

# CAGEPRISONERS

## BEYOND THE LAW – The War on Terror’s Secret Network of Detentions

### AFRICA

#### East Africa

PRISON NAME	LOCATION	CONTROL	SITE CONDITIONS	DETAINEES	STATUS
<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	East African Arabic speaking jailers, with possibly Somali or Ethiopian accents.	Muhammad al-Assad was taken from his home in Tanzania and was only told that orders had come from very high sources that he should be taken. The next thing he knew he had been taken on a plane for three hours to a very hot place. His jailers who would take him for interrogation spoke Arabic with a Somali or Ethiopian accent and had been served with bread that was typical of those regions. He was held in this prison for a period of about 2 weeks during which time he was interrogated by an English-speaking woman a white western man who spoke good Arabic. <sup>1</sup>	- Muhammad al-Assad	<b>Suspected Proxy Detention Facility</b>

#### Egypt

<b>Al Jihaz / State Security Intelligence National Headquarters</b>	Situated in Nasr City which is in an eastern suburb of Cairo	State Security Intelligence	Many former detainees have consistently approximated that cells within this centre are roughly four feet wide and ten foot long, with many packed together, and with many more detainees held within a small area. A torture room is also alleged to be close by to these	- Ahmad Abou El Maati - Maajid Nawaz - Reza Pankhurst - Ian Nesbit	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
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			cells so that detainees, even when not being tortured themselves, were privy to the constant screams of others.		
<b>Abou Zabel</b>	20 miles from the centre of Cairo in its outskirts located in the Kalyoubeya governate	State Security Intelligence	El Maati reports that he spent some weeks in this prison. At first, he was held in solitary confinement for approximately two weeks. <sup>2</sup> Later on he was taken to an older section of the complex which dated back to the nineteenth century when the British had used it. The cell was six feet wide and ten feet long but was only kept there for one night before being returned to the main section of the Abou Zabel prison. <sup>3</sup>	- Ahmad Abou El Maati	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Damanhour Prison</b>	Before the Abadeya village in Al-Beheira governate, 100 miles from Cairo in the Nile Delta.	State Security Intelligence	Twelve blocks of the prison are allocated as follows: five for political prisoners, three for criminal prisoners, one for disciplinary punishment, and three for women. Each block contains 18 cells. The cells are 6 x 4 m. and has three windows which are 1 x 0.25 m. <sup>4</sup> The prison started to receive political prisoners in November 1995, but some time later the political prisoners were removed from it.	- Hassan Osama Nasr	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Lazogley State Security Intelligence Regional Headquarters</b>	In the Lazogley square district of Cairo, directly under the Ministry of Interior	State Security Intelligence	Ahmed El Maati also reports that he was secretly held in Lazogley state security branch for several weeks in July 2002. He has stated that he was brought to Lazogley in the back of the van, hidden lying flat covered in blankets and a spare tyre, after being released into SSI hands from the <i>Mukhabarat al-Aama</i> . El Maati was kept in the hallway for his first two weeks where, along with many other prisoners, he was forced to spend his time in an upright in a sitting position, awake,	- Maajid Nawaz - Reza Pankhurst - Ian Nesbit - Hussain al-Zawhiri - Ahmad al-Naggar - Wa'el Tawfiq - Ahmed Abou El Maati	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

			with beatings applied to those who could not take the strain and leaned sideways. <sup>5</sup>		
<b>Mukhabarat al-Aama Headquarters</b>	The headquarters are situated in the Abdeen area of Cairo	General intelligence and security services	The torture reported at this headquarters included beatings so professional that those subjected to it stated that it had seemed as though the interrogators were trained in martial arts; the use of stress positions; and threats of sexual assault and rape directed towards family members. El Maati reports, for example, that, as he heard the sound of a woman screaming; interrogators claimed that his sister was in the next room, and that they were about to rape her. <sup>6</sup>	- Ahmed Abou El Maati	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Tora Prison Complex</b>	14 miles south of Cairo	State Security Intelligence	<p>The complex includes Istikbal Tora prison, Mazra Tora prison, the Leman Tora prison and prison hospital, and the high security prison (also known as the Scorpion prison). Mazra prison has a side prison attached to it known as Mulhaq Mazra.</p> <p>Ahmed 'Agiza and Muhammed al-Zari were held in the Mulhaq Mazra prison. They reported that they were regularly subjected to electric shocks and other forms of torture. After being held secretly for over two years, in February 2004, Swedish authorities were allowed to visit 'Agiza and al-Zari, and Agiza's mother was able to see her son (with Egyptian security supervision) at Mazra Tora. Consul and regular visits were in Mazra Tora but they were held in Mulhaq Mazra. Agiza's mother states that it was clear that her son had been tortured. She stated that he had been unable to even pick up his arms to hug her, and that he was very slow and very tired and weak.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ahmad Abou El Maati</li> <li>- Ahmed 'Agiza</li> <li>- Muhammed al-Zeri</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	State Security Intelligence, with access given to US, Israeli and Italian interrogators	Former Guantanamo detainee, Mamdouh Habib explained that he was taken to a secret underground prison where he was held and tortured for a period of six months. Another Australian prisoner who he did not name was crippled there due to the extent of the torture. <sup>7</sup>	- Mamdouh Habib - Unidentified male (crippled from torture while in detention)	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
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Gambia

<b>NIHQ</b>	Gambian Security HQ in Banjul	Gambian National Intelligence with access given to CIA	Bisher Al Rawi, Wahab Al Rawi and Jamil El Banna were all taken to NIHQ (the Gambian Security Headquarter) in Banjul. It was there that they were interrogated by the Gambians and Americans. According the interrogators, the British had ordered their arrest. <sup>8</sup>	- Bisher Al Rawi - Wahab Al Rawi - Jamil El Banna - Abdullah El Janoudi	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	House on the outskirts of Banjul	Gambian intelligence	Americans had unlimited access to the men being held using information that they admitted had been passed on by British officials. They were all abused during these interrogations. <sup>9</sup>	- Bisher Al Rawi - Wahab Al Rawi - Jamil El Banna - Abdullah El Janoudi	<b>Confirmed Constructive Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	Gambian intelligence	Bisher, Wahab, Jamil and Abdullah were all transferred to a house after being hooded and handcuffed. The regime in the house was much stricter and they were kept in solitary confinement. The US interrogators threatened the men with beatings and rape in an attempt to break them. <sup>10</sup>	- Bisher Al Rawi - Wahab Al Rawi - Jamil El Banna - Abdullah El Janoudi	<b>Confirmed Constructive Detention Facility</b>

Malawi

<b>Unknown</b>	In the city of Blantyre	United States Central Intelligence Agency	5 foreigners living in Malawi were arrested and taken to an undisclosed location by the local Malawi National Intelligence Bureau with the help of CIA agents. The detained included two Turkish, one Saudi, one Sudanese and a Kenyan national. Despite defense lawyers taking immediate action to have them produced and the High Court of Blantyre demanding they be brought before the court, the men were rendered out of the country. <sup>11</sup> According to a government official, the US gave the Malawi authorities no choice and simply did not know where they were being held, all they knew is that at one point a chartered aircraft took the men for interrogation in another country. <sup>12</sup>	- Ibrahim Habaci - Arif Ulusam - Faha al Bahli - Mahmud Sardar Issa - Khalifa Abdi	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	A prison located in the mountains	Malawi authorities with access given to a Caucasian grey-haired lady and five masked men	When Laid Saidi was handed over to the Malawi authorities on the border between Tanzania and Malawi, however he was greeted by two middle-aged Caucasian men. They transported him to a prison in located in the mountains where he was held for a week. <sup>13</sup>	- Laid Saidi	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

Mauritania

<b>Nouakchott prison</b>	In the capital city of Nouakchott	Mauritanian intelligence with access given to the FBI	The Mauritanian authorities told Mohamedou that, "the Americans told us to arrest you". During his interrogation he was tortured while a US agent looked on. <sup>14</sup>	- Mohamedou Ould Slahi	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
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Morocco

