

# BULLETIN

# SIHRG

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Uniting Lawyers Around the World for Human  
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# South Asia Focus

With the launch of the South Asia Working Group in January 2008, coordinator **Syed Ahmed** introduces the Group's work

SIHRG has been actively promoting human rights in South Asia, especially at the time when the Chief Justice of Pakistan was dismissed from his post. The work of human rights organisations such as SIHRG assisted in the Chief Justice's reinstatement, and subsequently creating awareness of the Pakistani lawyers' plight, and applying pressure on General Musharraf for fair elections and establishing the rule of law. This demonstrates the human rights ideals which can be achieved by the work of SIHRG. We have been assessing and addressing such issues in this region and soon realised that a working group ought to be formed as there was a great need for coordinated efforts in order to be more effective and efficient in our work. Following this, I spent two months in Bangladesh working with NGOs tackling human rights violations in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India. The experience provided ideas for projects that the group can work on and crucial links and contacts.



SIHRG Chairman Michael Ellman at the Pakistan Demonstration



Shams Ruhman of the Society of Asian Lawyers and Murad Qureshi, Member of the London Assembly at the demonstration

16<sup>th</sup> January 2008 saw the formal launch of the South Asia Working Group with a talk on the situation in Pakistan hosting Paul Snowden, Amnesty International, and Sibghat Kadri QC, 6 King's Bench Walk, which led to a lawyers' demonstration outside Downing Street the following week. In February we organised another talk on Pakistan with the Bar Human Rights Committee hosting Asma Jahangir, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, and Mark Muller QC, Garden Court Chambers. For March we have a talk by Brad Adams, Human Rights Watch, on minority rights in Malaysia and in April we will be addressing the gross human rights violations being perpetrated in Bangladesh.

**SOUTH ASIA FOCUS:**

# Bangladesh: State of Emergency

Syed Ahmed

There has been a state of emergency in Bangladesh for more than a year. The caretaker government which was meant to ensure a swift transition between the old and newly elected government has remained in control after elections were boycotted.

The opposition party to the previous government feared election rigging and opposed them resulting in an indefinite delay. Initially the delay was welcomed by the general public as most political parties were renowned for their involvement in criminal and corrupt activity. The caretaker government took initiatives to secure free and fair elections and made promises of a transparent and clear system. This led to bringing charges of corruption against many politicians and an attempt to eliminate the obstacles preventing a fair election from taking place.

A year later most ex-Prime Ministers of major political parties are under arrest and many MPs are in jail or self-assumed exile due to fears of arrest or torture. However, the caretaker government backed

by the army in civilian clothes has not been able to provide a date for elections despite continued demands for one by the public. This is a cause for concern, bearing in mind the existing level of corruption in the country.

There are many human rights issues at stake: firstly, there is wholesale disregard of judicial due process with many people detained for indefinite periods of time without charge or trial; arbitrary executions by the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), and the widespread use of torture by the police. This situation has largely escaped media attention and must be addressed; especially as those most in need of protection are the ones who are left defenceless in a country with a reputation for human rights abuses and violations.

The caretaker government was not elected and is acting ultra-vires in imprisoning people without right to a fair trial, making decisions for the country at home and abroad, and not limiting its role to its only legitimate function of facilitating elections. Now, what began as a seemingly innocent attempt to eradicate corruption has consequently itself become the epitome of corruption and must be restored to democracy as soon as possible.

The continuous delay of the elections only provides

strength to the lawlessness which has spiralled out of control. Some of the most heinous crimes are being overlooked due to the lack of a stable government. These include human trafficking, unlawful arrests and detentions by the police for extortion purposes, extensive corruption at many levels including government, and disregard of judicial due process and rule of law.

These are some of the issues we are concerned with and, working with local NGOs, we have projects running to address them. This is an exciting time to get involved with the South Asia Working Group as one can be involved with assignments from the very beginning. There are also 'Roles of Responsibility' which we are looking to fill and will be attractive to anyone who wants to take a more leading position. For further information regarding our work and how you can get involved please email me at [southasia@sihrg.org](mailto:southasia@sihrg.org).

