

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**

**ANNUAL REPORT
1970-1971**

Amnesty International Publications
July 1971



Amnesty International

Annual Report

1 June 1970 - 31 May 1971

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Amnesty International Publications

PREFACE BY SEAN MACBRIDE S.C.

Chairman of the International Executive Committee

During the first ten years of its existence Amnesty has grown to the stage of having nearly 1000 groups and national sections in 28 countries. Its influence on the International scene has also grown considerably; most governments are now prepared to deal directly with Amnesty International.

Amnesty International has now engaged itself in a campaign to secure the application of the United Nations' Standard Minimum Prison Rules. For this purpose we are seeking the support of governments to secure the adoption by the U.N. General Assembly of the draft resolution prepared by Amnesty International to this end. The United Nations' Minimum Prison Rules are very fine but they are just being ignored by a substantial number of governments. Hence, unfortunately, the ill-treatment and torture of prisoners still occur frequently. This will continue until the United Nations is granted rights of inspection of all prisoners.

The other proposal in relation to which Amnesty International is sponsoring the adoption of a proposal at the U.N. is in regard to application of the existing humanitarian conventions: the Hague Convention 1899-1907; the Geneva Conventions 1949; the Geneva Protocol 1925 (as construed by General Assemblies in Resolution 2603); the Convention for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Genocide Convention. The truth of the matter is that many states are not complying with the provisions of these Conventions and frequently flout the laws of humanity. Their bad example is one of the principal causes for the general escalation in brutality and violence throughout the world. There is no international authority empowered to investigate complaints of violations of the humanitarian laws. Hence, some States feel free to ignore the Humanitarian Conventions with complete impunity and to flout the Laws of Humanity whenever it suits them. The International Committee of the Red Cross, by reason of

its structure and its functions, is unable and unwilling to discharge this function; it has to remain on good terms with *all* governments at *all* times. For these reasons, Amnesty International, in co-operation with the other principal international Non Governmental Organisations is sponsoring a proposal urging the setting up, within the United Nations' structure, of a permanent Commission of Inquiry, empowered to investigate and report publicly on all complaints of the violations of Humanitarian Laws. This is only a first step, but an important one. Obviously, those who massacre civilians, or ill-treat prisoners should be tried publicly by an International Tribunal and punished under international law. Until such an International Tribunal is established, let us at least have a permanent U.N. Commission of Inquiry that will investigate and publicly place responsibility.

It is very necessary that from now on, each National section of Amnesty should seek to persuade the Government of its own country to sponsor at the U.N. General Assembly the proposals to which I have referred. This should be one of our principal activities during the coming year.

In another area of human rights, which is of great concern to Amnesty, some very marked progress has been made. All the Christian Churches at an inter-religious conference held in Baden, Austria, and a further Conference representative of *all* the world's principal religions (held at Kyoto, Japan) have recognised, defined and proclaimed the rights of Conscientious Objectors. The text of this definition which was adopted both by the Christian Churches and all the other religions will be found elsewhere in this Report. It is important that National Sections should approach their respective Governments and request them to adjust their laws and policies to conform with the views of all religions. We would like to see an active participation by all Groups in this work and ask them to bring influence to bear on their respective Governments to promote these Amnesty proposals at national and international level.

The welcome growth and increasing influence of Amnesty International also creates new problems for Amnesty. The Secretariat has now to cope with a substantially increased number of groups—and also with ever increasing numbers

of prisoners. This requires a substantial increase in the staff of the Secretariat and in the scope of its work generally. This of course creates financial problems.

Seán MacBride.

INTRODUCTION by the Secretary-General

Amnesty International is based on the belief that ordinary people care about the human rights of other ordinary people and that human rights and responsibilities are not limited to national boundaries. There is also an assumption that governments are interested in public opinion outside the areas of their control. The first decade of Amnesty International's existence has proved that these principles are correct. The first ten years of growth, recognition and support for Amnesty International provide a good basis for the second decade. In the next few years the organisation must extend its membership, particularly in Africa, Asia and the Americas. Funds must be found to make this possible and provision made in the budget for Amnesty International's development.

The Tenth Anniversary of Peter Benenson's initial article in *The Observer* was celebrated in over 20 countries and by thousands of released prisoners. Radio and television programmes, newspaper features and donated advertisements helped to remind many that Amnesty International exists and needs increased support in its work.

One of the aims of the next ten years must be the establishment of permanent and enforceable international agreements safeguarding the human rights of prisoners and protecting individuals against physical and mental torture. Proposals will be placed before the United Nations, but only effective public pressure on governments will raise human rights conventions to a point of recognition where the urgent need for their enforcement will be understood by national delegations. No government is anxious to divest itself of absolute power, but steady pressure can lead to the acceptance of codes of conduct and to a civilised humanitarian approach to individuals who in prison have no power of their own to protect their dignity and person against organised, authorised violence. The leading role in this field of international relations played by Sean MacBride, Chairman of Amnesty International's Executive Committee since its establishment, is recognised by governments and organisations as well as within Amnesty itself.

The past years have seen an increase in the violence

of the opposition at least partly evoked by the repressive measures of some governments, and their failure to achieve the standards set by the Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Amnesty International is committed to work for the implementation of Articles 5, 9, 18 and 19 of the Declaration, but is limited by its statute to working for the release of non-violent prisoners of conscience. Within the movement there are those who wish to change our statute, and to broaden our terms of reference to include the "freedom fighters" and those for whom non-violence holds no hope.

The representative International Council of Amnesty International has however indicated on many occasions that it does not wish to amend the statute to adopt those for whom violence appears the only solution. The increase in the number of kidnappings, political murders, hi-jacking of aircraft and other associated crimes with political motivation seems to justify Amnesty's reluctance to engage in disputes as to when violence is justified and when it is not. The direct simplicity of Amnesty's mandate is part of its strength.