<p><b>Ain Aouda</b></p>	<p>Near the capital Rabat</p>	<p>Directorate for the Surveillance of the Territory with access given to US officials</p>	<p>Morocco is being helped by the United States to build a new interrogation facility for Al Qaeda suspects. Locals have commented that they have seen American vehicles in the area of the proposed site and that construction has begun taking place.<sup>15</sup> Such activity goes some way to confirming many reports that suspects being picked up elsewhere in the War on Terror are being outsourced to Morocco for further interrogation.</p>	<p>- Unknown detainees</p>	<p><b>Suspected Black Site</b></p>
<p><b>Al Temara Interrogation Centre</b></p>	<p>A forest five miles outside of the capital Rabat</p>	<p>National Security Department of Morocco and specifically by the Directorate for the Surveillance of the Territory with access given to US officials</p>	<p>A detailed study of Al-Temara by Amnesty International helped to highlight many of the abuses that are carried out by the Moroccan secret service authorities. Typical techniques include regular beatings as the suspect is hang from the ceiling. The instrument used to administer the beatings can range from wooden sticks to metal rulers to electric-shock batons.<sup>16</sup> Binyam Mohammed Al Habashi having been kidnapped in Pakistan and sent to Morocco arrived at Sala Airport near Rabat, and after having been cuffed and thrown in a van, he was transported about 45 minutes away to what he believes to be a US military base. He described the place as being a series of houses which were almost underground. There were at least six rooms in each house, and five houses in a group. Three rooms were kept for prisoners, one for the guards, another for interrogation and the last was spare. While Binyam was present in one of the houses, there were two other prisoners in the other two rooms.<sup>17</sup></p>	<p>- Binyam Mohammed Al Habashi - Jamal Ajouaou - Lekbir Koutoubi - Abdellah Meski - Mohamed Chadli - Noureddine Gharbaoui - Abdelilah Fizazi</p>	<p><b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b></p>

<b>Ben Guerir</b>	40 miles north of Marrakech in southern Morocco	Moroccan Military	Claims from the Belgian daily, Le Soir, suggest that the Ben Guerir facility which is used as a military base is being used as a potential secret detention site for suspected Al Qaeda terrorists. <sup>18</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Black Site</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	Moroccan intelligence with information given by UK intelligence	When the UAE authorities believed that they were getting nowhere with Farid, it was decided that he should be sent to Morocco in order for his interrogation to continue. It is Farid's firm belief that he had been sent there specifically at the request of the British government. He states, " <i>in fact they were asking these questions on behalf of the British Intelligence Service. How else could one explain why I was being questioned about people in the UK and my whereabouts in UK mosques etc? I was never questioned about my activities in the Morocco or who I knew in Morocco, the questions were always about the UK and people in the UK.</i> " <sup>19</sup>	- Farid Hilali	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

South Africa

<b>Cullinan Police Station</b>	30 km east of Pretoria	South African intelligence	The cell register at Cullinan Police Station revealed that Khalid Rashid had been signed in and out of the prison no less than 9 times. Although it was not admitted where he was taken, faxes were provided to the Carte Blanche showing communication with the Pakistani government. <sup>20</sup>	- Khalid Rashid	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
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## Sudan

<b>Unknown</b>	Khartoum	Based on the rendition from Malawi of the Malawi 5, and then the rendition from Zimbabwe, it is highly likely that the CIA were in control of detention.	It is unknown at the moment how long the Malawi 5 were held in Sudan, but they were finally released there. A report in the Guardian confirmed that the CIA handed the men over to their respective embassies in Khartoum after they established they were innocent of any crime.	- Ibrahim Habaci - Arif Ulusam - Faha al Bahli - Mahmud Sardar Issa - Khalifa Abdi	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
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## Zambia

<b>Unknown</b>	Motel room in and around Lusaka	Zambian security with access given to US and UK intelligence	Being kept in a motel room Martin was questioned by a female US official as well as an MI6 agent by the name of Martin. They interrogated him for quite some time, and at one point even attempted to recruit him.	- Martin Mubanga	<b>Confirmed Constructive Detention Facility</b>
<b>Lusaka Prison</b>	Lusaka	Zambian security	Being held at Lusaka prison, Haroon Rashid Aswat was almost rendered to the US on their request. British diplomats however refused to allow such a process to take place only allowing for an application for extradition to be made. <sup>21</sup>	- Haroon Rashid Aswat	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

## Zimbabwe

<b>Unknown</b>	Harare	Based on the rendition from Malawi of the Malawi 5, and then the subsequent rendition to Sudan, it is highly likely that the CIA were in control of detention.	The conditions the Malawi 5 were held in are completely unknown. They were kept in Zimbabwe for one month before they were sent to Sudan. Ella, the wife of Arif Usulam told Xinya News Service that after his release, her husband called her from Istanbul saying that he had been kept for 29 days in Harare	- Ibrahim Habaci - Arif Ulusam - Faha al Bahli - Mahmud Sardar Issa - Khalifa Abdi	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
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			and that the US and Malawian intelligence officials cleared them of any links to Al Qaeda.		
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## AMERICAS

### Cuba

PRISON NAME	LOCATION	CONTROL	SITE CONDITIONS	DETAINEES	STATUS
<b>Unknown</b>	Camp Delta and the US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay	United States Central Intelligence Agency	<p>All those who are considered to be valuable Al Qaeda suspects according to the CIA are held within the secret prisons that were previously not disclosed to the public. The secret prison forms as part of a larger complex where the Department of Defense holds these high-valued suspects. According to the Washington Post, CIA detainees are held under special rules with far greater secrecy as allowed under a presidential directive.<sup>22</sup> Despite increasing public and political pressure, the facility was constructed between 2003 and 2004 although there have been no official reports regarding it.</p> <p>The ICRC launched complaints against the US regime at Guantanamo Bay that they were not being access to Slahi. He was transported by boat to another part of the island where he was held in a container.<sup>23</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unknown detainees, however there are suspicions that high value detainees have been kept there.</li> <li>- Abdul Rahim Muslim Dost claims to have seen documentation relating to female prisoners being held somewhere in Camp Delta.<sup>24</sup></li> <li>- Mohamedou Ould Slahi</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Black Site</b>

### United States Navy

<b>USS Bataan</b>	Unknown, the ship transports detainees between naval bases	United States Military	<p>Directly after the war in Afghanistan, there were a number of detainees who were transferred for short periods on time on the USS Bataan and USS Peleliu. The USS Bataan held John Walker Lindh and David Hicks in January 2002 along with a number of Taliban and Al Qaeda prisoners. The USS Peleliu held</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- John Walker Lindh</li> <li>- David Hicks</li> <li>- Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef</li> <li>- Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
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			around eight detainees before they were transferred to the USS Bataan. <sup>25</sup> The USS Bataan has also been used on missions sent to Iraq.		
<b>USS Peleliu</b>	Unknown, the ship transports detainees between naval bases	United States Military	On 14 <sup>th</sup> December 2001 Lindh was transferred to the USS Peleliu where he claims there were at least an additional four detainees brought on board. The US Defense Department has refused to confirm or deny whether or not they are holding any detainees onboard naval ships. <sup>26</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- John Walker Lindh</li> <li>- David Hicks</li> <li>- Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef</li> <li>- Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>

