### Significant Earthquakes of the World, 2004

**Date** | **Origin Time** | **Geographic Coordinates** | **Depth** | **MAG** | **NS** | **EA** | **Location** | **Additional Details and Comments**
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Jan 01 | 20:59:31.3 | 8.0°S 113.788°E | 45 | 5.8 | 1.0 | | BAJI REGION, INDONESIA. HW 9.8 (HRV), M5.8 (HRV), mb 5.5 (GR). M5.4 (GR), Md 6.4 (HRV), M5.6 (GR). 110°E. At least one person killed, 22 injured and 2,000 buildings damaged on Bajit. Pnl (VI) at Bajit. Pu to the N of Bajit.
Jan 23 | 17:23:19.9 | 7.4°S 112.167°E | 22.6 | 7.1 | 1.1 | | SOUTHERN TONGA ISLANDS. HW 7.1 (HRV), M6.6 (HRV), M6.4 (GR). M6.2 (GR). M6.3 (GR). M6.3 (GR). M6.3 (HRV). 100°E. 1,000 buildings damaged in Col. Pnl (VI) at Col. Pu to the N of Col.
Jan 29 | 15:38:14.1 | 3.4°S 174.136°E | 130 | 6.7 | 0.8 | | KURIL ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND. M6.7 (HRV). M6.6 (HRV). M6.5 (HRV). 100°E. 100 buildings damaged in rah. Pnl (VI) at rah. Pu to the N of rah.
Jan 29 | 22:19:30.7 | 3.1°S 127.402°E | 37 | 6.7 | 1.1 | | SOYA, WHITE ISLAND. M6.7 (HRV). M6.7 (HRV). M6.6 (HRV). 100°E. 100 buildings damaged in Soya. Pnl (VI) at Soya. Pu to the N of Soya.

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October 6, 2004
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On May 2019, significant earthquakes occurred in various regions, causing significant damage and fatalities. The following summarizes the notable events:

**Southern Sumatra, Indonesia:**
- **Event:** M6.6 (GRF), M6.7 (HRV)
- **Damage:** Major buildings damaged, at least 7 people killed

**EAST OF THE SOUTH EQUATORIAL Regression:**
- **Event:** M6.6 (GRF), M6.8 (HRV)
- **Damage:** Major buildings damaged

**SOUTH Sumatra, Indonesia:**
- **Event:** M6.0 (GRF), M6.6 (HRV)
- **Damage:** Major buildings damaged, at least 7 people killed

Additionally, on May 14, 2019, an earthquake occurred in the Al-Bashar, Al-Makmal, Al-Hilal, and Al-Farabi areas, causing significant damage and fatalities. The earthquake was felt strongly in Jaffa and Al-Azhar, Al-Bashar, Al-Hilal, and Al-Farabi. Several aftershocks were recorded, causing further damage and fatalities.

These events highlight the ongoing seismic activity in various parts of the world, emphasizing the importance of earthquake preparedness and response measures.
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As an example of the hazards program significant earthquakes for 2004:

- Eastern Turkey: On 0 4.1 (SEC), 0.84 people killed and 0.74 injured in Calabria.

- Eastern Mexico: On 0 4.2 (SEC), 0.84 buildings damaged in the Nayarit area.

- Eastern Venezuela: On 0 4.3 (SEC), 0.84 buildings damaged in the Anzoategui area.

- Near the East Coast of Japan: On 0 4.4 (SEC), 0.84 people injured in Fukushima, Iwate, Ibaraki, and Tochigi Prefectures. Felt in much of east-central Honshu. Recorded: (4 NM) in Iwate and Tochigi; (3 NM) in Chiba, Chiba, and Tochigi; (2 NM) in Iwaki, Kashiwazaki, Kesennuma, Miyagi, Sendai, and Tottori Prefectures.

Note: Casualties and damage are included with the event at 02:24 UTC. Felt (I) at Niigata, Niigata, Felt (II) at Niigata and (II) at Niigata, Japan.
AFT 05 21 34 34.0 20.512 M 71.020 E 137 0 5.6 1.0 229 BUKHARA (NEI)地區, TURKMENISTAN. ND: 6.6 (US) 4.9 (INT) M 6.6 (SNB). No head injuries. No 7.5 * 10^110 mm (US), 3.7 * 10^110 mm (INT). En 8.5 * 10^110 mm (US). At least one person killed in the Chah-e

AFT 06 23 23 15.0 12.500 E 127 0 6.0 1.1 424 VANKUTUL, ND: 5.6 (SNB), 5.7 (INT) M 6.6 (SNB). No 5.0 * 10^1012 mm (INT), 5.0 * 10^1012 mm (US). En 2.3 * 10^1012 mm (INT). Four people injured jumping from buildings in the Baku area.

AFT 23 01 13 13.0 5.622 E 132 0 6.7 1.1 186 SAVU SDA, ND: 6.7 (INT), 6.7 (INT) M 6.6 (SNB), 6.6 (US), 6.6 (INT). En 1.3 * 10^1014 mm (INT), 1.3 * 10^1014 mm (US), 1.0 * 10^1014 mm (INT). No deaths, no injuries. South of Vakia, Farno, Farno, and Farno.

AFT 01 07 22 13.0 31.003 E 121 1.611 E 45 1.6 0.3 181 TAKTO, ND: 5.7 (INT), 5.9 (SNB), 6.2 (SNB), 6.2 (INT). No 7.5 * 10^1016 mm (INT). In掳, 5 people killed and 3 injured by a rockslide in Ruo-Lion County, China. A bridge collapsed at Tesho Ghas National Park. Felt in most parts of the island. Recorded 1 TAE in Wuhan, 1 TAE in Hangzhou, 1 TAE in Hangzhou, 1 TAE in Hangzhou, 1 TAE in Hangzhou, 1 TAE in Hangzhou.

AFT 01 15 42 37.000 S 73.000 E 21 5 6.6 1.5 232 BTO, ND: 6.6 (SNB), 6.6 (SNB), 6.6 (INT), 6.6 (INT). No 5.9 (SNB), 5.9 (INT), 5.9 (INT), 5.9 (INT). No deaths, no injuries. No 4.5 * 10^1016 mm (INT). In Rongtou, 1 person killed and 8 injured by a rockslide in Ruo-Lion County, China. A bridge collapsed at Tesho Ghas National Park. Felt in most parts of the island. Recorded 1 TAE in Wuhan, 1 TAE in Hangzhou, 1 TAE in Hangzhou, 1 TAE in Hangzhou, 1 TAE in Hangzhou.

AFT 08 20 10 44.2 30.120 N 57.120 E 17 2 6.3 0.5 533 NORTHERN ZEB, ND: 6.3 (INT), 6.3 (INT), 6.3 (SNB), 6.3 (SNB), 6.3 (INT), 6.3 (SNB). No 3.1 * 10^1012 mm (SNB), 3.1 * 10^1012 mm (INT). No deaths, no injuries. Some buildings damaged. No deaths, no injuries. Some buildings damaged. No deaths, no injuries. Some buildings damaged.
MINOR DAMAGE REPORTED IN TURKMENISTAN. FELT IN SOUTHERN TURKMENISTAN. RECORDED AT ASHKABAD.

MAY 22 13 50 05.4 32.351 W 41.406 E 106 11.3 2.3 323 

OFF THE EAST COAST OF KOREA, JAPAN. N 6.3 (MS), N 6.9 (MS), N 6.6 (MS), N 6.3 (MS), N 5.5 (MS), N 5.0 (MS). E 7.4*10^{-11} (MS). FELT ALONG THE COAST OF KOREA. RECORDED IN CHIBA, KANAGAWA, HIYOGO, AND SHIZUOKA PREFECTURES.

JUNE 19 13 18 57.7 55.422 N 100.023 E 109 12.3 0.8 786 

KAMCHATSKA PENINSULA, RUSSIA. N 6.9 (MS), N 6.9 (MS), N 6.4 (MS), N 6.4 (MS). N 5.8*10^{-11} (MS). E 1.4*10^{-11} (MS). FELT (IV) IN TRETIAKOVSKI-KAMCHATKACIY.

JUNE 13 12 36 47.4 64.400 N 134.250 W 102 6.8 772 

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS REGION, BC. N 6.8 (MS), N 6.8 (MS), N 6.7 (MS), N 6.8 (MS). N 6.8 (MS). N 3.5*10^{-11} (MS). E 3.4*10^{-11} (MS). FELT STRONGLY ON THE SOUTHERN QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS. FELT WIDELY THROUGHOUT THE BOUNDARY OF THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS AND ALONG THE NORTHERN COAST OF B.C. FELT IN KITIKIITA, BUKIT Trouser, KUTLEH, AND TERRACE. FELT (IV) AT GRIFFIN (V) AT KANASHI, WILDESCHEN, AND PETERSBURG (IV) AT HYDER, DUNLEVY, AND TONTLIKA (III) AT HITCHIN AND HUNGEWAL, ALASKA.

JULY 01 12 30 08.3 39.766 N 12.078 E 35 5.1 1.2 422 

EASTERN TURKMENISTAN, N 3.6 (MS), N 3.6 (MS), N 3.6 (MS), N 3.6 (MS). N 3.6 (MS). N 3.5*10^{-11} (MS). E 3.4*10^{-11} (MS). AT LEAST 1 PERSON KILLED AND 3 INJURED IN THE ORKHANGAYZAR BEATLE.

JULY 12 13 04 07.1 48.225 N 15.411 E 5 5.2 1.0 471 

SLOVENIA, N 5.7 (MS), N 5.7 (MS), N 5.7 (MS), N 5.7 (MS), N 5.7 (MS), N 5.7 (MS), N 5.7 (MS), N 5.7 (MS). N 3.7*10^{-11} (MS). E 3.7*10^{-11} (MS). ONE PERSON KILLED AND 10 INJURED BY A ROCKFALL IN THE BOVESE AREA. SEVERAL HOUSES DESTROYED AND A FEW DAMAGED AT KOBARICI. FELT IN LJUBLJANA. FELT IN SOUTHERN ITALY AS FAR AS VENICE AND SOUTHERN MURLESE AT THE NORTHWEST OF VIENNA. ALSO FELT AT LUGOBO, CROATIA, LUXEMBURG, GERMANY, PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC.

JULY 25 13 27 14.7 37.026 N 178.726 E 35 5.1 1.9 208 

VISSA REGION, N 7.1 (MS), N 7.1 (MS), N 6.4 (MS), N 6.6 (MS), N 4.8*10^{-11} (MS). E 4.8*10^{-11} (MS). E 2.3*10^{-11} (MS).

