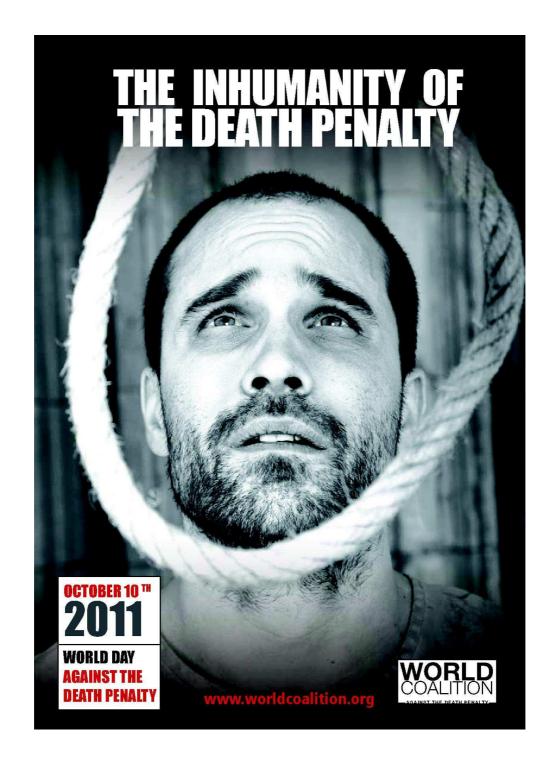


THE INHUMANITY OF THE DEATH PENALTY

9th World Day against the Death Penalty

MOBILISATION KIT



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For more information:

www.worldcoalition.org

• The 9th World Day: Monday 10 October 2011

Every year, the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty (WCADP) calls for local initiatives worldwide. The events involve citizens and organisations supporting the abolition of capital punishment and comprise debates, concerts, press releases or any other action which would give the global abolition claim an international boost.

This Day is aimed at both political leaders and public opinion in countries where the death penalty has or has not yet been abolished: people have to remember the meaning of abolition and pass it down through the generations.

The aims

Encourage and consolidate the political and general awareness of the movement against the death penalty internationally;

Put pressure on countries to stop executions and abolish the death penalty where it is still practiced;

Publicize the existence of the WCADP and its work:

Ensure international recognition of 10 October as the World Day Against the Death Penalty.

The Impact of the World Day

In eight years 10 October has become an event which unifies the abolitionist movement and the impact of the events connected to it has been exponential.

In 2007 the World Day demonstrated that the resolution for a moratorium on application of the death penalty was supported by civil society and contributed to its success. The 2008 World Day focused on Asia and most of the demands of the abolitionist community have been heard: Vietnam and China have reduced the number of crimes punishable by death, Japan is progressively lifting the State secret on executions and Pakistan has not executed prisoners for two years. The 2009 World Day saw the creation of the Teaching Guide which was widely circulated and continues to be used by members of the Coalition in their awareness-raising activities.

10.10.10 10 REASONS TO END THE DEATH PENALTY

- 1- No State should have the power to takes a citizen's life.
- 2- It is irrevocable. No justice system is safe from judicial error and innocent people are likely to be sentenced to death.
- 3-It is inefficient. It has never been shown that the death penalty deters crimes more effectively than other punishments.
- 4- It is unfair. The death penalty is discriminatory and is often used disproportionately against the poor, the mentally ill, those from racial and ethnic minorities, and in some places in the world because of discrimination linked to sexual orientation or religion.
- 5- It does not offer justice to murder victims' families. The effects of murder cannot be erased by more killing, and the death system prolongs the suffering of victims' families.
- 6- It creates more victims. The death penalty inflicts pain on the families of those on death row.
- 7- It is inhuman, cruel and degrading. The dreadful conditions on death row inflict extreme psychological suffering and execution is a physical and mental assault.
- 8- It is applied overwhelmingly in violation of international standards. It breaches the principles of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that everyone has the right to life and that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It is also in contradiction of the international trend towards abolition recognized by three votes at the United Nations General Assembly calling for the establishment of a universal moratorium on the use of the death penalty (resolutions 62/149, 63/168 and 65/201 adopted in 2007, 2008 and 2010).
- 9- It does not keep society safe.
- 10- It denies any possibility of rehabilitation to the criminal.

