



MOD-83-0000487-A

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MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MOD Form 952A
(Revised 10/09)

SERVICE POLICE
RECORD OF A TAPE OR
VISUALLY RECORDED INTERVIEW

Exhibit No.	IHAT87/IHA 5/1	Inv Ref No	IHAT87	Page	1	of	
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Interview of

Number Rank/Status Surname

Forenames

Date of Birth Place of Birth

Ship/Corps/Regt/Unit

Colour of Eyes (Tick Box) Male Female

Colour of Hair Height Marital Status

Interviewed by

Number Rank Surname

Forenames

Unit and address

Rank/Status	Name & Initials	Reason
<input type="text"/>	Interpreter	Interpreter
<input type="text"/>	IHAT 9	Monitor

Date of Interview At (Place)

Time Started hrs. Time Finished hrs.

No. of Master Tapes Exhibit No(s)

Certificate

This record consisting of Pages each signed by me is the exhibit referred to in the statement made and signed by me.

Date

Signature of Person Preparing record.

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Continuation of Record of Tape Recorded Interview

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Number	<input type="text"/>	Rank/Status	<input type="text"/>	Surname	<input type="text" value="Al-Bazooni"/>		
Forenames	<input type="text" value="Radhi Shabram Wawi"/>						
Times(s) and Tape Count							

