Amnesty International
International Secretariat
53 Theobald's Road
London WC1X 8SP
England

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

REPORT and DECISIONS

of the

9th INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

Strasbourg, France
24-26 September 1976

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PART ONE:

REPORT ON PLENARY SESSION PROCEEDINGS

1. OPENING OF THE COUNCIL

The International Council met in working session at 09.15 on 22 September when the Chairman of the International Executive Committee, Dirk Börner, welcomed participants and formally opened the meeting.

It was agreed that Plenary Sessions would be open to the public, although working parties could be in closed session if appropriate.

All the participants rose for a minute's silence in memory of Eric Baker and Ivan Morris (respectively the former Honorary President of Amnesty International and former Chairman of the American section of Amnesty International). Ms Joyce Baker then expressed her appreciation for all the good wishes she had received since her husband's death.

A warm welcome was extended to those members from Spain who were attending the International Council meeting for the first time. Representatives from the United Nations Human Rights Division, the UNHCR, the Council of Europe's Human Rights Directorate, the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNESCO and many non-governmental organizations were also welcomed.

Messages of greeting to the delegates at the Council were read out from AI members in Japan, Peru and the USSR who had been unable to attend the meeting. There were also messages of support from the World Confederation of Labour, the Premier of Luxembourg and the Leader of the Opposition in New Zealand. Anibal Palme, former Minister of Education in Chile and attending the Council as an observer of the Austrian section, addressed the Council at the second plenary session.

At the third plenary session, Roland Seeger of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees addressed the meeting and expressed the appreciation of the United Nations organs for the work being undertaken by Amnesty International. He reminded the delegates that queries to the UNHCR should be sent through the International Secretariat of Amnesty International or through a national office of the UNHCR.

2. APPOINTMENT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Alfred Heijder (International Executive Committee), Koo van der Wal (Dutch section) and Wolfgang Piepenstock (German section) - later replaced by Dietrich Bottcher due to early departure - were appointed as the credentials committee, The committee was asked to consider the application by the Danish and Japanese sections for their voting entitlements to be based on individual membership and to advise on the eligibility of the emergency resolutions which had been submitted. They subsequently ruled that both sections were entitled to 3 and 2 votes respectively.

3. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

Dirk Börner (International Executive Committee) was elected as Chairman of the Ninth International Council Meeting.

4. ADOPTION OF STANDING ORDERS

The Standing Orders were adopted with the following amendment to paragraph 6 (to apply for the first time to the Tenth International Council Meeting, 1977):

> *" The closing date by which resolutions from the national sections must reach the International Secretariat is two months before the opening of the International Council. "*

5. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

The agenda as proposed was adopted by the Council.

6. TIMETABLE

The proposed timetable was adopted with the item on the Promotion Campaign being placed on the agenda for 23 September.

7. APPOINTMENT OF FINANCE ADVISORY GROUP

Kevin White (International Executive Committee), Margaretha Rosen (Financial Control Committee), Vincent McGee (USA section) and Edmond McGovern (British section) were appointed.

8. APPOINTMENT OF DRAFTING COMMITTEE

Andrew Blane (International Executive Committee), Hubert Thierry (French section) and Suriya Wickremasinghe (Sri Lanka section) were appointed as members of the drafting committee.

9. APPOINTMENT OF RETURNING OFFICER AND TELLERS FOR ELECTION TO IEC

Kevin White (International Executive Committee, Treasurer) was appointed Returning Officer, and Stephen Yeo (Canadian section) and Margherita Boniver (Italian section) were appointed tellers.

10. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF 8TH INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING HELD IN ST GALLEN, SWITZERLAND, 1975.

The minutes of the Eighth International Council Meeting were approved.

11. REPORT BY SECRETARY GENERAL ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ST GALLEN DECISIONS

The report by the Secretary General had previously been circulated to participants and there were no matters arising.

12. PRESENTATION BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT 1975-1976

The Amnesty International Report 1975-1976 was adopted with thirteen abstentions, including the delegates of the Swedish section. Abstaining votes were explained to be on the grounds that delegates had been unable to read the report yet and it was suggested that in future, ways should be found for the report to be made available to all delegates before the Council commences.

The Chairman apologised to the Belgian section which had been omitted from the report (from the section entitled "The Membership") due to a printer's error.

13. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL REPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL TREASURER

The International Treasurer presented the accounts for the year as printed in the annual report of the organization. He explained the layout of the accounts in their printed form and reminded sections of the need to contribute to the relief and special project funds. Appreciation was expressed as to the work which had been done by Guy Binsfeld on the planning of the promotion campaign.

The accounts were then adopted by the Council.

14. REPORT FROM FINANCIAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

It was agreed that the report from the Financial Control Committee be referred to the Finance Meeting but the International Council expressed their thanks to the Financial Control Committee for the work which they had done, and particularly to its retiring member, Adolf Brekenfeld.

15. REPORT ON AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Field Secretary for Latin America reported to the Council on the work which had been done in the field during the past six months and the strategy which is planned for the immediate future.

The Field Secretary for Asia then reported on his work in the area and the results of the regional conferences which had been held in Asia. A warm welcome was extended to Buyong Nasution who was attending the Council as a representative of the Pacific Regional Conference follow-up committee.

Mumtaz Soysal (International Executive Committee) introduced the report of the Pacific Regional Conference to the Council and drew the attention of delegates in particular to two major proposals

in the report concerned with education in human rights and the setting up of a regional consultative committee. Toshi Nishikawa (Japanese section) gave a further report to the Council on behalf of the follow-up committee which had been set up after the Pacific Regional Conference.

16. ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKING PARTIES

The Council agreed to have three working parties:

A - Amnesty International strategy

B - Amnesty International action

C - Amnesty International organization

It was also agreed that the Finance Meeting should run concurrently with the other working parties until its business was completed.

It was agreed that all resolutions relating to the work of individual countries should be debated by working party A instead of the plenary session as had been suggested.

17. PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE YEAR 1977: INTERNATIONAL PROMOTION CAMPAIGN

Guy Binsfeld (Promotion Campaign) presented a report on activities undertaken so far and outlined briefly what was planned for the future.

18. DATE AND PLACE OF INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL 1977

It was agreed that the International Council would take place in Bad Honeff in the Federal Republic of Germany, 23-25 September 1977. The British section invited the Council to hold its meeting in 1978 in Britain, and this was agreed.

19. ELECTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The International Council elected to the International Executive Committee for a two-year term:

Andrew Blane	-	USA
Alfred Heijder	-	Netherlands
Marie Jose Protais	-	France
Mumtaz Soysal	-	Turkey

Dick Oosting was presented to the Council as the staff-elected member to the International Executive Committee for a one-year term.

20. REPORT FROM MEETING OF AI REPRESENTATIVES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF INTER AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

George Theiner (Writers and Scholars International) as rapporteur of the meeting presented his report (see in appendix). On behalf of the other NGOs represented, he expressed his warm thanks to Amnesty International for the work which has been done during the last year.

21. REPORTS OF WORKING PARTIES

Reports from all four working parties were received and adopted with certain amendments *(see texts as amended and approved in appendix)*. The Council also approved the recommendations received from various international meetings and Working Rules for the organization *(see amended and approved texts in appendix to the working party report emanating from group C)*.

22. APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

Arthur Andersen and Company were appointed to audit the accounts for the year 1977-1978.

23. BUDGET, ANNUAL FEE and GUIDELINES FOR FUNDRAISING

The Council approved an overall budget of £750,000 for the financial year 1 May 1977 through 30 April 1978. It further resolved that any funds received beyond this amount should be put in reserves. It also approved the document submitted as "status quo" budget as amended by the Finance Meeting and decided that all funds available within the overall budget beyond those specified in this document should be allocated by the International Executive Committee.

The Council further requested that a budget for the Promotion Department should be established as soon as possible and be sent to the treasurers of all national sections. Formal approval should be obtained retroactively from the next Council.

The Council decided that the Annual Fee, in accordance with article 13 of the statute, should be again £265 per adoption group for the finance year 1977/1978. It further decided that an annual fee of £5.30 per individual member should apply for all those sections who wish to have their voting rights at the International Council 1978 based on the number of their individual members rather than on the number of their adoption groups.

Also the Council adopted a revised version of the Guidelines for Fundraising *(see approved text in appendix attached to report from Finance Meeting)* as originally approved by the International Council in Vienna, 1973.

24. PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE WEEK 1977

The date for Prisoner of Conscience Week 1977 would be 9 to 16 October with its theme to be identical with the Prisoner of Conscience Year. It was however agreed that within the entire campaign for Prisoner of Conscience Year little emphasis should be given to POC Week in 1977.

25. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other item of business.

26. CLOSE OF THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

The meeting extended its thanks to the translators, interpreters and other helpers of the French section membership who had assisted throughout the Council Meeting. Warm appreciation was also expressed to Marc Schneider who had organized the Council.

The International Council was formally closed by its chairman on September 26, 1976, at 1.45.

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NOTE re: findings of Credentials Committee

The Committee considered the arguments brought forward by the Japanese and Danish sections. It thought the structure of both sections (a large part of the membership organized and actively working in other ways than in adoption groups) so particular that if the voting entitlement was to be based only on the number of adoption groups, an undue reduction of their influence on the decision-making process at the International Council Meeting would result.

PART TWO:

DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

A. ARISING OUT OF RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING STATUTE AMENDMENTS CIRCULATED IN ADVANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 45 OF THE INTERNATIONAL STATUTE

1. The International Council amends article 33 of the statute to read as follows -

   " A quorum shall consist of not less than five members of the Committee or their alternates. "

B. ARISING OUT OF RESOLUTIONS CIRCULATED IN ADVANCE OF THE COUNCIL MEETING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDING ORDERS

ACTIONS AND ACTION PLANNING

2. The International Council recognizes the need for campaign and publication planning. It recommends that the International Secretariat develop a one year planning program for campaigns and at least a half year planning program for publications with, as much as possible, an indication of the scope, subject, techniques and timetable. This planning should be made known to the national sections at the earliest possible date and can be modified if necessary.

   (Formerly Resolution 8)

3. The International Council,

   noting that the growth of Amnesty International enables the organization to use techniques previously not feasible or effective,

   requests the International Executive Committee to consider techniques hitherto not used and to evaluate the value of present techniques, such as adoption work, the greetings cards campaign and the Prisoner of the Month campaign, in relation to Amnesty International's growth,

   recommends that a subcommittee to undertake this task be established by the Council or the International Executive Committee, as appropriate and

   requests that a report on the work of such a subcommittee be made available to the next Council meeting.

   (Formerly Resolution 23)

4. The International Council,

   recognizing that with growing support for Amnesty International's activities, there is also an increasing need for more effective use of the available information,

welcoming the kind of techniques evolved in the Uruguay campaign, which effectively mobilized non-governmental organizations, the general public, individual Amnesty International members as well as adoption groups in many countries,

recommends that within the International Secretariat such techniques be further developed.

(Formerly Resolution 24)

5. The International Council expresses its gratitude for the dedication and accomplishment of the International Secretariat in London in gathering and preparing information for adoption cases, background papers, prison reports, briefing papers, campaign material etc,

noting however that there is a recurrent shortage of case sheets and other material for group work,

requests the International Executive Committee, while continuing its policy of dividing International Secretariat resources and energies over all of these activities, to pay particular attention to material for group work, being guided principally by the expected effect of these activities in achieving Amnesty International's objects.

(Formerly Resolutions 9, 33 and 37)

6. The International Council expresses its firm conviction that Amnesty International's work with international organizations including non-governmental organizations is of the utmost importance and urges the International Executive Committee to consider allocating the necessary resources for expansion of this work at the International Secretariat, with the United Nations and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

(Formerly Resolution 36)

7. The International Council instructs the International Secretariat to guarantee that work on behalf of a prisoner of conscience, once taken up, continue until the prisoner is released or is found otherwise unsuitable for adoption.

(Formerly Resolution 49)

8. The International Council recognizes that the urgent action structure - originally set up to be able to react quickly in instances of torture - can also be used in other emergency situations, such as death sentences, critical health situations and disappearances, when these require immediate attention.

(Formerly Resolution 6)

9. The International Council,

recognizing that prisoners can be driven to go on hunger strike because of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment,

noting that a hunger strike is a non-violent means of pressure,

decides that Amnesty International should take all possible actions within its mandate to assist prisoners on hunger strike when this is clearly caused by cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment,

and furthermore decides that urgent action campaigns be launched on behalf of any such persons.

(Formerly Resolution 54)

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CAMPAIGN

10. The International Council,

reaffirming the substance of St Gallen resolution 14,

welcoming the Swedish section's decision to hold an international conference on the abolition of capital punishment on 10 December 1977,

decides to launch the Campaign for the Abolition of Capital Punishment on that day, and

instructs the International Executive Committee to ensure that the report on capital punishment requested by the St Gallen International Council meeting is available in time for the campaign.

(Formerly Resolutions 12, 22 and 53)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTER-SECTION CONTACT

11. The International Council asks the International Executive Committee, through increased public relations work, to support the activities and promote the effectiveness of Amnesty International sections in those countries where an Amnesty International presence has not been firmly established. In such countries this work could include -

(a) further efforts to reach communications media

(b) holding press conferences as far as finance permits

(c) publishing Amnesty International information material in appropriate languages

(Formerly Resolution 16)

12. The International Council calls upon the International Executive Committee to encourage closer cooperation between sections. This cooperation shall include -

(a) providing new sections and sections in the process of formation with basic information regarding the activities and aims of Amnesty International

(b) providing for a mutual exchange of experience regarding methods of work and possibilities for action

(c) exchanging information about each other's resolutions and regulations

(d) helping each other in publishing Amnesty International material

(e) learning from Third World experience new ways of combating violations of human rights.

(Formerly Resolution 17)

13. The International Council,

recognizing the effective way the two present field secretaries have been working to establish an Amnesty International presence in their respective areas,

resolves to advise the International Executive Committee to appoint as soon as possible a regional secretary for the continent of Africa or part thereof.

(Formerly Resolution 39)

14. The International Council,

recognizing the favourable results generated by the Pacific Regional Conference for the establishment of an Amnesty International presence in that region,

noting the fruitful contributions made by the Pacific Regional Conference to the organization as a whole about the problems faced by the developing areas within Amnesty International,

advises the International Executive Committee to organize a Latin American conference to initiate suitable steps for this region.

(Formerly Resolution 40)

15. The International Council,

noting the seriousness of the preparation and deliberation of the participants of the Pacific Regional Conference concerning the setting up of Amnesty International structures in that region,

recognizing the urgent need to continue this initiative begun through the organization of the Pacific Regional Conference,

advises the International Executive Committee to collaborate with the follow-up committee of the Pacific Regional Conference and with Amnesty International national sections in South Asia in order to facilitate the creation of the most appropriate regional structure that would:

(a) link internationally the Amnesty International members and supporters and human rights workers in the region and the international body;

(b) promote communication between countries in the region and to obtain input from these countries for the overall work of Amnesty International;

(c) facilitate the exchange of ideas and make recommendations to the international organization;

and to report back to the 1977 International Council Meeting on the experience gained.

(Formerly Resolution 42)

16. The International Council requests the International Executive Committee to maintain its concern with development of Amnesty International's presence in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

(Formerly Resolution 43)

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS

17. The International Council,

acknowledging the recommendations and needs that surfaced from the Pacific Regional Conference and,

recognizing the importance of better making known the existence of violations of human rights and Amnesty International's concern to a wider public in countries where Amnesty International directs its attention to the violation of these rights,

noting the requests for material on the violations of these human rights made to Amnesty International by national and international organizations in the field of education and development,

RESOLVES

that the International Executive Committee should ensure that the International Secretariat is authorized

(a) to answer specific requests from organizations which consult Amnesty International in the field of human rights in general and on statute related matters in particular

(b) to supply such organizations with material in appropriate languages whenever feasible to enable them to include Amnesty International's concerns in their programs,

(c) to investigate the feasibility of Amnesty International supplying such material with a view to initiating such programs and to review the results of this initial investigation in the light of Amnesty International's capabilities.

(Formerly Resolutions 2 and 3)

FINANCE

18. The term of office of each member of the Financial Control Committee, set up as a result of a directive from the 1973 International Council meeting held in Vienna, shall be for a period of three years renewable. Members of the Committee shall either seek re-election or stand down from office on a rotation basis, one member of the Committee being elected or re-elected each year.

For the purposes of this resolution, the Financial Control Committee itself shall decide which of its members shall either stand down or seek re-election at the 1976 and 1977 Council Meetings.

(Formerly Resolution 31)

19. The International Council adopts the new system for the assessment of national section annual fees proposed in the report of the Committee to Consider Annual Fees, with the addition that each national section, irrespective of its income, shall pay an annual registration fee of £10. The new system will be introduced in the budget year 1978-1979.

(Formerly Resolution 30)

STRUCTURE

20. The International Council recommends that the International Executive Committee consider the feasibility of having an office of the International Secretariat in Paris.

(Formerly Resolution 15)

21. The International Council,

recognizing that with growing support for Amnesty International's activities there is also an increasing need for a structure in order to use the available information more effectively,

and welcoming the kind of techniques as evolved for example in the Uruguay campaign, which effectively mobilized non-governmental organizations, the general public, individual Amnesty International members, as well as adoption groups in many countries,

recommends that this be taken into account in any restructuring of the International Secretariat.

(Formerly Resolution 44)

LANGUAGE

22. The International Council recommends that the International Secretariat consider using simpler language, especially in mailings to groups and sections, with fewer synonyms for the same concepts and excluding unusual expressions and phrasing wherever possible. It would also be of great help to have an Amnesty International glossary in which important terms and expressions are clearly defined in accordance with their usage in the organization.

(Formerly Resolution 50)

IMPARTIALITY

23. The International Council,

recognizing that it is the responsibility of the International Executive Committee to safeguard impartiality of Amnesty International activities in between the Council Meetings,

hereby declares former Council decisions on an Impartiality Committee as no longer valid.

(Formerly Resolution 52)

C. ARISING OUT OF EMERGENCY RESOLUTIONS

24. **The International Council,**

Disturbed by the recent mass arrests of trade unionists in Turkey,

Noting the reports that those arrested had only exercised their right to demonstrate peacefully their opinions against the establishment of extraordinary tribunals for political crimes,

Further noting that this right is guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, to which Turkey is a party,

urges the Turkish authorities to take steps to ensure the immediate release of those arrested as a result of this peaceful protest.