More recently, abolition of the death penalty in Illinois will remain a symbol of the success of the 8th World Day against the Death Penalty which focused on the United States.

[2] HISTORY

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty

The WCADP, an alliance of more than 120 NGOs, bar associations, local bodies and unions, was created in Rome on 13 May 2002. It was founded as a result of the commitment made by the signatories of the Final Declaration of the 1st World Congress Against the Death Penalty, which was organised by the French NGO Together Against the Death Penalty (ECPM) in Strasbourg in June 2001. The aim of the WCADP is to strengthen the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. Its ultimate objective is to obtain the end of death sentences and executions in those countries where the death penalty is in force.

The WCADP is striving to achieve these by lobbying international organisations and States, organising international events, and facilitating the creation and development of national and regional coalitions against the death penalty.

Since 2003, the WCADP has made 10 October the World Day against the Death Penalty.

The World Day against the Death Penalty

In previous years local initiatives were launched across the world: the 2003 World Day was celebrated in 63 countries with 188 initiatives reaching more than 400 initiatives in 2006 and 2007. Since 2005 a theme has been chosen to celebrate this event in order to attract attention and motivate initiatives across the world.



The first theme chosen was abolition of the death penalty in Africa. In 2005 only 12 countries African nations had abolished the death penalty, 21 maintained it and 20 had not executed prisoners sentenced to death for more than ten years.

2006 was devoted to failures of justice: discrimination, execution of vulnerable groups, the execution of the innocents and unfair trials. All these examples of failures of the justice system were illustrated by individual cases, seeking to raise awareness among the population and therefore encourage signature of petitions and mobilisation.

The following year the World Coalition decided to encourage an international mobilisation in favour of the resolution calling for the establishment of a global moratorium on the death penalty at the 62nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Then, in 2008, it was Asia's turn, the continent which has the greatest number of executions in the world.

The 2009 World Day was marked by the launch of an education campaign: "Teaching Abolition". The World Coalition also called for an end to juvenile executions in the countries that still execute.

Finally, the 2010 World Day aimed at strengthening the trend towards abolition in the United States of America.

This year, World Day focuses on the inhumanity of the death penalty.

[3] 2011 WORLD DAY: THE INHUMANITY OF THE DEATH PENALTY

This world day is to raise awareness on the inhumanity of the death penalty throughout the entire process, from sentence to execution.

There is no human way to kill

All methods of execution are inhumane and violate the right to be free from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. The most commonly used forms of execution around the world include beheading, electrocution, hanging, lethal injection, shooting and stoning.

The form of execution varies from country to country: in China, Thailand, Vietnam and the United States of America, lethal injection is the most common form of execution; in Iran, Iraq or Japan, it is hanging.

In recent history, people have tried to find 'humane' way of executing prisoners. The French guillotine was named after a doctor who campaigned for its use as a humane alternative to execution by hanging. In 2010 the European Court of Human Rights ruled that hanging "was an ineffectual and extremely painful method of killing, such as to amount to inhuman and degrading treatment". Execution by stoning is considered as a "particularly cruel or inhuman means of execution" by the UN Human Rights Committee.

Even lethal injection, which is sometimes considered as most humane method of execution, has caused many prisoners physical pain amounting to cruel and inhumane treatment. This includes having difficulty finding a vein for injection resulting in continuous and unnecessary prodding and poking of a prisoner's veins, or the anesthetic drug not taking full effect which could leave the inmate conscious when the poison to kill him is injected. Stanley Tookie Williams is just one example of a botched lethal injection procedure. On December 13th 2005, Tookie Williams' execution amounted to a form of torture; it lasted 35 minutes, in which the last 10 minutes his body contorted, distorted and rived in pain.

• Inhumane Conditions on Death Row

Around the world, prisoners on death row are kept in conditions which fall well below international human rights standards. This means inadequate cells, food and general living conditions. The level of hygiene and maintenance provided to the inmates is well below international standards on many death rows. Many prisoners do not receive the medical attention that they may require with many inmates suffering from mental and physical health deterioration while in prison.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo death row prisoners do not have adequate cells or food and medical care does not exist. In Vietnam many inmates are shackled and can only stand, lay or sit because of the proximity between the shackles and the object it is attached to. This inactivity of an inmate's limbs may lead to loss of muscle tone and loss of use of their limbs. In the United States of America, the average time on death row is over a decade while a significant number of prisoners have been on death row for more than 20 years. During this time, they are generally isolated from other prisoners, and sharply restricted in terms of visits and exercise, spending as much as 23 hours a day alone in their cells.

