

the OMAR KHADR PROJECT pocket timeline

| <i>date</i> | <i>age</i> | <i>event description</i> |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <i>september 19 1986</i> | 0 | Omar Khadr born in Canada |
| 1996-2001 | 10-14 | Khadr family travels throughout Afghanistan and Pakistan, apparently visiting Osama Bin Laden's compound at Nazim Jihad. Khadr may have lived there for a month in 1998. Khadr family establishes close ties with Bin Laden |
| 2001 | <i>september 11</i> | 15 Omar's father goes into hiding; Omar apparently travels with his father and brothers; Omar's father named on US list of suspected terrorists |
| | <i>october 7</i> | 15 Operation Enduring Freedom launched against the Taliban and Al Qaeda in Afghanistan |
| | <i>november 13</i> | 15 Bush issues a military order "Detention, Treatment and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War against Terrorism", directing that Al Qaeda and the Taliban were non-state actors and protected Prisoner of War Status did not apply to captured combatants |
| 2002 | <i>january 11</i> | 15 First prisoners arrive in Guantanamo |
| | <i>summer</i> | 15 Omar allegedly attends Al Qaeda training camp where he receives weapons training |
| | <i>june</i> | 15 The US has alleged that during this time, Khadr conducted surveillance and reconnaissance against US forces and joined an Al Qaeda team that converted land mines into IEDs and planted them in places where US troops were expected to travel |
| | <i>july 27</i> | 15 Omar captured by US forces after a lengthy firefight in which it is alleged that a wounded Omar threw a grenade that killed Sgt. First Class Christopher Speer and injured Sgt. Layne Morris. US soldiers open fire on Omar, hitting him three times in the chest. Omar pleads for soldiers to kill him; instead, he receives medical attention for his severe wounds. Omar loses sight in one eye as a result of these wounds |
| | <i>july – october</i> | 15 Omar transferred to hospital at Bagram Airbase in Afghanistan, where he undergoes aggressive interrogation immediately after regaining consciousness. Khadr states that interrogators withheld pain medication, forced him into stress positions, threw cold water at him, made him stand with his hands tied above a door frame for hours, interrogated him with a bag over his head in a room with barking dogs, and interrogated him for so long that he urinated on himself |
| | <i>october</i> | 16 Omar transferred to Guantanamo Bay |
| | <i>december 2</i> | 16 Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld approves interrogation techniques for use at Guantanamo. They include 1) use of stress positions; 2) detention in isolation for up to 30 days; 3) deprivation of light and auditory stimuli; 4) forced grooming; 5) removal of clothing; 6) interrogation for up to 20 hours; 7) use of detainee's individual phobias to induce stress |
| 2003 | <i>january 15</i> | 16 The above order is rescinded |
| | <i>february</i> | 16 Canadian officials interrogate Omar Khadr in Guantanamo Bay |
| | <i>march</i> | 16 According to Khadr, he is removed from his cell in the middle of the night, brought to an interrogation room, and "short-shackled." Military Police then force him into stress positions for periods of hours. One of these positions requires him to lie on his stomach with his hands and feet cuffed behind his back. While in these positions, Khadr is not allowed to use the bathroom and, as a result, urinates on the floor, himself and his clothing. The Military Police pours pine oil on him and uses him as a "human mop," dragging him back and forth across the floor through the mixture of urine and pine oil. After Khadr returns to his cell, he is not allowed a change of clothes for two days |
| | <i>april 16</i> | 16 "Counter Resistance Techniques in the War on Terror" approved. Techniques include 1) incentive/removal of comfort items; 2) change of scenery, including exposure to extreme temperatures and deprivation of light and auditory stimuli; 3) alteration of environment to create moderate discomfort (smells and temperature); 4) sleep adjustment; 5) isolation |
| | <i>october 2</i> | 17 Pakistani military attacks compound containing Al Qaeda in Pakistan. 8 men are killed, including Ahmad |
| | <i>october 24</i> | 17 Khadr says he is interrogated by a man claiming to be from the Afghan government but wearing an American flag on his pants. Growing dissatisfied with Omar's answers, this man short-shackles Omar's hands and feet to a bolt in the floor, moves his hands behind his knees, and maintains him in that position for hours. At one point, he tells Omar that a new detention center is being built in Afghanistan for uncooperative detainees. He also threatens to send Omar to Afghanistan and tells him that they 'like small boys' there. Omar understands this to be a threat of sexual violence. The man then takes a piece of paper, writes "This detainee must be transferred to Bagram" on it, and leaves the room |
| 2004 | <i>january</i> | 17 All children who arrived at Guantanamo before the age of 16 are released |
| | <i>february 24</i> | 17 Last Danish national repatriated |
| | <i>march 9</i> | 17 Last British national repatriated |
| | <i>august</i> | 17 US government-initiated Schlesinger Report issued as a response to allegations of abuses in Iraq and Guantanamo. Concludes that Guantanamo detainees were subject to repeated beatings, sleep deprivation, extremes of hot and cold, forced nudity, death threats, interrogations at gunpoint, menacing with unmuzzled dogs, religious abuse, and racial harassment |
| | <i>september 8</i> | 18 Omar deemed enemy combatant by Combat Status Review Tribunal |
| | <i>november</i> | 18 After 27 months in detention, Omar receives legal counsel for the first time |
| <i>december 7-10</i> | 18 Khadr interrogated for four days. On the first day, interrogators threaten to strip him to his underwear if he does not confess to certain terrorist acts. They also use extreme physical force against him for refusing to provide the answers they wanted. On the second day, Omar is forced to sit on an extremely cold floor and is not allowed to perform his prayers | |