Signature of	<input type="text"/>
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Times(s) and Tape Count							
00:01	<p>Introduction and explanation of the ABE process IHAT87/IHAT 5/1</p> <p>(IHAT87/IHAT 5/2 5:39) The eldest of my sons is [REDACTED]. Then there is [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Saeed Radhi the one who I lost, then [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]. Those were in my family before 2003. I had another son after the incident his name is [REDACTED].</p> <p>(IHAT87/IHAT 5/2 7:19) [REDACTED] was with me at home, he was born in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was married at the time, I think that she was married around 1993. She is two years older than [REDACTED] and she was living in the same neighbourhood as us but with her husband in a different house. [REDACTED] was married at the time and she was also living with her husband. She was born in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was living with me at the time of the incident. He was born in [REDACTED]. There is another son called [REDACTED]. He was born in [REDACTED]. He was living with me in 2003. [REDACTED], his date of birth is [REDACTED], he was living with me at the time of this incident. [REDACTED], she is married, her year of birth is [REDACTED] and in 2003 she was living with me. [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] and she was living with me at the time. [REDACTED] is about 12 and she still lives with me.</p> <p>(IHAT87/IHAT 5/2 15:39) In my eyes Saeed was the best of my children. He was very easy to deal with he was very polite. He used to study, he was a student. He was 13 or 14 before the incident and he used to help me with my livestock. He used to work also as a labourer and he used to support and help me. He was born in 1984.</p> <p>(IHAT87/IHAT 5/2 17:40) He was a student at the secondary school before the change of regime and the situation got bad. He was good as a student. He was very good in school and he used to help me with my livestock because the rest were a lot younger.</p>						
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	<p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/5 55:12 Saeed was only 16 when he died. He was in good health. He was not on any medication. He had a birth defect which had been operated on and corrected. This was on the roof of his mouth, something we referred to as Rabbit lip. He had no other marks on his body. It was only later when we were performing the custom of washing the body that I saw marks on him. I saw his forehead and his cheek. I saw a bruise, a hit on his forehead, scratches on his hand. There were objects, debris and obstructions by the river, so I don't know exactly how did he get that? I saw a bruise on his forehead and scratches on his cheek (pointing at his right cheek). There were bruises and hits on his shoulders and his back and his ribs and Im not too sure if that was as a result of the beating or the autopsy but yeah I know, he was beaten according to Naeem (Munem Auda), I think that they were beaten. There were no incidents that could have caused these injuries before the incident.</p> <p>(IHAT87/IHAT 5/2 19:35) I deal with livestock, I buy and sell and during the day I used to go and herd the livestock I have and when he has the time and during the weekends he used to take the livestock to herd them. He used to do some labour basic jobs in the private sector. He used to work in the private sector he used to be a plasterer. He used to work with the builders, he was a plasterer. There were no big changes after the invasion, considering that this incident happened only six months after the invasion. There were no schools. There was no government; there was no regime, no authority. When the British occupied and entered Basrah there was no existence for the Iraqi government or regime. Two months later they tried to start having a government or authority again but it wasn't that organised. All the official government departments or offices were occupied by the British. It was two months before life started getting back together somehow, they started schools again and the British started restoring or amending, repairing the damage.</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>(IHAT87/ [REDACTED] 2 38:08)</p> <p>I had the livestock since 1991 or 1992. My background is that Im actually a plasterer in profession. During the sanction there was no jobs for us so I started trading with livestock. I used to make my living out of the products of my livestock from 1992 / 93 all the way to 2003 when I had to sell everything. I was making my living from selling the product of this like dairies. I used to sell and buy them for meat and dairies. At the time that I moved to the Navy camp I was still living off the selling of the product of the livestock, but after the incident I sold it. During the sanction there were no or limited local authorities and there were a lot of remains and rubbish so we used to use this to feed them. Saeed used to herd the livestock around whenever he had time, and my wife and I used to provide food for the livestock. When the livestock are herded they are being looked after as there must be someone who makes sure that they do not get taken or run over by cars. My girl, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] also used to look after the livestock. The value of each of the sheep was equivalent to a sack of flour. The livestock was made up of mainly sheep but also had cows and goats. We had approximately 100 animals in total, sometimes more, sometimes less.</p> <p>IHAT87/ [REDACTED] 7 12:46</p> <p>There was a large garage that used to be for the Naval transporters. It has a gate with a concrete floor. It had rooms. During the night the livestock was kept there. Some of the floor was sand or gravel. During the day the livestock would be herded among the deserted gardens. The power lines were overhead, they were not underground. There was nothing that run under the ground.</p> <p>(IHAT87/ [REDACTED] 2 07:05)</p> <p>Myself and my sons used to look after our livestock all day. We would sometimes rotate, I would look after them once and then one of the sons would do a shift. We used to look after them make sure that one didn't get drowned in the water, that they would not get stolen by Ali Babas, or that they didn't get hit by anything or</p>						
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17:41	<p>eaten by an animal. They would never be left alone. One of the herders might start at 6am till 12 midday and the other person comes from 12 till the darkness.</p> <p>It was after the collapse of the Regime in 2003. I do have livestock and my son Saeed was looking after them with a guy called Naeem (Munem Auda). It was 2003 when the British entered Basrah and a unit came and it was under the leadership of the Navy and when the camp or the Barrack was occupied by the British. When the barrack was deserted by the Navy I took my family and my livestock and I moved there.</p> <p>IHAT87/ [REDACTED] /3 18:23</p> <p>Before we moved to the camp we were living in Al Hayanir. I had a house which I sold and bought another one. Its [REDACTED]. This area is known to be a residence for police officers so he bought the house there. It in an area called Area 74. When Saeed passed away he sold all his livestock. I sold my old house and bought another house far from the incident location. When I moved into the Army camp I didn't move all of the furniture. I knew it was going to be a temporary thing.</p> <p>(IHAT87/ [REDACTED] /2 47:12)</p> <p>Naeem (Munem Auda), he was a friend with Saeed. Same thing they had livestock, and exactly like us they had to make their living somehow. He used to live in Al Hayanir. It was a short distance from Al Hayanir to our location. The whole area was called Al Hayanir but the area where the incident happened was called the Naval HQ or Leadership.</p> <p>(IHAT87/ [REDACTED] /2 26:10)</p> <p>Where we moved to was a camp, also a port, which had goods received to. The area is about 5 square kilometres and the unit that had the incident with Saeed was located or occupied the beginning of that camp. It was a large camp and it had so many departments and divisions like a technical department, this is a tax department, this is a certified building and there is a little bungalow outside. And</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>after the camp was sort of deserted and it had a lot of green area and bushes, so I brought my livestock there. As you know it was a deserted area and people started looting and taking stuff from there and the Brits started following these looters and some people also moved there. There were army holes (houses). It was a complete camp. It had the facilities, it had bathrooms it had water, it had sewage system. I moved there temporarily with my family, I stayed there for only two months, approximately two months, maybe less, maybe one and a half months. We moved there before the incident, the incident took place on the 23rd May 2003, I moved there in April 2003 and then I moved out straight after the incident. After the incident my life was changed so I moved back to Al Ayanir. I had planned to stay there for a long time, but when that thing happened I couldn't stay there anymore.