According to the Death Penalty Information Center, "psychologists and lawyers in the United States and elsewhere have argued that protracted periods in the confines of death row can make inmates suicidal, delusional and insane". Some have referred to the living conditions on death row – the bleak isolation and years of uncertainty as to time of execution – as the "death row phenomenon".

Dehumanizing Process

The inhumanity of the death penalty is not only in what it does to the inmate facing execution but also in what it does to the rest of us in society. As Renny Cushing, director of Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights (MVFHR), has put it, "If we let murderers turn us to murder, we become what we say we abhor."

Around the world, a growing number of family members of murder victims are speaking out against the death penalty, saying that they do not want another killing carried out in their name. These survivors are saying that the response to one human rights violation (the taking of a life through murder) should not be another human rights violation (the taking of a life through execution). Instead, we should focus on remembering and honoring the victims and working to prevent further violence.

Conditions on death row may change from one country to another, but the dehumanizing process of the death row prisoner is present everywhere.

In Belarus, prisoners sentenced to death are treated as people with no future. Lawyers have reported that their clients were "treated as if they don't exist" or "as if they are no longer human beings". In Japan, between the imposition of a death sentence and the physical execution, people on death row are 'socially extinguished' through the state's severe restrictions on meetings and correspondence. Prisoners are refused communication with their fellow prisoners, and visits with family members and legal representatives are infrequent and closely supervised. No physical contact with family members, friends or even their attorneys is allowed. Even in the hours before execution, the prisoner is not permitted to see his family or loved ones. In many Asian governments, information on executions is regarded as a state secret, and even the family of the condemned prisoners will not know when or where their loved ones will be executed. In some countries, families are not allowed to collect the body after the execution.

The families of the prisoners suffer extreme psychological pain from this situation, sometimes not knowing if their relative is alive. The trial, sentencing, appeals and the wait take its toll on anyone's physical, emotional and mental health.

Martina Correia, sister of US death row prisoner Troy Davis, has been going through that emotional roller coaster for years: "It's not just the inmate who is on death row. That whole family is on death row."

[4] WORLD DAY: TAKE ACTIONS!

Le concept même de la Journée mondiale, et donc son premier objectif, est de **susciter et encourager** l'organisation d'initiatives locales dans le plus grand nombre de pays possible, et notamment dans les États qui appliquent la peine de mort.

Call for initiatives!

Wherever you are: in Africa, America, Asia, Oceania or Europe

Whoever you are: NGO, teacher, lawyer, local representative, member of parliament, artist, reporter, religious leader, citizen

Whatever your plans are: Debates, concerts, press conferences, demonstrations, petitions, educational and cultural activities...

- 10 things you can do to end the death penalty
- 1. **Sign the petition** calling on retentionist states to establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolish it on the ground that it is inhumane. This petition will be sent to relevant governments prior to the next moratorium resolution in October 2012.
- 2. Organize a public debate with exonerees, murder victim's families, experts...

 See Practical Worksheet n²
- 3. Organize an art exhibition (photo, drawings, posters) or a theatre play from Dead Man Walking to Victor Hugo See Practical Worksheet n⁴
- 4. Organize a movie show, you will find a list in this mobilization kit
- 5. Organize a theatre play, from Dead Man Walking to Victor Hugo
- 6. Organize a demonstration, a sit-in, a 'die-in', a flash mob... See Practical Worksheet n3
- 7. Organise a Week of Activities in Schools to Raise Awareness See Practical Worksheet n°1
- **8. Join the events** prepared for the abolition of the death penalty worldwide. To know what has been organized, visit: www.worldcoalition.org/worldday
- 9. Write to a prisoner on death row,

You will find here a list of prisoners on death row: http://bit.ly/dwv6ze

10. Mobilize the media to raise awareness on the issue of the death penalty **See Practical Worksheet n5**Here is a guide to help you write to the editor! http://bit.ly/cYDWol