JULY 30 04 22 36.600 S 175.610 E 5 5.6 92 

NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND, N 5.4 (MS), N 5.4 (MS), N 5.4 (MS), N 5.4 (MS), N 5.4 (MS), N 5.4 (MS), N 5.4 (MS), N 5.4 (MS). N 3.5*10^{-11} (MS). E 3.5*10^{-11} (MS). E 1.0*10^{-11} (MS). E 1.0*10^{-11} (MS). E 1.0*10^{-11} (MS). E 1.0*10^{-11} (MS). ONE PERSON KILLED AND 3 INJURED IN THE NORTHERN-TAYLORSBEND BEATLE. FIVE HOUSES HEAVILY DAMAGED IN LAKE-port Ma. HILLTOWN OCCURRED ON THE HIGHWAY BETWEEN LAKE PORT Ma. AND LAKE PORT No.
Felt from Turkmen to Kazakhstan. This is the largest of a series
of earthquakes in the Lake Sevom area.

JUL 25 06 31 18.8 35.426 N 65.324 E 10 G 5.2 1.4 Z6

CENTRAL AFGHANISTAN, HB 5.2 (HRV). Ab 5.1 (GS), NS 4.8 (GS). No
6.7 x 10^12 ft. (HRV). Two people killed, 60 injured and hundreds
of houses destroyed in Farkh Province.

JUL 25 14 31 18.8 2.457 E 105.466 E 302 9 7.2 0.9 841

SOUTHERN SUMATRA, TIDELAND, HB 7.3 (GS), 7.3 (HRV). Ab 6.8 (GS),
NS 7.4 (GS). No 9.x 10^12 ft. (GS), 1.6 x 10^12 ft. 302 (HRV). In
2.1 x 10^12 ft. (GS). Felt (TV) at Bengkulu and (TV) at
Pangandaran. Felt (TV) at Jempanang, Bogor, Banten and
Bantenb. (TV) at Jembrana, Punt. Also felt (TV) at Jakarta.

JUL 26 02 54 20.6 2.443 6 139.093 B 13 9 6.5 1.1 103

BEAR THE NORTH COAST OF PAPUA, INDONESIA, HB 6.5 (HRV), 6.4 (GS).
No 6.0 (GS), 6.3 (GS), 6.4 (GS). No 6.2 x 10^12 ft. (HRV), 4.
6 x 10^12 ft. (GS). No 9.4 x 10^12 ft. (GS). Felt (TV) at
Bintuni and Sorong.

JUL 26 07 14 07.24 39.431 N 49.846 W 5 4.5 222

EASTERN TURKEY. HB 4.8 (GS). At least 1
person killed, 5 injured and some houses damaged in
the Dogubeyazit area.

AUG 01 03 01 01.5 26.486 N 27.328 E 10 G 5.6 1.3 172

DOMINIQUE ISLANDS, GREECE, HB 6.0 (HRV), 5.5 (GS). Ab 5.1 (GS),
NS 1.2 (GS), NS 3.4 (AVL). No 2.4 x 10^12 ft. 302 (HRV), 1.9
x 10^12 ft. 207 (GS). Sixteen people injured at Medora, Turkey. Felt at Akyaka,
Dares, Didyma, Fethiye, Geyik, Haridza and Mugla, Turkey. Also
felt in Koc and Novas.

AUG 10 01 47 32.8 34.404 N 76.795 B 207 D 6 0.6 0.8 292

HINDI WASH REGION, AFGHANISTAN, HB 4.0 (GS), 8.0 (HRV). Ab 3.5
(GS), 1.0 x 10^12 ft. 302 (HRV), 1.1 x 10^12 ft. 207 (GS). At least two
people injured in Hazna, Pakistan. Felt in Balik, Ramah,
London and Tahah, Afghanistan. Also felt at Chitral, Ishkashim,
Khost, Balistan, Peshawar, Quetta, Quetta, Quetta, Quetta, Quetta,
Quetta, Quetta, Quetta, Quetta, Quetta, Quetta, Quetta, Quetta.

AUG 10 26 28 14.7 27.228 B 103.372 E 5 5.4 1.2 203

ICITNOW-DRUM-HOME NIGHT, NORTHERN TURKEY, HB 5.6 (HRV), NS 5.1 (GS),
NS 5.1 (GS). No 1.2 x 10^12 ft. (HRV). At least 6 people killed,
many 203 seriously injured, 400 slightly injured, more than
110,000 homeless; 10,156 houses destroyed and 63,600 damaged in
Indian country, Yemen. Twenty-two reservoirs damaged in Fannan
Province.

AUG 11 15 48 24.9 38.377 M 39.264 E 5 5.7 1.1 147

EASTERN TURKEY, HB 5.7 (HRV), 5.6 (GS). Ab 5.3 (GS), NS 5.3 (GS),
In 2004, the U.S. Geological Survey's Earthquake Hazards Program issued a report on significant earthquakes. The report described several earthquakes that occurred in Japan, including:

**MAY 26**
- 3.9 (M6.5) offshore Honshu, Japan, [M7.0] (M6.8) offshore Honshu, Japan, and [M7.8] (M7.6) offshore Honshu, Japan. One person killed, 36 people injured, and several houses damaged in the Miyagi-ken area.

**SEP 05**
- [M7.0] offshore Honshu, Japan, and [M7.8] (M7.6) offshore Honshu, Japan. Two people killed, 36 people injured, and several houses damaged in the Miyagi-ken area.

**SEP 15**
- [M7.4] offshore Honshu, Japan, and [M7.8] (M7.6) offshore Honshu, Japan. No significant damage reported.

In addition, there were several other earthquakes in the Pacific region, including one in the Philippines and one in the Aleutian Islands. The report also noted that some smaller earthquakes occurred in other parts of the world.
throughout Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and northern Poland. Also felt in the areas of Copenhagen, Denmark; Helsinki, Finland; Oslo, Norway; and in southern Sweden.

**OCT 05 14 46.39.8 33.329 N 139.919 E 94 0 5.8 0.8 406**

NEAR SOUTH COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN, 6.6 (HRV), 6.7 (M6), 14.9 (MS), 8.4 (M7); No 4.9 (M8); No 4.2*10*17 Nu (HRV), 4.6*10*17 Me (ESD). One person injured and two houses damaged at Tama. Felt in China, Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Russia, Sakhalin and Tokyo Prefectures. Recorded (5) JMA in Hachinohe, Akita, Toyota and Yokohama. Felt in China, Japan, Korea, Sakhalin and Tokyo; 3 JMA in Fuku, Nagano, Saitama and Tansui. (3) JMA in Nagaoka, Gifu, Fukuoka and Yamagata Prefectures. Also recorded (3 JMA) on Shikoku and (1 JMA) on Ogasawara, Tokyo, Hiyo-ji, Mito and Nihon-ji.

**OCT 07 21 44 22.3 37.328 N 54.477 E 35 0 5.6 0.8 526**

HOKUROSHI, HYPOCENTER 5.6 (GZ), 5.6 (HRV), 5.4 (M6); No 5.4 (M6). No 4.1*10*17 Nu (HRV), 3.2*10*17 Me (ESD). No least 69 people injured in Saitama. Felt as far west as Tokyo.

**OCT 08 08 37 53.3 10.893 N 162.161 E 36 0 6.9 0.3 549**

BOLIVIAN ISLANDS, 6.5 (G6), 6.3 (HRV), ab 5.2 (M6), 5.3 (M6); No 6.3 (G6), 6.5 (HRV), 6.6 (G6). No 3.2*10*17 Nu (HRV), 2.3*10*17 Me (ESD). No 5.7*10*18 Nu (G6).

**OCT 08 14 36 06.1 13.322 N 120.541 E 106 0 6.2 0.9 502**

MAHCON, NELAHARES, 6.3 (G6), 5.8 (HRV), ab 5.3 (M6), 5.3 (M6); No 6.6*10*18 Nu (HRV), 5.3*10*18 Me (ESD). No 7.0*10*18 Nu (G6). Many villages occurred in the Maraga area. Felt in the Maraga area. Felt (V 2Ts) at Puerto Galera. Also felt (V 3Ts) at Las Tunas, Malolos, Limas, Pernam and Tabayay; (11) RIA at Bogo and Talisay, Iloilo, Felt on Mindanao and throughout southern Iloilo.

**OCT 09 21 26 53.6 11.422 N 06.565 N 35 0 7.0 1.1 441**

NEAR BORNEO, 7.0 (HRV), 6.6 (G6); No 6.6 (G6), 6.3 (M6). No 7.0 (G6), 6.5 (M6); No 4.8*10*19 Nu (HRV), 3.9*10*19 Me (ESD). No 2.4*10*22 Nu (G6), 2.4*10*21 Me (HRV). No 1.1*10*14 Nu (G6). Felt as Magura and in much of Hevans. Felt (IV) at San Salvador. Felt to far south as Popocatépetl, Popocatepetl and east as far south as San José, Costa Rica.

**OCT 10 04 08 30.2 25.516 N 122.484 E 84 0 7.0 0.3 691**

TATROK RESIDUE, 6.7 (G6), 6.6 (HRV), ab 6.3 (G6), 6.3 (M6); No 1.7*10*18 Nu (HRV), 1.3*10*18 Me (G6). No 7.4*10*18 Me (HRV). Several people injured and buildings damaged in the Tamarindos. Felt throughout Polan. Also felt in much of the Ryukyu Islands, Japan. Recorded (5 TAP) in Hout-Zou and T-Zou (4 TAP) in T-Zou, T-Zou, T-Zou, T-Zou, T-Zou, T-Zou, T-Zou, T-Zou, T-Zou. Felt in Chang-tai, Chia-1, Bao-cha, Kiao-li, Wen-tao and P'ei-hai; (2 TAP) in Hsio-tuany and P'ei-touan. Felt in Hsio-tuany and P'ei-touan. Recorded (35 TAP) on Yungking-tuany, (1 JMA) on Ilioupolis-John and
Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004

Ishigaki-jima (3 JMA) on Hiyoho-shima (7 JMA) on Takanawa-shima (1 JMA) on Aomori-shima and Kita-shima. Hyogun Shikoku, Japan.

OCT 18 22 11 18.9 23.678 N 150.192 E 30 4.8 0.6 87
HOKKAIDO, JAPAN, MB 4.8 (JMA), ND 4.4 (JMA), Twelve people injured and over 20,000 houses damaged or destroyed in the coastal area. Felt strongly in Changping, Longxing, Shijian, and Tongcheng Counties.