ASIA

Afghanistan

PRISON NAME	LOCATION	CONTROL	SITE CONDITIONS	DETAINEES	STATUS
<b>Ariana</b>	Hotel located in the centre of Kabul	United States Central Intelligence Agency	In the centre of Kabul, The New York Times uncovers and reports on the existence of a secret CIA detention facility called the 'Ariana'. It is unknown how many detainees are actually held there and has been kept off limits to the ICRC. It has been reported that former Taliban commander, Mullah Rocketi, had been detained there for a period of eight months. After making an undisclosed deal with his captors, he alleges that he was treated fairly the whole time her was there. Another Taliban leader, Jan Baz Khan, has been detained at Ariana since January 2004. <sup>27</sup>	- Mullah Rocketi - Jan Baz Khan	<b>Confirmed Black Site</b>
<b>Asadabad</b>	North eastern province of Kunar. It is a mountainous region, and is about five miles from the Pakistani border. <sup>28</sup>	United States Military	The facility has been used an interrogation centre by clandestine paramilitary team of Special Forces and CIA personnel. The facility was first brought to public attention due to the treatment of detainees by outside contractors who were being used by the US authorities. One detainee recalled the situation of a fellow detainee which has to this date still not been followed up, "He was a young boy, he was strong and he spent three days in the detainees facilities. At that time, it was a mud room with no window...I told the guard he had died and he said, 'no he's just acting'. But when he checked the guy, he found he was dead. They told all the people he'd had a heart attack." <sup>29</sup>	- Unidentified male (died in custody) - Abdul Wali (died in custody)	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>

<b>Bagram Airbase</b>	Parvan Province which is situated 27 miles north of Kabul.	United States Military	Bagram Airbase was initially used in order to house detainees captured during Operation Enduring Freedom in order to be processed before being sent elsewhere or released. However due to logistical reasons it has become backlogged with detainees. The facility still holds more than 500 terror suspects who have not been given access to lawyers or any semblance of due process. <sup>30</sup> Former detainees of Bagram have claimed that often those being held there were hidden from the ICRC in order for their identities not to be revealed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Binyam Mohammed Al Habashi</li> <li>- Tarek Dergoul</li> <li>- Omar Deghayes</li> <li>- Jamal Kiyemba</li> <li>- Ahmed Errachidi</li> <li>- Sami Muhyideen Al Hajj</li> <li>- Moazzam Begg</li> <li>- Many other detainees including those suspected of being held secretly</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Camp Rhino</b>	70 miles south of Kandahar.	United States Marine Corps	The most famous detainee to be held at Camp Rhino was the 20-year-old John Walker Lindh or 'the American Taliban'. Lindh was stripped naked, fastened to a stretcher and placed in a metal shipping container without any treatment being given to a bullet wound he received. He was forced to sign a piece of paper by the FBI stating that he waived his constitutional rights. It was from Camp Rhino that he was transferred to one of floating prisons, the USS Peleliu. <sup>31</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- John Walker Lindh</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Camp Salerno</b>	Close to the border with Pakistan, the camp is located just north of the province of Khost.	United States Military	The US Camp Salerno, is the largest base outside of Kabul. This base dominates the area around Khost. <sup>32</sup> The 1,200 troops of the US Combined Taskforce Thunder are housed by Camp Salerno which is constantly being expanded from its original set up. Where there were previously tents and makeshift headquarters, now boast concrete dormitories and modernised facilities. When the camp's commanding officer, Colonel Gary Cheeks was confronted regarding the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sher Mohd Khan (died in custody)</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>

			abuse of the detainees by US officials in Kabul, he commented, <i>"There have been some tragic accidents for which we have apologised. Some people have been paid compensation"</i> <sup>33</sup>		
<b>Dark Prison/ The Prison of Darkness</b>	Kabul	United States Central Intelligence Agency	Statements from detainees to their lawyers have confirmed that this prison was being used on a regular basis to carry out some of the worst cases of abuse against them. Those who were held there commented that both US and Afghani guards and interrogators did not wear military attire strongly suggesting their connection to the CIA rather than the US military. There have been innumerable calls for access to the 'Dark Prison', John Sifton of Human Rights Watch states, <i>"The US government must shed some light on Kabul's 'Dark Prison' ...No one, no matter their alleged crime, should be held in secret prisons or subjected to torture."</i> <sup>34</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jamil El Banna</li> <li>- Bisher Al Rawi</li> <li>- Binyam Mohammed Al Habashi</li> <li>- M.Z (name withheld)</li> <li>- Abd al-Salam Ali al-Hila</li> <li>- Hassan ibn Attash</li> <li>- Laid Saidi</li> <li>- Khaled El-Masri</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Black Site</b>
<b>Firebase Gecko / Kandahar Airbase</b>	15 miles from the city of Kandahar.	United States Military	It is a known fact that due to very obvious reasons, the detention facility in Kandahar has been renamed 'Camp Slappy' by former detainees. <sup>35</sup> Due to the ICRC not being given a permanent presence at any of the bases, they have no access to the detainees, especially immediately after arrest. Often detainees are arrested and held incommunicado, by the time the ICRC are able to visit, the detainees have either been released or already transferred to another site. <sup>36</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tarek Dergoul</li> <li>- Mohammed El Gharani</li> <li>- Shaker Amer</li> <li>- Jamal al-Harith</li> <li>- Tipton Three</li> <li>- Jumuah al-Dossari</li> <li>- Ahmed Errachidi</li> <li>- Many other detainees including those suspected of being held secretly</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>

<b>Firebase Tycze</b>	Near the village of Deh Rawod in southern Afghanistan.	United States Military	During a routine cleaning of the office of a captain at Bagram Airbase, a CD is found which contains photographs of masked US soldiers pointing their rifles and guns at the heads of hooded and blindfolded detainees. These photos were taken at the US Fire Base Tycze near the village of Deh Rawod in southern Afghanistan. The pictures show that detainees are being kept in locations other than those that have been disclosed as official detention facilities. <sup>37</sup>	- Unknown detainees in pictures near the Firebase	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Gardez</b>	Capital of the Paktia Province, Gardez prison is located about 60 miles south of Kabul and just 50 miles west of the Pakistan border. <sup>38</sup>	United States Military	Dr Rafiullah Bidar, regional director of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, at his office in Gardez showed files charting abuses by the US military and stated, <i>"All I do nowadays is chart complaints against the US military...Many thousands of people have been rounded up and detained by them. Those who have been freed say that they were held alongside foreign detainees who've been brought to this country to be processed. No one is charged. No one is identified. No international monitors are allowed into the US jails."</i> <sup>39</sup>	- Haji Mirza Mohammed - Jannat Gul - Jamal Naseer	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Jalalabad Airport</b>	Jalalabad	United States Military	Although not as frequently used as Bagram Airbase and Kandahar Airbase, Jalalabad Airport has been used as a filtration point by the US military in moving detainees to different sites around Afghanistan and the rest of the world. Detainees who were taken to Jalalabad complained of being abused during their time there. One specifically mentioned the fact that he was forced to sleep in a puddle of freezing water as part of	- Saif-ur-Rahman	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>

			the abuse that was carried out. Another detainee told Human Rights Watch, “We were treated absolutely terribly there. They did terrible things to us, things we’ll never forget. It was absolutely awful what they did. . . . We absolutely cannot talk about it. We don’t want to talk about it with you.” <sup>40</sup>		
<b>Malidu</b>	Near or within Kabul	United States Military	The facility called Malidu is a modern facility where conditions for detainees were much better than most prisons in Afghanistan. One detainee, Abdulsalam al-Hela was transferred there and kept in secret detention for two and half months during which time he was interrogated by US officials for 15 days. <sup>41</sup>	- Abd al-Salam Ali al-Hila	<b>Confirmed Black Site</b>
<b>Mazar-I-Sharif Schoolhouse</b>	Mazar-I-Sharif	United States Military	During the detentions of John Walker Lindh in Afghanistan, at one point he was taken to a Schoolhouse in Mazar-I-Sharif which had all the doors and windows blacked out so he could not tell the time of day. The interrogators were military personnel who questioned him for several hours at a time and continuing for several days. <sup>42</sup>	- John Walker Lindh	<b>Confirmed Constructive Detention Facility</b>
<b>Pul E Charkhi</b>	In the outskirts of Kabul.	Afghan Authority	A prison from the 1970s communist era in Afghanistan previously notorious for disappearances and abuse was renovated to house the increasing number of detainees being held. Conditions in the prison have not been satisfactory as the Afghan authority is still struggling with ever soaring number of detainees being held in their prisons. Over 350 suspected Taliban prisoners have been sent to the prison since it was reopened. <sup>43</sup>	- Haji Noar Rahman - Mohammad Syed Gul	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

