Amnesty International

Annual Report 1968-9
THE ORIGINS OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Amnesty International came into existence as a result of an article in the "Observer" (London) of May 28th, 1961, which drew attention to the increasing number of people imprisoned in every part of the world solely because of their opinions. The fact that governments frequently concealed the political reasons for the imprisonment of dissenters, the public indignation that this caused, and the widespread feeling that something should be done to help the imprisoned, led to the emergence of a movement to which there was given the name of "Amnesty International".

An office was established in London to assemble information about "prisoners of conscience": that is, those physically prevented by imprisonment from expressing their opinions, provided they did not advocate violence. Those working with a foreign government to overthrow their own were excluded.

Three basic principles were laid down: wanting for the release of "prisoners of conscience" and co-operating in the work of ensuring that their basic human rights were respected; the establishment of "national sections" in countries where there was a substantial population of "prisoners of conscience"; and the formation of an international movement to promote the universal nature of Amnesty International.

An office was established in London to assemble information about "prisoners of conscience" and to seek their release. The movement's aim was the universal implementation of Articles 5, 9, 18, and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Statutes of Amnesty International pledged the movement to support all movements for human rights, and to publicize infringements of human rights, such as the use of torture and inhuman punishment, such as the killing or torturing of prisoners, the suppression of the right to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

The purpose of Amnesty International are now defined as follows:

OBJECTS

1. The objects of Amnesty International shall be:

(a) to act for every person who has the right freely to hold and to express his conscience and the obligation to every person to act for the release of those "prisoners of conscience"; the term "prisoner of conscience" is defined in Articles 5 and 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(b) to cooperate with all international movements and organizations with a similar objective and to give moral and material support to them.

(c) to publicize infringements of human rights and to seek their prevention, all in the interests of promoting universal acceptance of the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(d) to establish "national sections" already established in Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland and Great Britain from those already established and in other countries where there is a substantial population of "prisoners of conscience".

(e) to promote and encourage the establishment of "national sections" in other countries where there is a substantial population of "prisoners of conscience".

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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

Article 6. 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 7. Everyone is entitled to freedom to express his opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and notwithstanding frontiers.
INTRODUCTION TO ANNUAL REPORT by Secretary General

The work of the Secretariat in London is therefore to be judged by a large extent on the accuracy and efficiency of the service it provides to the membership as a whole. A costly increasing membership demanding more and more time, funds and servicing, the Secretariat has been stretched almost to the limit during the past twelve months and now thinking is now needed to increase the output of the Secretariat, to help to meet the urgent problems of the many sections, to help establish a clearer picture of the whole picture of the world as it stands in mid-1969. Preventive activities of Amnesty's kind can only be effective where they are part of a broader and more international strategy. There is no substitute for the work of the huge numbers of volunteers who devote their time in countries all over the world to helping prisoners of conscience. Public opinion, the work of the UN, the Council of Europe and other international agencies can only be effective where they are part of a broader and more international strategy. There is no substitute for the work of the huge numbers of volunteers who devote their time.

Amnesty International has been established within a framework of the United Nations itself and its agencies, such as UNESCO, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The Secretariat has been strengthened to make the best use of available resources and the increased number of staff is helping to broaden and systematize the collection of information about prisoners and their treatments. Inevitably, Amnesty and its personnel is accused of being communist and anti-West and anti-Western. This is a risk and a handicap which can only be overcome by a more effective recognition of our work. The target is the international recognition that human rights are a part of every country. The Secretary General of Amnesty is non-political and non-ideological and is committed to the principle that no national section shall be responsible for prisoners or political prisoners, that is, those who have taken up the cause of human rights. The targets are set by the membership itself. Amnesty International is uniquely equipped to take advantage of the new international trend in providing a real test for each and every man, closely related to his human rights and to the community.

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bers assume special responsibilities for particular subjects and their experience
always continue to bear the main burden of costs of a professional international
organization.

THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

A ministry was started in London. Its administration and Secretariat have always
been closely linked with the British section of Amnesty. In the past it has
rarely been difficult to distinguish the two. During the past year efforts
have been successfully made to separate the two, while retaining the
closeness and the membership of the two. The ministry has been smooth
functioning, and the linking of the two is a positive and positive
example of co-operation between them.