(Submitted by Swedish section)

25. The International Council,

profoundly disturbed by the deteriorating human rights situation in the "southern cone" of South America, including the increasing use of kidnap, torture and murder with official connivance or condonation,

recalling that refugees from the countries of this area continue to be persecuted after fleeing their countries of origin

emphasizing the need for better legal and practical protection for refugees

expresses its shock at the recent assassination in Washington, DC., of former adopted Chilean prisoner of conscience, Orlando Letelier,

urges the International Executive Committee to continue the efforts of Amnesty International to support the action of inter-governmental organizations to protect the human rights of persons in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, particularly the right to life and physical integrity of refugees in, as well as citizens of, Argentina,

calls upon all governments to support, at the forthcoming conference of plenipotentiaries on territorial asylum, to be held in Geneva in January 1977, the proposals of the international non-governmental organizations for a convention on territorial asylum, including recognition of the right to asylum and of the obligation of non-rejection of asylum seekers at the frontier.

(Submitted by Swedish section)

D. ARISING OUT OF WORKING PARTIES

26. The International Council,

having reviewed resolution number 13 of the Eighth International Council Meeting of St Gallen,

RESOLVES

(1) that all funds received for the international organization as a consequence of fundraising during this Prisoner of

Conscience Year campaign by the promotion campaign, be kept separately from other Amnesty International funds, both of the International Secretariat and of national sections. It should be spent in accordance with the objectives outlined by the International Council as proposed in (2) and (3) below.

(2) that these funds be applied at the discretion of the International Executive Committee for one or several of the following purposes -

a. purchase of capital equipment, including, if appropriate, office premises and facilities

b. major publications involving fixed term employment of compositors, editors, translators and distributors,

c. intensification of multilingualism programmes

d. specific research studies

e. educational programmes involving, if desirable, production of films and audio-visual material for use by national sections

f. publicity by mass communication programmes via newspaper, radio and TV media

g. grants to financially weak sections to support internal and external educational programmes

(3) that funds may also be applied for such other purposes as may seem appropriate to the International Executive Committee within the statute of Amnesty International and the Strasbourg guidelines

(4) that while every effort should be made to discourage offers of donations for specifically earmarked purposes, the International Executive Committee may, if it appears that the potential donor will not subscribe except to a specifically earmarked purpose (within the aims and objects of Amnesty International and in the interests of prisoners of conscience) agree and decide upon such a category of expenditure in accordance with items listed in paragraphs (2) and (3) above, provided that it comes within the Strasbourg guidelines

(5) that all future application of funds be subject to annual review by the International Council.

27. The International Council,

while recognizing that the International Executive Committee may have to make last minute changes as a result of subsequent events,

resolves that the petition for use throughout Prisoner of Conscience Year 1977 should read as follows -

" We, the undersigned,

OUTRAGED that in many parts of the world, men and women who have neither used nor advocated violence suffer imprisonment solely because of their political or religious beliefs, their race, colour, or language;

this, despite the many humane and noble declarations of the assembled nations of the world, beginning with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights three decades ago,

URGE the General Assembly of the United Nations

to take swift and concrete steps to ensure strict observance in all countries of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

and URGE each and every government in the world

to act for the immediate release of all prisoners of conscience."

28. The International Council notes the views expressed in working party C *(see relevant report in appendix)* on ways Council meetings might be made more productive and requests the International Executive Committee to circulate these for discussion by national sections in sufficient time for appropriate implementation at the 1978 Council meeting.

PART THREE

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO IEC, WITHDRAWN or REJECTED

A. RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. The International Council, although aware of the difficulties of obtaining reliable information on penal policy in the People's Republic of China, requests the International Executive Committee to continue to give high priority to increasing research on the most populous country in the world and that periodically information be sent to national sections on what has been done.

(Formerly Resolution 10)

2. The International Council recalling earlier expressions of Amnesty International concern regarding violations of human rights in Cambodia, and noting that the government of Cambodia has not yet responded to this expression of concern, urges the International Executive Committee to keep the situation in this country under close consideration.

(Formerly Resolution 20)

3. The International Council expresses a consensus of concern at the situation of human rights in Southern Africa and recommends to the International Executive Committee that this concern be reflected in its assessment of priorities.

(Formerly Resolutions 11 and 25)

4. The International Council expressed its concern for the continuing plight of indigenous minorities in various parts of the world. Reference was made to the problems of Indians in the Americas, with a particular reference to allegations of genocide of Indians in Latin America, as well as to recent reports on the persecution of the Kurds.

(Formerly Resolutions 26 and 27)

5. The International Council,

noting that Amnesty International endeavours always to adhere to the highest standards of impartiality in fulfilling its mandate under articles 1 and 2 of the statute,

welcoming the efforts of the Latin American research section and the Campaign for the Abolition of Torture department within the International Secretariat to express concern for, and to intervene in a manner appropriate to, the mandate of Amnesty International, on behalf of small farmers, peasants and similar persons dwelling in rural areas who suffer violations of their human rights

regretting however that relatively little attention has been focused in the past on the application of the Amnesty International mandate to human rights violations experienced by small farmers, peasants

and such persons dwelling in rural areas, particularly in Asia and Africa,

recognizing that this neglect has not stemmed from deliberate discrimination but that these problems require special and further efforts to build up appropriate Amnesty International research and policy in this field

determining that such special further efforts are necessary to strengthen the sociological impartiality of Amnesty International and to bring this aspect of its work into line with its political balance,

therefore resolves:

to request the International Executive Committee to prepare an interim report on the application of Amnesty International's mandate,as defined in the statute, on human rights violations suffered by small farmers, peasants and similar persons dwelling in rural areas to be submitted to the International Council Meeting at its next meeting.

(Formerly Resolution 28)

6. The International Council,

recognizing the valuable work represented by the report of the European Commission on Human Rights in cases of torture in Northern Ireland;

noting that the report of the Commission largely confirms the report on the same subject published by Amnesty International in 1972;

noting that the British government introduced some changes in its procedures of interrogation after the publication of various reports on the subject-

regrets however the apparently negative response of the British government to the report of the European Commision on Human Rights;

regrets further the considerable time taken by the European Commission on Human Rights to pronounce on the complaint made by the Irish government and

expresses its concern that in this and other cases international machinery is not of itself equipped to prevent torture or even to react quickly when allegations are made

requests the International Executive Committee to study both the British response and the problem of improving the efficiency and speed of international human rights machinery.

(Emergency Resolution - submitted by Swedish section)

7. The International Council instructs the International Executive Committee to intensify the work done to draw attention to infringements of human rights in Western Europe and North America.

(Formerly Resolution 48)

8. The International Council,

recognizing the importance of the impartiality discussion within Amnesty International,

advises the International Executive Committee to investigate in detail the general principles underlying the impartiality of Amnesty International's work.

(Formerly Resolution 5)

9. The International Council,

recognizing the importance of spreading the information about Amnesty International's work to the news media in countries where Amnesty International membership and activities hardly exists,

noting from various contacts the wish of editors of newspapers, magazines and other publications to inform their readers about the scope of Amnesty International's work,

advises the International Executive Committee to consider giving a person within the Information and Publications department within the International Secretariat the task to research and eventually establish new channels of contact with persons involved with these news media in order to supply them with information on Amnesty International's activities and publications.

(Formerly Resolution 1)

10. The International Council decides that all important documentation should be published in at least English, Spanish and French.

(Formerly Resolution 19)

11. The International Council,

recognizing the increasing number of refugees,

noting the need to make an inventory of refugees, who might reasonably be expected to become prisoners of conscience if they were to return to their own countries,

and further noting the need to have an exchange of the knowledge and experience concerning the work for such refugees of the different sections;

requests the International Executive Committee to ask one or more national sections to initiate this operation.

(Formerly Resolution 21)

12. Whilst rejecting the wording of the following resolution, it was agreed to recommend that the International Executive Committee consider the spirit of the resolution and, insofaras possible, consider the formulation of relevant guidelines: *(see working party B report in appendix)*

The International Council,

noting that on some occasions, Amnesty International actions have been countered with threats of reprisals against prisoners for whom we are working,

instructs the International Executive Committee to prepare plans for international actions that can be initiated quickly on such occasions.

(Formerly Resolution 45)

13. The following recommendation from working party C was referred to the International Executive Committee for study -

Although we realise that bringing the International Council meeting to

Africa or any of the developing regions is at the moment expensive and not immediately feasible, we would like to suggest that shuttle regional conferences be organized to awaken the interests of national sections in these areas.

14. The International Council resolves to recommend that the International Executive Committee create an established post in the International Secretariat with specific responsibility for Spanish-language work in the Coordination Unit and the Information and Publications Department

(Resolution submitted by Peruvian and Mexican sections - not circulated in advance to sections because of delay in receipt)

15. The International Council referred to the International Executive Committee discussion on the proposed amendment to article 2f of the statute *(see working party B report in appendix)* -

" provide financial and other relief to prisoners of conscience and their dependants, and to persons who have lately been prisoners of conscience or who might reasonably be expected to become prisoners of conscience if convicted or if they were to return to their own countries, and to the dependants of such persons. "

16. The International Council,

instructs the International Executive Committee to review and develop the whole publications policy of the organization, with an evaluation of all alternative means of publishing, including decentralization, which retain the Amnesty International imprint but reduce the work-load of the International Secretariat (this is especially relevant to Amnesty-related materials authored outside the Secretariat, for example the Chronicle of Current Events, the Greek Torture Report etc.)

and empowers the International Executive Committee to begin implementation of the new publications policy as it finds necessary and expedient.

(Formerly Resolution 32)

B. RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN or NOT FORMALLY PROPOSED TO THE COUNCIL FOR VOTE

1. The International Council amends article 1(a) to read as follows -

" irrespective of political considerations working towards the release of and providing assistance to persons who in violation of the aforesaid provisions are imprisoned, detained or otherwise subjected to physical coercion or restriction by reason of their political, religious or other conscientiously held beliefs or by reason of their ethnic origin, colour or language, provided that they have not used violence or instigated acts of violence (hereinafter referred to as "prisoners of conscience")."

(Submitted by Dutch section)

2. The International Council amends article 1 (a) to read as follows -

" irrespective of political and religious considerations working towards the release of and providing assistance to persons who in violation of the aforesaid provisions are imprisoned, detained

restricted, or otherwise subjected to physical coercion or restriction by reason of their political, religious or other conscientiously held beliefs 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")."

(Submitted by French section)

3. The International Council asks the International Executive Committee to ensure that if reorganization of the Africa department takes place, care is taken not to divide the areas geographically but to take into account the political, economic and cultural traditions of the area. Francophone Africa should be one research region.

(Formerly Resolution 14)

4. The International Council resolves

considering Council resolution no 24 of St Gallen in 1975, which refers exceptions to the rule under which national sections do not work for prisoners of conscience in their own country to consultation between such national section and the International Executive Committee,

recommends to the International Executive Committee to advise the German section that work for conscientious objectors in the Federal Republic of Germany by the German section should be possible if they are persecuted following their conscientiously held objection.

(Formerly Resolution 18)

5. The International Council invites the International Executive Committee to call attention to the relationship between the right to freely express ones opinion and censorship. The International Executive Committee is requested to prepare guidelines for discussing this relationship and to make these guidelines available to the national sections as soon as possible. National sections should present their views in time for discussion at the next International Council meeting possibly with indications how - if felt possible - Amnesty International should work in this respect.

(Formerly Resolution 4)

6. The International Council resolves that the International Secretariat shall launch an inquiry into prison conditions within EEC countries with regard to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and that the Secretariat shall produce a report giving the conclusions of the inquiry not later than December 1977.

(Formerly Resolution 55)

7. The International Council recommends the International Executive Committee to enlarge its organizational work outside Europe and to consider the possibility of appointing a field secretary for Africa.

(Formerly Resolution 47)

8. The International Council,

recognizing the problems faced in some countries where the establishment of an Amnesty International presence along "traditional" lines in particular the formal national section with its statute (as in article 8 of the statute), is not possible or suitable,

wanting to open possibilities for effective Amnesty International work in these countries,

decides to institute a "national unit" under the following definition:

" The national unit is to be considered as a group affiliated to Amnesty International as outlined in article 9 of the statute. The national unit may consist of -

(a) individual members of Amnesty International (in accordance with article 10 of the statute)

(b) groups of individuals working as Amnesty International members and/or

(c) adoption groups (in accordance with article 2e of the statute). "

(Formerly Resolution 41)

9. The International Council,

welcoming the efforts by the International Secretariat regularly to produce an appropriate number of new case sheets each month for Amnesty International adoption groups,

noting however, that there is a recurrent shortage of case sheets and that at present a distressingly large number of groups are waiting for one or more new cases, a situation that is bound to affect the morale of group workers especially in newly formed groups and to inhibit the overall effect of our work for international human rights,

confirming the continued primacy of group adoption work for individual prisoners of conscience and the general effect of this grass roots, person to person activity, as the basis for Amnesty International in its overall work for human rights,

recognizing that sources of information on prisoners of conscience are scattered in many countries of the world, sources such as: correspondents, exiles, church and labour groups, scholars, concerned private individuals, the press,

reaffirming that the founding principle of Amnesty International calls for activity for prisoners of conscience by local groups in different countries,

urges the national sections, and to the degree practical and appropriate coordination and adoption groups, to provide information concerning possible new adoptees (in any but their native countries) to the Secretariat with as complete background information as possible.

(Formerly Resolution 35)

C. RESOLUTIONS REJECTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

1. The International Council decides that International Executive Committee members should not give public statements concerning affairs covered by

article 1 of the statute insofar as they occur within their country of nationality.

(Formerly Resolution 38)

2. The International Council,

noting that in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights everyone's rights "to impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers" is laid down,

but noting furthermore that this has been regarded by many as supporting the right of multinational companies and other economically strong units to procure unrestricted control over the distribution of news and information in individual countries,

declares that Amnesty International does not accept an interpretation of this kind.

(Formerly Resolution 46)

3. The International Council,

considering that it is at times of change in political regimes or governments that human rights are most at risk (Soviet Russia, fascist Italy, nazi Germany, franzuist Spain, Indonesia in 1965, Czechoslovakia in 1968, Chile in 1973, Ethiopia in 1974, Cambodia 1975....),

considering that for this reason Amnesty International's response must be rapid and systematic if it is to be objective, effective and acceptable,

decides:

(1) whenever a political or constitutional change takes place, Amnesty International will make contact immediately with the new government in order to:

a. emphasise its concern that the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights be respected, particularly with regard to the rights of former government members and their followers

b. indicate that Amnesty may wish to request permission to send a mission of investigation to the country in the near future

c. ask that on the coming to power of the new government, a general amnesty be declared immediately to the benefit of any prisoners of conscience who may be in detention

(2) that, at the meeting of the International Executive Committee subsequent to the change in régime, the sending of a possible mission to the country appear automatically on the agenda. In emergency situations, the International Executive Committee may be consulted between meetings.

(3) that, in the event that it is decided to send a mission but that the mission is refused whether tacitly or openly, the International Executive Committee should take whatever other steps are necessary (varied initiatives, publications, a special campaign, contacts with

inter-governmental organizations etc...). The International Executive Committee should clearly inform the authorities that Amnesty regards the refusal of a mission of investigation, or any other limitations imposed on an Amnesty International mission, as an implicit admission that human rights are being violated.

(Formerly Resolution 56)

4. The International Council,

welcoming the efforts of the International Secretariat to produce an appropriate number of new case sheets for Amnesty International adoption groups,

noting however that there is a recurrent shortage of case sheets and that a large number of groups are waiting for one or more new cases, a situation that is bound to effect the morale of group workers especially in newly formed groups and to inhibit the overall effect of our work for international human rights,

acknowledging the fact that the Utrecht Council meeting of Amnesty International in 1972 instructed the Secretariat to discontinue the practice of double and triple adoptions, that after the Utrecht Council the International Executive Committee authorized the International Secretariat to continue the practice of multiple adoptions in the cases of prisoners in Communist countries for reasons of "political balance" until such time as sufficient cases could be produced for each group,

and recognizing further that there now exists many more coordination groups that could supervize the liaison work on multiple adoption cases than existed in 1972,

instructs the International Executive Committee and the International Secretariat to immediately bein a program of multiple adoptions - particularly of prisoners of conscience in countries where there are established coordination groups to effect communication between the adoption groups, giving special attention to prisoners on whom substantial data are available and to adoption groups sufficiently experienced in working with adoptees, and always keeping in mind that in choosing cases for multiple adoption the welfare of the prisoner must be primary and the confusion which might arise from multiple adoptions should always be kept in mind.

(Formerly Resolution 34)

5. The International Council, as a matter of principle and in order to stress the joint responsibility, recommends that the International Executive Committee consider the possibility that the posts of chairman and vice-chairman of the International Executive Committee rotate between committee members.

(Formerly Resolution 51)

6. The International Council,

noting the importance of campaigns based on specific Amnesty International topics,

requests the International Executive Committee to put more emphasis on topic related campaigns.

(Formerly Resolution 7)

7. The International Council decides that the Prisoner of the Month campaign be extended to include, on a regular basis (eg every 2-3 months), a Country of the Month, describing the human rights situation, rule of law etc. in this country and showing how violations of human rights are based on internal structures and institutions.

(Formerly Resolution 13)

8. The International Council, resolves to request the International Executive Committee to study the possibilities of establishing a separate Rural Prisoner Fund to finance prisoner related activities in research, prisoner releases campaigns and relief specifically in rural areas of the world.

(Formerly Resolution submitted from Peruvian and Mexican sections - circulated late because of delay in receipt)

9. The International Council,

reaffirming its commitment to work for the observance of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

recognizing the fact that members of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, in representing their governments, are inclined or committed to protect the reputation of their own country,

deploring that members of the Commission have not been in a position to rise above the pressures of their governments, and have resorted to secret procedures and delays, when dealing with charges of violations of human rights,

supporting the International Secretariat of Amnesty International in its appeal to the 32nd session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, on 26 February 1976, not to "close its eyes to certain known instances of grevious widespread and persistent violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms",

resolves to ask the Secretary General to work with individuals of international stature and independent organizations such as the International Commission of Jurists and the World Council of Churches, in order to set up a parallel body as a tribunal to investigate charges laid against governments, and to report its findings without undue delay to the world community through all appropriate channels.

(Formerly Resolution 29)

APPENDIX I:

REPORT: Working Party A (Strategy)

Thomas Hammarberg opened the first session of the Working Party at 2:00 p.m. In view of the difficult task to deal with 25 resolutions, the Working Party decided to appoint Malcolm Tigerschiold as Chairperson and Thomas Hammarberg as Assistant Chairperson. In conjunction with the election of a rapporteur, the question of the right to vote was raised by some participants. A decision was made by the delegates of the National Sections that observers and delegates should have the right to vote. Following the decision Wolfgang Heinz was appointed as Rapporteur.

