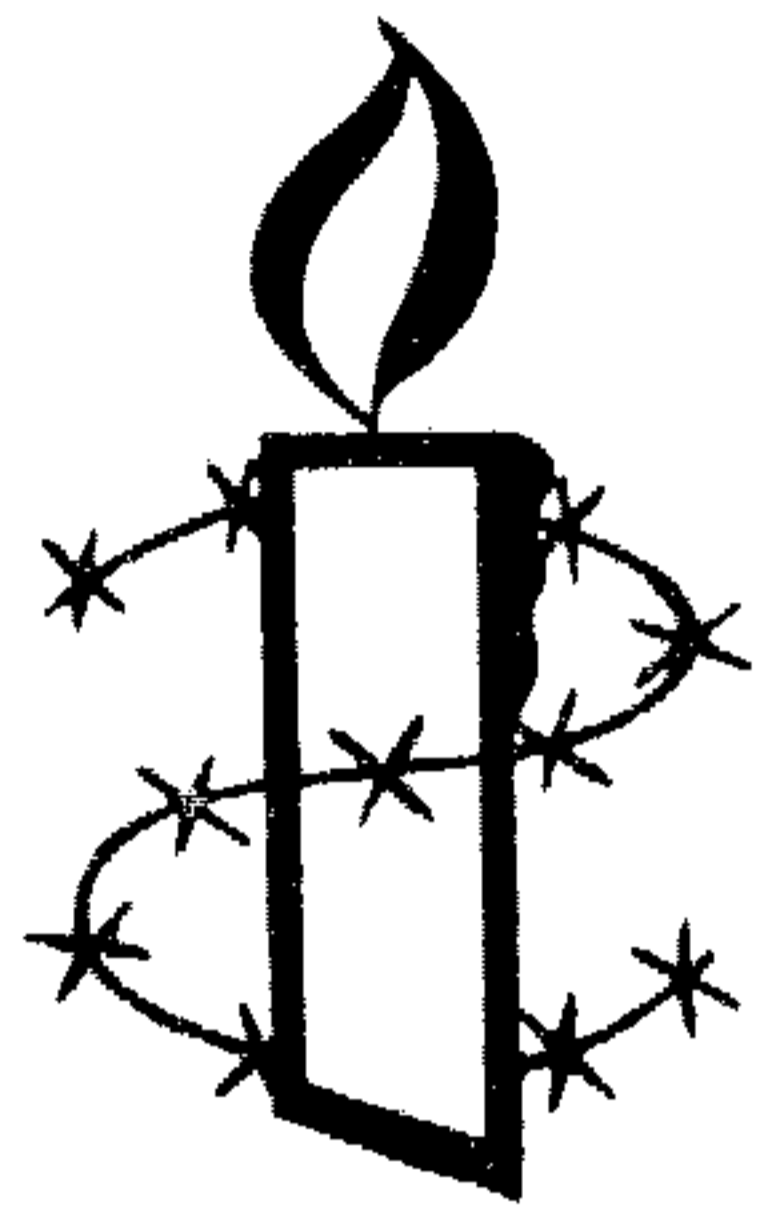




amnesty international

ANNUAL REPORT 1969-70



amnesty international

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OBJECTS

1. The objects of Amnesty International shall be:

- (a) to ensure for every person the right freely to hold and to express his convictions and the obligation on every person to extend a like freedom to others; and in pursuance of that object to secure throughout the world the observance of the provisions of Articles 5, 9, 18, and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- (b) Irrespective of political considerations, to work for the release of and provide assistance to persons who in violation of the aforesaid provisions are imprisoned, detained, restricted or otherwise subjected to physical coercion or restraint by reason of their political, religious or other conscientiously held belief or by reason of their ethnic origin, colour or language provided that they have not used or advocated violence (hereinafter referred to as "Prisoners of Conscience").

The candle surrounded by barbed wire is the internationally recognized symbol of Amnesty International.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

MESSAGE from Sean MacBride, S.C., Chairman of the International Executive of Amnesty

WHEN you read of people being imprisoned for having expressed views that displease an authoritarian government or of prisoners being tortured you are shocked, but you feel helpless. You are anxious to do something to help but you do not know how. Instead of feeling helpless, you can help by supporting Amnesty International. It has the courage and ability to act for you—and to act effectively. Amnesty acts as the voice of the human conscience in these matters and can translate your sense of helplessness into concrete action that will protect Prisoners of Conscience. You can help Amnesty by joining an Amnesty Group, or by forming one among your friends or by sending a subscription.

One hopeful feature of the present period of world history is that public opinion is now becoming more powerful. Because of the mass media of communications there is a growing awareness of world happenings. This growing awareness leads to the formation of public opinion on a world-wide basis. In turn, Governments can no longer act in secret: they are dependent on their own image both nationally and internationally and therefore must heed world public opinion. In this situation Amnesty is becoming more potent and Governments can no longer ignore it.

We are glad to register a growing reaction against the brutality and arbitrariness which disgraces this era. Amnesty can well take credit for having aroused world opinion on this issue. The expulsion of Greece from the Council of Europe and the world-wide exposures of tortures of prisoners in Brazil have been some of the immediate results. Many more such cases in other areas of the world will need the attention of Amnesty. We welcome in this connection the recent call made by the Christian Churches at Baden (Austria):

"No one, who respects the principles of Christianity, the sacredness of human life and the inherent dignity of the human personality, can fail to be alarmed by the mounting violence and brutality of our times. Massacres, tortures, summary executions and arbitrary imprisonments have become such common currency that the natural reaction of horror tends to be blunted. Thus a degradation of human values is taking place. This is a serious problem which demands the untiring and fearless efforts of all Christian Churches. Neither a sense of helplessness nor the violence of the age should be permitted to dull the sense of horror and indignation which acts of brutality, hostility and cruelty arouse".

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ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION by the Secretary General

AS Amnesty International approaches the end of its first decade it is confronted with the problems of growth both in size and recognition. The number of Amnesty groups adopting prisoners of conscience has increased from 640 to 850 and is still going up. New Amnesty committees are being established in countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa. The creation of a new committee need not lead immediately to the creation of groups and the adoption of prisoners but it reflects the universal nature of Amnesty's appeal and the need to construct the type of organisation which can harness world opinion in favour of the proper implementation by governments of articles 5, 9, 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Based as it is on individual case-work by groups of members, Amnesty International relies on its research staff to provide information about the internal circumstances of all countries. It is not enough to learn that a man is in prison. The background to his imprisonment is equally important. To have only one full-time research worker responsible for the whole of Latin America, Spain and Portugal is impractical for a professional organisation dependent on accurate information. Each researcher needs to be a specialist on each country in his or her area and of course with the size of the staff this is not possible.

The greater the number of prisoners adopted, the greater the number of prisoners released and therefore the greater the need to supply groups with new case sheets to replace the old. By a similar equation: the greater the reputation of Amnesty International the greater the number of people who request information and help. The number of newspapers who check first with the secretariat before writing stories about countries and events is constantly increasing and this is time-consuming, but unavoidable and advantageous.

Having balanced its budget to within a reasonable fund-raising margin, the Executive Committee took a new step forward in May 1970 by deciding to provide a broader based staff structure. It was necessary to do this if Amnesty was not to become overburdened by its own growth rate. The only alternative was to place a ceiling on development which would lead to discouragement and frustration in the membership. Amnesty cannot afford to stagnate. It must consolidate and expand simultaneously.

New staff, however, mean greater expenditure and the need to find new sources of income. The burden of expenditure at present rests on the three larger sections who in the coming year have agreed to pay at a rate of £40 per group thus enabling the smaller sections to maintain the figure of £30. Additionally the British, Swedish and German sections have all provided, through trusts or other channels extra funds to maintain the secretariat and improve its efficiency or to pay for missions of investigation or negotiation. Group contributions alone do not finance the organisation and additional sources have still to be found.

Two or three more large sections would inevitably make the financial load easier to divide. It is to be hoped that work in this direction in the past year will show results during the next 12 months. At the moment, however, Amnesty International is not structured to get the funds it requires. It is dangerous to become too dependent on trusts or any single source of income and new means are needed to obtain wider support from those who wish to help but for one reason or another are not involved in the work of the groups. A successful group worker is not necessarily a successful fund raiser and both are now needed as the flesh and blood of the organisation. We have perhaps been too shy about the need for funds.

Inevitably Amnesty International is a controversial organisation. The publication of criticism always produces retaliation. Criticism does not always need to be public and great care is taken to avoid publicity if reasonable progress seems possible without it. But publicity is one of the few weapons in the armoury of a human rights non-governmental organisation and from time to time it is bound to be used. The extent of the publicity depends of course not on Amnesty but on the press and television.

The political balance and committed neutrality which is the hallmark of Amnesty's work does not mean that every action must immediately be balanced by another. Action taken must reflect the interest of the prisoners as much as the interests of the organisation. The balance must be seen and understood but it must not be contrived for effect. It is encouraging that both Soviet and American dissidents have used Amnesty's channel of contact to the United Nations for the delivery of petitions to the Human Rights Commission. It would, however, have been just as likely that dissidents from other Communist countries would have used the facilities which Amnesty provides: the balance in this case is coincidental. It is disappointing that the United Nations Information Centres are prohibited from receiving such petitions. Amnesty has played a large part in the campaign now being conducted by international non-governmental organisations to change this U.N. policy. At the triennial conference of 150 NGOs with consultative status with the United Nations held in Geneva in 1969, Amnesty International was one of 14 elected to the Bureau which has sub-committees in New York and Geneva where our representatives have been Professor Gottlieb and Mr Marchand.

The emphasis during the past year on the production of case sheets on prisoners has made it impossible to produce the type of country and prison reports which we would have liked. New arrangements may make this possible in the future but unfortunately reports do not release prisoners while pressure and adoption may. Our priorities therefore have to be for prisoners' case histories to the exclusion of other worthwhile activities.

The question of torture is always one which attracts attention and publicity. The proof of torture is difficult to produce and the co-operation of governments is needed to prevent torture being carried on in their name. It may soon,

however, be necessary to have a further look at torture and to define its meaning more closely. Under what circumstances should solitary confinement be considered torture? Does torture necessarily have to be violent? One senior official in the human rights field told us that torture had been stopped in his country; now they use recorded screams and mock executions and trials. This must surely classify as a cause for concern. Equally, however, in areas of severe and violent conflict information saves lives. The price of information needs to be studied and the higher the price the greater the risks of falsehood and false confessions. An international convention on methods of interrogation and the establishment of enforceable international standards and safeguards is long overdue.

The U.N. Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders to be held in Kyoto in 1970 will consider the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners which were approved by the U.N. in 1955. These rules have never in fact been implemented nor have the means for their control or application been provided. Amnesty International has prepared its proposals but to persuade governments to set up the machinery for their own discipline is a difficult and lengthy process.

The aims of Amnesty are clear and limited. There is always a temptation to expand them to cover allied topics where other organisations exist and are active. To concentrate our limited resources on the areas where we are known to be specialist is a policy which the Executive and Council have maintained since the new statute was approved in 1968.

The great advantage of Amnesty International is that it is practical and provides a real programme for individuals and groups. Its specialisation is within the reach of anyone provided with the basic information about the prisoners. There is no one else with precisely the same function. It would, I believe, be ill-advised to throw away these advantages. There are many bodies who pass goodwill resolutions or who condemn governments in the field of human rights. We are unique in concentrating on practical work and therein lies much of our effectiveness.

As a voluntary international organisation Amnesty is a team of people each with a specific contribution to make. No one activity is adequate on its own. The groups who write the letters prepare the ground for the international executive who send the representatives to talk to the governments who receive the letters. It is interesting that talks with governments frequently start with discussions of the contents of cards and letters which have never been answered but are on the desk of the minister or in the hand of the ambassador who denies that he takes any notice of Amnesty correspondence.

Finally, a word of thanks to the team who collect and pass on the information to the groups from the secretariat. The secretariat includes paid and unpaid researchers all of whom work in conditions which are far from ideal at irregular hours, dependent on availability of information, informants and time. They are

expected to be public relations officers and statisticians, filing clerks and researchers; objective, dispassionate, imaginative, dynamic and committed. They stimulate international campaigns and when successful are expected to provide new information on new prisoners to catch the new flush of enthusiasm which a release produces.

In particular, the organisation as a whole and many prisoners individually owe a debt of gratitude to Stella Joyce who leaves her post as head of research on the 30th June 1970. Stella Joyce's wide knowledge of Africa, her personal contacts all over the world, and the generosity with which she spent her time and shared her wisdom will be hard indeed to replace.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE International Executive Committee has met five times in the past twelve months. It has been well attended by its members and on only one occasion was more than one co-opted member not present. With a small committee playing such a significant role in the management and guidance of the organisation it is important that attendance should be high. Arrangements have now been made to share the costs of attendance at Executive meetings and for the Secretariat to meet, out of the budget, the costs of those members who come from sections unable to participate in expenses.

The German section which, although the largest in terms of groups, has no member on the committee, has arranged for Hillis Hinze, a staff member, to observe and report to the section on those sessions of the Committee which are not held in private. The committee has also welcomed representatives from the American and German sections at two of the meetings. While informality is an advantage it is inevitable that there will be confidential discussions within the committee and it has therefore been decided that the minutes of the Executive shall be restricted to members of the committee and the Secretariat. A full report of the proceedings covering everything except the strictly confidential, will however be sent to national sections to be used with the discretion of their own executive committees. The report will still be confidential but not so limited in its circulation as the minutes.

Inevitably, a small committee of 6 elected (5 plus the Treasurer) and no more than 4 co-opted non-voting members, cannot represent the interests of each of the national sections. The members are therefore elected as individuals who work for the organisation as a whole and not with any particular mandate or responsibility to a specific section. Distance from headquarters makes participation difficult for some individuals who might otherwise be nominated by sections but as two or three members have to be elected by the International Council each year these problems will certainly be considered and reflected in the elections over a period of years.

