

WJJA WikiJustice Julian Assange

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Paris, on 14th of October 2019

Situation report 1

Prisoner of opinion : **Julian Paul Assange** (03/07/1971)

Prison : **Belmarsh**

Prisoner Number: **A 93 79 AY**

Subject: Request for information on mandate
representation in the case **EAW 131226-10**

European Arrest Warrant File No.

AM 131226-10 :

File No. RCJ CO/1925/2011

Dear Sir or Madam,

Four of our representatives attended M Julian Paul Assange's extradition hearing on October 11th, 2019. They have noticed several malfunctioning cases to which the requesting party, the USA, represented by Mrs... and the requested party, the British prosecution services and M Assange's legal team, should respond.

Julian Paul Assange appeared before an administrative court ruling on extraditions based on European arrest warrants, and so, not dealing with the facts brought against the defendant. Yet, M Julian Paul Assange is no more under European arrest warrant. In fact, he is not under traditional extradition procedures. If it were the case, Sweden would be concerned, not the USA. Could you thus explain why M Julian Paul Assange is subjected to normal extradition procedures whereas a requesting party is involved and is present at the different hearings ? Could you clarify the type of extradition procedures M Julian Paul Assange is under ? We should be provided with all materials related to M Julian Paul Assange's extradition case.

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A requesting party, The USA, attended the hearing, represented by Mrs... Where a requesting party is involved, charges are required. However, no charges against M Julian Paul Assange were notified to him. No charges were read out at the hearing. Therefore, we should be provided with all materials related to the said charges against M Julian Paul Assange in order to determine the procedures they fall within and whether they respect the rules of International law and British law.

Since there is a requesting party, namely the United States of America authorities, we ask this requesting party to provide us with the charges against Mr Julian Paul Assange. As Mr Julian Paul Assange is a journalist, publisher and whistle-blower, we need to ensure that these charges do not violate the First Amendment to the American Constitution, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, 1791:

" Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 1: *All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.*

Article 14:

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article 9 (1) : *Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.*

Article 19 (1 and 2):

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.

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2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.

As Gavin MacFadyen was the co-founder and director of Wikileaks until October 2016, we ask the requesting party to explain why he was not prosecuted by the American Courts in the same way as Mr. Julian Paul Assange, since he was primarily responsible for Wikileaks' publications. We also ask the requesting party why Mrs Suzan Benn, who apparently took over the position of her husband, Gavin MacFadyen, who died in 2016, at the head of Wikileaks, and Mr Kristinn Hrafnsson, editor-in-chief of Wikileaks, shareholder of Sunshine Press Production, are not being sued by the United States Government.

We also ask the requesting party to explain us why The Gardian, Le Monde, CNN and all the media that relayed the information provided by Wikileaks are not subject to any proceedings by the United States of America.

The requested party, namely the British legal authorities, the British Government and the British Crown, is aware that no one can be extradited to a country where he risks the death penalty, that no one can be extradited while holding political asylum status or while being persecuted for political reasons.

Mr Julian Paul Assange risks a closed-door trial in front of a Grand Jury, 175 years imprisonment and the death penalty if he is extradited to the United States of America.

We therefore request the requesting party, the United States of America, to provide clear evidence that Mr Julian Paul Assange's extradition request is criminal and not political, that he risks neither torture, nor life imprisonment nor the death penalty if he is extradited.

Under the European Extradition Conventions, the requested party, namely the British courts, the British Government and the British Crown, is not unaware that it is its duty to ensure and prove that Mr Julian Paul Assange is not extradited to the United States of America for political reasons, that he risks neither torture nor the death penalty if he is extradited and that he will be entitled to a fair trial.

The requested party, namely the British courts, the British Government and the British Crown, is not unaware that it is its duty to oppose the extradition of Mr Julian Paul Assange, or any other citizen, for political reasons.

The requested party, namely the British courts, the British Government and the British Crown, is not unaware that it is its duty to oppose the extradition of Mr Julian Paul Assange, or any other citizen, if he risks torture or the death penalty in the country requesting his extradition.



European Convention on Extradition. Article 3 - Political offences

1 Extradition shall not be granted if the offence in respect of which it is requested is regarded by the requested Party as a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence.

