

REDRESS

Seeking Reparation for Torture Survivors



ANNUAL REPORT

1 April 1995–31 March 1996

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Redress is most grateful to The Tate Gallery which has kindly given permission to reproduce *The Good and Evil Angels* by William Blake on the front cover.

Redress would also like to thank Penguin Books, for permission to print *The True Prison* by Ken Saro-Wiwa, from "A Month and a Day: A Detention Diary" on the inside back cover, and the Salford Museum and Art Gallery, Peel Park, Salford, for allowing us to reproduce *Head of a Man With Red Eyes* (page 7).

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THE MISSION OF

REDRESS

*To promote the
rehabilitation and
protection of people who
are or at any time have been
victims of torture anywhere
in the world, and to help
them and, when
appropriate, their families
to gain redress for their
suffering.*

If you wish to help
or find out more, please contact
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CHAIR'S INTRODUCTION

Torture is prohibited under international law, and in many countries under domestic law. Regrettably, reliable reports indicate that this past year official torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment occurred in 151 countries. This situation is shown on the map in this report.

International human rights law establishes the right to redress for torture but, conversely, there is a dearth of effective remedies for survivors of torture.

Redress was established over 3 years ago for the purpose of assisting torture survivors to obtain reparation worldwide, and to promote remedies for this gross violation of human rights. This fills an important gap in the work of existing organisations and institutions concerned with torture.

Central to our mission is case work: providing legal and other assistance to individual torture survivors, promoting the use of domestic remedies and encouraging development of appropriate law where such remedies do not exist. This calls for a range of strategies: to ascertain the extent and effectiveness of existing international and domestic mechanisms for obtaining redress; to identify obstacles; and to promote remedies. These are described in greater detail in the report. Considering the current situation it is clear that future progress is fraught with obstacles, and consequently our vision is geared to the long haul.

It is thus encouraging to report that in its third year Redress has achieved the targets set. Our level of activity has expanded, and financial support has been sustained and increased. The appointment of a lawyer (August 1995) is the successful culmination of a 2-year campaign to fund this essential post. Professional legal help is now provided in-house for applicants, and is described in the section on case work. This includes the case of Suleiman Al-Adsani, who was denied a remedy when the UK Court of Appeal upheld the government of Kuwait's claim to immunity from being sued for acts of torture.

One of the strategies in the law reform programme is to address the issue of State Immunity for acts of torture. Currently this barrier prevents an action being taken in a national court against a foreign state. We have collaborated with American lawyers in promoting an amendment to the US Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act. If signed into law it will provide US courts with jurisdiction to hear actions for

damages under certain circumstances brought against foreign states for torture.

In the UK we are promoting the draft Redress for Torture Bill which will address the question of immunity as a barrier to actions for torture in the UK courts.

This report describes the development of our research and information project, and outlines a new project concerning mechanisms for reparation in the context of the International Criminal Court. The need for Redress is restated, and the report includes a discussion on the issues of redress for torture survivors under national law.

Our record of achievement over the past year and the prior 2 years is summarised in the progress report, which the Human Rights Centre of the University of Essex has independently assessed.

The financial report indicates that Redress has achieved short term financial security, but to enable us to help more torture survivors and develop our programmes, the base of our financial support needs to be widened.

We have reviewed the key strategies for realising our objectives, and defined our priorities and projects for the coming year. Among these is the decision to seek a full-time Director. Keith Carmichael, the founder of Redress, fulfilled this function in a voluntary capacity with great commitment and dedication.

We were delighted with the exceptional response to John Simpson's appeal on the BBC's *The Week's Good Cause* and grateful for the generous contributions of so many people.

Redress, with its limited resources, could not have reached the level of its current achievements without the benefit of the distinguished body of patrons, hands-on-Trustees, Legal Advisory Council, and dedicated staff and volunteers. I would like to thank them all warmly for their efforts.

I would also like to thank all the Friends of Redress for their sustained support, and invite all those who wish to contribute to eradicating torture, to bringing torturers to account, and to obtaining reparation for survivors, to join us.

LEAH LEVIN, *Chair of Trustees*

OBJECTIVES

CASE WORK

- Provide legal advice and assistance for torture survivors to gain access to courts
- Assist victims to collect damages
- Seek enforcement of existing rights of victims to reparation
- Develop national and regional jurisprudence on remedies for torture

LAW REFORM

- Advocate effective national civil and criminal remedies against torture
- Promote international and regional standards against torture

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

- Conduct research, collect and maintain accurate information on:
- National and international laws and remedies against torture
- Case histories, procedures and precedents

ADVOCACY AND CAMPAIGNING

- Promote the implementation of national and international law against torture
- Support international and national action for reparation for torture survivors
- Liaise with other organisations with an interest in the same field

PUBLIC AWARENESS

- Increase awareness of the widespread use of torture and of existing measures to combat the practice
- Establish Redress as a source of information

AIMS

FURTHER, REDRESS AIMS TO:

- Improve the health and strength of torture survivors
- Restore the self-esteem, integrity and reputation of victims and their families
- Safeguard the victim's rights to employment, pensions rights, housing, medical and educational services
- Hold torturers accountable for their crimes
- Obtain admissions from states that torture has occurred
- Have imposed financial penalties against governments condoning and practising torture which will curb this gross injustice

Redress provides with the support of its worldwide network of lawyers, an innovative and proactive legal service. No other Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) concerned with torture helps survivors obtain reparation.

THE NEED FOR REDRESS

"They tried to break me in every possible way. Though it was very painful and I lost my toes as a result they were not able to break my values and beliefs".

K. A. - Torture Survivor, July 1996

... "Entonces me comunican que tienen a mi hijo. Me dicen que está herido, que está mal y que si yo no hablo, me van a torturar delante de él y a él también lo van a torturar delante de mí" ...

"Now they tell me that they have my son. They tell me that he is hurt, he's in bad shape and that if I don't speak, they will torture me in front of him and they will torture him in front of me."

Torture Survivor, Chile, August 1986

"Le samedi, c'est la torture psychologique qui a commencé. Ils m'ont dit: 'Maintenant, ça va être pire pour toi, car tu es un curé terroriste suicidaire. L'Église va t'expulser.' Ils ne me laissaient pas en repos; ils parlaient tout le temps; ils jouaient; ils me racontaient des histoires invraisemblables. J'ai vite compris que ... ils voulaient me rendre fou."

"On Saturday, the psychological torture began. They said to me: 'Now it'll get worse for you - you are suicidal ... a terrorist Curate ... the Church will expel you.' They never left me alone; they talked all the time; they played; they told me improbable stories. I quickly understood that ... they wanted to drive me mad,"

Dominican Priest, Torture Survivor, Brazil, 1980

"Nothing can repair our damaged lives and bodies. We long only for moral compensation - the names of torturers and persecutors must be made known to all"

A. C. - Torture Survivor, Latvia, 1996

The Extent of Torture

Torture continues to be practised on a wide scale in today's world. Year after year, reports of NGOs reveal accounts of torture in more than 100 member states of the United Nations. That is more than half of the world's governments, ranging from the most peaceful and settled democracies with a free press and an independent judiciary to countries rife with internal conflict and to the most repressive of military regimes.

Our own research suggests that reports of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment emanated from 151 countries in 1995 (pages 12 and 13).

It is a dismal reality that, despite impressive non-governmental and inter-governmental action over nearly a quarter century, torture is still a widespread problem. We are becoming increasingly aware of its perpetration, not only on political opponents, but also on ordinary criminal suspects.

Nigel Rodley
Professor of Law, University of Essex
United Nations Special
Rapporteur on Torture

"Systematic state torture is a horrifying aspect of the contemporary world, in some cases well within our power to arrest. Failure to exercise that decisive influence translates simply as direct complicity in the crime" -
Professor Noam Chomsky

Torture is universally condemned by states, but it is also carried out by them. In most cases it takes place in secret. However, the secrecy is difficult to maintain. Torture is rarely the work of a single individual; normally a large number of people are involved. A government which tortures needs a complex system to carry out its torture programme.

Torture is used not only for the purpose of obtaining information. For repressive regimes, it is also a standard method of suppressing dissent. Security forces in such states use torture to intimidate or coerce political opponents and to deter and warn others. In Guatemala during the 1980s, for instance, the regime spread fear in the community by encouraging newspapers to publish photographs showing mutilated bodies.