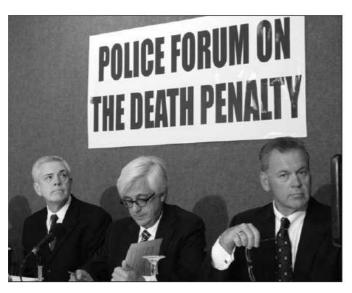
• 10 Practical Worksheets to help you:

1. How to Organise a Week of Activities in Schools to Raise Awareness

- ▶ Get in touch with a network of teachers (teaching unions, etc.) if there is one or other organisations from civil society working in human rights in your town; ask your personal network working in the teaching world.
- Contact the establishments in your town as soon as term starts and suggest contributing to their classes on the World Day.
- ▶ Use the Teaching Guide published by the World Coalition to prepare your activity (pay attention to the age of the pupils, the number and their level of knowledge).
- ▶ Make sure you have sufficient material (posters, leaflets, information sheets, etc.) by ordering them from the World Coalition's Executive Secretariat.
- Ask for help from people who could talk about their experiences (exonerees, victims'families against the death penalty, families of prisoners sentenced to death, etc.)

2. How to Organise a Conference with Police Officers, Victims' Families and Exonerees

- ▶ Plan your event in advance (at least two or three months) so that you have time to contact these people and ensure that they are available.
- ▶ Define your target audience (general public, media, lawyers, students, etc.) and the scope of the event (a select group of twenty people, fifty or one hundred people or more).
- ▶ Define the theme of your debate/conference/discussion.
- ▶ Make sure the project is clear and realistic you will have more chance of interesting participants and will increase your chances of success.
- Contact the World Coalition to find out who to contact to invite the speakers you want.
- ▶ Once you have their agreement, fix the place and date of the conference.
- ▶ One month in advance, send out invitations and begin to publicise the event on your website, by talking to your networks, etc.



- ▶ One week in advance, send out a press release with the exact place, date and time, the theme of the conference and the name of the participants. If you are aiming for the general public, think about printing posters and displaying them around the conference location.
- ► The day before the event send the press release to the media again and ensure that all your contacts will indeed be present. Often, telephone reminders guarantee the availability of those who are interested but have busy diaries.

Photo: Police Forum on the Death Penalty: "Fighting crime in the United States and around the world: is the death penaltynecessary?" Washington DC, October 2010

3. How to Organise a Flash Mob

A Flash Mob is a group of people who assemble suddenly in a public place, perform an unusual and sometimes seemingly pointless act for a brief time, then disperse.

(Source: Wikipedia)

Watch the video of the Flash Mob: http://www.youtube.com/user/AssociationECPM.

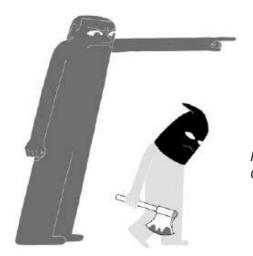
Photo: Flash Mob in Paris, October 10, 2010.



- A month in advance find a rousing piece of music and choreography which is easy to follow while still retaining meaning. If needed, ask for help from a choreographer.
- ▶ Work on the choreography with a small group to see if it works. It should last between 2 to 5 minutes.
- Find a busy place where the Flash Mob will take place. If need be, make an official request to use it.
- ▶ When the choreography is working well, ideally two weeks in advance, film yourselves and put a tutorial online for people to start practising at home.
- ▶ Start to publicise the event, using social media such as Facebook and Twitter but also through the usual channels (emails, newletters, etc.)
- ▶ Before the official Flash Mob, plan two meetings with a sufficiently large group to be able to initiate the movement on the day.
- Choose the date, if possible depending on the weather (it always works better if the sun is shining).
- Announce the exact time and place only a few days beforehand to maintain suspense (particularly if you do not have official authorisation).
- You can also choose a dress code.
- ▶ Plan access to electricity or a generator and speakers so that the music is loud enough.
- Scrupulously respect the time and place of the meeting.
- Film the Flash Mob and put the video online quickly (if possible the same day) to create buzz on the internet
- At the end, if you want, explain why you have organised the event and be ready to answer questions from journalists.

