. "If we summed up the number of the lost death bodies or the similar crimes committed in the governorates, the total number will be troublesome. This indicates that we are facing severe situation as dangerous as similar terrorism acts of bombing cars and explosions against innocent civilians", he added. "we are shocked, sad and angry while following up almost daily reports about finding corpses for anonymous persons and others corpse for people killed because of the ID's. The reports often document that the victims were tortured brutally and viciously and they were deformed before being killed" Al Talbani clarified. He mentioned that those ugly crimes were registered usually as crimes committed by anonymous, which means that those who committed such crimes will continue their illegal deeds has nothing to do with any religion, laws and morals.

Some participants in preparing the TV Program "Terrorism in the hands of Justice", broadcast on the Iraqi official channel during Al Ja'afari time, confessed that most of people, whose confessions were broadcast claiming that they committed assumed terror acts, used to be previously exposed to sever torture; both psychological and physical. And that they were forced to cast their fraud and fake testimonies. The sources added that huge number of the "fake convicted persons" being released after casting their fake testimonies. This embodies an indecent media process to grant an opportunity to get rid of the oppositors of the sectarian government by claiming fulfilling fake security progress in order to cover the government failure.

In November 2006, the Iraqi Minister of Interior Jawad Al Bolani, a member of parliament and the Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution that the former minister of Interior Bayan Solagh belongs to), declared dismissing around three thousands employees of his ministry after affirming their participation in the operations of sectarian killing, administrative corruption, and looting in the ministry. And it was weird that those employees were dismissed without presenting them to the specialized courts in order to punish them. Despite UNAMI demanded the Minister to explain reasons for dismissing such huge people of the employees, as usual he didn't respond and kept silent.

### **Other examples on the crimes committed by Death Squads and the terrorism militias with the participation of the government:**

1. On Sunday Nov 13<sup>th</sup>, 2005, the American and Iraqi forces conducted a sudden inspection on the refuge the shelter known by "Aljaderiah", where they found 168 arrestees their aged range between 15 years old – mid

of 60 years. Several arrestees said that the shelter was under the responsibility of Bader Brigade 9, while others said that they were arrested by persons wearing military uniform, at the same time most of them affirmed that they were arrested at the check points, and few number of them said that they were arrested to blackmail third person. The medical checks revealed that 101 out of 186 prisoners exposed to ill-treatment, and signs of beating, electrical shocks and stabbing shown on their bodies. According to the stories mentioned by the arrestees 18 prisoners were died or killed during the interrogating them, the documents submitted by the witnesses affirmed the death of 14 prisoners of this group.

On the other hand, 95 were arrested pursuant to judicial order, and all what they mentioned was documented. Also 71 convicted were arrested pursuant to judicial order but their testimonies were not verdict in front of the judicature. An investigator documented 7 testimonies, their papers weren't submitted to the judicature yet. Human rights' office of UNAMI collected information indicated that the Minister of Interior and senior employees at the ministry knew that this facility is used as an illegal detention center. Other allegations stated that US forces knew about these facilities and violations and they visited the shelter before Nov13th, 2005 to treat the arrested people.

Many people believe that the judiciaries also knew about the detention and the detainees conditions . Some judges are affiliated to the Private Investigation Directorate that oversee the shelter on behalf of the Interior Ministry. In June 2005 the Private Investigations Department was established under the control of the deputy of the Prime Minister for General Intelligence Department affairs. About 26 officers were employed at the Private Investigations Department which receives arrestees from police offices, patrols, in addition to the private forces such as; the general intelligence department, and governorates police.

Until now, governments of Al Ja'afari and Al Maliki refused to announce the results of investigations in this crime, in spite of the several appeals from the United Nations which can be described as a clear and dangerous challenge to the national community besides covering Death Squads' crimes committed within the Security system in Iraq.

2. On March 26<sup>th</sup>, 2006, Iraqi officials at the MOI said that the authorities detained an officer of the police called Arkan Al Bawi, who was working at Diala. He was accused of his participation in assassination brigades led by his brother at Diala police station.
3. On Monday March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2006 members of MOI's forces attacked a(Saeed for Import and Export) company headquarters in Almansour, Baghdad. The forces were accompanied with three cars "Nisan Patrol" in addition to other three cars "Chevrolet", and a big number of MOI gunmen wearing official badges and holding MOI official letter. They were identified by the police center, in front of the Company, that provided protection to the attackers until they are with their mission of abducting everyone there. A day later, all members of the police center that associated MOI members were changed. The number of people kidnapped was 18 employees who were all working in civil commercial matters.

Later, six of them were freed only because they were "Shiite". They confirmed that the rest of prisoners ,12, were exposed to ill-treatment that contained all kinds of cruel brutal torture because they were citizens of Fallujah and Samerra' and other cities. The dangerous thing was that MOI alleged that those employees were kidnapped by anonymous groups, while all they eye-witnesses and the released employees assured that the forces attacked the company was related to MOI.

. Names of Sunni employees  
who were kidnapped:

Names of Shiite employees who  
were released:

- 1- Saadi Gharqan Abboud
- 2- Abdulmajid Hmoud
- 3- Furat Saleem Saleh
- 4- Khaled Hmoudi Ibrahim
- 5- Shamil Mahmoud Shakir
- 6- Raji Jassem Lateef
- 7- Saif Raji Jassem
- 8- Yahia Al Qaraghouli
- 9- Mohammed Ali Yousef
- 10- Mahmoud Shihab Hamad
- 11- Jabbar Hamid

- 1- Faisal Mohammed Ali
- 2- Talib Hikmat Rahi
- 3- Loay Jassem Mohammed
- 4- Kareem Abbas
- 5- Malik Muhajjar
- 6- Haitham Jassem

4. On April 4th, 2006 MOI police forces arrested 68 civilians; 4 of them were Christian's residents of Almicanic, street No.60 Al Doura city, south Baghdad, within some sectarian arrestment campaign. Then, the 68 corpses, for the same above stated civilians, were found were killed in cruel way, and signs of torture appeared on their bodies.
5. On April 13<sup>th</sup>, 2006 senior officials at the Ministry of Defense mentioned that days ago its forces arrested another forces of MOI in Al Rusafa east Baghdad along with around 20 Iraqis in order to execute them. Senior sources at the Ministry of Defense disclosed that its forces captured a "Death Squad" affiliated to the MOI. The members of the arrested squad confessed of all previous crimes committed under the supervision of Warlord (Haneen), Al Rusafa Emergency Forces Commander.