Another area where some sections of Amnesty are critical of the present structure is in the number of prisoners of conscience who are now adopted by two groups or, in a few cases, by many groups. It is felt that "double adoption" weakens the relationship between the prisoner and the group. Many groups consider that single adoption is essential while there are so many prisoners of conscience in the world who are receiving no help or support from Amnesty. On the other hand, it is certain that in some cases double adoption works well for both the prisoner and the groups, especially where one group is unable to send financial assistance. The Secretariat would like to be able to select cases and groups for double adoption. At present this is impossible. Dr. Zeman, in his introduction to the work of the Research Department, outlines the problems of research and of the production of factually accurate and informative case sheets. In addition it must be recognised that the greater the number of prisoners adopted, the greater the number of those who will be released, and therefore the greater the need to produce more case-sheets.

One dilemma of the Secretariat is the need for work

on many countries at the same time. While concentration is in some ways both desirable and essential, it is also true that a few adopted prisoners in one country may produce a greater impact on that government than letters to another government from Amnesty groups concerning hundreds of similar cases. It would not be right for Amnesty to work on a few countries where information is readily available to the exclusion of help for prisoners, equally deserving, in many other countries. The political and geographical balance must be universal and not merely selective.

Missions of investigation or negotiation are an integral part of Amnesty International's activity. The greater the prestige of the organisation the greater the need for a centralised and disciplined attitude towards Amnesty travelling representatives. No mission must go to a country on behalf of the organisation without a proper briefing and mandate from the Secretariat. Arrangements may be made for groups to visit their adopted prisoners or their families, but only after prior consultation with the Secretariat and national section concerned, and only if the families and prisoners themselves are in agreement. Any other course of action can endanger the interests of those whom we exist to help and can, on occasion, also endanger the visitor or the organisation.

Each mission from the International Executive Committee or Secretariat has to be independently financed. In future it is hoped to establish mission costs within the routine budget of the organisation along with the development costs referred to in paragraph 1 above. This will provide a better perspective of the costs of running Amnesty International as a whole.

The finances of any international non-governmental organisation dependent on its members, and supporters, are always likely to be insufficient to fulfil its mandate. The generosity of the national sections of Amnesty International has enabled the expansion of the secretariat to be maintained and new, larger, premises are being sought to house the organisation. The increase in group fees to £40 has added a new burden to members already struggling to send funds to their prisoners' families and to raise money for their own activities. New sections find difficulty initially in raising funds, and it is essential that the healthier sections

continue to assist those who have yet to find financial resources. It must, however, be recognised that even £40 per group does not finance the International Secretariat and the Research Department. If we are to provide the services required by the groups, and the case histories on the prisoners for new and existing groups, additional resources have to be found.

It is important to emphasise the work of Amnesty International in co-operation with other international governmental and non-governmental organisations. There are in most fields of human interest specialised bodies working at the international level on behalf of their respective members, professions or principles. Sometimes these organisations are regional, sometimes universal. Sometimes they are political or religious with narrow terms of reference. Through the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for African Unity or the Organisation of American States, Amnesty International can bring specific matters to the attention of governments. The right to conscientious objection is one such subject to which Amnesty has drawn the attention of the members of the Council of Europe. The allegations of torture in Brazil have been the subject of discussions with the OAS and a representative of the Secretariat attended a conference in Dar es Salaam on Southern Africa, at the invitation of the Organisation for African Unity. A draft convention and resolution for consideration at the United Nations are being prepared as a sequel to the United Nations Congress in 1970 in Kyoto, Japan, where the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners were considered and recommendations made for their enforcement.

At the non-governmental level Amnesty International has co-operated with the international trade union secretariats in a concentrated effort to publicise the plight of trade unionists in prison throughout the world because of their trade union activities. Within the Standing Conference of NGOs with Consultative Status with the United Nations, Amnesty International was elected on to the Bureau for the current three-year period, and has also played an active part in the working party on Human Rights set up by the Bureau. Co-ordinated efforts have been sustained with organisations such as the International Press Institute when journalists

have been imprisoned for their professional activities, and close co-operation continues with organisations such as the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the International Commission of Jurists.

Part of Amnesty's task is to heighten public awareness of political imprisonment wherever it occurs. In this task, the part played by groups and national sections is crucial. Co-operation with other organisations at the local, national and international level is also an important means of achieving this aim. All professional and other bodies should be encouraged to set up their own machinery to support those of their members or colleagues who are persecuted because of their political or religious beliefs or their professional activities. Amnesty must not only work for individual prisoners, it must also encourage others to do the same. We must not only try to persuade governments to release their prisoners, we must also try to create the machinery which prevents their imprisonment and protects the human rights of those whose views endanger their own safety.

MARTIN ENNALS

THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (See page 72 for list of IEC members)

The International Executive Committee is a working committee responsible for the policy and programme of Amnesty International between meetings of the International Council. There are five elected members, and at present two non-voting co-opted members plus the Treasurer, who is an ex-officio member. There have been four meetings in the past twelve months. On two occasions a member was unable to attend and nominated an alternate from the respective national section. The costs of attendance have been shared between the sections and the budget of the organisation but, in future, provision has been made to cover all Executive expenses from the budget.

New proposals to enlarge the Executive will be put forward at the next meeting of the International Council. Meetings of the International Executive Committee are confidential, as therefore are the minutes. However, a full

report of each session is sent to all national sections. The International Executive Committee meetings are attended throughout by the three senior staff members and a secretary. Normally there are no observers, but arrangements have been made to enable International Executive Committee members to meet the staff on the evening preceding the meetings.

Individual members of the IEC take on specific tasks allocated by the committee. For example, Peter Calvocoressi has been requested to accept special responsibility for the Research programme, and Anthony Marreco for relations with the Council of Europe, in addition to his role as *rapporteur* on Greece and the report being prepared on Brazil. Eric Baker and Arne Haaland have specialised on conscientious objection, and Sean MacBride on international organisations and conventions. Daniel Marchand went on two Amnesty missions to Libya and South Yemen.