NATIONAL SECTIONS

(see appendix for list of addresses)

THE overall number has increased from 20 to 26 and the well established sections have grown larger. **Britain** now has some 150 groups, **Sweden** 208 and **Germany** 267. In **Holland** a substantial campaign was held in May which resulted in a considerable increase in support and individual members while in **Japan** a new section was formed under the chairmanship of Mr Inomata, MP, who was contacted by the American section and the Secretary General while on a visit to Washington. Professor Ivan Morris of the **American** Section attended the inaugural meeting and the statutes have now been received. In **France** the section has been organising itself steadily; the first annual meeting is to be held in June 1970. In **Italy** progress has been slow partly due to internal political difficulties in the country and partly due to the scattered membership. A new section has been started in **Austria** where there are already three groups working; and in **Luxembourg** a small section had an encouraging first annual meeting which has been followed up by practical activity including the translation of the annual report into French.

The **American** section (AIUSA) has been the subject of much Executive discussion and it is hoped that there will soon be more groups and more effective membership. The financial problems seem to be under control and the work for prisoners through the AIUSA publication "Amnesty Action" is bringing in more support. There was disagreement between AIUSA and the International Executive over the publication of the Israeli report but the May 1970 meeting of the Executive was attended by two members of the AIUSA Board of Directors and an understanding was reached.

The **Indian** section has been very active and is being assisted in some of its foreign currency problems by the **German** section. The new **Ceylonese** section has got under way following the visit to Colombo by Miss Stephanie Grant on her mission to Asia in 1969. The committee in **Somalia** had to suspend its activities following the change of government and the same state of abeyance affects the committee which was in formation in **Sudan**. In **Ghana** progress was delayed until after the election but it is hoped to take the first formal step to establish a committee shortly. In the meantime **Gambia** looks as if it is to become the first African country with a properly recognised section of Amnesty International. The new section in **Belgium** is making good progress and is translating the card campaign newsletter into French. The **Belgian** section works closely with the Ligue Belge des Droits de l'Homme.

The **Pakistani** section has survived a difficult political period and the Secretary General hopes to visit both East and West Pakistan during August 1970. **New Zealand** continues to grow in membership and activity despite distances from headquarters and maintains, as does **Australia**, very close contact with headquarters. **Australia** was not able to be represented at the

1969 International Council meeting but the various sectional activities remain at an enthusiastic level.

The **Israeli** section was represented at the International Council meeting in Geneva but the report concerning the Israeli Government obviously caused difficulties for the section. We hope that before long it will be functioning fully again and that in any case we shall continue to have their representative at the Council meeting. In 1969 the Council was attended by two observers from the **Lebanon** but no positive action has yet resulted in a permanent committee. **Canada** has maintained its small membership but there is a new group in Vancouver. It is to be hoped that a promotion programme in both Canada and the United States will gain new support in 1970. The **Faroese** have continued to be successful in gaining considerable publicity for Amnesty. With the help of the **Danish** section, which continues to be very active, a group has been formed in Greenland. **Finland**, however, has not flourished. In the atmosphere in which Amnesty International functions, the co-operation of a strong Finnish section would be invaluable.

The International Council meeting 1970 will be held in **Norway** where the arrangements will show the efficiency and strength of the section which maintains its 49 groups and increases its individual membership and Card Campaign members each year.

The **Swiss** section has developed in Zurich, Basle and Berne in addition to Geneva and can now be said to be a healthy and expanding member of the International. The **Irish** have been consistently effective during the year despite the civil rights problems nearby.

Many contacts are made in any year which do not lead to any firm committee structure but which broaden the basis for the work in hand. There have been two or three approaches from individuals within the U.S.S.R. regarding the possibility of forming a committee or working on behalf of prisoners. Contacts with other Eastern European countries also suggest that our consistent policy of political balance is beginning to be understood as impartiality rather than viewed as a secret weapon in a cold war. This is an important development.

GROUPS

GROUPS continue to provide the basis of Amnesty International activity. The 850 groups have been working for over 2,000 prisoners. 525 adopted prisoners were released during the year and 910 new cases were taken up. The practice of double or multiple adoption of prisoners still causes concern to some group members but the policy has been discussed by most annual general meetings and accepted as being both inevitable and in many cases desirable and in the interest of the prisoners. Some groups still insist on single adoption but they have to wait much longer before receiving their complement of prisoners.

The proof that adoption of prisoners is appreciated continues to flow in regularly in letters from those in prison or those who have been released. Rajat Neogy from Uganda, writing in the *New York Times* after his release, said: "When Amnesty International declared me a 'prisoner of conscience' our underground grapevine was seething with excitement. It meant Uganda's detention laws had been brought to world attention and for some detainees who have been imprisoned for over three years it was like breathing new air."

The use of publicity is also showing results, at least in attracting government attention to prisoners and their conditions. British groups sponsored very large posters near the principal airport for Spain wishing the tourists a happy holiday but asking them not to forget the political prisoners in Spanish jails. The Spanish Government drew attention to the posters by publishing a protest and asking the International Secretariat to prevent further publicity while discussions with the Government regarding prisoners continued. The tourist trade was also used by a German group on behalf of its adopted prisoners whose conditions in Tunisia were reported to be appalling. The group wrote letters to all the hotels in the town nearest the prison threatening the boycotting of travel and trade unless conditions were changed. It is understood that the hoteliers made approaches to government as a result.

Group action is not only made up of writing letters or cards. Each group probably has to raise a certain amount of money for its own purposes for the relief of the prisoner's family and for the group's fees to the International Secretariat. The methods of fund raising vary from the orthodox meetings, street collections or garden parties to the more dramatic art exhibitions, book fairs, or sponsored marches. In Britain one group of schoolboys borrowed money from their parents, invested it and repaid the loan when they collected the profits on the investment. The Treasurer could use a few more like them. The group relief programmes pay for the school fees of children or the correspondence courses for the prisoner himself. Fares are raised to bring children for educational purposes to a country where they have better chances than in their country of origin and other funds are provided to pay the fare for the wife to visit the prisoner when he is far from home. The imagination and energy of the groups is a constant illustration of the value of the group system

to the prisoner quite apart from the effectiveness of the pressure which is produced.

Over £10,000 in relief was sent by groups in 1969-70, some to Rhodesia, some to South Africa and more to other European, African, Latin American and Asian families. In its international programme too, the International Secretariat has been helped, by funds from the World Council of Churches and the United Nations itself. On occasions it has been possible to supplement group relief when emergency demands were made upon limited resources. The United Nations in particular has made it clear that it considers the group work on behalf of prisoners one of the most valuable services which individuals can give in Southern Africa. This multinational recognition is most encouraging.

PRISONERS OF THE YEAR

The Prisoners of the Year are unfortunately still in detention.

In 1969 there was considerable concern about the health of Mrs. Larissa Daniel living in exile in a remote village of Siberia. She became ill as a result of doing heavy work in a wood factory, the only work available to her. There have been no further reports of ill-health.

Daniel Madzimbamuto has been in direct contact with the International Secretariat and arrangements are being made for his son to be educated in the United Kingdom.

Eleni Voulgari was reported to have been released but unfortunately this proved to be incorrect.

Special attempts have been made through postcard campaigns on behalf of each of the three Prisoners of the Year.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

A. GENERAL

The expansion in the number of groups has meant that the machinery of the secretariat has had to be geared almost exclusively to the production of prisoner case-sheets. Each case-sheet has behind it some research, possibly a mission, talks with contacts, verification with official and unofficial sources and possibly translation from press or other background printed material. The maintenance of prisoner cards in Greece alone means a register of nearly 2,500 prisoners with changes caused by releases and new arrests having to be recorded immediately if the register is to have any value.

Each time a mission is sent to any country a brief has to be prepared and arrangements made for "debriefing" the delegate when he returns. National sections and groups present a constant flow of requests for information, documentation, special reports or press statements for publication. Television companies send teams to interview members of the staff and disrupt production for hours at a time for at least one or two staff members. Letters to governments have to be drafted, cleared and sent in the appropriate languages. Conferences, lectures and seminars have to be attended. None of this activity produces a single case sheet on a prisoner but none of it can be avoided.

Other activities can be avoided but only with difficulty and often time is lost anyway in the process. Individual refugee cases or asylum or immigration problems of prisoners, ex-prisoners, their families or their friends arise. Any researcher knows a whole series of refugees or similar persons from amongst their countries. Good relations and goodwill are essential. To say no when asked for help is not only difficult in terms of humanity but is also disruptive of relationships for the future. One phone call may be the thin end of the wedge of intervention which can in the long run involve several staff members including the Secretary General.

Deputations to Ambassadors, High Commissioners need preparation as well as the time taken in discussion and the follow up action. Every effort is made to reduce extraneous activity but most of the items mentioned are unavoidable and must be accepted as part of the task of research and the Secretariat.

New posts have been sanctioned by the International Executive Committee which should take the strain of some of these items off the research staff themselves.

The help of the German sections in providing funds for business equipment and office partitions has made work easier and more efficient but there is a limit to the increase in staff which is possible within the present premises. A serious attempt is being made to find office buildings which could be purchased for Amnesty International and which would be large enough to permit expansion over the years and provide an income in the interim period.

The capital cost of such a move would be considerable but it is one of the proposals which will have to be studied very soon as part of the process of becoming a permanent institution.

Mr Anthony Marreco has continued to represent the organisation at the Council of Europe where we have also been assisted by Mrs Betty Assheton. The Secretary General has been able to visit or attend meetings of the German, Austrian, Swedish, French, British, American, Luxembourg, Belgian, Norwegian, Italian and Swiss sections; either at the expense of the section or combined with vacation or other travel.

Professor Gottlieb continues to represent Amnesty at the United Nations where he is a well-known expert in international legal questions and gave evidence to the U.N. committee considering South West Africa.

The Secretariat will have to expand further if it is to maintain the service to the membership and continue to increase its information about prisoners. One of the steps to be studied in depth in the coming months is the possibility of opening regional offices. The purpose of a regional office, for example in Latin America or Asia, would be to provide a base for information and research and an office for the despatching of representatives in the region for consultation or to trials. A five-year programme is being prepared in which development will figure prominently and this report is designed to invite comment and suggestions.

B. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The Research Department is divided into broadly geographical regions with one staff member in charge of each region: Asia, Africa, Middle East, Europe and Latin America. North America is handled separately from Latin America and Portuguese African areas are for linguistic reasons attached to the Latin American research section.

ASIA

The expansion of Amnesty's work in Asia during the last year is due, on the one hand, to the appointment of a full-time Research Officer in London to work on East Asia, and on the other to visits made by Amnesty delegates to Indonesia, South Korea and Malaysia, and to the growth of the sections in India, Ceylon and Japan.

Perhaps the greatest single expansion has taken place in our work on Formosa, and despite the Government's failure to grant a visa to Professor Ivan Morris in his capacity as Amnesty's delegate, information is constantly reaching London on individual prisoners of conscience on the island who have been imprisoned under the draconian legislation enacted by the Chiang-Kai-Shek Government, not only to curb left-wing opposition, but also to discourage all forms of independent Formosan opinion and expression.

Formosa's position within the international community makes her at least marginally vulnerable to pressure—mainland China, however, remains an

isolated and xenophobic country where appeals for individual Chinese may well only jeopardise a prisoner's chances of release. Despite the apparent suppression of all individual freedom, intensified during the Cultural Revolution, Amnesty's practical concern must remain limited to those foreign nationals held in detention.

Amnesty recognises the practical limits placed on its work in other communist and socialist countries. The rigid control of information in North Korea and North Vietnam makes it difficult, if not impossible, to collect details about imprisonment. Burma, too, presents real problems, although an appeal recently reached London on behalf of two hundred students from the universities of Mandalay, Rangoon and Maymyo apparently deported to the Coco Island after the demonstrations in December 1969.

India

It is a tribute to the stability and traditional independence of the Indian judiciary that the political tensions of the past year have not resulted in the arrest and detention of many prisoners of conscience. Kashmir is the one State in which Amnesty has a substantial number of adopted prisoners, most of whom are now in their second or third year of preventive detention as advocates of self-determination.

On the 31st December 1969, the Preventive Detention Act was allowed to lapse by the Government, but most individual states have passed their own legislation on the same model and so the situation is relatively unchanged.

Pakistan

Pakistan remains under strict martial law. Since the middle of 1969, arrests have been made among the left-wing opposition parties to President Yahya Khan, but until recently these were confined to rank and file members whose names were unknown even at national level, and about whom it was extremely difficult to collect reliable information.

Nepal

Mr K. P. Bhattarai, former Speaker of the Nepalese Parliament, was released in March. He had been detained since the dissolution of the National Panchayat by the King in 1960. With him was also released Rishi Kesh Shah, former Foreign Minister and also an adopted prisoner.

Vietnam

In addition to the large numbers of prisoners of war held in all areas of the country, the South Vietnamese Government has in detention some thousands of civil prisoners, many of whom have been arrested as pacifists or as advocates of a negotiated settlement. As the Thieu Government has felt itself less secure, even within South Vietnam, its tolerance of civilian criticism has decreased, whether this comes from students, from Buddhist leaders or even from within the National Assembly. Where it seems clear that these prisoners fall within Amnesty's scope, they are adopted as prisoners of conscience. Control on information from Hanoi is such that we have no record of similar cases in North Vietnam.

Singapore

The political situation in the last year or so has been stable and the economy rapidly expanding. But the Government has not modified its attitude towards the political detainees, despite the fact that many of those now detained were arrested in 1963 because they opposed Singapore's proposed entry into the Federation of Malaysia. Then in 1964 there were further arrests of people suspected of supporting the Indonesian Government during Confrontation. Since Singapore left the Federation of Malaysia in 1965 and is now an independent republic, on friendly terms with Indonesia, two of the original reasons for holding these people no longer exist. Other detainees in Singapore were involved in trade union opposition to Government measures introduced in 1967-8 which tightened up controls over the trade unions.

