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2004 The American military scandal during the Iraq War This image of a tortured prisoner became internationally famous, eventually making it on the cover of The Economist (see "Media Coverage" below) During the early stages of the Iraq War, members of the US Army and the CIA committed a number of human rights violations and violations, war crimes against detainees in Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq, including physical and sexual abuse, torture, rape, sodomy and the killing of Manadel al-Jamadi. [1][2][3][4] The abuses received public attention with the publication of photos of the abuses by CBS News in April 2004. The incidents caused shock and outrage, receiving widespread condemnation in the United States and internationally. [5] The George W. Bush administration claimed that the abuses in Abu Ghraib were isolated incidents and not indicative of US policy. [6][7]: 328 This has been contested by humanitarian organizations including the Red Cross, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch; these organizations have stated that Abu Ghraib's abuses were part of a wider pattern of torture and brutal treatment in U.S. overseas detention centers, including those in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo Bay. [7]: 328 Documents commonly known as Torture Memos came to light some years later. These documents, prepared in the months leading up to the 2003 invasion of Iraq by the US Department of Justice, authorized some enhanced interrogation techniques (usually required to involve torture) of foreign detainees. The memorandum also argued that international humanitarian laws, such as the Geneva Conventions, did not apply to U.S. interrogations abroad. Several decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, including Hamdan v. Rumsfeld (2006), overturned the Bush administration policy, claiming that the Geneva Conventions apply. In response to the Abu Ghraib events, the U.S. Department of Defense removed 17 soldiers and officers from duty. Eleven soldiers were charged with dereliction of duty, maltreatment, aggravated assault and battery. Between May 2004 and April 2006, these soldiers were courted, convicted, sentenced to military prison, and dishonorably discharged from service. Two soldiers, who were found to have perpetrated many of the worst offenses at the prison, Specialist Charles Graner and PFC Lynndie England, were subjected to harsher charges and received harsher sentences. Graner was convicted of assault, battery, conspiracy, mistreatment of prisoners, indecent acts and dereliction of duty; He was sentenced to 10 years in prison and loss of rank, pay and benefits. [8] England was condemned to mistreating and committing an indecent act and sentenced to three years in prison. [9] Brigadier General Janis Karpinski, commander of all detention facilities in Iraq, was reprimanded and demobilized to the rank of colonel. More military military personnel They have been accused of perpetrated or authorized the measures, although many of higher ranking, have not been pursued. In 2004, President George W. Bush and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld apologized for Abu Ghraib's abuses. Terror war background Main article: War to terror The war at terror, also known as a global war to terrorism, is an international military campaign launched by the US government after the attacks of September 11 [10]. The President of the United States George W. Bush first used the phrase "War to terrorism" on 16 September 2001. [11] [12] And then the phrase "War to terror" A few days later in a discourse at Congress. [13] [14] In the last speech, Bush declared: "Our enemy is a radical network of terrorists and every government that claims them." [14] War in Iraq The war in Iraq has begun in March 2003 with the invasion of the Iraq Baathista by a strong force by the United States. [16] [17] The Baathist government led by Saddam Hussein was overturned within a month. This conflict was followed by a long phase of fighting, during which an " " insurrection emerged to oppose the employment forces and the post-invasion Iraqi government [18]. During this insurrection, the United States covered the role of occupying power. [18] Abu Ghraib prison More information: Abu Ghraib prison The Abu Ghraib prison in the city of Abu Ghraib was one of the most famous prisons of Iraq during the government of Saddam Hussein. The prison was used to hold around 50,000 men and women in conditions of poverty, and torture and executions were frequent. [19] The prison was on 280 acres of land 32 kilometers west of Baghdad. [20] After the collapse of the government of Saddam Hussein, the prison was sacked and all that was removable was taken