The *Borderline Committee* is the only Amnesty committee apart from the IEC. Its members were appointed when the committee was first established in 1968, and have not changed. For some time the committee was not frequently consulted, but during the past year its advice has been requested on several occasions.

Its members are *Hilary Kellerson*, an English lawyer, member of the Swiss section, one-time legal officer of the ICJ and now working with the ILO;

Hayo Wandschneider, a German lawyer, one-time member of the IEC and still closely linked with the German section;

Per Wästberg, internationally-known Swedish writer specialising on Africa, one-time member of the IEC and still closely associated with the Swedish section.

The committee does not meet, but is consulted by correspondence by the International Secretariat when there is doubt about whether an individual case is suitable for adoption. The committee was consulted in 1970-71, for example, on Angela Davis (USA) and Naim El Ashab (Israel) and the Zanzibar brides.

NATIONAL SECTIONS

(See page 74 for list of addresses and number of groups at 31 April, 1971)

The strength of Amnesty International still rests largely in Western Europe, where the Dutch and W. German Sections have made significant advances in 1970-71. The *W. German* Section is substantially the largest and most wealthy, and reference should be made to the generous donations from German groups quite apart from the German Section itself, which pays for two senior staff members plus additional contributions towards funds and missions. The *Dutch* Section also supports one research staff member and has contributed to mission and relief costs. The *Swedish* Section provides one researcher and mission costs. It has reviewed and consolidated its groups, closing down some which were inactive. The *Norwegian* Section organised the International Council meeting in 1970 in Lysebu just outside Oslo, and has contributed to mission costs and undertaken other initiatives on behalf of the International Secretariat and the International Executive Committee. *Finland* has dropped in the number of its groups, despite a visit from Sean MacBride and a member of the Secretariat in 1970. *Denmark* has increased its strength by three groups and organised a novel event during Prisoner of Conscience Week, when an enormous candle—some 25 feet high—was lit in the centre of Copenhagen and remained alight throughout the Week. The press photos were shown in most Danish papers and attracted attention to Prisoner of Conscience Week not only nationally but as far away as Athens. The *Faroe Islands* and *Ireland* continue to maintain their activity with enthusiasm. The *British* Section has increased its membership, has contributed to mission costs and generously co-operated with the International Secretariat in fund-raising ventures.

In *Belgium* the section has become firmly established as an independent body, having started under the sponsorship of the Belgian League for Human Rights. While still sharing office facilities, it now has separate officers and activities. In *France* the section has begun to develop into a national organisation, after a slow start. There are still only five

groups, but more are in the process of formation. *Luxembourg*, which only started in 1970, is now a flourishing organisation making preparations for the International Assembly in September 1971. Arrangements are on a sound footing, and support has been promised from the government and city of Luxembourg to permit the Assembly to meet in the modern building of the European Parliament and the splendid new Theatre. *Italy* has been a disappointment, but new efforts are planned for 1971. The veteran Amnesty member, Gustavo Comba, has once again resumed responsibility for the section, and the International Secretariat is hoping to provide some promotional assistance. The *Swiss* Section has now become a national organisation with its headquarters in Zurich. There are eight new groups making a total of 13. *Austria* has not made significant progress in the past year.

Outside Europe, development is slow, partly because of distance from headquarters and partly for other reasons relating to political climate or lack of funds. The section in *USA*, although still far too small, is making progress with the establishment of groups. The headquarters of AIUSA has been moved to New York, but suffered a setback soon after the move, when its office was virtually ruined by fire. *Canada* remains static in terms of growth, but the few groups are active and it is hoped to plan a promotion campaign in the next year. *Mexico* has maintained an active national committee under Prof. Hector Cuadra, who has been in correspondence with other national groups. The *Peruvian* Committee has started work in an efficient fashion.

The political climate has not been favourable to Middle Eastern groups in the *Lebanon* and *Israel*, and the Israeli report published in April 1970 still distresses some members of the Israeli Section.

In Asia, the Secretary-General was able to visit the national section in *India* and to help form a new group in Bombay. The *Pakistan* Section, which had its headquarters in Dacca, has suffered from the present political crisis, and potential new groups in Lahore and Karachi have not taken shape. In *Ceylon*, too, the recent political disturbances have affected the section in its activities, but the Secretary-General attended a meeting in Colombo in

August 1970 and met some twenty of the members. In *Japan* the section has introduced the postcard campaign and has been concerned about local legislation affecting aliens such as Koreans or Formosans threatened with deportation to their own countries, where they face imprisonment or worse. The Secretary-General addressed a meeting in Tokyo attended by nearly 200 people, and the Japanese press gave wide coverage to the occasion. The English-language *Japanese Times Weekly* devoted almost an entire issue to Amnesty's Tenth Anniversary.

In Africa there is a new national section entitled *Ghana National Association for the Protection of Civil Liberties*. The Association had taken its aims and objects mainly from the Statute of Amnesty International, but had aims limited to Africa and including prisoners in Ghana. A few alterations to the statute were made at the request of the International Executive Committee to conform with the requirements of Amnesty regarding universality of interest in prisoners, except with regard to prisoners in their own country. *Gambia* has one group functioning, and *Nigeria* is in the process of establishing a national committee.

During the year Secretariat members have visited the following national sections: Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland. In the United Kingdom, in addition to daily contact with the British secretariat and co-operation on fund-raising and other activities, staff members are able to attend regional group meetings.

