



ANNUAL REPORT
2005

Reprieve is a UK charity fighting for the lives of people facing the death penalty and other human rights violations. The organisation was founded by Clive Stafford Smith in 1999.

As long as democracies practice capital punishment and imprison people outside the reach of the rule of law, there is little chance of them being able to speak with moral authority regarding the importance of human rights, let alone convince other nations to change their ways.

Reprieve currently focuses on cases in the United States, South East Asia and Guantánamo Bay, using the law to protect the rights of some of the most powerless and marginalised members of society.

Through independent investigation, legal representation and public education, Reprieve directly targets issues and cases where we can make a difference. Reprieve works on the front line - for those who cannot afford to pay for their own representation. Reprieve's work is divided into three programmes: Advocacy, Casework, and Outreach. Reprieve's staff, volunteers and fellows are currently working on more than 200 cases.

The results achieved by Reprieve can be attributed to the unique first-hand expertise of its founders, board, fellows and volunteers and its strategic partnerships with other NGOs around the world.

Casework

The Casework programme provides legal and investigative assistance to individual defendants facing the death penalty, including British nationals, and to the prisoners in Guantánamo Bay. Cases are selected for their potential to make an impact on law and to expose systemic flaws in order to achieve long-term improvements in the administration of justice.

Advocacy

The Advocacy programme places specially trained human rights workers in the field either as volunteers or as fellows, to conduct innovative projects or take up positions, currently primarily in the Southern USA.

Outreach

The Outreach programme engages in human rights education through publications, conferences, training courses, public events and Reprieve's website.

Introduction from Reprieve's Chair Paul Hamann

Dear Friends

As one of the founders of Reprieve, for me it is truly extraordinary to look back over the last six years and see how extensively Reprieve has grown and has crucially now become one of the most highly regarded British human rights charities. I am particularly delighted with the increased support and profile that Reprieve now enjoys, which is due to the hard work of our staff and board.

At the heart of all our work at Reprieve lies Dostoyevsky's maxim, that 'society should not be judged on how it treats its outstanding citizens but by how it treats its criminals'. With the threat of terrorism weighing heavily on the minds of governments, how we treat suspected terrorists can be added to that equation. In 2005, Reprieve submitted revised aims and objectives to the Charity Commission, taking advantage of the new human rights provisions for charitable work in the UK. The new aims and objectives are reproduced at the conclusion of this report. The revisions will enable Reprieve to challenge other human rights violations beyond just the death penalty, wherever they occur, including detention without trial in Guantánamo Bay.

We believe that what distinguishes the work of Reprieve from the other human rights charities in the UK is how it goes about combating rights violations. Rather than general campaigning on issues, Reprieve works directly on cases, enforcing the human rights of individuals in the courts of law, investigating and supporting the cases of individual defendants.

Almost twenty years ago now, I made a documentary (**Fourteen Days In May**) about a man called Edward Earl Johnson, who was facing execution in Mississippi for a murder that he maintained he did not commit. Execution of the innocent by a criminal justice system is more than a human rights violation: it is an abomination. But what could have stopped Edward's execution? There is a very simple answer. He needed a decent lawyer. He needed his story investigated and told, back when he had his trial, not two weeks before he was scheduled to die. What we were able to do for Edward in 1987 was too little, too late.

But Edward's story has inspired an outpouring of support for prisoners on death row, especially from people in the UK. This support made the creation of Reprieve possible, and now Reprieve staff, volunteers, fellows and partners are out there standing between prisoners and the executioner, the torturer and the jailer. It is this connection between individuals that makes Reprieve's role unique, and makes its work so very effective.

In 2005, under the guidance of our Director Annabel Harris and our Legal Director, Clive Stafford Smith, Reprieve took its first steps along the road from being a start-up non-profit organisation to becoming an organisation of national renown. This annual report details how far we have come in one short year. None of the work described would have been possible without Reprieve's supporters, sponsors, board members, volunteers, interns, fellows and staff. Thank you all for your boundless dedication, expertise, generosity and hard work in 2005; the world is a much better place because of it.

Paul Hamann
Chairman Reprieve

CASEWORK

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Some highlights of Reprieve's 2005 casework are presented below.

British nationals on death row

One of Reprieve's primary concerns is for British nationals facing the death penalty around the world. Reprieve has worked for several years with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) to secure British government support for its nationals on death row. In January 2005 the FCO awarded Reprieve a grant of £20,000, to provide 'effective investigative assistance to the legal teams of British nationals facing the death penalty'. This is just what Reprieve has done in 2005.

Reprieve's casework in 2005 included the cases of Linda Carty, Kenny Richey, Kenny Gay and Neil Revill in the USA. In 2005, Reprieve also monitored and researched the cases of several British nationals facing death in South East Asia.

The death penalty in the USA

Neil Revill

Neil Revill was born in County Durham in August 1972 and spent his school years travelling between RAF bases in Germany and England where his father was stationed. By 1998, he was living in Los Angeles, California.

In October 2001 a small time drug dealer Arthur Davodian and his girlfriend, Kimberley Crayton were stabbed to death. Arthur was decapitated. After his DNA and fingerprints were found at the crime scene, Neil was charged with the couple's murder. However, the probative value of this DNA is severely diminished by the fact that he was a friend of the victims and had legitimately spent time in the apartment. Moreover, DNA/blood samples taken from the crime scene show profiles of other unidentified people present at the time of the murders. Their blood is mixed with the victims suggesting that these individuals were the assailants.

