

Torture, Rendition and Guantanamo Bay

A briefing from Scotland Against Criminalising Communities

November 2006

Issue 2

Prepared by SACC as background to our screening of the film
**OUTLAWED: EXTRAORDINARY RENDITION, TORTURE AND
DISAPPEARANCES IN THE “WAR ON TERROR”**

Available online at www.sacc.org.uk/sacc/docs/briefing161106.pdf

*Outlawed was produced by **WITNESS** in 2006. **WITNESS** is not responsible for the contents of this
briefing*

CONTENTS

What SACC says	3
About OUTLAWED	4
Message from Jahida Sayyadi, mother of Guantanamo Detainee Bisher Al-Rawi.....	5
Message from Amani Deghayes, sister of Guantanamo Detainee Omar Deghayes	6
Message from Sabah El-Banna, wife of Guantanamo detainee Jamil El-Banna	7
Statement from the National Guantanamo Coalition	8
The Cases of Bisher Al-Rawi and Jamil El-Banna	9
The Case of Khaled El-Masri.....	12
The Case of Binyam Mohammed Al Habashi	14
The Case of Omar Deghayes	16
Action Pack – Provided by WITNESS, producers of the film <i>Outlawed</i>.....	17
Holyrood and Guantanamo	19
Find Out More.....	20
Join SACC	21

What SACC Says

- **SACC calls on the UK government to take firm action to ensure the immediate return to the UK of all the British residents held at Guantanamo Bay. We demand that they are afforded at least the same status on their return as they enjoyed before their unlawful detention at Guantanamo Bay, and are not subsequently sent anywhere where they would be at risk of torture or other ill-treatment. If any of them are reasonably suspected to have committed a recognisably criminal offence, they should be charged immediately and tried in fair proceedings.**
- **SACC calls on the British and Scottish authorities to take firm action to ensure that our territory, facilities and airspace cannot be used to assist the illegal, inhumane and unjust practices known as “extraordinary rendition.” We call on the authorities to prosecute anyone who has been directly or indirectly responsible for torture or other forms of ill-treatment.**
- **SACC asks staff and students at educational institutions to reject attempts to introduce direct or indirect monitoring by Special Branch or by other intelligence agencies. Rumours spread by British intelligence services can ruin lives.**

YOUR RIGHTS

You are NOT obliged to provide information to MI5 officers.

Under most circumstances you are NOT obliged to provide information to police officers.

If you are approached for information by police or MI5 officers, especially in relation to political activities or activities said to be related to “terrorism” or “extremism”, SACC advises you to:

- **Obtain the officer’s name and telephone number;**
- **Avoid any discussion with the officer;**
- **Tell the officer that you will be contacting a lawyer;**
- **Contact a lawyer experienced in these matters;**
- **Don’t be dissuaded from this by any promises or threats the officer may make.**

About OUTLAWED

Outlawed: Extraordinary Rendition, Torture and Disappearances in the “War on Terror” was produced in 2006 by the human rights organisation **WITNESS**.

Outlawed tells the stories of Khaled El-Masri and Binyam Mohamed, two men who have survived unlawful rendition, secret detention, and torture by the U.S. government working with varying degrees of collaboration from Morocco, Macedonia, Germany, Spain, Albania, Afghanistan, Ireland and the UK. *Outlawed* features relevant commentary from Louise Arbour, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michael Scheuer, the chief architect of the rendition program and former head of the Osama Bin Laden unit at the CIA, and Condoleezza Rice, the United States Secretary of State. *Outlawed* places the post-9/11 phenomenon of renditions and the “war on terrorism” in a human rights context for use on a global level in advocacy, education, and mobilization.

Project Partners:

Outlawed is a WITNESS production in association with the following 14 production and distribution partners worldwide: the ACLU, Amnesty International, the Association for the Prevention of Torture (Switzerland), Breakthrough (US/India), the Brennan Center for Justice at NYU Law School, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Center for Human Rights & Global Justice at New York University, Freedom House, Human Rights First, Human Rights Watch, the International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland), Liberty (UK), the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, and Reprieve (UK).

WITNESS is an international human rights organisation based in New York that provides training and support to local groups to use video in their human rights advocacy campaigns. It was founded in 1992 by musician and activist Peter Gabriel and the Reebok Human Rights Foundation as a project of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (now Human Rights First). More information at www.witness.org.

Message from Jahida Sayyadi, mother of Guantanamo Detainee Bisher Al-Rawi
“Prisoner in one of the most terrifying places in the world”

After four years of suffering and deep sadness my beloved son Bisher Alrawi is still far away from me, from the people he loves and from his home. He is being kept prisoner in one of the most terrifying places in the world. This has naturally left its tragic impact on my personal life and the lives of the other members of the family. This horrifying event has left me very emotional and strained, for it is my dear son whose destiny and life are under jeopardy.

In November 2002 my two sons Bisher and Wahab Alrawi and their two friends travelled to the Gambia, a Commonwealth country. They wanted to start a peanut processing oil factory, But the journey which was suppose to lead them to success ended as a nightmare for every one involved.

At Banjul airport all four men were abducted by the US and Gambian intelligence service agents. After several months Bisher Alrawi and his friend Jamel Al Banna were taken to the notorious “Dark prison” in Bagram, Afghanistan. There both men were imprisoned underground in isolation and darkness and were tortured for over two weeks. Their legs were shackled 24 hours a day. They were starved, beaten, kicked and dragged along floors while shackled. Round the clock screams from the fellow prisoners made sleep impossible. (The above account was taken by Bisher’s tribunal paper work submitted by his lawyer Brent Mickum)

A month later they were taken to Guantanamo Bay where they remain to this day.

In my solitude I can feel my son’s agony, and I wonder every day why he was abducted, what is it they want from him, why is he being tortured to this day? I have raised my son to respect the rights of others. I tried my utmost to enable him to understand and respect the law, and I think I have done a good job.

Our only hope is to find justice in the British courts. We lost the case in the High Court. On the 22 March 2006 one hour before the court hearing I received a letter through our lawyer from the then foreign secretary Jack Straw. He decided to make representation in principle to the US for the release of Bisher and return him to his home in the UK. It has now been more than seven months and I have been waiting desperately for Bisher to come home. I have not received any letters from Bisher since March 2006. I am very worried about his situation. According to the lawyer Clive Stafford Smith who has been in Guantanamo, Bisher is in isolation, severely tortured and is suffering inhuman and degrading treatment.