</p> <p>(IHAT87/IHAT 5/2/ 49:55</p> <p>The camp was surrounded by a fence. Three parts were fenced, three of the sides and the fourth one was by the river. The last of the four sides of the camp was open to the river, which was the fourth boundary. The incident happened in the Shat Al Arab where they had their platform where they used to receive goods. It was only for the Navy and the Army. We would keep our livestock away from the river within the boundaries of the camp. Saeed would herd the livestock within the boundary fence. Saeed would at times take the livestock down to the river. He could not swim. I used to worry about him because of the British there were British soldiers and British patrols round there. Occasionally they used to shoot people randomly when they see looters carrying stuff. There were problems with looters. At the beginning of the camp there were some ammunition and some burnt weapons left there and people used to steal or take them and the British would shoot at them when that happened.</p> <p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/9 23:02</p> <p>We used to avoid looters or thieves as to get involved with them might put your life in danger. If anybody within our community was accused of looting, that would be abnormal behaviour and they would have to compensate the other party</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>to settle the matter down. The other party would have to be paid for the loss or damage that he had caused. It would be a problem. If you do it officially and report it to the police that would be a problem between you and their family. There was no regime at that time. It was chaos. If there was a thief in our community you would take him to his family and they would have to compensate you. It is quite common, if it was a item stolen that item would have to be valued and then they would have to compensate that amount.</p> <p>(IHAT87/IHAT 5/2 19:01)</p> <p>Saeed had no experience whatsoever of swimming. People would swim in the river but I would advise Saeed not to do so, I would tell him don't go close to the river. I swim, but I didn't have a chance to teach Saeed to do so. I am from the rural area, from the marshes and we learnt to swim over there, but when we came to the city there were swimming pools and we had to pay for it so I didn't have the chance to teach him</p> <p>(IHAT87/IHAT 5/2 10:30)</p> <p>I actually witnessed that myself when I was herding the sheep and I saw the British when they were collecting all the ammunition back in one place. There were looters around and I actually witnessed that. I actually witnessed somebody getting shot. The ammunition was collected distant from the British person and the British was next to a tree, and that person approached the ammunition to take some and he shot him. He shot him on his leg. When I saw that I warned them, I warned Naeem (Munem Auda) and Saeed be careful don't go near these don't go close to them, the British, when they walk around, when they go patrolling. At the beginning there was some flexibility, they used to go across to each other, children used to go across to the British, they used to go and ask for water and so on. We didn't have devices to record these things. I didn't know the person who got shot. I told my sons, including Saeed that the British were shooting randomly, be careful. They were still very young, Saeed was slightly older. I told them that when you see the British coming over or walking about just lay down on the floor, lay down to be low, when they fire. My sons said OK. I also advised Naeem</p>						
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	<p>(Munem Auda) as he used to look after the livestock. Before the day when he died Saeed never mentioned that he had any bad experiences with the British.</p> <p>I had no relationship with the British soldiers. They were military and we were civilians. It was about 150 to 200 metres from my building to the river boundary. It is about 80 metres to where my son drowned from my house in the camp. The platform where my son drowned is part of the boundary river and is within the camp.</p> <p>(IHAT87/ <input type="text" value="IHAT 5/2"/> 33:22)</p> <p>There was water and facilities but not much electricity, Electricity was not there continuously because they had a problem with the transformers in the area so the power was not there all the time. There was a shortage of electricity. The transformers were actually stolen and taken by Ali Babas and looters so we had to bring power from Aliscan to supply ourselves with power. Aliscan is next to the Navy camp, so we managed to bring cables from the transformers there to supply our buildings with electricity. There were a lot of people living there at the time there were 200 or 250 families. Those people who had no houses or homes or were sort of relocated or moved from other provinces, because the camp had buildings for those homeless people, and they are still living there anyway.</p> <p>(IHAT87/ <input type="text" value="IHAT 5/2"/> 36:53)</p> <p>Every couple of houses they shared a wire or cable, to supply their building. In Iraq its common, its not unusually to wire or supply their houses with electricity. As a group we used to share or to bring or to wire our houses and supply our houses with power.</p> <p>(IHAT87/ <input type="text" value="IHAT 5/3"/> 03:40)</p> <p>There are sort of posts outside the barrack and we connected cables from that to our houses. We brought an electrician to do it for us we paid for one. He used the cold and the hot wires to connect to the top of the post and he brought the wires to us. He connected it from the top down to the houses. Not all houses were</p>						
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	<p>connected with electricity but he brought it to us. Every five houses would share a cable or wire</p> <p>When I lived there I could see the British are going they go to the river, they go to the Shat-Al-Arab. And they do have patrols around that area, around the barrack. When they go to the river, they have vehicles; they used to wash these vehicles around there.</p> <p>(IHAT87/ <input type="text" value="IHAT 5"/>/3 22:25)</p> <p>When I got up in the morning I wasn't very well. I had to stay home. I slept, I had a breakfast and then I slept again. I was asleep until I was called by <input type="text" value=""/> who came with the news. Saeed was looking after my livestock. I think it was a Friday which is the weekend. He had no homework or studies. I had spoken to Saeed about looking after the livestock.</p> <p>(IHAT87/ <input type="text" value="IHAT 5"/>4 06:13)</p> <p>We got up in the morning and we had our breakfast and I told him, my son, you are going to look after the livestock and he went ahead. As a concerned father I was just advising him to look after the livestock and avoid any trouble. He went out wearing pyjama, with red and white stripes. The trouser was white with red stripes. He was wearing a vest, I don't remember if it was white, or black, I don't remember. It was like a short sleeved top. He was wearing his slipper. They were made of plastic, but they weren't there afterwards when the body was recovered. Usually he wears a watch but I don't remember whether he was on that day. When the diver got the body out I didn't see anything on him. He doesn't have his own watch we have a few there for the guys to wear. They share the watches to wear. Sometimes they share with friends too. I wouldn't know if there were any missing.</p> <p>(IHAT87/ <input type="text" value="IHAT 5"/>3 38:35)</p> <p>Saeed was looking after my livestock on that day. I was home and he wasn't too far away anyway, when I walk around I see him, he wasn't too far. He was with</p>						
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	<p>Naeem (Munem Auda). That arrangement was going for a long while. Myself and Naeem (Munem Auda)s father were both involved in livestock and dealing with these things so that was an ongoing thing. There was no arrangement for them to meet but Naeem (Munem Auda) was always in the area and that would go on without arranging it. He was in the area, he was doing the same thing that would have happened automatically without arrangement. At the time when [REDACTED] had called me and I ran down to the river, I didn't know that Naeem (Munem Auda) was with Saeed.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED] 4 16:11</p> <p>We have a specific area within the camp where the livestock are kept. Gardens, over by the river. I hadn't spoken to Saeed about where he was going to keep the animals on that day, or who he would meet.</p> <p>It was during that day 23rd 2003 my son Saeed and his friend Naeem (Munem Auda) were looking after the livestock around that area. One of those British soldiers who had his weapons on, those who were, they were washing these vehicles, walked toward the street and captured my son Saeed and Naeem (Munem Auda). When he got hold of them he took them to his friends close to these vehicles by the river and they made him stand there. The British soldiers gathered around them, I saw two of them only, some said four or five or six, but they made them stand like this by the river and have their weapons pointed at them and then they started beating them. I was home, I didn't know all of that, I don't know what was happening. They couldn't talk to each other, they didn't understand each other because of the language, and they start beating them and then they threw them in the river. There was a machine by the river and there is a person who guards this machine, and there is also a gun, a large gun by the river and it had rope attached to that gun. The guard who guards the machine is called Abdul Nabi and he threw that rope to Naeem (Munem Auda), who managed to get hold of the rope. He managed to pull Naeem (Munem Auda) out of the river and you know it's very deep. By the time he rescued Naeem (Munem Auda) my son</p>						