# The Struggle for human rights: a Nepali Perspective

**Tessa Gregory, SIHRG Secretary and volunteer with Advocacy Forum in Kathmandu, reports on the terrible legacy of a decade long civil war**

Nepal is a country emerging bruised and battered from a decade long civil war in which 13,000 have died and hundreds more have disappeared or have been tortured at the hands of both the government forces and the Maoist insurgents.

In October 2007, I went to Kathmandu for 3 months to work as a legal officer at Advocacy Forum, a non-governmental organisation that is committed to challenging impunity and promoting the rule of law and human rights in Nepal. It is an organisation whose story shows how lawyers can not only assist in individual cases of injustice but also fight for and effect societal change.

Set up in 2001, when the armed conflict was at its height and the human rights situation in Nepal was at its worst, Advocacy Forum realised the only way to start challenging the culture of violence and impunity was to begin systematically documenting the ongoing human rights abuses. People were sent across the country into villages to conduct hundreds of interviews. They began amassing the evidence of the extra-judicial killings, the disappearances, the rape, the torture and the illegal detention that was widespread. This was a long process which continues today; many of the people whose stories of torture I documented had never given the details of their ill-treatment before.

Across Nepal, Advocacy Forum encountered a growing number of

cases of missing persons. Most of those missing were known to have been taken by the State security forces, however, when questioned the security forces would deny any involvement. When Advocacy Forum began petitioning writs of habeas corpus on behalf of those missing, the relatives of the disappeared and the lawyers working on the cases often faced violent intimidation and arbitrary detention. The ensuing legal battle in which the Supreme Court, the highest court of the land at first refused to hear the cases of habeas corpus showed that they were working within a system that was rotten at an institutional level. When finally the Supreme Court began issuing writs ordering release, the collapse of the rule of law was confirmed with the security forces refusing to release detainees or releasing them and immediately re-arresting them.

However, through further legal struggles and international lobbying, pressure eventually became too much and a large number of the detainees were released. The stories of those who were detained, having been denied the most basic of rights and having suffered unspeakable acts of torture, are heart rending. Men who were torn from their families in the middle of the night, for mere suspicion of knowing a Maoist, returned home years later empty shells of themselves. Most were detained in army barracks where brutal kickings, regular beatings on

the soles of the feet with bamboo sticks, electric shocks, simulated drowning and the now infamous waterboarding were commonplace.

Sadly, there were also many who never came home. Over 800 disappearance cases in Nepal remain unsolved. Those released often testify to spending time with the disappeared in detention. Rumours of group shootings are rife. In December the site of a suspected mass grave was discovered where it is believed the remains of up to 49 people lay. In a country where many are practising Hindus the agony of the relatives of those who have disappeared is exacerbated by the belief that if the bones of a person are not burned that person will never enjoy salvation.

While the civil war has now ended the work of Advocacy Forum continues. The practice of torture goes on, the justice system and domestic laws remain woefully inadequate to protect human rights and even where the laws are adequate correct implementation is a serious problem. Nepal has ratified five of the international human rights treaties making them directly effective in Nepali law yet judicial decisions simply do not reflect this. With perpetrators of the worst abuses remaining in positions of power the prospects of progress do not look good. It is difficult to see how the people and the country will be able to move on until the past abuses are addressed and the

prevailing culture of impunity is comprehensively dismantled.

Yet since the overthrow of autocratic rule in April 2006 there are positive signs of change, elections are rescheduled for April and issues concerning transitional justice, reparation and human rights are being hotly debated. There is no doubt that the indomitable human rights defenders I met will carry on lobbying for reform and it is imperative that the international community does all it can to support them.

## Interview

### Alex Wilks: Setting up an independent bar association in Afghanistan

Since January 2007, SIHRG member Alex Wilks has worked in Kabul on an International Bar Association Project

#### How did you get involved with the project?

I have worked on projects for the IBA since I was a trainee solicitor. I have always found this kind of work extremely interesting, so when the legal specialist position in Afghanistan came up, I applied. The project essentially involved setting up a bar association from scratch and I decided that it was too good an opportunity to turn down.

#### What are your impressions of the country and the situation there?

Afghanistan is a fascinating country, with beautiful scenery and an incredibly rich history and culture. The Afghans are probably the most hospitable and friendly people I have met. They are certainly the most courageous and resilient.