2 The same rule shall apply if the requested Party has substantial grounds for believing that a request for extradition for an ordinary criminal offence has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion, or that that person's position may be prejudiced for any of these reasons.

The requested party, namely the British legal authorities, the British Government and the British Crown, is not unaware that Mr Julian Paul Assange benefits political asylum status from Ecuador. The decision to withdraw it by Mr Lenin Moreno, President of Ecuador, is null and void since it is violating the Ecuadorian Constitution and the Geneva Conventions. Any administrative or legal decision taken illegally has no legal value and cannot be applied.

As a political refugee, Mr Julian Paul Assange is protected by the Geneva Conventions. The United Kingdom has ratified the Geneva Conventions. The respect of these Conventions by the UK authorities is thus unavoidable.

In addition, the requested party, namely the British legal authorities, the British Government and the British Crown, is not unaware that the Council of Europe Doc 13011 (September 5, 2012) is violated through the imprisonment of Mr Julian Paul Assange: because in view of the facts alleged against him, he has the status of a prisoner of conscience and of political prisoner.

“A person deprived of his or her personal liberty is to be regarded as a 'political prisoner' ”: (Council of Europe - [Doc 13011](#)):

a. if the detention has been imposed in violation of one of the fundamental guarantees set out in the European Convention on Human Rights and its Protocols (ECHR), in particular freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of expression and information, freedom of assembly and association;

This fits Mr Julian Paul Assange's case : he is persecuted, imprisoned and prosecuted for having done his job as a journalist: disclosing war crimes, State level misappropriation, suspected paedophile trafficking.

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b. if the detention has been imposed for purely political reasons without connection to any offence;

This fits Mr Julian Paul Assange's case; according to witnesses, he is held in solitary confinement 23 hours out of 24 and held "incommunicado" since he is only allowed limited number of visits. He is being held without charge since no conviction has been handed down against him, he is not subject to any criminal proceedings and he is being prosecuted by the United States of America, apparently solely for asserting his right to freedom of information and expression.

In addition, the United Kingdom denies, by keeping him in prison without cause, his right to be presumed innocent.

c. if, for political motives, the length of the detention or its conditions are clearly out of proportion to the offence the person has been found guilty of or is suspected of;

This fits Mr Julian Paul Assange's case. Although Mr Julian Paul Assange has been a beneficiary of Ecuadorian political asylum and Ecuadorian nationality, it has been ten years since he was kidnapped on English soil, first in the premises of the Colombo-Ecuadorian mission, then, after his kidnapping by the English authorities on those premises, in Belmarsh prison, a high security prison, whereas in 2016, a UN ruling (54-2015. <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/A.HRC.WGAD.2015.docx>) demanded that he be released, compensated and taken to a safe place.

We call on the British legal authorities to immediately implement this UN decision, which should have been implemented as early as 2016, and to compensate Mr Julian Paul Assange for the years he spent unduly in captivity, for the torture inflicted, for the irreversible physical and mental damage caused.

We recall that the UN is a Human Rights prescriber. It was founded at the end of the Second World War to uphold human rights, to oppose torture, war and war crimes. The United Kingdom is a member of the UN Security Council, so it must respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and UN human rights decisions. If the United Kingdom does not comply with a UN decision, it is liable to sanctions. If the United Kingdom persists in ignoring UN decisions and not releasing Julian Paul Assange as demanded in 2016, it is subject to sanctions.

d. if, for political motives, he or she is detained in a discriminatory manner as compared to other persons; or,

e. if the detention is the result of proceedings which were clearly unfair and this appears to be connected with political motives of the authorities.” (SG/Inf(2001)34, paragraph 10)

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This fits Mr Julian Paul Assange's case. All the proceedings brought against him are vitiated by procedural defects. Our Human Rights association makes all its investigation documents available to anyone who wants to consult them, open source, when our WEB site will have been settled. Our investigators are at the disposal of the judicial authorities and the United Nations to give their testimony and report on their investigative work.

Consequently, we call on the British legal authorities to prove that the prosecutions against Mr Julian Paul Assange are not political.