OCT 22 05 44.8 37.724 N 128.779 E 16 G 6.0 1.1 782
NEAR THE WEST COAST OF KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN, MD 6.5 (HEM), MD 4.6 (HEM), 6.7 (HEM), MD 6.5 (HEM), NS 6.3 (HEM), ND 5.6 (HEM), MW 8.5*10^-12 Hz (HIM), 3.0*10^-12 Hz (HIM), 7.5*10^-12 Hz (HIM), 5.0*10^-10 Hz (PFF), 1.3*10^-12 Hz (PFF), 1.6*10^-11 Hz (PFF). At least 20 people killed, 3,183 injured and 6,000 buildings destroyed or damaged in Kagawa Prefecture. A high-speed train derailed; several roads, bridges and rail lines damaged; 7,000 landslides and 11 flumes occurred; several gas, water and power lines damaged in Kagawa Prefecture. Felt in China, Taiwan, Okinawa, Kagoshima, Miyazaki and Tokyo Prefectures.

OCT 27 01 45 46.7 32.249 N 130.385 E 14 D 4.0 0.3 429
NEAR THE WEST COAST OF HIROSHIMA, JAPAN, MD 6.0 (HEM), 6.4 (HEM), 9.9 (HEM), MD 8.8 (HEM), ND 8.2 (HEM), NS 9.0*10^-17 Hz (HEM), 1.2*10^-11 Hz (HEM), 1.0*10^-17 Hz (HEM), 1.3*10^-10 Hz (HEM), 1.6*10^-10 Hz (HEM), 1.7*10^-10 Hz (HEM). At least five people injured; one building destroyed and some timbers damaged; water supply lines break in Hiroshima Prefecture. Felt in Gifu, Kagawa, Nagano, Saitama and Tokyo Prefectures. Recorded (5 JMA) in Hyogo, (4 JMA) in Fukuoka, (3 JMA) in Ibaraki, (2 JMA) in Okayama, (2 JMA) in Chiba, (2 JMA) in Ishikawa, (2 JMA) in Shizuoka, (2 JMA) in Aichi, (2 JMA) in Nara, (2 JMA) in Saga Prefectures. Also recorded (9 JMA) on Sado-shima, (11 JMA) on Roca-y-shima and (11 JMA) on Roca-y-shima.

NOV 02 03 02 12.5 49.777 N 150.772 E 16 G 6.7 1.2 459
VANCOUVER ISLAND, CANADA: POSITION: MD 6.7 (HEM), 6.6 (HMA), 6.6 (HMA), MD 6.2 (HEM), ND 6.0 (HEM), NS 6.5*10^-17 Hz (HEM), 5.8*10^-12 Hz (PFF), 1.1*10^-12 Hz (PFF), 2.1*10^-12 Hz (PFF), 2.8*10^-12 Hz (PFF). Felt at least 25 km. Sunfield, Everett, Aldergrove, Vancouver and Victoria.

NOV 03 23 57 28.1 37.434 N 116.792 E 10 G 5.3 0.7 320
NEAR THE WEST COAST OF KURISHIMA, JAPAN, MD 5.9 (HEM), 5.9 (HMA), NS 5.4 (HEM), ND 4.6 (HEM), ND 9.7*10^-16 Hz (HMA), 8.4*10^-14 Hz (HMA). One person injured at Nagashima. Felt in Kagawa Prefecture. Recorded (4 JMA) in Kagawa, (3 JMA) in Tokyo, (1 JMA) in Fukuoka Prefecture. Also recorded (3 JMA) on Sado-shima.
NEAR THE WEST COAST OF HONDURAS, HONDURAS. 4.9 (HRW), 5.5 (HNR), 5.9 (HNR).

Two people seriously injured, four others slightly injured, at least 155 buildings destroyed and 200 damaged in Tela, Honduras. Seven people injured and at least 87 houses destroyed or damaged at Tela-aventura. One person injured and some buildings damaged at Cerrito. Buildings damaged at San Pedro, Jalapa and Quesada.

NEAR THE EAST COAST OF COSTA RICA, COSTA RICA. 7.2 (HRW), 7.4 (HNR).

Two people seriously injured, 156 people slightly injured, at least 1,564 buildings destroyed and 200 damaged in Tela, Honduras. Seven people injured and at least 87 houses destroyed or damaged at Tela-aventura. One person injured and some buildings damaged at Cerrito. Buildings damaged at San Pedro, Jalapa and Quesada.
designed for the specific area.

**Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2001**

**NOV 17 21 03 13.1 20.055 W 174.710 W 61.0 6.0 1.3 320**
- **TSEI REGIO, MD 5.0 (UR), 6.4 (HHV), MB 6.0 (EE), MB 8.0, 0.8*10^10 m (HHV), 7.2*10^10 m (HHV), 5.3*10^10 m (HHV), Ke 6.3*10^10 m (HHV).**

**NOV 20 08 01 22.0 8.082 W 04.172 W 15.6 6.5 0.9 330**
- **TSEI MUC, MD 6.4 (HHV), 6.0 (HHV), MD 6.0 (EE), MD 6.0 (EE), MD 6.0 (EE), MD 6.0 (EE), MD 6.0 (EE), MD 6.0 (EE), MD 6.0 (EE).**
- **Eight people killed and several injured; 91% buildings damaged or destroyed; many roads and bridges damaged; www landslide occurred in the San Juan area.**
- **Power lines broke at Perico and power outages occurred at Juan.**

**NOV 21 11 41 07.7 15.610 W 61.076 W 14.6 6.0 1.0 672**
- **MERIT ISLAND, MD 6.0 (HS), 6.3 (HHV), MD 6.0 (EE), MD 6.0 (EE), MD 6.0 (EE), MD 6.0 (EE), MD 6.0 (EE), MD 6.0 (EE), MD 6.0 (EE).**
- **One person killed, at least ten injured and several houses destroyed or damaged at Talso.**
- **At least twenty houses damaged and power outages occurred in northern Dominica.**
- **Power loss in Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and the French Antilles.**

**NOV 22 04 01 04.1 33.237 W 47.977 W 36.3 5.0 1.1 268**
- **WESTERN TURK, MD 5.0 (HHV), MB 5.5 (HHV), MB 4.5 (HHV), MB 3.7*10^10 m (HHV), 3.4*10^10 m (HHV).**
- **Several people slightly injured and several vehicles damaged by rockslides on the road between Hinkersburg and Paul.**
- **Some houses slightly damaged at the Polynesian area.**

**NOV 22 23 25 23.9 46.576 E 164.721 E 33.9 7.1 1.2 568**
- **WEST COAST OF THE SOUTH ISLAND, BD 7.0 (HHV), MD 5.4 (EE), MD 7.1 (EE), MD 6.3 (EE), MD 6.3 (EE), MD 6.3 (EE), MD 6.3 (EE), MD 6.3 (EE), MD 6.3 (EE).**
- **Minor damage at inventory and in the Bourdelais-Chaumont area.**
- **Power loss in the South Island and as far north as Hamilton on the North Island.**

**NOV 24 22 58 40.0 45.676 E 19.559 W 17.1 5.1 1.1 529**
- **MONTIERRA ITALY, MD 5.3 (HS), MD 4.6 (HS), MD 5.3 (HHV), MD 4.3 (HHV), MD 3.5 (HHV), MD 3.0 (HHV), MD 4.3 (HHV), MD 4.3 (HHV).**
- **At least nine people killed and many buildings damaged in the area.**
- **Felt as far west as Turkey, as far south as 35° S and as far east as Yalta.**
- **Power loss in eastern Italy.**

12/14/22
earthquake. In total, more than 283,000 people were killed, 13,120 are still listed as missing and 1,320,000 were displaced by the earthquake and subsequent tsunami in 11 countries in South Asia and East Africa. The earthquake was felt (VI) or (VII) in parts of Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The tsunami caused more casualties than any other in recorded history and was recorded nearly worldwide on tide gauges in the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Waves were observed in India and the United States. Subsidence and landslides were observed in South Asia. A series of volcanic events occurred in Aceh, Indonesia, on December 26 and gas emissions were reported in Arakan, Myanmar. A detailed summary of this event is given at the end of this publication.

**SOMALIA NORTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKES**

**NOVEMBER 2004**

**EARTHQUAKES IN INDIA REGION, INDIA**

**M 7.1**

**December 19**

**M 7.3**

**December 24**

**M 5.6**

**December 30**

**M 6.0**

**December 31**

**M 6.6**

Compiled by Beverly S. Fordon and Pamela J. Rodieck.

Note: The list of events will be updated for December 2004.

**THE SOUTHERN AMERICAN ISLANDS EARTHQUAKE OF 24 DEC 2004**

This is the fourth largest earthquake in the world since 1960 and is the largest since the 1964 Prince William Sound, Alaska earthquake. The earthquake likely caused damage and casualties in the southern regions, India. The earthquake casualties are included with the regional statistics below.

The earthquake was felt at the following populated localities:

**GUAM**

**Guam**

**Kosrae**

**Pohnpei**

**Truk**

**The earthquake was felt at the following populated localities:**
**US Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004**

**Indonesia:** II at Banda Aceh
III at Halmahera
IV at Makassar and Sangihe
V at Pulicat and Panam
Felt in Jakarta

**India:** VII at Port Blair, Andaman Islands
IV at Madras
III at Bangalore and Viyakkaparam
Felt at Bangalore, Shimoga, Calcutta, and Kochi

**Malaysia:** V at Melaka Estate
IV at Kuala Lumpur
III at Alor Setar, George Town, Kangar, Pulau Bangs, Kuala Lumpur, and Kedah

**Thailand:** V at Hat Yai
IV at Bangkok
III at Chiang Mai and Phuket

**Myanmar:** IV at Mandalay
III at Rangoon

**Singapore:** II on Singapore

**Bangladesh:** III at Dhaka
Felt at Chittagong

**Sri Lanka:** II at Handy and in other parts of Sri Lanka

**Maldives:** IV at Hulhule (nearly 2.500 km from the epicenter)

**Guam:** Felt by people in a high rise building at Hagatna (more than 400 km from the epicenter)

The tsunami from this earthquake caused extensive destruction in South Asia, the records of most earthquakes and shocks are noted in recorded history. In total, at least 223,000 people were killed, 14,100 were missing, and 1,230,000 were displaced by the earthquake and tsunami.