On June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2006 an Iraqi military source mentioned that a US force released 300 Iraqis been abducted, who were detained at "Al Mahdi Army" militia in Alsadr city east Baghdad. The sources told Al Quds Press news agency that US force attacked houses and Husseinia in Alsadr city some of which located behind Al Siddeh eastern of Baghdad and some others were still under construction but contained tens of Sunni detainees. The same source also indicated that those forces committed abductions according to the identity, then they move the kidnapped people to certain places where they torture and kill them, then throw their bodies in various areas of Baghdad. The Iraqi government refused to comment on this crime and the ministries of interior and defense refused to give more details about it, despite the fact that it considered as the biggest crime. Previously, the US forces attacked a confidential prison of MOI during Al Jaa'fari rule, and freed around 200 arrestees at Aljaderiah, and the results of investigations that the former government promised to unveil are still mysterious. The "Quds Press" correspondent mentioned that Raad Almahdawi, nominee of "Al Tawafuq Front" for the position of the Ministry of Health's under secretary and Diala health manager, was found amongst the 300 citizens freed by the US Army in Alsadr city. A reliable source at the Front said that Almahdawi was one of the citizens who were abducted then freed by the US forces in Alsadr city east Baghdad, and that most of them were Sunni Iraqis. He also explained that Almahdawi was suffering from some injuries as a result of the torture he exposed to.

It is worth to mention that Raad Almahdawi the health manager of Diala was at Ministry of Health's building when he was abducted. He was in a meeting with the minister of health of Alsadr Stream, Ali Alshamri, and by the end of the meeting gunmen force of Almahdi Army militia arrested Dr. Mahdawi with two of his companions from the ministry's building. Altawafuq Front accused the minister and Ministry of Health of their involvement in the abduction. However, Al Shammari denied that in press conference!!! Meanwhile and in the same day the US forces declared a statement ensured the aforementioned details.

6. On July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2006 armed militias kidnapped 26 citizens in a commercial street in Al Arasat, middle Baghdad. The chairman of the American-Iraqi Chamber of Commerce, which is an independent organization relevant to the American government, was one of those citizens been abducted, in addition to another 10 persons from the same organization's staff, and another 15 citizens who were employees at a mobile phones company. The reports indicated that the abducted forces were wearing police uniform in 15 police cars, then they left



after they separated women from men and covered men's eyes and handcuffed them unknown place.

On Monday June 5<sup>th</sup>, 2006, almost 70 members of terrorism militias wearing MOI's uniform kidnapped around 50 citizens (most of them were workers at commercial offices, banks, transportation, owners of quick meals restaurants, and pedestrian in the street of Al Salhiyeh district in Baghdad) while the forces in charge of protecting the buildings of Radiobroadcast and Television and the Ministry of Justice in front of the accident's location was observing. On Wednesday June 7<sup>th</sup>, 2006 the police said that 13 of the abducted citizens were found alive, with torture signs appeared on their bodies after they were thrown in one of Baghdad streets at midnight. The Iraqi ministry of Defense confirmed that security forces didn't perform its duty toward abducting fifty citizens incident that occurred in the middle of Baghdad the day before. Abdulaziz Mohammad, the military operations director in the ministry said that he held a meeting that day in order to take future measures toward such accidents. The owners of commercial shops mentioned that they released citizens told them that they believe, from the investigations and the talks of persons tortured them that executive militias at security bodies were behind their abduction.

7. On Saturday Aug 12<sup>th</sup>, 2006, around 8:30pm, the Iraqi police forces surrounded Al Tobaji area ( Al Salam suburb) with cars associated with (Al Hurriyah) police center, where they began to surround the area from the side of the main street to the area, and they set up check using , where they detained a person whom we couldn't get his correct, but all what we could get that he was from Al Ekeidat clan. Then they handed him Almahdi militias which began to gather after while. Anyone who didn't have his Identity Card or refused to show it to them, he will be handed to Almahdi militia existed at the same chick point. Al Mahdi Army militia based in the office of Martyr Alsadr, near the electricity department on the main street, in front of the juvenile prison, where it performs its daily activities and its members wear black clothes. Police forces allowed three civil cars to enter the district to attack Alhaj Zidan Mosque using heavy weapons ( Kalashnikov) and RBJ missiles. Consequently, the citizens of the district began to defend themselves which caused the death of two "Omar Kamal, and Fahmi Al Dulaimi", after that the cars left the district.

Sunday night, on Aug 13<sup>th</sup>, 2006, another group attacked the same district, but this time all control and check points were withdrew as agreed on before by the police forces and the Mahdi Army militia, according to the citizens of the district who said that those forces were cooperating with Almahdi army militias in implementing such operations, as some witnesses confirmed that they saw Al Mahdi Army cars related recent Iraqi Army providing, the day before, the militia headquarters with several weapons types preparing to the said attack, where 14 civil cars entered Altobaji area and intensively and randomly fired the houses, in addition to targeting Alhaj Zidan Mosque for the second time. A car related to freedom police center and its number 2179 had been seen helping that group in the attack, people inside the car were wearing the Iraqi police uniform, while the owners of those cars were wearing black uniform.

The witnesses also confirmed that there was a private location, that before was related to Al Quds Army, for those militias used as storage for weapons, now it's called (Al Athraa) residential complex, in which there is a place specified for torturing arrestees by Almahdi Army militias. Some released citizens were tortured in that place in various ways like; burnings by the Sulphuric acid and holing by drill in order to scare the people of that area. Those released people fear saying any details because they were threatened to be killed by Almahdi Army militia if they mentioned any of what they saw.

The witnesses also confirmed the existence of another location for Almahdi Army used to collect weapons and shelling Mortar on the formerly stated mosque. This location is known as Husainiyat Alsalam and situated in front of the population clinics in the district. The militia are existed in that place permanently and still abducting and killing people of that area. The families there, at that time, demanded the US forces or any other forces to interfere and protect them from the crimes committed by the militias and police.

8. On July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2006 MOI police forces associated with militias attacked the Iraqi Olympic Committee and abducted more than 50 of the members including the head of the committee "Dr. Ahmad Abdulghafour Al Samerra'ei", this process took more than an hour, in the presence of police cars and check points of the Iraqi Army which surrounded the place of the accident. Abducting "Dr. Ahmad Abdulghafour Al Samerraei", the

Secretary General, Amer Jabbar, and two members of the executive office in addition to the rest of the 50 citizens considered of the most significant episode of the series of abductions and killings the sport movement exposed to.