In agreement with the decision of the International Council, the Working Party dealt firstly with the resolutions on certain countries which had been submitted to the Working Party by the Plenary. In the following discussion whether or not the resolutions should be referred to the IEC, together with comments from the Working Party, this procedure was adopted:

> Firstly, to get a survey from the concerned member of the IS staff, then to assess the political situation in the country, and finally to consider the feasibility of recommending resolutions to the Plenary. In addition, it was decided to put Item 7 to the end of the discussion because of lack of time. In the light of the lack of support for the statute amendment to Article 1a, AI's Violence Clause was not discussed. Both Emergency Resolutions submitted by the Swedish and Japanese Sections were included in the agenda. The Working Party decided to treat the country-related resolutions in closed session.

1. Country Related Resolutions and Emergency Resolutions

Resolution 10 The resolution was amended as follows:

> "The International Council, although aware of the difficulties of obtaining reliable information on penal policy in the Peoples Republic of China, requests the IEC to continue to give high priority to increasing research on the most populous country in the world, and that periodically information be sent to National Sections on what has been done." *(see Part III A - No. 1)*

Resolutions 11 and 25 The Working Party adopted the following new resolution:

"The International Council expresses a concensus of concern at the situation of human rights in Southern Africa and recommends to the IEC that this concern be reflected in its assessment of priorities." *(See Part III A - No. 3)*

Resolution 20 The resolution was completely re-written.

"The International Council recalling earlier expressions of AI concern regarding violations of human rights in Cambodia, noting that the government of Cambodia has not yet responded to this expression of concern, urges the IEC to keep the situation in this country under close consideration." *(See Part III A - No. 2)*

Resolutions 26 and 27 Both resolutions were considered together and the following resolution was adopted:

"The meeting expressed its concern for the continuing plight of indigenous minorities in various parts of the world. Reference was made to the problems of Indians in the Americas with a particular reference to allegations of genocide of Indians in Latin America, as well as to recent reports on the persecution of the Kurds." *(See Part III A - No. 4)*

Resolution 28 The resolution was adopted except for paragraphs (2) and (3) and with the following amendment to paragraph (1):

"To request the IEC to prepare an interim report on the application of AI's mandate as defined in the Statute on human rights violations suffered by small farmers, peasants and similar persons dwelling in rural areas, to be submitted to the ICM at its next meeting." *(See Part III A - No. 5)*

Resolution 29 The resolution was defeated. *(See Part III C - No. 9)*

Emergency Resolutions:

South Korea: The Working Party discussed the resolution and then felt it more appropriate that the Chairman of the ICM send the following telegram:

"To: His Excellency President Park Chung-Hee

Amnesty International 1976 Council presently meeting in Strasbourg deeply concerned about continuing unjust imprisonment of prisoners of conscience in Republic of Korea. Amnesty International Council respectfully urges Your Excellency to exercise Presidential authority to order immediate and unconditional release poet Kim Chi Ha, Kim Dae Jung and all those respected Korean citizens convicted for a peaceful act of conscience on 28 August 1976 and all those imprisoned in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by operation of Presidential Emergency Decrees.

From: Dirk Borner (Amnesty International Council Chairman)"

Northern Ireland: The Working Party discussed the resolution, agreed with the spirit and recommended that it should be handed to the IEC. *(See III A - No. 6)*

In Conclusion:

In the light of the discussions on countries, the Working Party recognized the need to define firm priorities for the whole research field but it had no opportunity during the short time available to make an overall review of the research situation at the IS. The Working Party therefore recommends the Council to forward resolutions Nos. 10, 11, 20 25, 26, 27, 28 and the emergency resolution on Northern Ireland with amendments and comments to the IEC for consideration at its discussion on research and action priorities. (This discussion on specific countries was restricted to AI observers and delegates;other observers were temporarily excluded).

Other resolutions

Resolutions 2 and 3 After discussing both resolutions at some length the following resolution was drafted and adopted:

"Acknowledging the recommendations and the surfacing of the needs forwarded by the Pacific Regional Council,

Recognizing the importance of making known the existence of violations of human rights and AI's concern better known to a wider public in countries where AI directs its attention to the violation of these rights,

Noting the requests for material on the violation of these human rights made to AI by national and international organizations in the field of education and development,

Resolves:

that the IEC should ensure that the IS is equipped in a way to enable it

a) to answer specific requests from organizations which consult AI on its aims and aspects of AI concern in the field of human rights in general and on statute related matters in particular.

b) to supply such organizations with material in the appropriate languages whenever feasible with a view to make them include AI's concerns in their programs,

c) to investigate the feasibility of AI supplying such material with a view to initiating such programs and to review the results of this initial investigation in the light of AI's capabilities. *(See final amended version II B - No. 17)*

Resolution 4 The Working Party appealed to the Dutch Section to write a discussion paper on censorship and circulate it to National Sections and the IS. *(See III B - No. 5)*

Resolutions 5 and 52 Resolution 5 was referred to the IEC omitting the second sentence of the resolution *(See III A - No. 8)*

The Working Party supported Resolution 52 omitting the second and third sentences and reformulating the last sentence:

"Hereby declares former Council Decisions on an Impartiality Committee as no longer valid". *(See II B - No. 23)*

Resolutions 9, 33 and 37 After discussion of these resolutions, a new resolution was discussed and adopted. It reads:

"The International Council expresses its gratitude for the dedication and accomplishment of the IS in London in gathering and preparing information for adoption cases, background papers, prison reports, briefing papers, and campaign material, etc.

Noting however that there is a recurrent shortage of case sheets and other material for group work,

Requests the IEC, while continuing its policy of dividing IS resources and energies over all these activities to pay particular attention to material for group work, thereby guided principally by the expected effect of these activities in achieving AI's objects." *(See recommendation as amended by Plenary - No. II B - No. 5)*

Resolution 36 The following new resolution was adopted:

"The International Council expresses its firm conviction that AI's work with international organizations including NGO's is of the utmost importance for the effectiveness of its work and urges the IEC to consider allocating the necessary resources for expansion of this work, both at the IS, with the United Nations and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations." *(See version as amended by Plenary, No. II B - No. 6)*

Resolution 38 This resolution was defeated. *(See III C, No. 1).*

Resolution 46 During the discussion it became plain that there is a real problem behind this resolution, but the Working party was not prepared to agree with the resolution. *(See III C - No. 2)*

Resolution 48 The Working Party recommended to refer the resolution to the IEC. *(See III A - No. 7)*

Resolution 55 The original resolution was withdrawn by the section concerned after some discussion. However, the Working Party decided to include the following comment:

"The Working Party welcomed the decision of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (U.N.S.D.R.I.) to undertake a study of maximum security detention institutions and practices and felt that AI should co-operate with U.N.S.D.R.I. to the fullest extent possible in the accomplishment of its work. Concern was expressed for the speedy completion of the work, preferably within the year 1977." *(See III B - No. 6 also)*

Resolution 56 The resolution was defeated. *(See III C - No. 3)*

3. AI and Governments

The Working Party discussed the paper entitled "AI and Governments". It recommends to the Council to endorse the recommendations contained in this paper. However, the following amendments were made:

Point (i) in paragraph 2 was changed to point (a), necessitating the re-numbering of paragraph 2.

Point (k) became paragraph 4.

Point (f) in paragraph 2 was adopted in this way:

"In general, AI's actions are public".

Point (h) in paragraph 2 was withdrawn and referred back to the IEC for further consideration.

Then paragraphs 3 and 4 were entirely re-worded"

Paragraph 3:

"Group work for individual prisoners is the major method by which the AI membership is in contact with governments, but if there is a risk that group work for individual prisoners could harm those prisoners the IS should recommend other more effective methods."

Paragraph 4:

"National Sections should generally be kept informed of any important decisions affecting relations between AI and governments, and generally are advised to consult the IS before taking any important initiatives of their own."

(Further amendments were made in Plenary and the attached Appendix lists all recommendations as amended by Council)

4. Any Other Business

Furthermore, the Working Party decided to deal with the remaining topics in the following way:

Agenda Item 7:

The discussion on Trade and Aid will be continued and more national Sections should be involved in the near future.

Agenda Item 8: (concerning AI and work for Economic, Social and Cultural rights)

Owing to lack of time, the Working Party were unable to discuss this paper. But, the Working Party noted with interest an envisaged conference which is due to be held in the Netherlands in the near future on this topic.

Agenda Item 10: (concerning work by Sections in their own countries)

The concerned Section withdrew this Resolution No. 18 which would have come under this topic.

The remaining resolutions, Nos. 1, 19 (*See III A - Nos. 9 and 10 respectively*) and 32 (*See Part III-no 16*) were referred to the Plenary. The Working Party expressed its deep gratitude to the interpreters, to both Chairpersons and to the Rapporteur.

.....

The working report as amended in Plenary was adopted by the Council.

APPENDIX Ia: Annexe to Report of Working Party A

Amnesty International and governments

1. The International Council endorses the plans proposed (see note below)

2. The International Council makes the following policy recommendations to serve as basic principles:

   (a) The decisive factor in AI's relations with a government is always the concern for prisoners in that country.

   (b) Amnesty International should always attempt to introduce itself initially to a government in a formal, high level, and non-controversial way. The aim in such an initial contact should be to explain AI's aims and working methods.

   (c) New introductions of this kind should be made whenever a government is replaced by a new government.

   (d) Attempts should be made to have this introduction done before adoption activities, campaigns or urgent actions are started.

   (e) AI should welcome high level talks with governments, but in no way allow itself to bargain on our aims or working methods.

   (f) In general, AI's actions are public.

   (g) Before publishing a major report on a country, AI should in general give the government concerned an opportunity to make comments.

   (h) When justified, AI should publicly welcome actions by a a government (e.g. after an amnesty).

   (i) AI's relations with each government should be kept under regular review.

3. Group work for individual prisoners is the major method by which the AI membership is in contact with governments, but if there is a risk that group work for individual prisoners could harm those prisoners, the IS should recommend other methods.

4. National Sections should generally be kept informed of any important decisions affecting relations between AI and governments and are advised generally to consult the IS before taking any important initiative of their own.

The following recommendation was withdrawn and referred back to the IEC for further consideration:

"In principle, before an AI representative is sent on AI mission to a country the authorities there should be informed."

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NOTE: Preliminary plans for next year (as submitted to the Council and as subsequently endorsed) -

1. Strategy papers to be written on more countries - and distributed to relevant adoption and coordination groups. Old strategy papers to be up-dated.

2. Continued assessment and discussion about AI's role in inter-governmental organizations. At the present time we have volunteers working for AI in Brussels, Geneva, Paris and New York. In view of the increasing importance of AI's work at the United Nations in New York, the IEC has come to the conclusion that a full-time post is necessary and has included such a post in the budget presented to the Council.

3. A strategy has to be worked out on AI's input to the Helsinki follow-up meeting in Belgrade 1977.

4. Continued discussion on aid and trade relations

5. A more systematic gathering of information on state visits and similar activities between countries and improving of coordination between relevant national sections

6. A "manual" to be worked out on basic principles in AI's relations with governments; the manual to include relations between governments and all facets of the AI movement

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APPENDIX II:

REPORT: Working Party B (Action)

Roll call of participants.

Appointment of Chairperson (Dick Oosting).

Appointment of Rapporteur (Hans Georg Schuetze).

Approval of Agenda: It was proposed that the agenda be structured so as to correspond with the headings of the working paper presented by Dirk Borner and that the resolutions allocated to Working Party B be taken up as appropriate under the various headings.

This was AGREED and the agenda as amended was as follows:

(1. Roll call of participants. 2. Appointment of Chairperson and Rapporteur. 3. Approval of Agenda.)

Then:

4. Adoption (Resolution 49, Statute Amendment 2(f). Judicial cases).

5. Urgent Actions (Resolutions 6 and 54).

6. General Campaigns (Resolutions 7, 8, 13, 12, 22, 53, and POC Year.)

7. Missions

8. Publicity.

   8a Information (Resolution 24)
   8b Publications

9. Lobbying

10. Scope of AI work (Resolution 21)

11. Conclusions (Resolutions 23 and 45)

It was AGREED to endorse all recommendations from the three international meetings referred to this Working Party without debate in view of the fact that they had been thoroughly and competently considered by the meetings in question.

Agenda Item 4: ADOPTION

The entire practice of adoption and the production and effectiveness of case sheets was discussed at length. While recognizing that other techniques can be equally or even more effective and appropriate and recognizing also that such techniques may be more suited to the particular needs and circumstances of certain National Sections, the meeting REAFFIRMED the fundamental importance of this technique to Amnesty's work, and its usefulness both as a method of attracting and retaining AI members was pointed out. In addition, specific adoption techniques were discussed:

a) Multiple Adoptions (i.e., adoptions of one prisoner by more than one group): it was felt by some that multiple adoptions were useful and appropriate not only as a tool whereby overall impartiality might be maintained, but also as a means whereby prisoners would be better served by being adopted by groups from different areas and specifically relevant interests. It was also noted that multiple adoptions could provide for unexperienced groups to work with more established groups and profit from their experience. The problems of possible duplications of group work in this regard and any resultant counterproductive effect could be avoided, some thought, if such multiple adoptions were assigned with discretion by the IS and involved only cases where prisoners had been incarcerated for considerable periods of time and pressure for their release was AI's primary goal. Others pointed out the problem of occasional lack of communication between groups involved in such multiple adoptions and the additional work of coordinating their efforts which fell to the IS as a result.

b) Group Adoptions (i.e., the adoption of a collective group of prisoners by a single adoption group): group adoptions were also discussed and the staff reported on their limited use to date as a technique. Cognizant of resolution 19 of the Askov Council and Resolution 21 of the St. Gallen Council, it was RECOMMENDED that the IS review the whole question of the effectiveness and possible application of the group technique for submission to the IEC.

Resolution 49: The Working Party adopted this resolution with an amended wording to clarify its content:

"The International Council instructs the International Secretariat to guarantee that work on a case, once taken up, continues until the prisoner has been released or is found otherwise to be unsuitable for adoption." *(For version as amended by Plenary, see Part II B - No. 7).*

It was further affirmed that once a prisoner has been adopted, the NS and the IS should keep watch that the case is properly attended by the adoption group.

Amendments to Statute: Article 2(f):

Consideration was given to the question whether the wording of the present Article 2(f) did not already allow for the stated intention of the resolution.

While the meeting APPROVED the resolution's intent, it was uncertain whether the amended wording reflected the intention and therefore DECIDED to request the drafting committee to find a suitable wording to provide for eligibility of prisoners under investigation for relief, taking into consideration the wording of Article 2(h) of the Statute. *(This amendment was referred to the drafting committee which agreed to consult the Deputy Head of Research before rewording it for the next International Council Meeting, although it was recognized that in approving the report of Working Party C, the Council would be approving the intent of the proposed amendment.)*
(See Part III. A - No. 15).

Judicial Cases

The results of the first discussion of the subject were revoked in view of the fact that the discussion paper submitted by the IS had misquoted the relevant Resolution of the St. Gallen ICM (Resolution 29).

Having received a corrected paper, the meeting considered the intent of Resolution 29 of the St. Gallen ICM as regards implementation of Article 1(b) of the Statute as amended by the 1974 ICM.

The latter Statute amendment provided for widening of the statute so as to allow appropriate action on behalf of any political prisoner detained without trial for a prolonged period of time or denied fair trial, whether or not the prisoner in uqestion had used or advocated violence.

The IS requested clarification of Resolution 29 in view of the fact that it was open to different interpretations.

The meeting AGREED that Resolution 29 of the St. Gallen ICM should be interpreted to read as follows:

"The International Council decides that a new term be used when referring to cases of long term detention without trial and miscarriage of justice when they cannot be termed either "adoption" or "investigation". The term decided upon was "judicial".

The agreement was reached in view of the fact that the report of the relevant working party of the St. Gallen ICM supported this interpretation.

The IS pointed out that this third category of prisoners would only be constituted by prisoners who have used or advocated violence. This could be used by the government in question to the detriment of the prisoner. Secondly, the IS pointed out that it would open the possibility that a substantial number of groups would be working on behalf of prisoners who have used or advocated violence, with possible adverse effects on AI's work.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that the work for a fair trial of prisoners would not necessarily require a previous judgement as to whether these prisoners would qualify as adoption or investigation cases.

It was AGREED that the category of judicial cases should be abolished and thus that Resolution 29 of the St. Gallen ICM be revoked. *(Agreed in Plenary)*

However, it was STRESSED and RECOMMENDED that all those prisoners falling under Article 1(b) of the Statute should be taken up under the existing categories and that the IS could allocate such cases to groups as it considers to be in the best interest of the prisoners. *(The Plenary Session added that the IS should report back to the next Council on how it implemented this decision and what experience it has gained.)*

While this would in effect entail a widening of the category of investigation cases, it would on the other hand not prejudice the use of other appropriate means to work on behalf of such prisoners as provided in Article 1(b) of the Statute.

Agenda Item 5: URGENT ACTIONS

It was AGREED not to discuss the Urgent Action system substantially but to deal only with the proposed resolutions.

Resolution 6:

It was AGREED to delete the word hunger strikes from the text because that issue was dealt with in a broader context and subject to certain qualifications in Resolution 54. The resolution was ADOPTED with this amendment *(See II B - No. 8)*

Resolution 54

This resolution was ADOPTED as presented. *(For final amended version see Part II B - No. 9).*

Agenda Item 6: GENERAL CAMPAIGNS

Resolution 7:

The Dutch Section made clear that this resolution proposed to have more topic related campaigns than country related campaigns, on the grounds that they could be more effective and could have advantages in terms of impartiality.

Other participants, while recognizing the value of topic related campaigns, felt that country related campaigns could be more effectively and efficiently carried out, and furthermore, that a considerable number of topic related campaigns were already initiated on a regular basis.

The resolution was DEFEATED by a substantial majority. *(See Part III C No. 6).*

Resolution 8

This resolution was ADOPTED with amendments.

"The International Council recognizes the need for campaign and publications planning. It recommends the IS to develop a year planning for campaigns and at least half year planning for publications with, as much as possible, an indication for each campaign and publication of the subject, scope, techniques and time-table. This planning should be made known to the national sections at the earliest possible date and can be modified if necessary."

The addition of a half year planning for publications was made in view of the conclusions on the matter of the meeting on Press and Publications. *(see Part IIB - no 2).*

Resolution 13

It was AGREED that the purpose of this resolution was already fulfilled by the issuing of Briefing Papers on a monthly basis by the IS and therefore the resolution was DEFEATED.