<p><b>Salt Pit</b></p>	<p>Old brick factory outside of Kabul's business district to the north.</p>	<p>United States Military</p>	<p>The 'Salt Pit' as it is commonly referred, is considered by many to be the largest CIA prison in Afghanistan.<sup>44</sup> A CIA case officer at the 'Salt Pit' ordered guards to <i>"strip naked an uncooperative young Afghan detainee, chain him to the concrete floor and leave him there overnight without blankets,"</i> the Washington Post reported on March 3, after interviewing four government officials familiar with the case. According to the article, Afghan guards <i>"paid by the CIA and working under CIA supervision"</i> dragged the prisoner around the concrete floor of the facility, <i>"bruising and scraping his skin,"</i> before placing him in a cell for the night without clothes. An autopsy by a medic listed <i>"hypothermia"</i> as the cause of death, and the man was buried in an <i>"unmarked, unacknowledged cemetery."</i> A U.S. government official interviewed told the Post: <i>"He just disappeared from the face of the earth."</i><sup>45</sup></p>	<p>- Khaled El-Masri - Laid Saidi</p>	<p><b>Confirmed Black Site</b></p>
<p><b>Shiberghan Bandi Khana</b></p>	<p>North of Afghanistan in the city of Shiberghan near the border with Turkmenistan.</p>	<p>Northern Alliance control under the Afghan General Abdul Rashid Dostum. The United States Central Intelligence Agency have also been given access to detainees in order to conduct interrogations.</p>	<p>It has been estimated that since the fall of the Taliban, somewhere between 1,000 to 3,500 Taliban troops and others were sent to Shiberghan prison.<sup>46</sup> These detainees have been kept in some of the worst conditions heard of throughout the detentions in Afghanistan and suffered abuse. The prison only having been built to house 800 now is in a condition where there are over 50 detainees per cell.<sup>47</sup> Involvement of the US CIA has also been confirmed by through statements issued by returned Guantanamo detainees Shafiq Rasul, Ruhai Ahmed and Asif Iqbal who were questioned extensively by US officials during their time in Shiberghan.</p>	<p>- Shafiq Rasul - Ruhai Ahmed - Asif Iqbal</p>	<p><b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b></p>

<b>Uruzgan Base</b>	The province of Uruzgan in its capital, Tarin Kowt.	Dutch ISAF – Task Force Uruzgan (part of the international taskforce)	Although the base is essentially used for military purposes and has been stated to have the aims of rebuilding the political and economic infrastructure of the region; there have been references to detainees having been kept there. At one point, Army Specialist James Hayes was accused of punching detainees in the chest, arms and shoulders at the base. <sup>48</sup> He was later convicted of detainee abuse in January 2006.	- Unknown detainees	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
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### Azerbaijan

<b>Unknown</b>	Baku	Azerbaijan authorities	According to Amnesty International, the Gulfstream Jet being used to carry out renditions worldwide stopped in Azerbaijan. There are suspicions that 'Abd al-Salam al-Hela was sent to a detention facility in Baku by the Americans. <sup>49</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Black Site</b>
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### Diego Garcia

<b>Camp Justice</b>	Diego Garcia is the largest and most southerly of the six main island groups that comprise the Chagos Archipelago in the Indian Ocean, 3,000 miles South of Iraq.	United States Navy	A Human Rights First report, Ending Secret Detentions, June 2004 <sup>50</sup> refers to detention facilities maintained by the US in various undisclosed locations including facilities in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Jordan, US war ships and Diego Garcia. The report states that denials by US and British Officials contradict repeated press reports that at least some individuals, including Hambali (Riduan Isamuddin) have been detained on Diego Garcia. Press reports referred to include several by Dana Priest, writing for The Washington Post. A December 2002 article <sup>51</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Black Site</b>
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			refers to the use of Diego Garcia as a secret overseas detention centre. Similar comments are made by Mark Seddon writing for The Independent in December 2003 <sup>52</sup> and referring to a Time Magazine article from October 2003 <sup>53</sup> which claimed to have found discovered Hambali was being held on Diego Garcia.		
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### Indonesia

<b>Unknown</b>	Jakarta	Indonesian intelligence, access given to CIA agents	In September 2002, Reda Sayem, a German national was arrested by Indonesian authorities in Jakarta. He was held for 10 months while the CIA interrogated him. <sup>54</sup> He was later released into German custody who released him without charge.	- Reda Sayem - Mohammed Said Iqbal - Hambali	<b>Confirmed Black Site</b>
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### Kyrgyzstan

<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	Possible CIA run prison	There have been many flights logged landing in Kyrgyzstan. The national airlines plane with registration number N822US has been identified as a US prison plane. <sup>55</sup> There have been strong suggestions that prisons are being used in order to interrogate suspects picked up from elsewhere.	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Black Site</b>
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### Pakistan

<b>Adiala</b>	Rawalpindi	Pakistani ISI, access given to MI5 and MI6 as well	Pakistani ISI and British MI6 both took turns interrogating Zeeshan Siddiqui alongside others whom they felt were part of a circle of connections linked to the London. Among the	- Mohammed Naem Noor Khan - Zeeshan Siddiqui	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
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			names of those who were questioned was that of Naeem Noor Khan who subsequently disappeared and is now part of the ever growing list of ghost detainees. <sup>56</sup>		
<b>Dalbandin Airfield</b>	170 miles southwest of Quetta in the province of Balochistan	United States Military	There have been many suggestions that Dalbandin Airfield has been used to house detainees in order to render them to other locations at a later date.	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Haripur</b>	In the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan adjacent to the Afghan border	Jointly used by the American and Pakistani forces	Released detainees have related their stories of having been captured and taken to Haripur, as according to Mohammed who said, <i>"I was questioned for four weeks in a windowless room by plain-clothed US agents. I didn't know if it was day or night. They said they could make me disappear...I arrived in Kohat jail. There were 100 prisoners from all over the Middle East. Later I was moved to Haripur where there were even more."</i> <sup>57</sup>	- Mohammed - Adil	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>ISI Unit</b>	Karachi	Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence, however full access has been given to the FBI	The four cells that are used at the ISI unit are only 2m x 2.5 m in dimension, however alongside the limited space, suspects are also strapped around the wrists for anything up to a week. The unit is being used as a preliminary interrogation holding facility before suspects are processed in the larger facilities in Afghanistan. The practise of rendition to third party States for interrogation by torture is evident from the threats that were made at the unit, <i>"If you don't talk to me, you're going to Jordan. We can't do what we want here, the Pakistanis can't do exactly what we want them to. The Arabs will deal with you."</i> <sup>58</sup>	- Binyam Mohammed Al Habashi	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

<b>Unknown</b>	Islamabad	Pakistani authorities with access being given to US and UK intelligence	Omar Deghayes was taken to a prison in Islamabad after having been tortured in Lahore. Here he was questioned by both British and US intelligence officers. For a period of around a month he was tortured by the Pakistanis. The types of torture including holding his head under water in a large drum until the point of drowning. A special room they had ready, was called the 'Snake Room' where he was left alone only to have snakes released into the room with him. <sup>59</sup>	- Omar Deghayes	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Jacobabad Air Base / Shahbaz Air Base</b>	Jacobabad district in the province of Sindh	United States Military	Leaks from Pakistani officials led the revelation of detainees being kept at the Jacobabad Air Base and all of them having been taken from there to other secret prisons and locations. <sup>60</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Kohat</b>	In the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan in the province of Kohat near the Afghan border	United States Military	Almost as soon as the war ended, the Pakistanis emptied out Kohat of all civilian prisoners and the staff there, reports strongly suggest that the clearing of the facility was solely for the purpose of allowing the US to have a detention facility. In the early part of 2002 alone, over 140 suspected Al Qaeda and Taliban members were moved to the Kohat prison. Press reports have shown that the Pakistanis keep the external security of the base while the Americans are solely responsible for the internal security. The local leader of the Pakistan Muslim League, Javed Ibrahim Paracha has raised some major concerns regarding the detention of those in Khost saying that they are shackled only in their shorts and are whisked onto military planes in the middle of the night. <sup>61</sup>	- Jumuah al-Dossari - Unknown detainees	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