There is one special problem in Singapore demanding urgent attention and that is the one relating to political banishment. Probably six such prisoners are now held in the Remand Prison at Queenstown in Singapore. All are Chinese, deprived for political reasons of their citizenship, and have been served with banishment orders. They are now awaiting deportation orders. If the country of destination refuses to admit them, or if they refuse to enter it, they will return to Singapore but may then be in the category, not of political detainees, but of ordinary criminals. Amnesty has details of one recent case where a detainee of Chinese origin, but Singapore citizenship, was served with a banishment order and taken by boat to China. On arrival the Chinese authorities refused to accept him on the grounds that he was an unwilling immigrant. He was returned to detention in Singapore.

At the present time Amnesty's immediate objective is to get the treatment of those under banishment orders brought into line with that of normal political detainees. At present it is much inferior. These are political prisoners and should be treated at least as well as other political detainees.

Malaysia

The Government declared a State of Emergency in 1969 which is still in force. Parliament remains suspended.

A National Operations Council was established under the directorship of the deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, and this has since been responsible for all legislation, ruling the country by decree. The Government has tightened restrictions on the press and mass media and any form of open political discussion and commentary is controlled.

There are possibly between 900 to 1,200 people still detained under the Prevention of Crime Ordinance. Some were arrested for their part in the communal riots, but they have every right to the normal processes of law, which have so far been denied. No charges have been brought against this group. Although the death roll is believed to have been higher for Chinese than Malays, the majority of those in detention under the Prevention of Crime Ordinance appear to be Chinese.

Indonesia

Indonesia presents a problem which is almost unique in its size and complexity.

In July 1969, Professor Julius Stone, accompanied by Miss Stephanie Grant, visited Djakarta as an Amnesty delegate to discuss with the Government its policy towards the 116,000 political detainees held without charge or trial since the change of government in 1965 and 1966. He was extremely well received, and was able to have full discussions with Cabinet Ministers and senior officials.

Although visits to prisoners and detention camps were not arranged, it was generally accepted in Djakarta that the country's chronic economic difficulties made it inevitable that medical and food provisions for the prisoners were often grossly inadequate. This point was underlined at the end of 1969 when foreign journalists were allowed to visit the first detainees' 'resettlement' area on Buru—an underpopulated island in the Moluccas over a thousand miles from Java—and reported the prevalence of illness among the prisoners. The Djakarta press has also described the chronic malnutrition from which even criminal remand prisoners suffer.

In October 1969, the Indonesian Government made its first major policy statement on the future of the 116,000 individuals in prison, detention camps and under house arrest. Category C detainees, against whom no evidence of communist activities exists, would be released as soon as possible; these numbered at least 30,000. Category B, believed to have communist connections, will not be released, but will be sent to resettlement areas in remote parts of the archipelago where they will undertake agricultural work and will live in continued restriction. They number between 10,000 and 30,000. The first group of 2,500 has been taken to the island of Buru. Category A, which contains Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) officials and others believed to have been prominent on the left, will be detained until they are brought to trial at some unspecified date; they number between 5,000 and 10,000. Some Category C releases have been reported. New arrests, however, continue.

While welcoming the Government's decision to release 30,000 prisoners from Category C, Amnesty remains deeply concerned at the apparently permanent detention of the many thousands in categories A and B. All prisoners are held because of their alleged 'involvement' in the attempted coup of September 1965, but in the vast majority of cases, known or believed sympathy with the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) has been taken as the sole proof of complicity. If it is remembered that in 1965 the PKI numbered some three million members, while the trade unions, youth and cultural associations believed to be affiliated to it claimed over fourteen million members, the judicial absurdity of equating membership of a mass movement with responsibility for the action of a small splinter group at the top becomes clear. As there is to be no legal review for those in categories A and B

(between 15,000 and 45,000), and as legal access is seldom allowed—even were enough lawyers available—a prisoner has no opportunity to question the category in which the army has placed him, and on which his whole future life depends.

Although some individual adoptions have been made, the size of the problem necessitates discussion based on general proposals rather than on a tiny fraction of individual cases. Amnesty recognises that the Indonesian Government has a responsibility to protect both the local communities to which released prisoners will return, and also the prisoners themselves, and that the memories of the civil disturbance and bloodshed of 1965 could make both forms of protection necessary. We have therefore proposed to the Indonesian Government the following three steps to ensure that the promises of release which have been made are adequately implemented and are extended to cover all untried detainees with a minimum of delay:—

1. The establishment of independent review commissions to consider all those detained without trial, in all three Categories, and including those detainees who have already been moved to Buru. The commissions should be authorised to order immediate release or, where *prima facie* evidence exists, trial by civilian court within a given period. Technical assistance could be requested from the United Nations and interested non-governmental organisations.
2. Application to the United Nations for assistance in a rehabilitation programme:
 - (a) to provide re-training for detainees awaiting release, and assist their full re-integration on release; where detainees returning to their homes might be in physical danger, alternative localities should be made available;
 - (b) for the welfare and training of children deprived of one or both parents since 1965;
 - (c) for the development of existing government schemes to rehabilitate those widowed in 1965.
3. Immediately, and until such time as the commissions have ruled on release or trial, prisons, detention camps and resettlement areas should be open to visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross (or other international organisations), who should be asked to take responsibility for the provision and distribution of medicines and essential foodstuffs.

Amnesty's comment on the situation in Indonesia must necessarily be a critical one, but this should not obscure our appreciation of the real humanitarian concern manifested by individual Ministers and officials with whom Professor Stone spoke in Djakarta.

Formosa

Since 1949, the Government of Chiang-Kai-Shek has remained in a state of war with mainland China. The island is under strict martial law, rigidly

enforced, with the result that free discussion and criticism are effectively suppressed by an armoury of legislation which can interpret any political dissent as 'rebellion'. Amnesty has on its records a growing number of cases which suggest that violations of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights are constant and that the case of Chen Yu-hsi, which we quote in detail, is representative of very many more.

In August 1968, Chen was tried before an open military court and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for 'repeatedly spreading propaganda in writing in favour of the Chinese Communists', as the result of articles allegedly written by him and published in a Tokyo newspaper.

Until August 1967, Chen was a student in the East-West Centre of the University of Hawaii, where he obtained a MSc in Economics. He planned to continue his studies at Brown University, Rhode Island, where he had been given an assistantship to work for a PhD. But in August 1967, he was asked to return to Formosa and left Hawaii. He broke his journey in Tokyo where he obtained a temporary visa, and enrolled at Hosei University. On 8th February 1968, Chen was summoned to the Immigration Service Division Office in Tokyo. The next day he was flown to Taipei, apparently against his will, where he was immediately arrested.

In court, Chen was charged on three main counts: reading communist writings—such as Mao Tse Tung's Thoughts—in the Oriental Section of the East-West Centre Library in Hawaii; writing articles for an allegedly communist newspaper, *Ta Ti Pao*, while in Japan; planning to defect to communist China.

In defence Chen agreed that he had looked at books by communists, out of curiosity but said he had paid little attention to them as they appeared to be propaganda. The evidence brought to support the charge of intended defection amounted to no more than Chen's one-time acquaintance with a student who had later defected. Chen denied that *Ta Ti Pao* was a communist paper. Evidence that he was in fact the author of articles consisted of a statement by a police handwriting expert, who did not appear in court, that certain lines of brush calligraphy by Chen could be equated with calligraphy headings in the paper. Chen agreed, saying that he had been asked to copy the headings by the police, and so the example meant nothing. The Prosecution case rested on Chen's confession, which he repudiated in court, saying it had been made after interrogations during which threats on his life were made.

Amnesty accepts Chen's defence in the absence of substantiated prosecution evidence.

Korea

Since 1953 Korea has been a divided country in which a left-wing government in the north faces a right wing government in the south and in which the armed hostilities of war have been replaced by bitter propaganda campaigns and sporadic border raids. This fact is fundamental to any understanding of domestic politics in either country. Each government feels itself threatened by the existence of the other, each regards itself as the sole legitimate ruler, and unifier, of the entire country, and each regards the total suppression of effective opposition as essential to its security. There is no real contact between North and South.

In theory, South Korea is a democratic country with the customary con-

stitutional guarantees for freedom of speech, action and belief. In practice, the Government rules on a platform of adamant anti-communism enforcing stringent limitations on freedom of speech and political activity. Under the Anti-Communist and the National Security Laws the legal definition of communism is so broad that almost all shades of left, liberal and independent thought can be branded subversion, while contact with the North, even at the level of uniting divided families, may be punishable as espionage.

In the last year, Amnesty's sparse knowledge has been increased by Professor Ivan Morri's visit to Seoul. From his report it is clear that there are fewer prisoners of conscience than the harsh provisions of the law would lead one to suspect. The reasons for this appear to be twofold: on the one hand it is widely accepted that to dissent is to court arrest, while on the other individuals known for their independent views will be subject to much official pressure to remain silent. Thus an editor or professor may be asked to dismiss a particular employee: should they not co-operate, the Government may then cut newsprint supplies or prevent the university from book-buying abroad. Understandably this has the intended effect of reducing active political dissent to a minimum.

Four recent arrests, clear prisoners of conscience, took place in June when a poet, a publisher, an editor and a journalist were detained under the Anti-Communist Law after publishing an ironic and apparently elegant, poem criticising public corruption. The poem was called 'Five Bandits' and commented on the luxury lives of a businessman, a member of Parliament, a civil servant, a general and a minister. The arrests took place shortly before the 37th international P.E.N. Congress in Seoul, which was due to discuss as its main theme, 'Humour in modern societies'.

Turkey

Amnesty's Annual Report for 1968-9 described in detail the case of Sadi Alkilic. In many ways a 'classic' prisoner of conscience, Alkilic had been sentenced to six years' imprisonment on a charge of 'praising communism' in contravention of Article 141 of the Penal Code; the charge arose from a 1961 newspaper article in which he had argued, in rather utopian terms, that socialism was the only answer to Turkey's social problems. The appeal dragged out for several years, and it was only in late 1968—seven years after the article was published—that Alkilic finally went to prison, despite chronic ill health.

It is with considerable pleasure that we are able to report Mr Alkilic's release early in 1970; officially, he is free for an initial period of six months so he can undergo medical treatment. But we hope that he will not be made to return to prison.

Iran

Since the beginning of 1969, Amnesty has been in discussion with the Iranian

Government about the cases of thirteen intellectuals convicted by court martial of communist conspiracy to overthrow the Government. An Amnesty observer attended the trial, and reported critically on the conduct of the legal proceedings, concluding that despite the verdict, the Prosecution had failed to prove its case.

In April 1970, Amnesty issued a statement acknowledging the Government's reported decision to modify existing interrogation procedure.

In 1968, at the invitation of His Royal Highness the Shah, the United Nations Human Rights Year Conference was held in Teheran. This was widely welcomed as a clear demonstration of Iran's support for the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights.

It was therefore with concern that Amnesty received reports of a series of political arrests in Teheran also during 1968. With the agreement and co-operation of the Government, an Amnesty delegate was sent to Iran in December to discuss the cases of the 14 detained men, and to attend the trial which subsequently took place. Although the legal proceedings were the subject of detailed criticism in her subsequent report, Amnesty's delegate noted the genuine desire expressed by many senior officials to bring existing legal procedure in political cases into line with accepted practices of the rule of law. Such reforms cannot be effected overnight, and Amnesty has therefore in the last year discussed with the Iranian Government two immediate measures which it feels should be taken as essential first steps in the gradual reform of the penal system, as it affects political dissenters. These were:

1. During the pre-trial period there should be frequent and regular visits to prisoners by civilian magistrates.
2. As already allowed by Article 268 of the Military Penal and Procedural Code, cases heard by courts martial should be reviewed by civilian lawyers through appeal to the Supreme Court.

In recent weeks we have heard from Teheran that instructions have been given for the first of these to be put into effect in the form of visits by military magistrates from the office of the Military Prosecutor. Although this does not fulfil Amnesty's specific recommendation, it is welcomed as a declaration of intent on the part of the Iranian Government.

In the early years of the Shah's reign it could well be argued that the need for national security justified a measure of military rule but the present stability of the country is now widely acknowledged and the continued exercise of martial law in political trials, which is in any case in breach of the Iranian Constitution, is surely at this stage of Iranian development a weakness rather than a strength. Amnesty therefore welcomes the small but nonetheless important advance in the institution of magistrates' visits to prisoners under investigation by SAVAK. It is Amnesty's hope that the promise manifest in the Iranian Government's programme of social and economic reform will be increasingly fulfilled in the equally crucial area of political freedom, and that the lead given to the protection of human rights at the international level will be reflected in its internal politics.

Reports persist of students and other demonstrators still in detention without trial following protests in early 1970 against increases in bus fares. The fares were lowered and many students released. Those who remain are now the cause for concern and protests about them were staged by Iranian students outside Amnesty's office in Vienna.

AFRICA

During 1969-70, military coups occurred in a number of countries: in Libya, Sudan and Somalia among the English-speaking areas; and in a number of French-speaking territories—all followed by large-scale arrests including many prisoners of conscience. Political instability in a number of countries where Amnesty was already engaged, such as Uganda, and Burundi, has led to the arrest of new prisoners of conscience. Some of the worst excesses occurred in the Central African Republic, where reliable reports described the public execution after torture of a former Minister, and the public ill-treatment and humiliation of other political prisoners.

A hopeful development lies in the preliminary discussions already initiated as to the possibility of setting up an African counterpart to the European Commission on Human Rights.

Tanzania

In September 1969, after allegations of a coup against the Revolutionary Council, a "trial" of 14 alleged plotters was held by the Zanzibari Revolutionary Court followed by the execution of four of the defendants. Two of these, Othman Shariff, a former Zanzibari Minister and Tanzanian Ambassador to the United States, and Kassim Hanga, also a former Minister, were arrested on the mainland of Tanzania and handed over by President Nyerere's government to the Revolutionary Council. No record of the trial proceedings, no details of the composition of the court or of the evidence have ever been provided, and the Tanzanian Government has to date been unable or unwilling to confirm which of the accused were executed.