My intention here is to present the facts and ask people to judge my son’s detention based on these facts. I also urge the readers to take into account the human rights of my son and his democratic right to a free and fair trial. It is high time this Injustice is ended. I hope that those who cherish freedom and respect law will take a just stand, given that my son is innocent. I am confident that Bisher hasn’t done anything wrong during his 20 years in UK, and I know he does not deserve this treatment.

Message from Amani Deghayes, sister of Guantanamo Detainee Omar Deghayes

“We hear things that haunt our conscious”

We are very sad and disappointed that we are still talking about the release of my brother Omar from Guantanamo after all this time. It's been over four years of detention and torture which has shocked us to the core. It has been and continues to be a nightmare that challenges all our beliefs and assumptions about the world we live in today. It challenges our belief in the Rule of Law and Human Rights and it's very hard to distinguish what has happened to my father in Libya from what is happening to my brother Omar in Guantanamo. In both cases, they were innocent men who have been rounded up by officials who are not interested in even hearing their side of the story. Neither my father nor Omar have been given a fair venue to challenge what they are supposed to be guilty of. In both cases the process is shrouded in darkness and secrecy.

Sometimes I think that my father had a better deal because his torture and ordeal was over in three days but Omar continues to suffer for years. The heavily censored news we hear about him from the lawyers bring little comfort. We hear things that haunt our conscious and fill us with a huge sense of guilt that our brother is going through what he's going through whilst we're on the outside living our life however uncomfortably. We hear of his deliberate blinding, of his constant beatings resulting in various broken limbs. We hear of simulated drownings, starvation and thirst. We hear of the extent to which they try to humiliate him by smearing faces on his face and taking his clothes away from him so he has to be naked for days. We hear of him not even having a comb to brush his hair or a blanket big enough to cover him. We haven't had any news about Omar for a few months so we're not sure how many awful things are happening to him as we speak.

Knowing what we know about Omar's treatment in Guantanamo, which is not unique to him, we are even more disappointed with the British Government's attitude to the whole situation. It fills us with so much bitterness and anger because it is steeped in hypocrisy and a lack of any genuine humanity or respect for Omar and others in his situation. The British Government condemn Guantanamo as such maintaining their supposed respect for Human Rights and Democracy whilst at the same time refusing to carry out any real assistance to Omar or most of the other residents. Their latest line is that Omar and the other residents are NOT dangerous enough for the British Government to accept them back into the UK.

The argument goes that if the British accept Omar and the others in the UK, the Americans would require such a high level of surveillance and monitoring of Omar and the others. However, the British do not see Omar as dangerous enough to use up their precious surveillance resources. This would take away surveillance resources from seriously dangerous terror suspects, hence endangering the country's security! The solution therefore is to let these people continue to rot in Guantanamo because they're not enough of a threat to British security! The argument is so crazy and ridiculous it could easily be out of 'Alice in Wonderland' and the biggest joke is that three British Judges accepted this as completely reasonable! Perhaps if it were a member of their own family they would have seen it differently; or perhaps if the British residents were called Paul, Mark and Thomas; the Judges may have been able to identify with their plight more readily!

I do want to say that it is still really heart warming and amazing to see the contrast between the inhuman and cold people who have the power to make a difference but callously refuse to lift a finger with the warmth and sympathy that comes from ordinary people who give up so much to support our cause.

It is the pressure that our supporters have put on the politicians and Government which has made them shift from their original position. The Government HAS shifted its position markedly since the beginning of our ordeal. Granted it is frustratingly slow but it is really important to remember because it has taken a lot of work from campaigners and lots of sweat and time from all our supporters. The dedication and kindness that people have shown us is something that restores ones' belief in humanity and we will be forever grateful for it.

To conclude, I would like to say that although it has been very hard and disappointing that we lost yet another appeal, we remain hopeful because of all the people helping us and giving up so much of their time and effort to support us in whatever way they can. This effort seems to be translating in the slow inching of the Government towards the direction we want.

Message from Sabah El-Banna, wife of Guantanamo detainee Jamil El-Banna**“I would prefer not to tell you about all the difficulties and hardships”**

All praise be to God. I would like to thank everyone attending this meeting for being here and I would like to apologise that I am unable to be with you today, but I am with you in spirit and hope that these words can take my place.

Four years of my life, the lives of my children and of my husband Jamil have gone by and here we still are. Four years have gone by. God alone knows how difficult and strenuous they have been for all of us. I would prefer not to tell you about all the difficulties and hardships we have faced and rather I would like to inform you of some rather happy and surprising news, which was painful as well. I thank God in any case. I had the opportunity to speak to Jamil for a whole hour three days before Eid. Believe me, it came as a shock to me and more of a shock to him. Perhaps they allowed us to speak to each other because his mother, who also suffered greatly for four years without being able to see or speak to her son, died recently. When my children found out that I had spoken to their father while they were at school, they became angry with me and asked me why they weren't allowed to speak to him, especially as they miss him so much. My children asked me lots of questions about what he said. He just wants to come home. My 6 year old daughter asked me if I took his phone number down. They asked me lots of questions they hadn't asked me before. I can only pray to God to give me patience and strength. Believe me, all I can do is pray. Only God knows how much I have suffered. How long will we go on talking and talking and holding meetings before my husband and the other prisoners are allowed to return to their children and families?

Finally, I hope that this is the last time you hear from me in this way and that next time, I will be sending you a happier message when Jamil is released and returns. My hope is strong and my hope is only in God. Even if there is no justice in this world, I still hope that God will grant me divine justice because as we say, He is the Just, and I believe that justice will be done soon. Justice will find a way to reunite my husband with his family. That is what I hope from God. I apologise for taking up so much of your time and I thank you for listening to me.

Statement from the National Guantanamo Coalition

4 Years at Guantanamo

16th of November marks the 4th anniversary of the kidnap and rendition of Jamil El-Banna and Bisher El-Rawi, still held at Guantanamo Bay. To mark the event meetings are held in Edinburgh, Birmingham and London.