Even in self-styled democracies, torture or other ill-treatment can be the regular way of extracting confessions in political and/or in ordinary criminal cases. In some countries, such as Saudi Arabia, the legal system itself encourages this by requiring a confession for conviction. In others, such as Greece, while torture is less prevalent than previously, the government has failed to adopt measures which would end the practice.

Responses to Torture

NGOs have adopted a number of strategies to combat torture. First, publicising human rights abuses and pressurising governments to end the practice. Second, offering services including legal representation and setting up specialist centres for the physical and psychological rehabilitation of torture survivors. Some 48,000 men, women and children were treated for the effects of torture in 1992.

A third response, and one given far less attention, is the use of international, regional and national mechanisms to provide reparation and other forms of redress for survivors. Too often these mechanisms are non-existent or ineffective. It is this need which motivated the establishment of Redress.

What is Redress?

It is a common misconception that redress means financial compensation and that is all. To take this view is to ignore the reasons why torture survivors seek redress and the broader aspects of the problem.

As the then UN Rapporteur Theo van Boven underlined in his 1993 study on the right to restitution, compensation and reparation for victims of gross human rights violations, reparation should be understood in the widest possible sense. This would broadly include the following:

- Physical and psychological rehabilitation
- Investigation of the facts, public condemnation of the practice and punishment of those responsible
- Compensation for pain and suffering - including mental suffering - and injuries, not only for the immediate victim but also for family members
- Restitution of rights such as re-employment or the provision of a new position, pension rights, medical and educational services, social security, housing, restitution of property and restoration of reputation
- Prevention of recurrence

The second point is of particular importance; reparation can only be meaningful if it is part of a policy of justice. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights observed that investigation, punishment, public condemnation and even the judgment of the Court itself constituted a part of reparation and moral satisfaction. The experience of Latin American societies following the fall of repressive regimes has shown that justice will not be seen to be done without truth. There is a danger that payment of financial compensation where impunity exists will be seen as a pay-off.

Nevertheless financial compensation is important, whether it is awarded by a court or under a government scheme - not least because torture survivors or their families may have lost their livelihoods. It should include compensation for non-pecuniary loss - physical, emotional and psychological damage, at a level which recognises the severe trauma caused - as well as pecuniary damages

*Just before
Christmas 1991, I had my
left leg amputated as a result of
torture. I thought this was
the end of my life. Then I came
across the Redress Trust. They helped
me - a lot. They helped me get on my
feet again - literally - and encouraged
me to put back the pieces of my life. Now I
am dedicating my life to looking after the
interests of other torture victims. I know
there are others being tortured right now.
Some have died as a result; many have
permanent disability; still others carry
permanent psychological scarring.
But with groups like Redress around,
victims of torture don't have to
give up and die. There is
something to fight for.*

Bagi El-Rayah,
Torture survivor
March 1996

for past and future loss of earnings, expenses etc. The award should take into account the fact that sequelae of torture may appear a long time afterwards. Consideration should also be given as to whether punitive damages should be awarded.

The Need for Redress

In addition to providing much needed compensation, seeking reparation is an important part of the rehabilitative process for the tortured individuals and their communities. Although torture may be perpetrated on individuals and families, their whole social grouping feels the effects of torture. Dr Derek Summerfield, a psychiatrist with the Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture said:

"... Some torture victims seek psychological help but all of them want social justice ... Justice, even if long delayed, is reparative... to assist both distressed individuals and distressed societies."

Psychologists have asserted that initiating and participating in legal proceedings can serve the therapeutic purpose of helping an individual shift from the self-conception of a victim to that of a survivor. A successful attempt at redress not only gives the survivor a feeling of justice done, but also helps the survivor to regain trust in others, self-esteem, a sense of control, and sense of belonging. Furthermore, the challenge gives the survivors a sense that they are contributing to the political fight against torture and preventing others from suffering as they did.

In order to gain these benefits, torture victims need both psychological and legal support. For some, the prospect of legal proceedings that can take several years and to drag up the past may seem like a painful process that would only serve as a barrier to moving on with their life. Others lack the security to do so; their efforts to seek justice could endanger their families or themselves.

Even when they overcome these psychological barriers, gathering evidence, statutes of limitations, problematic local remedies, state immunity, etc. produce additional legal hurdles.

Redress was established to provide this much needed support. When Redress was established in 1992, no other organisation existed specializing in the field of remedies for torture survivors.

Redress both assists individual torture survivors in pursuing their right to a remedy and attempts to reform the inadequacies of existing legal mechanisms. To achieve these ends, Redress collects information about law and practice regarding torture worldwide, and also carries out advocacy aimed at promoting more effective remedies at the international, regional and national levels.

Redress believes that the following are essential elements for reparation for torture:

ADEQUATE LEGAL MECHANISMS

countries should adopt legal remedies which comply with international standards, including, where appropriate, power to exercise jurisdiction over persons alleged to have committed acts of torture in other countries

EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

survivors must be able to obtain physical and psychological rehabilitation, financial compensation and restitution of rights and entitlements

REVELATION OF THE TRUTH AND PUBLIC EXPOSURE

knowledge of what happened and official acknowledgement and condemnation are essential

INVESTIGATION AND PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS

justice will not be seen to be done so long as impunity exists

MORAL VINDICATION BEFORE SOCIETY AS A WHOLE without which survivors will continue to feel isolated and marginalised

PREVENTION

reparation must be accompanied by measures to ensure that the practice of torture is eliminated

MEASURING PROGRESS

Case Work

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

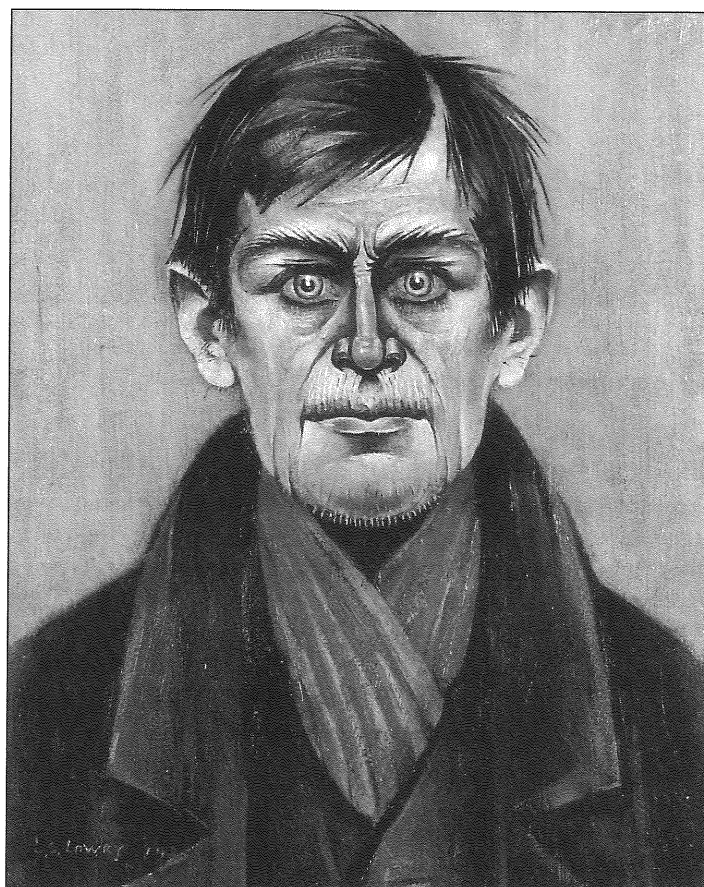
Throughout the year Redress has continued to provide a service to torture survivors to help them pursue their right to a remedy. Redress operates an 'open-door' policy to all those who seek our help.

In responding to an approach, the first step is for the Legal Officer to determine whether the case broadly falls within Redress's mandate: is it a case involving torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as defined in the UN Convention against Torture (page 12).

If the case does meet required criteria the Legal Officer will interview the survivor further to take details of the case and potential evidence.

Redress will evaluate the case and advise what steps could be taken to seek reparation either in the country where the torture took place, in a third country or a regional or international court or tribunal. This might involve carrying out research and consulting specialists. Redress is constantly expanding its information on the law of different countries and on regional and international mechanisms for redress.

Where there is a forum in which to initiate legal proceedings, Redress will:



L. S. LOWRY: HEAD OF A MAN WITH RED EYES
1936.

"... we are transfixed with an image of great loneliness; of loneliness intensified by suffering. Yet there is no bitterness, only a sharp cry of frustration."