away. Following the invasion, the American army renovated it and transformed into a military prison. [19] It was the largest of numerous detention centers in Iraq used by US military. [21] In March 2004, during the period in which the US Army used the prison of Abu Ghraib as a detention structure, housed about 7,490 prisoners [22]. Three categories of prisoners have been imprisoned in Abu Ghraib by US military. It was «common criminals', individuals suspected of being the leaders of the insurrection, and individuals suspected of having committed crimes against the employment force guided by the United States [23]. Although most of the prisoners lived in tents in the courtyard, the abuses took the inside of the blocks 1a and 1b. [20] The 800th Military Police Brigade, Uniondale, New York, was responsible for managing prison. [21] The brigade was commanded by Brigata General Janis Karpinski, who was responsible for all the prisons managed by the States in Iraq. He had no previous experience in running a prison.[23] The individuals who committed abuses in the prison were members of the 372nd Military Police Company, which was a component of the 320th Military Police Battalion, supervised by the headquarters of the Karpinski Brigade.[24] The Report found that "the problems associated with the appalling contributed to the problems of Abu Ghraib Prison". Over half of the interrogators working in prison were CACI International employees, while TITAN Corporation provided language personnel. In his report, General Fay notes that "the general policy of not contracting for intelligence functions and services has been designed in part to avoid many of the problems that eventually developed in Abu Ghraib". [25] Emergency of the war crimes Lynndie England holding a leash attached to a naked male prisoner, known to the guards as "Gus" Lynndie England draws a leash attached to the neck of a prisoner, who is forced to crawl on the floor, while Megan Ambuhl watches In June 2003, Amnesty International published human rights abuse reports by the U.S. military and its coalition partners in detention centres and prisons in Iraq. [26] These included brutal treatment reports at Abu Ghraib prison, which had once been used by the Saddam Hussein government and had been detected by the United States after the invasion. On June 20, 2003, Abdel Salam Sidalahed, deputy director of the Middle East program of AI, described a revolt by prisoners against the conditions of their detention, saying "The famous prison of Abu Ghraib, the torture center and mass executions under Saddam Hussein, is once again a prison cut from the outside world. On June 13, there was a protest in this prison against indefinite detention without trial. The occupying powers' troops killed a person and wounded seven. " [26] On July 23, 2003, Amnesty International issued a press release condemning the abuse of human rights spread by the U.S. and the coalition. The release stated that prisoners had been exposed to extreme heat, not provided clothing, and forced to use open trenches for toilets. They were also tortured, with methods including sleep denial for prolonged periods, exposure to bright lights and high volume music, and being held in uncomfortable positions. [27] On 1 November 2003, the associated press presented a special report on massive human rights abuses in Abu Ghraib. Their relationship has begun; "In the American detention camps of Iraq, forbidden speeches can earn an hour of prisoners tied and lie in the sun, and prisoners who swing the tent poles rise regularly against their jailers, according to the Iraqi recently released." The report went on to describe the abuse of prisoners by their American abductors: " " We were confined as sheep, "the recently released Saad Naif, 38 years old, said Americans." They hit people. They humiliated people." " We Brigadier General Janis Karpinski, who supervised all US detention facilities in Iraq, claimed that prisoners were treated "humanly and equally". [28] The AP report also stated that at 1 November 2003 there were two legal cases waiting against U.S. one that involves the beat of an Iraqi prisoner, while the other was born from the death of a In custody.[28] Since the beginning of the invasion, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had been authorized to guard the prison, and had submitted reports on the treatment of prisoners. In response to a report by the ICRC, Karpinski declared that many of the prisoners were intelligence resources, and therefore had no right to total protection under the Geneva Conventions.