At least 104,000 people were killed, 127,700 were missing and presumed dead and 423,000 were displaced by the earthquake and tsunami in Aceh and Southeast Sumatra Province, Indonesia. About 70 percent of the small-scale fishing fleet was destroyed. Tsunami runup heights of more than 30 meters were observed along the west coast of Sumatra.
At least 30,100 people were killed, 5,400 missing and 522,600 displaced by the tsunami in Sri Lanka, where wave heights were estimated to be 5-10 meters. About 66 percent of the fishing fleet was destroyed and 10 of 12 major fishing harbors in the country had some damage.

At least 30,700 people were killed, 5,600 missing and 132,900 displaced in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. Wave heights were estimated to be more than 30 meters in the Andaman Islands and 10 meters on the east coast of India.

At least 3,200 people were killed, 8,100 injured and 3,100 missing along the west coast of Thailand, where wave heights were estimated to be as high as 3-5 meters in the Phuket area.

The tsunami also caused casualties and/or damage in the following countries:

- Indonesia: At least 150 people killed and above 7,000 displaced.
- Malaysia: 68 people killed, 6 missing and above 4,200 displaced.
- Yemen: 26 people killed, 18 missing and 3,200 displaced.
- Tanzania: 15 people killed.
- Seychelles: 3 people killed.
- Bangladesh: 9 people killed.
- Myanmar: 1 person killed.
- Madagascar: About 1,000 people displaced.
- Mauritius: Some damage. No tsunami was observed, but no damage reported.

In Australia, the tsunami caused minor damage at Geraldton and Hangleys Bay. A 30-centimeter wave was observed at Penguin Island. People were sent into the ocean at Rottnest Island and Geographe Bay, but all survived. The tsunami was observed at Busselton.

Maximum wave heights, peak-to-trough in centimeters, were recorded at the following selected tide stations:

**Indian Ocean**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Peak-to-trough</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kochi, India</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuticorin, India</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishakhapatnam, India</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lhaga Garo, Chagos Archipelago</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbo, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salalah, Oman</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Abe has computed a tsunami magnitude (M) of 9.1 for this event.

Landslides and approximately 2 meters of subsidence were observed in Sumatra.
A red wave became active near Akan, Hokkaido. Bullets occurred in Japan, Sikkim, Odisha and West Bengal, India and as far away as Tulare County, California, United States. Water level fluctuations occurred in wells as far away as Florida, Kentucky and Virginia, United States.

Principal sources:
U.S. Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Situation Reports and Ballistics website as of 7 Feb 2005. For updates, see
A. Rashid and J. Gardner, Institute of Ocean Sciences, Canada, website
http://www.aci.ec.gc.ca/ogg-dog/cnrm/defaut_e.htm
Tokyo, Tsunami and Japan Tsunami Warning Center, webpage on the Indian
Ocean tsunami, http://www.aci.ec.gc.ca/ogg-dog/cnrm/defaut_e.htm
E. Abe and Y. Tanji, et al., Earthquake Research Institute, University
of Tokyo, Special Event Page at
S. Muth, Institute of Seismology, Pune, India, Special Event page at
http://www.earthquakeindia.org/Earthquake/200408.html
V. Denu, University of Western Australia, Asian Tsunami effects in Western
Australia, at
http://www.earthquakeindia.org/Earthquake/200408.html

Earthquake Summary:
The devastating earthquake of 26 December 2004 occurred as thrust-faulting
on the interface of the India plate and the Burma plate. In a period of minutes,
the resulting released elastic strains that had accumulated for centuries from
ongoing subduction of the India plate beneath the overriding Burma plate.

In a broad sense, the India and Australian plates move toward the north-
western fault with respect to the interior of the Eurasia plate with velocities of
about 60 mm/y in the region of the earthquake. In the region of northern
Sumatra and the Andaman Islands, most of the relative motion of India/Australia
and the Burma plate is accommodated at the Sumatra triple and within several
hundred kilometers to the east of the Sumatra triple, on the boundaries of the
Sumatra plate. The oblique motion in which India/Australia converges toward
Eurasia is oblique to the trend of the Sumatra triple. The oblique motion is partitioned
Germany Weighs if It Played Role in Seizure by U.S.

By DON VAN NATA JR.

This article was reported by Don Van Natta Jr., Souad Mekhenne, and Nicholas Wood, and was written by Mr. Van Natta.

MUNICH, Feb. 20 — For more than a year, the German government has criticized the United States for its role in the abduction of a man who was taken to an American prison in Kabul, Afghanistan, where he said he was held and tortured for five months after being mistaken for a terrorism suspect.

German officials said they knew nothing about the man’s abduction and have repeatedly pressed Washington for information about the case, which has set off outrage here. At a meeting in Berlin last December, Chancellor Angela Merkel demanded an explanation from Washington over the incident.

But on Monday in Neu-Ulm near Munich, the police and prosecutors opened an investigation into whether Germany served as a silent partner of the United States in the abduction of the man, a citizen of Arab descent who was arrested Dec. 31, 2003, in Macedonia before being flown to the Kabul prison.

The action came after a two-and-a-half-hour meeting at police headquarters in which Mr. told the police that he was “90 percent” certain that a senior German police official was the interrogator who had visited him three times inside the prison in Kabul but had identified himself only as “Sam.” The German prosecutors said Monday that they were also investigating whether the German Embassy in Skopje, Macedonia, had been notified about Mr.’s kidnapping within days of his capture there, but then had done nothing to try to help him.

Mr. ’s case has come to symbolize the C.I.A. practice known as extraordinary rendition, in which terror suspects are sent to be interrogated in other countries where torture is commonly used. In broadening its criminal inquiry into the abduction of Mr. to the activities of its own government, German prosecutors are trying to determine whether the German government worked secretly with the United States in the practice.

“I feel deceived and betrayed by my own country,” Mr. said in an interview.

The German police official identified as “Sam” denied that he had visited Mr. in Afghanistan and said he was “on holiday” at the time in Germany, but that he could not remember exactly where. The man was present on Monday at the police station, where Mr. picked him out of a 10-person lineup. After speaking with him, Mr. said that his voice was similar but that his hair style was different.

Martin Hofmann, a prosecutor in Munich, said Monday that his office would not “assume that this man is Sam” but would “go forward with our investigation.”

A senior German official familiar with the case said that Mr. was “at best mistaken” and that the police official “cannot be Sam.”

The New York Times is withholding the official’s name at the request of Germany’s intelligence services because he often does undercover intelligence work. He frequently gets “sensitive” assignments and helps clean up “dirty work” for the German foreign intelligence service, said one of his longtime colleagues, who spoke on condition of anonymity.
senior Macedonian government official who was directly involved in Mr.'s detention told The Times that not long after Mr.'s capture, Macedonian officials notified the German Embassy in Skopje. CIA officers in Macedonia conducted the interrogation of Mr. according to Macedonian officials.

August Stern, the Munich-based federal prosecutor who is leading Germany's criminal investigation of Mr.'s kidnapping, said his investigators were trying to determine whether the German Embassy had been told about Mr.'s capture, and then sent a German agent to the American prison in Kabul to talk with him. Mr. Stern and other senior police officers and prosecutors said they would try to interview the officials in the embassy in Skopje in coming weeks.

August Hanning, secretary of state for the Ministry of the Interior, denied in an interview that any member of Germany's secret services had visited Mr. while he was held captive. "He has never been to Afghanistan," Mr. Hanning said of the German police official.

Two senior German officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity because of the case's sensitive nature, denied that Germany's Embassy had been told about Mr.'s capture. "The German Embassy in Skopje was not informed by Macedonian authorities while was in custody in Macedonia," a Foreign Office spokesman said. Another official said Germany did not learn about Mr.'s detention until May 31, 2004, when the American ambassador to Germany at the time, Daniel Coats, informed German officials about Mr.'s capture and eventual release.

"According to our investigation, I am convinced that German officials did not have any knowledge before his release," the official said.

Later this week, the German government is expected to turn over a report to Parliament about Mr.'s case.

Meanwhile, investigators at the Council of Europe, led by Dick Marty, a Swiss lawmaker, are looking into whether there was quiet cooperation between the CIA and its counterparts in European countries, including Germany, Italy and Sweden, where suspected terrorists were kidnapped and sent to third countries for interrogation.

In Italy, the authorities in June charged 23 CIA agents with the abduction of a terrorism suspect from the streets of Milan. Italian officials insist that they did not know about the procedure, but some elected officials in Italy said the Americans must have tipped off their counterparts in the Italian intelligence agency.

European officials have been sharply critical of the CIA's rendition program. In particular, German officials have rebuked the United States for playing a role in the abduction of one of their citizens and then transporting him to Afghanistan on a chartered CIA plane.

"I have no explanation for the whole case," a senior German official said. "To bring such a man like from Europe to Afghanistan and to ask him some questions and six months later, the explanation is that it's a terrible error is not very convincing. To me there are still a lot of questions."

Manfred R. Gnjidic, Mr.'s lawyer, said he is convinced that Germany "stood by like a little school boy, watching what was going on with my client and doing nothing."

After more than five months in captivity, the United States released Mr. without filing charges. His case was first disclosed in The Times in January 2005.

At the meeting last December in Berlin between the German chancellor and Ms. the kidnapping of Mr. was discussed privately, but the two leaders seemed to disagree about the substance of that conversation afterward.

Ms. Merkel said the Bush administration had admitted that it had mistakenly abducted Mr. But Ms. declined to discuss with reporters anything about the case. She said only that she had pledged to Ms. Merkel, "When and if mistakes are made, we work very hard and as quickly as possible to rectify them."

In Washington, a senior State Department official said Monday that the department would not comment on Mr.'s
Mr. 87 was then held in a hotel in Macedonia for several weeks, where he was questioned by the C.I.A., according to senior Macedonian and American officials. A senior Macedonian official said the German Embassy was notified about Mr. 87 within days of his capture. "Unofficially, they knew," the official said of the Germans.

A C.I.A. spokesman declined to comment.

Two senior Macedonian officials said the Americans had asked to have Mr. 87 detained in Macedonia for 23 days. "We consider the Americans as our partners," a senior Macedonian official said. "We cannot refuse them."

Mr. Masri said he had pleaded with his captors to let him go. "Call the German Embassy," Mr. 87 said he had repeatedly told them. "I'm a citizen. Please tell them I am here!"

"They don't want to talk to you," he said one of his captors had replied.

In a recent interview, Mr. 87 said: "I thought it was strange that they kept telling me the Germans didn't care about me. Now I know why they said that — because it was true."

At the hotel, Mr. 87 said he had been asked whether he was a member of Al Qaeda. But he was struck by the many questions he was asked about his time in Germany. He said the questions had led him to suspect that the Germans were cooperating with the Macedonians.