At roughly the same time, a number of individuals on the mainland were detained, including a former Minister of Labour and a prominent women's leader. Most of those detained were alleged to have been associated with Mr Oscar Kambona, a former Minister, now living in exile abroad. In May 1970, six of those detained were brought to trial on treason charges. None of the accused—all on charges which carry a possible death penalty—were legally represented.

A number of Africans from other countries (mainly Southern Africans) including several members of liberation movements, have been held in detention—the latter following disputes and other problems within and between different liberation movements. Their plight was publicised in an article published in the *Tanzanian Standard* in an interview given by a Nigerian student, who had himself briefly been detained.

The situation on Zanzibar shows no sign of improvement.

Zambia

From time to time, a number of members of opposition parties have been detained in Zambia, and recently members of the Lumpa sect have been arrested. The numbers concerned, however, are small, and the period of imprisonment has usually been brief. Amnesty has been principally concerned

with the problem of Africans from other territories, mostly Southern Africa, who have been made Prohibited Immigrants, and detained. Their arrests have on the whole risen out of the disputes and other problems within and between different liberation movements, as in Tanzania.

Sierra Leone

The trial on treason charges of fourteen individuals associated with the previous government was concluded on 7th May 1970. Ten were convicted and sentenced to death. The others were acquitted. Those convicted have appealed against the death sentence, and the appeal is expected to be heard during July. Amnesty has appealed to the Prime Minister on the basis of its constitutional opposition to the imposition of the death sentence for political offences (a prompt if non-committal reply was received). The trial proceedings contained features which should raise serious doubts as to their validity.

A second trial of members of the former military government is now proceeding. The principal accused had been in prison for almost two years before being charged and brought to Court. The first treason trial took 14 months to complete, all those concerned having been arrested 10 months previously. Amnesty took up as investigation cases a small number of opposition supporters accused of incitement to riot.

Nigeria

In a cable to the Head of State Amnesty welcomed the amnesty announced by General Gowon on the ending of the civil war and asked for assurances that the amnesty would be fully observed and normal legal procedures followed. A prompt and courteous reply was received from General Gowon. Nevertheless it would seem that the Government has not yet established full control throughout the country and disturbing reports have been received concerning arbitrary arrests, ill-treatment and even killing of former Biafrans in the former Biafran areas, particularly in the Port Harcourt district. These reports are being investigated.

A number of newspaper editors have recently been arrested who may well prove to be cases for Amnesty.

Liberia

Reports from reliable sources describe the serious ill-treatment suffered by the former Liberian diplomat, Henry Fahnbulleh, who was sentenced to 20 years' hard labour on treason charges after a trial which was most questionable in its procedure. He has since been charged with conspiring to murder in the course of an attempt to escape from prison, a charge which carries the death penalty. It is to be hoped that the second trial will be conducted in a manner more conducive to confidence in the impartiality of the judicial proceedings.

Congo

Although there are known to be a number of political prisoners, Amnesty,

because of lack of information, has only taken up two cases during 1970. These are two student leaders, the President of the Congolese Students' Union and the Information Secretary to the Congolese Students' Union. Both were arrested a few days after the mass arrest of students which followed the peaceful demonstrations in the university in June 1969, harshly quelled by armed police whose action led to the death of about 12 students. Of the several hundreds of students arrested at the time, about 35 were brought to trial and sentenced. These were later amnestied but the two adopted prisoners were neither charged nor tried and are now held in a remote military camp in what are alleged to be very poor conditions.

Malawi

The number of political detainees is known to exceed 250 and reports indicate that treatment leaves much to be desired. During the course of the year, legislation was introduced empowering local courts to impose the death penalty and remove the right of appeal to the High Court. This legislation which must cast serious doubts on the execution of justice in Malawi, led to the resignation of a large proportion of senior members of the judiciary.

Sudan

After the military coup which took place in April 1969, all the leading members of the previous government and other individuals believed to be hostile to the new government were arrested. The trials of some, mainly accused of corruption, were televised. During the course of the year, releases took place and some former Ministers were allowed to leave the country for health reasons. Alleged plots or criticisms of the Government led to further arrests of students, Muslim Brothers and a large variety of alleged dissidents. In February 1970, prisons in Khartoum were described as overcrowded and camps outside the city were being used to hold short-term detainees. The Government figure of 85 political detainees was certainly an under-estimate.

An Amnesty representative visited Sudan in March 1970. In April a violent uprising of followers of the Ansar sect took place. Serious fighting followed and the rising was successfully put down by the Sudanese army. Three thousand are alleged to have died as a result of the bombing of Abu Island, the Mahdi's seat. Widespread arrests followed and the situation is still unclear.

Somalia

Between 100 and 150 political prisoners arrested following the military coup in October 1969 remain in detention. These include the former Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, a former President, senior civil servants, lawyers and many prominent Somalis.

A special court was created shortly after the coup, specifically to try the Prime Minister and others associated with the previous government. Only a handful of civil servants, including a police officer, have been brought before the Court, tried on corruption charges and convicted. Those still in detention have not yet been charged.

The former Commissioner of Police, Mohamed Abshir, who resigned in

protest over the conduct of the elections by the ousted government, is held incommunicado under house arrest. The former Prime Minister and Cabinet are held in the former Presidential Palace. The remainder of the detainees—more than a hundred—are in the main prison in Mogadiscio. Many are certainly prisoners of conscience and are in the process of adoption.

Tunisia

During the year, the remaining students adopted by Amnesty were released, the last in March 1970. Their release, however, was conditional, and they are subjected to various restrictions. Several of those resident in Tunis have not been allowed to return to the University; others have been deported to other parts of the country; yet others have been restricted to their place of origin outside Tunis for the duration of their original prison sentences. This has created serious financial and family problems for many of those concerned.

In March 1970, Ahmed Ben Salah, a former Minister, the most prominent figure in the Government for many years and the architect of Tunisia's economic policy, was charged with high treason. A special court provided for under the Constitution, but never previously called into being, was set up to try his case and that of eight others later charged on similar grounds. None of the accused were allowed to see their lawyers or their families. The charge carried the death sentence. The trial, which opened on Monday 18th May, had been questioned publicly by Monsieur Mestiri, the only Minister to oppose Ben Salah's policy while he was in power (and who was dismissed as a result). He argued that the failure of his economic policies was a political issue and did not provide grounds for a trial. An Amnesty observer attended the trial. Although at times it seemed as if the death penalty was likely the sentence was 10 years. Representations had previously been made to the Tunisian Government.

An unknown number of other individuals associated with Ben Salah have since been arrested. The number is believed to exceed 50. They have not been charged and there are serious rumours of ill-treatment and torture.

Morocco

In February 1970, two Moroccans were extradited from Spain at the request of the Moroccan Government. One of these, Mohamed Ajar, had twice been sentenced in absentia to death on political charges. No extradition treaty exists between the two countries and the deportation was contrary to Spanish law and international practice. Both men were members of the UNFP, the radical party led by Mehdi Ben Barka until his "disappearance" in 1965. The original charge against Monsieur Ajar was in connection with the abortive left-wing coup of 1963. The conduct of the trial, which was attended by observers from both Amnesty and the International Commission of Jurists, was unsatisfactory, and the charges brought by the prosecution were not substantiated. Amnesty has appealed to King Hassan on the issue of the death sentence, and letters of protest have been sent to the Moroccan Government by a number of Amnesty branches. Other governments, organisations and interested individuals have been asked to intercede.

Kenya

Following disturbances in October 1969 in Kisumu, traditionally the stronghold of the opposition Kenya People's Union, the KPU was banned and many of its important members, including all its MP's, were detained under the Preservation of Public Security Act of 1966. This brings the number currently detained up to 23, including one man who has been in detention since 1966. Most of these were KPU members. In no case has there been a trial or any formal reason been given for the detentions. Other political prisoners are mainly individuals charged with possession of Maoist literature, who received sentences of 6 to 33 months.

Prison conditions are not too bad, but detainees are held in isolation. Only three have been allowed to see their wives—and then on only one or two occasions—and none have been allowed to see lawyers. They are not allowed newspapers or radios.

Amnesty groups have been active in providing financial assistance for the families of prisoners. The Kenyan Government makes liberal arrangements for detainees to pursue correspondence courses, and Groups are paying for these.

Uganda

After an assassination attempt on President Obote in December 1969, all opposition parties were banned, and many leading members of opposition parties detained. Several former detainees were rearrested, as were all those who attended the Kabaka of Buganda's funeral in London. Among those arrested was the Kabaka's sister, Princess Irene. Most political prisoners are held under the Emergency Regulations, without trial or formal charges. The number so detained fluctuates, since many are held for only a few months, but are believed to number over a hundred. Five of these have been in prison since February 1966.

In April 1970, six men were tried and convicted for attempted assassination. Although it has been claimed that two of the people detained under the Emergency Regulations were involved in the shooting, neither of them has been charged. There has been no suggestion that any of the other detainees had anything to do with the incident.

Amnesty has adopted about 15 detainees, and others are in the process of being adopted.

South Africa

The situation in South Africa continues to deteriorate both in respect to the general conditions of the oppressed majority, and the virtual abandonment of the "rule of law" in regard to those arrested.

The result of the recent elections from which the 13 million Africans, Coloureds and Asians were excluded, is not likely to improve their position. The Coloureds have lost their representation in parliament altogether. There have been more convictions, more prisoners, and more executions than in any previous years. From Amnesty's point of view, fewer prisoners are

adopted for two reasons:

Those arrested in 1964-66, for political offences, and sentenced to 4-6 years, are now being released in large numbers. Released Africans are taken by escort from prison to a "resettlement camp", in many cases they are immediately served with a banning order restricting them to this area. Many find their families broken up, their material possessions lost or stolen, and their former employment prohibited. As one released prisoner wrote: "My release means an extra mouth for my wife to feed since I am denied the right to earn my living." When possible, groups continue to assist the released prisoner and his family, but in a great many cases he cannot be traced.

Those remaining in prison serving long sentences are those convicted for "advocating or taking part in violence" and are therefore not eligible for adoption. In actual fact, if their court records could be obtained and a thorough investigation made, many would probably qualify: but Amnesty does not have the means for this research. So the main problem is that of the detainees—those arrested on suspicion that they have information of interest to the security police, or merely for intimidation, and held incommunicado, in solitary confinement for indefinite periods in terms of the Terrorism Act, 1967. It is known that 22 have been so held since May last year—12 months. In December they appeared in court, were charged, acquitted and immediately re-arrested and returned to their cells. Nothing has been heard of them since. They include Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Since they are not proved guilty of any crime at all, and are in prison they are eligible for adoption, but in terms of the recent BOSS law—the Bureau of State Security—it is an offence for anyone to give any information about them, and Amnesty has not been able to get in touch with their families. What is known, is that 14 detainees have died since 1963—6 of them in 1969—during or shortly after police interrogation. This has been confirmed by the Minister of Justice when questioned in Parliament.

Amnesty groups are still assisting many families of prisoners, by sending money for maintenance, or for a visit by the wife to Robben Island where her husband is serving his sentence, paying the school fees of the children, or sending clothing parcels. We know that this is much appreciated.

Amnesty receives a large quantity of information on South Africa which is passed on to groups and sections. Its work however in South Africa is limited to relief for the families, and education of the public. The Swedish section recently held a publicity campaign on conditions in Southern Africa.

Rhodesia

In Rhodesia there are four categories of prisoners with which Amnesty is concerned: restrictees, released restrictees, convicted prisoners and detainees.

Restrictees are those Africans served with orders in terms of the Law & Order (Maintenance) Act to remain in a specified area for a specified time.

The area is usually Gonakudzingwa, near the Mocambique border, a camp, heavily guarded, where there are at present about 100 restrictees. Many were sent there during the time of UDI for periods of five years. Most are released at the end of their period of restriction. Joshua Nkomo, the ZAPU leader, being an exception. The numbers of those in restriction are falling: the Minister gives the number in restriction from time to time, and releases are confirmed by Christian Care or the restrictee himself.

"Released" restrictees are often placed under some form of restriction in their home area, and their greatest problem is to find employment. Amnesty groups have adopted more than half of all restrictees, and send considerable help to their families—correspond with the restrictee himself, and in many cases continue help even after release.

Few convicted prisoners are adopted because it is impossible to obtain information about them. But there are scores of Africans convicted for non-violent offences—genuine prisoners-of-conscience—who should be adopted. Press reports of trials seldom carry the names of these Africans because of censorship.

Detainees: As in South Africa, the prisoner held without trial constitutes the main problem. While the number of restrictees is falling, the number of detainees is not. The Minister gave a figure of 142 detainees at the end of 1969, saying that they could be detained "until sufficient evidence could be produced to convict". Some have already been detained for ten years. Most of the detainees are adopted and their families getting support. Appeals to the Rhodesian authorities from groups for the detainee's release go unanswered.

The main concern of the detainees and restrictees, as expressed in their letters, is for the education of their children, and the outlook for education for Africans in Rhodesia is depressing. The government has recently reduced its expenditure on African education, there are not nearly sufficient places for all children of school-going age, and there are many requests that Amnesty help to have the children educated overseas. This is something some groups are considering and some children have already been helped by groups.

MIDDLE EAST

The political conflict continues to dominate Amnesty work through the area. There have been direct or indirect contacts with the governments of Egypt, Israel, Iran, Iraq, Libya and Syria through official Amnesty missions or by persons acting on our behalf. Prisoners of conscience have been adopted in a number of countries and interventions made about torture, trials and prison conditions. Wild allegations of maltreatment are weapons in a propaganda war throughout the area and the tensions are such that the independent outsider risks being either misunderstood or exploited.

Israel

In the 1968-69 annual report it was stated that "a report dealing with the treatment of Arab prisoners had been submitted to the Israeli government with certain recommendations which are now being studied".