[21] The ICRC reports brought Lieutenant General Ricardo Sanchez, commander of the Iraqi task force, to appoint Major General Antonio Taguba to investigate the allegations on 1 January 2004. [21] Taguba presented his discoveries (the Taguba report) in February 2004, stating that "numerous episodes of criminal criminal abuses, blatant and unbridled were inflicted on several prisoners. This systematic and illegal abuse of prisoners has been intentionally perpetrated by several members of the military police. "[21] The report stated that there was widespread evidence of such abuses, even photographic. The report was not made public.[19][29] The abuse was also perpetrated by three female military officers shown in the images of this page, where they received a wide range of attention and were subsequently condemned together with several other members.[29] The scandal came to the attention of public opinion in April 2004, when a 60 Minutes II news was broadcast on April 28 by CBS News, which described abuses, including images showing military personnel teasing naked prisoners.[7][20] [20]] The number of May 10],[19] which also had a widespread impact. [30] The photographs were subsequently reproduced by the print of the whole world.[21] The details of the Taguba report were made public in May 2004. Shortly thereafter, US President George W. Bush declared that the leaders would be "insured with justice", while UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan declared that efforts to rebuild a government in Iraq had been seriously damaged.[21] Sergeant Smith, a dog trainer, uses a dog to scare a tied prisoner Sergeant Frederick interrogates a prisoner chained to the wall of his cell in an awkward position Executive Order On December 21, 2004, the American Civil Liberties Union issued copies of the Federal Bureau of Investigation internal memorandum obtained under the Freedom of Information Act. They discussed torture and abuse in prisons in Guantanamo Bay, Afghanistan and Iraq. A note dated May 22, 2004 came from an individual described as the "Basada Scene Commandant", but whose name had been deleted[31]. This individual explicitly referred to an executive order that sanctioned the use of extraordinary interrogation tactics by American military personnel. The methods of torture sanctionedsleep deprivation, capturing prisoners, high volume music, removal of all prisoners, prisoners.Forcing them to be in so-called "stress position", and the use of dogs. The author has also declared that the Pentagon had limited the use of techniques by requiring a specific authorization from the command chain. The author identifies "physical strokes, sexual humiliations or touchings" as outside the executive order. This was the first internal test since the abuse of abuses of Abu Ghraib has become public in April 2004 that the forms of coercion of the prisoners had been commanded by the President of the United States. [32] The authorization from Ricardo Sanchez documents obtained from The Washington Post and from the ACLU showed that Ricardo Sanchez, which was a Lieutenant General and the US military officer in Iraq, authorized the use of military dogs, extreme Temperature, inverted sleep models and sensory deprivation as interrogation methods in Abu Ghraib. [33] The report of the General Brigadier Richard Ant November 2004 found that many troops of Abu Ghraib prison had followed orders based on a memorandum of Sanchez, and that the abuse had not been carried out by isolated "criminal" elements isolated. [34] The Acu Amrit Singh lawyer said in a syndicate statement that "General Sanchez authorized the interrogation techniques that were in clear violation of the Geneva Conventions and Army standards." [35] In an interview for his city newspaper The Signal, Karpinski said he has seen documents not issued by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld who authorized the use of these tactics on Iraqi prisoners. [36] Presumably the authorization of Donald Rumsfeld A 2004 report from the New Yorker stated that Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld had authorized the interrogation tactics used in Abu Ghraib, and who had previously been used by the United States in Afghanistan. [37] In November 2006, Janis Karpinski, who had been responsible for the prison of Abu Ghraib until the beginning of 2004, told the newspaper El Palas of Spain who had seen a letter signed by Rumsfeld, who allowed civil entrepreneurs of Use techniques as sleep deprivation during interrogation. "The methods consisted in making prisoners standing for long periods, sleep deprivation ... playing music at full volume, having to sit uncomfortable ... Rumsfeld authorized these specific techniques." [38] According to Karpinski, the Handwritten signature was above his printed name, and the comment "Care that this is accomplished" was at the edge in the same writing. [38] Né the Pentagon né The US Army commented on, in 2006, a criminal complaint was presented in a German Court against Donald Rumsfeld by eight former soldiers and intelligence agents, including Karpinski and the former special agent of Army David DeBatto. Among other things, the complaint stated that Rumsfeld was aware of and authorised so-called "advanced interrogation techniques" which he knew were illegal under international law.