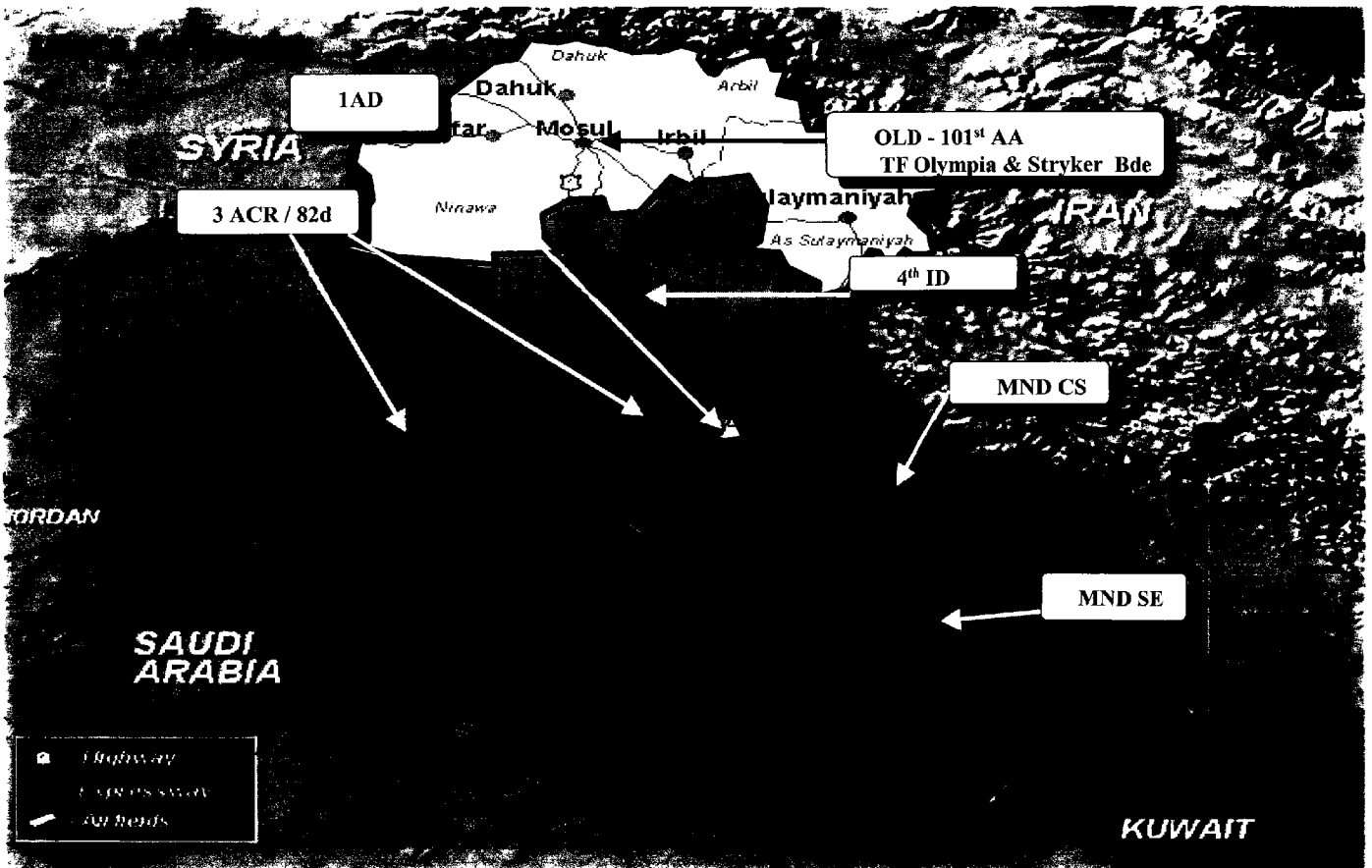


JIDC
Joint Interrogation & Debriefing Center

Abu Ghurayb, Iraq

Enclosure II

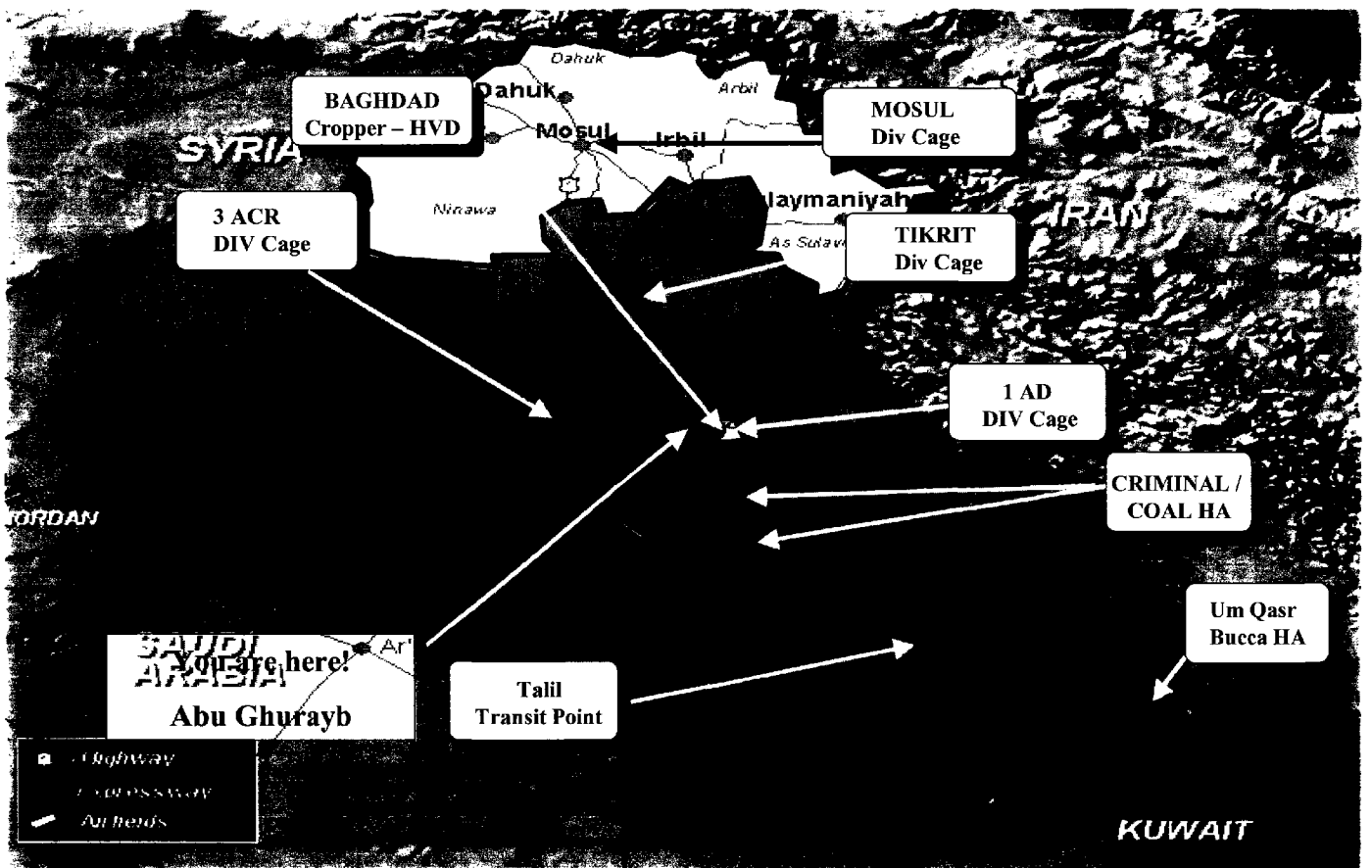
Overview of Iraq



Background of OIF Intg Facilities

- Talil Airbase – 25 March (519/223)
- Bushmaster – 8 April (519/223)
- Bucca – 12 April (MEF/323)
- Dogwood – 20 April (519/223)
- Cropper – 01 May (519/223/325)
- Abu Ghurayb – 28 July (519 / JIDC)