Resolutions 12, 22 and 53

It was AGREED that these three resolutions be merged into a new resolution

"Reaffirming the essence of St. Gallen Resolution 14,

welcoming the Swedish Section's decision to hold an international conference on the Abolition of Capital Punishment on 10 December 1977,

decides to launch the Campaign for the Abolition of Capital Punishment on that day, and

instructs the IEC to ensure that the report on Capital Punishment requested by the St. Gallen ICM is published in time for the conference."

Consideration was given to the possibility that the culmination of POC Year and launching of the Capital Punishment campaign on the same date might give complications, but it was felt that since only the conference would take place on that date and all major CPC activities would be carried out later in the year, overlapping would not represent a serious problem.

It was AGREED to discuss the question raised in the working paper whether action groups or teams should be created to concentrate on campaigns and relieve NS's Boards and groups.

While it was NOTED that the effectiveness of such groups could only be determined in the context of each NS, it was RECOGNIZED that in some Sections action groups had been developed with great success. It was therefore REQUESTED that the Dutch Section write a report on the organization and functions of action groups for circulation by the IS. All NSs were URGED to give comments and information based on their relevant experiences to the Dutch Section for inclusion in this report, not later than December 31, 1976.

POC YEAR

The meeting WELCOMED the presentation of materials prepared for POC Year 1977 by members of the Promotion Department, and expressed its appreciation for the work of the Department.

Reaffirming Recommendation 33 of the July 1976 Campaign Coordinators Meeting ("All campaigns next year are to be integrated under the heading of Prisoner of Conscience Year 1977 and the Promotion Department must work closely with the IS on the drawing up of the campaign calendar by attending the strategy meetings of the research department, etc.") it was RECOMMENDED that steps be taken to ensure such integration, both in terms of structuring the communication between the IS and the Promotion Department and in terms of coordinating POC Year activities with AI's ongoing program.

Agenda Item 7: MISSIONS

It was REITERATED that the best possible use of missions should be made. Members of the RD elaborated on the functions of different types of missions within the overall research and action program.

The meeting RECOMMENDED that special consideration be given to possible follow-up missions through NSs and groups.

Agenda Item 8: PUBLICITY

The report of the meeting on Press and Publications was presented by the responsible IEC member. It was AGREED to endorse the report and to RECOMMEND it for adoption to the International Council. *(See final amended text attached.)*

The meeting wished it recorded that a substantial number of participants dissented and abstained from voting in view of the fact that it was not possible for the meeting to properly consider the full report.

8a. Information

Resolution 24

This resolution was ADOPTED by a large majority, with an amendment to the last paragraph :

"recommends that within the IS such techniques be further developed". *(See Part II B - No. 4)*

8b. Publications

At the request of the Plenary Session consideration was given to the possible need of revising the format and presentation of the Annual Report. Strong views were expressed in favour of retaining the present format as well as in favour of separating the country-by-country survey from the organizational part of the Annual Report into two different publications.

Feeling unable to resolve this matter the meeting AGREED to recommend that the ICM refer this matter to the IEC for further consideration. It was further AGREED that the IEC should make alterations in format and presentation as it might consider appropriate, after consultation with NSs, who should be invited to present their views.

Agenda Item 9: LOBBYING

No matters were discussed under this item.

Agenda Item 10: SCOPE OF AI WORK

Resolution 21

It was AGREED that this resolution would place an extra burden on the IS and that it could be efficiently dealt with by one or more National Sections experienced in this field. The last paragraph of the resolution was amended accordingly:

"requests the IEC to ask one or more National Sections to initiate this operation."

Furthermore, the second paragraph of the resolution was amended as follows:

"refugees who might reasonably be expected to become POCs if they were to return to their own countries."

The resolution was ADOPTED with the two amendments. *(For final amended version, see Part III A No. 11 refered to IEC.)*

Agenda Item 11. CONCLUSIONS

Resolution 23

While the spirit of the resolution was WELCOMED it was felt that its implementation would require a special committee. It was proposed that the task in question be entrusted to the committee set up under St. Gallen Council Resolution 30. On the other hand, it was pointed out that this task may not fall into the terms of reference of the committee and it was AGREED to add two paragraphs to the resolution:

"Recommends that the IEC establishes a subcommittee to undertake this task or to entrust it to another subcommittee that this council may establish, as appropriate, and

requests that a report on the work of such a subcommittee be made available to the next Council Meeting." *(See final amended version Part II B - No. 3)*

Resolution 45

In discussing both the spirit and wording of this Swedish resolution, some expressed the view that general guidance would be useful, while others noted that a fixed, general policy was impractical.

The debate was ultimately concluded by a vote on the resolution as presented and, while it was DEFEATED, the working party subsequently AGREED to recommend that the IEC consider the spirit of the resolution (that AI not retreat from governmental threats to render its work counterproductive by taking reprisals against adopted prisoners) and consider the formulation of guidelines to be used for consideration in similar situations as they might occur in the future, in the understanding that each case be considered on its individual merits. *(See Part IIIA - No. 12)*

The text above (including amendments made in Plenary) was adopted by the Council.

APPENDIX IIa: Annexe to Report of Working Party B

REPORT: Press and Publications Meeting

The meeting elected Marie-José Protais as chairperson and Nathalie Barton as rapporteur.

Introductions were made by Marie-José Protais and Mark Grantham on the position of the International Secretariat and the proposed policy principles of the International Executive Committee.

The first point stressed was dissatisfaction with the gap between Amnesty International's present activities in the field of information and publications on the one hand, and its potential and policy requirements on the other.

The principle that multi-cultural development must govern our activities in order to better serve the prisoners' cause and AI aims was constantly taken into consideration.

The meeting felt that the information and publications department would remain the bottleneck of AI activities, unless it were reorganized.

Investment in manpower was felt to be an absolute necessity. It was stressed that such investment would rapidly yield results in terms not only of expanding human rights concerns in the world, but also increasing and rationalizing Amnesty income.

INFORMATION

1. The meeting stressed that AI information should be seen as information not just for the international news media but also for the general public.

2. The meeting noted the strong feeling within the third world that an alternative was necessary to the western-controlled international news agencies. At meetings this year in New Delhi, Colombo and Costa Rica, non-aligned countries insisted upon the importance of ending their dependence upon western news agencies for world news and for conveying their news to the rest of the world. They took steps towards organizing an international pool of news controlled by the non-aligned countries themselves and voicing the policies of their governments.

It was emphasized that in this situation it was more important than ever before for Amensty International to provide accurate detailed and factual information.

In this context, Amnesty International sees its role as an informant on specific human rights issues as being essential, Amnesty International

is to consider itself as the parallel network with existing news services.

3. The meeting had a strong feeling that audio material should be developed for use by radio networks, bearing in mind that in areas of the world where illiteracy and poverty reign the printed word was not the primary channel for the dissemination of information.

A proposal was made that the information department should be given relevant human and financial resources to deal with this aspect (a meeting of a technical subcommtitee on this matter was even suggested) of preparation and organization of dissemination ready for broadcasting.

4. Impartiality: The meeting felt that the global approach of impartiality to be discussed by working party A of the 9th International Council also applied to publications and information and requested this working party to include this aspect of action into its discussion.

5. Newsletter: The Amnesty International Newsletter was felt to be one of the main information tools of the organization. It was agreed that the Prisoners of the Month Campaign and the CAT Appeals could be separated from the rest of the Newsletter, as it was strongly felt that the main priority for these campaigns was speed and international synchronization of the campaigns. It was left to national sections, and production units in charge, to either speed up the production in their languages or to envisage the solution of combining printing and/or the mailing of the appeals with the information part of the previous month's issue of the IS Newsletter.

DOCUMENTATION CENTER

A report was given to the meeting on the progress made so far in setting up the documentation center. The center was designed to keep a permanent record of the movement's information and publications and provide quick and easy retrieval for the membership as well as the public. While these were to be gathered and stored in one central location it was pointed out that, in the long term, regional centers, possibly in universities' documentation centers, would be useful to store external AI documents in the relevant languages.

An appeal was made to national sections to provide the Documentation Center with copies of all material locally produced or useful for evaluating feedback on campaigns (for example, press clippings).

MULTILINGUALISM

1. The meeting was reminded of the St. Gallen resolution:

"...that the development of Amnesty International must be accompanied by implementation of a program for multilingualism, in the first instance by the conception, production and circulation of publications in Spanish and French; ... and to recommend that (development and multilingualism) be included in the international budget and to refer to the appropriate body the financing of these projects in 1976/77."

There was strong feeling that, although the resolution was echoed in the preoccupations of the IEC/IS, it has not been satisfactorily implemented. The explanation given was that sufficient funds had not been made available.

2. The meeting was informed that the two Latin American national sections and seven Spanish-speaking units were gravely concerned that there had been no action on the Askov resolution and that their previous request for one full-time coordination person to be appointed on a language basis had met with no response.

The meeting therefore decided to bring to the attention of the International Council the urgent need to create a post within the International Secretariat to handle coordination of production and distribution of material in languages other than English and to appropriate regions, especially Latin America and French-speaking Africa.

3. A request was made that, while considering the development and the financing of the Documentation Center, attention be paid to ensuring a balance between storage on the one side and production and dissemination of material in several languages on the other side.

TRANSLATIONS

1. It was stressed that, while material originally produced in English must be translated into other languages through voluntary help of a pool of professional translators, possibly organized by regional language units, revision of such translations must be controlled by the IEC/IS, whether located in the field or at the IS. Funds should be provided for such revision either from the budget or through a special fund if necessary.

2. AI publications should tend to move from the present situation, when the only reference version is in English to a real multilingual situation where there would be original versions in several languages.

3. Sections stressed the need for improved communications among sections and between sections and the IS about the availability of existing and planned translated material (especially, for instance, with a view to serving ethnic priority groups, or using the sales capacity of foreign bookshops in certain countries).

PUBLICATIONS

1. The meeting considered that the proper principle on which Amnesty International should handle publications was that the IS was to be considered as a provider of raw material rather than as a producer of finished products. Multi-cultural development being the desired orientation, this part of AI activities should be completely reviewed.

Satisfaction was expressed with the working of the South Asia Publications Service and the meeting hoped similar services would be initiated in other areas.

2. The meeting discussed the three levels of action involved in the publication process:

- Intellectual production

It was agreed that the preparation, editing of original versions, and revision of translation of what could be considered "political" material should be under the exclusive control of the IS. Publicity material could remain the responsibility either of the IS, the decentralized units or the national sections.

- Physical production

Typesetting, proofreading, layout and printing should be decentralized. Such decentralization shall be understood in the least rigid way possible:

a) It would be introduced step by step and on a case by case basis;

b) It may use national sections, regional lang age units, printers, commercial publishers, according to the particular case.

Such decentralization must be undertaken according to the normal methods used by international book publishing. It should ensure that Amnesty International International Secretariat and national sections will never lose control and rapid disposal of one of the main political tools in our campaigning: the published product.

The creation of regional units is generally felt necessary by sections who share the same language. It could also be designed, as with the South Asia Publications Service, to serve a special region of the world.

Such units should be set up in the most rational way according to section capacities: they may be professional or voluntary.

Production in the three requested languages (English, Spanish and French) and for the developing regions, must be considered as a priority duty of the organization.

- Dissemination

Sales, distribution and marketing were felt to have as high priority as the first two levels of activity. They were currently the weakest point of the process. Therefore, coordination and distribution capabilities must be provided in the IS and consultation of outside specialists was felt desirable so that the IS could rationally handle this subject.

It was noted that dissemination could be effected through AI's own network, through commercial channels or combinations of these two as, once again, flexibility is the principle under which this must be undertaken.

2. Concern was expressed that long-term planning was essential, especially where national sections relied on commercial outlets. The IS was asked to give as much advance notice as possible of forthcoming publications (a six-month planning period was mentioned).

This meeting was held prior to the formal opening of the Council meeting and was not an official working party of the Council. Its discussions and recommendations were referred to working party B and it was submitted with the report of that working party to the plenary session where, with certain amendments, it was approved.

APPENDIX III:

REPORT: Working Party C (Organization)

Chairperson: Jan Postema (Netherlands)
Rapporteur: John Iorns (New Zealand)

I. Overall Development Program

Resolution 39 The Swedish Section agreed to withdraw Resolution 47 in favour of Resolution 39.

The resolution was unanimously approved, understanding that it would cost about £8,000 per annum to implement. It was felt that it should be left to the IEC to decide the terms of reference, bearing in mind the differing needs of franco-phone, anglo-phone and Southern Africa, and with reference also to recommendation 2 of the paper submitted by the Nigerian Section on Development in the Third World.

High priority. *(Resolution 39: see Part II B - No. 13*
Resolution 47: see Part III B - No. 7)

Resolution 40 was carried unanimously on the understanding that it would not be before 1978. This resolution has been conveyed to the Financial Advisory Committee. Cost estimate (by the Dutch Section) is £12,000.

Medium priority. *(For amended version, see Part II B - No. 14)*

Resolution 43 was amended to read:

"The International Council requests the IEC to maintain its concern with development of AI's presence in the Middle East and Eastern Europe." *(see Part II B - No. 16)*

The discussion stressed the delicacy of relations in such areas.

It was carried unanimously.

Medium priority.

As well as the paper by Mumtaz Soysal and by the Dutch Section a paper was presented by the Nigerian Section from which it was decided to bring recommendation number 1 to the attention of the IEC in connection with the proposed field secretary for Africa. *(see Part IIIA - no 13)*

II. Pacific Regional Conference

Most of the representatives from the Asian countries attended this session and expressed their views on appropriate ways to follow up the Pacific Regional Conference.

The first main recommendation of the Pacific Regional Conference about human rights education programs was referred to Working Party A. In connection with the second recommendation, for a regional consultative committee, Resolution 41 was withdrawn on the advice of the Asian representatives. *(see Part III B - No. 8)*

Resolution 42 was amended to read:

"The International Council,

noting the serious considerations and preparation by the participants at the Pacific Regional Conference concerning the setting up of structures in that region,

recognizing the urgent need to continue this process as initiated with the organization of the Pacific Regional Conference,

advises the IEC to collaborate with the follow-up committee of the Pacific Regional Conference and with AI national sections in South Asia for the creation of the most appropriate regional structure that would:

a) link horizontally the people in the region, the AI members and supporters and human rights workers in the region and the international body;

b) promote communication among countries in such areas and obtain input from such countries for the overall work of AI;

c) facilitate exchange of ideas and make recommendations to the international organization;

and to report back to the 1977 International Council Meeting on the experience gained."

As amended, the resolution was carried unanimously.

High priority. (Two votes for medium priority). *(For final amended version see: Part II B - No. 15)*

III. Inter-section contacts, etc

Resolution 16 was amended as follows:

"The International Council asks the IEC to support the operations and the efficiency of AI sections in the countries where AI presence has not been firmly established, through increasing public relations work. Such methods for example include:

a) further efforts to reach communications media in those countries;

b) holding central press conferences in those countries as far as finance permits;

c) publishing information material by the organization in the native languages."

It was carried by a substantial majority (4 against, 1 abstention).

Priority vote: evenly divided between medium and low. *(For final amended version see: Part II B - No. 11)*

Resolution 17 The opening paragraph was amended to read:

"The International Council calls upon the IEC to encourage closer cooperation between sections, to:"

a)...b)...c)...d) "financial" was replaced by "material".

The meeting on the whole was in agreement with the strong view expressed by a minority that this resolution has implications for the work load of the IS and raises issues of national section organization and of decentralization which are important and need to be discussed.

Low priority. *(For final amended version see: Part II B - No. 12)*

IV. Proposed Amendment to Statute 33

Carried unanimously.

High priority. *(See: Part II A - No. 1)*

V. Other Resolutions

Resolution 14 was withdrawn by the German Section. *(See: Part III B - No. 3)*

Resolution 15 After discussion in which we were informed that the IEC have appointed to the London office a full time researcher for franco-phone Africa, the resolution was withdrawn by the German Section.

There was also a suggestion that it would be useful to have a Paris office as a base for such researchers who might use it from time to time for research in Paris. *(Plenary reworded the resolution and adopted it. See: Part II B - No. 20)*

Resolution 34 was amended by deleting the final paragraph and adding to the previous paragraph:

"and always keeping in mind that in choosing cases for multiple adoption the welfare of the prisoner must be primary and the confusion which might arise from multiple adoptions should always be kept in mind."

The view was expressed that if multiple adoption were approved then it should not be used for achieving balance; it should be used only when either i) prisoners' families need economic support which would be difficult for one group to provide; or ii) the prisoner would be likely to benefit from a two-country approach.

It was defeated by 8 votes to 16 with 1 abstention. *(See: Part III C - No. 4)*

Resolution 35 was withdrawn by the US Section. *(See: Part III B - No. 9)*.

Resolution 44 The last paragraph was amended to read:

"recommends that this be recognized in re-structuring the IS." *(For final amended version see: Part II B - No. 21)*

The meeting was informed that internal discussions on re-structuring are under way.

It was carried by 13 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

High priority.

Resolution 50 The meeting accepted this unanimously while recognizing that this may place an additional burden on staff writing reports and that for some purposes (for example, legal description) language cannot be simple.

High priority. *(For final amended version see: Part II B - No. 22)*

Resolution 51 The Swedish Section explained that they had in mind a term of two years. An amendment was carried to replace "chairman" by "chairperson".

The resolution was defeated by 14 votes to 10. *(See: Part III C - No. 5)*

Delayed Resolution (Index No. 42) was amended to replace "request" by "recommend".

We were strongly advised that translation (especially revision) is a highly professional job.

The resolution was carried by a substantial majority (1 against, 2 abstained).

High priority.

The resolution now reads as follows:

"The International Council,

resolves to recommend the IEC to create an established post in the IS with specific responsibility for Spanish-language work in the Coordination Unit and the Information and Publications Department."

(submitted by the Mexican Section) *(See: Part III A - No. 14)*

VI. Nigerian Section Paper

Recommendation 3 This was discussed and the spirit endorsed. *(In Plenary it was agreed to refer Recommendation 1 of the paper to the IEC. See: Part III A - No. 13. It was agreed to include the other recommendations in the report of the Working Party - see attached)*

Explanatory note: The following priority definitions were used:

High priority: to be implemented as soon as possible.

Medium priority: preliminary planning should start as soon as possible, but actual implementation would take place once high priority items are acted upon.

Low priority: while this is approved in principle, it should not be implemented at the expense of resources available for high and medium priorities.

VII. Recommendations arising from three international AI meetings

a) Nos. 1-7 arising from the Meeting of Coordinators were accepted unanimously, with an amendment to 2 to read "that national sections, in cooperation with the IS, encourage the creation of coordination groups wherever necessary and appropriate."

b) 10-14 were accepted unanimously. 9 was felt to have been covered in discussion of Resolution 17. In discussion of 12 and 13 feelings were expressed that these are complex recommendations and such questions are raised as who should finance them? what authority do such meetings have? what advance planning would be required?