- Ascertain whether there is sufficient evidence to establish a case, such as medical evidence and witnesses

- Refer the applicant to external lawyers in the appropriate forum

- Continue to support those external lawyers with, for example, legal research.

In some cases, after advice has been provided no further steps will be taken either because there are no available remedies or because the survivor does not wish to proceed.

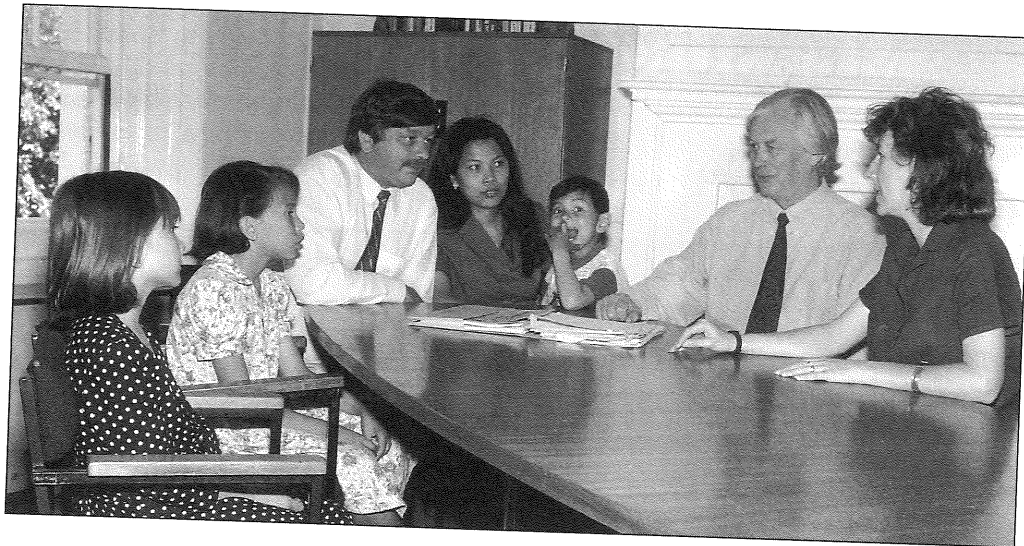
Redress will review whether or not there is any forum to which to submit a complaint. For instance, we will assist applicants to submit a complaint to one of the UN human rights bodies if they wish to do so.

Redress also seeks other ways to provide material or moral support to torture survivors, such as helping them to obtain appropriate advice on benefits, medical or psychological treatment, or to meet other needs.

PROGRESS ON CASES

Over the year, 12 individuals approached Redress, and we continued to provide advice and assistance in ongoing cases.

In 9 cases, in addition to giving advice, we took further steps on behalf of survivors. These steps included: obtaining evidence in the preparation of a



Mr Foster, who with his wife and three children were detained and ill-treated in Saudia Arabia, talking to Keith Carmichael and Fiona McKay.

case such as preparing witness statements and obtaining medical reports; assisting those claiming entitlements to reparation under state schemes for compensation (Chile and Germany); and initiating interventions either directly or through lawyers in other countries.

In 8 cases, Redress provided advice but took no further steps. We investigated available remedies in a number of countries including: Chile, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the UK.

In Chile, Greece, Israel, Tanzania, Uganda and USA, we consulted and sought the assistance of local lawyers or human rights organisations on local law and practice, and investigated the feasibility of initiating legal proceedings or taking other steps to seek reparation.

PROMOTING UK REMEDIES

Redress continues to work to provide torture survivors with a remedy in the UK courts. The major obstacle to suing foreign states for damages in UK courts is the legal principle that states are immune from such actions.

The case of Sulaiman Al-Adsani has been reported in previous Annual Reports. Mr Adsani a former pilot in the Kuwaiti Airforce, was brutally tortured in Kuwait

shortly after the Gulf War in 1991. Subsequently he tried to sue the Kuwaiti Government in the UK courts for damages for severe and permanent physical and psychological injuries. However he has not been able to have his case heard since the Kuwaiti Government contested the proceedings on the grounds of state immunity.

*In the year that we
have known each other,
you have constantly helped and
encouraged me in my
endeavours. You are actively
seeking ways for our family to
gain reparations for the
violations committed against
us. I know just how committed
you are in Seeking Redress for
Torture Survivors*

Patrick Foster and family,
February 1996

On 11th March 1996, the Court of Appeal considered the question of whether or not to uphold the Government of Kuwait's claim to immunity. The Court held that Kuwait was immune from suit, rejecting the argument that the State Immunity Act 1978 should be interpreted to comply with norms of international law such as the prohibition against torture. In doing so, it denied Mr Al-Adsani the opportunity to seek just compensation for his suffering.

Mr Al-Adsani now plans to take his case on to the House of Lords and, if unsuccessful, to the European Commission of Human Rights.

Redress assisted the lawyers representing Mr Al-Adsani by collecting comparative and international law materials, particularly on US case law, and by seeking input from academic lawyers. Redress took responsibility for publicity: we issued two press releases and responded to requests for further information from

journalists. We also supported Mr Al-Adsani during the hearing.

FACTORS AFFECTING CASES

Many more people may have desired legal assistance but not sought it. There are a number of factors which inhibit torture survivors from coming forward to seek redress.

For those seeking asylum in the UK, a combination of increased refusals of asylum and the proposed Asylum and Immigration Bill have made refugees feel far less secure. Torture survivors who expect to find refuge here face the very real fear of being sent back to the country from which they fled. Also recent changes to the Social Security Regulations to withdraw benefits from those who do not claim asylum immediately on arrival in the UK mean that many face increasing poverty and homelessness.

Some survivors wish to forget the experience and get on with their lives or fear that taking steps might endanger themselves their family or friends.

NETWORK

We have concentrated on expanding our network of lawyers and human rights organisations worldwide. Through seeking specific information concerning domestic law on torture in a number of countries, and asking about what attempts have been made to seek redress and with what result, we have been opening dialogue with more and more key players. During the year, we have made contacts in this way in some 30 countries.

Law Reform

This year, Redress has focused its law reform strategy on promoting laws in the US and UK which would allow people to sue for damages for torture committed in other countries.

US EXPERIENCE

This year marks the culmination of a four year campaign to promote law reform in the US. In conjunction with American lawyers, we had assisted the promotion of the Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991 ("TVPA"). The TVPA allows a private right of

action before US courts and enhances the remedy already available under the Alien Tort Claims Act of 1789 ("ATCA"). While the ATCA provides a remedy for aliens only, the TVPA extends a civil remedy also to US citizens who have been tortured abroad.

US – THE NEED FOR CHANGE

In 1992, the need for further change became apparent. The TVPA and ATCA could be used only against individuals who are not entitled to claim the protection of state immunity, and not against states as such.

Under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976 ("FSIA"), a foreign sovereign (state) is immune from suit in the United States unless a listed exception applies. Therefore an amendment to the FSIA was desirable.

Of the two Amendments produced the one in the House of Representatives, H.R. 2703, was closer to the intentions of the campaigners. This provided United States courts with jurisdiction over lawsuits brought by US citizens against a foreign state for torture. Furthermore it allowed individuals who obtained a judgment to attach commercial property of the foreign nation found liable.

Unfortunately after much political wrangling it was the Senate version of the Amendment - Section 206 of S.725 - Jurisdiction for Lawsuits Against Terrorist States (A) Exception to Foreign Sovereign Immunity for Certain Cases, which became part of the repressive Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (1996). Although allowing for jurisdiction against a foreign state for torture, extrajudicial killing, hostage taking or acts of aircraft sabotage, it limits lawsuits to those countries on the terrorist list - Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and Syria.

President Clinton signed this Act into law in April 1996.

UK – PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Our experience in the US provided the impetus for similar UK legislation – our campaign to promote the Redress for Torture Bill.

The UK has complied with the UN Convention against Torture by providing for criminal prosecutions for acts of torture committed in the UK

*Thank you very
much for your letter of
15 February with its enclosures.
These are extremely useful and
some of the recent US material
gives us considerable comfort,
especially the dissent in "Princz".
It sounds as if this may be of crucial
importance and I look forward
to receiving a copy of the
judgment if you are
able to obtain it.*

Geoffrey Bindman,
February 1996

or abroad. Section 134 of the Criminal Justice Act of 1988 creates an offence of torture which carries a maximum life sentence on conviction.