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	<p>drowned. I have a little boy named [REDACTED]. He was 12 years old at that time. He came to me telling me that the British had killed my son.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED] 5 3:25 [REDACTED] came over, he told me that Saeed was killed by the British. I asked him 'where's that?' he said 'By the river'</p> <p>(IHAT87/[REDACTED] 3 25:00) When [REDACTED] came in he said the British had killed Saeed. He didn't say anything else. I came over, running. I was asleep when [REDACTED] came into the house. I went running in bare feet. I went and I saw the British. I saw his Robin which is a water pump used to extract water from the river, used by the British. I ran there I don't know exactly how long this took. The distance was about 150 metres. I was scared I was disorientated, and I was worried, maybe I fell over a couple of times I don't know. The whole community was sort of rushing toward that area. Everybody was shouting drown, drown, drown and somebody said Radhis' son was killed by British, some people were saying that. His mother was following me crying. Its in our custom, if something like this happens to somebody within our community then everybody gathers there together to support the family. When I got there I saw the British were picking up their Robins, and when I was calling for him somebody came and confronted me. The Robin is a pump which extracts or pumps water and you use to water agriculture land and so on. Its only small, one piston.</p> <p>(IHAT87/[REDACTED] 3 31:31) The armed person, I was confronted by the armed soldier and I tried to remove his rifle like this (makes a pushing gesture to one side) and I make a gesture like this (runs his fingers across throat) meaning I'm going to slaughter you. Many people were there, everybody was gathered round there. Everybody was gathered there, it's a big issue, everybody was saying that the British had killed somebody there, but some wise people were just telling everybody Calm down, Calm down. Don't make it worst because you could see that all the British are pointing their weapons</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>towards us, toward the crowd. I know that some people had said, like Naeem (Munem Auda) had said there were four people there, but what I saw, I saw this person was holding the gun towards me and another soldier who was picking up these Robins and I saw an armed vehicle over there with people inside the vehicle they were not up the tower (referring to the top cover) because I came afterwards, not right in the incident. There were many people; there were so many people there. I don't want to mention names to avoid embarrassment, they might decline, they might not want to get involved in this, and the Major has the record, the Major had chosen 10 witnesses. He took all the photos and everything. [REDACTED] was there that day, and everybody was willing to come and give their statement but we don't want people to get involved.</p> <p>(IHAT87/IHAT 5/3 42:15)</p> <p>When I got down to the river Naeem (Munem Auda) was nowhere about. He had left already and gone out and disappeared. There was no interpreter, he did not understand me, I did not understand him, we didn't know what was going on, I was trying to tell him that I want my son but he did not understand me and I don't blame him because he couldn't understand my language there was no interpreter around. I was not thinking straight, I was very upset and I said that's it, Im going ahead, even if I kill anybody, but somebody came over to me and calmed me down, he said you have to calm down otherwise you be risking or jeopardising these peoples lives and I thought of it and I calmed down. I was trying to make the British understand that I want my son and get my son out and how did you kill my son, get my son out. I was struggling to make him understand. I stayed there many people were trying to swim to look for him and I tried myself but it was too deep for me to go. When I didn't get any outcome or result of my search I went and told their commander. He was collecting the stuff from there you, know that they use to wash their vehicles with. When I approached him another soldier confronted him and he had a rifle pointed at me I held the barrel of his rifle like this (outstretching his arm) and I did this gesture (pulling finger across his throat) I told him that Im going to slaughter you. This took about two to five minutes and by that time the crowd approached us. But I could see there was another soldier</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count							
	<p>pointing the gun from the tower of the motor vehicle towards the people. I went back and the soldiers joined his group, and they withdrew, took their vehicles and went ahead. There were two or more military vehicles I cant say, I wasn't thinking straight. I saw two soldiers and a third one over there in the vehicle. I don't know if he was male or female I don't know. I didn't see any other soldiers, I was told that there was another group coming over there. People from the crowd told me. They said there were more vehicles coming over from their unit but I didn't see this for myself.</p> <p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/4 27:30 When I arrived there by the river I saw two soldiers. One of them was wearing a vest or a tee shirt and he was wearing military trousers</p> <p>I came running I saw the British there using something, a water pump, they use it to wash with, I came all the way, and one of the British he had a gun pointed at my chest, pointed at my heart, to be precise, I said where is my son and then I had to push his gun away. I pushed the rifle, grabbing it from the barrel and he was holding the rifle and I said that's not going to slaughter you and then they had pointed all their vehicles and their weapons on their vehicles towards the people because by then so many people had gathered round them. I was told that your sons dead anyway and that you might as well pull back because you might hurt all these people.</p> <p>(IHAT87/IHAT 5/3 49:45) I only saw two soldiers. There may have been more in the vehicle but I only saw two. The soldier with the gun in my chest was wearing military, and he had a helmet. He was a tall person, I was not thinking straight and I was upset. The other one was wearing a white vest and he had military trousers. The one with the gun was wearing full uniform and the other one with the short sleeves, he gathered his pipes and his hoses and he put them in the vehicle and went. They were both white. I heard from some interpreters that these are not fighters, they shouldn't be doing this. The interpreter who approached me, you remember when</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>I told you that I was offered something to withdraw my application, the same interpreter told me that these are engineers, they are civilian and these are not fighters but I didn't accept the offer. There is nothing which the soldiers said to me by the river that I understood. People were there and some were upset, some had grenades, they were about to throw grenades on them, I said, when I was calmed down, don't make it worse, just calm down just so that we control the situation. I know exactly what is going on we are in the same neighbourhood I know that the community has everything that they have weapons, but I control the situation I said listen he's my son and I don't want you to make it worse. I was trying to find my son but it was too deep. My brother also tried and we couldn't do anything. What I did I went to the camp and I was just asking them to get my son out. My brother is [REDACTED]. The whole tribe was there, my Uncles. My brother was down by the river after me. I told him that my sons drowned over here. We tried to find him but we couldn't. This thing lasted for about 5 hours from 11 to 4 pm. The whole family and the tribes were there. Apart from what my son had told me when he woke me up I didn't know nothing about what had happened to my son. I saw people there and [REDACTED] who is here now and he told me that they were there herding their animals when they were caught. [REDACTED] is here with us now he is Abdu Naibis son. Many people who were there told me what had happened. Two of them are deceased now, and one of them is disabled now because an IED had exploded on him. One of them was not found, I think he has gone abroad. Basim was there he was very close, he saw everything. Basim was there before me he witnessed everything and told me about it. He started asking the British to release these guys and they actually had to beat him too. Basim is available. Basim was there when they were captured and taken to the river. He was there from the beginning he would have a clear picture. He knew how many people were there. He is Basim Jabir Razid.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED] 5/5 6:34</p> <p>I was told that the British had killed your son, had drowned your son in the river. I told you at the beginning that there was another person called Basim who had witnessed and attended the whole incident. I was told that he was beaten and that</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>he was thrown in the river. People in the crowd told me including Basim. Basim was trying to talk to them, but they didn't listen to him.