On 14 it was explained that it is NOT intended to reduce cooperation with groups outside AI, but on the contrary to avoid restricting such cooperation.

(The Plenary referred this to the IEC for consideration and implementation. Recommendation 14 is to be deleted. See attached recommendations as amended)

VIII. Amnesty International Working Rules

The Working Rules were accepted by a great majority (1 against, 2 abstentions), on the understanding that these rules are guidelines which may need to be modified from time to time to meet the individual needs of a particular section, and with the following amendments:

I.C.2. Add "or to recommend such action to the IS".
8. Delete (15 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions). It was felt that this is important but in this form might engender the dangerous impression that sections in delicate countries are expected to act as secret agents, and so that any guidelines should be further discussed in the IEC.

I.D.4. Some felt that this should be amended to be more in line with the original 1971 resolution, but the proposed amendment was defeated.

II.D.1. Line 3, delete "internal".

III.A.4. Line 2, after IS insert "and to their national section".
5. Delete "transfer of a prisoner case to another adoption group", while recognizing that if such transfers ever DO happen then the IS must be informed.
7. It was felt that this raises the same problems as I.C.8.
8. Amended to read "Adoption groups are not empowered to initiate international appeals on behalf of prisoners without consultation with the IS".

III.B.2. Doubts were expressed about feasibility.

(See amended Working Rules attached)

IX. The Role of the International Council

The following recommendation was formulated:

"The International Council notes the views expressed in Working Party C on ways Council meetings might be made more productive and requests the IEC to circulate these for discussion by national sections in sufficient time for appropriate implementation at the 1978 Council Meeting."

(See Part II D - No. 28)

The views expressed were that Council Meetings might be improved by:

a) selecting specific issues of policy which arise during the year as principal themes for Council discussion;

b) early preparation of working papers to enable discussion at national AGMs;

c) holding of preparatory meetings to rank resolutions in some order of priority;

d) restricting discussion of resolutions to those supported by a specified number of national sections (for example, 3 to 5);

e) allowing scope for substantial discussion of important papers;

f) a "think tank" working party devoted only to matters of general policy (no resolutions);

g) allowing IS staff to submit resolutions and Statute amendments;

h) no discussion of country-specific resolutions;

i) IEC/IS formulation of a few resolutions on i) crisis countries, ii) forgotten countries. (Partly for press release purposes).

The Plenary suggested the following also:

j) a structure for members of national sections to explain ideas and techniques that they have found successful;

k) ensuring that IS staff are not allowed to present resolutions and Statute amendments;

l) that the IS should have a drafting committee to change awkward wording of resolutions before they are sent out to sections;

m) resolutions on the same topic should appear together in the documentation;

n) resolutions involving financial implications should be costed beforehand;

o) that sections submitting country-related resolutions should consult the IS beforehand;

p) that there should be a balance of countries in the resolutions submitted to the Council;

q) that the guidelines for rapporteurs should be put into the standing orders;

r) no papers should be submitted to the Council without the authority of the IEC;

s) papers should be distributed to the Council during the year as they are ready and not sent out all at once;

t) that the Finance Meeting should be finished before the first Plenary Session so that treasurers can attend working parties (if necessary, the Finance Meeting should be scheduled to last for two days).

.....

The Plenary Session made certain amendments (included in the above report) and the final report was adopted by the Council.

APPENDIX IIIa: Annexe to Working Party C

Recommendations from paper presented to international Council by Nigerian section

1. Although we realize that bringing the International Council Meeting to Africa or any of the developing regions is at the moment expensive and not immediately feasible, we would like to suggest that shuttle regional conferences be organized to awaken the interests of national sections in these areas. *(See Part III - No. 13)*

2. It is observed that the appointment of a part-time field secretary has yielded very good results in South Asia. We suggest that a similar step be taken in West Africa towards further development of groups.

3. It will help tremendously if material of varying degrees capable of adaptation to most developing areas in Africa, Asia and Latin America are produced and made available to the national sections in the regions.

APPENDIX IIIb: Annexe to Working Party C

Recommendations from international meetings devoted to coordination, CAT campaign and actions

During 1976 three meetings of Amnesty International (AI) members from various national sections have taken place in London:

- Meeting of Coordinators, 20-21 March 1976
- Meeting of CAT Coordinators, 10-11 April 1976
- Meeting of Campaign Organizers and Publicity Officers, 3 - 4 July 1976

The specific recommendations arising from the meetings are listed below. They are divided into the three categories of discussion proposed for the working parties at the International Council: on Strategy, Action and Organization.

Most of these recommendations are not addressed to the Council; many of them have already been implemented by the International Secretariat (IS) and national sections. However, the Council may wish simply to express its support in principle for the conclusions of these meetings.

A. Working Party on Strategy

a) It is proposed that the following recommendations from the meeting of CAT Coordinators be referred to this working party:

1. That the IEC consider the question of promoting Human rights, education and educational programs as a matter of priority.

2. That the IEC pursue the debate on international trade and aid.

3. That the IEC establish guidelines regarding the question of work by national sections on human rights problems in their own countries, taking into account the question whether the relevant provision in the Statute is adequate, and to establish guidelines concerning the relationship between a national section and an AI mission visiting its country.

4. That the IEC pursue the debate on the role of CAT in AI, taking into account also:

i) the evolving CAT structures in the national sections as described in this report;

ii) the favourable views expressed by the meeting regarding the possibility of integrating the CAT department into a general campaigning structure;

iii) the question of AI's role in promoting a truly universal campaign to abolish torture.

b) At the meeting of Campaign Organizers and Publicity Officers, serious problems of priorities and growth were raised. Although no formal recommendation was formulated, there was consensus of opinion at the meeting that the International Council should give attention to this issue. The paper on AI Growth and Development which is being prepared by the Secretary General for the Council will provide further basis for discussion of this problem.

B. Working Party on Action

a) It is proposed that the following recommendations from the meeting of Coordinators be referred to this working party:

1. That it is much more important to plan campaigns well in advance - and then possibly have to cancel at the last moment - than to plan at short notice.

2. Many new people have been trained in campaigning after the Uruguay campaign and it was suggested that training programs be undertaken by these people.

3. Meetings after a campaign to evaluate its effectiveness and to plan further strategy served a valuable purpose, although there was the problem of finance.

b) It is proposed that the following recommendations from the the meeting of CAT Coordinators be referred to this working party:

4. That the International Secretariat (IS) with regard to Uruguay:

i) ensure that pressure is maintained through other means;

ii) keep national sections informed of developments and of the evolving IS strategy, and involve them in follow-up action if necessary;

iii) inform those who participated in the campaign of its results.

5. That the IS draw up an advance schedule of planned campaigns, making clear distinctions between the different kinds of campaigns, and adhere to it as much as possible.

6. That the IS, in planning specific campaigns:

i) ensure that sections and groups have sufficient time to prepare themselves; for major campaigns such as the Uruguay campaign, sections and groups should be notified at least three months in advance of the general outline and receive the campaign documentation at least two months in advance.

ii) leave the campaign schedule as flexible as is possible, and especially in major campaigns, not set a rigid deadline for activities to end;

iii) envisage the need for follow-up action as much as is possible, and plan accordingly;

iv) keep participants up-to-date on important developments;

v) try to coordinate preparatory work such as translations, production of materials, and promote an optimal division of labour.

7. That the IS, with regard to the urgent action campaigns:

i) review the format of urgent action sheets and make alterations if considered desirable, in view of the fact that they are increasingly sent to outside organizations and individuals.

ii) review the need and possibilities for translating urgent actions into selected languages;

iii) examine further means of following up urgent action campaigns in in order to provide continuity in important cases; this might include a second round of appeals;

iv) to utilize the urgent action network for other urgent matters, if and when considered necessary and appropriate, provided that clear distinctions are made between different types of urgent actions, in order to avoid any risk of inadvertently misleading participants.

8. That the IS, with regard to the CAT program for 1976-77:

i) enact the program as proposed in general terms by the CAT department including a new-style annual survey of torture; a report on the first major torture trial in Greece, another major country-related campaign and consideration of the ongoing program;

ii) ensure that sufficient time is provided for translation, simultaneous publication in different countries and optimal publicity and distribution of the two major reports mentioned above;

iii) attempt a comparative study for incorporation in the first issue of the annual survey, comparing the situation in 1976 with that described in the Report on Torture (i.e., three years ago).

iv) pursue the issue of "torture resistance training" as a longer term project.

9. That the IS provide national sections with information and guidelines for action regarding the matter of "torture resistance training" in Britain, in consultation with the British Section.

10. That the IS inform national sections of the proposed resolution on torture for the XXIst World Congress of Psychology in July 1976 in Paris, with guidelines for action.

11. In respect of the question of contracts with professional and other private bodies that the IS:

i) consider the possibility of up-dating lists of professionals, etc., in prison regularly, rather than expend considerably more resources on creating new lists without the ability to up-date them regularly; a balance between the two should be sought;

ii) provide national sections with as many details as possible, including names and addresses of national organizations, particularly in congresses, etc., whenever national sections are asked to lobby for certain events;

iii) provide national sections with precise information and instructions to follow up nationally important achievements at the international level;

iv) monitor important international events, congresses, etc., and coordinate lobbying efforts where appropriate.

12. That the IS make optimal use of the United Nations declaration on torture.

13. That the IS collect information about interventions by governments vis-a-vis other governments or statements of principle regarding human rights violations. The same applies to relevant national legislation. Such information should be disseminated as appropriate.

14. That the IS inform national sections of AI's activities on the inter-governmental level, with specific reference to contacts established with representatives at inter-governmental bodies from countries where there is a national section, and to their countries' voting pattern and general attitude regarding matters of AI concern.

15. That the IS provide "distant" developing national sections with information and action material about human rights violations in Europe and North America and about AI's work on those areas.

16. As long as resources to produce audio-visual material remain insufficient, that the IS concentrate on "easy" audio-visual material; pictures and photographs that can be compiled into easily transferable slide shows, for example. Priority should be given to the IS's capacity in this area.

17. That the IS circulate details about specialized groups in order to promote their cooperation with each other when appropriate.

18. That the IS produce a simple leaflet providing answers to common questions about CAT work.

19. That the IS always present CAT as an integral part of AI's overall work and program.

20. That national sections, with regard to Uruguay:

1) try to maintain pressure (see NS 72/76);

ii) inform participants in the campaign of its results;

iii) evaluate the campaign with a view to ensuring the maximum benefit of the experience and expertise gained.

21. That national sections establish or pursue contacts, on the local (group) and national level, with parliamentarians and political parties with a view to discussing the question of the relation between human rights and foreign policy.

22. That national sections make optimal use of the United Nations declaration on torture.

23. That national sections inform the IS of interventions, statements, etc., by their government on human rights, as well as relevant legislation, and of contacts they have with representatives of their country in inter-governmental bodies.

24. That national sections ensure that contacts with national governmental bodies and non-governmental bodies are handled and coordinated centrally.

25. That national sections monitor important national events, congresses, etc., and inform the IS where necessary.

26. That national sections send all audio-visual material and at least two copies of all national section publicity and information material to the Documentation Center at the IS.

27. That national sections always present CAT as an integral part of AI's overall work and program.

c) It is proposed that the following recommendations from the meeting of Campaign Organizers and Publicity Officers be referred to this working party:

28. The IS should provide national sections with a campaign calendar; publications should be included in such a calendar.

29. National sections should report back to the IS on receipt of the campaign calendar indicating whether they intend to participate, what materials they need and in what quantity, and what other activities they intend to undertake in addition to those listed in the calendar.

30. The campaign calendar should include the theme of the campaign, the aims, the material to be provided and the recommended level of participation.

31. The meeting agreed that national sections and the Promotion Department needed a campaign calendar by the end of August/September for the beginning of Prisoner of Conscience Year 1977 to be presented for information to the ICM in Strasbourg. Thereafter sections ask that a campaign calendar be received in early June each year to cover the period of September to September.

32. The meeting furthermore asked the IS to send out before August a campaign and publications calendar concerning the period August to December.

33. All campaigns next year are to be integrated under the heading of Prisoner of Conscience Year 1977 and the Promotion Department must work closely with the IS on the drawing up of the campaign calendar by attending the strategy meetings of the research department, etc.

34. In principle, the meeting agreed to the suggestion that a signature campaign be undertaken in connection with Prisoner of Conscience Year.

35. In general it was felt that 2-3 months was the minimum time needed by a section to receive, translate and publish campaign requests.

36. Any planning of campaigns should take into account:

i) the need for up-to-date and speedy information sources within the country itself, reporting from on the spot developments of the campaign;

ii) where appropriate, the element of negotiation should be retained whilst accepting the importance of the element of protest;

iii) the campaign should be clearly perceived by those who are meant to see it;

iv) where appropriate, it would seem important to get as wide a penetration of the society as possible, with news of the campaign and of the issues concerned;

v) while undertaking a formal campaign, a non-formal attitude should be maintained so as to allow for dialogue with anyone willing to discuss the campaign with us.

37. It was agreed that the campaign calendar should contain only one all-out campaign, to allow national sections to treat another campaign as a major issue if it is particularly relevant in their country, or to enable a large campaign to be inserted into the calendar, if the situation demanded it, even after the calendar may have been distributed to national sections.

38. For the one all-out campaign, the IS will asume that all national sections are involved to all possible limits.

39. National sections should appoint one contact person with whom the IS can liaise on campaigns.

40. The levels of campaigns should be categorized as i) national sections only; ii) coordination groups and adoption groups; iii) all-out campaigns.

41. All sections are to receive all campaign materials, even if they do not intend to participate; all relevant adoption groups will also receive the material even if the national section has decided not to participate. The recommended actions for groups will refer to local-level initiatives, but groups will be asked to contact the national section about plans for action at the national level.

42. The various action recommendations should be listed according to their priority in order to give some guidance to national sections and groups who cannot participate at all levels.

43. Photos and other audio-visual aids are important campaign tools for national sections and the IS should give more thought to the possibilities of providing such materials with campaign requests.

44. Prisoner of Conscience Week should remain in October, and the 12 representative cases are to be used for promotion activities. Appeals should not be launched on behalf of POC Week cases, but the national section is free to select adoption cases from those assigned to its groups in order to ask the public to send appeals.

45. No firm recommendation was made as to whether Prisoner of Conscience Week should have a theme or not and it is hoped that the Council will discuss this issue.

46. Techniques have constantly to be changed in order to remain effective: e.g., publicity can be obtained in various ways: through a press release, by contacting specific journalists or by visiting them.

47. If the campaign involves contacting professional groups, a direct-mail system might be useful; the material to include cards or a text to use in letters to the authorities concerned.

48. In press campaigns, groups should be asked to cut out the articles and send them to the embassies, and to involve members of the public in this activity also.

49. When involving the general public, a useful technique is graphic leaflets with tear-away slips to be posted off.

50. Letters from groups to people within the country can be an effective means of spreading information about the campaign within the country.

51. Petitions should not be used too often.

52. Lobbying is important: AI members should contact their constituency representatives (in countries where this is appropriate), local unions, church groups, etc. National initiatives should be coordinated by the national section, keeping in mind work on the local level.

53. Lobbying is often a question of personal contact. Efforts should be made to ensure that only one person is responsible for contacting government people; and that contacts are widespread so that political changes to not result in a complete loss of sympathetic contacts. Only feasible requests should be made of such contacts.

54. Check-lists for action should be prepared at the beginning and during a campaign in order to ensure that all AI resources are exploited to the full.

55. All activities undertaken by groups and members should be made known to the ambassador or directly to the authorities. The importance of all activities is greatly enhanced by making the authorities of the target country aware of them

56. Two of the most important and effective pressure points in a country are trade unions and other governments: the potential of these areas of action should be explored with the planning of each campaign.

57. The Belgian Section reported on how it sometimes extends the Prisoner of the Month campaign to include general campaign requests: this ensures that letter are sent and that members are involved in more activities of the international movement.

58. All national sections are asked to send in a report of the different techniques they use, intend to use, etc., for circulation by the IS to other sections.

59. Groups should not address governments and organizations in other sections; all contacts with governments should be coordinated through the appropriate national section.

60. Contacts made with international non-governmental organizations should be exploited at national and local level.

61. Where possible, a report should be prepared consisting of a compilation of press articles from the target-country itself. This has proved effective in the past because it shows that it is not only AI which talks about political imprisonment, torture, etc., but also the press of the country concerned (even if censored).

C. Working Party on Organization

a) It is proposed that the following recommendations from the meeting of coordinators be referred to this working party:

1. That national sections draw up their own internal procedures for all media, professional organizations, governments, contacts on the national level and that one board member be responsible for the coordination of such contacts.

2. That national sections in cooperation with the International Secretariat encourage the creation of coordination groups wherever necessary and appropriate.

3. That coordination groups, and through them, adoption groups, be made aware of the security regulations contained in the prisoner dossiers concerning work with individual cases.

4. That the IEC include in the Secretary General's Office travel budget for 1976-1977 a sum allocated specifically to allow for members of the Coordination Unit and executive assistants to visit national sections in order to improve contacts with the membership.

5. That coordination groups be informed regularly of the activities of the Research Department, and that there be regular meetings between members of the Research Department and coordination groups, in order to discuss strategy.

6. That there be closer contact between the coordination groups in different sections working on the same country or area.

7. That coordination groups check any official statement, such as press releases, which contains information not supplied in AI documents with the International Secretariat in advance.

b) It is proposed that the following recommendations from the meeting of CAT coordinators be referred to this working party

8. That the IEC examine the possibilities and means for supporting small developing national sections, in terms of finance, advice or otherwise, with particular reference to providing assistance in improving their capacity and systems of producing information and publicity material. Bilateral support relations between national sections should be considered in this connection, provided such relations are coordinated centrally by the IEC and the IS. Distinction should be made between special projects and sections' operational budgets, in that the latter should ramin the sole responsibility of the sections.

9. That the IS make special information arrangements for small developing national sections at their request, with particular reference to lists of information and publications material produced by the different national sections.

10. That the IS make special arrangements if mail to or from a national section appears to be interfered with. Such arrangements could include the numbering of letters, the use of different addresses, avoiding large parcels and the use of other channels.

11. That national sections consider the possibilities of meeting on a regular basis in a regional context to discuss common problems and issues affecting or otherwise influencing their work.

12. That national sections consider the possibilities of meeting with other national sections on a functional or issue-related basis, whenever problems or issues require or would benefit from a common approach.

With slight amendments (now incorporated in the above text) the recommendations were forwarded by the plenary to the IEC for consideration and implementation.