In Edinburgh campaigners will be screening the documentary "Outlawed: Extraordinary Rendition, Torture And Disappearances in The "War On Terror" the film will be shown at 7.30pm Thursday 16 November at the Augustine Church, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh and is being screened with the support of Scotland Against Criminalising Communities, Edinburgh Stop The War Coalition, and the Islamic Society of Edinburgh University. will be followed by a panel discussion. Panellists include Craig Murray, the former British ambassador to Uzbekistan, and Aamer Anwar, a Glasgow-based lawyer well-known for his work on behalf of refugees and asylum-seekers.

In Birmingham the Guantanamo campaign has been collecting signatures to petition Birmingham Council to pass a resolution demanding that the British government act on behalf of these residents, obtain their release from Guantanamo and return them to the safety of their homes and families in Britain. Birmingham Council passed a similar resolution demanding Moazzam Begg's release prior to his return to Britain. We are now asking the Council to extend that resolution to include British residents still held at Guantanamo. The petition will be presented to the leaders of the council from all political groups at a Public Meeting arranged for the 16th November 2006, 7.30 pm at Carrs Lane Church Centre. This will be an opportunity for Birmingham residents to debate the issues of Guantanamo and the deterioration of human and civil rights in this country, with their elected representatives. Speakers will include Dr David Nichols who has been campaigning against the forced feeding of detainees at Guantanamo. Earlier this year three detainees died at Guantanamo in suspicious circumstances and as yet there has been no independent enquiry to establish the cause of these deaths.

In London, the London Guantanamo Campaign will be holding a public meeting at on thursday 16th November 2006 between 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. at the Pakistani Community Centre, Marley Walk, Station Road, Willesden Green, NW2 3HP with Sarah Teather MP Jamil El-Banna's Member of Parliament. Other speakers will include Yvonne Ridley (Islam Channel, Respect), Zachary Katznelson (REPRIEVE, Legal representative of Guantanamo Detainees) And Asim Qureshi (CAGEPRISONERS)

Most of the British residents currently held at Guantanamo came to Britain to seek sanctuary. For example, Omar Deghayes, one of the British residents still held in Guantanamo Bay, escaped as a child with his family from Libya after his father, a lawyer, was executed by the the Ghaddafi regime for defending trade unionists. His sister, Amani Deghayes, a British citizen, said in a recent statement 'We are very sad and disappointed that we are still talking about the release of my brother Omar from Guantanamo after all this time. It's been over four years of detention and torture which has shocked us to the core..... we hear of his deliberate blinding, of his constant beatings resulting in various broken limbs. We hear of simulated drownings, starvation and thirst....' She talks of her despair at the coldness and inhumanity of the British Government who refuse to take any action on behalf of Omar and the other British residents, whilst they maintain that they respect human rights. This she contrasts this with 'the warmth and sympathy that comes from ordinary people who give up so much to support our cause.'

The Cases of Bisher Al-Rawi and Jamil El-Banna

Excerpted from the report:

Alleged secret detentions and unlawful inter-state transfers involving Council of Europe member States

by Mr Dick Marty

for the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

AS/Jur (2006) 16 Part II

7 June 2006

(re-formatted and footnotes etc renumbered for consistency with this briefing)

Read the full report at <http://tinyurl.com/ynhyo6>

This case, which concerns two British permanent residents arrested in Gambia in November 2002 and transferred first to Afghanistan and from there to Guantanamo (where they still are) is an example of (ill-conceived) cooperation between the services of a European country (the British MI5) and the CIA in abducting persons against whom there is no evidence enabling them to be kept in prison lawfully, and whose principal crime is to be on social terms with a leading Islamist against whom the authorities have no evidence either – namely Abu Qatada.

The information made public to date¹ shows that the abduction of Messrs Al-Rawi and El-Banna was indeed motivated by information – partly erroneous – supplied by MI5.

Bisher Al-Rawi and Jamil El-Banna were arrested in Gambia on 8 November 2002. They intended to join Mr Al-Rawi's brother Wahab, a British citizen, and help him set up a mobile peanut processing plant. The British authorities were well aware of this business trip². On 1 November, Messrs Al-Rawi and El-Banna left on their trip, but did not get very far. At Gatwick airport they were arrested by reason of a suspect item in Mr Al-Rawi's hand luggage.

On the same day, a first telegram from MI5 informed the CIA that the two men had been arrested under the 2000 anti-terrorist act. That telegram contained false information, including the statement that Mr Al-Rawi was an Islamist extremist, and that the search of his luggage had revealed that he was carrying a sort of improvised electronic device which could be used, according to preliminary investigations, as a component of a home-made bomb³.

The two men spent 48 hours in police custody, until the police decided that the "suspicious device" was nothing other than a battery charger on sale in several electronic goods shops (Dixons, Argos, Maplins). Mr Al-Rawi explained this when he was arrested, but it had to be checked. The conclusion to the charger episode – that it was indeed a 'harmless device' – was communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by MI5 in a telegram of 11 November 2002. Unfortunately, there is no evidence that this information was ever conveyed to the CIA. The allegations concerning this 'device' reappeared in their 'trial' before the CSRT (Combatant Status Review Tribunal)⁴ as 'evidence' that they were 'enemy combatants'.

Messrs Al-Rawi and El-Banna returned home on 4 November 2002 and reorganised their trip to Gambia for 8 November. Meanwhile, several telegrams were sent by MI5 to the Americans concerning the two men, informing them that they knew Abu Qatada and that Mr El-Banna was the latter's 'financier'. It is true that the two men knew Abu

¹ I wish to thank in particular my British colleague Andrew Tyrie, chairman of the House of Commons All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on renditions, who helped to arrange for two members of our committee secretariat to attend an APPG hearing of the brother, wife and lawyers of Mr Al-Rawi and Mr El-Banna; I also thank the two men's American and British lawyers, Mr Brent Mickum and Ms Gareth Peirce, along with Clive Stafford-Smith, the legal director of REPRIEVE, for the detailed information they provided for my inquiries.

² Mr El-Banna informed his lawyer that two MI5 agents had come to his home and told him that they knew all about his planned trip. In reply to his question as to whether everything was in order, they said yes and wished him good luck. Mr El-Banna's wife confirmed this visit at the APPG hearing on 28 March 2006.