GROUPS

People outside Amnesty sometimes see group work only in terms of the number of prisoners released. Though the main aim of every group is to bring about the release of their prisoners, many other aspects of their work are of vital importance. There is only space to give two examples of the extent of group work. An American group formed at Hesston College, Kansas, in October 1970, has adopted Tobias Manyonga of Rhodesia. Originally arrested in 1962,

he was released in 1967 and immediately re-arrested. He has been held in Gwelo Prison ever since. The group are in touch with him and also with his lawyers in Salisbury and the Rhodesian authorities. They have provided money for legal fees and for relief and have sent parcels of clothes to the family. They have also launched a major effort to get him admitted to the United States, and to a programme of studies at Hesston College. As part of the campaign they organised a book fair, a benefit concert and a programme whereby students would voluntarily give up one Sunday meal a month to raise money. They have also sent articles to local newspapers, obtained free time on the local radio station, and printed fact-sheets and pledge cards which they have mailed to 150 churches in Kansas and the surrounding states.

A German group has adopted the newspaper editor Quintin Yuyitung, who together with his brother Rizal, was arrested in Manila in spring, 1970, for publishing "pro-Communist China articles" and deported to Taiwan and sentenced in August of that year to two years' reformatory education. The group made contact with the Manila Overseas Press Club, with Quintin Yuyitung's Philippino lawyers and the International Press Institute. They asked journalists' associations, newspapers and magazines in West Germany to send appeals to government officials in Taiwan. They raised part of the money needed to send an observer to the trial. They have co-ordinated the activities of the groups working for the two brothers, and have planned an exhibition of the paintings of the wife of one of the prisoners.

The experiment with the *specialist groups*—that is, groups with specialised knowledge of a research area—is still in its early stages. In a note to the National Sections on that subject on 11 May, 1971, the Head of Research pointed out that the specialists could advise adoption groups as well as aiding the work of the Research Department by carrying out specific tasks. There are advantages in the project: valuable specialised knowledge will be better used and made available to the adoption groups. It should, however, be said that the success of the experiment will largely depend on the objectivity and detachment of the specialist groups.

MISSIONS

Amnesty missions are sent *to negotiate with governments*. A mission of this kind has to be carefully prepared and briefed; the willingness of the government concerned has to be established. In the year under review, missions in this category were undertaken to Indonesia, Spain and Mexico, and preliminary discussions were initiated with Brazil and North and South Vietnam.

Amnesty also sends *observers to trials*. They are chosen on the basis of their legal and linguistic qualifications. The presence of an independent observer may help to ensure a fair trial and, on the other hand, substantiate a government's claim that a fair trial was in fact held. Arrangements for this kind of mission have to remain flexible, because in many cases trials are postponed.

Amnesty is also *represented at international conferences* by members of the staff or specially appointed Delegates. During the year under review, conferences of the United Nations, Council of Europe, Organisation of African Unity as well as conferences of international non-governmental organisations were attended. Amnesty also has a permanent representative at the United Nations—Professor Gidon Gottlieb in New York, and Mr. Lothar Belck in Geneva.

Finally, there are *fact-finding missions*. In some cases they are sponsored by the International Secretariat and undertaken by the National Sections. These missions are usually related to specific prisoners and prison conditions. Several groups have visited their adopted prisoners in Spain; Rhodesia refused our request for a mission. The Iranian mission, which ended in the deportation of Dr. Heldmann and the imprisonment of Mr. Rezai, falls into this category. A full report on the incident is now being prepared by the Secretariat.

MISSIONS ARRANGED BY THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

July/August 1970

The Secretary-General visited *Iran, India and Pakistan* on his way to *Kyoto, Japan*, to attend the *United*

Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders. In Taipeh, Taiwan, he attended the trial of Quintin and Rizal Yuyitung, two journalists deported from the Philippines. He also visited Iraq on his way back.

September 1970

Mr. S. H. Annancy, a Ghanaian lawyer, attended appeal hearings in the Sierra Leone treason trials in Freetown.

Mr. Lennart Aspegren, Assistant Judge at the Stockholm Appeals Court, and a member of the Swedish Section Board, observed the trial of two students in Belgrade, Yugoslavia; he was assisted by Eric Fichtelius, a Swedish journalist.

Eva Blumenau travelled to Madrid to discuss cases of adopted prisoners with the Spanish Ministry of Justice.

October 1970

Sean MacBride, Chairman of the International Executive Committee, went to Djakarta to discuss Indonesian Government policies on political detention; Stephanie Grant, from the Research Department, accompanied him.

November 1970

Professor Ivan Morris, Secretary-General of the American Section, visited Mexico to make representations on behalf of 30 adopted prisoners.

Dr. van An del, a Dutch lawyer, observed the trial in Portugal of nine people charged with activities related to the Movement of Democratic Opposition.

December 1970

During the trial of Basque nationalists in Burgos, the Secretary-General went to Madrid to urge the Spanish Government that death sentences should not be passed. Estrella Carreras, a part-time researcher, visited the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei.

January 1971

Dr. Rudolph Peters, from the University of Amster-

dam, travelled to the United Arab Republic to discuss the case of Sayyid Loutfi, an adopted prisoner.

February 1971

John Humphreys, staff member responsible for African research, attended an Organisation of African Unity meeting in Tanzania, and then visited Ethiopia and Uganda.

A trial scheduled to begin on 18 February in Czechoslovakia was postponed shortly before Mr. Asbjørn Eide, a Norwegian lawyer, arrived in Prague.

Dr. Leopoldo Torres Boursault, Professor of Law at the University of Madrid, attended the trial of Father J. P. de Andrade in Portugal.

May 1971

Eva Blumenau and Becky Babcock, responsible for research on Spain, went to Madrid to continue discussions with the Ministry of Justice.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Amnesty's income for the year 1969/70 was £28,741. Total income for the year ended April 30th, 1971, was £52,747. This has resulted in a surplus of £3,865 in place of the deficit of £1,684 which we expected from our advance budgeting.

In particular, subscriptions from National Sections and individuals have grown from £18,476 to £35,025. The balance of income of £17,722 includes donations and other items which will not necessarily be repeated. But it is a fair appraisal that we are establishing means of attracting income which should continue to grow from year to year.