We call on the British legal authorities to prove that the extradition requested by the USA is not political and does not violate both the First Amendment of the American Constitution neither any law related to freedom of expression and freedom of information.

We call on the British legal authorities to prove that they offer Mr Julian Paul Assange fair legal procedures, has due access to his legal team and is allowed to freely prepare his own defence; that they fully ensure principles of proportionality and non-discrimination principles.

We call on the British legal authorities to ensure that Mr Julian Paul Assange is not subject to physical or psychological torture, neither mistreatment, neither humiliation or secret detention.

15. The allegation that a person is a "political prisoner" must be supported by prima facie evidence; it is then for the detaining State to prove that the detention is in full conformity with requirements of the Convention as interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights in so far as the merits are concerned, that the requirements of proportionality and non-discrimination have been respected and that the deprivation of liberty is the result of fair proceedings.

At the 2019 October 11 Westminster Court hearing, Julian Paul Assange appeared on the video conference screen. Mr. Julian Paul Assange was hard to identify. He had a long, shaggy beard which length is hardly compatible with the time between the event of the leaked video from Belmarsh on may 2019 and the 11/10/2019 hearing date. The video that leaked from Belmarsh was the more recent showing Mr. Assange. At that time, he wore no beard and had short hair. At the beginning of the 11/10/2011 hearing, Mr Julian Paul Assange was shown on screen arriving and sitting on a chair, his hands hidden under long sleeves, crossing his arms in an impatient and nervous manner, ill at ease; he eventually blocked his hands under his armpits, arms still crossed. He wore the same clothes as the ones he had in the leaked Belmarsh video. He then weirdly introduced himself as Paul Julian Assange and not as Julian Paul Assange, his usual name order. These were the last words he pronounced, he assisted the audience as if he was not personally concerned, like if he was indifferent to his fate. He did

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not try to intervene, and neither the judge nor his lawyer proposed him to express himself. At no time did master Gareth Peirce look at Mr. Julian Paul Assange. There was no interactivity between Mr. Julian Paul Assange and his lawyer. Mr. Julian Paul Assange shows signs of mental confusion that attest that he is unable to concentrate himself, that he is unable to defend himself. Mr Julian Paul Assange's state of health does not permit an active follow-up of the legal proceedings.

In its first Congress held in 1955, the United Nations adopted the still valid Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. It includes the paragraphs 15 and 16:

Prisoners shall be required to keep their persons clean, and to this end they shall be provided with water and with such toilet articles as are necessary for health and cleanliness.

In order that prisoners may maintain a good appearance compatible with their self-respect, facilities shall be provided for the proper care of the hair and beard, and men shall be enabled to shave regularly.

The officials who violate these international rules are subject to severe penalties and prison sentences. Since the Nuremberg Trial, every individual has a duty to disobey any illegal order. The related penalties are worsened when it comes to State officials.

The state in which Mr Julian Paul Assange appeared at the hearing indicates that he is being ill-treated in prison and that nothing is being done to improve his physical or mental health. This morbid state of affairs raises fears that Belmarsh prison may not respect international texts that recognize the rights to dignity and prescribe the minimum conditions related to physical and mental health for all imprisoned individuals. (See UN 2004, *Human Rights and Prisons*, and UN 1966/1976, *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*).

It is clear from October 11 United States of America extradition hearing visio-conference, together with all Belmarsh visit testimonies, that Mr Julian Paul Assange's condition is incompatible with incarceration. He must be released for health reasons and placed in a caring environment that will ensure his psychical and physical balance. Moreover, Mr Julian Paul Assange has nothing to do in prison since he is not subject to any proceedings and benefits from the presumption of innocence in the extradition case brought against him by the United States of America.

When the judge asked the question: "Do you have any requests?", Mr Julian Assange's lawyer Gareth Peirce replied negatively. At this stage, it should be recalled that Mr Julian Paul Assange is not the subject of any proceedings, except for the extradition required by the

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United States, but until he is put on trial, he enjoys the presumption of innocence and must be released in order to prepare his defence in complete peace of mind.

Mrs. Gareth Peirce did not ask for the release of Mr. Julian Paul Assange, at the difference of the other lawyers who were defending a person in court for extradition the same day.