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| 2005 | march 7 | 18 | Last French national repatriated to face trial in France |
| | april | 18 | Last Belgian national repatriated |
| | july 3 | 18 | Last Spanish national repatriated |
| | july 9 | 18 | Omar is allegedly kicked by Military Police approximately ten times after he collapsed on the ground from weakness. One of the Military Police then places a finger on a pressure point on Omar's neck and applies strong pressure for approximately one minute, causing Omar severe pain and restricting his ability to breathe |
| | august 8 | 18 | Federal Court of Canada issues interim injunction preventing the Canadian government from further interrogations |
| | november 7 | 19 | Omar Khadr officially charged with 'murder by an unprivileged belligerent', 'attempted murder by an unprivileged belligerent', 'conspiracy', and 'aiding the enemy' |
| 2006 | june 29 | 19 | US Court releases <i>Hamdan</i> , invalidating the military commissions system |
| | august 24 | 19 | Last German national repatriated |
| | october 17 | 20 | <i>Military Commissions Act (MCA)</i> signed into law |
| 2007 | february | 20 | William Kuebler is assigned to defend Khadr. This is the first American legal representation Khadr has received |
| | april 24 | 20 | Omar re-charged under MCA with 'murder', 'attempted murder', 'conspiracy', 'providing material support for terrorism', and 'spying' |
| | may 20 | 20 | David Hicks, the last Australian detainee, is repatriated after pleading guilty to terrorism related offences; serves seven months of prison in Australia |
| | june 4 | 20 | Military Commissions dismiss charges because Omar not classified as an unlawful enemy combatant |
| | september 24 | 21 | Court of Military Commissions Review reverses above ruling |
| | december | 21 | David Hicks released from prison |
| 2008 | may 23 | 21 | Supreme Court of Canada rules that the Canadian government must disclose all records of interviews conducted by Canadian officials with Khadr in Guantanamo, as well as records of any information given to U.S. authorities as a direct consequence of Canada's having interviewed him |
| | may 29 | 21 | Judge presiding over the Military Commission, Col. Peter Brownback, is replaced. Khadr's lawyers state that he was fired because of rulings made in Khadr's favour |
| | june 25 | 21 | Federal Court of Canada begins assessment of evidence pursuant to order of Supreme Court in <i>Canada v. Khadr</i> 2008 SCC 28 |
| | july 15 | 21 | Video is released of Canadian spy agents questioning Omar Khadr at Guantanamo Bay in February 2003 |
| | august 8 | 21 | Application for judicial review of Canada's inaction made by Khadr's lawyers. Suit argues that the Prime Minister has a duty under international law and the <i>Charter</i> to make efforts to repatriate Khadr, because of his status as a child soldier |
| | september 3 | 21 | The Security Intelligence Review Committee (SIRC) announces it will launch a review into CSIS's involvement in the Khadr case |
| | september 4 | 21 | Khadr loses attempt to have MCA charges dropped due to unlawful political influence |
| | september 11 | 21 | Khadr's trial, originally scheduled to begin on Oct. 8 2008, is postponed. New trial date likely to be set for November. Judge criticises prosecution for slow disclosure to the defence |
| | september 19 | 22 | Khadr's 22 nd birthday |
| | october | 22 | Start of Khadr's 7 th year in Guantanamo |
| | october 14 | 22 | Canadian Federal Election; all opposition parties support the repatriation of Khadr |
| | november 2 | 22 | American Presidential Election |
| november | 22 | Khadr's trial is expected to begin | |