The prosecution's theory of motive revolves around Arthur Davodian's role as an informant. Arthur had been arrested for drug possession; he had given information to the police that led to Neil's arrest on a drugs charge. However, Arthur also informed on two other people, including his cousin, a member of the Armenian drug mafia with a history of violent knife assaults.

In 2005, working with a team from the law firm Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, Reprieve provided legal consultation and review of the forensic evidence, as well as conducting the UK end of the investigation. Reprieve investigator Amanda Telfer interviewed Neil in the US in prison, met with his lawyers and reviewed the file. Upon her return she interviewed Neil's family and friends in the UK. Neil's public defenders from Los Angeles visited London in November and met with the Reprieve and Freshfields teams and with the UK witnesses. The investigation and preparation for trial continues.

Linda Carty

Linda Carty is on death row in Texas. In February 2002 Linda was convicted and sentenced to death for a murder in which the prosecution alleged that she and three male co-defendants kidnapped and killed a neighbour in order to take her child. The prosecution's case was founded upon the testimony of career criminals who themselves avoided a possible death sentence by making Linda the fall girl. Unfortunately Linda, without money to hire counsel, was appointed a local lawyer whose incompetence had already put 21 clients on death row.

Linda's case has now passed through both stages of the appeals process in the state court in Texas. Despite new evidence of her innocence and of the incompetence of her court-appointed counsel, the courts reaffirmed her death sentence. In fact, the Texas courts refused to even allow Linda a hearing at which she could have presented this new evidence. She is now seeking relief in the federal courts, the final stage in the US appeals process and her last chance for a court to intervene to prevent her execution.

Thanks to funding from the FCO and the Network for Social Change, Reprieve was able to continue to investigate Linda Carty's case in 2005. Reprieve investigator Jonny Kerr spent three months in Texas and St. Kitts, interviewing witnesses and gathering documents.

The picture of Linda painted by the witnesses interviewed is of a kind, generous, socially and politically active woman who cared deeply about the children she taught, those less fortunate than herself, and the future of St. Kitts. The overwhelming reaction to her conviction for murder is one of shock and disbelief.

Jonny also spent some time assessing the volume and competence of the work performed by trial counsel. He learned that Linda's case was just one of a series of cases where the lawyer had provided ineffective assistance of counsel to a client.

Back in the UK, MPs John Gummer (Con.), Vera Baird (Lab.) and Jenny Willott (Lib. Dem.) worked to secure signatures for an Early Day Motion demanding increased levels of UK government support for Linda as her case progresses.

U.S. law firm Baker Botts has now filed Linda's petition in federal court. The UK government is filing an Amicus brief on the issue of the Texas authorities' failure to notify the British consul of Linda Carty's arrest.

Kenny Richey

Kenny Richey is currently on death row in Ohio. In 1987 he was wrongfully convicted of the murder of a child, the result of a fire in an apartment building. The prosecution's theory was that Kenny set fire to the building in order to kill his ex-girlfriend. At trial, the state presented highly dubious forensic expert testimony that an accelerant was found in carpet taken from the apartment. Following his conviction, Kenny's appeal lawyers secured new forensic experts who declared that the trial expert's conclusions were based on 'unsound scientific principles'. The new experts concluded that the fire was likely to have been caused by a carelessly discarded cigarette that had smouldered between the cushions of a living room sofa.

Prior to 1983, UK law granted nationality automatically only to the children of British fathers not British mothers. Consequently, it took an amendment to the Asylum and Nationality Act to allow Kenny to become British, even though he had grown up in the UK and had a British mother.

Kenny is represented by the Boston law firm Goodwin Proctor. Reprieve's work on his case has included legal consultation, UK government liaison, and public education.

On 25 January 2005 Kenny's conviction was reversed by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals (which is an appeals court one level below the US Supreme Court). Sadly on 28 November 2005, the United States Supreme Court reversed the Sixth Circuit decision and put Kenny back on death row. New investigation is urgently needed in 2006.

Kenny Gay

Kenny Gay is a British national who has been on death row in California since 25 September 1985 – over 20 years – for the death of a police officer in Los Angeles in 1983. There is very strong evidence of his innocence that has never been considered by any court.

Kenny is 50 years old, originally from Swindon. His mother is British, and his father American. In 2005, UK counsel Hugh Southey worked to formally establish Kenny's UK nationality, a critical step in ensuring that he receives support from the British government.

Kenny was convicted of the killing along with a co-defendant - who was also sentenced to death. The government's theory is that one of them shot the police officer, and then passed the gun to the other who completed the job. However, there is strong evidence that this is simply not what took place, and that Kenny did everything he could to distance himself from what his co-defendant was doing.

Kenny was convicted and sentenced to death in 1985, but his sentence was vacated by the California Supreme Court due to ineffective assistance of counsel (involving counsel's conflict of interest due to his own legal problems). On re-sentencing, Kenny was again sentenced to death, mainly because the court ruled at the last minute that his new lawyers were barred from presenting evidence of his innocence to the sentencing jury, which left them with little to present, as their plan had been to focus on innocence.