In July 1969 the Israeli government replied to those parts of the report where names had been cited of prisoners who had been interviewed by Amnesty representatives in the presence of Israeli prison officials. Some of the Israeli response indicated that certain prisoners thought to have been prisoners of conscience were in fact ineligible for adoption by Amnesty because of statements in breach of the non-violent clause in the Amnesty statute. Others of those named were subsequently released but at least one is still in prison three years after being arrested, all charges against him having been withdrawn. He is one of those who has alleged torture and the allegations have been supported by medical evidence.

The second part of the Amnesty report referred specifically to allegations of torture on the part of the Israeli authorities. The statements upon which this part of the report were based were taken outside Israeli territory. The Amnesty representative was accompanied by a photographer and a European doctor and the reports submitted to Israel did not at that time include names because the statements were taken on those terms. At that time there was reluctance to give names for fear of reprisals against family or friends inside Israel. (In conflict there is fear and whether the fears are reasonable or otherwise is not important to the person who is afraid.) This part of the Amnesty report was rejected out of hand by the Israeli government although Amnesty promised to provide full details and further information, including names, once an inquiry was established by the Israeli government with adequate safeguards.

Exchanges between Amnesty International and the Israeli government were fully described in AIR (Amnesty International Review) in February 1970. A further Amnesty mission composed of three persons including a member of the International Executive Committee and an Irish lawyer Member of Parliament, went back to the area for up-to-date information and talks with the Israeli authorities. A statement calling for an Israeli-nominated investigation, summarising the background and citing summary examples of the type of allegations of torture for which there seemed to be substantial supporting evidence was published by Amnesty in March 1970. This report provoked considerable controversy.

To date no Arab has accepted an Israeli government offer to provide safe conduct and access to anyone wishing to lodge a complaint through the existing legal procedures. The Israeli government has declined to define which legal procedures would be used should anyone avail themselves of the offer. It is a deadlock which should be broken.

Libya

Large-scale arrests followed the military coup on 1st September 1969 which displaced the government of the Senussi leader, King Idris. The exact number arrested is not known but is believed to be in the region of 800 (Libya has a population of under two million). Those arrested fell into three main categories: leading members of the previous government, including the Crown Prince, and of families associated with them—notably, the Shelhi family; prominent supporters of the previous government; and leading members of the business community. The incoming military government, led by young officers, reformist and pan-Arabist in temper, alleged that the previous government had been corrupt and inefficient. In January 1970, a number of senior officers and other military personnel were arrested following rumours of an abortive coup within the military against the new Government. Twenty-six of these remain in detention in the main military prison.

An Amnesty observer, Monsieur Daniel Marchand, a French lawyer who is a member of the International Executive, visited the country during the first week of May 1970. With the full co-operation of the Libyan Government, he examined the political prison and interviewed many of the political detainees in private. None had any complaints about their treatment and the prison conditions were found to be unusually good, in fact, superior to any previously investigated by Amnesty.

Roughly 130 individuals remain in detention, including the 26 military personnel. Releases are continuing and it is anticipated that all will be released before the 1st September 1970. None of the political detainees has been brought to trial under the unsatisfactory legislation passed in December 1969 which, since it applied only to specified categories of individuals, will lapse when the last political detainee is released. It is understood that the Government also intends to release the military detainees.

United Arab Republic

Eighty Jewish prisoners remained in detention in May, all of whom were imprisoned at the time of the June war. None have been charged and their detention would appear to be simply on the basis of their Jewish origins.

The precise number of other political prisoners is unknown but is believed to include both students and workers arrested in 1970, as well as Muslim Brothers and a number of other groups arrested earlier.

South Yemen

The number of political prisoners is one of the highest in the Arab world in proportion to population. Over 1,200 individuals, alleged to be Muslim Brothers, were detained early in 1970. Other prisoners include members of

the Front for the Liberation of South Yemen (F.L.O.S.Y.), of the former Sultanate administration and the former Federal Government. Although visits from families are freely allowed, prison conditions are alleged to be deeply unsatisfactory.

Iraq

Summary arrests and executions of alleged spies have continued in Iraq. Political prisoners cover a wide spectrum, including Nasserites and Shia Muslims. The number of Jewish prisoners is unknown and fluctuating but believed to be about 40. The rapprochement with the Kurds has led to the release of a number of Kurdish prisoners. The treatment of political prisoners, always notorious in Iraq, continues to give cause for serious concern.

Syria

Amnesty took up the case of the Israeli citizens detained after the plane in which they had been travelling was hijacked to Damascus and later released. A number of other political prisoners have been made investigation cases.

THE AMERICAS

LATIN AMERICA

The development of Amnesty's work on Latin America continued during the past year but still needs further expansion. The continent offers a panorama of extreme poverty, illiteracy and oppression. Opposition against the silent, institutionalised violence which characterises Latin America has grown and guerrillas, limited in number, are active in some countries.

There is a growing social consciousness and radicalisation of the Church especially among the ordinary clergy who have reacted to the misery of their parishes, but also among an important and increasing number of the hierarchy.

The military play, as always, an important role in Latin American politics. Argentina and Brazil are governed by right wing generals, while the military governments of Peru and Bolivia appear to be nationalistic and more reformist-minded.

There is hardly any country without political prisoners, either inherited from a previous regime or imprisoned by the present one. Many of these prisoners had taken up arms to achieve their aims and they have not been adopted by Amnesty. By suppressing every kind of opposition, some governments, however, seem to their opponents to leave no other choice than "to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression" (Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

It is a difficult and time-consuming task to investigate each individual case. The majority of the cases have therefore been allocated to groups for further investigation. A network of reliable contacts is gradually being built up, and as Amnesty becomes better known in Latin America, accurate information will be more easily obtained. The mission in October/November 1969 to five Latin American countries helped to spread information about Amnesty and to establish contacts with people concerned with human rights. Surrounded

by everyday violence some of them tend to find Amnesty's non-violence clause inapplicable to Latin American reality but on the other hand, those who have worked with us understand our position better than previously, even if they do not share it.

Unfortunately our concentration on a few countries does not mean that Human Rights problems do not exist elsewhere. A sign of progress in this field was the Specialised Inter-American Conference on Human Rights held in Costa Rica in November 1969, where the principles of basic human rights were laid down and a convention was signed. It has yet to be ratified by each respective Government.

Argentina

The main object of Amnesty's concern during the year was a large number of trade unionists who were arrested during severe labour unrests. A State of Emergency was declared and summary trials were held by military tribunals. In November 1969 General Onganía declared an amnesty for over a hundred trade unionists, including those who were already sentenced. The well-known trade union leader Raimundo Ongaro was among those amnestied.

As a result of the Latin American mission an Amnesty committee is now in the process of being established in Argentina.

Panama

Some contacts have been established during the past year. There are reliable reports that there are about one hundred political prisoners, mainly left wing intellectuals. Many of those originally reported to Amnesty have gone into exile.

Curacao

Amnesty expressed its concern to the Government regarding the imprisonment of a party leader of the opposition just before elections. He was later released.

Guyana

After the Rupununi uprising some 20 people were arrested and 12 were held for a year awaiting trial. As the ringleaders had fled and border disputes with Venezuela came into the picture there was some fear of a trial by jury held in a heated atmosphere. Amnesty drew this problem to the attention of the Government and was pleased to learn that all except two were acquitted at the trial.

Paraguay

A substantial proportion of the Paraguayan population lives in exile in countries bordering Paraguay. Nevertheless opponents of General Stroessner, dictator of the traditional Latin American kind, are held in Paraguayan jails in extremely harsh conditions, political prisoners being worse treated than common prisoners. An up-to-date list, which may not be complete, carries names of more than a hundred political prisoners, on whom we have little further information. The grim fact that most of them have been held for 5 to

10 years without trial speaks for itself. Repeated hunger strikes in protest against their detention appear to have had no effect. Paraguay is one of the least developed and least penetrable countries in Latin America, a fact which is reflected in the work of Amnesty. Hardly anything has been achieved in terms of releases, contact with, or relief to families of political prisoners. Prisoners referred to in the Amnesty report on Paraguay in 1966 are still in prison.

With regard to freedom of opinion the situation does not seem to get any better. Students are arrested, priests exiled, newspapers closed. A bill of a proposed new law called "In defence of Democracy and Social and Political Order" restricts severely freedom of thought, association and expression.

There are some guerilla activities in the western parts of the country, but otherwise the strongest voice of opposition to political repression comes from the Church, which appears to stand united.

Peru

The military junta under the leadership of General Velasco Alvarado is to some extent carrying out social reforms. One of the main points of their programme is a much needed land reform. In Peruvian prisons there are, however, many prisoners who in some way or other have been struggling for a more just distribution of land; leaders of peasant trade unions who got involved in armed struggle; illiterate peasants who lived in the areas of guerrilla fighting and, voluntarily or involuntarily, gave some assistance to the guerrillas; peasants accused of usurping land. Of the many arrested in connection with student protests against the abolition of totally free education almost everyone has been released.

Those adopted by Amnesty are in the small provincial prison of Huancayo. Amnesty has approached the Peruvian Government regarding the unsatisfactory conditions as to visits, work and medical care in the prison. Groups have been able to give some assistance to prisoners and their families by sending money and medicines.

During the Latin American mission personal contact was established with Peruvians who look after the interests of the political prisoners. A first step towards a national section was also taken.

Brazil

During the military regimes of General Costa e Silva and now General Garrastazu Medici the political climate in Brazil has deteriorated. Every new decree law seems to lessen the safeguard of the citizen. The writ of Habeas Corpus has been abolished and capital punishment has been re-introduced. A great many journalists, writers, scientists and other academics have been declared "cassados", i.e., lost their political rights for 10 years. All parties have been banned except for the ruling party ARENA and a formal opposition grouping MDB. Parliament was dissolved and the President rules by decrees.

While a certain number of earlier prisoners have had their heavy sentences reduced and been released, the prisons have been filled with new prisoners and two islands have been made veritable prison camps. Every kind of opposition to the Government is liable to be labelled as "subversion" which falls under the Law of National Security and is handled by Military tribunals.

Few defence lawyers are now prepared to take political briefs as this tends to cast a political shadow on the lawyer himself.

Big political trials are being held, and even if there are many aspects to be criticised, there is, however, some kind of defence and it does happen that prisoners are acquitted.

The main issue of this past year has been the continuous allegations of torture as a regular interrogation method, by the political police as well as the other various intelligence centres under military administration. The torture is part of the frantic hunt for communists and other "subversives". Prisoners are tortured to give away names of others, these are arrested in their turn and give away new names. The victims come from all social strata, workers, peasants, students, writers, academics, priests and even nuns. The reports alleging torture mention various methods: thirst, hunger, attempts at drowning, fake executions, beatings, "falanga", sexual abuse, and electrical torture on the most sensitive parts of the body, in combination with the previously mentioned methods.

The use of torture has apparently become very widespread due to the lack of public discussion. Apart from a brief period at the end of 1969 when the press seized the opportunity to denounce the torture, censorship is very severe. Denunciations of torture of political prisoners can be labelled as subversion of the political and social order, and the offender prosecuted under the Law of National Security.

The President has spoken against the use of torture and the Minister of Justice promised publicly to investigate any substantiated case of torture presented to him. In spite of receiving several dossiers he has failed so far to carry out his commitment.

Amnesty is not in a position to say that it has details of proved torture. A list of alleged torturers, compiled during the Latin American mission, has, however, been submitted to the Brazilian Government, and Amnesty has requested the Government to establish an inquiry into these allegations, in the presence of an independent observer.

Bolivia

An extremely poor country with enormous social problems, Bolivia also has its political prisoners. Some sources claim that they are all connected with ELN (Ejército de Liberación Nacional). The last remnants of this guerrilla movement, initiated by Che Guevara, have seemingly become extinct, either by the death or imprisonment of its members.

The trials have started but not yet been concluded. As there were allegations of the proceedings not being properly conducted, Amnesty expressed its concern to the Bolivian Government. The cases of a few prisoners, who are accused of membership of ELN, are being investigated as there are reasons to believe that they had a rather incidental connection with some members of ELN.

There was widespread expectation that General Ovando, according to Bolivian tradition, would declare an amnesty last Christmas. As this amnesty applies to Bolivians only, we asked the Bolivian Government that it should be applied also to foreigners. No amnesty was, however, declared.

Uruguay

Uruguay's image of calm, prosperous, "Switzerland of Latin America" has withered away during the political unrest, mainly due to economic discontent, of recent years. The urban guerrilla organisation of the "Tupamaros" is active; students are protesting; during the state of siege some 2,000 people were arrested but for short periods only. The judicial machinery is reported to function well in spite of political disturbances. As there were allegations of torture a commission of inquiry has been established and is answerable to the Congress.

The Amnesty delegate reported that there was some interest for establishing an Amnesty section in Uruguay but there has so far been no sequel to the discussions.

Mexico

There are today approximately 150 men and women known to be confined in Mexican prisons, in cells apart from the ones used for common criminals. Two of the 150—Demetrio Vallejo and Valentin Campa—are railroad workers arrested after a labour conflict in 1959. Many of the rest have been held since September-November 1968, when University students supported by professors organised a large-scale protest, originally against the continued detention of political prisoners like Vallejo—and later against the brutality with which the police reacted to the first groups of demonstrators. A considerable number of the 150 (again, mainly students and professors) were arrested during the months following the student conflict, some as recently as February 1970, on charges similar to the others': in almost all instances they cover a wide range from theft and looting to inciting rebellion and sedition.

The majority of those 150 are still awaiting trial although the Mexican Constitution stipulates that every prisoner must be tried within a year of his arrest. They are accused of crimes of a serious and violent nature, but nowhere in the documentation we have seen—copies of police reports, records of formal commitment hearings, and, for 10 of the prisoners, the Prosecution's final conclusions—are the charges substantiated by conclusive evidence. The authorities base their accusations, rather, on the prisoners' participation in the student demonstrations, their support for various student organisations,

or their membership in the Mexican Communist Party, none of which is against the law in Mexico.