³ Telegram of 1 November 2002, made public on 27 March 2006, with other telegrams dated 4, 8 and 11 November and 6 December 2002; these documents are normally classified secret, but came into the public domain after being cited on 22 and 23 March 2006 at a public hearing in the Queens Bench Division of the High Court in London, before Lord Justice Latham and Mr Justice Tugendhat. The telegrams were also the subject of the APPG hearing on 27 March 2006. It is clear to the lawyers that not everything is said in the telegrams, which moreover refer to other communications, including telephone calls.

⁴ See US Department of Defense, unclassified Combatant Status Review Tribunal (CSRT) transcripts disclosed in the matter of *El-Banna et al v. Bush*, in the US District Court of Columbia (copies of all transcripts on file with the Rapporteur), October 2004.

Qatada⁵. On the other hand, according to the lawyers, Mr Al-Rawi had helped MI5 to prepare the non-violent arrest of Abu Qatada, and British agents had even thanked him for doing so⁶.

On 8 November 2002, the day when the two men flew to Gambia, MI5 sent another telegram giving the flight details, including the departure of the delayed flight and the estimated arrival time. The telegram states that *"this message should be read in the light of earlier communications"*. In addition, the telegram of 8 November does not mention, as the earlier telegrams do, that this information *"must not be used as the basis of overt, covert or executive action"*.

At Banjul airport, Al-Rawi and El-Banna, accompanied by a collaborator, Mr El Janoudi, met Bisher Al-Rawi's brother Wahab, who had gone to Gambia one week before the others, and all four were arrested by Gambian agents. They were taken to a house outside Banjul. Mr Janoudi managed to telephone his wife in London, and another brother of Mr Al-Rawi, Numann, went to see his MP, Edward Davey, who informed the Foreign Ministry.

During the following days, according to Wahab's account, American agents were very present, but the detainees never saw a British official despite the fact that they asked to see a consular representative. Wahab stated at the APPG hearing that the CIA and Gambian officials repeatedly alluded to the fact that *"it is the British who have told us to arrest you"*. Mr El-Banna says he has continually been told the same thing during his subsequent detention at Guantanamo Bay:

*"My interrogator asked me 'Why are you so angry at America? It is your Government, Britain, the MI5, who called the CIA and told them that you and Bisher were in The Gambia and to come and get you. Britain gave everything to us. Britain sold you out to the CIA'"*⁷

On 5 December 2002, after 27 days, Wahab was released and returned to the United Kingdom. Some days afterwards, on a Sunday, Bisher Al-Rawi and Jamil El-Banna were flown to Afghanistan in a military jet with over 40 seats. There were at least 7 or 8 American agents on board, including a woman doctor. Through their lawyers, the two men gave a detailed account of their degrading and humiliating treatment many details of which echo the treatment suffered by other victims of 'renditions'⁸.

At Kabul, they were taken in less than 15 minutes to the prison identified as the 'Dark Prison'. The description of the inhuman detention conditions in this prison⁹, which is an important link in the CIA 'spider's web', corresponds in many details to that given by other victims of 'renditions' who went there. After two weeks in this sinister prison, the two men were transferred to Bagram by helicopter. At Bagram they were imprisoned and ill-treated for a further two months. The American interrogators allegedly offered Mr El-Banna large sums of money in exchange for false witness against Abu Qatada.

When these offers failed to produce the expected result, the interrogators allegedly threatened to send him back for a year to the 'Dark Prison', followed by 5 or 10 years in Cuba, and made shameful threats against his family living in London¹⁰.

Finally, the two men were transported to Guantanamo, where they were again subject to inhuman treatment. Mr Al-Rawi says he received many visits from MI5 agents, the first of them in early autumn 2003, and that he was interrogated by ten or so different CIA agents. One of the MI5 agents, he says, even apologised to him. In January 2004, two British agents ("Martin" and "Mathew") asked him whether he would be willing to work for MI5 again. Mr Al-Rawi replied that he would, provided that this would serve the cause of peace. Several months later, a certain "Alex" with whom Mr Al-Rawi had worked in London came to see him at Guantanamo, accompanied by an attractive female

⁵ At the APPG hearing on 27 March 2006, Mr El-Banna's wife explained that their "social" relations derived from the fact that the three men had family ties with Jordan.

⁶ Al-Rawi's cooperation with MI5 is said also to be the reason for several visits by MI5 agents to Guantanamo. The lawyers presented details of these conversations in public as recounted by their clients (copy in file). MI5 has not officially recognised this cooperation, which Al-Rawi also claimed in his depositions to the CSRT.

⁷ See Jamil El-Banna, statement made to his lawyer during an interview at Guantanamo Bay (contained in unclassified attorney notes), submitted to the High Court of Justice in Case No. 2005/10470/05 through the *Witness Statement of Clive Stafford Smith* (hereinafter "El-Banna statement to lawyer"), at page 40.

⁸ They were dressed in diapers, wore hoods without eye-holes, had their ears blocked up, their legs shackled and their hands painfully handcuffed behind their backs, and were denied access to toilets.

⁹ « Diabolical » loud music round the clock, total absence of light, rotten food, no possibility to wash or use a toilet, uncomfortable handcuffing and leg shackling, cold cell, inadequate clothing, prisoners frequently beaten and trampled on.

¹⁰ I prefer not to quote this extremely upsetting testimony.

agent. However, at the time of his "trial" before the CSRT the British authorities refused to send to Guantanamo the witnesses he named or simply to confirm his links with MI5, thereby condemning him to continuous detention – detention which continues to this day, having lasted almost four years in all.

The families of Messrs Al-Rawi and El-Banna and their lawyers at the London firm Birnberg, Peirce & Partners brought an action to oblige the British government to make reple the United States through diplomatic channels in order to secure the release and repatriation of the two men as soon as possible. According to the latest information, the British government has acted along those lines with regard to Mr Al-Rawi, but not with regard to Mr El-Banna. The judgment at first instance, given in May 2006, dismissed the families' complaints.

In view of these highly disturbing facts, I find that the British authorities must shed light on this case in full. I welcome the fact that our colleague Andrew Tyrie has devoted much energy to this matter in order for truth to be established in this disturbing case. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom, even if it has no recognised legal obligation, must make good the consequences of the apparently very imprecise communication between MI5 and the American services. There is indeed little doubt that the arrest of the two men was largely triggered or at least influenced by the messages of November 2002, only part of which (the afore-mentioned telegrams) is public knowledge.

Note from SACC

Jamil El-Banna is from Jordan. He was granted refugee status in the UK in 2000 seeking sanctuary from persecution.