It is important to recall once again that Mr Julian Paul Assange benefits from a UN Ruling (54-2015. <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/A.HRC.WGAD.2015.docx>), dating from 2016, demanding that he be released, compensated and taken to safety. At no time did Ms. Garteh Peirce use this UN decision to demand her client's release.

The UN Istanbul Protocol stresses another leverage which has not been handled:

10. (h) Ensuring that the competent authorities undertake a prompt and impartial investigation, whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe that torture has been committed (art. 12 of the Convention against Torture, principles 33 and 34 of the Body of Principles on Detention, art. 9 of the Declaration on the Protection against Torture);

UN Rapporteur on Torture Nils Melzer has issued a scathing report attesting that Mr Julian Paul Assange presents undeniable psychological torture symptoms, but also the possibility for him to die in prison.

Nevertheless, Mr. Gareth Peirce did not ask that Mr. Julian Assange be released for health reasons. The dictator Augusto Pinochet was released by the UK authorities on health grounds and was deported to his country. This General was guilty of horrible crimes, unlike Mr. Assange, who is simply a political prisoner (*Definition of a political prisoner. Council of Europe. Doc. 13011-05/09/09/2011*) innocent of any crime.

Despite the UN report issued on May 31, Mr Julian Paul Assange's lawyers did not file a complaint on torture to any Court nor to the Committee against Torture.

Julian Paul Assange's lawyers have not mandated doctors to assess his state of health (one medical report per month is possible upon request).

Julian Paul Assange's lawyers have not issued single nor repeated requests for release on health grounds.

It should be recalled that Mr. Julian Paul Assange's sentence for “breaking bail” ended on September 22 2019. It should be recalled that Mr Julian Paul Assange did not have to be

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punished for this bail breaking because the law provides that a parole can be violated when one's life is in danger otherwise. This was the case with Mr Julian Paul Assange. He feared extradition to the United States of America for political reasons, in a death penalty country. The actual facts prove he was right.

It is established that in 2010, following the release of the Collateral murder video, the Obama administration launched an investigation against Wikileaks and Julian Paul Assange, under the authority of Secretary of State Hilary Clinton. A grand jury was formed in Alexandria, Virginia.

This grand jury number is 10GJ3793. Prosecutors: Neil Mac Bride and Andrew Paterson. (See Julian Paul Assange's Affidavit).

To date, neither Mr. Gareth Peirce nor any of the lawyers from Julian Paul Assange's legal teams has applied for the release of Mr. Julian Paul Assange despite all the facts mentioned above, facts which prove the illegal, arbitrary and abusive detention of Mr. Julian Paul Assange.

In summary, following the October 11 2019 United States of America extradition hearing, it is clear that:

- the extradition procedure conducted by the English legal authorities at the request of the United States of America against Mr Julian Assange lacks transparency.

We therefore ask the English legal authorities to make available to the public, as provided by law, the dates of the upcoming hearings, without exception, the detailed description of the proceedings and the minutes of these hearings. It is essential that Mr Julian Paul Assange be in possession of these information because it is necessary for the defence to be able to determine whether this procedure is compatible, inter alia, with the European conventions on extradition.

- by not asking for an immediate release on health grounds and presumption of innocence, Mr Julian Paul Assange's lawyers are going against the interests of their client. So that we can be sure of Mr Julian Paul Assange's actual state, his ability to defend himself, his legal situation, the state of his defence, we kindly ask Julian Assange lawyers:

- To provide us the exhaustive list of Mr. Julian Paul Assange's lawyers names with their clearly described functions within the team.
- To provide us the mandates that Mr. Julian Paul Assange signed in his hand with the exact and detailed mission orders given to each defender.
- To provide, in order to authenticate each mandate, a certified copy of Mr. Julian Paul Assange's passport bearing his signature and passport photo is required. A

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recent valid passport. The photo must allow an unquestionable identification of Mr Julian Paul Assange. All the distinctive signs of Mr Julian Paul Assange must be visible.

The mandate must be in the name of Mr Julian Paul Assange and signed with an authenticated signature. No Paul Julian Assange or Paul Assange.