To date Amnesty has adopted nine Mexican prisoners, and another 33 are investigation cases, a list which is growing rapidly as more information on particular prisoners reaches us. Not all are connected with the University: several are bystanders who were arrested as army troops broke up a student meeting near a large housing centre at the height of the 1968 unrest; a few are workers who in one way or another have expressed opposition to the government party's control of the major trade unions. Many, however, are among Mexico's most respected academics and intellectuals. One adoption case, for example, is Eli de Gortari, doctor of Philosophy, for whom a campaign organised through British universities has resulted in financial as well as moral support.

It is hoped that the amnesty will be proclaimed after the Presidential election in July 1970 and discussions with Government representatives lead us to believe this would be an appropriate time for a visit to Mexico and also to the newly founded Amnesty International committee there.

Cuba

Overall there is regrettably little progress to report. There is still no response of any kind from the Cuban authorities.

Direct and verifiable information is still rare and reports are conflicting with regard to the treatment of prisoners. Hunger strikes of a considerable number of prisoners have been reported but Cuba is difficult to research because, in part, of the super-abundance of political propaganda material which is issued by a variety of exile movements.

United States of America

It is not necessary to make any judgment as to the rights or wrongs of the war in Vietnam as an international or political issue to recognise that it has led to a crisis of conscience for thousands of young Americans. An aspect of the effect this war has had on large numbers of Americans now in prison, underground, or in exile because of their objections to serving with the U.S. military in this time. These Americans are mainly between the ages of 18 and 26.

The "conscientious objection" provisions in the United States do not allow for the right of "selective objection"—i.e., objection to a particular war; and those who claim to be pacifist objectors from without as well as within the Army are frequently denied C.O. status. These policies have forced thousands of young Americans into civil disobedience. Thousands of others have chosen this position voluntarily, as a means of disassociating themselves from the military effort in Vietnam.

The figures are higher than is generally recognised. There has been over one thousand percent increase in the numbers of indictments for Selective Service ("draft") offences between the years 1964-9. Selective Service indictments since 1964 are in the region of ten thousand. To these must be added

an unknown number in this category in military detention. U.S. Defence Department figures on desertion from the American Army indicate that whereas in 1957 (fiscal) there were approximately 43,000 deserters, in 1968 there were over 55,000. In 1969, the figures are estimated to be well over 70,000. Figures on AWOL ("Absent With Out Leave") are roughly treble the numbers for desertion.

In 1968, the average sentence length for imprisoned Selective Service objectors was 38.1 months, which is higher than the World War II average. These youths are often held with common criminals, and frequently receive discriminatory treatment in prison.

Most of the men in jail, or indicted and awaiting trial, or underground, or in exile are not "draft-dodgers" in the sense of seeking an easy evasion of an unpleasant task. Many have given up their student or other deferments. Most are of above average education and intelligence. It is generally admitted that men with these advantages have excellent opportunities for legally avoiding the draft without the social stigma of draft resistance, called draft evasion. Their decision is taken in a political situation in which many of the most respected and respectable members of society—churchmen, writers, doctors, ex-ambassadors, and even generals—believe that the war in Vietnam is immoral, illegal, suicidal to their own country and murderous to the Vietnamese. The principles of the Nuremberg Tribunal endorsed individual responsibility for actions ordered by superiors. It is this principle which has inspired many young Americans to take a stand on their own opposition to government policy.

While most draft-resisters are middle class, usually with a University education, most deserters are working class, less well educated, and frequently have severe re-adjustment problems in the few countries which have made special provisions for them: the Swedish Government has for three years given "humanitarian asylum" to American deserters or refugees; the French Government automatically grants work permits and permits to reside in France to any American deserter. And Canada, a NATO country, announced in May 1969 that American deserters would be treated as any other alien. There are at present 20,000 American deserters and draft resisters who have found haven in Canada.

Public opinion in the United States has been moving towards a more liberal attitude to the whole issue of conscientious objection to the war in Vietnam, but no practical steps have been taken by the Government despite the fact that more than one bill for the right of "selective objection" has been introduced to the Committee stage in the U.S. Congress. Amnesty International has adopted a number of young Americans as prisoners of conscience.

In November 1969, a "Declaration of Concern and Appeal for Amnesty" was issued in which Amnesty International appealed to the American Government to "keep faith with its tradition of freedom of dissent by declaring an amnesty for all those imprisoned, awaiting trial, or in exile because of their refusal, on grounds of principle, to participate in the Vietnam War."

A press statement explained: "The indicted draft resisters and some of the deserters in exile form a reservoir of potential prisoners of conscience who may populate the gaols of America long after there is no Vietnam War unless some form of amnesty is granted. The great majority of exiles are anxious to return, but see no profit to themselves or their country in surrendering their liberty while the war continues."

EUROPE

U.S.S.R.

At the time of writing this report there are three hundred adopted prisoners of conscience in the U.S.S.R. Dissident Baptists continue to make up a large proportion of them—a new list with 176 names prepared by an association of prisoners' relatives in November 1969 was received early this year. Another major source of information is the "Chronicle of Current Events", an unofficial journal prepared and distributed secretly in the Soviet Union on a regular basis by volunteers. Over the last two years it has proved itself to be a reliable and accurate source of information regarding arrests and releases of prisoners of conscience, and their treatment in prisons and labour camps. The result of this flow of information has been a large increase in the number of potential adoption cases; and an extra research worker has been taken on part-time to help with the preparation of case-sheets.

In May 1969 a group of Soviet citizens describing themselves as the "Action Group for the Defence of Civil Rights in the U.S.S.R." tried to send a letter to the United Nations Human Rights Commission containing an analysis of the position vis-a-vis Soviet prisoners of conscience. The Moscow office of the United Nations refused to accept the letter for forwarding; later a copy reached the Amnesty International Secretariat which then formally handed it over to the United Nations Human Rights Commission on the basis of its consultative status with the U.N. A further letter also had to be passed on in the same way in the autumn. Since then many of the signatories have been arrested. An important factor is that they—like most Soviet prisoners of conscience—are not outright opponents of the regime but have merely criticised what they considered to be repressive aspects of government policy.

If brought to trial there are two main problems facing these prisoners and their defence counsel. The first is that while they can claim that they have only asserted their right to freedom of speech guaranteed by Article 125 of the Soviet Constitution and Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, this right is contravened by Articles 70 and 190, section 1 of the R.S.F.S.R. Penal Code (and their equivalents in the penal codes of the other republics). Article 70 provides for up to seven years labour camp for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda and Article 190, section 1, three years for "systematic distribution in verbal form of clearly false fabrications discrediting the Soviet State and public order, as well as the preparation or distribution in written, printed or other form of such content. . ."

The second problem is that in most cases there is no evidence to suggest that the accused committed the offences described. Their pleas and those of their defence counsel that responsible, well-founded criticism of government policy does not constitute anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda or "clearly false fabrications discrediting the Soviet state and public order", go unheeded by the courts.

Amnesty has no record of any prisoner being acquitted of a political charge. Some are released after investigation, but once the decision to try a prisoner has been taken by the authorities a prison or labour camp sentence appears to be the only possible result. The only exception to this is that some political prisoners continue to be detained in mental institutions, either after a court order or, apparently, on the initiative of the KGB (Security Police). While it is as difficult as ever to prove that these confinement orders are not made for bona fide reasons, the growing quantity of evidence, particularly as summarised in the *Moscow Chronicle* in its issue of 30th June 1969, makes serious charges of inhuman and degrading treatment of political detainees. Furthermore, these charges have not been denied by the Soviet Government.

A document of the "samizdat" movement was reported in May 1970 in which Amnesty International was mentioned in connection with a prisoner who was first arrested during a demonstration in December 1965 in favour of the writers Daniel and Sinyavsky. On his recent release from a second period of detention the prisoner makes reference to a visit by a British Amnesty member who had discussed the case with the Director of the Serbsky Institute. The prisoner was released some two weeks later and it is interesting to learn that the link with the Amnesty action and the release is still being made by the samizdat movement. This may encourage groups who sometimes become disheartened and feel that pressures and letters have no effect particularly on authorities in the U.S.S.R.

The problems of the Jewish community in the USSR have had world-wide attention over the last year. These problems are mostly religious, cultural and linguistic and usually do not involve imprisonment. Nevertheless there are two Jews, imprisoned for reasons connected with the fact that they are Jewish, who are adopted by Amnesty groups.

Czechoslovakia

The first anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion heralded the introduction of emergency laws, initially introduced to run until the end of the year. These laws placed severe restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly, and limited the legal rights of detainees. Freedom of movement for anyone held to be "unemployed" could also be taken away.

Following public disturbances on the anniversary, numerous arrests were made all over the country. Most of these people appear to have been released with the exception of a small Trotskyite group and some prominent people like the international chess player Ludek Pachman. The latter have been adopted by Amnesty groups.

While Mr Husak maintains that Czechoslovak prisons have never been so empty and that the trials of the nineteen-fifties will not be repeated, it is impossible to be optimistic about the future. The emergency laws were incorporated into the Penal Code at the end of 1969 on a permanent basis and some writers like Vaculik and Havel, although not arrested, have been notified that criminal proceedings have been started against them.

In spite of the prominence of Czechoslovakia in world news reporting Amnesty research is still hampered by the difficulty in obtaining hard facts about detainees, the number of whom may, according to a reliable source, be considerably higher than generally estimated.

Poland

An amnesty declared in July 1969 led to the release of almost all the prominent prisoners of conscience, both Jews and non-Jews. The most well-known, Jacek Kuron and Karol Modzelewski, were not accorded an amnesty as they were held to be "recidivists".

Almost immediately, however, new arrests were made and a major trial was held in February 1970. This group came to be called "Taterniks" or "mountaineers", as some of them belonged to climbing clubs in the Tatra Mountains. They were accused of having smuggled documents dealing with among other things the student riots in March 1968, out of Poland to an emigre publishing house and then smuggling the latter's publication back into the country. There were also charges concerning the group's link with the liberalisation movement in Czechoslovakia. Most of them admitted to the charges but maintained that there was nothing illegal about their activities. The sentences were in effect much less severe than had been feared and there is hope that the prisoners may be released before the end of their sentences.

A Norwegian member of Amnesty International visited Warsaw just before the trial and had discussions with representatives of the government. It is hoped that these will be continued at a later date.

France

No adoptions have been made in the last year, but the Secretariat has attempted to obtain further information about the plight of stateless people either threatened with expulsion from France or exiled to country areas because of their left-wing activities. In the last few months there has been a growing number of trials of left-wing demonstrators, some of whom appear to have done nothing more than distribute leaflets. In these cases the sentences are either suspended or are too short for adoptions to be made. However, the increasing number of acts of violence on the part of demonstrators and the police with the consequent hardening of the attitude of the judicial authorities are a source of concern. The numerous bomb incidents and the sentencing of two journalists to eight months and one year's imprisonment respectively for incitement to violence have created a tense situation which Amnesty and other human rights associations will need to follow carefully.

Portugal

When Dr Marcelo Caetano took office there seemed to be hope of a liberalisation of the regime, and in some aspects there has been a change. The Cabinet was given a more modern and progressive composition, leading members of the opposition were allowed back into Portugal, opposition groups were allowed, with some restrictions, to stand for election in October 1969. The announced abolition of PIDE (the political police) turned out, however, to be no more than a change of administrative nature and of name (it is now called DGS—Direcção Geral da Segurança—and falls under the Minister of Interior). Nothing seems to have changed in the field of human rights: the repressive legislation of Security Measures—which gives the political police power to keep somebody in prison for life—and the 180 day detention law without trial is still in force. All parties are banned except for the ruling party Accao Nacional Popular (previously Uniao Nacional). There have been new waves of arrests, mainly connected with protests against the heavy conscription and the wars in the African colonies of Angola, Mocambique and Guinea.

Students have been particularly active in these protests, and subsequently arrested, but also prominent government opponents have been arrested for criticising the government's policy and demanding more democratic freedoms. Dozens of people accused of giving support to the Angolan Liberation Movement MPLA have also been arrested. Some twenty adopted prisoners were released during 1969, a few of them slightly before completing their sentences. The present number of political prisoners was recently assessed by the Council of Europe to be some 180, some of them possibly outside Amnesty's scope. There are about 70 under adoption by Amnesty.

A campaign for the release of an elderly Goan prisoner, was arranged during the spring of 1970 and he was released in an amnesty affecting a small number of prisoners in May 1970. Groups have given moral and financial assistance to families of political prisoners. They have also pleaded for the abolition of "Security Measures" and the immediate release of prisoners who have completed their fixed sentence but are serving Security Measures.

Spain

The "State of Exception" (state of emergency) was lifted at the end of March 1969 but there was no governmental change until the cabinet re-shuffle in October 1969. The new government was considered to be "European and technocrat" and many of the ministers were members of the Catholic lay organisation Opus Dei. Signs of strife within the government were soon evident. In the Spring of 1970 it was clear that there was conflict between those who wished to maintain the status quo and those who recognised that liberalisation would be essential if Spain were to become integrated in the European community.

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The new government at first gave hope to the opposition, who produced a manifesto at Christmas 1969 including the signatures of most of the opposition factions. Four opposition leaders were also allowed to meet the West German foreign secretary on his official visit to Madrid in April 1970.

Trials however continued perhaps even more actively after the State of Exception than during it. The Civil Public Order Courts and the military Courts Martial were all fully active, dealing with conscientious objectors, members of the various workers' movements, students, intellectuals and members of clandestine political parties.

Amnesty International arranged for a mission including its Chairman, Mr Sean MacBride S.C., to visit Spain for talks with the government. The mission was well received and one of the results has been the arrangement of a series of talks with a senior member of the civil service in the Ministry of Justice. The first of these periodic meetings has been held and the second is scheduled for September, before which it is hoped that new legislation regarding conscientious objection will have been passed and a good many prisoners released.