However, the country has been torn apart by war for three decades, and there is extreme poverty and lack of infrastructure. My first impression was of the unpaved roads, open sewers and lack of basic amenities in most parts of the capital, Kabul, despite the billions of dollars of aid money that has been spent since the fall of the Taliban. The security situation remains unpredictable, but Kabul and the north are safer than the rest of the country.

#### The project aims to establish an independent bar association in Afghanistan. How does it go about this?

The IBA project has been running since 2004. The early stages of the project involved raising awareness of the concept of an independent national bar association. This was particularly challenging given that there is no direct translation from English to Dari of the terms 'bar association' or 'rule of law'.

In 2005, the IBA hosted a conference in Kabul for some 140 Afghan lawyers and other stakeholders, whose aim was to encourage debate on the need for a bar association which reflected the needs of Afghan lawyers. The overwhelming consensus was in favour of an

independent national bar association.

The Ministry of Justice subsequently invited the IBA to provide technical advice to its legislative drafting department, the 'Taqnin', in its drafting of the Advocates' Law, which establishes the Afghan Bar and sets out basic rights and duties of lawyers. The IBA also led the consultation process amongst Afghan lawyers to ensure the Law reflected their needs. The Law was presented to the Parliament at the beginning of 2007.

The IBA played a prominent role in explaining the Law to parliamentarians and lobbying for it to be given a high level of priority on the parliamentary agenda. The Law was only one of seven to be passed last year. The IBA is now providing technical advice to the MOJ and the Afghan legal profession in the drafting of the By-Laws. It is also providing technical assistance for the first General Assembly meeting, where Afghan lawyers will elect their first leadership and vote on the By-Laws. This meeting is due to take place this summer.

#### What challenges did you face?

The biggest challenge is the security situation and the restrictions on movement it imposes. It is difficult to get out into the provinces, something which is clearly essential for a national bar association. Otherwise, it is challenging being the sole IBA representative on the ground, which ranges from having to

deal with the budget to advising the Minister of Justice.

**What long term impact do you think the project will have?**

The establishment of the Afghan Bar Association will reform the way lawyers are licensed, regulated and organized in Afghanistan. It will make them properly independent by taking over the licensing administration from the Government. There will be a post-graduate training course or bar exam which will standardize entry into the profession, as well as continuing legal education requirements. There will be a Code of Conduct and disciplinary mechanisms to regulate lawyers. The Afghan Bar will also speak out to protect and promote their independence and professional interests. Therefore it will protect the rights of lawyers, increase the capacity of the legal profession and ultimately help to protect the fundamental rights to which all Afghans are entitled.

**Are you optimistic about the future for the rule of law in Afghanistan?**

The biggest threats to the rule of law in Afghanistan are political instability, the insurgency and lack of willingness to tackle impunity. Ordinary Afghans are also becoming frustrated with the lack of progress and high levels of corruption. The apparent lack of direction and coordination amongst the international community has been well-documented. This will have to change significantly, and soon, if the rule of law is to be properly established and maintained in Afghanistan.

However, there is an extremely dynamic and progressive younger generation of Afghan lawyers who are genuinely committed to ensuring respect for the rule of law and the proper administration of justice. The potential is definitely there and this bodes well for the future.

**What was your most memorable experience in Afghanistan?**

Probably going kite-fighting in Kabul with my Afghan friends at the tournament to mark the Persian New Year (Nawroz). There were hundreds of kites in the sky and the atmosphere was fantastic. I even managed to cut a few kites myself, although I'm not sure I was ever totally in control of my kite!

**Would you recommend other lawyers / SIHRG members get involved in projects like this?**

Definitely. It is tough work; however, it is extremely rewarding and always interesting.

## Bedouin Rights in Southern Israel

Ben Isaacs

SIHRG members will no doubt be familiar with the concerns over human right violations in the occupied Palestinian territories. It may however come as something of a surprise, albeit an unpleasant one, to learn of the treatment of Bedouin-Arabs within Israel. This troubling issue has received far less than its fair share of headlines.

The Al Talalqa tribe lived in the village of Twyil Abu Jarwal in the Naqab desert for many generations before the State of Israel was established in 1948. In November 1951 the Israeli army ordered them to move to the Hura area, about 20 kilometres to the east, on "grounds of security". The tribe was promised it would be able to return to its lands but this promise has never been fulfilled.