<b>Lahore</b>	Lahore	Pakistani authorities	In April 2002, Omar Deghayes was illegally taken from his home in Lahore by armed Pakistani intelligence officers. He was taken to a nearby facility where he was put under severe torture, threats against his family and continued violence. The Pakistanis holding him kept on repeating the fact that they had no interest in him, and that they were simply doing this at the behest of the Americans. <sup>62</sup>	- Omar Deghayes	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Landi Kotal prison</b>	Khyber tribal zone	Pakistani authorities	Due to its location right next to the border with Afghanistan, Landi Kotal prison provides the perfect housing point for detainees before they are transferred over. According to Binyam Mohammed Al Habashi, he was taken to Landi prison between the 13 – 20 April 2002 however was not interrogated by the Pakistani authorities, only abused. <sup>63</sup>	- Binyam Mohammed Al Habashi	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Peshawar Central Jail</b>	Peshawar	Pakistani authorities	It was reported that 34 suspected Al Qaeda members including Egyptian, Sudanese, Iraqi and Libyan nationals were arrested and transferred to Peshawar. <sup>64</sup> The Peshawar Central Jail was being used as a filtration point for those detainees who would be sent to Guantanamo Bay. <sup>65</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Underground Prison</b>	Unknown	Pakistani authorities with access given to US agents.	British resident Jamal Kiyemba, explained that he had been held in an underground prison by the Pakistani authorities for a period of around 3 weeks all the while been interrogated by US agents. <sup>66</sup>	- Jamal Kiyemba	<b>Suspected Proxy Detention Facility</b>

<b>Unknown</b>	Karachi	Pakistani authorities	The 15-year-old Chadian, Mohammed El Gharani, was taken to a prison in Karachi where he was interrogated for lengthy periods. It was in Karachi that Mohammed experienced his first bouts of torture that would continue in Afghanistan and then in Guantanamo Bay. In the Karachi prison he was hung from his wrists for about 16 hours in the days for a period of 20 days. He would constantly be asked questions like where Osama bin Laden was and who he had been working with from Al Qaeda and the Taliban. <sup>67</sup>	- Mohammed El Gharani	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Waziristan Jail</b>	Waziristan	Pakistani authorities	Two Tajik and an Egyptian youth were sent to a jail in Waziristan in a long process of being sent to different prisons and having been tortured. Despite the case being one of simple mistaken identity, they were not afforded any due process until a very late stage. <sup>68</sup>	- Khalid - Hussein	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	House in G-10 district in Islamabad	Pakistani intelligence	Moazzam Begg was taken to a house in which he overheard was in the district of G-10. Here he was interrogated four times by American intelligence while being held by the Pakistanis. According to his descriptions, it was clearly a house that would have belonged in such a district due to its affluent appearance. <sup>69</sup>	- Moazzam Begg	<b>Confirmed Constructive Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	House in I-9 district of Islamabad	Pakistani intelligence	According to a Pakistani intelligence officer, Masood Janjua was being kept in cell 20 of the I-9 house prison in Islamabad. Colonel Habibullah, who was in charge of the prison emphatically denied having seen Masood when contacted by the family. <sup>70</sup>	- Masood Janjua	<b>Suspected Constructive Detention Facility</b>

<b>Shaukat Killa</b>	Kashmir	Pakistani intelligence	A Pakistani intelligence officer explained to Amina Masood that her husband Masood Janjua may be held in detention in the Shaukat Killa prison located in Kashmir. He explained that this was one of two prisons in Kashmir that was being used to house those being put through longer interrogations. <sup>71</sup>	- Masood Janjua	<b>Suspected Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Amoor Camp</b>	Kashmir	Pakistani intelligence	A Pakistani intelligence officer explained to Amina Masood that her husband Masood Janjua may be held in detention in Amoor Camp prison located in Kashmir. He explained that this was one of two prisons in Kashmir that was being used to house those being put through longer interrogations. <sup>72</sup>	- Masood Janjua	<b>Suspected Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Pakistani intelligence HQ in Rawalpindi	Pakistani intelligence	Rashid Rauf, arrested in Pakistan in connection with an airplane plot in 2006 was interrogated by different intelligence agencies from around the world after being picked up by Pakistani intelligence. <sup>73</sup>	- Rashid Rauf	<b>Suspected Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Lahore	Pakistani intelligence	Kashan and Zain Afzal were sent to an underground prison where they were interrogated and tortured by Pakistani intelligence. FBI agents had access to the brothers on at least 6 occasions. Zain believes that they were being held in Lahore as his blindfold was not tied correctly at one point when they went through a car park full of cars with Lahore number plates. <sup>74</sup>	- Kashan Afzal - Zain Afzal	<b>Suspected Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Islamabad	Pakistani intelligence with access given to US officials	For 18 months Abdullah Khadr was held in an unknown location where for the first 48 hours he was hooded and shackled the entire time.	- Abdullah Khadr	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

			For the remainder of his time there he was interrogated by both US and Pakistani authorities throughout which time he was threatened with both physical and sexual punishment if he did not cooperate. <sup>75</sup>		
<b>Unknown</b>	30 minutes south of Islamabad	Pakistani intelligence with access given to US officials	Abdullah Khadr was interrogated on five occasions by Canadian embassy officials, by the CSIS and also RCMP. He was interrogated at great lengths about his activities and those he knew. <sup>76</sup>	- Abdullah Khadr	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

Thailand

<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	Thai authorities with access given to the CIA	There have been a number of allegations that Thailand has been complicit in the holding of terror suspects in the 'War on Terror' at the behest of the US. According to a report produced by Dana Priest of the Washington Post an estimated \$100 million was used from the first supplemental Afghanistan appropriation for the purposes of maintaining a black site in Thailand through a secret deal. <sup>77</sup>	- Abu Zubaydah - Ramzi bin al-Shibh - Hambali	<b>Confirmed Black Site</b>
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Uzbekistan

<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	Uzbek intelligence with access given to US intelligence	The ex-British ambassador to Uzbekistan wrote to the British Foreign Secretary in November 2004 regarding the rendition of terrorism suspects saying, "The CIA chief in this country acknowledged to me that torture of those rendered includes the boiling in vats of prisoners". <sup>78</sup>	- Jamil Qasim Saeed Mohammed	<b>Suspected Proxy Detention Facility</b>
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## EUROPE

### Bosnia

PRISON NAME	LOCATION	CONTROL	SITE CONDITIONS	DETAINEES	STATUS
<b>Eagle Base</b>	Tuzla	United States Military with access given to German officials	US officers beat a 70-year-old detainee with the butts of their rifles while interrogating him. The German officials that saw the condition of this man had been there only two weeks after the 9/11 attacks; they had been brought in to help with interrogations. <sup>79</sup>	- Unknown 70-year-old detainee	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>

### Bulgaria

<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	United States Intelligence	Although the Bulgarian authorities have emphatically denied the existence of any US interrogation facilities on their soil, there is still speculation that at some point the country may have been used. <sup>80</sup> Complicity by eastern European states has been suggested and work by Dick Marty from the Council of Europe is currently looking into all possibilities.	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Black Site</b>
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### Germany