One of the advantages of working in London, as opposed to Geneva
where many international non-governmental organisations are based, is that
several of the ministry's staff are available to work on the tasks of
the UK branch. The secretary or secretary of Amnesty's Secretariat,
for example, is available to work on the tasks of the International
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The Secretariat has many tasks, not least the preparation for and follow up of
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involves the Secretariat, the amendment of the draft, and the
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NATIONAL SECTIONS

A list of national sections together with the principal addresses is included in this report at Appendix C. There are now national sections in 29 countries: Japan is the latest record and a committee is being established in Botswana and another section in Ghana. In May and June 1969 approaches have also been received from interested persons in Iran, Lebanon and the USSR. The fact that these countries have applied for membership indicates that there is a growing realization of the need for the establishment of national sections and indeed there are established national sections in Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, the United States, and elsewhere. The United Kingdom also has a flourishing national section of Amnesty. No prisoner is ever overlooked for adoption by the section in the country concerned and it is the general rule that Amnesty groups are concerned with prisoners outside their own country only. This is an important distinction to bear in mind in Western Europe where national sections have been established in France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and where there are active oralist of individuals which has not been achieved in the United Kingdom.

The Italian Section has recently overhauled its organisation and it might be useful to note here that the American Section is the main vehicle for Amnesty activity. The Australian Section is the one with the strongest influence outside its country and is regarded as the model for the establishment of further sections. It has been encouraging to see the number of new sections in some of the smaller Sections such as the Dutch Section. There are now 640 groups in the world and the growth has been rapid and steady. It is interesting to note that in 20 Sections there are four full-time research workers responsible for all areas of the world, while in other Sections there are full-time workers responsible for specific areas. In 1969, the number of new sections was almost entirely due to the efforts of national secretaries and national sections.

The growth of national sections has led to an increase in the number of groups and to a greater demand for case sheets and prisoners' information. The demand for case sheets and prisoners' information is increasing with every new group and every release. The number of new groups increases with every new release, and the number of new groups in 1969 was almost entirely due to the efforts of national secretaries and national sections.

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THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT works to obtain information about prisoners, their cases and the background to their arrest and imprisonment. It seeks the cooperation and support of the international community to help to ensure that this information is accurate and complete. The information is used to put pressure on governments to release individuals or to grant them fair and humane treatment in prison. A decisive factor in the success of this work is the availability of reliable information. In 1970 Amnesty Secretaries-General worked with over 17,000 people to collect information.

The bulk of this information is obtained through a worldwide network of Amnesty officials and representatives. They are able to obtain information on prisoners by several means, including personal visits, interviews, correspondence, and the publication of reports. They also use their contacts with governments, lawyers, and other organizations to obtain information.

No report of this kind can be comprehensive and, since situations change daily, it is unlikely that it will be out of date before it is published. Each geographical area of the world is the responsibility of a permanent research worker who is helped by part-time volunteers. Each research worker visits the cases in their particular area. Areas of particular importance are the countries where Amnesty has been active for many years. They are also active in countries where there has been a rise in the number of prisoners, or where political prisoners temporarily become welfare cases.

Each research worker has the task of gathering and passing on to the next step of the Amnesty network all information about prisoners. This information is of two kinds: either information which can be immediately passed on to the next step or information which has to be processed and collated before it can be used.

The Amnesty network is divided into four main areas:

AFRICA

English-speaking Africa, the area of former British influence but including Liberia and Ethiopia;

French-speaking Africa, formerly under French or Belgian control.

Southern Africa, where white minority governments are in control;

English-speaking Africa.

The great majority of prisoners whose cases have been taken up by Amnesty are members of liberation groups, although others, journalists and students are also included.

Ethiopia

A country whose political prisoners are documented are known to be held but precise information is difficult to obtain. Amnesty has, however, been able to trace the whereabouts of many of these prisoners and some have been released.

The following pages contain a review of activities in a number of countries.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING AFRICA

The Kenyan Police Union, the opposition party, is officially registered, but under the President's Ordinance of 1968 many of its members are detained without trial. The last three years have been marked by a number of trials in which Amnesty has been successful in securing the release of prisoners.