Interrogation Facilities



Background of Abu Ghurayb

- Largest prison in Iraq, built to hold 10k (frequently exceeded)
- General amnesty in Oct 2002
- Five separate prisons
 - Heavy sentence – greater than 1 year
 - Light sentence – less than 1 year
 - Conditional release – temp holding
 - Special sentence – under control of IIS (political prisoners)
 - Incommutable – never to be released
- POWs were detained here during Gulf War in 1991
 - Possibly CPT Speicher, USN Pilot (MIA)
- Conditions during Former Regime
 - Overcrowding
 - Fed one meal a day (soup, rice or lentils, and piece of bread)
 - Single judge, no jury
 - Routinely tortured thru electric shock or hung on hooks in walls and ceiling

HISTORY OF ABU GHURAYB

The Abu Ghurayb (pronounced ah-boo GRAYB), prison is located approximately 20 miles west of Baghdad is where Saddam Kamal (who was head of the Special Security Organization) oversaw the torture and execution of thousands of political prisoners. The prison was under the control of the Directorate of General Security (DGS) also known as the Amn al-Amm.

As many as 4000 prisoners were executed at Abu Ghurayb Prison in 1984. At least 122 male prisoners were executed at Abu Ghurayb prison in February/ March 2000. A further 23 political prisoners were executed there in October 2001.

HISTORY OF ABU GHURAYB

The facility occupies 280 acres with over 4 kilometers of security perimeter and 24 guard towers. The prison was composed of five distinct compounds each surrounded by guard towers and high walls. Built by British contractors in the 1960s, Abu Ghurayb is a virtual city within a city. The political section of Abu Ghurayb was divided into "open" and "closed" wings. The closed wing housed only Shi'ites. The open wing held all other varieties of real or suspected activists. The "closed" wing was so named because its inmates - at least until 1989 -- were permitted no visitors or outside contact. Cells measured approximately four meters by four meters and held an average of 40 persons.

HISTORY OF ABU GHURAYB

As of 2001 Abu Ghurayb prison, west of Baghdad, may have held as many as 15,000 persons, many of who were subject to torture. Hundreds of Fayli (Shi'a) Kurds and other citizens of Iranian origin, who had disappeared in the early 1980's during the Iran-Iraq war, reportedly were being held incommunicado at the Abu Ghurayb prison. Such persons have been detained without charge for close to 2 decades in extremely harsh conditions. Many of the detainees were used as subjects in the country's outlawed experimental chemical and biological weapons programs.

HISTORY OF ABU GHURAYB

As of early 2002 the Iraqi government reported to the US that sum of 12.2 million Iraqi dinars had been earmarked for the construction of six prison blocks, four in the Abu Ghurayb prison and two in the governorate of Babil prison, to accommodate 7,200 prisoners. The work had already begun. Ongoing construction activity, suggested that Iraqi regime was planning for an increase in prison population either due to increased repression or an increase in anti-governmental activity. Four new prison compounds appeared to be in the early stages of construction. The foundation and footings were either being dug or concrete had been poured.

HISTORY OF ABU GHURAYB

Saddam Hussein declared an unprecedented amnesty to thank the Iraqi people for their “unanimity” in the referendum of October 2002, which extended his powers for another 7 years. The “full and complete amnesty” applied to any Iraqi imprisoned or arrested for political or other reason but reportedly murderers on a death row will be released only with consent of the victims' families. Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), the state's supreme authority, issued an amnesty to all prisoners in Iraq.

HISTORY OF ABU GHURAYB

Abu Ghuraib prison was reported to be deserted following the amnesty. However, many prisoners remained unaccounted for and according to one report Iraqi TV acknowledged that there was no freedom for those convicted of “the crimes of spying for the Zionist entity [Israel] and United States” although it fails to give numbers. According to another news report authorities claimed that 13,000 inmates were released from Abu Ghuraib prison, however numbers were unconfirmed.

HISTORY OF ABU GHURAYB

There have been several press reports of mass graves within the perimeter or near the prison.

An Iraqi detained at the Abu Ghurayb prison complex was killed when he and seven others sought to escape on 13 June 2003. All seven of the other escapees were injured in the incident, two critically.

On 16 August 2003 three mortar rounds were fired into the Abu Grahیب prison on the outskirts of Baghdad, killing six Iraqi detainees and injuring many more.

Coalition forces engaged an individual near the prison 17 August 2003, who turned out to be reporter. He died at 28th Combat Support Hospital.