A Norwegian barrister went to Spain in October to observe a trial of trade unionists and a British barrister attended another trial on our behalf. In both cases the presence of international observers was welcomed by the defence and they were permitted into the court room.

A concentrated effort of group work has been made on behalf of conscientious objectors and on detained priests. Many groups are in touch with their adopted prisoners and arrangements have now been made permitting direct contact between groups and prisoners and in some cases visits have been arranged.

Greece

Amnesty's active concern with the violation of human rights in Greece began long before the military coup in April 1967. However, following the seizure of power by the Colonels, when the number of political prisoners rose to about 8,500 imprisoned without trial, Amnesty sent a delegation to investigate the situation. This undoubtedly set in motion the train of events which ended with the withdrawal of Greece from the Council of Europe.

It was Amnesty which provided the first evidence of torture, thus enabling the governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden to amend their pleadings at Strasbourg. This was a major activity for Amnesty in accordance with its Consultative Status granted by the United Nations and the Council of Europe and inevitably led to increased pressures on the Secretariat. Two part-time workers have been assigned to Greece alone. In addition to the extra work involved, such a concentration of effort beyond the normal function of adopting prisoners of conscience also drains the financial reserves and gives an additional reason for seeking new sources of income to supplement the contribution from groups.

Amnesty currently has on its records the names and particulars of 2,451 political prisoners and 320 prisoners are under adoption by Amnesty groups. In the past year 83 adopted prisoners of conscience have been released.

Many of the features of a classic police state have been extended and intensified in Greece. Press freedom was further curtailed by the "Ethnos" prosecution; the promised restoration of articles in the Constitution relating to civil rights has not been implemented; the arbitrary dismissal of the President of the Council of State and continued purge of the judicial body, followed by the administrative exile of noted defence lawyers and the passing of increasingly savage sentences by the courts martial in political cases have all combined to create a situation in which the rule of law is increasingly subordinate to the political demands of the military regime.

Much publicity has been given inside Greece to the release of groups of detainees throughout the year, but Amnesty has records of over 1,200 administrative detainees remaining on Leros and in prison in Crete, and also of over 1,000 other prisoners, sentenced and unsentenced, held in prisons and camps throughout the country. The overwhelming majority are prisoners of conscience.

In November the agreement between the Greek Government and the International Red Cross was widely welcomed. It allowed Red Cross delegates in Athens to visit prisoners and detainees regularly and to distribute food and relief to their families. More recent press reports, however, have suggested that some obstruction has been put in the way of regular visits.

Also in November, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe discussed the report of the European Commission on Human Rights on the two cases brought against Greece by the Scandinavian and Dutch Governments. In April 1970, the report was finally published. On the question of torture, the Commission "found it established beyond doubt that the torture or ill-treatment contrary to Article 3 has been inflicted in a number of cases". It then commented:

"The general failure of the respondent Government (Greece) to order enquiries, either administrative or judicial, into numerous allegations of torture or ill-treatment, where both victim and offender have been named and other circumstantial evidence provided, is remarkable. No Government could, in the view of the Commission, allow such allegations to stand unchallenged by proper enquiry without the inference being drawn that it is generally indifferent to them and therefore tolerates any torture or ill-treatment that does in fact take place."

Norway

Norway is not a country which normally figures in the Amnesty annual report except as an active national section. However, during the past year two letters were sent to the Norwegian government regarding their laws on conscientious objection which do not permit selective political objection to conscription.

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Unfortunately the letters evoked no response and the matter is being taken up by a Norwegian member of Parliament following discussions with the Secretariat. In the letter to the Norwegian Prime Minister it was pointed out that in the world of human rights the conflict for the individual confronted with his conscience is important, however liberal the regime, and that in the light of the lead normally shown by Norway in all matters of human rights it was to be hoped that serious attention would be given to amending the law to permit objection on non-pacifist political grounds as well as grounds of religion, pacifism or health.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

International Executive Committee 1969-70

Sean MacBride S.C.	Chairman	Ireland
Eric Baker		England
Hans Göran Franck		Sweden
Arne Haaland		Norway
Daniel Marchand		France
Anthony Marreco	Treasurer (ex officio)	Ireland
Peter Calvocoressi	Co-opted	England
Per Wästberg	Co-opted	Sweden

Members of Staff during the year 1969 1970

Martin Ennals	Secretary General
Martin Enthoven	Executive Secretary
Stella Joyce	Head of Research
Inger Fahlander	Research Officer
Stephanie Grant	Research Officer
Hillis Hinze	Research Officer
Bruce Laird	Research Officer
John Darnbrough	Part-time Research Officer
Bella Marshall	Part-time Research Officer
Hilary Sternberg	Part-time Research Officer
Colin Leyland-Naylor	Part-time - press cuttings
Mary Grigg	Information assistant
Helen Sunderland	Information assistant
Amanda Atkinson	Secretary
Julia Beck	Secretary
Gillian de Wolf	Secretary
Sylvia Goldberg	Secretary
Karen Martin	Secretary
Pamela Hardgrove	Telephonist/receptionist

In addition there are many volunteer staff members on a part-time, unpaid basis. There is a fairly high rate of change among volunteers and they are therefore not listed.

Eileen Speller and Keith Siviter, the Executive Secretaries of the British Section, also carry out some work for the International Secretariat for which they are paid by the Secretariat.

TREASURER'S REPORT—GROWTH IN THE SEVENTIES

THE year 1969 70 has shown continued growth in the resources available for the work of Amnesty International. Increase in the number of National Sections and working Groups (from 19 to 27 and from 640 to 850 respectively) now provides a total income of £20,000 from Group payments of £30 per Group. The three larger sections (Germany, U.K. and Sweden) have agreed to raise the annual payment per Group from £30 to £40 which is expected to provide an income from Group payments of at least £30,000 next year.

Total income in 1969 70 was £28,741 compared with £26,615 in 1968 69, and with £17,980 in 1967 68, the crisis year, the balance consisting of donations, the most generous being continued support at £5,000 per annum from the Rowntree Social Service Trust, and sundry windfalls which will not necessarily be recurrent. Total expenditure amounted to £29,632, leaving a deficit of £891 which, having regard to the maintenance of a satisfactory cash position, is not unmanageable.

However, the International Executive Committee is giving serious thought to the future financing of our work and has ordered the preparation of a 5-year projected budget. Growth in the number of Groups in itself raises problems of office space, staffing and method in the production of Case Sheets. Group fees should be passed on to the Research Department after deduction only of the administrative cost of forming and servicing groups. It is hoped that Foundation support may be found for the Research Department.

The problem, however, of raising funds to finance general overheads and, which is very important, to establish a completely independent fund to finance investigations and missions is one which only our National Sections can solve by ever-increasing fundraising effort.

Anthony Marreco

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Income and Expenditure Account	1970		1969	
	£		£	
INCOME				
Subscriptions Received:—				
National Sections	£16,992		19,041	
Individual	1,484	18,476*	1,128	
Donations and other contributions		9,028	5,226	
Literature		517	604	
Christmas Cards		129	308	
Sundry Receipts		591	308	
TOTAL INCOME		28,741		26,615
EXPENDITURE				
Salaries	£10,005			
Less: Contributions received from national sections	4,591	5,414	3,532	
Travelling	3,358			
Less: Recoveries	888	2,470	1,094	
Sundry Expenses		387	302	
Audit		105	105	
Printing		625	1,627	
Stationery		900	792	
Telephone		418	325	
Postage		1,249	884	
Rent, Rates, Insurance		796	762	
Light and Heat		140	123	
Cleaner		140	249	
Repairs		58	43	
Depreciation		68	61	
Partitioning Offices		588	—	
Prisoner of Conscience Week, after recoveries		—	369	
Transferred for the maintenance of the Research Department		14,000	11,000	
Surplus for the year transferred to Fund		1,383	5,347	
* This represents actual cash received. A further £4,500 from sections was outstanding at the close of the financial year.				
		28,741		26,615

Year ended 30th April 1970

Balance Sheet	1970		1969	
	£		£	
LIABILITIES				
Earmarked Monies	£2,685			2,795
Less: Overspent	577	2,108		
Loan from Swedish Section				500
British Section		2,000		2,000
Creditors and Accruals		606		690
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,714		5,985
LESS: ASSETS				
Cash at Bank	5,306			
in Hand	15	5,321		7,257
Sundry Debtors and Prepayments	813			828
Due from the Prisoner of Conscience Fund		314		314
Office Equipment	681			550
Less: Depreciation	68	613		
Loan to Prisoner of Conscience Fund	2,000		9,061	8,949
SURPLUS OF ASSETS		4,347		2,964
REPRESENTED BY:				
BALANCE OF FUND AT 30 APRIL 1969			2,964	(2,383)
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR			1,383	5,347
			4,347	2,964

I have prepared the above accounts from the books and records of the International Secretariat and from information supplied to me and certify the same to be in accordance herewith.

London, 10th June 1970

G. A. W. LOCK, F.C.A.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT		
Income and Expenditure Account		
	1970	1969
	£	£
Expenditure		
Salaries, Luncheon Vouchers etc.	11,987	8,122
Travelling	54	33
Sundry Expenses	399	405
Newspapers and Journals	330	329
Printing	69	196
Stationery	1,162	378
Telephone	460	311
Postage	398	277
Rent, Rates, Insurance	954	1,030
Light and Heat	156	138
Cleaner	192	265
Repairs	12	15
Depreciation	69	13
	<u>16,242</u>	<u>11,512</u>
<i>Transferred from the International Secretariat of Amnesty International</i>	14,000	11,000
<i>Deficit for the year</i>	<u>2,242</u>	<u>512</u>

Year ended 30th April 1970

Statement			
	1970	1969	
	£	£	
Balance at beginning of financial year	(1,453)	(941)	
<i>Add: Deficit for the year</i>	(2,242)	(512)	
	<u>(3,695)</u>	<u>(1,453)</u>	
Represented by			
Creditors	868		
Adverse Bank Balance	3,654		
	<u>4,522</u>	<u>1,793</u>	
<i>Less: Cash in hand</i>	21		
<i>Prepayments</i>	236	257	218
	<u>4,265</u>		
Office Equipment	639		122
<i>Less: Depreciation</i>	69	570	
	<u>3,695</u>	<u>1,453</u>	

I have prepared the above accounts from the books and records of the Research Department and from information supplied to me and certify the same to be in accordance herewith.

G. A. W. Lock, F.C.A.

London 10th June 1970

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INTERNATIONAL AND RESEARCH

Year ended 30th April 1970

	Actual		Actual	Budget	Budget
	Int.	Research	Total 1969/70	1969 70	1970, 71
	£	£	£	£	£
EXPENDITURE					
GROUP I					
Salaries and Taxes	5,414	11,987	17,401	20,360	25,022
Travelling	2,470	54	2,524	2,500	3,500
Sundry Expenses	387	326	713	300	700
Accountancy	105	105	210	296	300
Newspapers	—	330	330	250	300
	<u>8,376</u>	<u>12,802</u>	<u>21,178</u>	<u>23,706</u>	<u>29,822</u>
GROUP II					
Stationery	900	1,162	2,062	1,100	2,400
Telephone	418	460	878	500	1,200
Postage	1,249	398	1,647	1,300	2,200
	<u>2,567</u>	<u>2,020</u>	<u>4,587</u>	<u>2,900</u>	<u>5,800</u>
GROUP III					
Rent	796	954	1,750	1,652	1,762
Rates & Insurance of Premises	140	156	296	300	300
Light and Heat	140	192	332	455	400
Cleaner	58	12	70	200	200
Repairs and Maintenance					
	<u>1,134</u>	<u>1,314</u>	<u>2,448</u>	<u>2,607</u>	<u>2,662</u>
GROUP IV					
Printing and Publications	625	69	694	2,500	2,500
GROUP V					
Capital Equipment	656	69	725	1,000	1,500
Prisoner of Conscience Week	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
				<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,500</u>
TOTALS	<u>13,358</u>	<u>16,274</u>	<u>29,632</u>	<u>33,713</u>	<u>43,284</u>

INCOME

	Actual Total			Budget		
	1969 70	1969 70	1970 71	1969 70	1970 71	1970 71
	£	£	£	£	£	£
GROUP FEES						
Subscriptions and additional sections and individual donations and literature	18,476	19,500	25,500			
Secretary general contributions (deducted from net salaries)	5,265	1,500	8,100			
Prisoner of Conscience Week	—	—	—	5,000	—	—
Under negotiation						
Half cost of Research Department to be recouped from Prisoner of Conscience Fund say	5,000	6,000	7,000			
TOTALS	<u>28,741</u>	<u>32,000</u>	<u>41,600</u>			
EXPENDITURE	29,632	33,713	43,284			
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	891	1,713	1,684			

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GROUPS AND NATIONAL SECTIONS

Where no national section or group is listed please write to the International Secretariat, Turnagain Lane, Farringdon Street, London E.C.4.

Australia*

New South Wales
Lincoln Oppenheimer,
522 Old South Head Road,
Rose Bay.

Queensland

Miss Bev Riley,
University of Queensland Union,
St. Lucia,
Brisbane 4076.

South Australia

Miss Margaret MacNamara,
Department of Commerce,
University of Adelaide,
Adelaide.

Tasmania

Mrs. Bertha Rolls,
194 Waterworks Road,
Hobart 7000.

Victoria

Mrs. Clare Wositzky,
Driffield Crescent,
Sassafras.

Western Australia . .

Mrs. Hannah Downie,
39 Clifton Crescent,
Mount Lawley,
Western Australia 6050.

Austria*

Mrs. Dita Nenning,
Boschstrasse 24/B
A-1190 Vienna.

Belgium

Miss Claude Mertens,
Amnesty Belgian Section,
1 Avenue de la Toison D'Or,
B 1060 Bruxelles.

Britain

Mrs. Eileen Speller,
Turnagain Lane,
Farringdon Street,
London EC4.

Canada*

Mrs M. E. Redpath,
10 Ridgedale,
Gloucester Post Office,
Ontario.