Reprieve is consulting with counsel in Los Angeles, and assisting with investigation, as needed. In 2005, Clive Stafford Smith met with Kenny Gay in prison in California, as well as with his legal team.

Krishna Maharaj

Krishna Maharaj was born in Trinidad in 1939, when Trinidad was in British possession. He was born with British nationality and has exclusively maintained British citizenship throughout his life. He was charged in Florida with the murders of Derrick and Duane Moo Young and in 1987 was convicted of these crimes and sentenced to death.

Krishna has always maintained his innocence. He was convicted because of poor representation at trial and misconduct by the State. Subsequent investigation, in part funded by Reprieve, has revealed that the murder was probably committed by an operative for the Medellín drug cartel. Reprieve is working to secure the reversal of Krishna's conviction and his eventual exoneration.

With the assistance of Reprieve, Krishna's death sentence was quashed in 2002 and he was re-sentenced to life. This was a bitter-sweet victory given the overwhelming evidence of his innocence. In 2005, Clive Stafford Smith filed appeals on Krishna's behalf in both the Florida Courts and the United States federal courts, seeking a new trial and the opportunity for him to demonstrate his innocence.

Death penalty in South East Asia

In 2005 Reprieve began gathering information on cases in Asia and South East Asia and developing relationships with counsel and NGOs in that region. Reprieve also conducted a three month investigation of the case of a Spanish national on death row in the Philippines, and learned a great deal from this experience as to the best strategy for supporting cases in the region.

Reprieve is concerned about the build up of British nationals facing the death penalty in South East Asia, and will launch a pilot investigation project in the region in 2006-7.

Paco Larrañaga

Francisco Juan 'Paco' Larrañaga, who holds both Spanish and Filipino nationality, was one of seven men found guilty by Cebu City Regional Trial Court for kidnapping and illegally detaining sisters Marijoy and Jacqueline Chiong in the Philippines in 1997.

At first, he was sentenced to two life sentences, but in February 2004 the Supreme Court of the Philippines added convictions for rape and murder and imposed a death sentence.

The prosecution alleges that Paco and his co-accused abducted the sisters, detained and raped them in a boarding house before taking their bodies in a van and throwing them over a cliff. On 18 July 1997, a woman's body was found at the bottom of a ravine, bound and blindfolded. The prosecution argued that this was Marijoy Chiong, even though the body was four inches shorter than Marijoy. The body of Jacqueline Chiong has never been found.

The key evidence against Paco came from co-defendant Davidson Rusia, who was allegedly tortured in order to obtain his confession to taking part in the alleged crimes. Davidson Rusia received an acquittal in exchange for his testimony.

Paco has always maintained that he was not in Cebu on 16 July 1997, but rather was with friends in a restaurant in Quezon City, Manila, until early the next morning. Witnesses have come forward to confirm this. His catering college in Quezon City confirmed that he was in class on both 16 and 17 July taking his exams, and his classmates' recollections back this up. Every airline that flies between Cebu and Manila has stated that he didn't travel back to Cebu on the night of 16 July.

However, Paco was prevented from giving evidence at his own trial. In total 35 witnesses were either barred from giving evidence by the judge or had their evidence curtailed. The judge simply decided their evidence was irrelevant.

In 2005, Reprieve investigator Anna Morris went to the Philippines for three months to gather evidence to assist Paco's local lawyers' efforts to save his life and to support a bid by Fair Trials Abroad to obtain relief for Paco from the UN Human Rights Committee.

Eric Kong

Eric Kong is a British National from Hong Kong, who is facing the death penalty in Thailand. The prosecution claimed that Eric was part of a drug smuggling operation in which his step-father and two other men were involved in taking heroin produced in the north of Thailand to Australia.

Eric denies any involvement and says that he was beaten until he and his co-defendant confessed. The confession led to a conviction for which he was given a mandatory death sentence. All his subsequent appeals have been rejected. Eric is currently waiting to hear whether the King of Thailand will grant him clemency.

Reprieve is exploring possibilities for further interventions by the UK government and is in regular contact with Eric.

Chan King Yu

Chan King Yu, a British national overseas from Hong Kong, was arrested in a hotel room in Malaysia in June 2000 for possession of drugs and was later charged, along with 11 others with drug trafficking.

As jury trials were abolished in Malaysia in 1995, the trial was conducted in front of a single judge and the law under which Chan King Yu was charged stated that he was required to prove his innocence, rather than being presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt.

Chan King Yu was sentenced to death by hanging (the statutory penalty for trafficking under Malaysian law) after losing his case at the appeal stage. Meanwhile, since most Malaysian prisons are overcrowded, unhygienic and have inadequate medical facilities, the conditions in which he is being held are likely to be very poor.

He has just one more attempt at an appeal before clemency becomes his only hope of escaping execution. A team of Reprieve volunteers who speak Malay are translating the case file and devising a plan for further investigation of the case, as well as challenges to the conviction under law. Reprieve is continuing to monitor the case closely.

Chu Tak Fai

Chu Tak Fai is a British National (Overseas) from Hong Kong, currently facing execution in Malaysia for smuggling drugs into the country from Thailand.