4. How to Organise an Exhibition of "Poster for Tomorrow" Posters

- ► Find a place for the exhibition, for example a well-known art gallery, museum, garden or square, a public place, a university, a library, an underground station, a shop window, etc.
- ▶ More than six months are often required to reserve prestigious places such as temporary exhibition spaces in museums but two or three months would suffice for a public place. Unusual places are often very interesting but the procedure can be more complicated.
- ► To guarantee your chances of success, be organised in advance and get to know the managers of the exhibition area, suggesting they sponsor the project.
- ► Contact the World Coalition for electronic copies of the posters.
- ▶ Print the posters depending on where they will be exhibited (if outside cover them in protective plastic, if in a museum think about hanging, etc.).
- ▶ Prepare the official opening of the exhibition, if possible with an important speaker who could talk about the death penalty (contact the World Coalition if necessary).
- ▶ Invite the media, your network of activists, engaged artists, academics, students, and those in the artistic scene, etc.



- Prepare the exhibition and don't forget to prepare drinks and a buffet.
- ► If you have informed the press, prepare a press kit with information about the exhibition, the Poster for Tomorrow competition and the World Day Against the Death Penalty.

Photo: « Adieu ! », Poster 4 Tomorrow, Jochen Schievink, Germany

5. How to Guarantee Good Media Coverage of your Events

- ► Forge links with local journalists interested in the subject: throughout the year follow local media coverage and find the media outlets and journalists who often raise the theme of the death penalty. Also, find out how they discuss it: what news section, what angle, etc.
- Contact them in the summer or September to tell them about the World Day Against the Death Penalty (so that they put it in their diaries) and your event as a way of making yourself known.
- ► Try to become their yardstick for the subject by always responding quickly to journalists and providing them with reliable information, particularly that provided by the World Coalition.
- ► To maximise your chances of success, organise an event with one or two witness accounts. Journalists like to use personal stories and, if you provide them with the opportunity, they will talk about your event.
- ▶ Send out a press release a week before your event with the exact place, date and time, the title of the event, the names of the participants, a brief description of your event and a paragraph on the World Day (you can use the press release provided by the Coalition).
- Specify that participants will be available for interview at the event.
- ▶ Send it again the day before the event if you have not had confirmation from journalists who might be interested.
- ▶ Only hold a press conference if you have something specific to announce (a position taken following an execution in your country, abolition of the death penalty for some crimes, etc.).

6. How to Raise Awareness about the Physical and Routine Conditions on Death Row

- ► This activity will help people come to an understanding of the dreadful physical conditions prisoners on death row endure.
- ▶ The physical and routine conditions on death row change from prison to prison. As a general rule, the physical conditions on death row are deplorable, some more deplorable than others. International law requires those that have deprived of their liberty to be treated with humanity and human dignity. Unfortunately in many (some would say all) countries, these requirements are not being met.
- ► You will need the following equipment:
 - Chalk/tape
 - 4 x String/rope
 - The following case studies and articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights should be printed and displayed where the activity is to take place. You may also read them aloud.

Articles 7 and 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article 7: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment"

Article 10: "All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person."

► Case Study 1: Death Row Conditions in Zambia

Prisoners under sentence of death -- "condemned prisoners" -- are detained at the Mukobeko maximum security prison near Kabwe, 100 km north of the capital, Lusaka. The "condemned section" of the prison was originally built to house 48 prisoners. There are now more than 200 in the same cells.

The cells are arranged on either side of a yard, with 24 cells on two levels on either side. The cells are approximately three metres by two metres in size. Some of them hold six people. The prisoners are locked in their cells between 4.00 pm and 6.30 am. There are reports of a number of cases of tuberculosis, as well as other diseases, within the prison. There is virtually no access to medical care. The prisoners all wear a form of prison uniform, which in some cases consists of rags of material crudely stitched together (Source: Amnesty International http://bit.ly/ITsc4Y)

- Using chalk or tape, mark out an area of three meters by two meters on the floor to outline the parameters of the cell.
- Nominate six participants that are to enter into the "cell".
- ➤ Send each person into the space one at a time at one minute intervals. Tell them that they are to arrange themselves however they like.
- Ask for absolute silence and leave them in there for two minutes.
- ➤ At the end of two minutes, ask each participant to say one word which sums up their experience or how they felt. The same word cannot be repeated twice.
- ► Have the participants exit the "cell".