The International Secretariat balance sheet shows a surplus of assets over liabilities now amounting to £23,392. Last year I gave to my report the title "Growth in the Seventies" and the 1971 results show that growth can indeed take place.

A point which requires explanation is that it was agreed by the International Council at Oslo that there should be

a change in our accounting procedure to show in future the amount of subscriptions *receivable* from National Sections, instead of the amount actually *received*. In the year to 30 April 1971, this has resulted in a figure shown for subscriptions which is £5,470 greater than the subscriptions so far received, and income and the resulting surplus have been increased by £1,211 in consequence of this change.

Looking at the expenditure account, it will be seen that, fearing a cash shortage, we have not yet implemented the superannuation fund for employees which was promised to take effect from last year and a sum of £2,500 has therefore been provided for this in the International salaries of £16,355. A sum of £2,500 has also been provided for eventual dilapidations at Turnagain Lane. There was a transfer of £650 to a Publications Department Account established by the International Secretariat during the year to finance the publication of *Chronicle of Current Events*. The aim is, of course, to make such publications a source of profit.

In recent months the International Executive Committee have devoted time to the preparation and study of forward budgets covering the next four years. This has been essential in view of the planned expansion of the Research Department, which all Sections regard as necessary and which is taking shape. The experience of the year 1970/71 has shown how unpredictable the growth of Amnesty can be. But we have confidence that the growth needed for the development of the Research Department will be forthcoming.

The problem of office space at Turnagain Lane remains unsolved. The move to larger offices must occasion a sharp increase in rent and other overhead costs. But sooner rather than later the move will be inevitable. Provision must be made.

I should report that our efforts to obtain charitable or tax-exempt status, for such part of our work as unquestionably merits it, have made some progress during the year. Charitable status is not relevant to all the countries in which

National Sections have been formed. In America tax-exempt status was obtained when the American Section was formed and this has been extended to our fundraising company registered as AID Inc. which has launched a charitable appeal on behalf of the families of political prisoners in Greece. In England, we have made a submission to the Charity Commission which we hope will receive a favourable ruling.

In conclusion I should make the point that if the International Secretariat had not received payments which amounted to about £20,000 in the last six weeks of the year we should have been very heavily in deficit. I therefore ask all National Sections to make every effort to pay their subscriptions in good time.

Anthony Marreco

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
Income and Expenditure Account

	1969/70	1970/71
	£	£
INCOME		
Subscriptions Receivable:—		
National Sections Current		
year	16,992	33,236
Individual	1,484	1,789
	<u>18,476</u>	<u>35,025</u>
Donations and other		
contributions	9,028	14,882
Literature	517	934
Christmas cards	129	—
June party	—	508
Sundry receipts	591	1,398
	<u>28,741</u>	<u>52,747</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Salaries	10,005	16,355
Less: Contributions		
received	4,591	8,138
	<u>5,414</u>	<u>8,217</u>
Travelling	3,358	5,757
Less: Recoveries	888	1,217
	<u>2,470</u>	<u>4,540</u>
Sundry Expenses	387	620
Audit	105	105
Printing and Stationery	1,525	3,157
Telephone	418	980
Postage	1,249	1,244
Rent, Rates, Insurance	796	751
Light and Heat	140	129
Cleaner	140	141
Repairs	58	427
Depreciation	68	79
Partitioning offices	588	—
Publications department	—	649
Provision for dilapidations		
Turnagain Lane	—	2,500
Transferred for the		
maintenance of the		
Research Department	14,000	24,500
Surplus for the year		
transferred to		
Accumulated Fund	1,383	4,708
	<u>28,741</u>	<u>52,747</u>

YEAR ENDED 30th APRIL, 1971

Balance Sheet

	1969/70	1970/71
	£	£
LIABILITIES		
Earmarked Monies	2,685	2,514
Less: Overspent	577	280
	<u>2,108</u>	<u>2,234</u>
Loan from British section	2,000	1,500
Creditors and Accruals	606	6,673
Provisions for Dilapidations... ..	—	2,500
	<u>4,714</u>	<u>12,907</u>
LESS: ASSETS		
Cash at Bank	5,306	15,745
In hand	15	23
	<u>5,321</u>	<u>15,768</u>
Loans to Publications		
Department	500	—
Less: Reserve	499	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Sundry Debtors and		
prepayments	1,127	6,734
Office Equipment 681	797	—
Less: Depreciation 68	79	718
	<u>613</u>	<u>718</u>
Loan to Prisoner of		
Conscience Fund	2,000	13,078
	<u>9,061</u>	<u>36,299</u>
	<u>4,347</u>	<u>23,392</u>
REPRESENTED BY		
BALANCE OF ACCUMU-		
LATED FUND AT 30TH		
APRIL, 1970	2,964	4,347
CASH RECEIVED IN RES-		
PECT OF PREVIOUS		
YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTIONS	—	4,259
TRANSFER ON FINANCIAL		
SETTLEMENT WITH BRI-		
TISH SECTION	—	10,078
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	1,383	4,708
	<u>4,347</u>	<u>23,392</u>

I have prepared the above accounts from the books and records of the International Secretariat and from information supplied to me and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.
London, 22nd June, 1971.