9. On Sep 21<sup>st</sup>, 2006, the security bodies in Diala, north east Baghdad, arrested 11 persons who use civil cars and hold MOI identities. A source at the governorate police informed refer to emergency police in Baghdad and Al Husseinayah police. He disclosed that they informed the MOI and the Ministry of the National Security of arresting those people in the road that links Baghdad with Diala while they holding different weapons. He also pointed out that the specific bodies were running investigations about the relationship between those people and the sectarian violation events occurred in Diala.
10. In November 2006, some militia wearing Iraqi police uniform and riding governmental cars had kidnapped more than 100 visitors from Scholarship Department at the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, then they took them to the road leading to Alsadr city, according to some abducted people who were released. That day was specified to meet students of high studies and university professors from the staff of Alanbar, Salahuddin, and Ninawa universities. The meetings aimed to obtain educational scholarships abroad. Some of those who were released stated that Almahdi Army militias freed them because they were Shiite, while the rest, who were Sunnis, were taken to Alsadr city. The painful thing in this accident was not only the unknown fate for those arrestees, whose some of them were found dead and full of torture signs, but the declaration made by the Iraqi Prime Minister Noor Al Maliki who described the process of abduction saying: **"It's not terrorism, it's just a conflict between militias"!!!**.

Those declarations that cover the criminal militias encouraged them to continue in its crimes. 100 gunmen in 20 cars at least related to security forces accompanied with ambulances surrounded the market, and tens of soldiers spread in the area while saying "we have a task here" then they arrested people randomly, more than 50 civilians from Alsanak district. Witnesses confirmed that at 50 persons were abducted they were handcuffed before taking them to anonymous place.

The security forces then surrounded the area, and a security source said that gunmen wearing police uniform kidnapped 20 of the shops' owners. Sami Merza, a building guard said: " I was at the roof top when I saw the policemen entering the shops and crying saying (Take everything you find whether its while or black) by which they meant detain the Sunnis and Shiite, and the Christians". He added that the gunmen stole large amounts of money from the shops and indicated that there were some civilians amongst them who has guns of police and army".

11. On Dec 17<sup>th</sup>, 2006 gunmen wearing police uniform kidnapped tens of persons from the Red Crescent in Baghdad. An official there and other witnesses said that the armed forces attacked the office in Al Kkarrada using trucks, they separated men and women, and then they abducted 10-20 persons. A witness told Reuters that they took all men then left". Baghdad witnesses daily abduction accidents whether criminal or political. Last weak armed people abducted around 30 persons from industrial area in the middle of Baghdad, but most of them were released after hours.
12. In December 2006, the terrorism militias supported by units of the Iraqi police and Army around the third Al Hurriyah area and under US air cover invaded causing the killing of three men, raping of 23 women, displacing of more than 140 families who most of them fled to the near schools and mosques of Al Adle quarter. in a severe step to escalate the sectarian war of Al Maliki government run by Death Squads and militias.
13. On Dec 17<sup>th</sup>, 2006, During a conference held in Baghdad for the National Reconciliation, the Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri Al Maliki called the former militaries to re-join in the new Army consisted of militias, and declared a new plan to grant retirement salaries for everyone holds colonel or higher ranks. So, about 20 officers of high ranks went to a bank near them in Al Kathemiah to receive their salaries and previous dues. but they were surprised of militias and MOI members in cooperation with some bank employees kidnapping them. The next day their 18 dead bodies found full of torture signs before their execution.

This accident might explain the covert reason behind assigning the former Minister of Interior "Bayan Solagh" who associated with death squads, as the Minister of Finance after his success in establishing terrorism death squads within the MOI. Once Solagh became in his recent position, he started to cooperate with MOI by spreading

members of his militias and Death Squads at banks and financial departments that So, whenever any Sunni, former military or former Baathist went to the banks, Solagh men there instantly contact Death Squads to come and abduct, kill then throw their corpses. What confirmed the involvement of the government in such crimes was that it didn't form any investigation committee to pursue the criminals and punish them.

Such aforementioned accidents clearly indicated that the Death Squads and militias began a new methodology in committing their crimes. After they were successful in displacing civilians from their residents, it is now the role of control phase on some governmental departments in order to dominate the plan of igniting sectarian conflicts.

The only problem of the governmental security bodies suffer is the spread of sectarian militias members amongst and control it, because of the sectarian policies which the ministry portfolios based on since the presence of the US – British occupation forces to Iraq. For example, Mr. "Oaf Rahomi" Diala deputy revealed tens of torturing cases by MOI at the city prisons in Aug 13<sup>th</sup>, 2005. A video tape showed many Iraqis exposing to beating and torture such as: electrical shocks, hanging them from their hand for long time, and the signs of torture and scars were so obvious on their bodies. Meanwhile, the detainees assured that they weren't guilty and did nothing to be treated this way. All these violations done because of the so-called "terrorism", they torture and kill people without any apparent evidence or proof. Mr. "Oaf Rahomi" accompanied with number of Iraqi policemen invaded the detention then released those arrestees after hearing the violations committed against them.



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A member of the Iraqi Parliament called Mohammad Al Daini, accompanied with the American and Iraqi forces, entered detention of MOI in Diala, , where they found real and horrible testimonies on torturing and sectarian arrestment conducted by militias of Bader Brigade 9 spread in the MOI. Consequently, the militia killed ten members of Al Daini's family and relatives to wreak revenge as he uncovered their crimes. Once again, the attitude of the Iraqi government and the MOI ruled by Bayan Solagh was really weird as they kept silence considering no reaction, they didn't create any investigation committee about the accident in an overt attempt to hide such crimes

In a program broadcast on the BBC TV, in the middle of Sep, 2005, on arresting to British soldiers by the police then handing them to the militias. This led the British Army to attack the prison and release them by force. The National Security Consultant in the Iraqi government, Muwafaq Al Rubaiee said that the security troops in Iraq violated by the gunmen and pro-government people!!!



He affirmed that he didn't know the extent of these violations and said: "I have to confess that the Iraqi Security Forces in general and Basra police, in particular, was penetrated by the armed organization even before the terrorists showed up". He also criticized the British Army when they used force instead of negotiations to set the two soldiers free in Basra. From his end, the Iraqi Minister of Interior (Bayan Solagh) contradicted the story told by the British Army in mid of Sep 2005. "The two British detainees at the Iraqi police in Basra are still in the prison and they weren't handed to the militias", Solagh told the BBC.