The trial of 16 prominent members of the two former governments on mandatory service charges met the Prime Minister and other government officials. The trial was adjourned to the date for the trial of the two former presidents.

Sierra Leone

The Sierra Leone case is a typical example of the way in which Amnesty has been able to help to ensure that prisoners are treated fairly.

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On the ministerial front members of the Zambian Cabinet at the time of the referendum were in detention, but were allowed to vote in absentia. Other former Cabinet members have already been released this year. A small number of political opponents are still held under anti-terrorism legislation. Short-term arrests without trial in the up-country districts are not uncommon. All the former Zimbabwe Ministers were arrested by Amhara. During his visit to Rhodesia in May, Sir John Hope made a personal appeal to the Prime Minister and other officials in President and Vice-President of Tanzania concerning the release of all political prisoners.

Uganda

The large majority of political prisoners in Uganda are held without trial. There is no system of frequent releases using criteria of rehabilitation; the monthly releases of a few (from 10 to 20) do not affect the numbers held in detention which are estimated at 400-500. 

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Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)

In January 1969 the well-known trade union leader, Eustaquio Tolosa, was released following the reduction of his sentence of 5 years to 2 years. He was released following the reduction of his sentence of 5 years to 2 years. He was released following the reduction of his sentence of 5 years to 2 years.
It is very difficult to obtain reliable up-to-date information. Some groups have achieved indirect contact with their prisoners usually through the families, but very little progress has been made. There seems to be no change in the general political situation which has much bearing on Amnesty's work. The célibataire of the total number of known prisoners in the world is 2500. Of these, 10% can be considered to be full Amnesty cases. Of the rest, many are held in "national security" cases. It is believed that the treatment is not as imprisonment is. Among the cases currently being handled are trade unionists, lawyers, students, and members of illegal organizations.

Mexico

The arrest which started in July last year and continued as the one of the commission of the Olympic Games in October, when at one time 1000 arrests were under trial during three special courts and University professors and hundreds of Mexicans were killed and injured, does not seem to have ceased down completely. In April and May there were reports of new arrests, among them students and the heads of the University Tractors' Organization. In June, Amnesty International received information from a total of 79 cases involving 118 prisoners, of whom 97 were in prison, and 21 under arrest. Among the adopted prisoners is the well-known trade union leader Demetrio Hernández, who was under arrest (among them several students and University professors) and who died in prison. The prison population in Mexico has increased from 10,000 to 12,000 during the last year. Among adopted prisoners is the well-known labor leader Donato Valdez Mancera who was arrested in 1968 following a labor conflict. He was not tried until 1980, although the Mexican Constitution states that in his type of case the interval between arrested and tried must be no greater than 6 months. He has been in prison for 10 years and 4 months.

Most national politicians in Mexico are imprisoned under the law "Diplomatic Status" which among other things provides diplomatic immunity to those who distribute propaganda that will disturb public order or affect Mexican national sovereignty.

Panama

After the coup in October 1968 when a military junta took over, the number of political prisoners increased. About a hundred were seized at the beginning of March 1969. According to official sources there are now 420 political prisoners, but the number is likely to be higher. Amnesty International is not aware of any mass trials in connection with the coup, and there have been no reports of human rights violations.

Peru

Amnesty is now expanding its work on Peru and during the past year some grant and reliable contacts have been established. The military coup in October last year did not change the situation for political prisoners. It is estimated that there are slightly more than a hundred political prisoners at the moment. Most of them are political prisoners, but several are accused of having helped the guerrillas during the guerrilla activities in 1970. In February this year, Amnesty International, in response to a letter from the family of Mr. Mudallari, who had given an active oppositionist to the guerrillas, was informed that Mr. Mudallari had been killed in prison. The interval between arrest and trial can be no longer than 12 months. The prisoners are housed at the Lurin Prison in Lima. Of the total of prisoners known to Amnesty, there were 20 political prisoners and the rest are non-violent prisoners of conscience. There are also several prisoners and journalists imprisoned, many of whom were active during the guerrilla operations in 1970. Finally there is a third group of prisoners, who are accused of being members of the Shining Path, led by Abimael Guzman. The Shining Path is a Maoist group which has been involved in political violence.