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

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	1969/70	1970/71
	£	£
Salaries, Luncheon Vouchers, etc. ...	11,987	20,003
Travelling ...	54	175
Sundry Expenses ...	399	566
Newspapers and Journals ...	330	464
Printing and Stationery ...	1,231	1,456
Telephone ...	460	862
Postage ...	398	285
Rent, Rates, Insurance ...	954	989
Light and Heat ...	156	166
Cleaner ...	192	192
Repairs ...	12	113
Depreciation ...	69	71
	<u>16,242</u>	<u>25,342</u>
Transferred from the International Secretarial account ...	14,000	24,500
Deficit for the year ...	<u>2,242</u>	<u>842</u>

YEAR ENDED 30th APRIL, 1971
Statement

	1969/70	1970/71
	£	£
Balance at beginning of financial year ...	(1,453)	(3,695)
Add: Deficit for the year ...	(2,242)	(842)
	<u>(3,695)</u>	<u>(4,537)</u>
Represented by:		
Creditors ...	868	1,496
Adverse Bank Balance ...	3,654	3,955
	<u>4,522</u>	<u>5,451</u>
Less: Cash in hand ...	27	37
Prepayments ...	230	230
	<u>257</u>	<u>267</u>
Office Equipment ...	639	718
Less: Depreciation ...	69	71
	<u>570</u>	<u>647</u>
	<u>(3,695)</u>	<u>(4,537)</u>

I have prepared the above accounts from the books and records of the Research Department and from information supplied to me and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.
London, 22nd June, 1971. G. A. W. LOCK, F.C.A.

**INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT**

Summary of Income and Expenditure for the year
ended 30th April, 1971 and Budget comparison

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Int.</i> £	<i>Actual</i> <i>Research</i> £	<i>Total</i> £	<i>Budget</i> £
GROUP I				
Salaries, Taxes and provision for superannuation ...	16,355	20,003	36,358	29,022
Travelling ...	4,540	175	4,715	3,500
Sundry Expenses ...	620	461	1,081	700
Accountancy ...	105	105	210	300
Newspapers ...		464	464	300
	<u>21,620</u>	<u>21,208</u>	<u>42,828</u>	<u>33,822</u>
GROUP II				
Printing & Stationery	3,157	1,456	4,613	4,900
Telephone ...	980	862	1,842	1,200
Postage ...	1,244	285	1,529	2,200
	<u>5,381</u>	<u>2,603</u>	<u>7,984</u>	<u>8,300</u>
GROUP III				
Rent and rates ...	751	989	1,740	1,762
Lighting and Heating	129	166	295	300
Cleaner ...	141	192	333	400
Repairs, maintenance and depreciation ...	506	184	690	200
	<u>1,527</u>	<u>1,531</u>	<u>3,058</u>	<u>2,662</u>
GROUP IV				
Publications department	649	—	649	—
	<u>649</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>—</u>

GROUP V
Capital Equipment
Dilapidation

Reserve	2,500	—	2,500	1,500
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,500</u>
SURPLUS ...	4,708	(842)	3,865	(1,684)
	<u>36,385</u>	<u>24,500</u>	<u>60,885</u>	<u>44,600</u>

INCOME

	<i>Actual</i> £	<i>Budget</i> £
Group Fees receivable in respect of Current Year ...	33,236	25,500
Subscriptions and Individual Donations and Literature ...	14,213	8,100
Prisoner of Conscience Week Surplus ...	48	—
Research Department Costs Offset ...	5,250	7,000
Contributions from National Sections Towards Cost of Salaries ...	8,138	4,000
Salaries ...	10,005	16,355
	<u>60,885</u>	<u>44,600</u>

Amnesty International

Annual Report

Part II

**INTRODUCTION BY DR. Z. A. B. ZEMAN,
Head of the Research Department**

The report before you describes the activities of Amnesty International in the year up to the end of May 1971, as seen from its headquarters in London. It was constructed with the help of the members of the Research Department, and whatever merit the report may have is due to them.

The notes for the Annual Report on their respective research areas are one of their many duties. Amnesty researchers compile biographies of prisoners of conscience; write background papers on the countries where Amnesty works; brief Amnesty missions and observers to trials; answer enquiries from inside and outside the Amnesty organisation. The last item—especially enquiries from Amnesty groups—is very time-consuming and leaves the researchers little time for research.

The growth of Amnesty organisation has put the Research Department under a double stress. It requires, on the one hand, more case-histories and background papers while, on the other hand, such material has to be of a high standard of precision.

Despite many demands made on it the Research Department produced about thirty cases of prisoners of conscience a week during the past year; in one week in May 1971, for instance, seventy case histories were constructed. In order to lighten the burden on Amnesty researchers—there are only eight full-time members in the Department—several background papers by outside experts have been commissioned.

Political prisoners are the prisoners of the ideological conflicts of the twentieth century. The first task of the Research Department is to collect information on them and on the political and social conditions which give rise to political imprisonment. It then has to be established which of them are prisoners of conscience: Amnesty National Sections and groups are briefed on the basis of that

In addition to servicing Amnesty organisation with information, the Research Department should be in a position to advise the International Executive Committee and the Secretariat on the countries where Amnesty operates. It is therefore our aim to staff the Department with area

specialists who have the necessary linguistic qualifications. But they have to retain their ability to address themselves to new problems: specialisation should not impede their flexibility.

It should also be said that the Research Department of Amnesty International is the only body in the world which specialises in the study of political imprisonment on a global scale. This is especially important at a time when civil—rather than international—conflict occupies the attention of the international community. The United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Swiss Government, as well as Amnesty International, have made moves in the past year towards working out international legislation concerning areas of civil strife.

The international legislators, the men who attempt to work out laws which may be recognised as binding by the international community of more or less sovereign states, will need information on the specific situations which have arisen in every part of the world. Much of that information exists in the Research Department of Amnesty International, which has now begun experimenting with drafting a comprehensive *Survey of Political Imprisonment* which will attempt to describe and explain the causes and course of civil strife in our century.

AFRICA

During the year 1970-71, continuing States of Emergency in several African countries—Sierra Leone, Rhodesia, and Lesotho, for instance—entailed the detention without trial of large numbers of individuals, including many prisoners of conscience. Important political trials took place in Tanzania, Libya, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Togo and Morocco. The tensions resulting from civil wars and secessionist movements, past and current, led to violations of human rights in Chad, Nigeria and Sudan. In Guinea and Zanzibar, large scale imposition of the death sentence for alleged political offences attracted world-wide attention. In the Portuguese administered territories, the armed conflict between Portuguese forces and nationalist guerilla movements resulted in widespread imprisonment of civilians. In South Africa, where Amnesty has worked steadily for almost a decade, the situation of prisoners of

conscience has not improved, and further arrests took place in February 1971.