Peter Warren,
348 Hickson Avenue,
St. Lambert,
Montreal.

Mrs Kathleen Savan,
Box 867,
Station 'F',
Toronto.

Mrs Elizabeth Boyle,
P.O. Box 363,
Sackville,
New Brunswick.

James S. Cathcart,
1207 Harold Road,
North Vancouver,
British Columbia.

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Ceylon

Edward de Silva,
79 15 Alexandra Place,
Colombo 7.

Denmark

Amnesty Danish Section,
Gyldenløvesgade 12, I,
DK-1369 Copenhagen K.

Faroe Islands

Roland Thomsen,
P.O. Box 184,
Torshavn.

Finland

Miss Ulla Käkonen,
Mannerheimintie 66 A 18,
Helsinki 26.

France

Amnesty French Section,
c/o Mile Marie-Jose Protais,
16 rue Montbrun,
75-Paris 14c.

Gambia

Mrs Joanna Kambona,
P.O. Box 63,
Bathurst,
The Gambia,
West Africa.

Germany

Amnesty German Section,
2 Hamburg 1,
Steinstrasse 23.

India

Mr A. C. Sen,
Amnesty Indian Section,
A-23 Kailash Colony,
New Delhi-48.

Ireland

Mrs Brigid Wilkinson,
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Rathmies,
Dublin 6.

Israel

Mrs Bella Ravdin,
P.O. Box 6116,
Haifa.

Italy

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Japan

Mr Kozo Inomata,
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7th Floor,
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3-8 Ginza 7-chome,
Chuo-ku,
Tokyo.

Lebanon

Maitre Joy Fouad Tabet,
Rue Selim Takla,
Imm Aouad,
Beirut.

Luxembourg

Mr Theo Junker,
69 rue de la Gare,
Leudelange.

Mexico

Professor Hector Cuadra,
Norte 90 No. 6532,
Mexico 14, D.F.

Netherlands

Herbart Ruitenberg,
P.O. Box 5151,
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New Zealand

Mrs Judith Pullar,
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Norway

Amnesty Norwegian Section,
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Oslo 2.

Pakistan

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Orr Dignam & Co.,
195 Motijheel,
Dacca 2,
East Pakistan.

Sweden

Amnesty Swedish Section,
Kammakaregatan 2,
111 40 Stockholm.

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Switzerland.

Peter Klopstein,
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3000 Bern 22.

Mrs Caroline Hotz,
Forchstrasse 329,
8704 Herrliberg.

Gunter Leiberich,
4132 Muttetz,
Muhlackerstrasse 91.

Mrs Yvonne Pluss,
Florastr 29,
8008 Zurich.

Miss Regula Leimbacher,
Freiestr 130,
8032 Zurich.

USA

Mark Benenson,
521 5th Avenue,
New York,
N.Y. 10017.

* No National address.

POSTCARDS FOR PRISONERS CAMPAIGN

The postcards for prisoners campaign is a means by which Amnesty groups and members can create special and intensified pressure for the release of particular prisoners.

Each month three of Amnesty's adopted prisoners are selected by the research department and the background to their cases is sent to subscribers to the Card Campaign. There are at present about 3,000 subscribers, some of them individuals and some Amnesty groups. It is impossible to assess exactly how much their concerted appeals for release affect the situation but the records show that a good proportion of prisoners on the Card Campaign have subsequently been freed.

The following is a list of people who have been on the Postcards for Prisoners Campaign during the period between June 1965 when the campaign was started and May 1970 and have been released or have had their sentences reduced.

Steven Doroslovac, Yugoslavia, June 1965. Originally sentenced to 8 years. Sentence reduced to 5 years. Released in spring 1968.

Father Alberto Gabicagogeascoa, Spain, June 1965. Released but re-arrested in 1969.

James P. Bassoppo Moyo, Rhodesia, July 1965. Released.

Sheikh Mohamed Abdullah, India (Kashmir), July 1965. Released conditionally December 1967, all restrictions removed January 1968. His son, Tariq, who lives in England, rang Amnesty immediately he heard of his father's release to thank us for our help.

Lazlo Nyugati, Hungary, July 1965. Released. Report received October 1966.

Dennis Brutus, South Africa, August 1965. Released on expiry of banning order.

Jose Lima de Azevedo, Brazil (Angolan), August 1965. Free and out of the country.

Professor Ming-Min Peng, Taiwan, October 1965. Released towards end of 1965. Letter of thanks to Amnesty.

Spyros Kotsakis, Greece, November 1965. Originally sentenced to death, but this was commuted to life imprisonment. Released April 1968. Telegram expressing appreciation. Re-arrested after coup. Released again April 1970 with 332 other detainees.

Radu Florescu, Rumania, November 1965. Sentenced to 5 years. Released March 1967.

Pedro Vieira de Almeida, Portugal, February 1966. Amnesty observer sent to trial. Released July 1966.

Melanie Boek, East Germany, February 1966. Sentenced to 5½ years. Released September 1966.

Willi Paasch, West Germany, March 1966. Sentenced to 1 year in February. Released in May 1966. Letter of thanks to Amnesty.

Dr M. K. Rajakumar, Malaysia, March 1966. Released September 1967. Cable of thanks.

Ludwig Hass, Poland, April 1966. Released September 1966.

Mirza Afzal Beg, India (Kashmir), April 1966. Released with certain restrictions, July 1967. Restrictions removed January 1968. Letter of appreciation.

Charles Cassato, British Guiana. Released June 1966.

Mohamed Harbi, Algeria, October 1965. Released but still under certain restrictions.

Arthur Vacareanu, Rumania, May 1966. Sentenced to 10 years in 1959. Released in February 1967.

Florence Matomela, South Africa, May 1968. Released.

Sao Khun Hkio, Burma, May 1966. Released February 1968.

Father Gabriel Vlastimil Kofron, Czechoslovakia, June 1966. Released January 1967.

Sabahattin Eyuboglu, Turkey, June 1966. Sentence pending. Acquitted July 1966.

Ali Saied Mohamed Salih, Iraq, July 1966. Probably released after coup in July 1968, but unconfirmed.

Professor Tran Huu Khue, S. Vietnam, July 1968. Sentence of 20 years reviewed and reduced as a result of Amnesty pressure.

Christos Kazanis, Greece, August 1966. Original sentence reduced to 4½ years.

Ato. Belatchew Saboure, Ethiopia, August 1966. Released October 1966.

Toffazal Hussain, Pakistan, September 1966. Released March 1967.

Carl-Wolfgang Holzapfel, East Germany, September 1966. Released December 1967.

Inima Leite Flores, Brazil, October 1966. Released May 1967.

B. P. Koirala, Nepal, October 1966. Released November 1968.

Kon Sook Siong, Malaysia, November 1966. Released January 1967.

Mihajlo Mihajlov, Yugoslavia, November 1966. Released March 1970.

Dr Ruzena Vackova, Czechoslovakia, December 1966. Sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in 1951. Released in June 1967.

Caroline Okello-Odongo, Kenya, January, 1966. Released December 1968.

James Bass, Liberia, February 1967. Arrested November 1966. Released on bail in March 1967 and charges against him dropped.

Dr Carlos Serrate Reich, Bolivia, March 1967. Released May 1967. Cable giving news and expressing appreciation.

Jacek Kuron and **Karol Modzelewski**, Poland, March 1967. Released (Kuron in March and Modzelewski in December 1967) but re-arrested in March 1968.

Satya Sen, Ranesh Dass Gupta, Pakistan, April 1967. Released June 1968.

Günther Seigewasser, East Germany, April 1967. Sentenced to 7 years. Released in December 1967.

Abbe Gobanja, Ethiopia, May 1967. Released.

Geoffrey Boon, St. Kitts, June 1967. Released August 1967. Amnesty officially thanked.

Jan Benes, Czechoslovakia, July 1967. Sentenced to 5 years. Released April 1968.

Michael Holman, Rhodesia, August 1967. Left Rhodesia on expiry of restriction.

Yevgeny Kushev and Ilya Gabai, U.S.S.R., August 1967. Reported free in February 1968. Gabai re-arrested—sentenced to 3 years in a labour camp in November 1969.

U Myint Thein, Burma, September 1967. Released in amnesty February 1968.

Angel Martinez, Spain, October 1967. Sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in December 1962. Released January 1968.

Shawkat El Touny, U.A.R., October 1967. Released February 1968.

Helmut Peter Kunzelmann, East Germany, November 1967. Released.

Nina Karsov, Poland, December 1967. Sentenced to 3 years in October 1967. Released in September 1968.

Lim Kean Siew, Malaysia, December 1967. Released January 1968. Letters of thanks.

Frantisek Kucera, Czechoslovakia, January, 1968. Sentenced to 16 years. Released early 1968.

Madame Vassokatraki, Greece, January 1968. Arrested April 1967. Released early 1968.

Alexander Yesenin-Volpin, U.S.S.R., March 1968. Released May 1968.

Sofia Ferreira (de Oliveira), Portugal, March 1968. Still detained in March 1968 after end of 5½ year sentence. Released in October 1968.

Jean Coulardeau, France, June 1968. Sentenced to 1 year in April 1968. Released October 1968.

Dora Constantinou, Greece, July 1968. Free, but not allowed to leave Greece.

Stefan Gardonyi, Rumania, August 1968. Sentenced to 6 years. Given free pardon October 1968. Now living in West Germany.

Dr Sami el-Joundi, Syria, August 1968. Released in November 1968.

Mohammed Shamte Hamadi, Tanzania, January 1966. Released 1969.

Captain Edgar Brecci, Columbia, February 1966. Given provisional freedom 1968.

David Mitchell, U.S.A., March 1967. Released.

Vladimir Bukovsky, August 1967, U.S.S.R. Released.

Sheikh Guyo Jahtani, Kenya, October 1967. Released.

Wole Soyinka, Nigeria, November 1967. Released 8th October 1969 under general pardon.

Gregorio Bozerra, Brazil, April 1968. Exchanged for kidnapped U.S. Ambassador and flown to Mexico, September 1969.

Essone N'Dong, Gabon, April 1968. Released.

Barbara Torunczyk, Poland, September 1968. Released under amnesty July 1969.

Horst and Sabine Bonnet, East Germany, October 1968. Released.

Ben Jennet Mohammed, Tunisia, October 1968. Released.

Werner Ross, East Germany, February 1969. Released.

Edouard Chapius, Malagasy Republic, March 1969. Released two months earlier than expected in 1969.

Crimean Tartars, U.S.S.R., April 1969. All but three from Tashkent Trial of July 1969 released.

Patrick Peter Coko, Kenya, May 1969. Released.

Janusz Szpotanski, Poland, May 1969. Released under amnesty July 1969.

Professor Darcy Ribeiro, Brazil, June 1969. Released August 1969.

Lothar Dietzsch, East Germany, July 1969. Released 1969.

Father Jean Talpe, Brazil, August 1969. Released August 1969. Exiled in Belgium.

Clodsmir Riani, Brazil, January 1969. Released.

Mrs Solveig Körner, East Germany, November 1969. Released March 1970.

King Mosheshoe the 2nd, Lesotho, February 1970. Released.

Noureddine Ben Khader, Tunisia, July 1969. Released.

Professor Shmuel Samueloff, Syria, November 1969. Released.

Alfonso Carlos Comin, Spain, March 1969. Released January 1970.

Atila Bartinli, Turkey, December 1965. Released March 1970.

Sadi Aikilic, Turkey, January 1967. Released on grounds of ill health.

Donnis James O'Donnell, Australia, May 1968. Released in 1968 to undertake teaching job with agreement of the Army.

Anthony Grey, China, December 1968. Released October 1969.

K. P. Bhatrai, Nepal, July 1969. Released March 1970.

Ganeshman Singh, Nepal, May 1968. Released December 1968.

**PRISONERS ON CARD CAMPAIGN DURING
YEAR 1969-70**

MONTH	NAME	COUNTRY
June 1969	••Professor Darcy Ribeiro	Brazil
	Abdourahman Mohammed Mkoufounzi	Comoro Island
	Dr Volodymir Horbovy	U.S.S.R. (Ukraine)
July 1969	••Noureddine Ben Khader	Tunisia
	••Lothar Diezsch	East Germany
August 1969	••Krishna Prasad Bhattra	Nepal
	Dr Abdul Rahman al-Bazzazz	Iraq
	••Father Jean Talpe	Brazil
	Major Gen Pyotr Grigorevich Grigorenko	U.S.S.R.
September 1969	Janko Ipac	Jugoslavia
	Lee Tze Tong	Singapore
	Mrs Eugenia Katsouridou	Greece
October 1969	Father Alberto Gabicagogeascoa	Spain
	Thich Thien Minh	South Vietnam
	Ludek Pachman	Czechoslovakia
November 1969	Henry Fahnbulleh	Liberia
	••Mrs Solveig Körner	East Germany
	••Professor Shmuel Samueloff	Syria
	December 1969	Po Yang
January 1970	Ignacio Chamorro	Paraguay
	Angel Cuadra Landrove	Cuba
	Dr Fricis Menders	Latvia (U.S.S.R.)
	Frederick Vallantyne, Opwapo Ogal	Kenya
February 1970	Benedict Lambrinos	Greece
	••King Mosheshoe II	Lesotho
	Farrokh Negahdar	Iran
March 1970	Dusko Mirksic	Yugoslavia
	Professor Eli de Gortari	Mexico
	"The Mountaineers"— Maciej Kozlowski, Maria Tworkowska, Krzysztof Szymborski, Jacub Karpinski, Malgorzata Szpakowska	Poland
	April 1970	Carlos Fenol
May 1970	Dr Francisco Salgado Zenha	Portugal
	Miss Low Miao Gong	Singapore
	Dr Johannes Braun	East Germany
	Dr Caio Prado Jr	Brazil
	Rudolf Battek	Czechoslovakia
	Ashraf Khan	South Yemen

••Prisoner has been released.