Joao Silva's photo of a prison in Malawi, New York Times

► Case Study 2: Death Row Conditions in Vietnam

Conditions on death row are particularly inhumane. 3-4 prisoners are detained in each cell. The cells are extremely unhygienic, with one latrine bucket and no ventilation. Prisoners are not allowed to leave their cells except to receive visits, which are extremely rare. Their legs are chained to a long pole, and they are generally lined up in order of execution – the first to be executed being nearest the door. Occasionally, for "humanitarian reasons", prisoners are allowed to change places in the line.

(Source: FIDH http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/RAPPORT_VIETNAM_WEB_0408.pdf)

- ▶ Tie one end of four separate pieces of rope/string to the legs of four different participants. Tell those participants to stand in the four corners of the cell. They are the poles.
- Nominate 4 more participants that are to enter the "cell" and tie the other end to one of their legs.
- Ask for absolute silence. Leave them in there for two minutes.
- At the end of two minutes, ask each participant to say one word which sums up their experience or how they felt. The same word cannot be repeated twice.

- 10 Tips for a successful event:
- 1- Plan it at least a month in advance, more if you need to rent a room, invite speakers or contact us for an art exhibition
- 2- Try to **associate** several local NGOs or well known people to make it a bigger event with no additional costs or efforts
 - To know what is organised in your city, www.worldcoalition.org/worldday
 - To contact members of the World Coalition in your country: see Part 7 of this kit
- 3- Contact local media a week in advance and again two days before the event
 - See Practical Worksheet n⁵
 - Here is a guide to help you write to the editor! http://bit.ly/cYDWol
- 4- Use the Internet and social networking tools to spread the words
- 5- Contact us to promote your event on our website and on Facebook page
- 6- A few days before, advertise it in the streets (posters, leaflets with title, time and place of your event)
- 7- Tell everybody, your friends, your family, even your grandma!
- 8- Be ready to **counter pro death penalty arguments** (use our "10 reasons to end the death penalty" in the first part of this kit")
- 9- **Be nice** to people, even if they disagree!
- 10- Take pictures and write a short report (and send it to us)

[4] WORLD DAY: TAKE ACTIONS!

Material for the 9th World Day

For the 2011 World Day, the WCADP has produced some materials; they are all available on its website: http://www.worldcoalition.org/worldday

Poster of the World Day

For organisers of events, copies of the poster are available at no cost from the Secretariat of the WCADP (contact: aplacais@abolition.fr).

Information Leaflet

This information leaflet on the 2011 World Day includes the World Coalitions' demands. It also provides information on the inhumanity of the death penalty.

For organisers of events, copies are available at no cost from the Secretariat of the WCADP (contact: aplacais@abolition.fr).

Petition

Calling on retentionist states to establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolish it on the ground that it is inhumane, this petition will be sent to relevant governments prior to the next moratorium resolution in October 2012.

Facts and figures on the death penalty

Up-to-date information on the application of death penalty around the world in 2010

International Jurisprudence Factsheet

Detailed Information about the international Jurisprudence regarding the death penalty and the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Map of the death penalty worldwide

The death penalty country by country with the methods of executions

Banner

A web banner announcing the World Day Against the Death Penalty can be downloaded for display on your website.

Pedagogical Guide

This manual offers several activities in anticipation of the celebrations on 10 October. It is aimed particularly at teachers of students aged 14 to 18, wherever they are in the world, but can also be used by anyone willing to organise an event for the World Day.

- Organisers of events, order copies of the guide from the Secretariat of the WCADP (contact: aplacais@abolition.fr).
- Use it to organise event, make your own documents and inform the public about the reality of the death penalty in a recreational way.

Capital Punishment Curriculum for Law Schools and experts

This course is intended to introduce a comparative study of the death penalty in abolitionist versus retentionist countries, based on the prohibition of this punishment in international conventions. It is designed primarily for use in US law schools, with emphasis on US law, but should prove instructive in other contexts.

• Use it with a well-informed public to deepen the debate.

[5] ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

• Reports on the death penalty and torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

• Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Manfred Nowak. 2009.