Bisher Al-Rawi is from Iraq His family fled Iraq as exiles some twenty-five years ago. His late father, Dr. al-Rawi, was a prominent business man who was detained under Saddam's Hussain's regime and tortured by the secret police. The family eventually settled in the UK. All of the family members are British citizens with the exception of Bisher; it was decided that, as the youngest member of the family, he should retain his Iraqi citizenship in case they were ever able to make a claim, in future, on their property and assets which had been seized by the Ba'athist regime.

Source: www.cageprisoners.com

The Case of Khaled El-Masri

Excerpted from the report:

Alleged secret detentions and unlawful inter-state transfers involving Council of Europe member States

by Mr Dick Marty

for the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

AS/Jur (2006) 16 Part II

7 June 2006

(re-formatted and footnotes etc renumbered for consistency with this briefing)

Read the full report at <http://tinyurl.com/ynhyo6>

We have spoken for many hours with Khaled El-Masri, who also testified publicly before the Temporary Committee of the European Parliament, and we find credible his account of detention in Macedonia and Afghanistan for nearly five months.

The individual account of Mr. El-Masri

A summary of the unprecedented suffering endured by Mr El-Masri reads as follows:

According to the statement of facts presented to the US District Court¹¹, Khaled El-Masri, a German citizen of Lebanese descent, travelled by bus from his home near Neu Ulm, Germany, to Skopje, Macedonia, in the final days of 2003. After passing through several international border crossings without incident, Mr El-Masri was detained at the Serbian-Macedonian border because of alleged irregularities with his passport. He was interrogated by Macedonian border officials, then transported to a hotel in Skopje. Subsequent to his release in May, 2004, Mr El-Masri was able to identify the hotel from website photographs as the Skopski Merak, and to identify photos of the room where he was held and of a waiter who served him food. Over the course of three weeks, Mr El-Masri was repeatedly interrogated about alleged contacts with Islamic extremists, and was denied any contact with the German Embassy, an attorney, or his family. He was told that if he confessed to Al-Qaeda membership, he would be returned to Germany. On the thirteenth day of confinement, Mr El-Masri commenced a hunger strike, which continued until his departure from Macedonia. After 23 days of detention, Mr El-Masri was videotaped, blindfolded, and transported by vehicle to an airport.

There, he was beaten, stripped naked, and thrown to the ground. A hard object was forced into his anus. When his blindfold was removed, he saw seven or eight men, dressed in black and hooded. He was placed in a diaper and sweatsuit, blindfolded, shackled, and hurried to a plane, where he was chained spreadeagled to the floor. He was injected with drugs and flown to Baghdad, then on to Kabul, Afghanistan, an itinerary that is confirmed by public flight records. At some point prior to his departure, an exit stamp was placed in his passport, confirming that he left Macedonia on January 23, 2004.

Upon arrival in Kabul, Mr El-Masri was kicked and beaten and left in a filthy cell. There he would be detained for more than four months. He was interrogated several times in Arabic about his alleged ties to 9/11 conspirators Muhammed Atta and Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh and to other alleged extremists based in Germany. American officials participated in his interrogations. All of his requests to meet with a representative of the German government were refused.

In March, Mr El-Masri and several other inmates commenced a hunger strike. After nearly four weeks without food, Mr El-Masri was brought to meet with two American officials. One of the Americans confirmed Mr El-Masri's innocence, but insisted that only officials in Washington, D.C. could authorize his release. Subsequent media reports confirm that senior officials in Washington, including the CIA Director Tenet, were informed long before Mr El-Masri's release that the United States had detained an innocent man. Mr El-Masri continued his hunger strike. On the evening of April 10, Mr El-Masri was dragged from his room by hooded men and force-fed through a nasal tube.

At around this time, Mr El-Masri felt what he believed to be a minor earthquake. Geological records confirm that in February and April, there were two minor earthquakes in the vicinity of Kabul.

On May 16, Mr El-Masri was visited by a uniformed German speaker who identified himself as "Sam". "Sam" refused to say whether he had been sent by the German government, or whether the government knew about Mr El-Masri's whereabouts. Subsequent to his release, Mr El-Masri identified "Sam" in a photograph and a police lineup as Gerhard Lehmann, a German intelligence officer.

¹¹ See El-Masri statement to US Court in Alexandria, 6 April 2006, *supra* note 71.

On May 28, 2004, Mr El-Masri, accompanied by "Sam," was flown from Kabul to a country in Europe other than Germany. He was placed, blindfolded, into a truck and driven for several hours through mountainous terrain. He was given his belongings and told to walk down a path without turning back. Soon thereafter, he was confronted by armed men who told him he was in Albania and transported him to Mother Theresa Airport in Tirana. There, he was accompanied through customs and immigration controls and placed on a flight to Frankfurt.

Upon his return to Germany, Mr El-Masri contacted an attorney and related his story. The attorney promptly reported Mr El-Masri's allegations to the German government, thereby initiating a formal investigation by public prosecutors. Pursuant to their investigation, German prosecutors obtained and tested a sample of Mr El-Masri's hair, which proved consistent with his account of detention in a South-Asian country and deprivation of food for an extended period. That investigation, as well as a German parliamentary investigation of Mr El-Masri's allegations, is ongoing.

Elements of corroboration for Mr. El-Masri's account

Mr El-Masri's account is borne out by numerous items of evidence, some of which cannot yet be made public because they have been declared secret¹², or because they are covered by the confidentiality of the investigation underway in the office of the Munich prosecuting authorities following Mr El-Masri's complaint of abduction.