There are still no statistics on the general political situation, which is widespread and it is difficult to identify non-violent prisoners of conscience.

This year the biggest political trial in Peruvian history took place at a military court. The defendants included 22 members of the Shining Path, and they were all sentenced to 20 years imprisonment which was later reduced to 15 years.

The racial clashes after the election in May were followed by the arrest of about 200 people. The army has continued to round up communist suspects and there have been many purges of government employees.

ASIA

Amnesty's work in Asia is still in its infancy. The political complexity of the area, coupled with the difficulties of obtaining accurate and detailed information makes it particularly difficult. Up to now, Amnesty has focused on Government countries for which London still acts as a clearing house for news. This very unsatisfactory situation is gradually changing. Amnesty contacts in London and it becomes possible to send investigation reports to collect information on the spot.

Most of the countries of the world, the type of political prisoners reflects the political situation in the country. In Asia, in South and South East Asia, the threat is most immediate from the guerrilla activities. In Indonesia, the problem is particularly acute due to the presence of guerrilla activity in the Moluccas where they would be employed and gradually re-

Grey, the Reuters Correspondent in Peking, reports that the Chinese government has recently released several thousand prisoners who were held during the Cultural Revolution. Many of these prisoners were released in May 1979. The release was part of a general amnesty that was introduced in February 1979. The amnesty was introduced in response to the demands of the Chinese people for justice and freedom. The amnesty was not limited to political prisoners, but included a wide range of categories of prisoners, including those who were held for other reasons.

India

There are at present approximately 1,000 American conscientious objectors imprisoned on charges of draft evasion. The US military believes that there are at least 1,000 conscientious objectors on grounds of religious beliefs, but no selective conscientious objectors to a particular war. This creates a real conflict of conscience and is resulting in imprisonment.

Indonesia

There are probably about 10,000 political prisoners in Indonesia at the present time. The figure has remained fairly constant for the last eighteen months. When DJK was in power, the army often rounded up extraneous suspects and rounded up non-violent prisoners of conscience. The situation in Indonesia has been improved under the new government of President Suharto. However, there are still a large number of political prisoners in Indonesia.

Indonesia remains one of the few countries where there are no adopted prisoners. Indeed, a great extent Amnesty's work is done for it by the Indian courts whose respect for individual liberty and the rule of law is an example which could well be followed in countries with less immediate internal problems.
In the Soviet Union and Poland.

Amnesty International in European terms is underlined by the frequent repercussions in the countries of Eastern Europe. Reference is made to the American Section, but research in the International Secretariat is only at an uncompromising. Most have been adopted by Amnesty.

Singapore

The widespread powers of the PIDE (political police) remain unchanged. According to Decree law 35042 the PIDE has the right to arrest and detain a person for 4 months without trial. In practice this may lead to a person being arrested and released only to be arrested and detained for a further period. They are also frequently held for up to 2 years.

Tibet

Tibetan authorities have repeatedly denied reports of alleged human rights violations. However, the Tibetan government stated that they have no knowledge of any human rights abuses.

East Germany

In the past year the East German government has continued to arrest and imprison individuals for political reasons. The situation remains unchanged.

Hungary

Of the cases known to Amnesty many are religious prisoners of conscience. In particular priests who have been expelled from their parishes for alleged political activities have been imprisoned. There have been a number of reported cases of torture and ill-treatment.

Italy

There are about 5 adopted prisoners in Italy, all Jehovah's Witnesses who have been imprisoned.

Poland

Poland is the subject of a special Amnesty report in 1965, as prior to 1964 there were thousands of political prisoners. Following the general amnesty in 1965, 136 candidates are being held in separate institutions. Most have been sentenced to prison terms of between 6 months and 3 years. They are then renewable for a further period of 3 years. There is no provision for release.

Rumania

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Soviet Union

There are over 100 political prisoners. The total number of political prisoners is not yet known. A large group of prisoners are classified as prisoners of war, although they are held in special camps in the Soviet Union. Most have been sentenced to prison terms of between 6 months and 3 years. They are then renewable for a further period of 3 years. There is no provision for release.

Amnesty work has concentrated on adoptions and it is encouraging to be able to report that adoptions appear to have a higher than average success rate.