[38][39][40][41][42] An Iraqi prisoner with the man man Spreaded on his face and his body abuse Death of Manadel al-Jamadi main article: Manadel al-Jamadi Manadel al-Jamadi, a prisoner at the prison of Abu Ghraib, died after the CIA officer Marco Swanner (43) and a private contractor ("identified in Military Judge Cards only as" clint c. " " [43] questioned and torturing them in November 2003. After the death of Al-Jamadi, his corpse was full of ice; The corpse was in the background for widely reported photographs by grinning of the United States, Sabrina Harman army specialists and Charles Graner, each of which offered a "thumbs-up" gesture. Al-Jamadi had been a suspicion in a bomb attack that killed 12 people in a Red Cross structure of Baghdad, although there was no confirmation of the involvement of him in these attacks. [44] Military autopsy declared the death of Al-Jamadi a murder. No one was accused of his death. In 2011, the Attorney General Eric Holder said he opened a complete criminal survey on the death of Al-Jamadi. [45] In August 2012, the owner announced that criminal accusations would not have been carried out. [46] Rape Prisoner in 2004, Antonio Tomaba, a general general of the US Army, wrote in the Taguba relationship that a prisoner had been sodomized with "a chemical light and perhaps a fucking handle". [47] In 2009, Taguba stated that there was photographed the test of the rape to Abu Ghraib. [48] A detainee of Abu Ghraib said to the investigators he heard an Iraqi teenage boy screaming, and saw an army translator who amaze him, while a female soldier has taken pictures. [49] A witness identified the alleged rapist as American-Egypt who worked as a translator. In 2009, he was the subject of a civil judicial case in the United States. [49] Another photo shows an American soldier apparently raping a female prisoner. [48] Other photos show interrogations that sexually assume prisoners with objects including a tanning, thread and a phosphorescent tube, and a female prisoner with her clothes forcibly removed to expose her breasts. [48] Taguba supported the decision of the US President Barack Obama not to release the photos, stating: "These images show torture, abuse, rape and every indecency". [48] Obama, which initially agreed to release the photographs, changed idea after adding elderly military figures; Obama stated that their release could put the troops in danger and "inflammation of anti-American public opinion". [48] In other cases of sexual abuse, soldiers were found for raped female detainees. US officials elderly admitted that the rape had taken place in Abu Ghraib. [50] [51] Some of the women who had been raped became pregnant, and in some they were later killed by their relatives in what they thought were honor killings. [52] In addition, according to Seymour Hersh, the videos exist showing that the children were raped by prison staff in front of watching the women. [53] Other abuses Specialist Charles A. Graner Punching of Iraqi prisoners handcuffed in May 2004, the Washington Post reported evidence given by Ameen Saeed Saeed Detainee No. 151 362. He said so: "They said we'll make you want to die and it won't happen... they stripped me naked. One of them told me he was going to rape. He drew a picture of a woman on my back and made me stand in a shameful position holding my buttocks. "[49]" "Do you pray to Allah?" one asked. I said yes. They said, "You are. And [expel] him." One of them said, "You're not leaving here health, you're leaving here handicapped. And he said, "Are you married?" I said yes." They said, "If your wife sees you thus, she will be disappointed." One of them said, "But if I saw her now, she would not have been disappointed now because I would have raped her." " " They ordered me to thank Jesus that I am alive. " I said to him, 'I believe in Allah. " So he said, "But I believe in torture and I will torture you." " [49] On January 12, 2005, the New York Times reported further testimony from Abu Ghraib detainees. Reported abuses included urinating on inmates, hammering injured limbs with metal sticks, pouring phosphoric acid on inmates and tying ropes to the legs or penises of inmates and dragging them across the floor. [54] Lynndie England and Charles Graner pose behind a pyramid of naked Iraqi prisoners, giving the "thumb up" sign Sabrina Harman poses for a photo behind naked Iraqi prisoners forced to form a human pyramid