<b>Ramstein</b>	10 miles from Kaiserslautern	United States Military	Waleed bin Attash among others was allegedly held at a US base on German soil before being revealed as one of those held in the High Value Detainee Programme. Germany has been used for many of the CIA rendition flights that transported detainees worldwide. <sup>81</sup>	- Waleed ibn Attash - Hassan Osama Nasr - Khaled El-Masri - Shaker Aamer	<b>Confirmed Black Site</b>
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Greece

<b>Unknown</b>	Aghia Paraskevi, northeast Athens	Greek intelligence, access given to MI5 and MI6	Pakistani men were held by Greek officials at the behest of MI6 who questioned the men and put them through torture. The men were taken to different facilities around Greece to have their interrogations. <sup>82</sup>	- A number of the 28 Pakistanis	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Aspropyrgos, west of Athens	Greek intelligence, access given to MI5 and MI6	Pakistani men were held by Greek officials at the behest of MI6 who questioned the men and put them through torture. The men were taken to different facilities around Greece to have their interrogations. <sup>83</sup>	- A number of the 28 Pakistanis	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Halkoutsi in eastern Attica	Greek intelligence, access given to MI5 and MI6	Pakistani men were held by Greek officials at the behest of MI6 who questioned the men and put them through torture. The men were taken to different facilities around Greece to have their interrogations. <sup>84</sup>	- A number of the 28 Pakistanis	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Mount Parnitha, northern Athens	Greek intelligence, access given to MI5 and MI6	Pakistani men were held by Greek officials at the behest of MI6 who questioned the men and put them through torture. The men were taken to different facilities around Greece to have their interrogations. <sup>85</sup>	- A number of the 28 Pakistanis	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

Macedonia

<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	United States Intelligence	An Egyptian fax highlighted detention facilities had been set up in eastern Europe which were being used to house detainees being held in the War on Terror. <sup>86</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Black Site</b>
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<b>Skopje</b>	20 minutes from Petrovec Airport in Skopje	Macedonian intelligence	Khaled El Masri after being initially detained was transferred to a hotel in Skopje where he was being held for interrogation. He was there for a total of 23 days with Macedonian guards constantly watching over him. He was denied all access to his family, consular officials lawyers despite requests to do so. All of the interrogations were conducted in English, even though Khaled has very limited access to the language. <sup>87</sup>	- Khaled El-Masri	<b>Confirmed Constructive Detention Facility</b>
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Poland

<b>Szymany Airport</b>	Near the border with Lithuania next to the headquarters of Poland's intelligence service	United States Central Intelligence Agency	According to Poland's leading Gazeta Wyborcza daily newspaper, there are confirmed logs of CIA planes landing at Szymany Airport. <sup>88</sup> According to Human Rights Watch, " <i>Poland was the main base for CIA interrogations in Europe.</i> " <sup>89</sup> A detainee in CIA custody was told that Poland was being used as a base for 12 'High Value' detainees who were moved to North Africa.	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Black Site</b>
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Romania

<b>Mihail Kogalniceanu Air Base</b>	Based north of Constanza on the Black Sea	Romanian and American forces, strong suggestions of CIA involvement	Human Rights Watch identified that CIA planes had landed at the Air Base where suspects members of Al Qaeda were possibly sent for detention and possible interrogation. <sup>90</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Black Site</b>
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Ukraine

<b>Unknown</b>	Kiev	Ukrainian authorities with access given to the CIA	Allegations of a secret prison catering for suspect Al Qaeda terrorists sent by the CIA have been consistently coming out of Kiev media outlets. <i>"In the opinion of many foreign experts, Ukraine served as a buffer,"</i> the reporter, Arkady Mamontov, said. <i>"When information about the location of secret prisons on the territory of East European states, first of all Poland, came out and the scandal started, they remembered the Ukrainian variant."</i> <sup>91</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Black Site</b>
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Unknown Facilities

<b>Unknown</b>	Europe	CIA control	Human Rights Watch believe that there was a third undisclosed CIA black site somewhere in Europe which it planned to investigate. They claimed this country was part of the European Union and were relying on very credible sources. <sup>92</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Black Site</b>
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## MIDDLE EAST

### Dubai

PRISON NAME	LOCATION	CONTROL	SITE CONDITIONS	DETAINEES	STATUS
Unknown	Unknown	UAE Intelligence, with access given to British authorities	According to Farid Hilali, he had been tortured by authorities in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Morocco at the behest of British intelligence who had given, " <i>direct orders</i> ", for the interrogation to take a certain course. <sup>93</sup> It was during his interrogation by the UAE police that Farid first noticed the presence of a white British male who did not identify himself. The plain clothes British agent explained to Farid, " <i>I represent the British Government and I have come all the way from London to ask you some questions</i> ". He said that " <i>The British Intelligence Service know everything about you</i> ". <sup>94</sup>	- Farid Hilali	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
Unknown	Unknown	UAE Intelligence, fed information from British intelligence	When Alam Ghafoor told the Dubai authorities that he was a British citizen they shouted at him " <i>Who do you think you are? You are not Tony Blair. They know you are here, and no one cares.</i> " All through the questioning he would ask, " <i>Why am I here?</i> " They said, " <i>Because British intelligence told us to pick you up</i> ".	- Alam Ghafoor - Mohammed Rafiq Siddique	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

### Iraq

<b>Abu Ghraib</b>	The city of Abu Ghraib, situation 20	United States Military	Within the Abu Ghraib prison itself in Baghdad, the military police have a policy of moving the detainees around the complex in	- Manadel Al Jamadi (died in custody)	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
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	miles west of Baghdad.		order to hide them from any delegation sent by the ICRC. These detainees specifically have been imprisoned there without any names, charges or other documentation. The 800 <sup>th</sup> Military Police Brigade, according to Major General Antonio M. Taguba's report on 26 <sup>th</sup> February 2004, were in the practice of holding such detainees, <i>"without accounting for them, knowing their identities, or even the reason for their detention."</i> <sup>95</sup>		
<b>Al Qaim Facility</b>	Northwest of Baghdad	United States Military	Iraqi Major General Hamed Mowhoush, having been taken to the Al Qaim detention facility in the northwest of Baghdad is interrogated by two officers of the 66 <sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Company. As they question him, they force him into a sleeping bag and roll him back and forth. Finally, Chief Warrant Officer Lewis Welshofer sits on Mowhoush's chest and covers his mouth. The General finally dies of asphyxiation due to the smothering and chest compression. <sup>96</sup>	- Major General Hamed Mowhoush	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Battlefield Interrogation Facilities</b>	Baghdad	United States Military	Captured suspected "insurgents" and other militants were brought to the ultra-secret Battlefield Interrogation Facilities (BIF) in Baghdad run by Delta Force. NBC reported that <i>"it is the scene of the most egregious violations of the Geneva Conventions in all of Iraq's prisons."</i> BIF is described as a <i>"place where the normal rules of interrogation don't apply."</i> Prisoners <i>"are kept in tiny dark cells. And in the BIF's six interrogation rooms, Delta Force soldiers routinely drug prisoners, hold a prisoner under water until he thinks he's drowning, or smother them almost to suffocation."</i> <sup>97</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>