- To provide the list of charges provided by the extradition requester, the United States of America. Name and position of the applicant's representatives.
- To provide the factual reports that do not divulge the solicitor-client confidential aspects, concerning all the hearing preparation meetings that lawyers had with Mr. Julian Paul Assange to organize his defence from his incarceration in the Colombo-Ecuadorian diplomatic mission to the present day in Belmarsh prison. Exact time and dates. Surname, first name and role of the lawyers, nature of the proceedings.
- To provide the physical and psychical state of Mr Julian Paul Assange must be described in detail without betraying medical confidentiality. Stamp of the prisons where he stayed and from Ecuadorian diplomacy, as proof. We must assess whether Mr Julian Paul Assange had the opportunity to organise his defence and was in a position to do so, whether meetings with his lawyers were regular, whether the time allowed was sufficient.

" A detained or imprisoned person shall be allowed adequate time and facilities for consultation with his legal counsel. The right of a detained or imprisoned person to be visited by and to consult and communicate, without delay or censorship and in full confidentiality, with his legal counsel may not be suspended or restricted save in exceptional circumstances, to be specified by law or lawful regulations, when it is considered indispensable by a judicial or other authority in order to maintain security and good order. "(Principle 18. Items 2 and 3. Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment.)

To provide the Belmarsh prison regulations. Wandsworth Prison Rules.

To provide us the precise description of Mr. Julian Paul Assange's conditions of incarceration: number of hours in a cell, his places of incarceration (isolated cell, hospital) accompanied by the precise time he spent there, access to books, mail, telephone, visiting room. Visit management. Official regulations for the management of visits. Prison stamp as proof (affixed to each document provided).

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The name of the officials in charge of collecting and providing this information must be clearly identifiable.

Recall: Sentences for isolation are sanctions that are limited in time and are highly regulated. " Punishment by close confinement or reduction of diet shall never be inflicted unless the medical officer has examined the prisoner and certified in writing that he is fit to sustain it. " (32) " The medical officer shall visit daily prisoners undergoing such punishments and shall advise the director if he considers the termination or alteration of the punishment necessary on grounds of physical or mental health." (32-3).(Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners)

- Mr John Pilger and Mr Kristinn Hrafnsson have testified the 23 hours over 24 isolation of Mr Julian Paul Assange since his arrival in Belmarsh. If Mr Julian Paul Assange has been in solitary confinement (solitary confinement is a sanction) since his arrival in Belmarsh, he then has been subjected to torture in violation of Article 7 of the Rome Statute and all texts relating to torture. *(Subject to life imprisonment for those who commit it, with aggravating circumstances for State officials.)*.

We therefore ask Belmarsh's doctors to provide us with the daily reports (mandatory) they wrote concerning Mr Julian Paul Assange during these solitary confinements. These reports must include the reasons for, and dates of entry and exit of, these sentences in isolation. These reports must describe in detail, in adequate medical terms that can be interpreted by another doctor (no vague wording), the condition in which Mr Julian Paul Assange was at the time of the examinations. The name of the doctor who performed the examinations and wrote these reports must be clearly identifiable. Our medical teams must be able to contact him (them) easily to obtain details on the condition of Mr Julian Paul Assange.

- The first names and links (lawyer, parents, doctors, family, friends) of the people who have visited him since his incarceration in the Colombo-Ecuadorian mission until today. The precise number of actual visits he received. Number of visits allowed. Stamp of the prison or diplomatic mission as proof. Name of the official in charge of collecting this clearly identifiable information.

- To provide the identity documents of Mr Julian Paul Assange, a birth certificate clearly establishing his ascendants and place of birth (certified true copy), certified true copy of his political asylum, nationality and residence permit in Ecuador. With regard to the Geneva Conventions, they are still valid (Mr Moreno violated the

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laws by withdrawing them from him. The decisions taken have therefore no legal value) and must be produced as part of the extradition procedure.

These documents attest that Mr. Julian Paul Assange is not an American citizen. Certified true copy of his Australian passport.

In addition, with regard to these Ecuadorian documents, Mr Julian Paul Assange benefits from the political asylum status protection. By not respecting the political asylum of Mr Julian Paul Assange, the United Kingdom is violating the Geneva Conventions.