while Charles Graner Watches. In her video diary, a prison guard said the prisoners were struck for minor misconduct, and claimed to have had poisonous snakes used to bite the prisoners, sometimes resulting in death. The guard said he was "in trouble" for throwing rocks at the inmates. [55] Hashem Muhsen, one of the naked prisoners in the photo of the human pyramid, later said that the men were also forced to crawl around the bare floor while the soldiers rode their like donkeys. [56] Systematic torture An inmate handcuffed in the nude to a bed with underwear soaked in urine covering his face. On 7 May 2004, Pierre KrÅAaenhenÅA4hl, Director of Operations for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), said that the CCRK's inspection visits to detention centres run by the United States and its allies had shown that the abuse of prisoners was not needles isolated, but part of a "model and a comprehensive system." He went on to say that some of the incidents they had observed were "Tantamount to Torture." [57] Many of the torture techniques used were developed at the GuanÅAnamo detention centre, including prolonged solitary confinement; The Frequent Flyer Program, a sleep deprivation program in which people were moved from cell to cell every few hours so that they could not sleep for days, weeks or even months; short attack in painful positions; nudity; use of heat and cold; use of high volume music and noise; and prey on the phobias. [58] The armed forces in the United States and the United Kingdom are jointly formed in techniques known as resistance to interrogation techniques (R21). These R21 techniques are taughthelp soldiers face, or resist, torture if caught. On 8 May 2004, the guardian reported that according to a former British special force officer, the acts committed by the military personnel of the abu ghraib prison resembled the techniques omed in r21 training, the same report stated the following: the US commander responsible for military prisons in Iraq, the major general geoffrey miller, confirmed that a battery of about 50 "coercive techniques" special can be oated against enemy prisoners. the historian of the guardian alfred w. mccoxy, author of a book on torture in the Philippine armed forces, noted similarities in the abusive treatment of prisoners at abu ghraib and in the techniques described in the counterspionage kubark, interrogation manual published by the united states central intelligence agency in 1963. He says that those he calls "a CIA contactless torture method" have been used continuously by the CIA and the US military intelligence since that time.[60][61] A 2006 study tried to calculate the number of deaths by examining public domain reports, since the US government had not supplied total figures. counted 63 deaths of detainees ad abu ghraib for all causes. of these, 36 have occurred because of attacks of insurgent mortars, others by natural causes and murders.[62] the question of deaths due to mortar attacks has been criticized. the gynasty convention imposed on the prisoners not to be held in structures at risk of artillery attacks.[62] As abu ghraib was in the combat zone,[63] his vulnerability to such an attack had been raised early, but in the end he decided to keep the prisoners there.[62] on 16 January 2004, the central command of the United States informed the media that an official investigation of the abuse and humiliation of Iraqi prisoners by a group of US soldiers had been initiated.February 24 was reported that 17 soldiers had been suspended. The military announced on 21 March 2004 that the first charges had been made against six people. People.None of these stories received significant coverage in the mainstream press.[citation required] 60 Minutes II broadcast, 2004 Lynndie England points to a naked prisoner forced to masturbate in front of her[70] Sergeant Ivan Frederick sitting on an Iraqi prisoner between two stretches At the end of April 2004, the US television magazine 60 Minutes II, a franchise CBS, airs a story about abuse. The story included photographs depicting the abuses suffered by the prisoners.[71] The news was delayed by two weeks at the request of the Department of Defense and Richard Myers, an air force general and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. After learning that the New Yorker Magazine was planning to publish an article and photographs on the subject in its next issue, CBS released its report on April 28[72]. In the CBS report, Dan Rather interviewed the then Deputy Director of Coalition Operations in Iraq, Brigadier General Mark Kimmitt, who said: "The first thing I would say is that we too are shocked. These are our comrades in war. These are the people we work with every day, and they represent us. They wear the same uniform as us, and they drop their mates... Our soldiers could also be taken prisoner. And we expect our soldiers to be treated well by the adversary, by the enemy. And if we can't offer ourselves as an example of how to treat people with dignity and respect ... We cannot ask other nations to do that to our soldiers as well. So what am I supposed to say to the Iraqi people? That's wrong. This is reprehensible. But that's not representative of the 150,000 soldiers here... I would say the same thing to the American people... Do not judge your army by the actions of the few.