Chu Tak Fai has said that he was forced to participate in the operation by a gang of money launderers. His mother is reported to have owed them \$10,000. Unable to pay the money, Chu Tak Fai was forced to work for the gang's smuggling operation to clear his mother's debt. It has also been suggested that he thought he was smuggling gold dust, rather than drugs.

Chu Tak Fai currently only has one appeal left before resorting to a final appeal for clemency. Reprieve has a team of Malaysian volunteers assisting with records collection and translation.

Detention without trial in the war on terror

Reprieve's Legal Director Clive Stafford Smith has been working on the cases of 40 of the prisoners held beyond the reach of the law in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. Clive has filed lawsuits on their behalf, and travelled many times to the military base to meet his clients. Assisted by a team of volunteers in the UK, in 2005 Clive challenged the continued detention of his clients without recourse to courts, and also continued to publicise what has been going on in Guantánamo Bay. Reprieve was first with the facts on the stories of the illegal rendition of Guantánamo Bay prisoners to other countries for torture, and released information regarding the 2005 hunger-strikes as soon as it was unclassified by the military censors.

Reprieve has focused on the cases of the British residents still being held in Guantánamo Bay. These men, many of whom were refugees in Britain, have strong ties to the UK, but the British government has refused to help them.

Omar Deghayes

Omar Deghayes is a British refugee from Libya who is being held in Guantánamo Bay on evidence that has been shown to be false. A person appearing on a Chechen training videotape seized by the Spanish Government was wrongly identified as Omar Deghayes. He himself has never been to Chechnya and the person portrayed was actually a man called Abu Walid, who died in Chechnya in April 2004.

Based on this misidentification, Omar was placed on the list of the top 50 terrorists in the world and was seized in Pakistan. He was taken to Bagram Airforce Base, tortured, and then transferred to Guantánamo Bay, where he has been held for three years. In one beating by the Emergency Reaction Force (ERF) team, he was permanently blinded in his right eye.

Even though Omar has been a long-term refugee in Britain from the oppressive Gaddafi regime in Libya, the British Government insists he must apply to Libya for 'consular assistance'. Libyan delegates did indeed visit him in Guantánamo Bay. They told him, 'You have no problems with the US. Your problems are with us.' The delegate added, 'You will be brought to judgment in Libya. When we bring you to Libya, I will personally teach you the meaning of this... In here I cannot do anything, but if I meet you [later] I will kill you, if you don't kill me.'

Shaker Aamer

Shaker Aamer is a long-term British resident. When he was abducted in Pakistan and sold to US forces for \$5,000, he had already applied for British nationality. He has been married to his British wife Zinneera for eight years, and they have four British children aged between three and seven. Even though his family lives in London, the British Government refuses to accept any legal or moral responsibility for him.

Shaker suffered particularly vicious torture in Bagram before being dispatched to Guantánamo Bay, where he became a respected spokesman for the prisoners and was dubbed 'The Professor' by the US military. In the recent hunger strike in July, he became a leader on the Prisoners' Council and successfully negotiated a settlement with the military before any prisoners died. The military agreed to respect the Geneva Convention and treat prisoners in a humane manner. Unfortunately, the military subsequently reneged on the agreement and when the hunger strike began again on 11 August 2005, Shaker was locked up in solitary confinement.

To date, the British government has declined to intervene on Shaker's behalf.

Bisher Al Rawi & Jamil El Banna

Bisher Al Rawi is an Iraqi refugee, whose family fled Saddam Hussein's regime after his father was arrested and tortured. The family arrived in the UK in 1983 and 1984 and has lived here ever since. They are all UK citizens apart from Bisher, who maintained his Iraqi nationality as one day he hoped to return to Iraq and reclaim his family's property.

Jamil El Banna is a British refugee from Jordan. He was granted refugee status along with his wife in 1997. He has five children, all of whom are British citizens.

Bisher and Jamil were arrested at Banjul Airport in The Gambia in November 2002. Six months later, Jamil's wife gave birth to a daughter he has never met. Jamil and Bisher were good friends and were nowhere near the combat zone in Afghanistan when they were seized; they were in the Gambia, where they were to meet Bisher's older brother Wahab to set up a peanut processing factory. Jamil and Bisher were first detained at Gatwick Airport for carrying a dangerous weapon in their luggage – which was in reality a battery charger sold on the high street. They were then arrested on their arrival at Banjul Airport in the Gambia. Wahab Al-Rawi and another man, also a British national, were questioned and after intervention by the British government, were later released. Jamil and Bisher were not so lucky; the British government refused to help them

because they were refugees, not citizens. The men were questioned and then rendered to Afghanistan for several weeks, where they were kept in an underground prison and beaten severely. In February 2003, they were flown to Guantánamo Bay, where they remain today. The British government steadfastly refuses to help them, despite their refugee status, insisting Bisher and Jamil should turn for help to the very countries they fled from when they came to Britain.

Binyam Mohammed

Binyam Mohammed was born in Ethiopia and came to Britain in 1994, where he sought political asylum and was given leave to remain while his case was resolved. He remained in Britain for seven years. He was arrested in Pakistan and turned over to the US authorities. When they refused to let him go, he asked what crime he had committed, and insisted on having a lawyer if he was going to be interrogated. The FBI told him, 'The rules have changed. You don't get a lawyer.'