In 1953, the Law of Lands Purchasing was passed, enabling the State to claim uninhabited land and, as the Al Talalqa had been transferred from their tribal seat, their land at Twyil Abu Jarwal was confiscated and registered as belonging to the Development Authority. Over the years, some of the Al Talalqa families have returned to their lands in Twyil Abu Jarwal, but since May 2006 the dwellings of more than 25 of these families

have been demolished twelve times under the orders of the Israel Land Administration. Their story is typical of some 70,000 Arab-Bedouin living in the region.

There are approximately 150,000 Bedouin living in the Naqab as a whole (or Negev in Hebrew). The state has been determined to "civilise" the Bedouin and to date, over 80,000 have been resettled in seven government-planned settlements. Unemployment in these townships is the highest in Israel and they rank among the country's ten poorest municipalities. Many of the Bedouin who agreed to resettle clearly regret doing so.

The other 70,000 or so Bedouin live in settlements established before the state and, as a result, Israel refuses to recognise them and provide them with access to basic facilities such as water and electricity. Inhabitants are often forced to travel long distances to access schools and healthcare and many have seen their crops sprayed with herbicide or been forcefully evicted from their land. Permanent structures are deemed illegal and some buildings, including Mosques and homes have been subject to demolition orders.

Moreover, official residence within the geographical jurisdiction of a local or regional council is a necessary condition for having voting rights within it and, as no resident of the 40 or so unrecognized villages can satisfy this condition, they can neither vote nor be voted for in local elections. These Bedouin therefore rely on dedicated work by various NGOs, coexistence forums

and representative bodies to address their grievances.

One such body, the Regional Council for Unrecognised Villages (RCUV), drew up the "Negev Arabs 2020" plan, which provides a basis for the legal demand that the state recognise the Council and hold municipal elections in the villages. The Ministerial Committee for Bedouin Affairs has accepted the RCUV's vision that non-recognition of the villages did not absolve the government of the responsibility to provide services for citizens and recommended recognition of 17 villages and installation of full municipal services for all the villages as a first step. The implementation of these recommendations has stalled somewhat, with only five Bedouin villages achieving recognition during Ariel Sharon's administration.

Dukium, the Negev Coexistence Forum, is currently involved in a number of cases in the High Court of Justice. One successful appeal concluded with the construction of a treatment facility to solve the problem of sewage flowing through the village of Um Batin. Another appeal concerns the spraying of herbicide over agricultural fields. An interim-order has been issued against field-spraying, and the group is monitoring the situation on the ground.

Dukium also directs many of the needy Arab population in the Naqab to volunteer lawyers, both Jews and Arabs, who offer legal advice and representation in court. The project is unique in the Naqab region, in offering both legal aid and court representation in Arabic.

It seems then that, while the Israeli-Palestinian conflict continues to breed pessimism around the world and among those affected, there are some signs that things may be getting better for the Bedouin. A number of successful legal challenges to Israeli policy have been mounted and public awareness of the issue is spreading among Israeli Jews thanks to dedicated work by these advocacy groups. In fact, cooperation between Jews, Palestinians and Bedouin forms the continuing basis for the work of a number of these organisations, thus constituting a model for a more harmonious future.

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## Addressing human rights issues in the breakaway region of Georgia Vakhtang Vakhtangidze

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Georgia experienced civil war and two ethnic conflicts. Conflict broke out in two historical territories belonging to the sovereign state of Georgia, in South Ossetia in 1989 and in Abkhazia in 1992. Since that period the government of Georgia has been facing the problem of systematic human rights violations taking place in the breakaway regions.

## Status of the Breakaway Region

Georgia, the first Trans-Caucasian State to join the Council of Europe, is a member of the United Nations and a signatory to a number of UN human rights treaties. As the state responsible for the international relations of Abkhazia, Georgia signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights in 1999 and undertook the obligation to secure Convention rights to all within its jurisdiction.

However, for more than a decade, Georgia, due to ethnic conflict, has ceased exercising *de facto* jurisdiction over the autonomous republic of Abkhazia. In this region, secessionist movements have attempted to found independent states though never achieved international recognition.

During the conflict, 300,000 ethnic Georgians living in the territory of Abkhazia became internally displaced persons. In 1994 after the completion of military activities, a cease-fire agreement was adopted and peace-keeping forces acting under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Independent States were deployed in the region.