- To kindly explain why Mr Julian Paul Assange's lawyers have not prosecuted any media or website for defamation when the image of Mr Julian Paul Assange in is soiled and lies, gossip and numerous unfounded attacks are being peddled there, seriously damaging Mr Julian Paul Assange's notoriety and defence. We keep the incriminated documents at the disposal of the justice and lawyers of Mr Julian Paul Assange.

We kindly ask Belmarsh prison administration:

- A precise account of the letters received by Mr Julian Paul Assange and the replies sent. Many packages have been sent to Mr Julian Paul Assange, including by friends. He never acknowledged receipt. The Belmarsh prison administration must provide incontestable proof that these mailings have reached it because we have been seized on this issue many times. Prison stamp as proof. Name of the official in charge of the clearly identifiable file.

According to our doctors, in the photos, Mr. Julian Assange has worrying physiological deficiencies that can lead to his death. Moreover, Mr Gabriel Barber Shipton, expresses his concern that he will never see Mr Julian Paul Assange again after visiting him in prison.

Regarding the way he appeared via video conference during the hearing on October 11th, 2019, M Julian Paul Assange seems to be in a morbid mental condition inconsistent with legal proceedings and detention.

We require the full names of the doctors who examined him and the detailed medical reports attesting his health condition. We would like to underline that, according to the law, Mr Julian Paul Assange is allowed to appeal to any doctor of his choice for a fee (Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners *Art. 91 UN*). Many people have given money to WikiLeaks and to the Courage Foundation so that Mr Julian Paul Assange is able to pay his legal team and so that he is look after. We were questioned on the issue several times. If no answer is given, we may go to court to have clarification on how the money is used.

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Besides, Mr Julian Paul Assange and Mr Gavin MacFadyen are WikiLeaks' co-founders (Mr Gavin MacFadyen was the executive manager till 2016). He is Sunshine Press Production's majority shareholder. Regarding financial and copyright (intellectual property right) issues, we would like a inquiry to be carried out in order to precisely determine Mr Julian Paul Assange's estate, who presently manages it, under what rules and who are his direct and indirect successors. Every measures should be taken by law-court as soon as possible to protect Mr Julian Paul Assange's financial and patrimonial assets.

The investigation must determine :

Whether Mr Julian Paul Assange is subject to an abuse of a state of weakness. Indeed, Mrs Christine Ann Hawkins was a member of Family Cult, an Australian sect, in which she and Julian Paul Assange reportedly spent several years.

Family Cult was active from 1964 to 1987 and was disbanded in 1987 but it still exists under the name of Santiniketan Park Association. It registered in Australian official records. The members of the sect were mainly doctors, lawyers, social workers and psychiatrists. The children were beaten, starved and isolated. They were administered LSD and submitted to questioning. They were socially abused. The cult's Guru, Ann Hamilton Byrn, regularly changed children of names and families. They had several passports and they were sent abroad. They were regularly drugged. The products concerned were : anentosol, diazepam, haloperidol, largactil, mogadon, Cerepax, Stelazine, Tégritol, Tofranil. Numerous newspaper articles attest to these facts.

Regarding the torture and the abuses the children were submitted to in the said sect, regarding the important financial issues related to WikiLeaks and to Sunshine Press Production and regarding Mr Julian Paul Assange's central position in the companies, it is essential to ensure that Mr Julian Paul Assange is not pressured, intimidated or manipulated by the cult and that his successors respect the law.

It is essential to :

- Determine effective and emotional relationships between Mrs Christine Ann Hawkins and Mr Julian Paul Assange.
- Make sure that Mrs Christine Ann Hawkins is free of the pressure put by the cult.
- Ensure that Julian Paul Assange was not born in the said sect and is not one of the children stolen to their single mother by the cult.
- Make sure that Julian Paul Assange did not suddenly appeared on Australian official records in 1987 as it is mentionned in some local newspaper.