In order to supplement the criminal law's punishment of the torturer with a means for the victim to claim compensation, Redress drafted the Redress for Torture Bill of 1996 which will provide a civil remedy for torture survivors in the courts of the UK. The Bill creates a right of action for damages in respect of state sponsored torture wherever it is committed.

With the help of our Legal Advisory Council, we plan to finalise the drafting of the Bill which will become the basis for our campaign to promote it during the Autumn of 1996.

Research and Information

INTERNATIONAL & NATIONAL LAW & PRACTICE

Redress continued the process of collecting information on legislation and case law in different countries relating to torture.

We circulated questions to selected lawyers, academics and human rights organisations. The questions focused on 2 main areas; first, law and practice on how survivors can seek reparation for torture in their own state (11 countries). Second, we sought information on what steps can be taken to seek a legal remedy for torture committed in another country (8 countries). We received responses from 12, while the remainder kindly agreed to work on our request. 9 volunteers assisted, mostly foreign law students studying in the UK, each researching a particular country.

In addition, two volunteers started to conduct research into the effectiveness of international human rights mechanisms. Focusing in particular on decisions resulting from individual complaints of torture and their implementation, they looked at the UN Human Rights Committee and the European Court of Human Rights.

DOCUMENTATION SEMINAR

As part of Redress's plans to make this unique resource accessible to NGOs, students, practitioners and the general public the Information Officer attended the 19th meeting of the European Coordination Committee on Human Rights Documentation held in Paris on May 18th and 19th, 1995.

About 50 representatives from NGOs across Europe attended to discuss how and what human rights documentation is being collected, stored and

INTERNATIONAL DECISIONS ON TORTURE

1 APRIL 1995 – 31 MARCH 1996

- In considering complaints from individuals under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the UN Human Rights Committee found that there had been a violation of Article 7 of the Covenant in 3 cases. In each case, the Committee reminded the governments concerned of their obligation to provide an effective and enforceable remedy.
- The European Court of Human Rights in one judgment held that there had been a violation of Article 3. In the case of *Ribitsch v Austria*, the Court awarded compensation of 100,000 Austrian schillings (£6,250) for ill-treatment while in police custody. The European Commission on Human Rights declared admissible at least 25 cases where Article 3 was invoked, and referred at least 2 such cases regarding Turkey to the Court.
- The UN Committee Against Torture, made no findings of violations when considering communications from individuals alleging violations of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment under Article 22 of the Convention.
- The African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights in October 1995 found that Malawi had breached Article 5 of the Convention in 3 cases, involving torture, conditions of detention and denial of medical care.
- The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights found 4 violations of Article 5 (the right to humane treatment) of which 2 were held to be torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. One case concerned the detention and torture of members of an organisation of families of the disappeared in El Salvador; the other involved torture, summary executions and forced disappearances by army patrols in the Chumbivilcas province of Peru. In both cases the Commission recommended that the state pay fair compensation to victims and their families.

disseminated. It was an opportunity to discover where information resources may be obtained and also to ensure that replication is kept to a minimum.

Apart from discussions on standardising formats for recording and storing information there were also demonstrations of the latest computer software developments.

Advocacy and Campaigning

UN DRAFT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL

Redress continued to monitor developments in international standard setting and enforcement on issues relating to remedies for torture. For example, The UN Committee Against Torturer's progress in

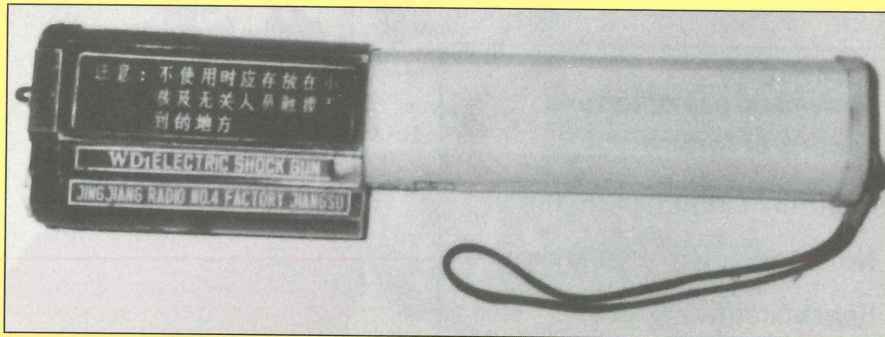
development of a Draft Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The proposed Protocol will authorise a Sub-committee of the Committee Against Torture to visit countries in order to inspect the treatment of prisoners and detainees.

TORTURE WEAPONS

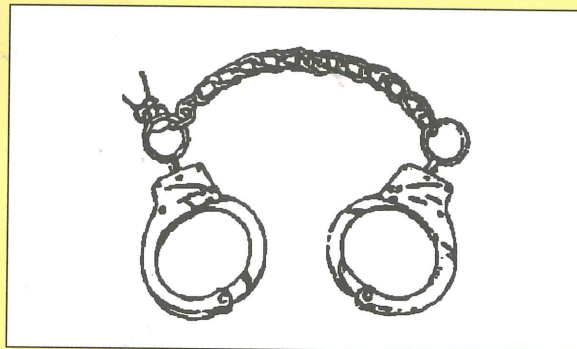
Redress in collaboration with other NGOs and lawyers focused on the issue of the manufacture and export of equipment, such as electric shock batons and leg irons, used by torturing regimes.

Redress's torture map was featured in a repeat of Channel 4's Dispatches 'The Torture Trail'.

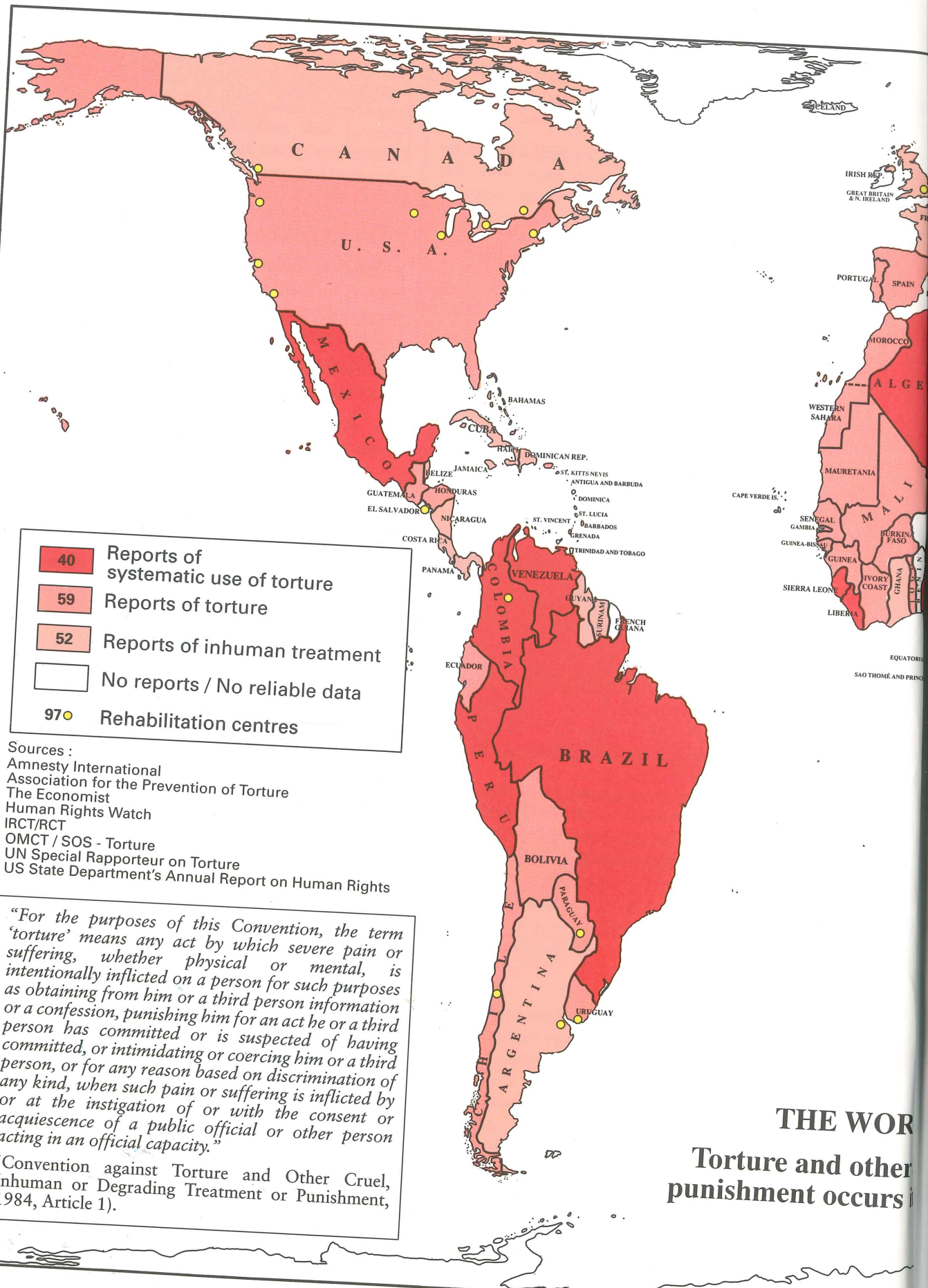
The above group believes such tactics can play an important role in the prevention of torture.