APPENDIX IIIc: Annexe to Report of Working Party C

Working Rules

These rules, for national sections, coordination groups and adoption groups, are based on decisions of the International Council or International Executive Committee or they attempt to clarify and codify procedures which are already in practice.

The Working Rules are set out as follows:

I. National Sections and Committees

a) missions
b) publicity and publications
c) internal relations
d) external relations
e) security

II. Coordination Groups

a) missions
b) internal relations
c) external relations
d) publicity and publications
e) security

III. Adoption Groups

a) case work
b) publicity and publications
c) external relations
d) security

I. National Sections and Committees

a) Missions

1. All Amnesty International missions regardless of whether they are proposed or funded by the International Secretariat or by a national section must be approved by the International Executive Committee (IEC).

2. The briefing of Amnesty International missions is the responsibility of the International Secretariat. Particular requests, proposals, or information supplied by any national section will be reviewed and included as appropriate in the briefing supplied by the International Secretariat (IS) to the mission[1].

3. Prominent and well-known members of AI national sections who participate in missions sponsored by other organizations or who undertake similar missions purely in their private capacity are required to make this fact clear when necessary and as far as possible to avoid reference to their role in Amnesty International.

b) Publicity and Publications

1. The term "publications" refers to news releases, newletters, articles, films, sound or video tapes, leaflets and posters intended for public use.

2. All publications issued by a national section must be submitted to the national section executive for approval before making publishing arrangements.

3. National sections are required to clearly indicate the national source of the publication (e.g. AI Mexican Section).

4. National sections are required to consult the IS when publications for public use are to be prepared from materials other than information circulars issued by the IS. This includes any manuscripts submitted to the national section executive by members or groups within the section. A decision by the IS not to publish the manuscript internationally does not necessarily preclude it from being a national section publication.

5. National sections wishing to mention or list names of specific prisoners in any publication are required to use only names of prisoners adopted by those particular national sections. In other instances, national sections are required to consult first with the IS or with the relevant adoption groups in other national sections concerned.

6. The IEC has the authority to review and, if necessary, prohibit publication of any document intended for public use by any national section where there is reason to believe that such publication would create undesirable international publicity and/or repercussions.

1/ Resolution of 6th International Assembly at Riksdaghuset, Stockholm, September 1968: "Briefing of personnel: This should, in every case be the responsibility of the IS and particularly of the Research Department. Where a national section has particular requests and/or information this should be included in the briefing supplied by the IS".

7. The name of Amnesty International must under no circumstances be used in connection with any publication or document produced without conforming to the above rules.

c. International Relations

1. The official recognition of a national section of Amnesty International is the responsibility of the IEC. The statute of the national section is required to be in accordance with the international statute of AI and to incorporate changes to the statute as and when these are made by the International Council. The statute of the national section and subsequent changes in the statute of a national section, concerning aims, methods and objects must be approved by the IEC before the revised statute comes into force.

2. National section executives are responsible for the proper functioning of the AI membership in their country. The executive reviews the activities of the members and groups, ensures their proper functioning and has the power to close groups or to terminate membership where the work of such groups or individuals is prejudicial to the aims and objects of Amnesty International or to recommend such action to the IS.

3. National section executives are responsible for screening new adoption and coordination groups before approving them and notifying the IS.

4. National sections do not normally work for individual prisoners of conscience in their own countries. Exceptions to this rule are decided by the IEC in consultation with the national section concerned.[2]

5. A case necessitating urgent action should be discussed initially with the IS. Only if the prisoner is adopted by a group in the section and if the campaign is limited to members of the same section, may a section undertake an action before consulting.

6. Action within a national section involving human rights programs (legislation concerning political asylum, for example) must be conducted by and with the approval of the national section executive. The IS should be informed of such actions.

7. National Sections are required to adhere to the guidelines for fundraising established by the International Council in Vienna, 1973.

8. National sections are required to report regularly to the IEC on their work and are required to submit reports for inclusion in the Annual Report.

2/ Resolution 24 of the International Council, St. Gallen, September 1975: "The International Council decides that:
i) no national section should work for individual prisoners in its own country;
ii) It is recognized that there may be exceptions to this rule;
iii) such classes of exception should be decided by the IEC in consultation with the section involved."

9. National sections are required to submit annual statements of their finances to the International Treasurer.

d) External Relations

1. Relations with international non-governmental organizations and inter-governmental organizations are the responsibility of the IS under the direction of the IEC.

2. National sections are required to report details of contacts with their own government to the IS.

3. National sections are required to draw up clear guidelines on relations with national press and national professional organizations for members and groups within their country.

4. No public action such as press conferences, demonstrations, public meetings, may be undertaken jointly with exile, refugee, political or any other organization without the prior approval of the national section executive. It should be emphasized to organizations that the refusal of AI to cooperate publicly is in order to protect the independent nature of AI and does not reflect either approval or disapproval of the aims and judgement of any organization.3/

5. No resolution may be signed on behalf of AI jointly with any other person, group of persons or organization without the consent of the national section executive.

6. Prominent and well known members of Amnesty International who make public statements or address public meetings, whether in their own country or elsewhere, in their private capacity or as members of other organizations, are required to make this fact clear when necessary and as far as possible avoid reference to their role in AI.4/

7. In the event of a disagreement between a national section and the IEC, every effort should be made to resolve the dispute without publicity. Where there is a possibility of pressure being put on a national Section executive to dissociate themselves from an AI statement or report, the national section executive may refer to the responsibility which lies at the international level and does not lie at the national level. National sections may raise complaints directly with the IEC and the International Council.

3/ This is an amended version of Resolution 9E of the International Council, Luxembourg, September 1971:
" In this context no public action, eg, press conferences, demonstrations, public meetings, etc., should be undertaken by groups, regions or national sections jointly with exile, refugee or other political organizations committed to opposition to the government of the country concerned, without prior agreement of the board of the national section."
4/ This is an addition to the original draft of Working Rules.
cf: I.a) 3, page 74 above.

e) Security

1. National sections are required to appoint a member to be responsible for security. This person should be in contact with the national section executive and with the IS security committee and recommend to the national section appropriate security measures to be implemented in the national offices and throughout the membership.

2. National sections who violate important security measures shall be drawn to the attention of the IEC.

II. Coordination Groups5/

a) Missions

1. All Amnesty International official missions, regardless of whether they are proposed or funded by the IS or a national section must be approved by the IEC.

2. Coordination group members are required to consult the IS before travelling to countries on which they are involved in AI work. The procedure applies even when they are travelling in their private capacity.6/

b) Internal relations

1. Coordination groups are required to fulfill the functions outlined in the document entitled Coordination Groups, May, 1976 which was approved by the International Council, St. Gallen, September 1975, and endorsed by the Coordinators Meeting in London, 20-21 March 1976.

2. Coordination groups are responsible for assisting and supporting the work of adoption groups and for reporting any difficulties to the national section executive.

3. Coordination groups are required to report their activities regularly to the national section executive and the IS.

4. Coordination groups are expected to cooperate closely in their work with all other bodies of AI such as other coordination groups in the national section or in other national sections, national CAT groups, and so forth.

5/ The International Council, St. Gallen, September 1975, approved the note on the role and functioning of coordination groups. The meeting of coordinators, held in London on 20-21 / 3/1976, endorsed the document, Coordination Groups, May 1976, which forms the basis of many of the Working Rules for coordination groups.
6/ This is a recommendation of the Coordination Groups, May 1976: "It is a standing rule that no IS staff member may travel to the country on which he/she works without authorization. It is recommended that similar personal restrictions be accepted by coordination group members."

5. Coordination groups are expected to keep themselves informed of AI activities and policies in general and not only to concentrate on those relating to their own areas of interest.

6. Coordination groups wishing to fulfill a research function are required to seek and obtain the agreement of the IS[7/].

7. In the event of any serious disagreement between a coordination group and the IS, the matter shall be brought to the attention of the IEC and if no resolution to the problem is reached, may be referred to the IEC.

c) External relations

1. Coordination groups are required to observe the general rule that prominent members of the group should not be nationals of the country involved, exiles or individuals with political affiliations and/or interests which would reduce their political objectivity.[8/]

2. Coordination groups may find it useful to consult frequently with exile and refugee organizations. However, they are required to seek and obtain the permission of the national section executive before, under any circumstances, undertaking any public action such as a press conference, demonstration or public meeting jointly with exile, refugee, political or any other organization. It should be emphasized to these organizations that the refusal of AI to cooperate publicly is in order to protect the objective and impartial character of AI and does not reflect either approval or disapproval of the aims or judgement or any organization.[9/]

3. Coordination groups are required to consult the IS before establishing information contacts outside their own countries.[10/]

7/ See Coordination Groups, May 1976, on functions of coordination groups "to undertake research into specific problems or areas in consultation with the IS".

See also recommendation of the International Council, St. Gallen, September 1975: "the decentralization of information-collecting and gathering should be encouraged but the analysis of such information and decisions on how it should be used should remain a centralized function."

8/ See Coordination Groups. May 1976, Note A: "Coordination groups are not pressure groups and accordingly it is an important principle that prominent members should not be nationals of the country, exiles, or individuals with political affiliations and/or interests which would reduce their political objectivity."

9/ Amended version as above, I.d) 4.

10/ See Coordination Groups, May, 1976, on functions of coordination groups: "to collect information on the area concerned; however, when collecting information the groups should not approach institutions or individuals outside their own country unless they have first discussed this with the IS."

d) Publicity and publications

1. Coordination groups are required to seek and obtain the approval of the national section executive before issuing any publication other than routine information circulars. Publications include news releases, newsletters, books, articles, films, sound or video tapes, leaflets and posters.

2. All publications and information provided to the general public or media must clearly indicate the name and address of the coordination group.

3. Coordination groups are required to seek and obtain approval of the national section executive before undertaking to help finance or to cooperate in any other way with the publication of documents jointly with other national or local organizations.

e) Security

1. Coordination groups are required to observe strict security precautions in the handling of confidential information, and to cooperate closely with the national section executive over initiatives to improve security procedures. The security measures listed in the General Instructions of the prisoner dossier must be observed in particular.

2. Consistent failure to observe security instructions may result in closure of the group. Alternatively, confidential materials will not be provided to the coordination group.

III. Adoption Groups

a) Case Work

1. Adoption groups are required to be familiar with the instructions and suggestions provided in the Handbook for Groups and to follow carefully the procedures explained in it.

2. Instructions and recommendations provided in the prisoner dossier should be clearly followed. Clarification can be obtained either from the national section, national coordination group (where this exists) or from the IS. No unusual action should be undertaken without prior consultation with either the coordination group or the IS.

3. Letters to government authorities and other persons must be written in accordance with the general instructions and recommended case action provided in each prisoner dossier. Directions concerning the use of AI's name in all correspondence should be carefully observed. Letters should always be factual and correct. Letters to prisoners and/or their families should not refer to matters which could put them in danger.

4. Adoption groups are required to submit reports on their activities to the IS and to their national sections every six months. However new information obtained about any case should be reported immediately to the IS.

5. Adoption groups are required to inform the office of their national section and the International Secretariat of any change of address, or group closure.

6. Adoption groups are required to be aware of and observe accurately the difference between adoption, investigation and judicial cases. The decision to adopt or investigate a prisoner case rests with the IS. Adoption groups may request a review of the suitability of the IS's decision by communicating to the Borderline Committee.

7. Adoption groups are not empowered to initiate international appeals on behalf of prisoners without consultation with the IS.

8. Adoption groups wishing to visit their adopted prisoners or prisoners' families are required to consult fully with the IS in advance and if possible to obtain the consent of the family before making such a visit. Such visits are not official AI missions and members are not empowered to speak or negotiate in the name of the international organization.

9. Adoption groups may on occasion cooperate with nationals of the country of their adopted prisoners. Under no circumstances, however, are such nationals permitted to sign letters to government authorities of their own country. Where such nationals are members of adoption groups, they should not be involved in case work on their own country but should work on behalf of other adopted prisoners. Where the advice of such nationals conflicts with the advice of the IS, the adoption group should request a review of the advice by the IS before taking any action.

10. Once a prisoner case has been found by the IS to be unsuitable for adoption or investigation, the adoption groups are required to cease AI activities on his/her behalf. If so desired, private initiatives may continue but it is recommended that subsequent letters be signed by someone other than the group members who have previously been writing to the authorities on behalf of AI.

b) Publicity and Publications

1. Adoption groups are normally recommended to seek publicity for the individual prisoners and the general human rights situation in the countries concerned. When the instructions in a prisoner dossier indicate that publicity about a case is strictly prohibited, this rule must be carefully observed. In all cases where publicity is encouraged, care should be taken to prevent publication of confidential information.

2. All publications including news releases, newsletters, books, articles, films, sound or video tapes, leaflets and posters - other than documents specifically relating to the prisoners of conscience adopted by a group - must be submitted to the national section executive for approval before making publishing arrangements.

3. All information provided to the media must clearly indicate the name, number and address of the adoption group. In all cases, a copy should be sent to the office of the national section.

4. All information provided to the media on behalf of AI must be based solely on information contained in AI material.

c) External relations

1. Letters sent on AI letterhead or sent by anyone in their capacity as an AI member should always indicate the number and address of the adoption group.

2. Adoption groups are required to consult the IS before corresponding with other international organizations.

3. Adoption groups are required to inform the relevant coordination group or national section executive in advance of any plan to visit an embassy.

4. Adoption groups are expected to cooperate closely in their work with all other bodies of AI such as other adoption groups in the area, national CAT groups, other adoption groups in other national sections involved in double or triple adoption cases, relevant coordination groups and so forth.

5. Adoption groups may find it useful to consult frequently with exile and refugee organizations. However, they are required to seek and obtain the permission of the national section executive before, under any circumstances, undertaking any public action such as a press conference, demonstration or public meeting jointly with exile, refugee, political or any other organization. It should be emphasized to these organizations that the refusal of AI to cooperate publicly is in order to protect the objective and impartial character of AI and does not reflect either approval or disapproval of the aims and judgement of the organization.

d) Security

1. Adoption groups are required to study and implement the specific security instructions given in the general instructions booklet included in each prisoner dossier.

2. Consistent failure to observe security procedures may result in the closure of the adoption group.

APPENDIX IV:

REPORT: Finance Meeting

Chairperson: Hans Grundin (Sweden)

Rapporteur: Herbart Ruitenberg (Netherlands)

The Agenda was approved with the following amendments:

Points 8: Report of the Director of the Promotion Department
9: Report of the Secretary General on development during the budget year
14: Nominations to the Council Finance Advisory Group

were deleted, as they had already been dealt with by the Plenary (Item 14) or were regarded as not relevant (items 8 and 9).

Revision to the Vienna Guidelines (NS 119)

IEC Resolution on the Promotion Campaign

were added.

An average of 25 people attended the meetings and spent a total of 22 hours meeting-time, which amounts to a total of 550 man-hours spent on the following output:

1. Accounts 1975/76

The Treasurer expressed his feeling that AI should consider how far it should give into pressures from inside and outside to expand the scope of its work, to increase staff and production, as this does not automatically increase the effectiveness of our work for prisoners of conscience. AI is not a human rights movement in general, but only within the limitations of its Statute.

It was agreed that in the future, data of the preceding year should be added to any financial presentation in order to facilitate comparison.

2. Annual Fee

The IC is advised to adopt the new system for computing the annual fee as presented by the IEC in its basic outlines.

The IC is advised to have the new system applied for the 1978/79 budget year.

Note: The main reason for not advising to apply the new system for 1977/78 is the considerable amount of technical problems to be dealt with which did not, however, affect the general positive feeling towards the proposal.

The meeting recommends to the IC to have the following amendments applied:

1) That earmarked relief monies should not be regarded as income in the sense of the proposal;

2) That taxes, if any, should be deductible from the gross income figure as a matter of principle;

3) That there should be provisions whereby sections can apply to the IEC for special deductions from assessable income.

The deductible costs should be firmly circumscribed. Several of those present thought that it would be too easy for national sections if a loose and wide definition of deductible costs were accepted. This would in fact shift the "bargaining" element, which we want to eliminate, to the cost-deduction aspect.

Further amendments were made as follows:

a) If the overall income of any one fundraising program (or set of projects) constitutes a large proportion of the "total income" of a national section, and the expenditure for such a program is very high in relation to the overall income of the program, the section may apply to the International Treasurer for permission to deduct the expenditures directly related to the program from its "total income" for the purpose of computing the section's assessable income. If the International Treasurer finds that the program qualifies for consideration according to this paragraph, the International Treasurer shall determine whether the entire amount applied for or a reduced amount shall be deductible. The section may appeal the decisions of the International Treasurer to the IEC.

b) If a section finds that the annual fee computed under the assessment system adopted is clearly unreasonable in view of their economic situation, they may apply to the International Treasurer for a reduction of the fee. The process of decision and opportunity for appeal shall be as stated in paragraph a) above.

Annual Fee: *(In the plenary session, the proposals from the Committee to Consider Annual Fees were adopted as amended by the Finance Meeting and it was agreed to implement the system from 1978-1979. The IEC was authorized to make any minor technical adjustments which may prove necessary.)*

3. Budget 1977/78

It was decided to consider national sections' commitments before discussing the budget as there were, as stated above, widespread feelings against the "bargaining" situations arising at ICMs during recent years. It was pointed out that all national section representatives should state at

once the maximum amount they were authorized to commit. This meant that, following this procedure, further commitments would not be welcomed.

Within a very short time, the sections present committed themselves to £743,000. An estimate of the commitments still to be made indicated that we should accept a total of commitments of £750,000.

It is unanimously recommended that the annual fee per group remain at £265. National sections will be billed each quarter either for £265 x relevant number of groups, or for their total commitment, whichever is the higher figure. It is recommended that national sections basing their voting rights on individual membership pay an annual fee of £5.30 per individual member. *(Accepted by Plenary)*

There was a long discussion about the function of the Financial Meeting. Some of those present felt that the Financial Meeting should not indicate priorities among the different budget proposals, as they regarded it as a technical meeting. Others felt that an indication of priorities by the group reviewing the budget in its totality would be very useful for the ICM.

It was decided to propose a system by which the ICM can determine priorities within the budget total in order to avoid the situation whereby decisions about priorities were left in fact to the IEC, as in former years. The system would have to prevent demands by the IC far exceeding the available means in terms of money.

The two parts of the proposed budget were examined.

The so-called "Status Quo" budget for 1977/78 represents a real growth (corrected for inflation) of ±11 percent as compared to the 1976/77 budget. This is mainly due to a move to bigger premises and a different use of telephone and telex facilities.

The Finance Meeting was concerned about the growth of telephone/telex expenses. A better control of publications and information expenses was felt to be necessary, as there was concern about the size of the deficit of the publications department.