Mr. Kunitz, now living in London, has given Amnesty considerable help and support.

Portugal

The denial of the right to strike and the arrest and detention of union officials has continued. The situation remains unchanged.

The widespread powers of the PIDE (political police) remain unchanged.

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of their country or who have advocated the secession of the
Ukraine from the Soviet Union (which is constitutional). There are also
a number of hostages, including the English (so-called Great Britain). Recently
another group of hostages has emerged, that of representatives of the
Tatar people living in what is now Central Asia. They have imprisoned people
in the Xinjiang region for years for fighting the right to return to the Crimea, from which their
people were deported in 1944.

It is clear from British documents, e.g., letters addressed to the British
Government appealing for help, that they are aware of mass abuses with people inside
the USSR who are concerned about their safety. Attempts have been
made through the Soviet authorities to dismiss charges against them (in
Rumania the case of Mr. Lary was abandoned by the Romanian
authorities). In October 1980 the International Secretariat applied for a Soviet visa for Mr.
Peter Anderson, SLA, to attend the trial of Mrs. Danczuk and the other 29 who were
imprisoned in Slovenia. On the day the trial opened a reply was received from the Soviet
embassy indicating that no visas had been issued.

In April 1980 the International Secretariat received a letter
from Mr. Lary, a Rumanian citizen who had been imprisoned in
Rumania since 1968 by the Romanian Communist authorities. The letter
was addressed to Amnesty International.

In May 1980 the International Secretariat approached the judicial authorities in Riga, Latvia, concerning the trial
of three political prisoners. On the day the trial opened a reply was received from the Soviet
embassy indicating that no visas had been issued.

In ascertaining whether the demonstrations were non-violent and by the short
sentences Imposed (i.e. less than six months imprisonment). The International
Secretariat is of the opinion that cases in West Germany can best be dealt with
by German civil rights organisations.

Yugoslavia

Amnesty's concern for Rusevski, imprisoned for his refusal to carry
arms when serving military service, dates back to its formation in 1961. Recent
criticism of his demobilization to a sentence of five years for
leading an underground consumption campaign led to the World Conference
on Civil Rights in London in June 1968. The Government of
Yugoslavia has refused to enter into discussion on this subject, and there is no way that
the sentence may be changed but that the site of 1960-pattern of re-conscription,
speeded up and re-enforcement of amnesty from prison may return. Rusevski would
accept non-violent service in the army; they are a small community. In the last few months
some 500 persons have been released. Yugoslav security
service could hardly form a damaging precedent to Yugoslav national security.

Yugoslavia

Since released.

MIDDLE EAST

The whole time has been hindered by the Arab-Israeli problem which has
radically affected political imprisonment in many countries. It had been hoped
to bring into proper focus the trials of Mr. Alkilic and Mr. Assheton. Both cases
are still in their infancy. At the time of writing no reply concerning the date of the trial or the granting of a visa to a Swedish observer has been received.

Spain

There are some 1,000 persons of conscience in Spanish prisons. Some 150
have been tried or are to be tried. They are intellectuals, writers, artists, unionists,
socialists, and some who have voiced opposition to the one-party State. Many
are in Spain advocate a lesser Federal status for some of the colonies, nazification
of the non independent regions and some notions of these years, as
in Spain. Above all, the issue of torture is an option to Amnesty to
obtain. There is no effective or concerted action against them. There is a particularity
of Middle East, and in the area of Middle East, and the area of Middle East. It is difficult to
try to focus on conditions of Middle East, and in the area of Middle East. However, Amnesty representatives have
called on human rights groups in the area. This report is necessarily inadequate
through the whole area is one to which Amnesty has been silent.

Iran

Amnesty has been concerned for some time over the treatment of political
opposition from Iraq, Iran, and in the area of Middle East. The situation
remains static. But the Hampdrians have long held the desire to
protect the rights of these individuals. The Hampdrians have concentrated on
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protect the rights of these individuals. The Hampdrians have concentrated on
imprisonment and the protection of them. They have advocated a form of
human rights pressure on the government of the country.