A German official disputed that assertion, saying Germany often shared information with their American counterparts about suspected terrorists. But the official acknowledged that the German police had not considered Mr. 87 to be an "important" suspect.

Publicly, Macedonia has denied that Mr. 87 was held illegally. "There is nothing the ministry has done illegally," Hari Kostiv, the minister of interior at the time and later the prime minister, said in an interview. "The man is alive and back home with his family. Somebody made a mistake. That somebody is not Macedonia."

By late January 2004, Mr. 87 was sent to Afghanistan, where he said he was held and beaten over the next five months.

For Mr. 87, one of the biggest mysteries was the identity of the interrogator who identified himself as Sam, and who spoke fluent German. He visited three times during Mr. 87's final month at the Kabul jail.

During the first meeting, Mr. 87 said he had asked the man if he was from Germany, but the man declined to answer. Mr. 87 said he had asked him, "Do the Germans know I'm here?"

"He said he did not want to answer," Mr. 87 said. "I asked him if my wife knew I was there. Sam said she doesn't know. He then said, I shouldn't ask questions, I should only answer them."

During their second meeting, the man was no longer belligerent, Mr. 87 said, bringing him cookies, chocolates and a copy of the German newsmagazine Focus. The man also asked if Mr. 87 wanted "anything from Germany."

"I said, 'Nothing, thank you,' " Mr. 87 said.

In their last meeting, a week before Mr. 87's release, the man told him that he would be returning home soon. The last time Mr. 87 saw Sam, the interrogator was speaking with a man who he believed was an American. Soon afterward, Mr. 87 was released.
On Dec. 13, 2005, Mr. Gajidic, the lawyer for Mr. [REDACTED], received an e-mail message from a German journalist named Jank Kruger, who suggested that Sam might be a German police official. Earlier this month, Mr. Gajidic said he had obtained a videotape of the police official that convinced Mr. [REDACTED] that he was Sam. On Monday, after meeting the man at police headquarters, Mr. [REDACTED] said he was 90 percent certain that the police official was Sam.

"The man was very nervous, and he could not look me into my eyes," Mr. [REDACTED] said. "This face is different, but the voice sounded very similar."

"For me, it is very important that we know who this man was," he said.

Mr. Gajidic said he found it hard to believe that other than the prosecution in Munich, no one in the German government has sought Mr. [REDACTED]'s testimony about his ordeal. "The scandal for me is that the Germans did nothing when they heard a German had been captured," he said. "They should have protested very hard and tried to stop this."

Detlev Van Natta reported from Munich for this article, Susan Hennessey from Neu-Ulm and Munich, and Nicholas Wood from Skopje.
Off the Record

U.S. Responsibility for Enforced Disappearances in the "War on Terror"
Off the Record

U.S. Responsibility for Enforced Disappearances in the "War on Terror"

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Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIA</td>
<td>U.S. Central Intelligence Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI</td>
<td>U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI “Most Wanted Terrorists” List</td>
<td>List maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of suspected terrorists sought by the U.S. government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIPG</td>
<td>Libyan Islamic Fighting Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Rewards for Justice Program”</td>
<td>Program administered by the U.S. Department of State in which the Secretary of State may offer multi-million dollar rewards for information that prevents, frustrates, or favorably resolves acts of international terrorism against U.S. interests worldwide or leads to the arrest or conviction in any country of an individual for the commission of such an act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“secret U.S. detention facility”</td>
<td>Facility operated by the U.S. government and used to detain individuals without acknowledgement, charge, or notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“U.S. Secret Detention Program”</td>
<td>The system of secret apprehension, transfer, and detention of terrorism suspects employed by the U.S. government in the “War on Terror.” The system was acknowledged by President George W. Bush on September 6, 2006.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive Summary

On September 6, 2006, [redacted] revealed that the United States runs a system of secret detention in the "War on Terror," but he did not disclose how many individuals were secretly detained. While only the U.S. government knows exactly who remains missing, *Off the Record* provides the most comprehensive list of these individuals, who are believed to have been subject to an enforced disappearance for which the United States bears responsibility.

Based on research by six major human rights groups—Amnesty International, Cageprisoners, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at NYU School of Law, Human Rights Watch and Reprieve—*Off the Record* identifies individuals believed to have been held at some point by the United States in secret sites, all of whom remain missing.

*Off the Record* provides new information about detainees already identified as "disappeared" (for example, Ali Abdul-Hamid al-Fakhrani, commonly known as Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi) and names four missing detainees for the first time. It reveals the extent to which the United States illegally uses "proxy detention" to empty its secret sites and demonstrates that far from targeting the "worst of the worst," the system sweeps up low-level detainees and even involves the detention of the wives and children of the "disappeared," in violation of their human rights. *Off the Record* also documents allegations concerning the treatment of detainees while in secret detention, including torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The briefing paper reports on the following individuals:

**Individuals whose detention by the United States has been officially acknowledged and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown:**

1. Hassan Ghul

**Individuals about whom there is strong evidence, including witness testimony, of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown:**

4. Mustafa Setmariam Nasar (Abu Musab al-Suri, Umar Abd al-Hakim)
5. & 6. Two, possibly three, Somalis* [Names Unknown] (one of whom is either Shehab al-Somali or Refswan al-Somali)
6. Mohammed Nasur Noor Khan (Abu Talha, Talaha)
7. Abdul Basit
8. Adeel [Last Name Unknown]*

* Individuals publicly identified as missing for the first time by human rights groups are indicated by an asterisk.

Note that while the detention of two Somali nationals has been previously reported, the possibility that a third Somali national was held in a secret U.S. detention facility has not been explicitly stated.
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Individuals about whom there is some evidence of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown:

22. Osama bin Yousef (Usama bin Yusef, Usama bin Yusuf, Usamah bin-Yusuf)
23. Osama Nazir
25. Qari Saifullah Akhtar (Amir Harkat-ul-Ansar Qari Saifullah)
26. Mustafa Mohammed Pasha (Mustafa Al Bibishy, Hussein, Hassan Ali, Khalid, Abu Hilal)
27. Musaab Arshad (Munasir Arshad, Musaeb Arshad, Abu Musaeb Al-Baluchi, Abu Musaab Arshad, Musaib Arshad, Musaad Arshad, Abu Musaab)
28. Ibrah Al Yaguthi al Sheik al Sufiyan
29. Waild bin Azmi
30. Amir Hussein Abdullah al-Misri (Fazal Mohammad Abdullah al-Misri)
31. Saffwan al-Hassan (Haffan al-Hassan)
32. Jawad Al-Butayar
33. Aafia Siddiqui
34. Saff Al Islam Al Masry
35. Sheikh Ahmed Salim
36. Rehan Al-Tunisi
37. Anas Al-Libi (Anas al-Sabai, Nazih al-Ragheb, Nazih Abdul Hamed al-Ragheb)
38. [First Name Unknown] Al Ruahala
39. Speen Ghali
Introduction

This briefing paper presents information about at least 39 detainees—all of whom are still missing—who are believed to have been held in secret sites run by the United States government overseas. The paper provides basic information about these individuals, including facts concerning the circumstances of their apprehension, evidence concerning U.S. involvement in their detention, and any information available concerning their current fate and whereabouts.

In many cases, the current fate and whereabouts of detainees included on the list are completely unknown. In other cases, some information has emerged in the press or through research and investigation. In all cases, official silence has created grave uncertainty and the U.S. government has an obligation to clarify the fate and whereabouts of the individuals it has detained.

These individuals are victims of enforced disappearance as defined by international human rights law. Enforced disappearances occur when there is an:

...arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which places such a person outside the protection of the law.¹

Enforced disappearances involve violations of treaties binding on the United States, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. They also violate international humanitarian law.

Because the fate of a person who is “disappeared” remains unknown, international law considers an enforced disappearance to be a continuing violation—it is ongoing until the fate or whereabouts of the person becomes known. In addition to the harm done to the person, enforced disappearances cause continued suffering for family members.

U.S. Detentions in the “War on Terror”

The U.S. government has constructed a wide-ranging detention system for terrorism suspects and others it considers to be implicated in the “War on Terror.” This system includes the informal transfer of suspected terrorists (rendition), detention in both acknowledged and secret U.S.-controlled detention facilities outside the United States, and detention in foreign-controlled facilities at the behest of the U.S. government (proxy detention). Each of those

elements is characterized by a lack of procedural safeguards and substantive rights protections (e.g., uncharged detention and detention without opportunity for review) and violates international law. Many detainees apprehended by the United States or its allies are informally transferred several times and may be placed in secret detention in multiple sites.

Scope of Briefing Paper

This briefing paper focuses on one subset of detainees: individuals believed to have been held at some point in secret sites run by the U.S. government overseas who are still missing. A handful of individuals who were detained in such "black sites" have since been released; their cases are not featured in this briefing paper. Nor are the cases of the fourteen "high-value" detainees transferred to Guantanamo Bay from CIA custody in September 2006. These detainees were sent to Guantanamo Bay in advance of a public statement by the Department of Defense acknowledging the U.S. Secret Detention Program on September 6, 2006. A senior Bush administration official asserted that the sites were then "empty," but pointedly left open the possibility of using the Program again. He did not clarify the fate and whereabouts of any of the other individuals who had been held in the Program. The transfer of Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri from secret CIA custody to Guantanamo Bay in April 2007 demonstrated that the system was still operating. Those individuals named in this briefing paper show that all of those secretly detained have not been accounted for.

Methodology and Sources of Information

Because of the nature of the U.S. Secret Detention Program, there is no comprehensive list of individuals who have been held in the Program. The information in this briefing paper is drawn from investigations carried out by the six organizations* that authored it, and includes information gathered from public sources, government officials, and witness interviews conducted by the organizations.