Binyam Mohammed refused to speak to them. British agents confirmed his identity to the US authorities and warned him that he would be taken to a Middle Eastern country for harsh treatment. He didn't believe them, but on 21 July 2002 he was transferred to Morocco in a CIA plane. He was held there for 18 months in appalling conditions. His Moroccan captors tortured him, stripping him naked and cutting him repeatedly over several months with a scalpel on his chest and genitals.

His ordeal in Morocco continued until January 2004, when he was transferred to the Dark Prison in Kabul, then to Bagram airforce base, and finally on to Guantánamo Bay in September 2004, where he remains.

Jamal 'Tony' Kiyemba

Jamal Kiyemba is originally from Uganda. His parents separated and his mother moved to London where she raised his siblings. When his father died in an accident in Uganda, Jamal Kiyemba joined his mother, completed school and went to the University of Leicester, where he studied to become a pharmacist.

His family in Uganda was divided between strong Catholicism and a moderate strain of Islam. Jamal Kiyemba himself was brought up Catholic, but converted to Islam at university.

He was seized in Pakistan and turned over to the US authorities for a bounty of \$5,000. He had never been to Afghanistan until the Americans took him there and there is no evidence that he ever committed a hostile act against the US or anyone else.

The British Government declined to intervene on his behalf on the grounds that he is not a British national.

He was held in Guantánamo Bay for more than three years, before being told in October 2005 that he would be released and sent to Uganda, where he faces an uncertain future.

Sami Al Hajj

Sami Al Hajj is a cameraman for Al-Jazeera who has spent over three years in Guantánamo Bay. He was sent on assignment by Al-Jazeera to cover the war in Afghanistan in October 2001. The following month, after the fall of Kabul, Sami left Afghanistan for Pakistan with the rest of his crew.

In early December, the Al-Jazeera crew was given visas to return to Afghanistan to continue their assignment. When he tried to re-enter Afghanistan with the crew, Sami was arrested by the Pakistani authorities – at the request of the US. His crew have not seen him since. He was

imprisoned, handed over to the US authorities in January 2002, taken to Bagram, then Kandahar, and finally to Guantánamo Bay in June 2002.

For months, the US government did not even suggest charges against Sami. Instead it demanded that he should become a witness against Al-Jazeera and accuse the television station of links to terrorism. He has refused to do so, insisting consistently that there are no such connections between Al-Jazeera and Al-Qaida.

ADVOCACY

Reprive's Advocacy programme works at two levels, building a corps of well-trained, effective human rights workers deployed in death penalty jurisdictions in strategic projects or positions.

Reprive Fellows

At the senior level are the Reprive Fellows, individuals with first hand experience of working in capital defence who initiate a project in a host office in the US or the Caribbean. Reprive regards the fellowships as seed money to start projects or careers in capital defence in the most under-resourced death penalty jurisdictions.

The criteria and priorities of the fellowship programme reflect the needs of the death penalty defence community, described by both capital defendants, their families and local lawyers. These include not only the need for new leaders to undertake strategic projects, but also for high quality direct representation in jurisdictions where the state fails to provide adequate funding for counsel.

Candidates submit applications to Reprive for projects or positions devised by the Fellowship candidate and the proposed host organisation. To be successful, a Reprive Fellowship application must demonstrate an excellent match between the problem or need to be addressed, the experience and qualities of the candidate, and the commitment and ability of the host organisation to support the project or position.

In 2005, Reprive selected two new Fellows, Alma Lagarda and Terrica Redfield. This brings the total number of Fellows past and present, to six.

The Reprive Fellows in the field in 2005-6 are:

- **Alma Lagarda**, who is working with Texas Defender Service as a two-year Reprive Fellow. Her project aims to stem the number of executions in Texas, specifically by screening new arrivals on Texas' death row in order to identify issues to raise and by providing assistance to lawyers appointed to these cases in state habeas proceedings. Alma is also preparing materials for use in public education campaigns to raise awareness of the deficiencies that plague Texas' capital punishment system.
- **Terrica Redfield**, who is using her one-year Reprive Fellowship with the Southern Center for Human Rights to provide direct representation to people facing the death penalty at trial, on appeal, and in the post-conviction review process in the state of Alabama. Terrica is providing assistance to trial counsel in Alabama, and is working to ensure that capital juries in Alabama are more inclusive of minorities. Terrica is an African American woman from McComb Mississippi. Her family history inspired her to work for human rights. 'My grandmother and great-aunt were the first blacks to register to vote in Liberty, Mississippi, and I have always been amazed by their bravery. At the time, they could have been killed or assaulted and not many people would have cared. The fact that they took that risk is continually amazing, and I think maybe I have some of their spirit in me.'
- **Caroline Meyer**, who is working in Harris County Texas, at the Gulf Regional Advocacy Center (GRACE) to resolve breakdowns in relationships between clients and their attorneys at the pre-trial. Caroline will also work to build a partnership between GRACE and the historically black Thurgood Marshall School of Law to bring students from racial minorities into the capital defence community, and to address the long history of racial bias in the selection of juries in Harris County.