</p> <p>IHAT87/ [REDACTED] /5 15:44 I was told that they had made them stand up by the river and the British soldiers came to them. One soldier brought him over there. They brought him there without an interpreter and they start trying to communicate with them. They didn't hold him and wait for the interpreter to help them, they just started beating them up and threw them into the river. This Naeem (Munem Auda) was thrown and rescued when somebody threw in, Abdul Nabi managed to rescue him.</p> <p>IHAT87/ [REDACTED] /4 36:40 The soldier in the vest got into their vehicle using the back door. I don't know which door the second soldier used as I wasn't thinking straight by then and I don't know which of the vehicles he got into either. The soldier in the vest was on the bank of the river when I first saw him. He was wet because he had been washing vehicles. I saw him pulling his hose from the water and trying to collect his stuff and was putting it inside the vehicle. He was about three metres away. As far as I know none of the members of our community had regular contact with the soldiers. I didn't know any of their names. We are civilian, it's a camp and its all guarded, we have nothing to do with them, we fear them. I tried to go and find the body of my son. I couldn't do that because it was too deep and I was about to drown myself too. Then my brother [REDACTED], his Uncle tried too but no success, no luck. Afterwards I went to the camp. The camp is about 150 metres away. They have their own entrance. We have our own entrance, like a sort of civilian entrance. It is contained in the same area as where we were living. I went to the unit and I saw an Iraqi interpreter at the gate. Apparently they had heard about it and were expecting this. They had armed people at the gate.</p> <p>Afterwards I went to their unit, it wasn't too far. I saw an Iraqi interpreter. Apparently they had informed their commander what had happened by then. I saw</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count							
	<p>the interpreter I told him that the British had drowned my son, I want them to get him out. Their Commander came.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED]/4 46:05 The interpreter brought the Commander to the gate. I remember he wasn't very tall. God knows if he was a Commander or not but that's what the interpreter said. The interpreter is deceased. He was killed because of his involvement with the British. His name was [REDACTED] His full name is [REDACTED]. He was one of the witnesses in the case. He was an Iraqi. I told the Commander 'your soldiers have drowned my son'. I said 'you have drowned my son, I want you to get divers and staff to pull my son out of the water.' He said that we don't have divers in my unit, we have divers in Amarah. He wanted me to wait for five days, five or four. I said that I might lose him, he might be eaten by animals or float away somewhere else.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED]/5 22:55 The Commander at the gate told me through the interpreter that They had jumped in the water. There was a barrier between us. I told him that these British have drowned my son. I did ask him why they have done that. The Commander said that they have thrown themselves in the water. That's what they said but what I heard according to people and according to Basim they had held these under a gun and Basim asked them to leave them alone and they didn't listen to Basim.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED]/5 12:00 The Iraqi interpreter mentioned at the gate that the soldiers had mentioned that a person had drowned in the water and he spoke in English, he said that there is an Iraqi person at the gate wanting to talk to the Commander. The Commander arrived and the interpreter starts talking to him. The interpreter said that the Commander is asking what do you need, how can I help. I said that my son is drowned in the water and I want you to get him out of the water.</p>						
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	<p>He said that you have to give me five days to get your son out of the water. He said I don't have enough staff here, the staff is in Amarah. Amarah is about two hours away from Basrah. I said how can you leave him there for five days, he will be eaten by the animals there or might be rotten in the water. He said we are army, if you are not going to leave now I am going to shoot you.</p> <p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/5 33:00 I told him that your soldiers had drowned and killed my son, why did you do that, what has he done to deserve that. The interpreters interpreted that to the Commander. The Commander said 'no my soldier didn't do that, they asked them to leave but they have thrown themselves in the water.' And when I heard that it didn't make any sense, it wasn't logical to me. I said OK then just give me some divers to get my son out. That was the only thing that I heard the interpreter saying on behalf of the Commander, I don't know what else he had told him. And it was after that that I was approached by the interpreter that they wanted to settle the matter down, the Commander had sent the interpreter for me to settle the matter down. And what I heard, I don't know if its true or not, these are engineers, these are not fighters. That was 10 days after the event.</p> <p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/4 48:49 I was very upset, I kept on threatening. He said you can do nothing to us we are army, we have the weapon, you can do nothing to us. I couldn't say anything. I told him that we are tribes. We can come to you and fight you here. There was a group from our neighbourhood; I don't know them, 4 or 5 of them. I thought that this was pointless, nothing was going to happen so I went back. When I talked about it one of the crowd said that there is a diver in Basrah. My brother went and brought him over. I don't know him personally. I don't know his name. My brother brought two, the diver and his assistant. The diver is deceased now. I have forgotten the assistant's name. It took the diver two or three hours to recover my son, but the whole thing lasted from 11 to 4pm. I went back to the Commander again and I told him that I managed to get my son out and Im going to complain against you with the Major. I was on my own at this time. I went on my own</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>because I did not want to confuse the situation more. We put my sons body in a truck and we took it, we took him to the Major to make a case, to appeal. We were a large group. There were my brothers and members of my tribe. When something like this happens the tribe gathers. While I was at the gate, my sons' body was in a car with his Uncles and brothers and they were ahead of me. I did ask my people not to come with me because I didn't want to make the situation worse. So I went on my own and I asked them to wait nearby at, theres a roundabout and they waited there for me with the body and everybody. Everybody was upset and I asked them to wait there and calm down. It was not only the pickup that was there at the roundabout, there was about 100 to 150 people or more there.</p> <p>They didn't help me so I had to go and hire a diver from my own pocket. The diver started about 11 and it took him until about 4 O'Clock till he managed to get him.</p> <p>IHAT87/THAT 8/5 39:10</p> <p>During this time people were telling me that they had brought them by the river, pointed the guns at them and thrown them in the river. People were talking they were saying different things, but the people who witnessed it said the same story. There is something that some people say that I haven't witnessed, some say that when they managed to get Naeem (Munem Auda) out some soldiers throw themselves again in the water. I also heard that they were joking with them and that they know how to swim and they were thrown in the water, some say that. Before that incident I remember well that when they come there to wash their vehicles they used to joke with some of these when they swim around. That's what I have heard from people, I haven't witnessed that.</p> <p>I went again to the interpreter. I told him I managed to get my son out but you have to compensate me for my son. I need my son from you now. I told the interpreter to tell the Commander.</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>IHAT87/[REDACTED] 5/5 44:28</p> <p>The first thing that I noted was that there were a lot of young people and that they weren't too happy. Some were saying lets fight them and these things, but myself and my brother managed to calm them down. I sat in the car, it was a pick up. There was myself, my brother, and in the back where the body of my son was there was my wife and the family. I kept the people away from the soldiers and then I went from there to the Major</p> <p>I took my son to a place they called the Asaudi centre, its been controlled or occupied by British.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED] 5/5 47:30</p> <p>The Asaudi centre is on the same road that leads to the Educational Hospital. I went there to complain with the British Police. I came to the gate and I was stopped at the gate. I saw British soldiers and I was trying to communicate with them and there was [REDACTED] interpreter there. I told him that my son was killed and drowned by the British who were in the unit. They talked to their commander. The Commander of the police came out, they used to call him the Major. There was [REDACTED] interpreter. There were photographers with the Major, some of them male, some of them female. They let me, the body, my wife and some members of the family in and the rest stayed outside the gate. The pick up was allowed in. They took photos of the body in the truck, but that was after I had given my permission. They photographed him from his feet, his head, both sides of him. Then they said how can you prove that the British had thrown him in the river. He had marks and scars on his face. They said we cannot rely on what you say, we will have to conduct an autopsy to find out. They said you have to take him to the educational hospital, to put him inside a refrigerator. He asked for three days and I said no this is too long, then he said two days. As you know there was no forensic at that time. I told him that my concern was that his body might rot. He said don't worry about it, if the fridge you have is not good enough, we will take, his body to the British facilities we have kept there and conduct an autopsy</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count							