* These organizations—Amnesty International, CAGEprisoners, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at NYU School of Law, Human Rights Watch and Reprieve—have been at the forefront of addressing U.S.-led "disappearances," including through representation of individuals detained in the "War on Terror," advocacy, investigations, and public reporting. The Center for Constitutional Rights (www.ccr.org), the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice (www.chr.org), and Reprieve (www.reprive.org.uk) represent individuals detained by the United States in the "War on Terror," including detainees at Guantanamo Bay currently in secret programs and those who have been excommunicated and interned. Amnesty International (www.amnesty.org), CAGEprisoners (www.cageprisoners.com), the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, Human Rights Watch (www.hrw.org) and Reprieve have investigated and reported on secret detention and rendition and have carried out advocacy with the U.S. and other governments to put an end to these practices. See, e.g., Amnesty International, United States of America: Before the war: Secret flights in torture and 'disappearances' (Apr. 2006), United States of America/Pakistan: "Black Sites" (Nov. 2005); CAGEprisoners, Beyond the Law: The War on Terror's Secret Network of Global Detention (2006); Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, Fate and whereabouts Uncovered: Detainees in the "War on Terror" (Dec. 2005); Human Rights Watch, "Ghosts" Prisoners: Two Years in Secret CIA Detention (Feb. 2007); List of "Ghosts" Possibly in CIA Custody (last updated Dec. 1, 2005), The United States: "Disappeared": The CIA's Long-Term "Ghost Detainees" (Oct. 2004).
This briefing paper places each individual into one of three categories based on the availability and nature of evidence concerning each individual. The limited information from official sources makes this categorization necessary.

CATEGORY 1: Individuals whose detention by the United States has been officially acknowledged and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

CATEGORY 2: Individuals about whom there is strong evidence, including witness testimony, of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

CATEGORY 3: Individuals about whom there is some evidence of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

Within each category, detainees are listed in the reverse chronological order of the date of their apprehension.
List of Detainees

Category 1: Individuals whose detention by the United States has been officially acknowledged and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown

Hassan Ghul

On January 23, 2004, Ghul, a national of Pakistan, was apprehended in northern Iraq. Ghul is described as an al-Qaeda facilitator in the 9-11 Commission Report, which also confirms that Ghul was in U.S. custody. On January 26, 2004, Ghul congratulated U.S. intelligence agents for their role in Ghul’s apprehension. After his apprehension, Ghul was reportedly interrogated by U.S. military and intelligence officials. On December 3, 2005, ABC News reported that he had been held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Poland. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the “Terrorists No Longer a Threat” List. No other information about Ghul’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Ali Abd al-Rahman al-Raqabi al-Ghamdi (Abu Bakr al Asdi)

In May or June 2003, al-Ghamdi, a national of Saudi Arabia, turned himself in to authorities in Medina, Saudi Arabia, reportedly because his wife had been arrested several weeks earlier. The 9-11 Commission Report, referring to al-Ghamdi as a candidate hijacker for the attacks of September 11, 2001, acknowledged that al-Ghamdi was in U.S. custody. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the “Terrorists No Longer a Threat” List. No other information about al-Ghamdi has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.


Around November 11, 2001, al-Fakhri, a national of Libya, was apprehended in Khost, Pakistan by Pakistani officials. Al-Fakhri is allegedly a member of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) and the leader of the Al-Khaldan training camp in Afghanistan from 1995 until 2000. Soon after his apprehension, al-Fakhri was in U.S. custody in Kandahar, Afghanistan and reportedly came under the control of the CIA in January 2002 after a dispute between the CIA and the FBI regarding who would have control over al-Fakhri. Reports indicate that al-Fakhri was transferred to the U.S.S. Bataan by January 9, 2002 and then transferred to Egypt in January 2002. Al-Fakhri may have been held in another country before being sent to a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in 2003. Al-Fakhri was reportedly transferred out of

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2 The “Terrorists No Longer a Threat” List is a list that was read into the U.S. Congressional Record on July 19, 2006 by Representative J. Gresham Barret from South Carolina, Representative Thaddeus McCotter from Michigan, Representative John Carter from Texas, and former Representative Melissa Hart from Pennsylvania. No explanation was provided by these Members of Congress concerning the sources for the list, and no further information was given when inquiries were made in preparation of this briefing paper. The List is available at https://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?j1:cr19:95/fr1:1375261.
Afghanistan in late 2003 to a secret U.S. detention facility and then transferred to Libya in late 2005 or early 2006. On December 5, 2003, ABC News reported that he had been held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Poland. Statements allegedly made by al-Fakhiri after his apprehension were reportedly a key part of U.S. pre-war intelligence on Iraq. In January 2004, al-Fakhiri is reported to have withdrawn his statements. Al-Fakhiri is now reportedly held in isolation in Tripoli, and said to be suffering from tuberculosis and to be in very poor health. At least one U.S. official has acknowledged U.S. involvement in elements of al-Fakhiri’s treatment, including questioning al-Fakhiri and transferring al-Fakhiri to a third country for interrogation. On July 19, 2006 his name was included in the “Terrorists No Longer a Threat” List. No other information about al-Fakhiri’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

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*See note 3.*
Category 2: Individuals about whom there is strong evidence, including witness testimony, of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown

Mustafa Setmariam Nasar (Abu Musab al-Suri, Umar Abd al-Hakim)

On or about November 1, 2005, Nasar, a dual Syrian-Spanish citizen, was apprehended in Quetta, Pakistan, by Pakistani officials. In November 2004, Nasar was identified on the FBI “Most Wanted Terrorists” List and on November 18, 2004, the U.S. Department of State offered a reward of $5 million for information concerning his location through its “Rewards for Justice” program and described Nasar as an al-Qaeda member and former trainer at camps in Afghanistan. Other reports describe Nasar as an ideologue and strategist, best known for his writings. Nasar is also wanted in Spain in connection with al-Qaeda activities. In April and May 2006, Pakistani intelligence officials confirmed that Nasar was wanted by both the U.S. and Syria, had been handed over to U.S. custody at least two months earlier, and was not in Pakistan. At around the same time, in March 2005, Nasar’s name was removed from at least one U.S. government list of terrorism suspects. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the “Terrorists No Longer a Threat” List. No other information about Nasar’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

Two, possibly three, Somalis (Names Unknown) (one of whom is either Shee Qayn as-Somali or Rethwan as-Somali)

Sometime prior to December 2004, two Somali nationals were apprehended and detained in a secret U.S. detention facility. Between December 2004 and late 2005, Murwan Jabour reports that two Somalis were held in the cells next to his and that he sometimes would hear the Somali talking with each other in Somali.

While in that facility, Jabour was also shown a photograph of a Somali man whom he had known previously and recognized as either Shee Qayn as-Somali or Rethwan as-Somali. Jabour recognized that the photograph had been taken in his previous cell in the same facility. The Somali man in the photograph may or may not have been one of the Somalis held in the cells next to Jabour between December 2004 and late 2005.

No information about these detainees’ fates has been released by the U.S. government, and their whereabouts remain unknown.

* Individuals publicly identified as missing for the first time by human rights groups are indicated by an asterisk. Note that while the detention of two Somali nationals has been previously reported, the possibility that a third Somali national was held in a secret U.S. detention facility has not been explicitly stated.

* Murwan Jabour was held in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and was released from custody in 2006; see Human Rights Watch. Ghost Prisoners: Two Years in Secret CIA Detention, supra note 2.
Mohammed Naem Noor Khan (Abu Talha, Abu Talaah)

On July 13, 2004, Khan, a national of Pakistan, was reportedly apprehended by Pakistani authorities with the assistance of the CIA and other U.S. agencies. Media reports since his disappearance have alleged that Khan is suspected of working as a computer and communications expert with al-Qaeda. In his 2006 memoir, *In the Line of Fire*, Pevez Mohamed provides details of the apprehension and subsequent treatment of an "unnamed eastern national" that strongly correlate with information available regarding Khan.7

The report records that the individual was apprehended by Pakistani officials based on "real leads" provided by the U.S. who had also been "tracking him" and that British authorities were given "direct access" to the individual. At least one detainee held in a secret U.S. detention facility was shown photos of Khan that suggested he was in custody. On July 19, 2006, the name "Abu Talhaali" was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No information about Khan's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Abdul Basit

Before or during June 2004, Basit, a national of probably either Saudi Arabia or Yemen, was apprehended and transferred to a secret U.S. detention facility where according to Marwan Jabour he spoke with other prisoners held in the facility and gave his name as "Abdul Basit." No information about Basit's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Adaan [Last Name Unknown]

Before or during June 2004, Adaan was apprehended and transferred to a secret U.S. detention facility where according to Marwan Jabour he spoke with other prisoners held in the facility and gave his name as "Adaan." No information about Adaan's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Possibly 86

Before or during June 2004, 86 was apprehended and transferred to a secret U.S. detention facility where according to Marwan Jabour he spoke with other prisoners held in the facility and gave his name as "86." No information about 86's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Mohammed [Last Name Unknown] (Mohammed al-Afghani)

Mohammed, an Afghan born in Saudi Arabia, was apprehended in May 2004 in Peshawar, Pakistan. According to Marwan Jabour, Mohammed was transferred with him and two other prisoners out of a facility in Islamabad, Pakistan on June 16, 2004 and imprisoned with Jabour in a secret U.S. detention facility. No information about Mohammed's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Khalid al-Zawahiri

On February 25, 2004, al-Zawahiri, a national of Egypt, was apprehended in Azam Warak in the South Waziristan region of Pakistan by Pakistani officials. He was reportedly questioned by both Pakistani and U.S. intelligence officials shortly after his apprehension, and there are indications that he was transferred to U.S. custody, possibly in Afghanistan. Reports indicate that al-Zawahiri is the son of Ayman al-Zawahiri, an alleged high-level al-Qaeda suspect. No information about Khalid al-Zawahiri's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Ayoub al-Libi

In January 2004, al-Libi, a national of Libya, was reportedly apprehended in Peshawar, Pakistan. According to Mushan Labour, al-Libi was transferred with him and two other prisoners out of a facility in Islamabad, Pakistan on June 16, 2004 and imprisoned with Labour in a secret U.S. detention facility. Labour heard Ayoub al-Libi call out to him once during the first month of captivity in the secret U.S. detention facility. A prisoner with the surname al-Mahdi-Jawdeh (aka Ayoub al-Libi) (see page 13), was reportedly transferred from secret U.S. detention to Libyan custody in 2006, and may well be the same person. No information about al-Libi's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Aba Naseem

Naseem, a national of Tunisia, was apprehended in Peshawar, Pakistan, on June 17, 2003 by Pakistani authorities. He was reportedly suspected of providing forged documents to al-Qaeda, and of facilitating other al-Qaeda operations. Reports at the time of his arrest suggested that he may have been transferred to U.S. custody. Another suspect arrested on the same day was reportedly transferred to Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan. A witness reported hearing his voice in a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in late 2003. No information about Naseem's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Suleiman Abdalla Salim (Suleiman Abdalla, Suleiman Abdalla Salim Hemed, Suleiman Ahmed Hemed Salim, Issa Tanzania)

On March 18, 2003, Salim, a national of either Yemen or Tanzania, was reportedly apprehended in Mogadishu, Somalia. Somali warlords reportedly abducted him from a hospital and delivered him to an airport in Mogadishu, where U.S. officials took custody of him. Salim was reportedly sought by the U.S. for alleged involvement in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. Witness testimony indicates that Salim was held in at least two secret U.S. detention facilities in Afghanistan during 2004. The former detainee who saw Salim said that Salim had been badly tortured while in U.S. custody; his arms had been broken, and he had been hit in the head with the butt of a gun. No information about Salim's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.
Yassir al-Jazeeri (Yasser al-Jaziri, Abu Yassir al-Jaziri, Abu Yassir Al Jazeeri, Yasser al-Jazeri)

On March 15, 2003, al-Jazeeri, a national of Morocco, was apprehended in Lahore, Pakistan by Pakistani security forces, who were reportedly assisted by agents of the FBI. Reports indicate that al-Jazeeri was jointly interrogated by Pakistani and U.S. agents. Although al-Jazeeri was not included on the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List at the time of his apprehension, he was characterized as among the top seven leaders of the al-Qaeda network by Pakistan’s Federal Information Minister.