A report posted by "The Guardian" British newspaper in March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2006, unveiled that Baghdad Morgue director escaped from Iraq because his life was threatened after he told former United Nations official for Human right in Iraq "John Pace" that Death Squads killed more than 7000 persons at the last months of 2005, bearing in mind that 2005 observed the death of more than 15000 civilian victims of different ages.

In a journalism feature published in the Iraqi Al Sabah newspaper on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2006, Dr. Adel Muhsin Abdullah, the general inspector of the Ministry of Health" stated that (the morgue received 8000 corpses during the first half of 2006. "The refrigerator for preserving dead bodies cannot contain any more corpses especially at the times when terrorism escalated" he added. "There were more than 100 corpses outside the refrigerators. The average of corpses received by the morgue everyday range between 30-50 corpses. And some times it reaches 150 corpses if there were armed operations".

The more dangerous thing is the spread of Death Squads members' in different hospitals in Baghdad who are responsible to inform militias and Death Squads once any Sunni or Christian came to take corpses of his relatives from the morgue. As such, only women could go to receive the corpses, though many of them exposed to swearing and cursing y those militias near the departments.



#### • The American – British governmental attitude toward Death Squads:

Before discussing declarations and official attitudes, we have to explain the reality of several accusations to USA and British of supporting Death Squads, and their disregarding crimes of Death Squads, in addition to providing them with weapons. This accusation based on the two deals of weapons secretly entered to militias and Death Squads that included, at that time, the military and security bodies recently formed under the US-British supervision and training. The first transaction, on which the former government of Ayad Allawi contracted with Bosnia government under US

arrangement, consisted of 200, 000 Kalashnikov guns with their pullets.

In its report issued on May 12<sup>th</sup>, 2006 (20:56:42), Amnesty International emphasized that these weapons were lost during their shipping from Bosnia to Iraq. This was what the US leaders in Iraq alleged and they denied their knowledge of this shipment as they were responsible of arming the Iraqi police and army. And on May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2006, the Bosnian Minister of Defense (Nicola Radovanovik) issued an official statement to respond to accusations made by the Amnesty International against his government indicating that Bosnian government used confidential and non-transparent approach in the aforesaid transaction, and that part of those weapons didn't reach the Iraqi security forces as agreed earlier. The Bosnian minister said that all the agree upon weapons received by the new Iraqi government ( Al Ja'afari), and delivering the weapons to Iraq went on legally. Taking into consideration that those weapons should have been destroyed eliminated by a European organization established by the European Union to get rid of the weapons of the Balkan countries weapons. Parties related to some militias charged the Minister of Defense at Allawi's government that he stole those weapons and sold it for his own benefit.

The second deal was providing the Iraqi police with 20,000 (Brita) guns that was supplied by (Bristol) factory in Britain. Indeed, the British gats arrived to the hands of militias by its affiliates at the Iraqi police body. Many youths and even adults holding these guns in some demonstrations like the one held at Al Sadr city following the execution of the former President, Saddam Hussein.

On June 24<sup>th</sup>, 2005, the journalist of Night-Rider news agency, Yasir Salihi, was killed by a bullet on his head when he left his house west Baghdad at morning, beside his house there was joint Iraqi-American check point, without any warning shot which ensured that the assassination of this correspondent was planned, because he was running investigations on Death Squads and their relationship with the American forces. Those investigations were published after his death in New York Times magazine in May 2005, that investigations revealed the fact that the forces of the (Wolf) brigade which was formed by the Americans within the private forces related to the MOI was supervised by a person from the American general intelligence department called "James Steele", who was one of the CIA officers and participated in training Death Squads in Salvador. This clarified the reason lied behind the big number of journalists been killed in Iraq, whereas Iraq becomes the first country in threatening the life of journalists.

In a report p published on July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2006 by the correspondent of Los Angeles Times newspaper (editor Solomon Moore) uncovered some confidential documents of the Iraqi government that included results of 400 internal-investigation on corruption amongst the Iraqi police members'. The documents revealed torture acts, raping the male and female prisoners and releasing the detainees suspected of committing terrorism acts for bribes. The newspaper also mentioned that the contractor for training the Iraqi Police, affiliated to the US Foreign Ministry, reaffirmed the information stated in the said documents, and the spread of the militias within the semi-military and the police forces as well as the corruption deepen in there that reduced the general confidence in the Iraqi government and the MOI.

The Iraqi documents alleged that the Iraqi police officers beat up to death some detainees, and they involved in networks for kidnapping for ransom and faded thousands of Iraqi passports, also they passed lots of security information to the militias. The newspaper said, according to US officials, that the betrayers at the confidential intelligence of MOI who were running the secret detention building at Al Jaderia are accused of committing torture to death crimes, and they are still committing their tasks at the 7<sup>th</sup> floor at the MOI building. A senior US official, who asked not to mention his name in the newspaper, said Mahmoud Al Waeli, a leader of this group and in charge of intelligence body in Bader Brigade 9 and one of the senior officials responsible of recruiting police members at MOI, was one of those betrayers. Another US official, who also asked the newspaper not to release his name as his comments might hurt higher rank officials, considered that the US Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs failed in coordinate their efforts as the US officials didn't cooperate together as the American trainers in the 11<sup>th</sup> floor but didn't engage in discussions with the Iraqis there, because they think that they set policies and it is up to the Iraqis to take it or leave it. He also emphasized that they do nothing in the MOI which is the most ruined department in Iraq.

On Feb 19<sup>th</sup>, 2006 BBC news channel revealed, according to two security officials; an American and British, that there is some net of the Iraqi security forces that pursue Sunnis and kill them. Four members of this net ,that belong to Bader

Brigade militias of the Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution, were arrested. The American – British occupation forces demanded the Iraqi government to initiate investigative committee.

During interview broadcast on CBS American channel on Feb 27<sup>th</sup>, 2006, Mr. Steven Hadli, the consultant of American National Security admitted that there were evidences on Shiite Death Squads, and he ensured that Iran and Hezbollah had a role in flaming the situation. On Wednesday Sep 21<sup>st</sup>, 2006, a senior US officer declared the arrestment of Almahdi Army members in August and accusing them of participating in doctrinal killing crimes.