The items already in the public domain are cited in the afore-mentioned memorandum¹³ submitted to the Virginia court in which Mr El-Masri lodged his complaint:

- Passport stamps confirming Mr El-Masri's entry to and exit from Macedonia, as well as exit from Albania, on the dates in question;
- Scientific testing of Mr El-Masri's hair follicles, conducted pursuant to a German criminal investigation, that is consistent with Mr El-Masri's account that he spent time in a South-Asian country and was deprived of food for an extended period of time;
- Other physical evidence, including Mr El-Masri's passport, the two t-shirts he was given by his American captors on departing from Afghanistan, his boarding pass from Tirana to Frankfurt, and a number of keys that Mr El-Masri possessed during his ordeal, all of which have been turned over to German prosecutors;
- Aviation logs confirming that a Boeing business jet owned and operated by defendants in this case, then registered by the FAA as N313P, took off from Palma, Majorca, Spain on January 23, 2004; landed at the Skopje airport at 8:51 p.m. that evening; and left Skopje more than three hours later, flying to Baghdad and then on to Kabul, the Afghan capital;
- Witness accounts from other passengers on the bus from Germany to Macedonia, which confirm Mr El-Masri's account of his detention at the border;
- Photographs of the hotel in Skopje where Mr El-Masri was detained for 23 days, from which Mr El-Masri has identified both his actual room and a staff member who served him food;
- Geological records that confirm Mr El-Masri's recollection of minor earthquakes during his detention in Afghanistan;
- Evidence of the identity of "Sam," whom Mr El-Masri has positively identified from photographs and a police line-up, and who media reports confirm is a German intelligence officer with links to foreign intelligence services;
- Sketches that Mr El-Masri drew of the layout of the Afghan prison, which were immediately recognizable to another rendition victim who was detained by the U.S. in Afghanistan;
- Photographs taken immediately upon Mr El-Masri's return to Germany that are consistent with his account of weight loss and unkempt grooming.

Numerous government inquiries, including the German prosecutors' investigation, a German parliamentary investigation, and various intergovernmental human rights inquiries, are almost certain to produce additional corroborating evidence.

¹² The information in question appears in the report of the German Federal Government to the parliamentary committee monitoring the secret services (PKG) ; I was able to obtain from the chairman of that committee a public" version of the report, which contains no particulars of individual cases; while a version classified "confidential - for official use only" was handed to me by a journalist. This information enabled me to form a judgment as to the credibility of Mr El-Masri's account, but I have chosen to preserve the confidentiality of that report although, to be frank, I believe that the public should have access to this kind of information. To my knowledge, there is an even fuller version classified "secret", which I declined to obtain out of respect for German parliamentary procedure.

¹³ See El-Masri statement to US Court in Alexandria, 6 April 2006, *supra* note 71.

The Case of Binyam Mohammed Al Habashi

Excerpted from the report:

Fabricating Terrorism –British Complicity in Renditions and Torture

By Cage Prisoners

March 2006

(re-formatted and footnotes etc renumbered for consistency with this briefing)

Get the full report at <http://tinyurl.com/yg5gq8>

Nationality

Ethiopian/British resident

History/Background

After leaving Ethiopia Binyam sought asylum in the UK in 1994 and was granted leave to remain. Converting to Islam during his stay, he travelled to Pakistan and Afghanistan to learn more about Islam first-hand and to try and overcome previous drug problems. Binyam travelled to Afghanistan July 2001. However, after hearing of the events of September 11 and its aftermath, he left for Pakistan in order to make his return to the UK. On April 10 2002 he was arrested at Karachi airport by the Pakistani authorities travelling on another person's passport.

Interrogation and Abuse/Torture

Incarcerated in a Pakistani prison, the first in a shadowy network of transnational ghost prisons Binyam was to experience, Pakistani intelligence operators abused him before he was told by MI6 officers that he would be rendered to an undisclosed Arab country for further torture, thereby convening international laws.¹⁴

Morocco

Binyam was flown to Morocco where he was kept from July 22 2002 to January 21 2004 and has reported the following torture:

- ◆ mutilation of his penis on numerous occasions
- ◆ severe and sustained beatings
- ◆ sensory deprivation and solitary confinement
- ◆ exposure to loud music for periods of days
- ◆ force fed mind-altering drugs intravenously

Once, when he asked a guard why he was being tortured, the guard replied,

"It's just to degrade you, so when you leave here, you'll have the scars and you'll never forget. So you'll always fear doing anything but what the US wants."¹⁵

Afghanistan

After being told he was going home in January 2004 he was flown to Afghanistan, and confined at a detention centre in Kabul renowned as the 'Prison of Darkness', where he was held until May 2004. Torture techniques there included:

- ◆ head being smashed against a wall by US soldiers
- ◆ hanging by his wrists, with feet barely touching the ground, for days on end
- ◆ exposure to loud hip hop music and harrowing sounds as sleep deprivation techniques

Worryingly Binyam claims doctors and psychiatrists were involved in his interrogations, alongside CIA operatives, and observed that being exposed to torture other detainees had 'lost their minds'. Binyam Mohammed al-Habashi was then taken to Bagram airbase where he alleges he was forced to sign confessions that he had been planning a "dirty bomb"

¹⁴ Mackay N 'Britains Sued for 'Complicity' in Torture' 16/10/2005 The Sunday Herald

¹⁵ <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAMR511522005?open&of=ENG-USA>

attack on a US city. He states that by the time he was taken to Bagram, "I was telling them whatever they wanted to hear".¹⁶

Guantánamo Bay

After being transferred to Guantánamo Bay on 19 September 2004 Binyam suffered other humiliations. He was placed in the 'super maximum' Camp V when he first arrived there, and has now been returned there.

Role of British Authorities in Rendition

Binyam's statements to his lawyer, Clive Stafford Smith, were not taken up and investigated by the British government, who repeatedly refused to comment on its role in the rendition process.

However, as the evidence mounted, Foreign Secretary, Jack Straw, was forced to admit that MI6 officers had interrogated him in Pakistan.¹⁷ Speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee on 13 December 2005, Mr Straw said,

"Mr Habashi was interviewed once in Karachi by the security services. The security services had no role in his capture or transfer from Pakistan. The security services officer did not observe any abuse and no incidents of abuse were reported to him by Mr Habashi."¹⁸

Despite having accepted that the MI6 agents met with Binyam, there is still official denial that he was subjected to any abuse or torture, and no acknowledgement that he was to be handed over to the CIA and rendered elsewhere. According to Binyam though, the MI6 officers were very much aware of what was about to take place,

"They gave me a cup of tea with a lot of sugar in it. I initially only took one. 'No, you need a lot more. Where you are going, you need a lot of sugar,' they said...I didn't know exactly what [the MI6 officer] meant by this, but I figured he meant some poor country in Arabia. One of them did tell me that I was going to get tortured by the Arabs."¹⁹