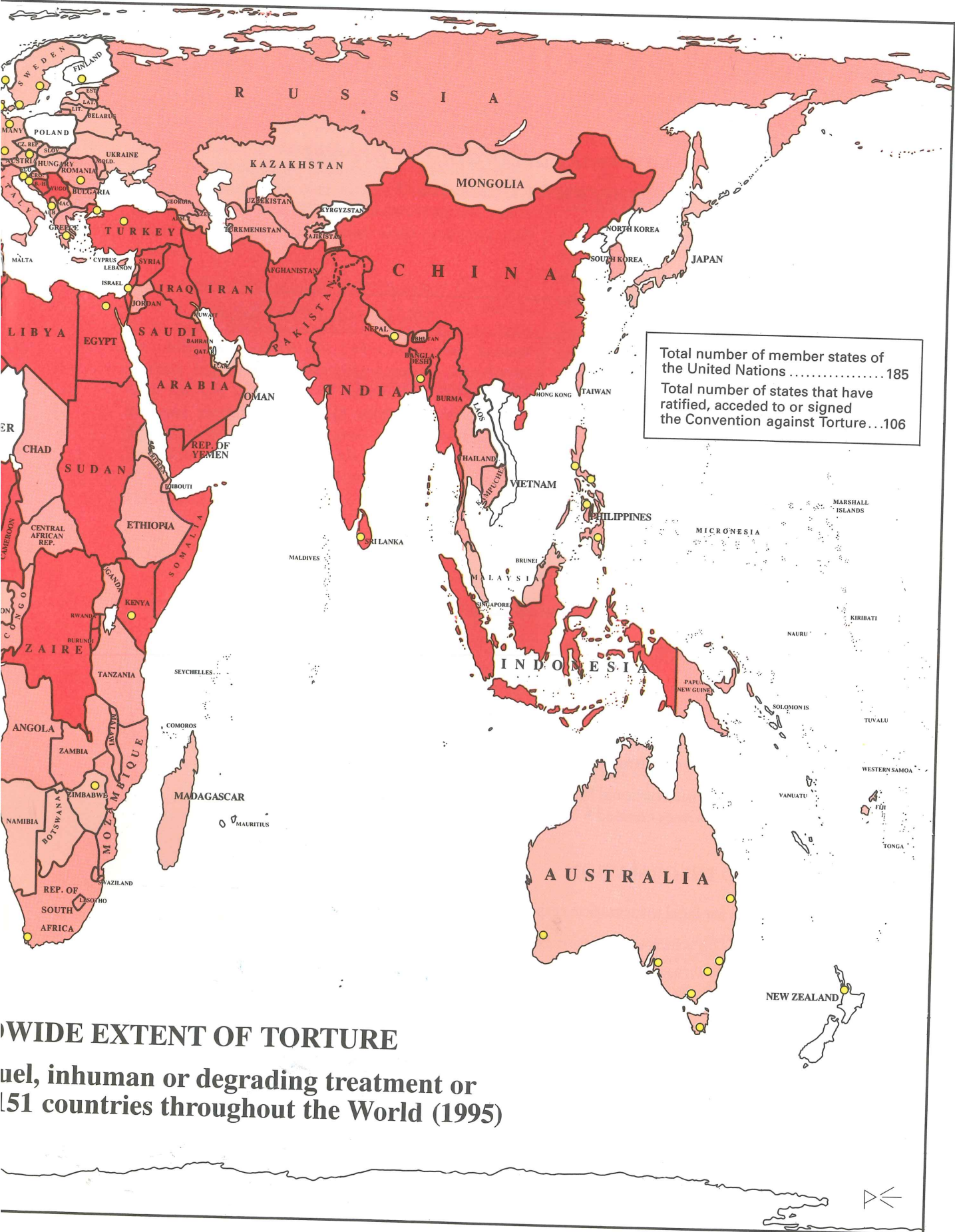


Electro-shock batons cause extreme pain, affect muscle control and can be fatal. Electric shocks, whether administered with simple electrodes or through shock batons delivering up to 50,000 volts have become a common tool of the torturer's trade. Leaving no obvious scars they make the verification of torture especially difficult.



Leg restraints designed to restrict severely the movement of prisoners, cause welts and sores after around 24 hours, and make prisoners unstable and vulnerable to further mistreatment and torture. Leg restraints are specifically prohibited by rule 33 of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.





SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

Progress summary according to pre-set measurement indicators

| <i>Indicators</i> | <i>Periods, ended 31st March</i> | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| CASE WORK | 1996 | 1995 | 1994* | TOTAL |
| Number of new approaches for assistance | 12 | 32 | 60 | 104 |
| Number provided with legal advice ¹ | 8 | 7 | | 15 |
| Number provided with legal advice and assistance ¹ | 9 | 1 | | 10 |
| Number provided with other forms of advice or assistance ² | 12 | 12 | | 24 |
| Number of cases brought to court ³ | 1 | 9 | 7 | 17 |
| Number of out-of-court settlements obtained ³ | 9 | 1 | 10 | 20 |
| Number of compensation claims awarded and collected ³ | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Number of torturers convicted | | | 3 | 3 |
| LAW REFORM | | | | |
| Number of proposed laws providing remedies for torture survivors promoted ⁴ | 2 | 2 | | 4 |
| Number of national and international laws providing remedies for torture survivors enacted ⁵ | | | 1 | 1 |
| RESEARCH AND INFORMATION | | | | |
| Number of requests for legal information responded to | 50 | 30 | | 80 |
| Number of countries on which information collected | 30 | | | 30 |

NOTES

- 1 Includes research, advice, steps in preparation of a case, and assisting external lawyers.
- 2 Includes referrals for counselling and other medical treatment, English lessons, benefits advice and other services, providing moral support, publicity, identifying appropriate lawyers. In one case, Redress assisted with the establishment of a new NGO working with torture survivors from one country.

- 3 Includes Case Work in which Redress is/was involved worldwide.
- 4 Draft Redress for Torture Bill (UK) and an Amendment to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (USA)
- 5 The Torture Victim Protection Act (USA)

* This period covers December 1992–March 1994, when Redress did not have a legal officer. We were able to provide non-legal assistance to some and refer others to appropriate lawyers.

SEMINAR ON TORTURE COMMITTED ABROAD

On 9th March 1996 Redress participated in a seminar on Torture Committed Abroad in English Law hosted by the Cambridge Research Centre for International Law. This involved an examination of both criminal and civil jurisdiction over alleged torturers and the question of immunity of states and state agents. Issues raised by the Al-Adsani case were analysed and debated.

As a result of the seminar Parliamentary Questions were tabled in the House of Lords on 11th March 1996 asking what measures the UK has taken to fulfil its obligations under the UN Convention against Torture. In particular, information was requested as to how the UK had acted to ensure that victims who suffered torture abroad are able to obtain redress against perpetrators who come within the UK. The response, given on 19th March, was that the questions raised issues which are currently before the English Courts.

Public Awareness

Over the year we reached a wider audience thus raising awareness of Redress's activities, the worldwide extent of torture and the lack of effective remedies available for survivors. The 1995 Annual Report was distributed to 1,500 people and organisations and hundreds more received our leaflet mailings.