Witness testimonies indicate that al-Jazeeri was held in a CIA-operated portion of Baghram Air Base, Afghanistan, in late 2003 through early 2004. Al-Jazeeri was transferred to a secret U.S. detention facility in April 2004, where Marwan Jabour reports that he was allowed to meet with him several times as late as June 2006. According to Jabour, al-Jazeeri told him that he had been in a place with U.S. interrogators where he had been tortured, and that he had permanent damage to his arm as a result of being badly beaten. Jabour reported, “I saw very clearly the marks of torture on his body.” Al-Jazeeri also indicated that he had been subjected to loud music for four months straight.

In 2003, the U.S. government acknowledged that Yassir al-Jazeeri had been captured or killed. On July 19, 2006, the U.S. government included al-Jazeeri in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about al-Jazeeri’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Mohammed Omar Abdel-Rahman (Asadallah)

In mid-February 2003, Abdel-Rahman, a national of Egypt, was apprehended in Quetta, Pakistan. Abdel-Rahman is the son of Omar Abdel-Rahman (the “Blind Sheikh”) and according to the U.S. ran a training camp in Afghanistan prior to September 11, 2001 and led a role in planning the attacks of September 11, 2001. Information from Abdel-Rahman reportedly led to the joint U.S.-Pakistan arrest of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantanamo Bay. Reports indicate that Abdel-Rahman was in U.S. custody after his apprehension and that Abdel-Rahman was being questioned by U.S. authorities in early March 2003. On December 3, 2003, ABC News reported that he had been held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Poland. On July 19, 2006 his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Abdel-Rahman’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Majid [Last Name Unknown] (Adnan al-Libi, Abu Nasir)

In 2003, Majid, a national of Libya, was apprehended, apparently in Afghanistan. The U.S. Department of the Treasury has described Adnan al-Libi as a “senior LIFG facilitator.” He was
reportedly held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in late 2003 and was apparently transferred to another secret U.S. detention facility, in which he was present in April 2004. No information about Majid's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Hassan (Last Name Unknown) (Rabab"

Hassan, a national of Libya, was apprehended in Pakistan, apparently in 2002. His pregnant wife, name and nationality unknown, was with him in Pakistan at the time of his arrest. Hassan is allegedly a member of the LIFG. He was apparently transferred with al-Falihri (aka Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi) from a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in November 2003 to a secret U.S. detention facility, in which he was present in April 2004. He was reportedly transferred to Libyan custody in late 2005 or 2006, and is reportedly being held in Tripoli. No information about Hassan's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

[First Name Unknown] al-Mahdi-Jawdeh (Abu Ayoub, Ayoub al-Libi"

Al-Mahdi-Jawdeh, a national of Libya, is allegedly a member of the LIFG. He was reportedly held in secret U.S. detention before being sent to Libya in 2006. A prisoner with the name Ayoub al-Libi was reportedly held in a U.S. secret detention facility with Marwan Jabozin (see page 15) and may well be the same person. No information about al-Mahdi-Jawdeh's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

Khaled al-Sharif (Abu Hazem"

Al-Sharif, a national of Libya, is allegedly a member of the LIFG. Al-Sharif had reportedly been held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in late 2003, with al-Falihri (aka Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi) and Hassan (aka Rabab"

He may have been transferred to Libya in late 2005 or 2006, and is reportedly being held in Tripoli. No information about al-Sharif's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

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Category 3: Individuals about whom there is some evidence of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown

Osama bin Yousaf (Usama Bin Yassaf, Usama bin Yusuf, Usamah bin-Yusuf)

On August 7, 2005, bin Yousaf, believed to be a national of either Pakistan or Saudi Arabia, was apprehended in Peshawar, Pakistan, reportedly by tracking his cell phone, which was recorded in the phone directory of Abu Faraj al-Libi. Al-Libi was arrested on May 2, 2005 in Mardan, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities aided by U.S. intelligence officials and is one of the detainees who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantanamo Bay. Bin Yousaf is allegedly an al-Qaeda operative closely linked to al-Libi. It was reported that maps of cities in Germany and Italy were seized from bin Yousaf upon arrest. He was reportedly transferred to Lahore on August 9, 2003 and on the following day to Islamabad, where he was interrogated by U.S. officials. No information about bin Yousaf’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Osama Nazir

In November 2004, Nazir, a national of Pakistan, was apprehended by Pakistani authorities in Peshawar, Pakistan. Nazir was reportedly a high-ranking operative of Juish-e-Mohammad, a group allegedly linked to al-Qaeda. He was suspected of involvement in a March 2003 attack on a church in Islamabad’s high-security diplomatic zone, and was later linked to Shabaz Taaneew, one of the suicide bombers responsible for the London attacks of July 7, 2005. The media reported that the U.S. government sought custody of Nazir after his arrest. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the “Terrorists No Longer a Threat” List. No other information about Nazir’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Sharif al-Masri (Abd-al-Sattar Sharir al-Masri)

On August 29, 2004, al-Masri, a national of Egypt, was apprehended in Quetta, Pakistan, reportedly by Pakistani authorities. His apprehension was confirmed on September 1, 2004 by Pakistan’s Federal Information Minister. The Information Minister also confirmed that a second man was apprehended with al-Masri but stated that his identity was unknown. Reports alternatively indicate that this man was a national of Saudi Arabia, Yemen or Pakistan. In November 2003, U.S. sources indicated that al-Masri had told his interrogators about an al-Qaeda plan to bring nuclear materials to the United States via Mexico for use against U.S. targets. No information about al-Masri’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Qari Saifullah Akhtar (Amir Barkat-ul-Ansar Qari Saifullah)

On August 6, 2004, Akhtar, a national of Pakistan, was apprehended in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), reportedly with the assistance of UAE authorities after he had been traced by Pakistani intelligence officials. A number of media reports from August and October 2004 refer to Pakistan’s Federal Information Minister’s comments that Akhtar was transferred after his
apprehension from the UAE to Pakistan and was being interrogated by Pakistani officials. An
unnamed intelligence official indicated that he was possibly being interrogated in Lahore. The
allegations against Ahtah include that he led Harakat al-Jihad al-Islami, was connected to a plot
to assassinate President Hamid Karzai, and ran a terrorist training camp in Khost, Afghanistan. In connection with a habeas corpus petition filed on his behalf, the Pakistani
Supreme Court has requested details from the government of Pakistan concerning his detention.
The U.S. was reportedly interested in questioning Ahtah and on July 19, 2006, his name was
included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Ahtah's fate
has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Mustafa Mohammed Padhli (Moustafa Ali Elbiashy, Hussein, Hassan Ali, Khalid, Abu
Jihad)

In July or August 2004, Padhli, a national of Egypt and possibly also Kenya, was reportedly
apprehended in Pakistan by Pakistani authorities. Padhli was named in a U.S. federal indictment
concerning the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. On October 10,
2001, he was placed on the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List. His name was removed from the
list without explanation. No information about Padhli's fate has been released by the U.S.
government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Mussab Aruchi (Mosab Aracihi, Masoud Arachi, Abu Mosa'ab al-Baluchi, Abu
Mosa'ab Arachi, Musaad Aruchi, al-Baluchi)

On June 12, 2004, Aruchi, a national of Pakistan, was apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan by
Pakistani paramilitary forces reportedly supervised by the CIA, on the basis of U.S. intelligence
telephone and internet intercepts. Aruchi is allegedly a senior al-Qaeda operative and is the
nephew of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged
was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantanamo Bay. Unnamed
Pakistan intelligence officials were quoted as saying that Aruchi was held by Pakistani authorities
for three days before being flown in an unmarked CIA plane from a Pakistani air force base to an
unknown location. On July 19, 2006, the name "Mosab Aracihi" was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Aruchi's fate
has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Ibad al Yaqui al沙特 al Sufiyan

On January 22, 2004, al Sufiyan, a resident of Saudi Arabia, was reportedly apprehended in
Karachi, Pakistan, by Pakistani intelligence authorities. He was reportedly suspected of being an
al-Qaeda operative. Al Sufiyan was apprehended the day after Walid bin Azmi (see page 15),
and reports indicate that information provided by bin Azmi led authorities to al Sufiyan. No
information about al Sufiyan's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his
whereabouts remain unknown.
Walid bin Azmi

In January 2004, bin Azmi, described as “an Arab,” was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan in a raid by intelligence agencies. Bin Azmi was apprehended as part of a raid in which about a dozen individuals escaped, while those apprehended were reportedly transferred to U.S. custody, reportedly the FBI. Bin Azmi is allegedly an al-Qaeda operative who was based in Pakistan and is said to be a suspect in the bombing of the U.S.S. Cole in 2000. No information about bin Azmi’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Amir Hussain Abdullah al-Misri (Fazal Mohammad Abdullah al-Misri)

On January 18, 2004, al-Misri, a national of Egypt, was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities. Al-Misri is reportedly linked to Ahmed Omar Saeed Sheikh and al-Qaeda. A press report shortly after the apprehension quotes an unnamed Pakistani official indicating that investigators were trying to verify whether al-Misri was wanted by the U.S. government and that the FBI was likely to join local investigators shortly. The official is also reported as stating that those apprehended in the raid in which al-Misri was detained were being transferred to Islamabad, after which they were likely to be sent to U.S. custody. No information about al-Misri’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Saifan al-Hasham (Baffan al-Hasham)

On May 15, 2003, al-Hasham, a national of Saudi Arabia, was apprehended while driving from Hyderabad to Karachi, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities, possibly in the presence of U.S. officials. Media accounts indicate that al-Hasham was suspected of being al-Qaeda’s communications chief. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the “Terrorists No Longer a Threat” List. No other information about al-Hasham’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Jawad al-Bashar

In early May 2003, al-Bashar, a national of Egypt, was reportedly apprehended in Vindhar (Winder), Balochistan, along with an Afghan national, Farzand Shah, by law enforcement agencies. Al-Bashar is allegedly a member of al-Qaeda operating in Pakistan and is suspected to be linked to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantanamo Bay. No information about al-Bashar’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Aafia Siddiqui

On around March 28, 2003, Siddiqui, along with her three children (then aged 7 years, 5 years, and 6 months), a national of Pakistan, was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan. On March 18, 2003, the FBI had issued an alert requesting information on Siddiqui so the FBI could...
locate and question her. The U.S. government has alleged that Siddiqui is linked to detainees that the government has acknowledged were in the U.S. Secret Detention Program, including Majid Khan and Ali 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Ali. There are a number of reports alleging that Siddiqui had been handed over to U.S. custody following her apprehension, but in May 36, 2004, then-Attorney General Ashcroft and FBI Director Robert Mueller III identified Siddiqui as someone presenting a threat to the United States, indicating their belief that she was not in custody. No other information about Siddiqui's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and her whereabouts remain unknown.