The complicity of the British goes far beyond merely allowing a plane to refuel in one of their airports. They actively allowed a man who had gained political asylum in the UK to be sent to certain torture in Morocco. According to Binyam's lawyer, *"The British government was complicit in some of the abuses that took place against Binyam, ... to the extent that the government told the Moroccans information that they would use against him in the torture sessions."²⁰* The personal nature of much of what he was being asked made Binyam realise that the British must be involved in what was taking place against him, *"I realised that the British were sending questions to the Moroccans ... I sought asylum in Britain rather than America because it's known as one country that has laws that it follows. To say that I was disappointed at this moment would be an understatement."²¹* The Moroccan interrogators said to him,

"Why do you think the Brits sold you out to us so cheaply? Why do you think they sent you here?... We have been working with the British, and we have photos of people given to us by MI5"

Binyam's case is one of the most disgraceful examples of how the rendition process has been used by a number of governments in order to extract information through illegal and inhuman means. The complicity of the British in terms of the torture that took place against him is no less than the actual violence carried out by the Moroccans. In some ways it is even worse as they not only knowingly condemned a man to torture, but were also supplying further information to justify and intensify it.

Current Status

Binyam Mohammed Al Habashi has been on hunger strike with approximately 200 other detainees in Guantánamo Bay, fighting against harsh conditions and to have access to the proper legal channels. Binyam Mohammed al-Habashi states that the detainees,

"only ask for justice: treat us, as promised, under the rules of the Geneva Conventions...while we are held, and either try us fairly for a valid criminal charge or set us free."²²

¹⁶ <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAMR511522005?open&of=ENG-USA>

¹⁷ Brown C 'Rendition Victim was Handed Over to the US by MI6' 14/12/2005 The Independent

¹⁸ Jack Straw in Minutes of Evidence, Foreign Affairs Committee, 13 December 2005

¹⁹ Mackay N 'One Victim's Story' 16/10/2005 The Sunday Herald

²⁰ Mackay N 'One Victim's Story' 16/10/2005 The Sunday Herald

²¹ Mackay N 'One Victim's Story' 16/10/2005 The Sunday Herald

²² <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAMR511522005?open&of=ENG-USA>

The Case of Omar Deghayes

Excerpted from the report:

Fabricating Terrorism –British Complicity in Renditions and Torture

By Cage Prisoners

March 2006

(re-formatted and footnotes etc renumbered for consistency with this briefing)

Get the full report at <http://tinyurl.com/yg5gq8>

Nationality

Libyan/British Resident

History/Background

As in the case of Moazzam Begg, Omar decided on travelling to Afghanistan to experience life under Taliban rule, after seeing it shown through the distorting lens of the Western media. He married an Afghan woman whilst living there, but on the outbreak of war he left for Pakistan.

When Omar Deghayes was arrested in Pakistan he was visited a number of times by British officials who consistently told him words to the following effect, *"we'll take you home if you help us, because you're one of us."* The British complicity in his case is particularly horrifying when it is considered that all the while he was detained his innocence was known.

In Islamabad during June 2002, Omar was taken from his cell and driven to another location where he was told he would meet a British official. A British man in his 40s introduced himself as Andrew saying that he was working for British intelligence. Andrew asked Omar to cooperate with him by looking through photos and identifying those he knew saying, *"you help me and the Americans and you will be back home in the UK."*

Omar was rendered to Bagram Airbase where he was kept alongside many others who were being 'processed' by the Americans and other interested countries. Once again it was the man that Omar knew as Andrew who came to reassure him that Omar was being considered a British citizen as he was practically one anyway and would be treated accordingly.

Interrogation and Abuse/Torture

As a result of abuse suffered in Guantánamo Omar has lost his sight in one eye.

Role of British Authorities in Rendition

In August 2002 while in poor physical condition due to contracting malaria, Omar was called out of his cell in order to meet with the 'British delegation'. Two men stood before him who explained that they were from British intelligence. Once again they made the same offer that Andrew had made as according to Omar who stated, *"If I helped them they would take me home [to England] soon."* The American officials said that they had a videotape which could place Omarin Chechnya fighting alongside the Chechen mujahideen. They also tried to implicate Omar to say that he had been to Iran along with another person that they were tracking. The British failed to take any steps to challenge those claims, although some elementary investigative work would have confirmed his innocence and secured his freedom. The British authorities have refused to take any steps to prevent the refoolment (or return) of this innocent man to Libya, renowned for its poor human rights record, the very state that his family fled when his father, Amer, was tortured and killed by Col. Gaddafi in 1980.

Action Pack – Provided by WITNESS, producers of the film *Outlawed*

Extraordinary Rendition

- Extraordinary Rendition is a methodical U.S. government policy involving the transfer of suspects outside of normal legal processes in violation of human rights, often to face a risk of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment. Through the use of Extraordinary Rendition, the United States is secretly transferring and holding persons suspected of being terrorists or having connections with and/or information about terrorism for detention to secret locations (run by or with the cooperation of the United States) as well as to known locations in the custody of foreign governments with a record of engaging in torture.
- If someone is accused of committing a crime, international and domestic law provide for legal arrest, charging, prosecution and imprisonment. Extraordinary Rendition and secret detentions are instruments of a government that behaves with impunity toward the law; it is designed to evade with the purpose of avoiding public and judicial scrutiny.
- Some victims of Extraordinary Rendition were later found to have been innocent of any wrongdoing – cases of mistaken identity or bad intelligence. In any case, the failure to provide a judicial process is a gross violation of the domestic laws of the country where the events occur, as well as of international human rights, as stated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights, The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment.
- In carrying out Extraordinary Renditions, the United States government violates its international human rights obligations. In cooperating in Extraordinary Renditions or allowing them to proceed through their territory, European governments also violate their human rights obligations, under international law and regional law, in particular the European Convention on Human Rights.
- At the point of apprehension and initial interrogation, foreign agents are often the key actors, either alone (at the behest of the U.S.) or in tandem with U.S. agents.
- The U.S. is angering the world with their policy of Extraordinary Rendition and secret detentions, thus creating fertile breeding grounds for terrorist recruiters; it is placing us all at greater risk, not making us safer.