In the present situation there is a too rapid turnover of staff which negatively influences the work output. The IEC should look into the causes of this.

We recommend that the "Status Quo budget" be adopted as the basic budget.

(In Plenary session it was agreed that the budget for the year 1977-1978 should be fixed at £750,000 and any excess over that amount which is received from the national sections should be put into the reserves.)

4. Financial Control Committee Report

(The Plenary did not accept specific comments on the report since many delegates had not received copies. It merely noted that the report was discussed and referred to the IEC. Sections which wanted copies of the report were asked to write to the IS for them.)

5. Commitments exceeding Status Quo" Budget

Discussions on the decision-making procedures for that part of the commitments exceeding the "status quo" budget (£750,000 - £613,000 = £ 137,000) resulted in the recommendation that a procedure should be developed to allow the ICM to set budgetary priorities as a guide for decision-making in the IEC.

It is further recommended that a program budgeting system should be developed as soon as possible in order to ease decision-making.

Concerning the increase from the "status quo" budget to the committed sum it was decided to recommend:

- to include a new item to increase the reserves to an acceptable level;

- to set the acceptable minimum level of reserves at £65,000 to £75,000;

- to develop a long-term policy towards the level and procurement of reserves, in consultation with the FCC. (unanimous)

The full budget for Secretariat growth and restructuring totalling £862,000, cannot be funded. However there is room for considerable expenditures over the "status quo" budget. This additional expenditure can be in the order of magnitude of £100 -£110,000 The additional budget of £248,000 is acceptable in proportional terms, except for the £24,000 for premises which should not be higher than £4,000.

In view of the limited amount available a fairly even cut was recommended in all remaining items, bearing in mind that some items cannot be proportionally reduced.

6. Resolutions

It is recommended:

- that Resolution 30 be accepted; *(See Part IIB - No. 19)*

- that Resolution 31 be amended as follows:
delete "once" in line 4 and "if eligible" in line 7 *(See Part II B - No. 18)*

- that the resolution of the Peruvian/Mexican sections referred to the Finance Meeting should not be accepted (unanimous). The idea of a separate fund was opposed strongly, and it was also argued that the resolution conflicts with the provisions in the Statute. *(See Part III C - No. 8)*

Due to the late hour, the Finance Meeting failed to discuss the IEC Resolution concerning the Promotion Campaign. *(Finally agreed by Plenary - See Part II D - No. 26)*

It is recommended to accept the Revised Guidelines for Fundraising. *(Accepted by Plenary; see attached)*

Final Note:

(In Plenary, it was agreed by the Council that the priorities for allocation of this year's budget should be left to the IEC who would take their decisions in the light of Council recommendations. The general question of how to set priorities would be discussed at the November meeting of the IEC and comments on the paper prepared by the Finance Meeting should be sent to the Coordination Unit before 15 November in time for consideration.)

The Plenary Session made certain amendments (included above) and the final report was approved by the Council.

APPENDIX IVa: Annexe to Report of Finance Meeting

Guidelines for Fundraising

Adopted by the Strasbourg Council (1976), these guidelines are a revised version of the Vienna guidelines as mandated by the St. Gallen Council (1975) and as such supercede all previous regulations.

1. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This document offers guidelines for the raising and receiving of funds by Amnesty International. Their purpose is to safeguard the integrity and independence of the organization by setting forth general principles and regulatory safeguards to guide the decisions of members and the responsible organs of Amnesty International in concrete actualities.

2. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

i. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IS A HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO THE DEFENSE OF SPECIFIC HUMAN RIGHTS AS DEFINED BY ITS STATUTE. Hence, funds sought and given to Amnesty International must be in consonance with the objectives of the statute.

ii. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IS AND MUST REMAIN A BROADLY BASED AND SELF SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION. Hence, funds raised and received by Amnesty International must neither narrow nor diminish its volunteer and popular support.

iii. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IS AND MUST REMAIN, AND BE SEEN TO REMAIN, AN INDEPENDENT AND IMPARTIAL ORGANIZATION. Hence, funds requested and accepted by Amnesty International must in no way incur financial dependence, real or apparent, upon any political or interest group singly or in combination, nor limit the freedom of activity and expression enjoyed by the organization, nor direct its areas of concern.

3. REGULATORY SAFEGUARDS

i. No donation with conditions attached that are inconsonant with the statute is to be accepted by any constituent body of Amnesty International (group, national section, International Secretariat, etc.)

ii. Should a constituent body of Amnesty International be offered or receive a donation (or donations) from any single source during a budgetary year which amounts to 5% or more of that body's expected income for that year (and is not less than £100), before final acceptance notification of the gift identifying its source

amount and purpose is to be made as follows:

a) for a group or other constituent body of a national section, notification is to the governing organ of the national section which is to judge the acceptability of the gift in the light of the above general principles (2i, ii, iii)

b) for a national section or constituent body of Amnesty International which is not part of a national section, notification is to the Secretary General and the International Treasurer, who are to judge the acceptability of the gift in the light of the above general principles (2i, ii, iii). They may if necessary transmit the question to the IEC for determination.

(NB: Should a constituent body of Amnesty International be offered or receive a donation which amounts to less than 5% of that body's expected income for the budgetary year but whose source, intent or consequence is questionable, notification should be given as prescribed above (3 ii).)

iii. Annual financial reports are to be prepared by the constituent bodies of Amnesty International to serve as a public record of income and expenditures. These are to be available on request for public inspection at any time at international, national and local level.

4. OTHER PRECAUTIONS

i. Funds are not to be accepted from individuals, institutions, or special interest groups for projects in which they have a special stake or when such a contribution can be construed as influencing the means or the ends of the project. Any proposed exception to this rule is subject to the notification rule prescribed above (3 ii).

ii. Funds are to be neither sought nor accepted from any individual, agency or institution for the purpose of establishing or maintaining a constituent body of Amnesty International (group, national section, etc.) Any proposed exception to this rule is subject to the notification rule prescribed above (3ii).

iii. Funds for relief work, as is customary with humanitarian and charitable organizations, may be sought and received by Amnesty International from the broadest possible spectrum, including governments and government agencies. However, the use of such relief funds is to be administered directly by Amnesty International and should be sought or received only on this basis. Any proposal to distribute relief through outside individuals or organizations should have the consent of the relief officer of the International Secretariat.

iv. Anonymous donations where so desired can be made to Amnesty International in accordance with generally accepted practices of charitable organizations. Within the jurisdiction of a national section they are to be received at the discretion of the governing organ of the section, and in all other cases at the discretion of the International Executive Committee. In each instance judgement must be made in accordance with the principles (2 i, ii, iii) and regulations (3 i, ii, iii) set forth in these guidelines.

APPENDIX V

Notes on Council Preparatory Meeting

The Council Preparatory Meeting was opened by Dirk Börner as chairman of the International Executive Committee. He explained that the meeting had no official status and could not in any way make decisions, but was rather an opportunity for representatives of the newer or more distant sections to meet with representatives of the older and more established sections and vica versa.

In order to initiate discussions, all section representatives were asked to give an opinion as to what they expected from the Council meeting, what problems if any they foresaw with the timetable, organization, procedures etc.

Certain representatives drew particular attention to the importance that the Council has in ensuring real participation in the decision-making and discussions of the international organization. Others raised specific issues which they thought should be of prime importance throughout the Council's deliberations this year: balance, for example, was felt to be a major theme which would need to be closely examined in all three proposed working parties. It was also underlined that national differences should not be allowed to play too large a role; representatives should seem themselves as truly representing a certain portion or percentage of the AI membership, and not think too much in terms of national delegations. Indeed, certain felt that the primary goal of the International Council was not a discussion of a series of somewhat unconnected resolutions but to ensure the unity of the organization and promote new ideas.

Other representatives raised the question of rapid growth and their desire to learn of experiences of othersections. This need to learn about other sections was taken up by several participants and the large gap in information was stressed as a problem of particular importance for the distant sections.

One very important discussion which came up at this meeting was whether Amnesty should have closed or open sessions at the Council Meeting. Certain participants argued that the Council is the major policy making organ of the movement and as such should not be freely accessible to observers from other organizations, press and the general public. It was felt that such openness might inhibit certain participants and restrict certain discussions which must be held by the Council. Others felt that if Amnesty were to hold closed sessions, it would attract even more attention to such discussions and would seriously endanger certain participants. It might be alleged that certain delegations were using this confidential forum to transmit information about their own country's human rights situation. It was suggested that any discussions that needed to be held in confidence should and could be held outside of the Council Meeting proper (in private meetings with other section representatives, IEC members etc.) but others argued that this was undermining the Council itself by removing from its sphere discussions which might raise very important questions of principle. It was eventually agreed that nothing could be recommended for the conduct of this present Council (other than reminding delegates that they could, if necessary, ask for a session to be closed) but that the International Executive Committee should give some thought as to how the Council which is a policy-making body may make policy and decide on issues of principle in confidence (as appropriate) whilst yet being open to the very valuable contributions of NGO and IGO representatives and others.

Participants were also informally asked to express their views as to the suggestion from the Dutch section that there be a separate working party to deal with development. The more established sections felt that it would be useful to hear the opinion of the smaller and more distant sections as to this point. These latter for the most part expressed appreciation of the Dutch section's continuing interest in this field but felt that whilst there were numerous issues concerned with development that needed discussion, a separate working party was not to be recommended. The two reasons given most frequently were that many felt it was now time to really integrate development issues into the overall concerns of Amnesty International (so that the discussions to be held on strategy, action and organization should also take into account the problems raised by development issues), and, on the other hand, that a development working party would necessitate the attendance of all these smaller sections and prevent them attending the other working parties.

Reference was made time and time again to the desire of participants to not only participate in the work of Amnesty International but also to play some role in formulating AI's policy. Participants were eager to participate in discussions as to the promotion campaign, the relationship between work on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the one hand and Civil and Political Rights on the other, learn about the Pacific Regional Conference, and generally learn of the experiences, problems, activities of other sections.

As a corollary to the earlier discussions about confidentiality, certain delegates mentioned that they intended to recommend that all country resolutions be referred to the International Executive Committee and not discussed in the Council. Certain delegates added that they were unhappy at the singling out of certain specific countries when there are 112 mentioned in the Amnesty International annual report: if we are to talk of specific countries at the Council it should be all of them or none. It was felt that this issue was one which should be discussed by the Council and, together with the problem of late arrival of documentation - raised by another delegate - should be the subject of debate at the working party on organization which was to discuss the role of the Council.

The meeting was brought to an end after about two hours of debate and the participants for the most part expressed their approval of this kind of informal meeting prior to the Council which could in this manner raise issues not otherwise on the agenda and allow an interesting exchange of ideas as to the expectations of the different participants.

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APPENDIX VI:

REPORT: Meeting of AI members and representatives of inter and non-governmental organizations

The meeting was opened by Thomas Hammarberg (Amnesty International Executive Committee).

The meeting elected Thomas Hammarberg as Chairperson and George Theiner (Writers and Scholars International) as Rapporteur.

Nigel Rodley (Legal Adviser, Amnesty International) outlined the work which had been done during the past year by Amnesty International in conjunction with other NGOs on an international level. Areas covered include the elaboration of a code of police ethics, the expansion of the scope and application of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, continuing work on the Diplomatic Conference on the Development of International Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, the preparation of a document on territorial asylum as well as work on conscientious objection and capital punishment.

A written report by Amnesty International on its relations with other organizations would be prepared when the results of the questionnaire recently sent to all non-governmental organizations which participated in the Uruguay campaign are received. Those organizations which had not yet sent in their replies were asked to do so. One of the purposes of the questionnaire is to see which organizations are able to participate in specific campaigns only.

It was agreed that Amnesty International would attempt to compile a list of all national affiliates of the various NGOs concerned with human rights.

The organizations present at the meeting welcomed the efforts being made by a group of NGOs to prepare a joint position concerning the right of NGO representatives attending international meetings to be granted visas.

Per Tegmo (International University Exchange Fund) and Nigel Rodley explained to the meeting the work which has so far been done by some NGOs in preparation for the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Territorial Asylum which is due to take place in January 1977. The meeting was in agreement that there was an urgent need for a more coherent division of responsibilities between the various NGOs when joint initiatives are undertaken. It was also stressed that activities which are planned by the NGOs at an international level must be transmitted to the national sections of the NGOs for action at the national level. It was suggested that attempts should be made for all organizations with human rights concerns within an individual country to meet together to plan joint strategies and approaches to their governments and parliaments. It was hoped that the NGOs represented at the meeting could pass this suggestion to their national affiliates. On the particular issue of territorial asylum, a document which has been prepared by the group of NGOs is now available and approaches to national governments who will be represented at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries should be made within the next few months. (Per Tegmo was requested by the meeting to formulate a note on what steps have so far been taken in this connection and his report appears below).

On the question of conscientious objection, Amnesty International is currently preparing a document in conjunction with War Resistors

International which will be circulated to all NGOs for signature in mid November 1976 in time for presentation to the UN Commission on Human Rights in February 1977. Approaches to national governments will also have to be made on this issue to enlist support. As the issue is currently under debate at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe there is a specially urgent need for approaches to be made to the governments represented there.

Martin Ennals (Secretary General, Amnesty International) made reference to the need for some machinery to be set up to deal with the question of human rights education. He hoped that NGOs would be able to give some thought to the issue during the coming year and that it could be discussed by them at the next International Council Meeting.

Thomas Hammarberg informed the meeting about AI s plans for a campaign against capital punishment which would commence in December 1977 with a conference to be organized by Amnesty International in Stockholm. A list was circulated for those organizations which wish to participate in this meeting to sign.

Guy Binsfeld (Promotion Campaign, Amnesty International) explained that he was available to speak to those members of the meeting who wished to have further information about the activities planned by Amnesty International in connection with Prisoner of Conscience Year 1977.

The meeting was then closed with thanks to those who attended.

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Appendix 1

In a written statement, Ms Miriam Brassloff, International Federation of Social Workers, gave the following information -

" Our general meeting, held in Puerto Rico in July last, agreed in principle to cooperation with Amnesty International. Such cooperation can be envisaged with regard to specific facts and situations affecting social work and/or social workers. Particulars will of course have to be established regarding specific instances in which the International Secretariat of Amnesty International may let our Federation have their findings and conclusions. "

Appendix 2

Note regarding the Conference of Plenipotentiaries (see above) -

In order to review and better illuminate, amongst others, the problem of territorial asylum, a Working Group consisting of the Norwegian Refugee Council, Danish Refugee Council, Otto Benecke Stiftung (Germany), University Assistance Fund (Netherlands), CIMADE (France), and Inter-University Exchange Fund was set up in 1972 with the latter organization functioning as the secretariat. The group engaged a research worker, Anne Paludan, who

after two years of intense work in the fields of first and second countries of asylum and also the problem of defacto refugees - which is closely related to the first problem - presented an important study and a basis of further research and investigation in the field. Moreover, Ms Paludan produced a Handbook that outlined, on a country by country basis, not only the legal and practical difficulties a refugee or an exile will encounter when entering a prospective country of asylum in Europe, but also his rights, possibilities of reception and making requests, etc.

The Working Group felt that the results were of such importance that they should be submitted to critical examination by other NGOs in a European context in order to obtain wider support for the improvement of the conditions of refugees and exiles inEurope, particularly with a view to influencing the Diplomatic Conference on Territorial Asylum which will take place in January 1977.

The European consultation took place during the first week of January 1976 and the most concrete result was the recognition of the necessity to continue the efforts already undertaken. To bring about this recognition the European Consultation established an Ad Hoc Planning Committee, which was convened in April 1976 in order to define the future priority fields of action. The Ad Hoc Planning Committee met in Geneva under the auspices of the ICVA (International Council of Voluntary Agencies) and defined four priority fields of action -

(1) to continue research so far undertaken, particularly in relation to the problems of territorial asylum, "refoulement" and defacto refugees in order to be able to present as detailed a picture as possible of the real situation of exiles in Europe. This research is primarily undertaken by Professor Melandu at the University of Lund in Sweden

(2) to continue publicizing information and bringing pressure on public authorities through two channels -

a. members of parliament in each country should be requested, through the national groups and affiliates of the organizations present at the Ad Hoc Planning Committee, to present the problems and put pressure on the individual governments

b. Dr Paul Weis, former Legal Adviser to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was asked to continue his information and pressure campaign, already started by the initial Working Group, in the Council of Europe and particularly the European Parliament, which he accepted to do.

(3) Very often a lack of knowledge on the part of national immigration offices has been noticed as far as the "refugee producing" countries are concerned. This has led to a need to present a full dossier on the political, social, legal and "real" situation in the "refugee producing" countries at the same time as a demand for asylum is presented to the immigration offices in order to qualify the situation of the exiled person. Amnesty International was asked to produce the country dossiers on the "refugee producing" countries which it - within certain practical limitations - agreed to do.

(4) Due to changing legislation and,particularly practice, on the national level, the fourth area of priority was considered to be the follow-up and up-dating of the Handbook which was considered to be extremely

useful for all national groups dealing with refugees and exiles in one way or another.

The Inter-University Exchange Fund was again asked to be the focal point of the activities and would be pleased to give more detailed information to those who feel concerned about this problem.

APPENDIX VII

Messages of Support

Message from Gaston Thorn, Premier of Luxembourg, President of 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

I can hardly think of any other non-governmental organization that has known such a fantastic growth and caught such a vast public audience as Amnesty International has in the past few years.

This remarkable evolution would most certainly have been impossible had it not been for the methodical and painstaking work carried out, since its very foundation, by those in charge of the movement in order to adapt its aims and make them more specific, to strengthen and broaden its structures, to refine and diversify its means of informing the public at large.

The merits of Amnesty International are multifold. First of all, by working to alleviate, thanks to the individual efforts of its members, the lot of political prisoners whose plight is known to them, Amnesty is fulfilling a highly humanitarian task.

The regular publication of detailed reports on the violations of human rights wherever they are perpetrated constitutes an achievement of foremost importance. That is indeed a work of research and information of high standards, inspired by a constant care for objectivity and political neutrality. Thus, Amnesty International provides governments with an important means of knowledge and evaluation of political regimes in all parts of the world.

At the same time, this constant emphasis on the effective respect of human rights constitutes a decisive contribution to the education of the public in highly democratic values.

The work of Amnesty International both completes and balances that of the United Nations, which have precisely as one of their major aims the protection of human rights and fundamental liberties - an aim which has not yet, by far, been reached, despite some heartening progress in the recent past.

For indeed, although the 30th Session of the General Assembly adopted a "Declaration on the protection of all persons against torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading penalties or treatment", and although two international pacts have come into effect, consecrating, in international law, a wide gamut of fundamentalhuman rights, we are still very far from their effective and universal application.