	<p>over there. When they took photos of him they saw marks on his face as a result of the beating.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED]/5 1:02:30 When I arrived at the Asuadi they did not know about this incident. I told them and they said that this was the first complaint they had received. I told the [REDACTED] interpreter that this is my son and that he was drowned by the British and that I'm here to complain. The Commander approached me, and he was a Major or higher than a Major, I'm not sure what he was, he asked for my permission to photograph him. They took photos of him while he was on the car. He asked me to allow him to keep him for three days to allow the examination. I said three days is too long, I said two days. I heard other people had call him the Major, he is a detective or an investigator. We call him the Major. Any officer we call the Major. I went there because I knew that the British police were at this place.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED]/6 11:11 When I was talking to the Major through the interpreter I told him the story. I said that this man had been killed by the British. The unit which is based in the Naval barrack. And I told him that I did ask them to get me a diver but they couldn't so I had to hire the diver. The Commander said what evidence do you have against British? I told him that people had seen it from the Naval base. Also the second person who was rescued by Abdul Nabi. He said that if you allow us a couple of days we will conduct an autopsy on the body. I don't know the technical details but they had some other things to do. He said that he wanted three days but I said that three days is too long, the body might get decomposed so only for two days we can allow that. He said that you have to take him now to the refrigerator at the Educational Hospital. When I was there I had a lot of relatives around me. He gave me an appointment at 10 O'clock at the Palace. This appointment was for me to receive my sons body. Two of the British came with me to the Hospital. They came in their own vehicles. They followed us and when they got there they satisfied themselves that the temperature was low enough to preserve the body. When we got there two people came over to carry the body in. Because of the</p>						
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Forenames	<input type="text" value="Radhi Shabram Wawi"/>						
Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>situation, it was war and there were so many casualties, it was normal practice, when you go there they carried him straight to the fridge then you had to get a paper for further action. When I left the hospital my sons body still had his clothes on. After that we went home, not the one in the base but the one in Al Hayanir. The whole group went, 100 to 150 people. The next day everybody gathered at my house again. During the two days before I went to see the soldiers there was nothing added to what I knew about my sons death.</p> <p>Somebody came and they called him Major. I don't know what Major means but he came and I told him this is what happened, the British in Al-Bareah (another name for Navy) had drowned my son. Yes I said the unit in Al-Bareah had drowned my son. They took pictures and the body of the deceased was in a pick up, they went around it. The Major said I need the body for three days, I told him three days is too long, he said Okay two days, for me, you can take the autopsy and find the causes of the death. The incident was on the 23rd. This is the death certificate in Arabic language. The Major took him, no put him in the Educational hospital, Basrah's Educational Hospital. They put him in the fridge and there was no Iraqi authority at that time and there was no forensic to examine. He said two days. The incident was on the 23rd, he said then there is the 24th, 25th, he said come over again on 25th, in the morning. I went to see him at 10 O'clock a.m. that was on 25th. He put me in a car and brought me to the medic over there and I could see that his clothes were removed; I don't know who had done that. When I went there there was no specialist, no specialist doctor in autopsy to examine him. There was an Iraqi one but maybe they know him so I was sent, I had to leave to go and meet him somewhere else. Doctor Said. I came with two British and a driver. They organised the death certificate for us and they gave us a paper to go and receive the body from the fridge. And the Major said give me five days and then he said three days and come and see me over at the palace after you have finished the burial services. When I came to the Palace, they received me at the gate.</p>						
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	<p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/6 34:30 I went to see him at the Presidential Palaces in Basrah. I went with my brothers, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], we took a Taxi. Some others came in another car and some went to the Educational Hospital. It was the whole tribe, 150 or so. Just myself and my brothers went to the Palace. When I got to the gate two soldiers who I did not know came over in a car and I got in. They took me to the hospital. Only me. My brothers went onto the hospital where Saeed was kept. They took me to the Main Basrah Republic Hospital. They asked for Dr Said but he had not arrived yet so they took me to Dr Said's house, but before we got there we found Dr Said on the way, walking along. Dr Said issued the death certificate and papers so that the body could be released. We went to the hospital and the certificates were actually issued there. They told me that I should take four or five days and then come back to them again. They said that once the burying process was over come back and see the soldiers who had found Dr Said. The Dr spoke English so he was able to translate for the soldiers. I took the body from the hospital and he was buried in Nejaf which is about 7 hours away from Basrah. I was given an appointment for 3 or 4 days time when I should go and see them again at the end of the burial process. The appointment was at the Palace, the same place where I had met them on the day I got my sons body back.</p> <p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/6 56:18 It was on the third day that I went to the palace. There was [REDACTED] interpreter there and they recorded my complaint. It was in English and Arabic. This was the first time that my complaint was taken down by someone using an interpreter. I told them what happened. Then they gave me an appointment in 3 or 4 days to complete the process. Then we went to the incident location and they took some photos. People gathered around, around them and the interpreter was asking has anybody witnessed what happened and people came forward. The British took their names and they said you come and see us at the palace. The Major had some sport clothing and he distribute some clothes. The Major asked me about the incident in the same way you are and he also talked to the witnesses who were in the area at that time. The man who took my complaint from me was one of the</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>two who took me to Dr Said. I went three times to see him in order to make my statement. One time when we went to see Dr Said, one time when I made the complaint officially in writing, and a third time when we went together to the location. The interpreter was telling me that the statement would be written in two languages. I later brought them to the location and I pointed to the unit which had killed my son.</p> <p>IHAT87/ [REDACTED] 5/7 27:48 The same investigator who took me to see Dr Said dealt with me from then on. I can't remember if he was at Al-Saudi or not. There were lots there and I was upset. But when I said that the investigator had asked for the body to stay for two days, he was the one and I continued dealing with him.</p> <p>IHAT87/ [REDACTED] 5/7 11:30 I cannot read or write. I was told by the [REDACTED] interpreter that my complaint would be written in both English and Arabic. When I was making a complaint there was myself, [REDACTED] interpreter and the British police, two investigators. I saw the [REDACTED] interpreter writing the Arabic complaint. One of the British was writing as well. I was there for about three hours giving my account. At the end of it I'm not too sure if they required me to sign anything. They didn't give me any paper or reference number like we do in Iraq. They didn't give me any contact number, if I needed anything I had to come to the gate and ask for those who were dealing with the person who was drowned by the British. He said come back again and we went together to the location and he was giving the children clothes. I had gone back to the Palace and I waited at the gate. We went to the location and there was an interpreter with us. When we got there the interpreter said to those who were there 'who saw this incident?'</p> <p>IHAT87/ [REDACTED] 5/7 28:41 I travelled down to the location in the police car. There were four of us in the car. When we arrived the investigator who had taken my statement began to distribute sports clothes to the kids. He is British man No 1. He brought the clothes from the</p>						