In a press conference, Major General Josef Peterson, the responsible of the program of training the Iraqi police mentioned that they were doing their best to arrest everyone involved in such doctrinal violence. “The majority of the arrestees were of Almahdi Army militias related to the religion man Muqtada Alsadr’ he added. Peterson didn’t define the arrestees’ number or the detentions location.

On July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2006, the spokesman of the US forces Major General William Caldwell unveiled a meeting contained the Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri Al Maliki and the leader of Coalition Forces in Iraq, General Kaisy, in addition to the leaders of the Iraqi Security bodies. At the end of the meeting a resolution to eliminate the militias as they are the main obstacle for implementing Baghdad Security Plan. This meeting held following to massacre committed by the militias against the Al Jihad quarter where 61 Iraqis killed on their sectarian ID’s whose most of them were Sunnis.

On Sep 19<sup>th</sup>, 2005, the British Army in Basra announced they released two of its soldiers from a house in Basra after they were delivered to the militia men while the policemen ignored a decision of MOI to free the two British soldiers. The British Army claimed that the soldiers detained while they were in a task of watching a police leader in the city who accused of leading Death Squads and committing assassinations. In the mean time, Iraqi parties alleged that the two soldiers were arrested while they were wearing Arab uniform holding bombing materials and devices.

Following to this accident and in an interview on BBC channel, the leader of the so-called multi national troops in Basra, Brigadier Bill Donham, called for eliminating some members of the Iraqi police.

On Dec 24<sup>th</sup>, 2006 the British forces admitted that they started pursuing some officials and officers of the Largest Crimes Unit in Basra after finding out that they were involved in creating Death Squads in Basra. That motivated them to attack the unit where they found 78 arrestees after they received news about the unit officers' intend to torture and kill those arrestees besides the crimes committed by the Death Squads of this unit.

In the beginning of November 2006, the British channel 4 broadcasted a film about Death Squads in Iraq. The film revealed confessions of several American consultants and officials who previously worked with the former Iraqi Minister of Interior Bayan Solagh, they assured his relation and lead of the militias and the criminal Death Squads within the MOI.

In its volume published on Saturday, April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2006, Al Sharq Al Awsat newspaper’s correspondent Muneer Alkawari mentioned that the militias penetrated the Iraqi police by 70 %.

Captain Alexander Shaw, the team leader of training the police related to the US military police, approved the hardship of their task. “Honestly, I’m not sure that we can really establish here police without the domination of militias” he added.

- **UNAMI attitude:**

In a press report to Sunday Times Newspaper, Mr. John Pace, the responsible of Human right office in UNAMI for more than two years (2005 – 2004), said that he complained several times to the Iraqi government about the serious violations of human rights, and that there were some ministries, other than Ministry of Justice, detains people. Almost (7000) persons were detained by MOI and more than (2000) persons were detained by Ministry of Defense. The number of detained persons was estimated by (23000) from which 80- 90% were innocent, there is no doubts that the US was



totally aware of torturing cases inside Iraqi persons since torturing is recently practiced inside illegal detention centers that mainly managed by militias joined within security forces.

“The majority of dead bodies showed signs of immediate execution, the hands of several victims were tied to the back, and some showed marks of torture” Pace added.

Mr. Pace told “The Guardian” newspaper that militias related to MOI and managed by one of the leaders of The Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraqi (SCIRI), Bayan Jaber was the main responsible for most of these killing actions.

Reports of UNAMI continued to uncover the crimes of militias and its death Squads. It was stated in UNAMI periodically report (Sep. 1<sup>st</sup> – Oct. 31<sup>st</sup> 2005 ) that “armed militias and terrorism and criminal organizations forms major challenge to law and system and serious threat to civilian’s security. These militias were charged for illegal kidnapping, execution actions and illegal performance of police powers as well as sectarian motivated attacks. It was worrying that some of these crimes were committed by individuals wearing police or army uniform and using their equipments and instruments.

It seems that in some area, including Baghdad that the sectarian violence aimed at convulsing peaceful coexistence which was earlier dominated the relations between different components of the Iraqi community.

Under the fact of increasing rates of violence and human rights violations, the Iraqi authorities should take intensive efforts to fight the widely spread phenomena of escaping from punishment which will cause serious damages to the rule of law and peaceful coexistence.)

In UNAMI periodically Report for (Jan 1<sup>st</sup> – Feb 28<sup>th</sup>, 2006) on human rights situation in Iraq, the report showcased an increase number of reports and information about the existence of the active death squads in Iraq. This happened after occupation (Multi-National) forces in Iraq and the Iraqi security forces discovered some suspicious groups within MOI charged for such acts, which emphasized the urgent need for the government control over the security forces and all the subsidiary armed militias.

The same report adds that after attacking Imam Askari’s shrine in Sammeraa on Feb 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2006, many dangerous violence actions broke out inn Baghdad, Basra and other Iraqi cities, m. Also many killing actions happened all over the country included public executions committed by militias in Al-Baladiyat, Al-Sadr City and Al-Sha’ab area in Baghdad. For many days several aggressions incidents occurred, and many individuals were detained at check points, or after being kidnapped from their houses or mosques. Most times, these detainees where then found dead with signs of torture.

The following text quoted from this report might represent the most important confession of the death squads existence and their deep involvement in the Iraqi government and its security bodies, this text gone with the wind and did not urge the International community to take an action against:

((As a response to Samerraa Bombings, tens of mosques were damaged and corrupted, the caller of prayers were amongst those who were murdered<sup>1</sup>. **Clearly, those attacks were not random, in the contrary; it uncovered the presence of high level of organization. It also uncovered the fact that the committers of such actions were capable to have resources and instruments and use them easily.**)

The reaction of Mr. Ashraf Al-Qadi, UN representative Secretary – General in Iraq, may be described as weird!! Instead of adjuration the international community to intervene based on data given and reports issued by Human Rights’ Office regarding the crimes committed with capacity exceed the terrorist groups’, and instead of demanding an independent international investigation and trials for authorities and leaders of death squads; Mr. Ashraf Al-QADI addressed the Iraqi people to stop the violence and follow the national dialogue!!! Indicating that the Iraqi people were the responsible as he was avoiding, due to American pressure on him and his mission, his responsibility toward demanding the Security council

to interfere.