Yugoslavia

There are still 500 persons of conscience in the Yugoslav prisons. About
150 have been tried or are to be tried. They are intellectuals, writers, artists, unionists,
socialists, and some who have voiced opposition to the one-party State. Many
are in Spain advocate a lesser Federal status for some of the colonies, nazification
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FINANCE
Anthony Marreco, Treasurer

Amnesty is dependent on voluntary contributions. The Group’s resources are largely self-supporting, with a margin of reserves amounting to £15,000. The International Secretariat, a total of more than £16,013 out of our present budget of £23,000 in 1968-9 and £19,500 of the 1969-70 budget of £33,000.

But, although we are by no means in a position to expand our activities, this does not mean that we are not already doing as much as possible. In fact, we are working to the limits of our resources, with the need to stretch our income to the utmost, results in inefficiency. There would be much to be said for concentrating on the few countries where we can do most good. In practice we cannot ignore the constant appeals for help which come to us from almost every country in the world. The cost of administering our Christmas Card Appeal, for example, is about £1,000 per month. Our Secretariat and the Research Department, however, must be supported adequately if they are to be effective.

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APPENDIX A

1. INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1969</th>
<th>1968</th>
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<tr>
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<td>£1,730 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Sections</td>
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<td>£1,730 5</td>
</tr>
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<td>GENETIC RESEARCH</td>
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<td>£881 8</td>
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<td>£4,513 16</td>
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<td>Deputy</td>
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<td>Rent for the year transferred to Fund</td>
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Surplus for the year transferred to Fund: £5,999 10
## 2. Research Department

### Year ended 30th April 1969

#### APPENDIX B

**Income and Expenditure Account**

**BUDGET 1969/70 (to 30 April 1970)**

**STATEMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget 1969/70</th>
<th>Actual 1968/69</th>
<th>Actual 1968/69 Balance</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Deficit for the year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Actual 1968/69 Balance</th>
<th>Budgeted Deficit</th>
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</table>

**Net Deficit to date**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Creditors</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Bank Balance</td>
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**EXPENDITURE**

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget 1969/70</th>
<th>Actual 1968/69</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**TOTAL INCOME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Budgeted Deficit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**TOTAL ALL GROUPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Budgeted Deficit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**APPENDIX B**

G. A. W. Lock
Chartered Accountant

**London 2nd June 1969**

I have prepared the above Statement and attached Income and Expenditure Account from the books and records and Information supplied to me and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

G. A. W. Lock
Chartered Accountant

---

**Notes:**

1. Some figures may have been rounded for presentation purposes.

---

**Expenditure:**

- Salaries, wages, and related benefits
- Office expenses and rentals
- Printing and stationery
- Telephone and communications
- Postage and despatch
- Rent, rates, and insurance
- Light and heat
- Cleaning and repairs
- Professional fees
- Depreciation

**Income:**

- Subscriptions and individual donations
- Surplus transferred to Fund
- Unoccupied expenditure transferred to Fund

**Surplus transferred to Fund:** £2,019
APPENDIX C

GROUPS AND NATIONAL SECTIONS
Where no national section or group is listed write to the International Secretariat, Tunney Lane, Farrington Street, London E.C.4.

Australasia

Australia

Victoria

GPO, Sassafras, Box X2258, Driffield Crescent, Victoria

Western Australia

Michael Unger, 194 Waterworks Road, Victoria

Mrs. Clare Wositzky, Mrs. Bertha Rolls, South Australia 5000

Mrs. Margaret MacNamara, 522 Old South Head Road, New South Wales

University of Queensland, Rose Bay

Miss Bev Riley, Lincoln Oppenheimer, Toronto, Ontario

St. Lambert, Station 'F', 37 Farringdon Street, Ontario.


Miss M. E. Redpath, Amnesty International, Box 867, 10 Ridgedale, 22

Japan

Olomichl 6, Kamlueno, Kyoto-fu.

Israel

Mukomachl, Otokuni-gun, Herbert E. Plutschow, Mrs. Bella Ravdin, P.O. Box 6116, Haifa.

Italy

Via Durini 24, 20122 Milano.

France

B. S. W., 62 Rue Durini, 20122 Milano.

Ireland

Palazzo Durini, Rome. 6.

U.S.A.

Washington D.C. 20036.

1346 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 1213.