<p><b>Camp Bucca</b></p>	<p>In Umm Qasr, near the Kuwait border.</p>	<p>United States Military</p>	<p>Revelations from Camp Bucca come after an unidentified female soldier spoke openly about how she and colleagues of hers shot and killed prisoners, <i>“If we shoot any more of the Iraqis, or attack any of them, they're gonna supposedly come in and attack the camp.... But we'll believe that when it actually happens, because we've already killed another Iraqi just last night when I was working. So I don't know what's going on...”</i> She goes as far as purposely antagonising them, <i>“I actually got in trouble the other day because I was throwing rocks at them.”</i><sup>98</sup> The lack of knowledge regarding the detentions of many of the ghost detainees allows for systematic abuse to occur where due to a lack of registration, they simply fall off the radar.</p>	<p>- Unidentified male (died in custody) - Mobeen Muneef</p>	<p><b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b></p>
<p><b>Camp Cropper</b></p>	<p>Near Baghdad International Airport</p>	<p>United States Military</p>	<p>Donald Rumsfeld, on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2004 admitted to ordering that one detainee, Rashul, be hidden away from the Red Cross on the grounds that he did not want any interference with his interrogation.<sup>99</sup> The High Value Detention facility near Baghdad airport at Camp Cropper then became Rashul's home for the next seven months as he is held as a ghost detainee.<sup>100</sup></p>	<p>- Hiwa Abdul Rahman Rashul</p>	<p><b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b></p>
<p><b>Camp Ironhorse / Forward Operations Base Danger</b></p>	<p>Tikrit</p>	<p>United States Military</p>	<p>Task Force 20 interrogators were investigated for their involvement in the abuse of a detainee while he was being held in Camp Ironhorse. According the man, they committed different acts of violence against him including beatings, firing and unloaded pistol into his mouth, stepping on his nose until it broke and choking him with a noose to the</p>	<p>- Unidentified male</p>	<p><b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b></p>

			point of being made unconscious. The Iraqi man had been held for three days at the camp. <sup>101</sup>		
<b>Camp Liberty</b>	The city of Abu Ghraib, situation 20 miles west of Baghdad.	United States Military	Used as a filtration point for detainees due to overcrowding in Abu Ghraib prison and other prisons throughout Iraq.	- Unknown detainees	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Camp Nama</b>	Baghdad International Airport	United States Special Operations Forces	Within Camp Nama exists an interrogation room commonly referred to as the 'Black Room'. For many insurgents that would be taken to the Abu Ghraib prison, this would be one of the first stops that would be made. Camp Nama quickly became synonymous with abuse of detainees as placards were even found with slogans such as "No Blood, No Foul". Essentially the Black Room was being used as a means to shake down detainees in order to track the movements of Abu Musab Al-Zarqawi. The secret nature of the facility make it impossible to actually say what is taking place there, and any reports of abuse have been through detainees who were spoken to at other prisons at a later date. <sup>102</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Camp Redemption</b>	The city of Abu Ghraib, situation 20 miles west of Baghdad.	United States Military	Used as a filtration point for detainees due to overcrowding in Abu Ghraib prison and other prisons throughout Iraq.	- Unknown detainees	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>

<b>Camp Solidarity /Adhamiya (Saddam's former palace)</b>	15 minutes north in Adhamiya in a suburb of Baghdad.	United States Military	One detainee described how she was taken and hidden by the US as she went to beseech them to free her brother, <i>"They handcuffed me and blindfolded me and put a piece of white cloth over my eyes. They bundled me into a Humvee and took me to a place inside the palace. I was dumped in a room with a single wooden chair. It was extremely cold. After five hours they brought my sister in. I couldn't see anything but I could recognize her from her crying."</i> <sup>103</sup>	- Unidentified female detainee - Unidentified male	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Camp Whitehorse</b>	Outside of Nassariya, near Tallil Airbase	United States Marines	During a hearing on the June 2003 death of Najem Sa'doun Hattab at Camp Whitehorse detention center near Nassiriya, Iraq, a former US marine, granted immunity for testifying, says that it was common for Coalition forces <i>"to kick and punch prisoners who did not cooperate—and even some who did."</i> <sup>104</sup>	- Najem Sa'doun Hattab (died in custody)	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Fort Suse</b>	North of Iraq, in Suleimaniya	United States Military	Formerly used as a barracks by the Russians in the 1980s, the derelict facility in northern Iraq has been converted into a prison renamed Fort Suse. By October 2005, the Fort was said to hold 1,196 detainees. By this time it is estimated that the number of guards present at Fort Suse total 450. <sup>105</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Forward Operating Base Packhorse</b>	Tikrit	United States Military	The forward operating base has been used as a detention facility for detainees being caught in the attacks in Tikrit. One detainee who was caught throwing stones is fatally shot by a military guard. <sup>106</sup>	- Unidentified male (died in custody)	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>

<b>LSA Diamondback Facility</b>	Mosul Airport, situated 200 miles north of Baghdad	United States Navy	Interrogation performed by members of the Naval Special Warfare Team beat an Iraqi POW while he was detained at the LSA Diamondback facility in Mosul, Iraq. Although the official reports by the Navy suggest that he died in this sleep, the report on his death by the coroner concludes that he died from, <i>“blunt-force trauma to the torso and positional asphyxia.”</i> <sup>107</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unidentified male (died in custody)</li> <li>- Unknown detainees</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>Palestine Street Base</b>	Baghdad	United States Military	A 29-year-old Iraqi Sunni Muslim, on providing information regarding the possibility of a car wired with explosives, was taken into custody by Iraqi police and handed over the US Army. He is abused by being kicked by the captain of the base before being interrogated. Finally, he was left in a cell without being given food, water, a blanket or even a mattress. <sup>108</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Saddam Salah al-Rawi</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>
<b>USS Bataan</b>	Unknown, the ship transports detainees between naval bases	United States Navy	Directly after the war in Afghanistan, there were a number of detainees who were transferred for short periods on time on the USS Bataan and USS Peleliu. The USS Bataan held John Walker Lindh and David Hicks in January 2002 along with a number of Taliban and Al Qaeda prisoners. The USS Peleliu held around eight detainees before they were transferred to the USS Bataan. <sup>109</sup> The USS Bataan has also been used on missions sent to Iraq.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- John Walker Lindh</li> <li>- David Hicks</li> <li>- Mullah Abdul Salam Zaëef</li> <li>- Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Department of Defense Facility</b>

Israel

<b>Unknown</b>	Possible locations in Galilee and in Negev	United States Intelligence	Reports have not been confirmed or substantiated, however strong suggestions have been made of Israel being used as a possible site for the US to interrogate certain suspects caught in the Middle East. <sup>110</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Kishon Jail</b>	Tel Aviv	Shin Bet Security Service	Marwan Ibrahim Ali Jabur having been picked up in Pakistan, then transferred into US custody where he was kept in prison in a number of locations including the US, Jordan and Israeli. <sup>111</sup>	- Marwan Ibrahim Ali Jabur	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

Jordan

<b>Al Jafr</b>	The Al Jafr prison is located in the southern desert of Jordan	Used by the CIA as an interrogation centre for high value detainees	Al Jafr is a Jordanian run 'ghost prison' for the detention, interrogation and torture of some of the most senior members of al-Qaeda captured by US forces over the last three years. The Israeli Ha'aretz reports that at least 11 men were being held incommunicado in a Jordanian detention centre on behalf of the US. Khalid Shaikh Mohammed and Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin (also known as 'Hambali') were presumed to be amongst those detained. <sup>112</sup> US News and World Report reported that according to unnamed US and Jordanian intelligence sources, "Most stay just a few days before being shipped out to longer-term facilities." <sup>113</sup>	- Khalid Shaikh Mohammed - Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>General Intelligence Department</b>	Within the town of Wadi Sir in the capital city	Run by the General Intelligence Department (GID) of	Confirmation of the use of the GID detention centre came from current Guantanamo detainee, Hassan Saleh bin Attash who was	- Jamal Mari' - Mohamed Ould Slahi	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