The same report added that there were many serious violations in Basra, including killing and attacks against mosques. On Feb 22<sup>nd</sup>, a group of 70 armed men broke into a prison in Basra port, categorized the detainees into Sunnis and Shiites, took 12 prisoners (who were charged as terrorists and most of Arab and Islamic nationalities; five Iraqis, two Tunisians, two Egyptians, one Libyan, one Saudi, and one Turkish). The armed men illegally executed 10 of the them while the other two survived.

In the same day, armed militia attacked the leadership of Iraqi Islamic Party, injuring two of the party members who were took to the hospital for treatment. Few hours later armed men in black took them out of the hospital and executed them. Noticeably the time covered by this report that many statements related to (illegal) immediate executions and several torture actions in Baghdad were made, including murders, kidnapping and torture committed by armed militias affiliated to political movements or criminal troops. Current report referred to the increased escalation of such actions through same procedures (random detentions without judicial orders, illegal executions of bodies to be found head shoot with signs of torture). Such executions held illegally, ignited the sectarian conflicts.

The same report referred to the fact that many Sunnis and Shiites were forced to flee their houses or left it by their choice due to continuous threats and violence by the militias, rebellions and armed group. The random attacks with Mortar bombs on civilian areas accrued repeatedly, forming a great source of danger for those families and force them to leave their houses to safer areas where Sunnis or Shiites may form the majority of population. These actions and its consequences of residents' movements and migration as well as the separation of community components warned of more economical and social problems from which emigrants suffer. Moreover, it made it more difficult to deepen the ties between people of different sects within the same place.

The return of those who emigrated by force to their houses should be considered as a priority in order to reduce the sectarian strain. Calling community leaders and politicians to peace should be accompanied with continuous efforts to guarantee their commitment to this call, and their awareness to the fact that the first priority at this stage was to establish solid international system to protect human rights which includes the formation of independent national commission to human rights according to the constitution.

In mid 2006, UNAMI official (Gianni Maggadini) confirmed that "the police and other official bodies in the Iraqi government were involved in a way or another, in death squads' actions. "The biggest issue threatened human rights in Iraq is the arbitrary detention, torture, and mass executions:, Mr. Gianni Maggadini told the journalists when came back from his work base in Baghdad. He added that 92.565 person were detained in Iraq, of which 14.222 imprisoned by Confederation forces and the rest by Iraqi security bodies. He added: "we demand the Coalition forces to accelerate these procedures, because the UN is really worried about the current violations of human rights in Iraq..... we have witnessed increase in randomly torture and executions that happen daily in Iraq, and that what is called "death squads" became a reality. We have many evidences and signs indicated, in a way or another, that there is relation between "death squads" or armed militia and Iraqi security forces, in some cases, with MOI and police body or forces within the official bodies inside Iraqi government.

On Sep 20<sup>th</sup> 2006, UNAMI expressed its concerns toward "the continuous violations of human rights, particularly the violation of the right of living and personal safety that happens in very scary rates in Iraq". In its report for July & August 2006, UNAMI confirmed that the number of people killed due to violence in the country set a record; 3.590 killed in July and 3.0009 in August. The report referred to terrorism attacks, the growth of the militias and the rise of organized crimes which reflected the lack of authorized central control regarding using force in the country that led to random killing of civilians. Hundreds of dead bodies with sign of torture and executions continued to rise all over the country. Displacement also befell in all the Iraqi governorate.

The report also warned from the proceeding of torture at the official detention centers spread widely all over the country as

well as the illegal executions by death squads. The report also documented the terrorism invasions against civilians that aimed at killing and wounding them, in addition to other raids against the minorities, religious sites' visitors and professionals like journalists, lawyers and judges. "The failure of governmental institutions to sue the perpetrator against human rights and to provide protection for civilians .... Constitute a great danger to drive the Iraqis to a mysterious phase of sectarian attacks, and create sort of enhancing such struggle ."

The strange thing that the periodical report ((presented on Sep. the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2006 according to clause 30 of 1546 resolution of (2004) )) by United Nations' Secretary General, pointed out to the serious situation in Iraq, neglecting the International procedures that should be taken based on the international community's responsibility toward such situation in Iraq. ((There is a severe crisis in human rights and humanity issues in Iraq, where the random killings, planned attacks, crimes and corruption contribute in absence of law and order. Despite all the efforts exerted by the new government to face this situation, the governmental bodies were unable to protect individuals against the serious human rightist's violations or to award compensations to the growing number of victims. I am still worry about the report that indicates the permeation of militias into governmental and law enforcement institutions. Tens of daily dead bodies all over Iraq is a clear evidence of Death squads, some of related to current armed militias or even to sectors of governmental security bodies.)

One of the controversial issues at UNMAI and the International Community response was its concentration on he national dialogue and neglecting that any democratic transform must be preceded with predomination of transition justice and trialing all those involved in previous and current violations and crimes against Iraqi people. Shamefully, the implementation of the transition justice was according to the interest and agenda of the rule dominating authorities who are the responsible for many violations and crimes in addition to the former regime.

Its even more stranger that the adjurations of human rights' officials at the United Nation Higher Commissioner, including the high commissioner (Luiza Arbur), that were addressed to the Iraqi government and the occupations' government and forces, in order to permit the United Nation to investigate about the violations and crimes against the human rights in Iraq. All these adjurations gone with the wind without completing the officials' legal responsibility to file these issues for discussion with Human Rights Committee of the Economic Board – currently replaced by Human Rights Board. The scandal of the torture events at Al-Jaderiyah prison (illegal prison governed by the former Minister of Interior, recently the Minister of Finance Bayan Jaber Solagh) was a clear evidence of the above stated, where the United Nations through its higher Commissioner (Luiza Arbur) addressed both Al-Ja'afari & Al-Maleki Governments to announce the results of the investigations of this scandal that proved the involvement of MOI officials headed by the Minister Solagh. Shamefully, the united nations didn't take any compressive or firm procedures to obligate the involved officials to respect human rights in Iraq. This weak of United Nation encouraged the militia's control over these governments and somehow the international community became involved in their crimes.

On July 6<sup>th</sup>, 2006 Iraqi-US government joint statement issued after Mark Malok-Brown, the deputy of the UN Secretary General, visited Baghdad. The statement called for an international convention for Iraq!! The objective of this convention is to deepen the peace and achieve political, economic and social progress within the coming five years!! Despite all these glamour titles for the contract, it never mention constructing a mechanism serves the economic transformation of Iraq that creates an opportunity to merge in the regional and the international economy!!! As if the international economic support was more important than the human rights in Iraq that reached the level of genocide crimes and destroying. Nonetheless, the most weird thing in the convention that it didn't relate the progress in human rights' protection in Iraq with the international support for the Iraqi economy.