An article on our work was published in IRCT's *Torture Journal* Vol 6 No.1 March 1996 and increased awareness of Redress among rehabilitation centres and other institutions working with torture survivors.

The publicity arranged by Redress for the Al-Adsani case was widely covered in the national press and helped inform public opinion in the UK of the obstacles preventing torture survivors from obtaining remedies.



20 June 1996

The Trustees
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For the second year I was invited by you to make an assessment of the work undertaken by The Redress Trust covering the period 1 April 1995 to 31 March 1996. I have visited the offices and interviewed staff at length. I also had made available to me the relevant records of the Trust.

In my opinion the indicators of achievement as set out in the Annual Report represent an honest and fair assessment of the charity's work over the last year and comply fully with the mission of the Redress Trust.

Signed .. *Kevin Boyle*

Professor Kevin Boyle
Director, Human Rights Centre
University of Essex

REDRESS FOR TORTURE UNDER NATIONAL LAW

Development of Standards

International human rights treaties oblige states to provide effective remedies for torture survivors. Among them the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984 and the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966. According to Article 2.3 (a) of the latter, states must:

"ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognised are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity."

Action is being taken at the international level to clarify the standards which states should implement in their national law in order to guarantee the right to reparation.

The UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is developing Basic Principles and Guidelines on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights, including torture. They will define the forms of reparation to which torture survivors will be entitled. It will also set out procedures and mechanisms which states should implement to ensure the right to an effective remedy, including:

- Prompt and effective disciplinary, administrative, civil and criminal procedures
- Accessible legal system
- Non-application of limitation periods
- Making evidence available and accepting testimony as evidence
- Protection of victims, their relatives and witnesses from intimidation and reprisals
- Effective enforcement procedures.

"Each State Party shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible"
(Article 14.1).

UN Convention against Torture

Implementation

All too often, states neglect their duty to provide effective remedies for torture survivors. A country's law might contain remedies, but in practice they are not available. The effectiveness of remedies can be measured by the extent to which they satisfy the needs of the individual survivor, and the extent to which they impact the general practice of torture.

State Compensation Schemes

There are a number of examples of governments paying reparation to groups of survivors of torture and other human rights violations, usually violations perpetrated by a previous regime. The most comprehensive governmental scheme has been the compensation paid by Germany to victims of Nazi persecution. Payments are still being made to survivors around the world: in September 1995, Germany agreed to pay £1.3 million to 11 American Holocaust survivors.

In Latin America, Chile and Argentina initiated reparation schemes in the 1990s following periods of transition from military dictatorship. The reparation takes the form of allowances paid to victims and their relatives and other benefits such as for education and medical treatment. However in both countries applicants have had problems pursuing their claims, and the scheme does not cover all those who suffered torture or other ill-treatment.

Victims of political repression, such as torture, under previous regimes in the Philippines, East Germany, Belarus and Hungary are eligible to apply for redress under state schemes.

While such schemes are important in restoration of dignity and encouraging national reconciliation, survivors will not consider them effective unless combined with accountability: revelation of the truth and identification and prosecution of individual perpetrators.

- In South Africa, the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act was enacted in July 1995. The Act established a Truth and Reconciliation Commission on human rights violations under Apartheid. The Act ordered measures "aimed at the granting of reparation to, and the rehabilitation and restoration of the human and civil dignity of, victims of violations of human rights" and a Committee on Reparation and Rehabilitation was established.

But survivors are unhappy because the Commission, which began hearings in April 1996, seems likely to grant amnesties to those who come forward and make full disclosure of their part in the violations. Groups of survivors are asserting that the resultant impunity is contrary to international law, which imposes a duty on states to prosecute those guilty of gross abuses of human rights and crimes against humanity. Moreover, victims are precluded from seeking justice in the courts.

The voice of the victims' groups is becoming stronger and has resulted in a constitutional challenge to the granting of amnesties.

National Remedies

The UN Committee Against Torture has frequently criticised states for their inadequate systems for providing compensation and rehabilitation to survivors of official torture.

While existing procedures are sometimes inadequate, in many instances the real problem lies in the failure to implement them.

In Uruguay, a number of judicial investigations into alleged ill-treatment are under way but have not been concluded. But many violations by both the current regime and the previous military dictatorship remain uninvestigated.

- In 1991, the Ugandan High court awarded damages to DK, including exemplary damages. Arrested as a criminal suspect, he was tortured and detained for almost a year.

- In South Korea, BS-H was awarded compensation in 1994 for ill-treatment in detention, the first such case to succeed in the country. A political detainee, he was tortured under interrogation in detention.

- In Denmark in 1995, BF was paid compensation for mental and physical injuries suffered as a result of detention and ill-treatment, and BS was awarded compensation after police failed to provide adequate medical treatment, and he suffered severe and permanent brain damage following a heart attack in custody.

- In Japan in 1995, 5 people were awarded compensation for ill-treatment during police questioning.

In India, a number of police officers responsible for deaths in custody have been convicted and the courts have awarded compensation. Nevertheless torture of criminal suspects and political detainees remains endemic, and conviction of those responsible extremely rare.

Despite such difficulties there have been examples of torture survivors successfully claiming reparation for state sponsored torture.

Universal Jurisdiction

When their own country provides no recourse, are survivors able to look to other countries' legal systems to provide a remedy? Article 5 of the UN Convention against Torture calls on parties to establish jurisdiction over alleged offenders present in their territory, regardless of where the act was committed. The objective is to create a situation where torturers are unable to travel and find safe haven because wherever they go, they will be brought to book.

CRIMINAL LAW

In ratifying the UN Convention against Torture, states assert their readiness to prosecute alleged torturers who come within their borders. However relatively few states have amended their domestic law to give effect to this obligation, and there has been a marked reluctance to invoke these powers.

The Netherlands and the UK, for instance, failed to prosecute Chile's former dictator General Pinochet when he visited both countries in 1994 and 1995. In each case, information had been reported to the police alleging Pinochet's responsibility for acts of torture in Chile.

A French court charged and convicted Argentine soldier Captain Astiz, in his absence, of the kidnapping, torture and disappearance of two French nuns. He was sentenced in 1989 to life imprisonment. However Astiz continued to serve in the Argentinian army until December 1995.

REPARATION

Only a few legal systems expressly empower their courts to hear cases for reparation against foreign nationals for torture committed abroad. The leading example is the US, which permits actions brought by non-citizens as well as citizens for torture. In the landmark case of *Filartiga v Pena-Irala* in 1980, a US

court awarded two Paraguayans damages of over \$10 million (£6.7 million) against a Paraguayan former Inspector General of Police for the torture and killing in Paraguay of a family member.

- On June 20 1995 the US Court of Appeals (2nd Circuit) confirmed that Bosnian-Serb leader Radovan Karadzic could be sued in the US for gross violation of human rights including torture, rape and summary execution committed during the course of the war in former Yugoslavia. The plaintiffs were three Croat and Muslim citizens of former Yugoslavia, victims and representatives of victims of the violations.

Reversing the decision of the lower court, the Court of Appeals held that the US was a suitable forum for the action and that its courts did have jurisdiction to hear the case.

Since then, tens of similar cases have been brought against individuals acting officially in the US courts, and frequently the court has ordered damages to be paid. However only in two cases are damages known to have been collected.

Other countries' legal systems might potentially permit actions for damages against *individuals* for torture committed abroad. However the US appears to be the only country where an express right exists and has been used.

Most legal systems confer immunity on foreign states and heads of state, which effectively prevents a torture survivor from bringing a case against them.

KEY

The table reflects research carried out by Redress to date and is not complete. Where there are gaps, we do not have any information. A ✓ denotes a positive, an ✗ denotes a negative.