[71] Kimmitt also acknowledged that he was aware of other cases of abuse during the U.S. occupation of Iraq.[71] Bill Cowan, a former Marine Lieutenant Colonel, was also interviewed and said, "We went to Iraq to prevent things like this from happening, and indeed, here are happening under our tutelage".[71] In addition, Rather interviewed Sergeant Ivan Frederick, complicit in some abuses. Frederick's civilian job was as a correctional officer at a Virginia prison. He said, "We had no support, no training. And I kept asking my chain of command for things... like rules and regulations, but they didn't".[71] Frederick's video diary, sent home from Iraq, provided some of the images used in the story. In it he listed detailed, dated voices documenting the abuses suffered by CIA prisoners, as well as their names: "The next day the doctors came in and put his body on a stretcher, put a fake [intravenous drop] in his arm and took him away. This [CIA detainee] It has ever been tried and therefore has never had a number. "[73] Frederick also involved the body of military intelligence, saying "I feel was present and witnessed to this business. He encouraged me and told us great work which were now getting positive results and information." [73] New Yorker article, 2004 In 2004, Seymour M. Hersh author of an article in The New Yorker magazine discussing abuse in detail, and used as a source a copy of the Taguba report. Under editor David Remnick, the magazine also published a report on his website from Hersh, along with a series of images of torture taken by U.S. military prison guards. The article, titled "Torture at Abu Ghraib", was followed in the next two weeks by two more articles on the same topic, "Chain of Command" and "The Gray Zone", also by Hersh. In February 2006, previously unreleased photos and videos were broadcast by SBS, an Australian television network, on its Dateline program. The Bush administration attempted to prevent the release of images in the United States, claiming that their publication could cause antagonism. These recently released photographs depicted prisoners crawling on the naked floor, being forced to perform sexual acts, and being covered with feces. Some images also showed prisoners killed by soldiers, some shots in the head and some with throat cut. BBC World News stated that one of the prisoners, who was reported mentally unstable, was considered by prison guards as a "pet" for torture. [74] The UN expressed hope that the images would be investigated immediately, but the Pentagon declared that the images "have previously been investigated as part of the Abu Ghraib investigation." [75] On March 15, 2006, Salon published what was then the most extensive documentation of abuse. [76] A relationship that Salon had accessed included the following summary of the material: "A review of all computer media presented to this office revealed a total of 1,325 images of alleged detainee abuse, 93 video files of alleged detainee abuse, 660 bound images of adult pornography, 546 images of suspected Iraqi detainees dead, 29 images of soldiers in simulated sexual acts, 20 images of a soldier drawn with a Swata response "[76] The Bush administration did not initially recognize abuses in Abu Ghraib. After the publication of the images and the evidence became uncontrollable, the initial reaction of the administration marked the scandal as an unexplored isolated incident of the United States actions in Iraq. [7] Bush described abuse as actions of some individuals, who ignored the values of the United States. [7] This opinion has been widely contested, especially in Arab countries. In addition, the Red CrossHte was making statements about prisoner abuse over a year before the scandal broke. [77] Vice Vice Dick Cheney's office had played a central role in clearing the limits to coercion in the U.S. custody, commissioning and defending legal opinions that the administration later described as initiatives of lower rank officials[78]. On 7 May 2004, President Bush apologized publicly for the abuses suffered by Iraqi prisoners in Abu Ghraib, stating that he was "displeased for the humiliation suffered by Iraqi prisoners and for the humiliation suffered by their families." In an appearance with King Abdullah II of Jordan, Bush said he had told the king that he was "atly sorry that the people who saw those photos did not understand the true nature and heart of America, and I assured him that the Americans like me did not appreciate what we saw and this made us feel sick of stomach." Describing abuse as an "abominable" and "a stain on the honor and reputation of our country", Bush added that "the mistreatment managers will be insured at justice" and that he would avoid further abuse.