I hope that during these few days of reflection in Strasbourg Amnesty International will succeed in bringing to light these complex and delicate problems, and perhaps, at least partially, in solving them. I sincerely wish all the delegates to the Council wise and fruitful debates.

Message from Wallace Rowling, Leader of the Opposition, House of Representatives, Wellington, New Zealand.

I am pleased to have this opportunity of expressing my support for the work of Amnesty International.

Political oppression has existed since the earliest days of civilization. Mankind has made many spectacular advances over the years but it is a cause for shame that justice and political freedom for all people is still as far from attainment as ever. In many countries the denial of themost basic rights has increased rather than diminished. Arbitrary imprisonment, torture and intimidation are common occurrences and indeed frequently have official blessing.

In a world which sometimes seems inured to human suffering your organization acts as our conscience in awakening us to the plight of many thousands of political prisoners. Your case files provide devastating evidence of man's inhumanity to man, and cannot fail to leave us unmoved.

Through publicity and persuasion Amnesty International has been unsuccessful in securing the release of some prisoners and some improvement in conditions. We know that there is still much to be done. It is my hope that your work in the future will be met with increasing success and that the principle of the right to dissent will not only be universally recognised but will also become a reality for all peoples.

Message from Jan Kulakowski, General Secretary, World Confederation of Labour

Despite intention and desire attend International Council Meeting due to unforeseen circumstances unable to be present STOP Sincere wishes for greatest success Council Meeting and for Amnesty's future.

Message delivered in person by Anibal Palma, former Minister for Education in Chile and attending the Council as an observer attached to the Austrian section's delegation

First to thank the Austrian section of Amnesty International which made it possible for me to come here. My presence at this meeting is a testimony to the effectiveness of the work of Amnesty International in its work for political prisoners in Chile. For over three years I was a prisoner in Chile - I was held in different detention centres, concentration camps and jails, together with hundreds of fellow countrymen. A few months after my arrest I learnt about Amnesty concern for my particular situation as well as for other prisoners. My family periodically received correspondence from the Austrian section which took up my case until I could leave the country.

It is true that Amnesty International helped me in my particular case, but this is not a solution for the problem of the Chilean people. I must also add that the problem of Chile is not one of the past but one of the present. The prisoners continue to be tortured and subjected to other forms of ill treatment - many have to go into exile and those Chileans who are not in jail are going hungry.

There is something which I would call to AI's attention. Prisoners at least have some hope since they are alive - but there are increasing numbers

of people who just disappear. This is the new technique. The military has learnt that prisoners call the attention of people abroad and bodies such as Amnesty to their situation. Consequently, they decided that there are less problems if people disappear rather than go to prison. According to church estimates, about 5000 Chileans have disappeared. True, there are protests and sometimes inquiries from abroad regarding the disappearances but these actions do not last long. And people continue to disappear. Anyone can now disappear or be killed. Look at the case of former Minister of Defense and Head of the Armed Forces - General Prat - killed some time ago. There is also the case of Bernardo Leighton, the leader of the Christian Democrats, whose wife was paralyzed in an attack and who suffered brain damage from a bullet. Now there is the case of Orlando Letelier, bombed in Washington a few days ago - former Minister for Foreign Relations. The Chilean people need the support of other peoples and organizations.

Thanks for what Amnesty has done. Thanks again to the Austrian section. There can sometimes be disagreements in ideological terms, but the essential is that there is agreement about the dignity of man and that there is respect for the opinion of others. Finally, thanks for your attention.

Message sent by Peruvian section of Amnesty International

Greetings to Amnesty International conference held in Strasbourg, France, 24-26 September 1976 STOP Peruvian Amnesty section sends cordial greetings and best wishes for success in this important event - solidarity with aims and proposals of delegates attending this important meeting STOP From Peru we look forward to decisions, greetings.

signed- Laura Caller Iberico, Oscar Arturo Barrios, Manuel Sanjuan Pacheco, Isabel Flores Alvarado, Mariella Veliz Roca, Rita Morales Coscia, Luz Martinez Decaroli, Tonia Morales C.

Message sent by Andrei Amalrik on behalf of the Moscow group of Amnesty International

I have the pleasure of conveying warm greetings to this council in the name of the Moscow group. Our group is making constant efforts on behalf of political prisoners in Yugoslavia, Spain, Uruguay and other countries of the world where people can be imprisoned for making their opinions known. Their fate concerns us all the more since many of our fellow citizens including members of our group have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and exile for expressing their opinions. We ask all those present at this meeting not to forget about them.

We also wish to bring to the attention of the council the fact that the struggle for human rights on a social and economic level should not be regarded as a contrast to the struggle for civil liberties, no more than the one should be substituted for the other. If in the struggle for human rights one is concerned only with the needs of the stomach, taking no account of the needs of the heart and the head, this means that one is reducing man to the level of a beast which works and is hungry but is incapable of thinking about anything else. For this reason, the worldwide struggle for human freedom and human dignity is no less important than the fight against hunger. I wish you success in this struggle.

Sean MacBride Lecture on Human Rights delivered on Thursday 23 September 1976 by Senor Luis Reque

The Sean MacBride Lecture on Human Rights was given this year by Senor Luis Reque, former Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States.

The lecture was delivered in Spanish and the full text is available in Spanish upon request. Summarized versions of the lecture are also available in French and in English.

APPENDIX VIII:

TELEGRAM from The International Council to President Park Chung-Hee of The Republic of Korea

His Excellency President Park Chung-Hee:

Amnesty International 1976 Council presently meeting in Strasbourg deeply concerned about continuing unjust imprisonment of prisoners of conscience in Republic of Korea. Amnesty International Council respectfully urges Your Excellency to exercise Presidential authority to order immediate and unconditional release poet Kim Chi-Ha, Kim Dae Jung and all those respected Korean citizens convicted for a peaceful act of conscience on 28 August 1976 and all those imprisoned in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by operation of Presidential Emergency Decrees.

Signed: Dirk Borner (Amnesty International Council Chairman)

APPENDIX IX:

Press Release Issued in Connection with the International Council

STRASBOURG, FRANCE. Amnesty International's International Council today (Sunday 26 September 1976) expressed concern at the deteriorating human rights situation in the southern cone of Latin America (Argentina, Chile and Uruguay).

The council, which is Amnesty International's governing body and which decides policy for the coming year, said it was profoundly disturbed by the increasing use of kidnapping, torture and political murder in these countries. It expressed shock at last week's murder in a bomb trap in Washington, DC, of the former AI-adopted prisoner of conscience in Chile, Orlando Letelier.

Some 220 delegates and observers from 30 countries and 31 international organizations, including the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the Red Cross, attended the four-day annual meeting which ended here today.

The AI council also said it was disturbed at the recent mass arrests in Turkey of trade unionists who had been demonstrating against the establishment of extraordinary tribunals for political crimes. It urged Turkish authorities to take steps to ensure the immediate release of those arrested as a result of peaceful protest .

The council expressed regret at the apparently negative response of the British government to the recently published report of the European Commission on Human Rights on the use of torture by British security forces in Northern Ireland in 1971. It also regretted the considerable time taken by the commission to pronounce on the complaint brought by the Republic of Ireland and urged AI's International Executive Committee to study both the British response and the problem of improving the efficiency and speed of international human rights machinery .

In other actions, the council-

- stressed the need for international cooperation in the field of human rights education

- agreed to launch Amnesty International's campaign against capital punishment on 10 December 1977 with an international conference in Stockholm, Sweden

- designated 1977 as Prisoner of Conscience Year and approved the circulation of a petition urging the United Nations General Assembly and every government in the world to act for the immediate release of all prisoners of conscience

- formally approved AI's 220 page annual report for 1975/76 which details the organization's work during the year on human rights violations in 112 countries

The meeting also heard greetings messages from Prime Minister Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg and from Amnesty International's adoption group in the Soviet

Union. The Moscow group was to have sent two delegates to the meeting - the group president Valentin Turchin and Vladimir Albrecht - but the two were unable to obtain exit visas from the Soviet authorities.

The group's message, which was relayed by former AI-adopted prisoner of conscience Andrei Amalrik who is now living in the Netherlands, said the group was making constant efforts on behalf of political prisoners in Yugoslavia, Spain, Uruguay and other countries of the world where people can be imprisoned for making their opinions known . It also asked the AI council not to forget those members of the group - biologist Sergei Kovalyov and group secretary Andrei Tverdokhlebov - who were sentenced during the past year to imprisonment and/or exile for expressing their opinions.

The council also noted with concern that two members of the executive committee of AI's Nepal section are held in detention under the security act of Nepal. They are Purosottim Basnet and Marsall Jolum.

The council also decided to hold its next meeting in Bad Honneff, Federal Republic of Germany, in September 1977.

APPENDIX X:

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

I DELEGATES

Bankole Adesina	Nigeria
Ivar Asp	Sweden
Eero Backman	Finland
Peter Barrenstein	Federal Republic of Germany
Peter Bauer	Federal Republic of Germany
Margherita Boniver	Italy
Dietrich Bottcher	Federal Republic of Germany
Alec Bristow	United Kingdom
Theodore Buss	Switzerland
Helmut Clissmann	Ireland
Dana Constandse	Netherlands
John Coombs	Australia
Sverre Dahl	Norway
Jean Pierre Darmon	France
Heinz Decker	Austria
Whitney Ellsworth	USA
Jens Faerkel	Denmark
Berta Fernandez	Mexico
Hilmar Foss	Iceland
Martha Fotsch	Switzerland
Hans Grundin	Sweden
Wolfgang Heinz	Federal Republic of Germany
Peter Høffding	Denmark
Francis Holecek	Republic of Korea
Helmut Huss	Federal Republic of Germany
Yuko Ijichi	Japan
John Iorns	New Zealand
Tom Jones	USA
Klaas Keuning	Netherlands
Rodger Lawrence	United Kingdom
Bo Lindblom	Sweden
Vincent McGee	USA
Edmond McGovern	United Kingdom
Sue Nichols	Canada
Toshiyuki Nishikawa	Japan/Pacific Regional Conference follow-up committee
Michel Odier	France
Paul Oestreicher	United Kingdom
Lars Ronnas	Sweden
Mariano Salemme	Italy
Dankwart Scaar	Switzerland
Lambert Schlechter	Luxembourg
Franz Schneider	Austria
Antoine Seck	Luxembourg
Shila Sen	India
Rishikesh Shaha	Nepal
George Siemensma	Netherlands
Victor Sole	Belgium
Silke Spliedt	Federal Republic of Germany
Britt Inger Svensson	Sweden
Hubert Thierry	France
Koo van der Wal	Netherlands
Aat van der Wel	Netherlands

Hanneke Verploeg	Belgium
Vibeke Viale	Denmark
Annette Wang	Faroe Islands
Bobby Wettre	Norway
Suriya Wickremasinghe	Sri Lanka
Stephen Yeo	Canada
Pavlos Zannas	Greece

II OBSERVERS

Judith Adler	Switzerland
Robert Altmann	Luxembourg
Gloria Arbey	France
Britt Arenander	Sweden
Joyce Baker	United Kingdom
Robert Bandler	Switzerland/AI rep. at UN in Geneva
Peer Baneke	Netherlands
Nathalie Barton	Canada
Hans Becker	Federal Republic of Germany
Pavien Beelaerts	Netherlands
Aloysius Bemtgen	Italy
Paule Betti	France
Heinz Bindschadler	Switzerland
Maria Luisa Borras	Spain
Dieter Brumm	Federal Republic of Germany
Frank Bullivant	Canada
Hilde Capjon	Norway
Manuel Casanoves	Spain
Janine Chaineux	Belgium
Andre Daguet	Switzerland
Frits Davelaar	Netherlands
Anne De Bremaeker	Belgium
Diederick De Bruijn	Netherlands
Ennio De Giorgio	Italy
Ton Elderenbosch	Netherlands
Janine Enlart	France
Sylvia Escobar	Spain
Otto Falkenberg	Norway
Bo Gunnar Fangstrom	Sweden
Don Fillinger	Switzerland
Ruth Freiburghaus	Switzerland
Helmut Frenz	Federal Republic of Germany
Jean Guiton	France/AI rep. at UNESCO in Paris
David Hawk	USA
Jeanne Heller	France
Marc Herouet	Belgium
Harold Holman	Switzerland
Jeanne Huberty	Luxembourg
Henry Jacoby	Switzerland/AI rep. at UN in Geneva
Armand Jacoubovitch	Switzerland
Janet Johnstone	USA
Yasuyo Kawata	Japan
Adri Kemps	Netherlands
Michael Kerbler	Austria
Alec Klopstock	Sweden
Brigitta Kuhn	Italy
Shigeo Kuwabara	Japan
Willy Laes	Belgium
Mary Ann Lindo	Netherlands
Jan Lindt	Belgium
Martha Lindt	Belgium
David Mackay	Spain
Daniel Marchand	France

Tom Marthinsen	Norway
Reinhard Marx	Federal Republic of Germany
Sandra Montesi Righetti	Italy
Rona Moran	Sweden
Eduardo Munoz-Seca	Spain
Buyong Nasution	Representative of Pacific Regional Conference follow-up committee
Babacar Niang	Senegal
Roel Nijmeyer	Netherlands
Wilhelm Obermeyer	Federal Republic of Germany
B. Osborg	Canada
Paul Oestreicher	United Kingdom
Anibal Palme	Austria
Anne Lise Picard	France
Wolfgang Piepenstock	Federal Republic of Germany
Jan Postema	Netherlands
Christine Raffin	France
Jean Reoch	Canada
Ulla Ridderstad	Sweden
Anne Marie Rodeyns	Belgium
Ulli Roithmayr	Austria
Herbart Ruitenberg	Netherlands
Hartwig Rusch	Austria
Ginetta Sagan	USA
Hans Georg Schutz	Federal Republic of Germany
Jay Scott	Canada/France
Ganesh Raj Sharma	Nepal
Kusum Shrestha	Nepal
Sally Shenton	Switzerland
David Simpson	United Kingdom
Gertrud Sperl	Austria
Barbara Sproul	USA
Erica Stern	Netherlands
M. Storck	Federal Republic of Germany
Heinz Stricker	Austria
Francine Strumelle	Belgium
Rose Styron	USA
Masaaski Sugimura	Japan
Anna Maria Terracini	Italy
Ilse Tersteegen	Federal Republic of Germany
Shirley Theiner	United Kingdom
Katerina Thimnakis	USA
Constantin Thun	Federal Republic of Germany
Malcolm Tigerschiold	Sweden
Richard Tollmann	Norway
Susy Verneuil-Uhry	France
Veronica Versey	Switzerland
Helga Wandschneider	Federal Republic of Germany
Claude Weill	France
Jan Weincke	Denmark
Dorothy Xydis	Greece

III OBSERVERS FROM INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-governmental

Council of Europe	Taner Beygo
Council of Europe	Guiseppe Guarneri
UNESCO	Mirtcho Arsov
Division of Human Rights United Nations	Jakob Th. Moller
UNHCR – Geneva	Roland Seeger

Non-governmental

War Resisters International/Association pour le Droit des Peuples	Sam Biesemans
Association Internationale des Juristes Democrates	Maurice Bouvier-Ajam
Association Internationale des Juristes Democrates	Solange Bouvier-Ajam
International Federation of Social Workers	Myriam Brassloff
World Jewish Congress	F. Brassioff
Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers)	Hannes Engelhardt
AI/ International Press Institute	Mark Grantham
Pax Christi International	Michael Hau
Association Internationale de Droit Penal Alliance of NGOS for the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice	Albert G. Hess
Union des Avocats Arabes	Aït Kaddour
Anti-Slavery Society/WFUNA	Leah Levin
Christian Democratic World Union	Bryan Palmer
AI/International Federation of Journalists	Marie-Anne Paquet
Institut International des Droits de L'Homme	Daniel Premont
World University Service	Priscilla Read
Writers and Scholars International	George Theiner
Union Internationale des Syndicats de Police	André Reudenreich
International Youth and Student Movement for the UN	Jörgen Schonning
WFUNA	Kie Sebastian
UK UNA Human Rights Committee	Anne Sieve
Pax Christi International	Joseph Sitterle
IUEF–International University Exchange Fund	Per Tegmo
Comite International de la Croix-Rouge	Michel Veuthey
ICVA–International Council of Voluntary Agencies	Franciska Vietinghoff
World Council of Churches, Geneva	Stephen Whittle
War Resisters International	Beverly Woodward

Special visitors

Canadian permanent delegate to UNESCO Member of UN Human Rights Commission	Yvon Beaulne
Sean McBride Lecture/former executive secretary Inter-American Human Rights Commission of Organization of American States	Luis Reque
Consulat General de Pologne a Strasbourg	Wladyslaw Skwara

IV INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Andrew Blane	USA
Dirk Borner	West-Germany
Thomas Hammarberg	Sweden
Alfred Heijder	Netherlands
Irmgard Hutter	Austria
Dick Oosting	Staff Representative
Marie-José Protais	France
Mumtaz Soysal	Turkey
Kevin White	Ireland

V MEMBERS OF FINANCIAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

Adolf Brekenfeld
Arnout Ruitenberg
Margaretta Rosen

VI INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT STAFF MEMBERS

Maggie Beirne	Coordination Assistant
Margaret Bradley	Secretary
Lia Dover	Executive Assistant
Martin Ennals	Secretary General
Martin Enthoven	Executive Secretary
Sarah Foote	Coordination Assistant
Mark Grantham	Head of Information and Publications Department
Ann Gray	Secretary (Secretary General's Office)
Les Haswell	Administrative Manager
Veronica Hynes	Committee Assistant
John Humphreys	Deputy Head of Research
Friederike Knabe	Head of Documentation
Arlette Laduguie	Researcher (Asia)
Eduardo Marino	Field Secretary (Latin America)
Michael McClintock	Researcher (Latin Ameria)
Katrina Mortimer	Researcher (Middle East)
Dick Oosting	Joint Organizer for Campaign for Abolition of Torture
Richard Reoch	Field Secretary (Asia)
Nigel Rodley	Legal Adviser
Malcolm Smart	Researcher (Africa)
Fran Taylor	Information Assistant
Clayton Yeo	Researcher (Europe)
Jane Ward	Coordination Assistant
Huang Wen-Hsien	Researcher (Asia)

VIII PROMOTION DEPARTMENT

Anita Bennett	London Liaison and Assistant
Guy Binsfeld	Director, Luxembourg

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FRENCH SECTION MEMBERS AND COUNCIL HELPERS

In addition to Marc Schneider and Marc Schweyer (joint organizers of the Council) there were numerous members of the French and Swiss sections who ensured translation, interpretation, secretariat and administrative duties throughout the meeting.