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- **Eleni Antonopoulos**, who is using her two-year Fellowship at the Louisiana Capital Assistance Center to investigate cases in Texas and Louisiana where the state will not fund or under-funds. She is providing investigative support for challenges to the use of lethal injection in Louisiana.
 - **Richard Bourke**, who is providing legal and investigative assistance on cases in Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana that the state will not fund or is under-funding. He is also acting as consultant counsel to public defenders in jurisdictions with a high rate of death sentences.
 - **Barry Gerharz**, who used his Reprive Fellowship to initiate a project to assist wrongfully convicted prisoners upon release as an 'Exoneree Advocate'. Barry helped exonerated death row prisoners obtain housing, medical care, job skills, education and counselling. As well as assisting exonerees directly, Barry worked on outreach and reform efforts on behalf of the wrongfully convicted.

Reprive Volunteers - USA

At the junior level are the Reprive Volunteers, who tend to be younger, less experienced individuals, who are trained in the UK and then placed for a minimum of three months at non-profit law offices dedicated to capital defence work in the USA, predominantly in the deep south. The Reprive Volunteers help these under-resourced offices with file management, investigation, interviewing, legal research, client contact, and general administration. Volunteers are also involved in research for impact litigation on issues such as standards of representation or prosecution practices in a particular jurisdiction. Reprive places volunteers in the states of Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

In 2005, Reprive's Director Annabel Harris visited Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi to gain first hand experience of the life of a Reprive volunteer. She met with current volunteers in the field and with representatives of Reprive USA, as well as with several defendants on death row in each state. At the end of August, Hurricane Katrina devastated the Gulf Coast and temporarily shut down several of the offices that host Reprive Volunteers. Thanks to the success of a special fundraising appeal by Reprive in the wake of the storm, these offices were able to re-open and the volunteers were once more able to take up their placements by the end of 2005.

Reprive placed 36 new volunteers in 10 death penalty defence offices spread across five states in 2005. They added to the efforts of 13 Reprive Volunteers who had already arrived in late 2004 and were still here in 2005. In 2005, Reprive Volunteers contributed 10 years and 10 months worth of free labor to their host organisations. The 36 new 2005 volunteers came from Reprive (UK) (15), Reprive Australia (12), Reprive Netherlands (7) and Reprive (US) (2).

The Reprive UK Volunteers who worked in the US during 2005 were: Lucy Fletcher, Clemmie Harrison, Wambui Mwangi, Ruth Hamann, Nick Hearn, Scarlet Granville, Paula Black, Gideon Habel, Livvi-Zen McDonald, Elizabeth Prochaska, Caroline Harvey and Gilly Ross.

Reprieve Volunteers - UK

Most of our UK volunteers work in Reprieve's office in London, but some do research for Reprieve from their homes all over the country. Typically, they find themselves reviewing and managing case files, doing legal or internet research, organising events and outreach activities, assisting at training sessions, helping to produce Reprieve's magazine or just generally helping out in the office. In 2005 Reprieve entered a partnership with the US Centers for Academic Programs Abroad (CAPA) internship programme, with Reprieve hosting a CAPA intern four days a week for three months.

The 2005 UK Volunteers included:

Abid Karim	James Barry	Rachel Ings
Afshan Mallik	James Sullivan	Rashpal Nagra
Alexandra Zernova	Janet Sankar	Rena Begum
Alice Hardy	Jerry Wai Kong Loo	Renee Alberty
Alicja Falska	Jen Oliver	Reshmi Manekporia
Amanda Telfer	Jenni Lawson	Rumana Ahmed
Ambiga Sachithananthan	Jenny Turner	Ryan McAward
Amila Kulasinghe	Jeremy Smith	Saadiya Chaudury
Anna Morris	Joe Templeton	Salma Yousef
Azim Khan	Jonathan Lloyd	Sarah Kellas
Caroline Allnutt	Josepha Jacobson	Sarah Stephanou
Chandra Sekar	Kakoly Pande	Scarlet Granville
Chris Chang	Kate Vtorygina	Serena Chiew Hwa Lim
Christine Cordon	Katheryn White	Shadi Doostar
Clara Gutteridge	Katie Gwynne	Sithisakdi
Claudia Hendrischke	Kevin Wirth	Apichatthanapath
Cory Walker	Laure Augier-Tessier	Smita Shah
Eeva Heikkila	Lawrence Simanowicz	Solange de Carvalho
Eildh Currie	Ling Chan	Stefan Simanowitz
Elizabeth Prochaska	Linn Mayhew	Stephanie Biden
Emma Sole	Maha Sarder	Susie Keast
Faisal Ariff	Maryam Syed	Talya Boston
Fei-Jing Goh	Matt Jury	Tessa Gregory
Frances Ibekwe	Michael Noble	Umar Aziz
Francesca Delaney	Munawar Karim	Uzma Naseem
George Blom Cooper	Mustafa Yayla	Victoria Burgess
Hannah Hammad	Nick Havers	Wei Lih Ho
Hayley Ichilcik	Nick Hearn	Zachary Katznelson
Helen Nicholls	Nikki Walsh	Zahra Hrifra
Helen Wood	Paul Clark	Zubier Yazdani
Himashini Weeraratne	Philippa Traynor	
Ida Harniza Johar	Rabecca Gooljar	

OUTREACH

Through the Outreach Programme, Reprieve engages in human rights education, focusing on the death penalty and Guantánamo Bay. Its aim is to inspire young people and professionals to take effective action on these issues on a voluntary basis by supporting Reprieve and working on its programmes. 2005 was a big year for the programme, with a plethora of events and high profile coverage of Reprieve's work and the issues that we address.