Secret Detentions and Enforced Disappearances

- Detention is a key to the Extraordinary Rendition program and holding people in “secret” detention, with the detainee’s fate or whereabouts, or the very fact of their detention, undisclosed, amounts to “disappearance”, which in and of itself has been found to amount to torture or ill-treatment of the disappeared person or the families and communities deprived of any information about the missing person.
- Several reports indicate that the CIA has held detainees in secret facilities in Eastern Europe, with Poland and Romania cited as possible locations. Some overseas detention facilities are operated by the U.S. Other facilities are operated by other countries at the behest of the U.S. (“proxy detention”). The U.S. and relevant European countries deny the existence of these secret detention sites. There is a pattern of misconduct between the CIA and collusion with European governments and other governments worldwide with a tendency toward cover up when it comes to rendition, torture, and extrajudicial activity.
- Most victims of Extraordinary Rendition are detained illegally, some are abducted, and all are denied access to legal processes. Many of those who have been illegally detained in one country and illegally transported to another country have subsequently “disappeared.”
- Enforced disappearances through secret detention is what occurs to many victims of Extraordinary Rendition in instances where the U.S. refuses to acknowledge the detention or give information on the detainee’s whereabouts. The detainees have been held incommunicado, without trial or notification to their families, sometimes for years at a time. Many report being tortured while in custody, but secret detentions and enforced disappearances are illegal regardless of how the detainee was transferred and regardless of whether or not the detainee was subjected to torture.

- Detention itself takes various forms: people are detained and detainees may be interrogated by American agents at facilities run by American agents, or alternatively, they are detained by the U.S. and sent to a facility run by another country where they are interrogated and possibly tortured by foreign governments. Some facilities may be run by another country with potential U.S. involvement (i.e. the U.S. using wings or floors of foreign detention sites for their own purposes).
- There is a strong historical link between secret detention and torture.

Torture

- Torture is an attack against the fundamental dignity of the person, and as such is absolutely immoral.
- Torture is illegal under national and international law.
- Through identification with torture, the U.S. has forfeited its moral capital, and must therefore ban torture and cruel treatment completely if it is to regain some moral weight.
- Torture has proven to be counterproductive. It is not a reliable means of obtaining accurate intelligence. Obtaining information under torture is also counter-productive in that it cannot be used in legal proceedings in either Europe or the US.

Holyrood and Guantanamo

Please ask your MSPs to add their support to the following motion, lodged in the Scottish Parliament on 12 October 2006. You can approach your regional list MSPs as well as your constituency MSP. If your MSPs won't support the motion ask them why not.

Contact your MSPs via **www.writetothem.com**

Please forward any response you receive to contact@sacc.org.uk

S2M-04950 Frances Curran(West of Scotland) (SSP): *That the Parliament condemns the continuing refusal of the UK Government to demand the release of Omar Deghayes, Jamil el-Banna and Bisher al-Rawi, who have been detained in Guantanamo Bay since 2002; notes that Mr el-Banna and Mr Deghayes have previously been accepted into the United Kingdom as refugees at risk of persecution or torture in their home countries; believes that this country owes a duty of care to those it has provided with refuge, and urges the UK Government to act to uphold the human rights of all those detained in Guantanamo Bay and, in particular, those whose normal place of residence is the United Kingdom*

Find Out More

Stay Informed

Sign up to get the free SACC newsletter by email at:

www.sacc.org.uk/subscribe/

Scotland Against Criminalising Communities www.sacc.org.uk

National Guantanamo Coalition www.guantanamo.org.uk

Witness www.witness.org

Craig Murray www.craigmurray.co.uk

Cage Prisoners www.cageprisoners.com

Reprieve (founded by Clive Stafford-Smith) www.reprieve.org.uk/

Stop The War Coalition www.stopwar.org.uk

Edinburgh Stop The War Coalition www.edinburghstw.org.uk

Glasgow Stop The War Coalition www.stopwar.org.uk/glasgow/

SACC – Stop Torture Flights www.sacc.org/uk/rendition/

SACC – Write to the Prisoners www.sacc.org.uk/prisoners/

Amnesty International – Stop Torture and ill-treatment in the “war on terror”
<http://web.amnesty.org/pages/stoptorture-index-eng>

Liberty Human Rights – Extraordinary Rendition <http://tinyurl.com/yjwvto>

American Civil Liberties Union – Rendition www.aclu.org/safefree/torture/rendition.html

More links www.sacc.org.uk/links/

This briefing is available online at
www.sacc.org.uk/sacc/docs/briefing161106.pdf

Join SACC

Scotland Against Criminalising Communities was formed in February 2003 in response to the arrest of a number of Algerian men on trumped-up terrorism charges as the Blair government prepared to invade Iraq. We call for the repeal of Britain’s politically-motivated anti-terrorism laws and for an end to the racial harassment and Islamophobia that is being promoted in the name of the “War on Terror.”

We have been active all over Scotland in defence of civil liberties. We are playing a leading role in the fight to ensure Scottish airports can’t be used to facilitate torture flights (aka extraordinary rendition).

SACC is affiliated to the UK Stop the War Coalition, to the Campaign Against Criminalising Communities and to the National Guantanamo Coalition. We maintain strong links with many other organisations such as Stop Political Terror and the Free Babar Ahmad Campaign.

SACC is not aligned with any political party or with any faith group.

We are the only broad-based organisation in Scotland that has this kind of scope, that stands unequivocally against both the abuse of state power and the racism of far-right groups, and that is committed to building a genuine grassroots movement.

People in Britain are facing an unprecedented assault on liberties that used to be taken for granted. **Please join us – membership of SACC is open both to individuals and to organisations.**

Membership of SACC costs £5 waged, £3 unwaged, or £20 for organisations per year. Please make your cheque payable to *Scotland Against Criminalising Communities* and send it, with this form, to:
SACC, c/o Peace & Justice Centre, Princes St, Edinburgh EH2 4BJ

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Email:

- To campaign against the use of excessive state powers to criminalise political activity which are contained within the Terrorism act 2000, the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 and the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005; to campaign for the repeal of these acts; to campaign against any other legislation that has a similar effect; to monitor the use of such legislation and to work in close association with the communities most affected by these acts in order to highlight their discriminatory nature.
- To demand that everyone must be treated as innocent until proven guilty; that habeas corpus (the right of a person to be brought before a judge to determine if their detention is lawful) be restored and to demand those imprisoned without trial under this legislation are released or granted a fair trial.

Enclosed: **£5** (waged) **£3** (unwaged) **£20** (organisation)
£ (donation)

More information: www.sacc.org.uk contact@sacc.org.uk 07719822164