Stella Joyce

Bruce Laird

Julia Beck

Colin Leyland-Naylor

rate of change among volunteers and they are therefore not listed.

APPENDIX D

Faroe Islands

Denmark

Miss Ulla Kakonen, Helsinki 26.

348 Hickson Avenue,

DK-1369 Copenhagen K.

Canada

Toronto, Ontario.

St. Lambert, Station 'F', 37 Farringdon Street, Ontario.


Mrs. M. E. Redpath, Amnesty International, Box 867, 10 Ridgedale, 22

Canada

Britain

France

Greece

U.S.A.

APPENDIX E

AMNESTY MISSIONS 1961-69

QUITE apart from the many contacts and reports made by individual Amnesty members travelling as tourists or on business Amnesty has undertaken a number of mission to establish whether detainees were prisoners of conscience and the commutation of death sentences.

1962 Cuba To observe a political trial. Report published by Amnesty shows mostly African, coming from South Africa results in project successfully carried

1963 Lebanon Mission following reports of ill-treatment of members of the

1964 Algeria Mission to establish whether detainees were prisoners of conscience and the commutation of death sentences.

APPENDIX E

in 1964 Lebanon Mission following reports of ill-treatment of members of the

1965 Greece Mission to establish whether detainees were prisoners of conscience and the commutation of death sentences.

1966 Norway Mission to establish whether detainees were prisoners of conscience and the commutation of death sentences.

1967 Sweden Mission to establish whether detainees were prisoners of conscience and the commutation of death sentences.

1968 U.S.A. Mission to establish whether detainees were prisoners of conscience and the commutation of death sentences.

1969 Turkey Mission to establish whether detainees were prisoners of conscience and the commutation of death sentences.
1968 Tunisia
To observe a trial and report to the Secretariat. Report available.

1968 Greece
To observe Appeal hearings of persons under death sentence and to report to the Executive Committee, Council of Europe following three visits in 1967 and 1968. Report confidential.

1968 Portugal
Two missions to establish contact with the hitherto silent authorities. Mission to set up relief programme for restrictees and their families and collect background Information for report on prison conditions. Report published in 1968.

1968 Malaysia

1968 Iran
To investigate conditions in Sierra Leone and Ghana, hold discussions with authorities after attendance at trial of Trades Unionists. Report still confidential.

1968 U.S.S.R.
Attendance at a trial. Report confidential.

1968 Iraq
Report to the Executive Committee.

1968 Ethiopia
Report in AIR.

APPENDIX F
POSTCARDS FOR PRISONERS CAMPAIGN
The following is a list of people who have been on the Postcards for Prisoners Campaign during the period between June 1966, when the campaign was started, and May 1968, who have either had their sentences reduced, or been released.


Ludwig Haas, Poland, April 1965. Released December 1965.


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POSTCARDS FOR PRISONERS CAMPAIGN

Supplement to List of Released Prisoners.

The prisoners listed below have either been released recently or we have only recently heard of their release.

Senor Cierco, Spain, January 1966. Released.

Aecio Maths, Brazil, 1966. Has fled the country.

Helio Fernandes, Brazil, August 1967. Thought to be most probably free.

Jose Rafael Tenerio Nunez, Venezuela, February 1968. Released.


Eustaquio Tolosa, Argentina, July 1967. Released.


Dr. Klbaya, Uganda, June 1968. Released end of March 1969.

Ghaus Baksh Bizengo, Pakistan, November 1968. Released.

Jusu Sheriff, Sierra Leone, December 1968. Released, but case against him still to be heard. At present he is out on bail.

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PRISONERS ON CARD CAMPAIGN DURING YEAR 1968-69