Lorilei in London and Edinburgh

In February and March 2005, inspired by the success of the 2001 production of *This is a True Story*, Reprieve presented a new Theatre Tarquin play about the death penalty to London audiences. Based on real events, *Lorilei – A Meditation on Loss*, recreates the experiences of a mother whose six-year-old son, Jeremy Guillory was murdered in 1992 by Ricky Langley. Ricky Langley was sentenced to death for the crime. Nine years later, the courts ordered a new trial. By this time, the prosecutor's promise that a death sentence would give Lorilei Guillory her 'closure' had proven hollow, so she did an extraordinary thing: she asked to meet Ricky Langley. They spent three hours alone together. By the end of the meeting, she was convinced that Ricky Langley was insane when he murdered her son. In 2003 Ricky Langley was granted a retrial at which Lorilei Guillory testified. She was asked: 'Do you have an opinion as to whether Ricky Langley was mentally ill at the time he killed your child Jeremy?' She answered: '*I feel like Ricky Langley has cried out for help...and the system has failed him. I feel like he is sick... And even though I can hear my child's death cry, I, too, can hear Ricky Langley cry for help.*' The London season was such a success that the play transferred to the Edinburgh Festival in August, 2005.

The production received overwhelmingly positive reviews: 'Incredible...that most unusual of things, a space for reflection in the midst of impassioned debate,' *Evening Standard*; 'This is an extraordinary evening: the story of an American woman who fought to save her son's murderer from execution,' *Guardian*; 'Anna Galvin, as Lorilei, is a tour de force of restraint,' *The Times*; 'Tom Wright's version of these actual events presents humanity at its most degraded and most merciful,' *Time Out*.

Greenbelt Festival

In August 2005, Reprieve was featured at the Greenbelt Festival at Cheltenham Racetrack, known as the 'friendly festival' and typically attended by around 20,000 people. Clive Stafford Smith made two presentations on Reprieve's work in the course of the festival and was billed as one of the highlights of the event. The volunteers staffing Reprieve's display table were kept busy around the clock, recruiting supporters. Reprieve has been invited back to Greenbelt for 2006.

Guantánamo Bay Conference

In November 2005, Reprieve, in partnership with Amnesty International, presented the biggest ever gathering of former 'war on terror' detainees, who came together over one weekend to condemn an increasingly globalised network of torture. Entitled *The Global Struggle Against Torture: Guantánamo Bay, Bagram and Beyond*, the conference demonstrated how an operation of secret detentions, renditions, 'disappearances' and diplomatic assurances has fuelled torture and undermined security. Former detainees from around the world and international legal and medical experts highlighted the brutal effects on individuals and the blatant illegality of such practices.

Carols at St Brides

In 2005, Reprieve was honoured to be chosen by public relations company Luther Pendragon as the beneficiary charity of its annual carol service for journalists at St. Bride's Church on Fleet Street. The service brings journalists and their families back to Fleet Street for traditional carols, readings and fabulous music from the St Bride's Choir. The evening was a sell-out, and raised significant funds for Reprieve's work.

Presentations

Reprieve representatives made presentations in 2005 at various schools, universities and community and business groups, including Alleyn's school, the A-level conference, the American Community School in Cobham, Richmond College, Nottingham Law School, Nottingham University, Oxford University and the Oxbridge Academic Program.

Death penalty defence training

Reprieve and the charity Amicus jointly provided two death penalty defence training sessions in April and October in 2005, on both theoretical and practical aspects of death penalty defence work. The training sessions were registered for CPD points (Continuing Professional Development) and were attended by over 180 participants, including lawyers, journalists and investigators, as well as Reprieve volunteer candidates aiming to go to the US, for whom the training is mandatory. The training is designed and part-presented by Melanie Carr, a capital defence investigator and initiator of the US project, *A Fighting Chance*.

Public education materials

In 2005, Reprieve redesigned its website, to make it clearer and more user-friendly. Reprieve also added the capacity for online donations to the site. Reprieve commissioned a new leaflet to raise awareness about its work, highlighting the case of Ryan Matthews, who was exonerated from death row with the assistance of an investigation by Reprieve in 2004.

Reprieve issued press releases on news stories relevant to the death penalty and Guantánamo Bay throughout 2005, and has become a critical resource for journalists developing stories on these issues.

Organisational development

2005 was a key year for Reprieve's organisational development. A new management structure was introduced, with the board adopting a more supervisory role and delegating the day-to-day running of the organisation to the Director Annabel Harris and Legal Director, Clive Stafford Smith. Clive and Annabel were assisted in 2005 by three staff: full-time programmes officer Marc Calcutt; and part-timers Sam Hew (IT and office management) and Emily Bolton (programme assistance and grant writer). The effectiveness of staff and volunteers was enhanced in 2005 by a grant from the Baring Foundation's *Strengthening the Voluntary Sector* programme, which enabled Reprieve to install an enhanced computer network enabling us to add work stations, and therefore increase our capacity to utilise volunteers.