JURISDICTION OVER ACTS OF TORTURE COMMITTED ABROAD

| | Specific criminal offence of Torture | Extra territorial criminal jurisdiction for torture authorised | Extra territorial criminal jurisdiction invoked | Reparation awarded for torture outside jurisdiction |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| <i>Australia</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Austria</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Belgium</i> | ✗ | ✓ ² | | |
| <i>Canada</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Denmark</i> | ✗ | | | |
| <i>France</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ ⁴ |
| <i>Germany</i> | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Greece</i> | ✓ | ✓ ² | | |
| <i>Italy</i> | ✗ | | | |
| <i>Netherlands</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ ³ | |
| <i>New Zealand</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Portugal</i> | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Spain</i> | ✓ ¹ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Sweden</i> | ✗ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Switzerland</i> | ✗ | ✓ | | |
| <i>UK</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ ³ | |
| <i>USA</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ ⁵ |

1 More restrictive definition than the Convention against Torture

2 Jurisdiction limited to certain categories of person

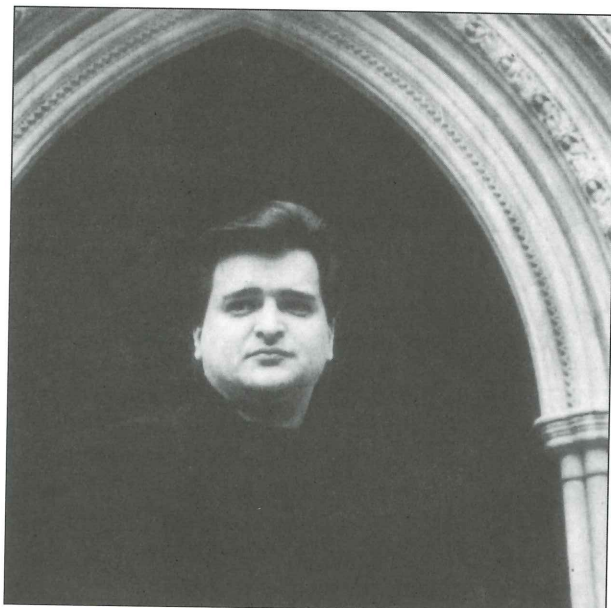
3 State authorities informed but did not prosecute

4 In the case of Astiz (page 18) damages of 1 Franc awarded to 8 relatives of 2 nuns who died as a result of torture, for "prejudice moral".

5 US courts have awarded damages in at least ten cases (page 18)

RAISING AWARENESS

Media Coverage



Suleiman Al-Adsani at the Royal Courts of Justice

Owen Bowcott on a question of immunity

The Guardian
Wednesday
March 13
1996

...being released from prison, he was driven to a private villa where he claimed he saw a swimming pool with six or seven floating corpses. "I was dragged into a small room where foam mattresses, soaked in petrol, were set alight. My body was very badly burned."

At the end of the two-day hearing, Mr Al-Adsani said: "We will go to the House of Lords and Europe, if necessary. If we can persuade them to lift the state immunity then I will sue the Kuwaiti government."

Redress, a charity which campaigns on behalf of torture victims and has supported his case, said it was disappointed at the outcome. "The Kuwait government seems prepared to spend lots of money fighting for its immunity but is avoiding paying compensation."

The Kuwaiti government

Redress also received coverage on: Television:- BBC World Service 'Judgment on Al-Adsani' - 3 May 1995: BBC World Service (Arabic) 'Judgment on Al-Adsani' - 3 May 1995: Channel 4 Dispatches 'The Torture Trail' re-run on 6 March 1995: Radio:- BBC Radio 4 News 'Al-Adsani judgment' - 3 May 1995: The Press:- The Guardian Owen Bowcott - 11 March 1996: The Independent - 12 March 1996: Ham & High - 27 October 1995

Special interest journals

An article - 'The need for Redress - Why seek a remedy? - Reparation as rehabilitation' was published in *Torture*, Volume 6, Number 1, 1996. (If you would like to have a copy of this article please contact Bill Dishington on 0171 278 9502.)

This Quarterly Journal on Rehabilitation of Torture Victims and Prevention of Torture is published by the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), Copenhagen, Denmark and is distributed to over 4,700 organisations and individuals concerned with torture. It is read by nearly 15,000 people concerned with torture.

In the 1995 Annual Report we published a map which showed that torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment occurs in 132 countries compared with 123 in the previous year.

Last year we distributed 1500 copies of the map.

Erich Bloch of Amnesty International, Denmark wrote on the 23 March 1996 "...so far as I know you are the only organisation making that overall map ... We are grateful".

This map was also featured in *Peace News* - Volume 1, March 1996 which was published in conjunction with The Campaign Against the Arms Trade and is circulated to over 15,000 individuals and organisations.

The Week's Good Cause

On the 28th May 1995 John Simpson talked about the work of Redress on 'The Week's Good Cause' BBC Radio 4. An audience of over half a million heard his appeal and many commented on his script, having found it to be "powerful and moving". Over £10,000 was raised and we are grateful to everyone who contributed. A special thanks to Jenny Carter, Joanna Laidlaw, Sharon Clark, Michel Banks, Melanie Kennedy and Colin Anthony who manned the telephone donation lines.



John Simpson

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

Administration

During the year 2 Strategy Committees were formed. The first one reviews and proposes strategic questions relating to the programmes and the other focuses on funding Strategies and Events.

The Trustees are the Directors of the limited company and are legally responsible for the charity, Redress. They meet monthly.

Keith Carmichael - Honorary Director, Fiona McKay - Legal Officer and William Dishington - Information Officer and Secretary to the charity manage the day-to-day operations of Redress according to a defined division of responsibilities.

The Legal Advisory Council advises Redress on strategic issues relevant to the Case Work Programme and Law Reform. Patrons and other distinguished members of the legal profession and legal institutions have given Redress their support and advice.

This year we are developing a forward looking 3-year Strategic Plan, elements of which are reflected in The Way Ahead.

We are most grateful to the Human Rights Centre at the University of Essex which has assessed the work of Redress, and we would like to thank the appointed auditors, David Clipp & Co.

Volunteers



Tony Glynn

Volunteer runner in the 1995 NutraSweet London Marathon

The policy of Redress is to keep administration costs to a minimum by utilizing the help of volunteers. Every volunteer is clearly briefed to carry out a specific task or project. Each one can, therefore, see the end result and their contribution to the work of Redress.

During the year 29 volunteers of various qualifications and skills have generously given their valuable time to support our campaign against torture.

VOLUNTEERS ACTIVITIES CHART

ADMINISTRATION

3.4%

ADVOCACY & CAMPAIGNING

3.5%

CASE WORK

11.5%

PUBLIC INFORMATION

13.8%

FUNDRAISING

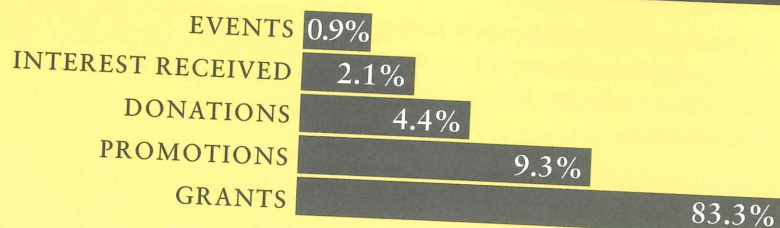
25.3%

RESEARCH & INFORMATION

42.5%

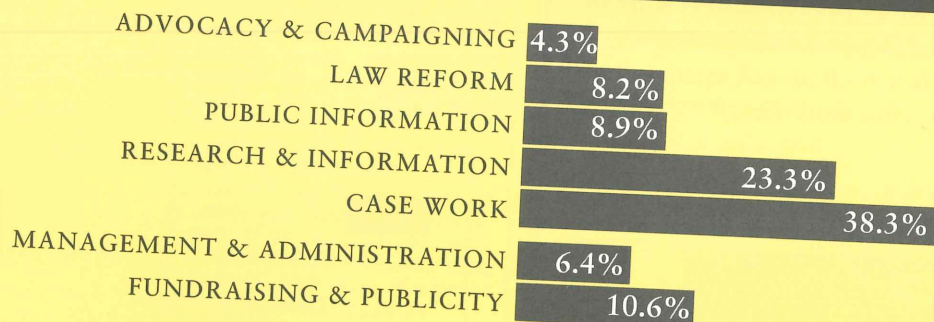
FINANCIAL REPORT

INCOME ANALYSIS 1996



| INCOME (£) | 1996 | 1995 | 1994 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| <i>Grants</i> | 96,649 | 40,304 | 35,220 |
| <i>Donations</i> | 5,120 | 6,125 | 3,908 |
| <i>Legacy</i> | | 4,644 | |
| <i>Events</i> | 1,019 | 50,000 | |
| <i>Promotions</i> | 10,784 | | 37,416 |
| <i>Interest received</i> | 2,390 | 694 | 227 |
| TOTAL | 115,962 | 101,767 | 76,771 |

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS 1996



| EXPENDITURE (£) | 1996 | 1995 | 1994 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Objectives & support costs</i> | 78,896 | 66,420 | 64,155 |
| SURPLUS | 37,066 | 35,347 | 12,616 |

The summarised accounts, which are set out above are not full statutory accounts but are a summary of information extracted from those accounts. The statutory accounts, on which the auditors have given an unqualified report, were approved by the Trustees on 17 July 1996 and will be submitted to Companies House and the Charity Commission in due course. Reference to the full statutory accounts should be made for a full understanding of the financial affairs of the charity and copies are available on request.