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 1968</td>
<td><strong>Jean Coulaudieu</strong></td>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Maria Gramsci</strong></td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Mikael Gobran</strong></td>
<td>Uganda</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1968</td>
<td><strong>Vera Conditoli</strong></td>
<td>Ghana</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Maria Gramsci</strong></td>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 1968</td>
<td><strong>Stefan Gerdzi</strong></td>
<td>Romania</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mohamed Panahi</strong></td>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Dr. Sami El Jouidi</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1968</td>
<td><strong>Antonio Augusto de Serras</strong></td>
<td>Portugal</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Barbara Tomaszyn</strong></td>
<td>Poland</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 1968</td>
<td><strong>Horst and Sabine Borrel</strong></td>
<td>East Germany</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Pasch Zabas</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Mohammed Ben Jannat</strong></td>
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<td>November 1968</td>
<td><strong>Zaoua Belah Bouzga</strong></td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Fethi Lassid Ennadi</strong></td>
<td>Hungary</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Aly Mayrada</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
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<tr>
<td>December 1968</td>
<td><strong>Anthony Gray</strong></td>
<td>China</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Habibien Bahoue</strong></td>
<td>Morocco</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Karee Shifri</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>January 1969</td>
<td><strong>Olodome Rmay</strong></td>
<td>East Germany</td>
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<td><strong>Thi Ki Tui</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Lev Kvachevsky</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>February 1969</td>
<td><strong>Wenner Ross</strong></td>
<td>East Germany</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Prancis Arnoel Tur</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Dan Bel</strong></td>
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<td>March 1969</td>
<td><strong>Alfons Camares Camines</strong></td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Eduard Ocnab</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Paul Fanka</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>April 1969</td>
<td><strong>Cezar Tatu Representaties</strong></td>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Rafael Raton, Ismail Khovr and Southern Armenas</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Veselski Lado Timov</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Asthan Moral</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1969</td>
<td><strong>Patrick Peter Osba</strong></td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Nadiras Joann Zion</strong></td>
<td>Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Javorov Zoltan</strong></td>
<td>Poland</td>
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27
Countries in which Amnesty has adopted prisoners and taken up investigation cases during the year 1968/69.

Argentina

Brazil

British

Burma

Burundi

Bhutan

Chad

China

Comoro Islands

Congo (Kinshasa)

Congo (Brazzaville)

Cuba

Ethiopia

Gabon

East Germany

West Germany

Ghana

Greece

Guatemala

Guyana

Honduras

Hong Kong

India

Iran

Iraq

Israel

Italy

Kenya

Lebanon

Liberia

Malawi

Malaysia

Mexico

Morocco

Nepal

Nigeria

Oman

Pakistan

Panama

Paraguay

Peru

Portugal

Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)

Russia

South Africa

South Korea

South West Africa (Namibia)

Spain

Syria

Tanzania

Thailand

U.A.R.

U.S.A.

U.S.S.R.

Venezuela

Vietnam (South)

Yugoslavia

ORGANISATION AND WORKING METHODS
OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

The movement now consists of 20 National Sections, 640 Groups and 15,000 individual members. It is directed by an International Council in which the National Sections have voting power in proportion to the number of groups or individual members in the Section. This Council usually meets every year and decides the policy of the movement; it stands as an Inter- national Executive Committee of two years. The election of the International Council is in the responsibility of the International Secretariat directed by the Secretary General.

Each National Section must have at least two groups or ten individual members and pay an annual subscription varying with the number of groups or members. Each group must consist of at least 3 members. The groups select three prisoners each from the list of cases made up by the International Secretariat, with special attention to the need for political balance. Groups are never allocated prisoners from their own country or its colonies.

The countries with the largest number of groups are Sweden, the United Kingdom and Germany. Certain National Sections however, work directly through individual members rather than groups.

The first object of groups is to obtain the release of the "prisoner of conscience" entrusted to them. Meanwhile the group tries to give moral and material help to prisoners and their families. Groups use direct pressure by writing to Embassies and Ministries of the country concerned and indirectly by enlisting the support of organisations such as Trade Unions, professional associations and, when appropriate, the Press.

The Secretariat also sends observers to different countries either to make reports on the general position of "prisoners of conscience" in the country or to discuss particular cases with the authorities, or to visit prisoners, or to be present at trials.

Finally the Secretariat undertakes extensive publicity in cases which it is thought, will promptly be handled. More than 2,000 out of more than 4,000 adopted "prisoners of conscience" have been released, and although Amnesty International has never claimed exclusive credit, there is no doubt that this has been due largely to the intervention of Amnesty International.

Amnesty International has also given its active support towards the establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights along the lines of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and has urged governments concerned to accept the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights.

Amnesty depends for its resources on its members and on donations and more of both are needed.