The report of human rights office in UNAMI that covered November and December of 2006, unveiled the weakness of the Iraqi government and the domination of the sectarian militias. It also uncovered the failure of all the efforts exerted, the promises and the lies to accomplish an advance in protecting human rights. After killing more than 15000 (fifteen thousands) Civilian Iraqis in 2005, this report came to mention the killing of more than 34452 that is to say the overall number of killing was doubled, as the number of detainees at the US, British and Iraqi forces' detentions still in it high rates of 30,842 without charging or trialing them. Moreover, the report stated the radical reasons of the sectarian terrorism is the



revenge killing and the absence of punishing for previous crimes in addition to the increasing feeling of escaping from penalties for the constant violations on Human rights to emphasize the failure of all former governmental promises as well as the security plans that caused more violations and victims while the international community observes.

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..... 2005 ..... 34452 ( ..... ) ..... , .....  
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• **Compulsory displacement due to Death Squads and militias' crimes:**

On August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2006, data of Iraqi Displaced and Immigrants Ministry showed a broad diversity comparing to UN statistics concerning the number of the people were forced to flee to and from different parts of Iraq due to the sectarian violence. The Ministry estimated the number of people escaped of areas full of sectarian violence to more quite places with more than 200,000 Iraqi. UN said that more than 2,200,000 had to leave their cities and areas to live in safer and more secured places. IOM expressed its extreme worry of the continuing displacement saying that all displaced need a long-term support for the basic needs.

The Iraqi ministry clarified that 35593 families were forced to flee from their traditional residential areas into other places. It also said that Baghdad topped the list with 4624 families, followed by Karbalaa with 4000 families, then Diala with 3840, next Najaf of 3653 after that Wassit with 3406, Salahuddin with 3000, Meesan with 2532 families to end up with 205 families in Kerkuk.

On Nov 4<sup>th</sup>, 2006, UNHCR in Geneva announced that daily almost 2000 Iraqi arrive Syria and 1000 to Jordan. UNHCR added that the number of the Iraqis leave Iraq increasing day by day. The spokesperson of UNHCR, Rhon Redmond, in a press meeting, said that the movement of the people inside Iraq considered intensified with about 50,000 per month. The number of the Iraqis fled inside Iraq estimated of 1.6 million people while 1.8 million persons fled outside Iraq to the neighboring countries. UNHCR estimated the refugees number of 700 thousands Iraqis in Jordan and at least 600 thousand Iraqis in Syria, as minimum 100 thousand in Egypt, 20 – 40 thousands in Lebanon, 54 thousands in Iran.

• **The International attitude required to stop the crimes of Death Squads:**

First of all, we have to ask the question that most of International officials try to avoid regarding their responsibility in Iraq; is really there an international community in Iraq? Or is it the American – British will that dominates, while the international community is only watching??? Dose Iraq, the world's second richest country in oil reserve in addition to agriculture and other resources, needs the international community's financial and charitable support?

Is the current humble consultative international role in Iraq a sufficient representation of the international community? Or dose the European Commission reopened its office in Baghdad upon the American – British domination over the Iraqi Cake?? Based on what proceeded a question arises; where is the international role in activation law prevalent and what kind of law that is being activated and supported???

A brief look to the reports of United Nations and other international organizations concerned with the Iraqi situation can tells that the international community has no actual role in Iraq, in the absence of international procedures and mechanisms to protect human rights. Since a true willingness to stop these daily violations and crimes against human rights in Iraq requires taking actual procedures proves that the civilized international community committed by human rights' laws and conventions has real presence in Iraq.

1. issue a new UN decision, to create International penal Court against all the violations, genocide, and the crimes against humanity which have been committed by the former regime or later, or at least, if the

American and the British governments are certain that they are not involved in such genocide, and death Squads crimes, investigating about genocide, and death Squads crimes subsequent to Samarra explosions.

The second article of genocide crimes prohibition convention (1948) describes genocide crimes as the actions aims to comprehensive or partial destruction of a nationalist, ethnic, racism or religious group. The third article of the same convention necessitate the penalty for actions described in clause B, C, D and E, which all applied to the actions committed by Al-Ja'afari and Al-Maliki governments' militias, in particular Ministry of Interior Militias.









Based upon the sixth article of this convention and following the examples of Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the UN and the international community has to suit in front of an international penal court formed by Security Council resolution, the officials of Interior and Defense Ministries involved in sectarian genocide crimes along with the leaders of terrorist militias and every one participated in sectarian genocide crimes stated in article (3).







Iraqi people expect from international community to, at least, force the current Iraqi Government to sign this convention.

2. Implementing essential amendments to the Iraqi Constitution makes the all equal in front of law authority, and giving back to law its power and solemnity. An example of such amendments is to cancel the resolutions of the American civilian governor Paul Bremer which prevents the Iraqi government from inspection the violations of occupation countries forces and citizens.
3. Arranging withdrawal of the American - British occupation forces in synchronization with reformation of Iraqi security and military forces, supervised by international forces far away from American – British forces, and by recruiting individuals in a professional way based on impartial principles away from Sectarian quotas that lead Iraq to more of killing, destruction and pillage.
4. Re-assigning the position of special rappartor to human rights in Iraq which has been cancelled in mid 2004, and re-negotiation Human rights' file in Iraq with the UN Human rights council.
5. Forcing the Iraqi government to assure human rights according to the following procedures:
  - a) Demanding the Iraqi government to sign the Anti-Torture and International Penal Court conventions
  - b) Inviting the special reporter for anti-torture to Iraq acknowledged that he has sent a request to visit Iraq that hasn't been approved yet. and allowing the special reporter for anti-torture and delegations from international organizations to implement periodical visits to Iraqi jails and prisons.
  - c) Revealing the results of the previous investigations about torture scandal in Al-Jaderiyah and Jail number (4) and Death Squads in Interior and Defense Ministries, and sending perpetrator to an international penal court.
  - d) Dissolution of the armed militias, preventing Sectarian quotas and revealing the results of investigations about administrative corruption and stealing committed by some parties and its militias.
  - e) Shall the Iraqi government not response or commit by these procedures and claims, deterring penalties shall be taken according to the following procedures to stop such government controlled by militias and death Squads :
    - i. Halting of international and financial aids and grants allocated to the Iraqi government, especially those assigned to security and military departments governed by terrorist militias.
    - ii. Issuing an order to arrest the governmental officials involved in sectarian genocide crimes and supporting armed militias and death Squads and sending them to an international penal court.
    - iii. Withdrawing the international recognition of the Iraqi Government and listing it within governments that are defender to systematic and serious violations to human rights.