<b>Facility</b>	of Amman. The prison is located a few miles to the south-east of the al-Jafr King Faisal Air Base.	Jordan, however the CIA have been given a permanent presence in the facility.	rendered there along with Abu Otaibi Hadarami. Both men faced severe torture at the hands of their Jordanian interrogators who carried out techniques involving being hung upside down, having their soles beaten and being threatened with electric shocks.	- Abu Otaibi Hadarami	
<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	Jordanian authorities with access given to the CIA	By far the most famous case of all the renditions to Jordan is that of Maher Arar. He is the only clear example of US officials rendering an individual from US soil to a torture state. During his transportation to a detention facility he was continually hit on the back of his head by guards. When arriving at the facility, his blindfold was taken off and he was asked some routine questions before being told that he would be taken to Syria. <sup>114</sup>	- Maher Arar	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	Jordanian authorities	Salah Nasir Salim 'Ali Qaru, a Yemeni national, after being deported from Indonesia in August 2003 was flown to Jordan where he was taken to an unknown detention facility after being blindfolded and shackled. <sup>115</sup> First he was taken to a secret detention facility where he was held for a period of between six to eight months. Salah described the facility as being an, "old-style underground facility with high walls." <sup>116</sup>	- Salah Nasir Salim 'Ali Qaru	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	Jordanian authorities	Whenever Muhammad Bashmilah has attempted to speak to people from Amnesty International about his detention in Jordan, he has broken down crying due to the torture he was subjected to. <sup>117</sup>	- Muhammad Faraj Ahmed Bashmilah	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	Jordanian authorities	Other detainees that were sent to Jordan include Jamil Qasim Saeed Muhammad and Abo al-Hitham Sharqawi who similarly to so many other detainees, have simply disappeared after a period of detention.	- Jamil Qasim Saeed Muhammad - Abo al-Hitham Sharqawi	<b>Suspected Proxy Detention Facility</b>
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### Qatar

<b>Al Ubeid Air Base</b>	20 miles south of Doha	United States Military	The Air Base is currently one of the largest that exists in the Arab world. Iraqi prisoners have been found to be ferried to a remote jail which is being used for the purposes on interrogation on the Air Base. <sup>118</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Suspected Department of Defense Facility</b>
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### Syria

<b>Fara' Falastin</b>	Massa section of the Syrian capital Damascus	Syrian Intelligence officials	Detainees at the prison are held in dark underground cells which reek of urine and are infested with mice, cockroaches and lice; they are provided with very little and that is excluding what would be considered as the bare essentials for day to day living. Maher recalls " <i>There was a small opening in the ceiling, about one foot by two feet with iron bars. Over that was another ceiling, so only a little light came through this. There were cats and rats up there and from time to time the cats peed through the opening into the cell. There were two blankets, two dishes and two bottles. Nothing else. No light</i> ". <sup>119</sup>	- Maher Arar - Abdullah Almalki - Ahmed Abou El-Maati - Mohammed Haydar Zammar - Muayyad Nurreidin - Ghanam - Abdullah Abdul-Karim - Abu Omar - Elsale - Abdulhalim Aldahak - Kake - Abu Mazen - Baha' Jagal - Omar Gramash - Abu Abdulrahman	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bassel Kasabje</li> <li>- Mousab Naseef</li> <li>- Two women rendered from Pakistan</li> </ul>	
<b>Fara' Tahkek</b>	Unknown	Syrian Intelligence officials	Fara'a Tahkek is one of several ghost prisons in Syria which continue to exist under the government's knowledge despite the breach of human rights and unlawful detention of individuals. Fara'a Tahkek does however differ to that of Far Falastin, Sednaya and Qamishli, as there have been proven fatalities whilst in detention as well as unlawful executions.	- Abdullah Almalki	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Qamishli</b>	Qamishli is situated in North East Syria, near Iraq <sup>120</sup> and lies along the Turkish border.	Syrian Intelligence officials	The detainees are kept in inhumane conditions and are treated with little respect and are often mocked and ridiculed as with Muayyad Nureddin (who was transferred from the notorious Far Falastin to Qamishli), who recalls <i>"I was kept in a small one by two meter cell. One officer joked about me hiding a bomb in my shoe. I told him I was only trying to return to Canada"</i> <sup>121</sup> .	- Muayyad Nureddin	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Sednaya</b>	Situated in the village of Sednaya which is north of the capital, Damascus	Syrian Intelligence officials	Those arrested due to the 'war on terror' with suspected links to Al-Qaeda are held in a separate wing on the right hand side of the third floor which the other detainees refer to as 'the black gate' as they are completely isolated <sup>122</sup> from everyone else within the prison and those on the outside world. The detainees were provided with a gallon of water four blankets and a pillow; Almalki was mocked and asked whether they had hotels like this in Canada <sup>123</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maher Arar</li> <li>- Abdullah Almalki</li> <li>- Omar Gramash</li> <li>- Baha' Jagal</li> <li>- Feras Ganama</li> <li>- Bassel Kasabje</li> <li>- Mousab Naseef</li> <li>- Bar'a Asad Abdullatef</li> </ul>	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

## Yemen

<b>Unknown</b>	The capital city Sana'a	Yemen intelligence services	On being returned to Yemen after being held in secret detention; Muhammad Bashmilah, Salah 'Ali and Muhammad Al-Assad were held in a political security prison. The Americans had specifically requested the Yemeni authorities to keep them imprisoned. <sup>124</sup>	- Muhammad Faraj Ahmed Bashmilah - Salah Nasir Salim 'Ali Qaru - Muhammad Al-Assad	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Al-Ghaydah</b>	South-east of Yemen in the Al Mahrah Governate	Yemen intelligence services	Muhammad Al-Assad was transferred to Al-Ghaydah after being held for two weeks in Sana'a. <sup>125</sup>	- Muhammad Al-Assad	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Aden	Yemen intelligence services	Muhammad Bashmilah and Salah 'Ali were moved to Aden from Sana'a, taken back to Sana'a for interrogation and then transferred to Aden again where they were separated. Bashmilah was held for five days in solitary confinement. <sup>126</sup>	- Muhammad Faraj Ahmed Bashmilah - Salah Nasir Salim 'Ali Qaru	<b>Confirmed Proxy Detention Facility</b>

## UNKNOWN

### Unknown

PRISON NAME	LOCATION	CONTROL	SITE CONDITIONS	DETAINEES	STATUS
<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	United States Central Intelligence Agency	Muhammad Al Assad was taken to an unknown location where the weather was much cooler than previous places he had been taken. All of his interrogators were white and they all spoke in English, he was very cold during his time there and was not even given a blanket. <sup>127</sup>	- Muhammad al-Assad	<b>Confirmed Black Site</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	Unknown	Muhammad Al Assad, Salah Nasir Salim 'Ali Qaru and Muhammad Faraj Ahmed Bashamillah all described a facility in remarkably similar detail. This facility was kept hidden in the sense that there was absolutely no way to distinguish it. Further all the guards covered their faces and only gestured, meaning that there was no way to distinguish their country of origin. All through were put through intense sensory deprivation and were kept there for months on end. <sup>128</sup>	- Muhammad al-Assad - Muhammed Faraj Ahmed Bashmilah - Salah Nasir Salim 'Ali Qaru	<b>Confirmed Black Site</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	Unknown	United States officials	An underground facility that both Salah Nasir Salim 'Ali Qaru and Muhammad Faraj Ahmed Bashamillah were transferred to after being held in Jordan. They described the location as being an old-style facility with high walls. Once again it was American officials who were questioning them about their activities. <sup>129</sup>	- Muhammed Faraj Ahmed Bashmilah - Salah Nasir Salim 'Ali Qaru	<b>Confirmed Black Site</b>

<b>Bright Light</b>	Unknown	United States Central Intelligence Agency	A unknown CIA secret prison has been given the codename 'Bright Light' where some of the most senior Al Qaeda operatives have been detained. James Risen on interviewing a CIA specialist was told, <i>"The word is that once you get sent to Bright Light, you never come back."</i> <sup>130</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Confirmed Black Site</b>
<b>Hotel California</b>	Unknown	United States Central Intelligence Agency	An American base nicknamed 'Hotel California' was being used to house senior Al Qaeda operatives such as Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. Those such as Mohammed have now been sent to Guantanamo Bay after declarations from the US Administration that they were being kept in secret detention. The base was given the nickname after the Eagles song because apparently <i>"you can check-in any time, but you can never leave."</i> <sup>131</sup>	- Unknown detainees	<b>Confirmed Black Site</b>

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