## Post-Conflict Violations

Unfortunately, peace-keeping forces located in the region have not been able to maintain a minimum level of protection for the ethnic Georgians. Since 1997 international human rights organisations have been systematically reporting the human rights violations taking place in the region. So far the

government of Georgia has not been able to employ any effective mechanism for the reduction of the number of the violations. The widespread practice of kidnapping, arbitrary arrests, torture, killing and the continued violation of the right to property are the main characteristics of the conflict. Usually, the majority of violations are committed on the ground of ethnicity. No reparation mechanisms for the victims have been established by the government of Georgia.

## Addressing Human Rights Issues

Apart from international organisations reporting the practice of the human rights abuse in the region, a number of independent Georgian lawyers practising European Human Rights Law have initiated cases involving the victims of the violations and the allegedly responsible respondent states of Georgia and the Russian Federation. The lawyers endeavour to address the practice of human rights abuse towards people obviously left without any safeguards but certainly falling under the protection of the Convention. The cases pending before the European Court of Human Right (ECtHR) are raising a number of sensitive political problems, including the issues of extraterritorial jurisdiction and responsibility.

One of the first cases sent to the ECtHR was the case of Georgian national Levan Mamasakhlisi who was detained by the representatives of the secessionist government in a severely injured condition. Semi-

conscious and bleeding the applicant was interrogated by *de-facto* security officials who obtained a confession of attempt to commit a terrorist attack. After seven days of detention, he was transferred to jail in a critical health condition, denied legal assistance and later sentenced to 14 years imprisonment by the secessionist government's Military tribunal.

Despite the legal complexity of the case, in 2004 Georgian lawyers filed a complaint with EctHR on behalf of the imprisoned applicant. On 14 February 2007, with the intervention of the Council of Europe Human Rights Commissioner Thomas Hammerberg, the applicant was released in a condition of deteriorated health. However, the case was maintained by the applicant. The case for admissibility is currently pending before the ECtHR. The main problem for the ECtHR to resolve is to find the responsible parties for the violations committed with respect of the applicant.

## Endnote

The Court has examined the problem of jurisdiction in the past, though Georgian cases are quite distinctive and have their own unique issues. Despite the legal complexity, the Court faces a problem on how to deal with people who at the moment are left in a legal limbo without any legal protection from any State.

# THE OLYMPIC FACADE

The Olympics are politicised, argues **Andrew Sanger**

In the summer of 1936, the world did nothing as the Nazi dictatorship concealed its inhumane and racist agenda by hosting the Olympic Games. Instead of standing up to Hitler, the International Community gave him confidence and assurance that he was an omnipotent ruler. After the Second World War, in wake of unthinkable atrocities, the very same community vowed to forestall future tyranny and protect individual rights: history would not repeat itself.

In September 2007, human rights lawyer Gao Zhisheng implored the US Congress to take a stand and boycott the 2008 China Olympics. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) responded by sending state agents to his house to remove and hold him incommunicado. Much of the world was unaware that this even occurred: it barely made the news and even where it did, the Chinese people were prohibited from reading because search engines (Google, Yahoo) are controlled by the CCP. Why was the Communist regime threatened by Gao? The answer is simple and devastating: the Chinese authorities have been systematically persecuting the people of China in order to ensure a bedazzling and stunning Olympic Games:

“Under the name of securing the success of the Olympic Games, all kinds of evils have been committed in broad daylight, including forced evictions, illegal arresting and persecuting people who petition to the authorities, and the suppression of religious people.” [Gao Zhisheng's Open Letter to US Congress]

Amnesty International reported that in 2003 the homes and restaurant of brothers Ye Guozhu and Ye Guoqiang were demolished to make way for an Olympics construction project. They were offered no compensation and no assistance. Ye Guozhu was subsequently arrested and sentenced to four years' imprisonment after applying for permission to hold a demonstration against forced evictions. Last year, Ye Guoqiang was similarly arrested and held incommunicado for taking a “home-made placard to Daguan Yuan Park in Beijing [for the purpose of protesting]”. It might be consoling to think that these are just isolated cases, but the truth is that religious practitioners, ethnic minorities, lawyers, writers, activists and the contradictor are persecuted.