In one respect, Amnesty's work in Africa has considerably expanded during the past year. Until 1969, Amnesty's knowledge of French-speaking Africa, particularly of the countries south of the Sahara, was limited. Since August 1970, a special effort has been made to open up new contacts in this area, under the direction of an African researcher with a French background. During his first six months at the International Secretariat, he has been concerned with establishing a series of permanent sources of information, especially in Paris and Geneva, which would supply Amnesty with detailed information on prisoners of conscience in the francophone states. This operation has resulted in a large new fund of information concerning these countries, many of whom during the past twelve months have suffered from increasing political tensions which have given rise to violations of human rights. Evidence is being collected concerning imprisonment without trial, torture, and abuse of the due process of law. It is hoped that this research will enable Amnesty to work more effectively for prisoners of conscience in that area in future.

In spite of the fact that political tensions in Southern Africa and the independent African states continue to generate large numbers of prisoners of conscience, there have been some hopeful signs during the past twelve months. Representations from Amnesty were well received by the governments of Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania. In Libya, Kenya, Zambia, and Lesotho, long-term detainees are being gradually released.

During a visit to Dar es Salaam in February 1971, John Humphreys of the International Secretariat was able to make contact with representatives of liberation movements in Angola and Mozambique, with a view to obtaining information concerning civilians imprisoned as a result of the armed struggle between nationalist and Portuguese forces presently taking place in those territories. Efforts continue to be made to find details of prisoners of conscience in these areas.

The United Nations Expert Committee on Southern Africa visited London, and the Secretary-General of

Amnesty International was invited to testify. With regard to ANGOLA, he mentioned the apparent difference of treatment before the law of black and white Angolans. When accused of offences, the latter are brought to trial, while the former, by an administrative measure, are given no opportunity of a proper defence and are often detained for a number of years in various prison camps.

A political trial took place in CAMEROON in December 1970 involving more than 100 people. It resulted in prison sentences of various lengths for most of the accused. Three were sentenced to death. Although Amnesty did not send an observer to the trial, it associated itself closely with the action taken by the International Commission of Jurists and several other legal organisations in sending representatives. Despite appeals to the Cameroon government to use its power to grant pardon to the three under sentence of death, the sentences were in fact carried out, and the prisoners were publicly executed.

There are believed to be many prisoners of conscience in Cameroon, but enquiries have not yet been able to establish the exact number or the conditions under which they are held. Three Cameroon prisoners are adopted already, and further cases are under study.

The state of civil war in CHAD has led to widespread imprisonment without trial, trades union leaders and political leaders being among the victims. Several Amnesty groups have adopted prisoners, but the sensitivity of the Chad regime to enquiries from outside sources has made it particularly difficult for Amnesty to estimate or improve the situation of prisoners of conscience in the country. There are some hopeful signs, such as the general amnesty announced by President Tombalbaye in April 1971, which led to the release of a number of trade unionists who were Amnesty investigation cases.

In January four students who had been imprisoned since disturbances at Haile Selassie I University in ETHIOPIA in December 1969, were pardoned and released. One student, Walleign Mekonnen, who was arrested and amnestied earlier in 1969 before being re-arrested at the close of that year, remained in prison, and his case was among those discussed with the Ethiopian authorities by John Humphreys of the International Secretariat when he

visited Addis Ababa in February. Mekonnen was released in May 1971. Amnesty continues to take an interest in a number of other Ethiopian cases, including those of fourteen persons sentenced for political crimes in 1968. The Ethiopian authorities have informed Amnesty that most of these persons are in the process of being released from prison in Addis Ababa and "restricted" to towns some distance from the capital.

The abortive invasion of GUINEA in November 1970 led the Guinean government to harden its attitude towards prisoners of conscience and increased its distrust of external influences. This has made Amnesty's work in Guinea extremely difficult. According to information received there are several hundred prisoners of conscience in Guinea. Following the invasion, 85 persons were sentenced to death for alleged political crimes by the People's Tribunal. Amnesty intervened at once with letters and telegrams to the Guinean government asking for clemency, and also appealed to the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, and several African statesmen, asking them to intervene with President Touré. To date, eight of the 85 prisoners are believed to have been executed.

The year 1970-71 was marked by the continuing gradual release of members of the opposition KENYA People's Union (KPU), many of whom were Amnesty adoptees or investigation cases. This process culminated in March 1971 with the release of the KPU leader, Mr. Oginga Odinga. Only three of the KPU members adopted by Amnesty remain in detention. Amnesty groups continue their active support of detainees' families, and of the detainees themselves in the period immediately following their release. Amnesty has also adopted a number of individuals charged with being in possession of Maoist literature.

Leaders of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) in LESOTHO were arrested at the end of January 1970 following the declaration of a State of Emergency by the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, whose own party appeared to be losing the elections held on 27 January. Although some of the persons then arrested have since been released, new arrests have occurred under the Emergency Regulations, and in May 1971 there were reported to be approximately 130 political prisoners in

Maseru Prison, in addition to an unknown number held at district prisons, such as those at Mfateng and Mokhotlong. On the whole, however, the tendency seems to be towards a falling off in new detentions.

Information on individual cases in Lesotho is extremely difficult to obtain, and in consequence Amnesty has only taken up the cases of six detainees—two investigation cases and four adoptions, including Ntsu Mokhehle, the leader of the BCP, who in June 1971 was released from prison but restricted to his residence. Amnesty has also pressed for the release of a number of South African refugees—members of the Pan-African Congress of Azania—who have been detained in Lesotho. These individuals are being released in small numbers, and several have been given asylum in other African states. Between six and eight are thought to be still in detention.