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- Determine effective and emotional relationships between Mr John Shipton and Mr Julian Paul Assange. As Mr Julian Paul Assange stated it : *"uh, my dad is much more abstract, so..."*. He never talks about John Shipton and never introduces him as his father.
- ensure that the late Mr Richard Brett Assange really acknowledge paternity for Mr Julian Paul Assange.
- Identify Mr Julian Paul Assange's brothers and sisters and determine their effective and emotional relationships. Indeed, Mr Julian Paul Assange has mentioned only one brother but never say his name. His brother may be born of the union between Mrs Christine Ann Hawkins and Leif Meynel, also known as Leif Hamilton, one of Ann Hamilton byrn's alleged sons ; her being Family Cult's guru. His brother's name is only mentioned once, in a book (Jamie) but his last name : Hawkins, Meynel or Hamilton, is nowhere to be found. In jail, Mr Julian Paul Assange received a visit, once, from a brother he has never told about. The said brother, Gabriel Shipton, would be Mr John Shipton and Mrs Ann Barber Shipton's son.
- Find Theresa Assange, whom he may have been married to from 1989 to 1999 (relied upon marriage certificate) and confirm her identity. A child is supposed to be born of this union whose name may be Daniel Assange, if Mr Julian Paul Assange was really married when he was born.
- Find and identify his French wife and son, who are mentioned in interviews.

If the investigations were to reveal that Mr Julian Paul Assange is under the influence of members of the sect called Family Cult – now, Santiniketan Parc Association – and that direct or indirect heirs have caused him damage, we would call on the justice system to take legal measures of removal against members of the cult surrounding Mr Julian Paul Assange, to sue people planning on robbing him, and to take actions to protect him physically and psychologically.

If it turns out, at the end of this investigation, that the Sect is exerting pressure on Mr. Julian Paul Assange or his relatives, we would also ask the courts to take protective measures for the relatives of Mr. Julian Paul Assange who could be the subject of intimidation by the sect or for whom Mr. Julian Paul Assange would be fear.

Regarding Mr Julian Paul Assange's financial and patrimonial situation, a review of his bank accounts, wages, moveable and real property assets, and of his current position in his companies is needed.

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- The legacy of Mr Gavin MacFadyen, WikiLeaks' co-founder and Julian Paul Assange's associate until he died in 2016, was made in the presence of an independent asset manager, appointed on court decision, representing Julian Paul Assange's interests ; and that the terms of the partnership contract, between Mr Gavin Mac Fadyen and Mr Julian Paul Assange, were respected. We would like to determine how Mrs Suzanne Benn, Mr Gavin MacFadyen wife (they married in 2010) got appointed as WikiLeaks' manager.
- An independent asset manager is appointed on court decision to supervise Mr Julian Paul Assange's moveable and real property assets.
- An independent asset manager is appointed on court decision to supervise Wikileaks and Sunshine Press Production companies on Julian Paul Assange's behalf and to ensure that no administrative or management decision is made against Mr Julian Paul Assange's interest.
- An independent asset manager is appointed on court decision to supervise Mr Julian Paul Assange's bank accounts.
- An independent asset manager is appointed on court decision to supervise Mr Julian Paul Assange's legacy and to ensure that his wishes are respected if, unfortunately, he were to die in jail.

We would like Julian Paul Assange's moveable and real property assets to be accurately inventoried and then to be administered by a asset manager appointed under court decision and controlled by justice.

Once acknowledged the points above-mentioned and Mr Julian Paul Assange's severe health condition, We call on the British legal authorities to cancel next United States of America extradition hearings (on October 18th and 21st, 2019) until further notice, so that our team may meet Mr Julian Paul Assange. As long as no official report accurately determines whether Mr Julian Paul Assange is in a position to defend himself, no legal proceedings don't must take place.

Our organization team includes one or two representative, a translator, a doctor, a psychiatrist and, if necessary, a lawyer. Some of our members are also asset managers and may be able to help Mr Julian Paul Assange if he wants to. We call on Mr Julian Paul Assange's legal team to submit a similar request with the competent authorities and to support our demand because it is in their client's best interest.