In chapter III, the Special Rapporteur focuses on the compatibility of the death penalty with the prohibition of cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment. He concludes that the historic interpretation of the right to personal integrity and human dignity in relation to the death penalty is increasingly challenged.

http://www.un.org/french/documents/view_doc.asp?symbol=A%2FHRC%2F10%2F44&Submit=Recherche&Lan

 $\underline{\text{http://www.un.org/french/documents/view_doc.asp?symbol=A\%2FHRC\%2F10\%2F44\&Submit=Recherche\&Lang=F}$

· Websites on the death penalty

- Death Penalty Worldwide Database: www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org
- World Coalition Against the Death Penalty www.worldcoalition.org
- Amnesty International, death penalty page http://www.amnesty.org/en/death-penalty
- Death penalty website of the FIDH http://www.fidh.org/spip.php?rubrique650
- Hands Off Cain information website http://www.handsoffcain.info/

Please refer to the Coalition members' website and get in touch with them using the contact details you will find at the end of this document.

Filmography

Documentary films

• In Prison My Whole Life (2007)

British movie directed by Marc Evans (film 93 minutes)

This documentary immerses us in the heart of the American prison system by addressing the case of Mumia Abu-Jamal, a black journalist convicted of killing a police officer, who is still on death row. The story is told by a young British man (William Francom) who was born on the day of Mumia's arrest.

• Made in the USA (2001) OV (French)

French documentary film by Solveig Anspach and Cindy Babski. (1h45)

Made in the USA relates the execution, on March, 1 2000, of Odell Barnes, sentenced to death in Texas, for the murder of one of his mother's friend.

• Le Dernier repas (2002): OV (English) with French subtitles

Canadian documentary film by Julien Elie (75 minutes)

Visit within the nightmarish atmosphere of Huntsville town which has the highest rate of executions in the United States. This movie tells the story of Farley Matchett, a former death row inmate executed on September, 12 2006, through his grand mother's eyes.

• **999 060** (2006 - 30 minutes) : *OV (English) with French subtitles* Interview of Farley Matchett.

Movies

• Night Train (2007)

Chinese movie by Diao Yi Nan

Night train tells the story of Wu Hongyan, a woman in charge of the execution of death row prisoners in Western China.

• Redemption: The Stan Tookie Williams story (2004)

American movie by Jamie Foxx

Redemption tells the story of Stan "Tookie" Williams, founder of the Crips (an L.A. street gang). Story follows his fall into gang-banging, his prison term, and his work writing children's novels encouraging peace and antiviolence resolutions which earned him multiple Nobel Peace Prize nominations.

Tookie was executed by lethal injection at San Quentin State Prison, California.

• The life of David Gale (2003)

American movie by Alan Parker

Dr. David Gale, an advocate for eliminating the death penalty, is falsely accused of rape and murder. Once convicted, he ends up on death row in Texas himself, telling his story to a reporter.

• The Green Mile (2000)

American movie by Frank Darabont

Death Row guards at a penitentiary, in the 1930's, have a moral dilemma with their job when they discover one of their prisoners, a convicted murderer, has a special gift.

• Dead Man Walking (1995)

American movie by Tim Robbins

A caring nun receives a desperate letter from a death row inmate trying to find help to avoid execution for murder.

French Filmography on ECPM website: http://www.abolition.fr/ecpm/french/filmographie.php?&topic=54

Exhibitions

• « Poster for Tomorrow »

Poster for tomorrow is an independent, non-profit international project whose goal is to encourage people, both in and outside the design community, to make posters to stimulate debate on issues that affect us all. 2010 was dedicated to « Death in not justice » for the abolition of the death penalty worldwide.

http://www.posterfortomorrow.org/gallery/browse/0/all

• 'There is No Human Way to Kill': An exhibition on several methods of executions

'No Human Way to Kill' comprises an exhibition of twelve etchings produced by the Goldmark Atelier in 2007 and a 102 page book published by Seabrook Press in association with the Human Rights Centre at the University of Essex in 2009:

http://www.artfractures.com/exhibitions/robert-priseman-2/no-human-way-to-kill/

[6] JOIN THE WORLD COALITION

Only organisations can join the World Coalition

In accordance with article 5 of the WCADP bylaws, the Coalition welcomes organisations who are sharing the aim of the universal abolition of the death penalty.

To join us, you may fill in the application form and send it to the Secretariat of the World Coalition.

You will find this form online:

http://www.worldcoalition.org/modules/liaise/index.php?form_id=2&sel_lang=english

Every member of the Coalition must pay an annual subscription fee of 150 euros.

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