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Forenames	<input type="text" value="Radhi Shabram Wawi"/>						
Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>barracks he had put them in the back of the vehicle which was a Land Cruiser. It was the first time that I had seen the British do this. When they started to distribute the goods people began to gather round the vehicle. No 1 was then taking pictures of the area. I was told a couple of days before that we would be going to the location to photograph it. There was another man in the car No 2 and an interpreter. Man No 2 was standing next to man No1 throughout and was walking next to us. Man No 1 appeared to be in charge. He was doing all the talking. When people gathered he spoke through the interpreter asking who had witnessed the incident. There was Abdul Nabi the one who had rescued Naeem (Munem Auda) and he told the interpreter. Then a number 1 had to choose ten witnesses. He picked Naeem (Munem Auda), Abdul Nabi, Basim, [REDACTED] and the rest are all deceased. There were 10 in total. For these witnesses they were told that they would be met when they were needed. After 10 or 15 days they all went with the interpreter to Shaibah. They took them around 9am and they let them go around 4pm. I was not invited. I didn't see anything but all these were asked to demonstrate exactly what they had seen happening. They mainly concentrated on Abdul Nabi . They said they were handed a rifle to show what happened. They came back and then about 7 months later they sent me a letter inviting us and the witnesses to attend the airport. I hired a car and we all went. We waited at the airport for about an hour and a half. [REDACTED] interpreter came to see us. We were put in a tent and waited. A British person came to see us and he asked if the witnesses are willing to give their statement inside or outside of Iraq and we said we were. The British person sent us away and about a year or two later they sent for the witnesses. They took Naeem (Munem Auda) and Abdul Nabi each one on a different date. I wasn't with them. According to Naeem (Munem Auda), he said there was a Committee, a court coming from the UK to the airport. Naeem (Munem Auda) was there first then the next day Abdul Nabi. Basim, the witness, is a civilian Iraqi policeman and he works at the airport, and he was invited. I don't know whether it was 2006,7 or 8 but I received a letter saying that they did not have enough evidence. They handed the letter to Basim at the airport and he brought it to me.</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count							
	<p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/7 3:34 There is about one kilometre distance between the Palace where I made my complaint and the Alsaudi centre where I first met with the Military police to complain about my son's death.</p> <p>They took me inside, a place like this, like you received me. They recorded my complaint and there was <input type="text"/> interpreter. They said that this is your application for your complain they said leave it with us for four or five days and then we will send for you again. They sent the interpreter for me. He said we are willing to satisfy you or pay you anything you want, but don't make it go further to the Major or the police. He came to the area after four or five days, the Major came, and it's a large area its crowded. He managed to record or take the records of ten witnesses. When he did that he managed to go and meet these witnesses in Shaibah, without inviting me. He interviewed them and interviewed the interpreter with them. After that investigation he said you come and see us at the airport, and I brought the witnesses to the airport. Somebody came I don't know if he was from the Royal Police or Royal Military Police, I don't know but he said are you willing to go inside Iraq as well as outside Iraq for this. From that point the case was left with the British at the airport and nothing happened till two years after that. It was till 2011, it was through the lawyer. They called me by telephone, regarding the case and they took my statement over the phone. They ask for Naeem (Munem Auda), they took him to Lebanon to interview him. That's what had happened. I remember one thing, the Major said don't take any compensation, if you have any right you will take it.</p> <p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/5 27:30 Basim said a soldier came, an armed soldier came to Saeed and Naeem (Munem Auda), they were sitting there when he captured them, they were sitting or standing by their livestock when the soldiers came and took them. He took them all the way to the river. Those others that were washing their vehicle they came to them with their weapons. When Basim saw that he followed them, he was trying to talk to them but they couldn't understand, we don't understand each other. The</p>						
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Forenames	<input type="text" value="Radhi Shabram Wawi"/>						
Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>first mistake that they had done, they didn't have an interpreter to help them to communicate with these and they had taken the action to throw them in the water.</p> <p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/7 5:23</p> <p>When someone dies in Iraq the normal procedure is that there is a death certificate issued then we take the body to be washed. Afterwards there are certain procedures where the body has to be wrapped in material. In our custom he would be considered clean now. Then we would put him in a coffin. Then he would be taken to Najaf as the burial ground is in Najaf. When you arrive you have to register your details. Each tribe has its own undertaker. You have to contact him as we all have our own piece of land there. There is no time limit on when a burial should take place however it should be done within as short a time as possible in order to dignify the body, you have to bury him as soon as possible. It depends on the situation, sometimes the circumstances require the body to be kept in the fridge for a month.</p> <p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/7 48:02</p> <p>Naeem (Munem Auda) is here but he is also known as Munem Auda. Naeem had disappeared at the time of the incident. He disappeared for two days. He said that he had been stopped with Saeed when we were looking after the animal. The British approached them in full uniform. Naeem said let's run away. Saeed had said there's no need for that we haven't done anything. The British took them to the river. The British man took us to the river and then his group who had been washing their vehicles came over to join them. They made them stand by the water. The person who had brought them over was very upset. According to Naeem the rest of the group were trying to release us but this one that had brought us over was very upset. We kept saying for Gods sake. They were stood there when the British came around them and became a bit tough with them. Naeem and Saeed were pleading with them saying that they had not done anything. They were trying to say that they could not swim. Nobody speaks English in our community so we don't know why they were doing it to them. Saeed could not speak any English. I don't know if Naeem could speak any English. The British</p>						
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	<p>started beating them with rifle butts. We were thrown in the water. We were pushed. When they were thrown, Naeem managed to come closer to the platform and Abdul Nabi threw a rope for him. He managed to get the rope and Abdul Nabi pulled him in. By the time he was rescued he couldn't see Saeed any more. Naeem is from the same tribe as us so he just came back to us after two days.</p> <p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/8 17:03</p> <p>RSW/IHAT87/1 One (1) Arabic letter dated 6th July 2006</p> <p>RSW/IHAT87/2 One (1) Arabic paper death certificate</p> <p>RSW/IHAT87/3 One (1) ID card</p> <p>RSW/IHAT87/4 One (1) Application for Medical Report of son's Post Mortem</p> <p>RSW/IHAT87/5 Post Mortem Report</p> <p>RSW/IHAT87/6 Papers from Maaqal Police Station relating to medical report</p> <p>RSW/IHAT87/7 One (1) document in Arabic completed at police station</p> <p>RSW/IHAT87/8 Declaration by deceased's mother regarding compensation</p> <p>IHAT87/IHAT 5/7 2:30</p> <p>I remember vaguely a name of Walid but I don't remember his role in this incident. I know nothing about him. I remember a name like this but I don't know anything about him. It's a common name in our community. Possibly one of the people in the crowd said that his name was Walid. As for the witnesses that I remember they don't have Walid among them. I don't know if there is anybody in the claim who is Walid, maybe one of them who is deceased now, but I don't remember. The only people who have told me what happened are Naeem, Abdul</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count							