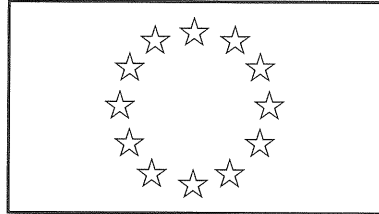
TRUSTEE: Chair, Leah Levin

TRUSTEE: Hon. Treasurer, David Wilson

We have examined the above summarised accounts and in our opinion they are consistent with the full Annual Accounts. David Clipp & Co., Auditors.

SUPPORTERS

We would like to thank our 2 major grant providers for their sustained support of our Case Work Programme



EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR
VICTIMS OF TORTURE

*We also wish to thank
the Foundations and Trusts who have donated
to our work over the year:*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S
CHARITABLE TRUST
THE H B ALLEN CHARITABLE TRUST
THE BEAVERBROOK FOUNDATION
THE BRAND TRUST
THE BROMLEY TRUST
THE DENIS BUXTON TRUST
CITY OF LONDON SOLICITORS' FUND
DATNOW LTD
THE SIR JEREMIAH COLMAN GIFT TRUST
EUROPEAN HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION

THE BEATRICE LAING TRUST
THE MERCERS' COMPANY
PETER NATHAN CHARITABLE TRUST
THE J E POSNANSKY TRUST
REST-HARROW TRUST
TWO GARDEN COURT CHAMBERS
THE WALL CHARITABLE TRUST
GARFIELD WESTON FOUNDATION
THE WILLIAM ALLEN YOUNG
CHARITABLE TRUST

We are extremely grateful to Tony Glynn who was our only runner
in the NutraSweet London Marathon, 2nd April 1995.

We were delighted with the response to John Simpson's appeal for Redress -
The Week's Good Cause (page 20).

Over 300 very generously sent in donations totalling £10,784.

This Appeal provided a great opportunity for Redress to campaign, add to our group of Friends,
now over 1,400, and strengthen our fight against torture.

We wish to thank so much all those individuals, Friends and funding
organisations who support our cause.

THE WAY AHEAD

We are gratified that at the end of our first three years we have achieved the initial targets set and earned encouraging recognition of the importance of Redress's work. We have been able to employ a legal officer and our range of funding sources has been widened. Redress is now positioned for strategic growth into its next phase.

In the coming year this will involve two aspects – Programme Development and Organisational Development.

Programme Development

In order to build up our case work programme Redress plans to improve channels, both in the UK and overseas for referrals to our advice and assistance service - to directly assist torture survivors to seek remedies.

In collaboration with our network we will continue to assist torture survivors to obtain reparation. We are developing strategies to effectively support those in other countries who are assisting torture survivors to seek remedies. This may include developing specific projects with local partners.

We aim to offer assistance towards meeting the short term contingency needs of the people who approach Redress including those who have been affected by the changes in the UK immigration and asylum law. We shall respond to specific needs such as social welfare or medical.

During next year Redress will promote the enactment in the UK Parliament of the draft Redress for Torture Bill and rally as much support for it as possible across all parties. We shall enlist the support of NGOs and legal professional associations. We shall also continue to support law reform in the US and look for opportunities to support similar initiatives in other countries.

Building upon work already done, Redress plans to complete a comprehensive survey of international, regional and national law and practice relating to remedies for torture. The results will be made

accessible through publications and a computerised database.

Redress is developing and will implement a project for examining, in the context of the proposed establishment of an International Criminal Court, mechanisms for ensuring that victims of international crimes of torture heard in the Court receive just and fair reparation.

Organisational Development

To execute the proposed programme of work, Redress will need to raise £78,500, the gap between contractual income and the budget for the year ending 31st March 1997. Furthermore, we aim to build up our financial reserves to a level equivalent to one year's budgeted income.

The Trustees plan to appoint a full time Director. Keith Carmichael, founder of Redress, who has worked as Honorary Director for three years without pay will then take on a new role.

During the year, as and when funds become available, we plan to appoint a part-time fundraising consultant to refine and follow through fundraising plans and train staff members.

The overall fundraising strategy for the forthcoming year will involve diversifying our sources of income to ensure that Redress does not rely on any one or two major grant providers. Our strategy, therefore, includes applications for recurrent grants to UK, European and US funders, organising events and seeking support from individuals.

Supporters

We rely very much on the continuing and dedicated support of donors, staff and volunteers to whom we are most grateful for their contribution to our campaign against torture.

If you would like more information about how you can help or make a donation please telephone: +44 (0)171 278 9502.

THE TRUE PRISON

*It is not the leaking roof
Nor the stinging mosquitoes
In the damp, wretched cell.
It is not the clank of the key
As the warder locks you in.
It is not the measly rations
Unfit for man or beast
Nor yet the emptiness of day
Dipping into the blankness of night
It is not
It is not
It is not.
It is the lies that have been
drummed
Into your ears for one generation
It is the security agent running amok
Executing callous calamitous orders
In exchange for a wretched meal a
day
The magistrate writing in her book
Punishment she knows is
undeserved
The moral decrepitude
Mental ineptitude
Lending dictatorship spurious
legitimacy
Cowardice masked as obedience
Lurking in our denigrated souls
It is fear damping trousers
We dare not wash of our urine
It is this
It is this
It is this
Dear friends, turns our free world
into a dreary prison.*

Ken Saro-Wiwa was arrested in June, 1993.
Released and re-arrested, he was hanged in Port
Harcourt, Nigeria on 10 November 1995.

PATRONS

The Rt Hon The Lord Archer of Sandwell QC, The Rt Hon The Lord Crickhowell, Sir Peter Crill KBE,
Dato' Param Cumaraswamy, Edward Datnow Esq FRCS, The Dowager Countess of Dundonald,
Sir Denis Forman OBE, Anthony Grey Esq OBE, The Rt Hon The Lord Judd, Judge Rosalyn Higgins DBE QC,
The Lord Holme of Cheltenham CBE, Lady Langford-Holt, The Lord Lester of Herne Hill QC,
Terence Mc Carthy Esq, The Lord Mishcon QC (Hon) DL, Miss Caroline Moorehead, Rabbi Julia Neuberger,
The Rt Rev The Lord Bishop of Oxford, Dr Max Perutz OM CH CBE FRS Nobel Laureate,
The Hon Lord Prosser, The Rt Hon The Lord Richard QC, The Rt Rev and Rt Hon The Lord Runcie MC DD,
Lieutenant-General Sir David Scott-Barrett KBE MC, John Simpson Esq CBE, Professor David Weissbrodt,
The Lord Williams Of Mostyn QC, Professor Graham Zellick.

TRUSTEES

Leah Levin – *Chair*, David Wilson – *Hon. Treasurer*, Bill Bowring, Owen Davies, Ben Emmerson, Russell Lee.

LEGAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Geoffrey Bindman Esq, Professor Kevin Boyle, Ms Louise Christian,
Professor David Feldman, Ms Joanna Glynn, Professor David Harris, Oliver Thorold Esq,
Ms Geraldine Van Bueren, Professor David Weissbrodt.

STAFF

Keith Carmichael *Honorary Director*
Fiona McKay *Legal Officer*
William Dishington *Secretary to the Trust/Information Officer*

VOLUNTEERS

Colin Anthony, Debbie Badal, Michel Banks, Alexander Barclay, Maxwell Barclay,
Katherine Barley, Lauryn Beer, Jenny Carter, Yasmine Chowdhury, Sharon Clark, Simon Creswell,
Karen Emsgard, Emanuela Gillard, Tony Glynn, Anne Hisiao, Caroline Jeffery, Melanie Kennedy,
Julian Knowles, Joanna Laidlaw, Athur Loy, Mark Makulski, Caroline McCann, David Mead,
Patricia Ng, Ann Peters, Madeleine Pinschof, Fiona Plowman, Joanne Thornley.

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