2005 has again seen a dramatic increase in Reprieve's ability to meet its mission, thanks to increased financial and in-kind assistance. Reprieve has been funded to the present date by six principle sources:

- **Grants from foundations.** These include Unltd; the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (through a personal award to Clive Stafford Smith for five years under their 'Visionaries' scheme); Law Society Charity; Sigrid Rausing Trust; Echoinggreen; Open Society Institute; The Funding Network; Network for Social Change; Roddick Foundation; Baring Foundation; Body Shop Foundation.
- **Recurring or one-off funding from major individual and corporate donors**
- **Regular donations by standing order or single donations from individual and corporate supporters**
- **A government grant from the Foreign & Commonwealth Office** to assist British nationals facing the death penalty overseas
- **Income derived from events, training sessions and merchandising**
- **In-kind donations** in the form of *pro bono* legal services, office space, computer equipment, and volunteer labour.

While it is not possible to list everyone individually, Reprieve would like to thank *all* its supporters, both on behalf of the organisation, and on behalf of Reprieve's beneficiaries around the world. Reprieve would also like to extend a special thank you to our regular donors, whose continued support enables Reprieve to predict its income and plan effectively.

Reprieve would particularly like to thank the following supporters:

Air Canada	Glasshouse Hotel
Amicus	Foreign & Commonwealth Office
Amnesty International	Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer
Anonymous	Anna Galvin
Vera Baird MP	John Gummer MP
Alan Bennett	Hands Off Cain
Peter Bottomley MP	Human Writes
Alistair Carmichael MP	Nicholas Harrington
Jeremy Carver	Lifelines
Clifford Chance	Linklaters
Dennis Buxton Trust	Lovells
Garden Court Chambers	Bruce Macpherson
Gareth Farley	Luther Pendragon

Martha Lane Fox
Matrix Chambers
Sir John Mortimer
Network for Social Change
Old Red Lion Theatre
Mike and Claire Phillips
Reprive Australia
Reprive Netherlands
Reprive USA
Martin Roberts
Roddick Foundation
Raul Sanchez Inglis
Hugh Southey
Sigrid Rausing Trust

Simons Muirhead & Burton
Theatre Tarquin
Tinsley Foundation
Yasmin Waljee
Marina Warner
Tim and Sue Wells
Charles Wheeler
White & Case
Jenny Willott MP
Tom Wright
Nick Yarris
25 Bedford Row

Thanks also to everyone who bought Reprive charity Christmas cards and dog tags in 2005.

BOARD

Paul Hamann – Chairman & Trustee
Clive Stafford Smith – Trustee
Emma-Sue Prince - Trustee
Martha Lane Fox – Trustee
Andie Lambe – Advisor
Ben Rich - Advisor
Jo Bragg - Advisor
Shauneen Lambe – Advisor

STAFF

Clive Stafford Smith – Legal Director
Annabel Harris – Executive Director
Marc Callcutt – Programmes Officer
Sam Hew – Finance and Office Manager (part-time)
Emily Bolton – Programmes Associate and grant writer

REPRIEVE'S AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To promote human rights (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations conventions and declarations) throughout the world, with a focus on the use of the death penalty in contravention of Article 3, The Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Person; and Articles 5-11, the related rights to Equal Treatment, A Fair Trial and Freedom from Torture or Cruel, Inhuman Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

This object will be achieved through casework, advocacy and outreach, by all or any of the following means:

- obtaining redress for the victims of human rights abuse, including providing legal advice, legal representation, case investigation and other assistance to individuals facing the death penalty and other related abuses of human rights;
- relieving need among the victims of human rights abuse such as the death penalty, through legal advice, representation, investigation and other assistance, including with regard to inhumane conditions in prison or on death row;
- monitoring abuses of human rights including imposition of the death penalty;
- educating the public about human rights and the death penalty;
- educating and training legal and other professionals who provide assistance to people facing the death penalty and other abuses of human rights;
- providing technical advice to government and others on human rights matters, especially those pertaining to the use of the death penalty;
- commenting on proposed human rights legislation as it relates to the death penalty and other related issues;
- raising awareness of human rights issues, especially those relating to the death penalty;
- research into human rights issues surrounding use of the death penalty and other abuses of human rights;
- promoting public support for human rights related to the death penalty;
- promoting respect for human rights related to the death penalty among individuals and corporations;
- international advocacy of human rights relating to the death penalty;
- eliminating infringements of human rights relating to the death penalty.

In furtherance of this object but not otherwise, the trustees shall have power

- to engage in political activity provided that the trustees are satisfied that the proposed activities will further the purposes of the charity to an extent justified by the resources committed and the activity is not the dominant means by which the charity carries out its objects;

2. To relieve the poverty, suffering and distress of persons and the families of persons facing the death penalty and other related human rights violations throughout the world, who for reasons of their poverty are in need of legal representation or other assistance.

This object will be achieved through casework, advocacy and outreach, by all or any of the following means:

- obtaining redress for the victims of human rights abuse, including providing legal advice, legal representation, case investigation and other assistance to individuals facing the death penalty and other abuses of human rights;
- relieving need among the victims of human rights abuse through legal advice, representation, investigation and other assistance, including in regard to inhumane conditions in prison or on death row;
- monitoring abuses of human rights including imposition of the death penalty