In the face of these human rights abuses, why are the Olympic Games being held in China? The International Olympic Committee president Jacques Rogge retorts that we should not “politicise” the Olympics. This is a mere pretext that forsakes the very foundation of the Olympic ideal:

“Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education,

Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles.” [The Olympic Charter, 7 July 2007]

We know now that to have spoken these words from the Olympic Charter in the summer of 1936 would have been nothing more than an insulting façade. Yet the same artificiality exists today: the very freedoms held by the Olympic ideal are being systematically stolen from those who dare to challenge the Chinese Government. When the summer of 2008 witnesses athletes enjoying the freedom to move their bodies, to exercise their will and to combine both with their mind, who will speak for the millions who are afforded no such luxury?

Human rights are not an abstract ideal that can be abandoned when convenient: if there is such joy found in effort, why not make the effort to give a voice to those who are being persecuted? It is a fallacy that an event can exist independently of the people who created and participate in it: in this sense politics is a part of *everything*. The UN Declaration of Human Rights was in part developed as a response to the atrocities committed during the regime of the Nazi Party: it was the world's way of saying *never again*. Sadly the lack of (International) Government response to the actions of the CCP tells a different story. It would seem that compassion and courage in the face of international pressure and economics is the hardest lesson of all.

## MEETING REPORT

# The UK's detention policy in Iraq

**SIHRG patron Phil Shiner joined Keir Starmer QC to discuss the cases of Al-Skeini, Al-Jedda and Al-Sweady**

Phil Shiner of Public Interest Lawyers called for a full and independent inquiry into the legality of the UK's detention policy in Iraq, at a meeting organised by National Critical Lawyers at the College of Law.

Phil acted in the case of R(Al-Skeini and others) v Secretary of State for Defence, which included the infamous death in custody of 26 year old Baha Mousa. Together with Martyn Day of Leigh Day & Co, Phil has taken on the case of Al-Sweady and others, survivors of the 'Danny Boy' incident, named after the vehicle checkpoint near Majar Al-Kabir where a gun battle broke out on 14 May 2004.

The government has stated that 20 Iraqis were killed during this battle and their bodies were subsequently taken to the British base at Abu Naji to be identified. Nine survivors were also detained at the same time. Five of the survivors spoke to Phil and Martyn about the events that night at Abu Naji.

The survivors' witness statements detail the evidence of torture they saw and heard, which appears to be supported by shocking medical evidence from the doctor who examined the 20 bodies of mutilation, torture and close range bullet wounds. Although this incident was investigated by the Royal Military Police, the survivors were not interviewed.

Phil's speech discussed the Abu Naji event in the context of an overall assessment of the UK's detention policy in Iraq, based on evidence Phil has gathered from the 50 bundles released at the end of the court martial of Corporal Payne for the death in custody of Baha Mousa, from witness testimony in the Al-Skeini case and the Camp Breadbasket incident. Evidence that indicates a widespread violation of the human rights of Iraqi civilians.

"I want to dispel the perception that what the US did was worse - what the US did it learnt from us"

In fact, Phil has gathered evidence suggesting that some of the 5 interrogation techniques used by British Soldiers in Northern Ireland (hooding, stressing, deprivation of sleep, deprivation of food and water and use of noise) were introduced in Iraq. The techniques were banned by the Heath government in 1972.

This evidence also counters much of the public perception in the UK about these incidents: that it was just Baha Mousa who was beaten, that cruel and degrading treatment was meted out by one rogue regiment.

On the contrary, the practice of hooding and stressing was widespread and continued after the death of Baha Mousa. Lt Col Nicholas Mercer, senior legal adviser to the Army in Iraq, witnessed the use of plastic cement bags to hood 30 detainees in blazing heat.

Lt Col Mercer's request for an INTERFET model of detainee management in Iraq was refused. There is little evidence of thorough planning for the occupation, development of a detention policy and appropriate training. Given the number of incidents, a full and independent inquiry is long overdue.

### UPCOMING EVENT

**SIHRG**  
Speaker Meeting  
**Vanessa**  
**Redgrave**

**Thursday 10th**  
**April**  
**6.30pm**

**LONDON SOUTH BANK**  
**UNIVERSITY**  
The Events Theatre  
The Keyworth Centre  
Keyworth St  
Southwark SE1 6NG

**Nearest tube:**  
**ELEPHANT & CASTLE**