Sufi al-Islam el-Masry

In September 2002, el-Masry, a national of Egypt, was apprehended in the Pankisi Gorge, Georgia, by Georgian authorities. El-Masry was suspected of being a member of al-Qaeda's high council. Media reports indicate that Georgian officials acknowledged that they transferred el-Masry and others detained in the same raid to U.S. custody. No information about el-Masry's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.


On July 11, 2002, Salim, a national of Kenya, was apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities, possibly with the assistance of U.S. law enforcement agents. Media reports indicate that he was transferred to U.S. custody at some point in 2002. Salim was named in a U.S. federal indictment concerning the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. Salim is still listed on the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List. No information about Salim's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Retha al-Tunisi

In early to mid-2002, al-Tunisi, a national of Tunisia, was apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan. Al-Tunisi is alleged to hold a high-level position in al-Qaeda. Marwan Jabbour reports that while he was held in a secret U.S. detention facility, he was shown a photograph of al-Tunisi, who was apparently in U.S. custody. This may or may not be Ridah bin Saleh al-Yazidi, a Tunisian national, who is presently held at Guantanamo Bay and does not have counsel. No information about al-Tunisi's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Anas al-Libi (Anas al-Shab, Nazih al-Raghebi, Nazih Abdul Hamid al-Raghebi)

In February 2002, al-Libi, a national of Libya, was reportedly apprehended in Khartoum, Sudan, after which there were reportedly negotiations between U.S. and Sudanese officials to complete al-Libi's handover to U.S. custody. He was named in a U.S. federal indictment concerning the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya and on October 10, 2001, his name appeared on the initial version of the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List, where his name still remains. He was probably sent to Egypt at some point after his apprehension and may now be in
another country. No information about al-Libi’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

[First Name Unknown] al-Rubaisa

In 2002, al-Rubaisa, a national of Iraq, was apparently apprehended in Iran and later held in a secret U.S. detention facility. Another detainee held in the same secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan read the name “al-Rubaisa” and information about his arrest on a cell wall. No information about al-Rubaisa’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Speen Ghul

Marwan Jbour reports that while in a secret U.S. detention facility, he was shown a photograph of Speen Ghul, a national of an African country, who was apparently in U.S. custody. No information about Ghul’s fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.
Detention of family members of detainees, including children

In some cases family members—including children—of detainees who have been held in the U.S. Secret Detention Program, have been apprehended, detained and/or subjected to coercive treatment. Family members may be apprehended separately or at the same time as the individual sought. One apparent object of such treatment has been to obtain information about the detainee. Some of these family members have been subsequently released, but in other cases their fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

In September 2002, Yusuf al-Khalid (then nine years old) and Abed al-Khalid (then seven years old) were reportedly apprehended by Pakistani security forces during an attempted capture of their father, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed was successfully apprehended several months later, and the U.S. government has acknowledged that he was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program. He is presently held at Guantanamo Bay.

In an April 16, 2007 statement, Ali Khan (father of Majid Khan, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantanamo Bay) indicated that Yusuf and Abed al-Khalid had been held in the same location in which Majid Khan and Majid’s brother Mohammed were detained in March/April 2003. Mohammed was detained by Pakistani officials for approximately one month after his apprehension on March 5, 2003 (see below). Ali Khan’s statement indicates that:

Also according to Mohammed, he and Majid were detained in the same place where two of Khalid Shaikh Mohammed’s young children, ages about 6 and 8, were held. The Pakistani guards told my son that the boys were kept in a separate area upstairs, and were denied food and water by other guards. They were also mentally tortured by having ants or other creatures put on their legs to scare them and get them to say where their father was hiding.11

After Khalid Sheikh Mohammed’s arrest in March 2003, Yusuf and Abed Al Khalid were reportedly transferred out of Pakistan in U.S. custody. The children were allegedly being sent for questioning about their father’s activities and to be used by the United States as leverage to force their father to co-operate with the United States. A press report on March 10, 2003 confirmed that CIA interrogators had detained the children and that one official explained that:

“We are handling them with kid gloves. After all, they are only little children...but we need to know as much about their father’s recent activities as possible. We have child psychologists on hand at all times and they are given the best of care.”12

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In the transcript of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed’s Combatant Status Review Tribunal, he indicates knowledge that his children were apprehended and abused: “They arrested my kids intentionally. They are kids. They have been arrested for four months they have been abused.”

On March 5, 2003, Majid Khan, was apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan, along with his brother Mohammed, his brother’s wife and their one month-old daughter. They were all taken to an unknown location. Majid Khan’s sister-in-law and her daughter were detained for one week, and as mentioned above, Mohammed Khan was detained by Pakistani officials for approximately one month.

On March 28, 2003, Aasia Siddiqui (see page 16) was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan along with her three children (then aged seven years, five years and six months).

On August 11, 2003, Humbali, a detainees who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay, was reportedly apprehended in Thailand along with his wife Noralwizah Lee Abdallah, a national of Malaysia, in a joint operation of which the U.S. was a part.

On July 24, 2004, Ahmed Khalifa Ghanani, a detainees who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay, was reportedly apprehended in Guantánamo, Pakistan, along with two women (his wife, an Uzbek national and the Pakistani wife of South African national Zubair Ismail) and five children. His apprehension was reportedly a joint Pakistani-U.S. operation, coordinated with CIA and FBI officials.

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Recommendations

- The United States must cease use of secret or unacknowledged detention.

- For those individuals currently detained by or at the direction of the United States, the United States and relevant foreign governments must:
  - Make known the names and whereabouts of detainees;
  - Provide immediate access by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to all detainees the organization seeks to visit;
  - Charge detainees with a recognizable criminal offense and promptly bring them to trial before a court that meets international fair trial standards or release them; and
  - Allow detainees access to lawyers and to communicate with family members.

- The United States must not detain family members of terrorism suspects based on their family relationships.

- The United States must make known the names, fate, and whereabouts of all individuals it has detained in the “War on Terror,” even if they have been released, transferred to the custody of another state, or are dead.

- The United States must provide reparations, including compensation, to individuals it has secretly detained.

- Other governments must not facilitate secret detention: they should not assist or cooperate in secret detention operations, and should disclose information about such operations that comes into their possession.
Off the Record
U.S. Responsibility for Enforced Disappearances in the "War on Terror"

On September 6, 2006, [24] revealed that the United States runs a system of secret detention in the "War on Terror," but he did not disclose how many individuals were secretly detained. While only the U.S. government knows exactly who remains missing, Off the Record provides the most comprehensive list of these individuals, who are believed to have been subject to an enforced disappearance for which the United States bears responsibility.

Based on research by six major human rights groups – Amnesty International, Cageprisoners, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at NYU School of Law, Human Rights Watch and Reprieve – Off the Record identifies individuals believed to have been held at some point by the United States in secret sites and whose fate and whereabouts remain unacknowledged.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
1 Easton Street
London WC1X 0DX
United Kingdom
www.amnesty.org

CAGEPRISONERS
PO Box 40798
London SW1G 4XS
www.cageprisoners.com

CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
AND GLOBAL JUSTICE
New York University School of Law
110 West Third Street, Room 204
New York, NY 10012
www.chrgj.org

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH
350 Fifth Avenue, 34th Floor
New York, NY 10118-3299
www.hrw.org

CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
666 Broadway, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10012
www.ccr-ny.org

REPRIEVE
PO Box 52742
London EC4P 4WS
www.repriev.org.uk

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Off the Record provides new information about detainees already identified as "disappeared" and names a number of missing detainees for the first time. It reveals the extent to which the United States illegally uses "proxy detention" to empty its secret sites and demonstrates that far from targeting the "worst of the worst," the system sweeps up low-level detainees and even involves the detention of the wives and children of the "disappeared," in violation of their human rights.
US Torture: Voices from the Black Sites

Mark Zemskov

US Torture: Voices from the Black Sites

1. He was held in solitary confinement in a small cell. He was never allowed to see anyone else except for the guards who brought him food. He was never allowed to leave his cell except for short periods of exercise in a solitary confinement area. He was never allowed to speak with anyone except for the guards who brought him food.

2. He was held in a special isolation unit, where he was subjected to constant sensory deprivation. He was never allowed to see anyone else except for the guards who brought him food. He was never allowed to leave his cell except for short periods of exercise in a solitary confinement area. He was never allowed to speak with anyone except for the guards who brought him food.

3. He was held in a special isolation unit, where he was subjected to constant sensory deprivation. He was never allowed to see anyone else except for the guards who brought him food. He was never allowed to leave his cell except for short periods of exercise in a solitary confinement area. He was never allowed to speak with anyone except for the guards who brought him food.

4. He was held in a special isolation unit, where he was subjected to constant sensory deprivation. He was never allowed to see anyone else except for the guards who brought him food. He was never allowed to leave his cell except for short periods of exercise in a solitary confinement area. He was never allowed to speak with anyone except for the guards who brought him food.

5. He was held in a special isolation unit, where he was subjected to constant sensory deprivation. He was never allowed to see anyone else except for the guards who brought him food. He was never allowed to leave his cell except for short periods of exercise in a solitary confinement area. He was never allowed to speak with anyone except for the guards who brought him food.