**• Let the whole world remember some of the death Squads crimes at the Iraqi MOI:**



1		In a cruel, brutal crime called "Al Hawyah Massacre" that carried out by the MOI police members on 10/07/2005. eleven people were arrested while their visiting their relatives at Al Nour Hospital in Al-Shu'lah Area. Those eleven people were taken to a prison at Al Nisour Area where they were tortured and locked in a closed container. They were suffocated due to the lack of oxygen in the container.
2		Sunday dawn July 17 <sup>th</sup> , 2005, MOI policemen accompanied with a colonel and protected by occupation forces, arrested Mr. Ala'a Ghareeb Hasan Al-Ubaid from his house in Al-Doura Area, Al-Jaza'er district. Later on , July 26 <sup>th</sup> , 2005 his dead body was found near the railroad in Al-Qadesiyah Area. Signs of Nylon burns and drilling was obvious over the dead body.
3		Two days after arresting Sheikh Hasan Al Nuaimi, the member of Shura Council of Muslims Scholars Commission and Imam Al-Shaheed Yousef Mosque by MOI police in Al-Sha'eb city, his dead body was found on May 17 <sup>th</sup> , 2004 at the Morgue with obvious torture signs. The Sheikh was terminated by these forces, after they declared his arrestment on one of the satellite T.V channels.
4		On October 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2005 Bashar forces of MOI's emergency detained Najem Al Takhi Al Sameraei. One of the victim's relatives said: "After two months of searching, we found Najem's dead body in Al Yarmouk hospital at Baghdad centre. The dead body was found burnt and inflated. Also, receiving his body from the hospital wasn't normal, it happened through a mediator on of August 13 <sup>th</sup> as it was very dangerous for he who will receive his corpse.
5		On July 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2005 some MOI police forces broke into the house of the citizen Ra'ed Mahmoud Al Meshhadni in Al Jameyat area in Baghdad. Two days after his detention, the dead body was found in the morgue with the brutal signs of torture. Some of the victim's relatives said: "The MOI police fired on the victim's house then apprehended him in a provocative way after hitting him though he was disabled person.
6		The crime of killing 36 innocent Iraqi citizens. The 36 dead bodies were found on the banks of Tigris river in Al Kuot governorate. The bodies were handcuffed from the back. Previously, they were arrested by the MOI policemen in Al Hurriya area. The specialized judicial and medical departments were able of identifying the bodies though the bodies were torn up.
7		Some forces of the Iraqi police of Babylon city, holding the sign of scorpion and other forces (the guards) committed a horrible massacre against civilians on Oct 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2004. These forces randomly fired on people at an intersection in Karbala and Al Najaf and killed about 20 persons of people passing in streets. Only one woman survived who were chosen by God to be an eye witness on such tragedy. On the other hand, these forces were not satisfied in committing such a crime, so they throw grenade bomb on the injured people tearing their bodies into pieces.
8		They came out of the interior detention camp as if wearing whipping uniform.
9		Sheikh Anas Abdullah Al Naddawi, member of Muslim Scholars Commission in Iraq and the "Imam" of Al Malik Al Dayan mosque in Al Yousifiia. He was assassinated by some militia involving in the ministry of interior.

10		Sheikh Abdulrazzaq Al Dulaimi, a member of the Muslim Scholars Commission in Iraq and the "Imam" of one of the mosques in Diyala governorate. He came out of his mosque after Friday's prayer and found that the mosque was encircled by the policemen and U.S forces. He was hit in his eye and killed by a sniper's gunshot.
11		MOI policemen invaded Sabe'a Abkar. For invalid claim, they detained Al Sheikh Deya' Hmoud Al Janabi in addition to other people were doing their prayers. After searching in all of the MOI departments, they were found in the Morgue. Their bodies were found tortured and mangled brutally such as; drilling, breaking their hands and legs, suffocating and burning them with sulfuric acid.
12		Sheikh Ahmad Al Mashhadani was assassinated in Al Wushwash city.
13		Citizens of Al Iskan city were arrested. They were exposed to severe torture that caused their death.
14		The assassination of Sheikh Ahmad Ali Al Jbouri
15		Anwar Sabah detained by the policemen of Balat Al Shuhada' area, where he was severely tortured to death.
16		A martyr from Al Mada'en city. He was arrested then tortured to death.
17		Martyrs from Al Basra city. Signs of burning and vicious torture were obvious on their bodies.
18		Iraqi security forces assassinated Al Sheikh Abdulsalam Elwan, the "Emam" of Jallab mosque in Al Basra and the representative of Al Ghanem tribe. In the pictures, it is clear that the killers used incendiary materials in killing him.
19		On October 13 <sup>th</sup> , 2005 the forces of Al Karrar area arrested Khaled Ahmad Harboul Al Duliami, from Al Mada'en. Some days later, his body was found thrown in Al Bouhayra square in Al Sadr city. Signs of torturing were obvious on the body using tools to pull out teeth, breaking nose, using the ironing, the sulfuric acid and other ways.



20		<p>Sheikh Eiyad Al Samura'ei and the caller for prayers of a mosque whose eyes were plucked out after he was detained by the Iraqi security forces. Also, they wrote the word “Wahhabi” on his forehead.</p>
21		<p>The martyr Yaser Sallah Al Samera'ei is a member of the Muslim Scholars Commission and a worker at the Cultural and Information Department. Prior his killing, the Sheikh received threats from some militia of the parties involved in Al Ja'fari government. This militia closely watched him as a wanted figure that must be terminated. They collected information about him through the sources of the U.S. forces, then some forces of the MOI intelligence attacked the Sheikh's house on November 12<sup>th</sup>, 2005 in Al Ghazaliya Suburb. He was detained along with other citizens' houses. On Wednesday morning November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2005, his body was found in the morgue in Baghdad and other three bodies of people were arrested beside him. Among these bodies, a 17-year-old boy found with signs of torture was obvious on their bodies.</p>