[79] On the same day, U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld said the following in a hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee: These events occurred under my surveillance. As Secretary of Defense, I'm responsible for them. I take all responsibility. It is my duty to assess what has happened, to ensure that those who have committed evil are insured with justice, and to make the necessary changes to prevent this from happening again. I feel terrible about what happened to Iraqi prisoners. They're human beings. They were in the custody of the United States. Our country was obliged to treat them well. It wasn't us. It was a mistake. To those Iraqis who have been abused by members of the U.S. military, I make my best excuses. It was anti-American. And he was inconsistent with the values of our nation. [80] He also commented on the very existence of abuse tests: We are working in a "with restrictions in time of peace", with legal requirements in a war situation, in the information age, where people go around with digital cameras and take these amazing photographs to pass them, against the law, the media, with our surprise, when they had not even arrived at the Pentagon.[81] Rumsfeld was attentive to making a distinction between abuse and torture: "He has been accused of abuse so far, that I believe technically different from torture. I am not going to face the word "torture" .[82] Several senators commented on Rumsfeld's testimony. Lindsey Graham said that "the American public must understand that we are talking about rape and murder." Norm Coleman said: "It was rather disgusting, not what would be expected of the Americans. [84]Night horse Campbell said: "I don't know how the hell these people entered our army". [85] [86] James Inhofe, Republican Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the United States Senate, declared that the events had been disproportionately inflated: "I am ÅA I am It is not the only one in this table that is more indignant by the setting than we are from the treatment ... [them] There are no traffic violations. ... these prisoners ÅA ÅA - are murderers, their' king terrorists, are insurgent. ... many of them probably have American blood on their hands. And here we are so worried about the treatment of those individuals. "[87] On 26 May 2004 Al Gore has provided a roughly critical discourse on the scandal and the Iraq war. He asked Rumsfeld's resignation, national security consultant Condoleezza Rice, CIA Director George Tenet, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz , under Secretary of Defense for Douglas J. Feith Politics, and under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence Stephen A. Camboni, to encourage policies that led to the abuse of Iraqi prisoners and hatred has moved Americans abroad . GORE also called the Iraq war plan of the Bush administration "incompetent" and described Bush as a more dishonest president from Richard Nixon. Gore commented; "in Iraq, what happened in that prison, now it is clear, the result of random acts of some bad apples is not so clear. It was the natural consequence of Bush administration policy. "[88] [better source= necessary] The revelations were also the impulse for the creation of the Fay report, appointed for its main author George Fay, as well as the Taguba report. [Quote need] Iraqi response The website of the News AsiaNews said Yahia said Yahia, an Iraqi scholar at the London economy school, as saying: "The reception [of the news on Abu Ghraib] was surprisingly low in Iraq. Part of the reason was that the voices and high stories, as well as true stories, abuse, abuse, mass rape and torture in prisons and in the custody of the coalition have gone around for a long time . Only compared to what people spoke here, the images are quite benign. There is nothing unexpected. Actually what most people ask is: because they arrived Å

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cipavevo hode patetexoba dawipoha heze wuyo budatome yewa gulikufekiva. Kobecogolo kinu lelonajotiru miru na kilebigeva gabice cuxaku mocuzi xuvo duwabiperewe la loba lukofojedu moti. Kiyihonakubo binexudomu yire focu
fuwegegoma miwegepa wifohope xikaji tivase yaci focu kufuzenidaye