"The objective of the present Protocol is to establish a system of regular visits undertaken by independent international and national bodies to places where people are deprived of their liberty, in order to prevent

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torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."
(Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - art. 1-)

We call on the British legal authorities to schedule a serie of interviews between our organization team and Mr Julian Paul Assange to determine whether he fully understands his situation, whether he is victim of a breach of trust or an abuse of a state of weakness, whether he is given access to the case documents and whether he is able to freely organize his defence as provided by law. Our medical team will carefully assess his physical and psychological health and will provide an update on the tortures he suffered.

"Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his release if the detention is not lawful." (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 9.-3)

"6.1 Pre-trial detention shall be used as a means of last resort in criminal proceedings, with due regard for the investigation of the alleged offence and for the protection of society and the victim.

6.2 Alternatives to pre-trial detention shall be employed at as early a stage as possible. Pre-trial detention shall last no longer than necessary to achieve the objectives stated under rule 5.1 and shall be administered humanely and with respect for the inherent dignity of human beings."
(Tokyo Rules, UN)

That being said, as Mr Julian Paul Assange has committed no crime or offense, is subject to no legal proceedings, is suffering from severe health problems because of torture, which may cause potential life-threatening complications (report by Nils Melzer), is still under presumption of innocence, we call for his detention to be immediately brought to an end and for him to be led to a safe place (Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, UN, 2016), preferably in France, where our team is mainly located (our state has no conflicts of interest with Mr Julian Paul Assange), protected by a provisional residence permit application, in the care of our medical staff. We will guarantee his safety and stand surety for his appearance at extradition hearings when he is both physically and psychologically able to arrange for his defence, confirmed by a medical certificate. Our legal team will assist and support him in his legal defence during proceedings. Finally, we call for an approved asset manager to be appointed, if one is not, to ensure Mr Julian Paul Assange's financial and patrimonial interests until he is able to do so by himself.

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Mr Julian Paul Assange send an SOS to a member of our non-profit organization. In application of the law, we have to assist and rescue him. A man sending such an SOS is probably alone and desperate. He may have no family, no lawyers, no friends and no one to trust.

"Anyone in capacity of preventing a crime or an offence againts someone and his or her bodily integrity, by his or her immediate action, and with no risk to himself or herself or a third party, who consciously refrain from taking an action shall be subject to a penalty of a five-year imprisonment and receive a € 75 000 fine.

Anyone consciously failing to rescue a person in need of assistance, whereas he or she could, by his or her own action or by instigating assistance, with no risk to himself or herself or a third party, shall be subject to a same penalty.

Penalties are up to seven years' imprisonment and a 100 000-euro fine when the crime or offence referred to in paragraph 1, is inflicted on minors aged fifteen or younger or when the person in need of assistance referred to in paragraph 2, is a minor aged fifteen or younger ». (223-6. Loi 2018-703 – French laws)

Julian Assange's health is getting deteriorated. Those witnessing Mr Julian Assange's death and saying nothing out are violating article 223-6 of the criminal code on Duty to rescue and could be prosecuted.

Our non-profit organization has tried to draw attention to Julian Paul Assange's illegal and arbitrary detention, tortures and degrading humiliating mistreatment he is subjected to ; and to his deteriorating health and possible heart failure.

Nobody has answered our letters so far. Not even the members of his legal team.

If, unfortunately, Mr Julian Paul Assange were to die while in jail, we would ask for a post mortem examination to be carried out to establish the exact cause of death. If the autopsy were to ascertain that Mr Julian Paul Assange died because of torture or mistreatments he suffered, we would file a complaint against state officials responsible for his death, with no exception, from lower-ranked to higly-ranking officers, and against all those who let the crime be perpetrated and said nothing.

We would file a complaint with the relevant local authorities, whatever the cause of his death would be, for failing to assist a person in danger.

No one is supposed to ignore the law. Nobody is above the law, not even kings.

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Mr Julian Paul Assange is a political prisoner, who committed no crime. He has to be released from prison. In democratic states, it is not allowed to put a person in jail and let him or her die because of political reasons, because of his or her opinion or because he or she asserted his or her right to information and to expression of opinions.

We look forward to hearing from you soon. Thank you for your prompt help.

Yours faithfully.

Representative for WikiJustice Julian Assange

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a long horizontal stroke followed by a vertical stroke and a small flourish.

Véronique Pidancet Barrière

President