	<p>Nabi and Basim. Many people were talking in the crowd that I have never met before. I didn't meet anybody else that who has told me about it.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED] 9 27:00 I remembered there was a Walid who spoke a little English and he has passed away now. I haven't met him personally he is 75 years old, he used to talk to British, I have heard people talk of him. If he is the same one, he has been to England, he works for the ports. If you want more details [REDACTED] would know about it. He did live in the same community. I don't know him, I didn't know him at the time, I have never met him. Abdul Nabi is the person who told me about him. Ive seen him around, he is an old man but I have never spoken to him. Once I went to his place to get his grandson to attend as a witness to Saeeds death. His grandsons name is [REDACTED] and he is one of the 10 witnesses I told you about.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED] 10 5:16 There were no shots that I heard being fired during the incident when my son was drowned. There were some people who talked about these vehicles being attacked and shots were fired, but I did not see that. I didn't see any media there. The truck that we put Saeed in was my brother's truck, [REDACTED]. He drove the truck on that day. I sat in the front, Saeeds mother [REDACTED] and Sisters [REDACTED] were in the back along with Saeeds brother [REDACTED]. There were lots of others in different vehicles.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED] 10 11:30 I didn't recognise any of the soldiers as being in charge of the group. I was only confronted by one soldier. The other was collected his hose and the other was in the vehicle pointing his gun. When people gathered they became a bit scared so they withdrew quickly.</p> <p>IHAT87/[REDACTED] 10 17:44 The Commander of the soldiers said that we asked them to leave and they jumped in the water. When I went to the Commander telling him that the soldiers have</p>						
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	<p>drowned my son. He said that your son had fallen in the water by himself. I told him that my son was beaten and thrown in the water. I was a bit tough with him and said how can you justify the killing of my son. Then we spoke about the diver. The interpreter said that the soldiers were back and that the soldiers had told them the whole story. He didn't say anything about why the soldiers had come into contact with my son. The Commander was angry and he threatened me. I said we are a tribe and if you don't get my son out we might attack you. He said we are an army you can do whatever you like we are an army here.</p> <p>IHAT87/IHAT 8/10 26:22 There are no medical records held in relation to Saeed about his health prior to the incident.</p> <p>IHAT87/IHAT 8/10 28:45 I was approached by the interpreter to settle the matter down. The interpreter was sent by the unit. He said these are not fighters these are engineers. His name was <input type="text"/> but he is now deceased. The interpreter was walking from the camp going home when he met Abu Mohammed. Although I had moved to Al Hayanir then, I still used to hang around the area where the incident happened and I met him by coincidence. The interpreter had already asked about him. He was trying to find me by asking about where was Saeeds father. He said to settle the matter, the incident would affect them greatly and they were willing to compensate him. He said we are willing to give you something, compensation and you withdraw your complaint. It was the soldiers who wanted to give him something. He said that the soldiers had told him that they wanted to compensate me. He said that if you agree they are ready to compensate you because if you do not drop the case it may be that they will be imprisoned. I told them that I was told by investigator number 1 that I was not to accept any compensation. He said, right from the start, if anyone offers you compensation do not accept it. This happened approximately 10 days afterwards. Number 1 said 'do not accept any money from anyone'. He said if you have any rights you will get similar compensation as a deceased British soldier or martyr. I declined because if I accepted compensation it would</p>						
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	<p>have been very low and it would have affected my rights. I would have maybe considered if the compensation had been considerable.</p> <p>IHAT87/ <input type="text" value="HAT 5"/>/10 41:39 The local community used to listen to me, my opinions and things. There were people who were senior to me in influence.</p> <p>IHAT87/ <input type="text" value="HAT 5"/>/11 2:21 According to what I've heard when they came by the river to wash their vehicles, people swimming there they have a joke with them to push them in the water. I haven't witnessed this myself. I have heard about other incidents where people have been pushed in the water. I have heard of a person from Hayanir who was thrown in the water and drowned. That was in the river by Subir area, he was thrown in by the British. I witnessed them capturing Ali Babas and beating them, not being thrown in the water. I had no idea why he was thrown in the water and I have no idea why they threw Saeed into the water.</p> <p>IHAT87/ <input type="text" value="HAT 5"/>/12 2:16 The Iraq justice system works like this. You go to a station to complain. You give the name of the offender and they send a police car to capture him. If he was arrested he would be brought back. If he wasn't captured, if he managed to run away, he would be wanted by the authorities. Other than that if he wasn't captured they had another tribes law. Usually if we refer to the tribes law there is a special term for it, there is a period of time that no action can be taken. A third tribe should get involved to guarantee that sort of period of peace, if any party had breached that peace, the third party should be responsible for that. During that time negotiation would start to agree a settlement. Both parties the victim and the offender should agree on the settlement. More tribes would usually get involved in this, not only the two tribes. If the state get involved that would be a different matter. The official arrangement would not change if the tribes were dealing with it. One can run alongside the other and that does happen sometimes. Although there will be a settlement between tribes that person will still be wanted by the</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>government. If they managed to capture the offender they would send for the victims family and they would ask if they wish to withdraw. However a prosecution will still continue. In that type of case the official side will take that into account and give out the punishment that it feels is right. Sometimes the compensation would not be money but might be in the form of a woman. The killer might have to give three women to the victim's brother, uncles. As an example I might ask for 300 million and that figure might be open to negotiation where people ask me to reduce the figure, and I might drop it to 200 million. The father of the tribe usually decides what the compensation should be. It depends on how much he wants for the loss of his son. Once money is received then the case is ended. This is an agreement within the tribes and it is nothing to do with the law.</p> <p>The official side has a standard procedure; they would be captured, investigated and sent to court. Sometimes if he was sentenced to 20 years, if he was compensated that could affect the sentence positively and the sentence would be reduced. The court would consider the role of the offender in deciding how long to sentence. It's a common thing for victims to be funded to help the victims with their burial and that is provided by the state. The application is made to the police station. The tribal law is more flexible and they reach settlement quicker.</p> <p>I have lived all my life within a tribe. We do get involved with settling problems. Each tribe has a Sheik. All problems within the tribe go to the Sheik. The Sheik will start negotiating with the victims family. Other tribes will also get involved. I have never lived in any other justice system and never lived outside of Iraq. I have taken part in the negotiation between tribes on many occasions. I am considered to be part of the justice system within the tribes and I have made independent decisions in settlement of disputes. I have never been to the official Iraq court, we have nothing to do with the court. The government are happy for the matter to be settled in this way.</p>						
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Times(s) and Tape Count	<p>IHAT87/ <input type="text" value="IHAT 5"/> 12 48:10 In my opinion the offender should be punished and I am happy that the Iraq Historic Allegation Team is investigating this matter. The authorities in Britain were not aware of this but now they know.</p>						
Signature of							<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>