In LIBYA, releases of persons detained during the large-scale arrests following the military coup of September 1969 have continued. The anticipation that all such detainees would be released before the first anniversary of the coup has not been fulfilled, but of the several investigation and adoption cases taken up by Amnesty during the past twelve months, only two remain in prison. In August 1970 a People's Court was set up with the declared intent of judging members of the previous regime and officers involved in an alleged coup attempt against the regime of Colonel Khaddafi in December 1969. So far as is known, only the latter category have so far been brought to trial. In August, prison sentences were imposed on a number of officers, but a re-trial in October resulted in death sentences for five of the accused. Amnesty appealed for clemency to the Libyan Deputy Prime Minister, who was subsequently reported to have interceded with Colonel Khaddafi on behalf of the condemned men. It is not known whether the sentences have yet been carried out.

During the year detailed information has reached Amnesty concerning a number of individual cases in MALAWI where the number of political detainees is thought to be close to 300. The International Secretariat is at present preparing case sheets on these prisoners.

Several persons arrested as a result of the overthrow of President Modibo Keita's regime in November 1968 in

MALI are still being detained without trial. The same applies to a number of officers recently charged with attempting to overthrow the present military regime. Amnesty's knowledge of the Malian situation remains incomplete, but several Amnesty groups are aiding the Research Department in London in efforts to obtain reliable information. Two Malian prisoners are under adoption by Amnesty groups.

In MOROCCO an important political trial was scheduled to be held in Marrakech in June 1971 to hear the cases of approximately two hundred persons charged with treason and other political crimes. Most of the accused, including numbers of lawyers—are members of the opposition *Union Nationale des Forces Populaires*. Amnesty will be sending an observer to attend the proceedings.

Recent student unrest and political demonstrations by young people have led to governmental measures which threaten the rights of every citizen. Amnesty is concerned by this development, and continues to keep a close watch on the situation. Three prisoners have been adopted by Amnesty groups.

Twenty Jehovah's Witnesses were adopted in MOZAMBIQUE, three of whom were later released. They had been imprisoned for preaching their religion, which the authorities consider a "danger to the state". They are reported to be well treated in prison, and are allowed to hold religious meetings there, although they are kept separately from other prisoners to prevent their making converts. No formal trial has taken place, but the prisoners have been informed that they are serving two and a half-year sentences. As the position of Jehovah's Witnesses has improved in Portugal itself, it is to be hoped that this will soon be the case also in the Portuguese-administered territories.

Following the amnesty declared by General Gowon at the close of the Biafran war, the NIGERIAN government indicated that leaders of the rebellion not covered by the amnesty would be tried by special tribunals with powers to inflict a maximum penalty of imprisonment. Certain civilian and military leaders of the former Biafran regime are reported to be still under arrest or restriction—including two ex-members of the Biafran Executive, Dr. Pius

Okigbo and Dr. Albert Okonkwo (the former is being held in Enugu and the latter at Lagos). Amnesty has raised the question of these men and other former Biafrans still in detention in a letter to the Nigerian government, and is also looking into the cases of a number of junior officers detained since before the outbreak of the civil war in 1967.

In RHODESIA (Zimbabwe) the number of restrictees fell during the last 12 months, and those remaining at Gonakudzingwa camp, such as Joshua Nkomo and his followers, are now named 'detainees' in terms of new "Emergency Regulations" published in 1970. The number of detainees, held indefinitely in prison, mostly at Gwelo or Salisbury, has also fallen and as far as we can ascertain stands at about 120. A Review Tribunal, established last year, recommended the release of only 23 detainees, and the continued detention of 95. But a new development of which we have been told is that convicted prisoners, having served their full term proscribed by the courts, are now being detained under the so-called "Emergency Regulations" instead of being allowed to go free. If this is a new policy, the number of detainees will increase again. It should also be pointed out that the released detainee is usually restricted to a small area surrounding his home. Though he can now enjoy the companionship of his family he is in no position to get work and support them.

Amnesty groups are continuing to send considerable sums, distributed by Christian Care, to the families of detainees. Often this aid continues for many months after the release of the detainee, because of extreme need. Many groups also pay for the education of their detainee's children, for wives to visit detainee husbands, for glasses, dentures or special medicines for detainees as required, and for other immediate material needs. Many groups have established very firm friendships, through correspondence, with African families. Nevertheless, in spite of this aid, families have broken up under the strain of long-term separation. Children, who have never seen their fathers, grow out of control, and the absence of a breadwinner imposes terrible poverty and hardship on the families of some detainees. The detainees themselves have often endured a decade of isolation from normal life, deprived of the company of their wives and children, and of the

opportunity to use their abilities to the full.

Amnesty continues to work for the release of these prisoners, especially those who have been in restriction or detention virtually continuously since 1959. A general memorandum pressing for release was sent to the Review Tribunal on Detainees in November 1970, and this process will be repeated in the autumn of 1971. In addition, Amnesty has approached the British government to press that the revocation of the State of Emergency and the release of political detainees be made one of the conditions in any future settlement with the Rhodesian regime.

The Rhodesian government rejected Amnesty's request that Mr. Rolf Niemann of the German Section be allowed to visit the country on a fact-finding mission.

The regime of President Senghor in SENEGAL has had to face serious political and social unrest, especially among students and trade unionists, during the year 1970-1971. As a result, there has been an increase in measures limiting the enjoyment of full human rights; both the army and the police have intervened several times to suppress student demonstrations by force, and many students were either prevented from continuing their studies, suspended from the university, or in some cases imprisoned without trial. Freedom of speech and assembly was restricted, and political movements at the university were prohibited.

Since January 1971, approximately ten trade union leaders and active members of the UNTS (National Union of Senegalese Workers) have been detained in prison, charged with subversive activities. Their cases have been taken up by several Amnesty groups, who are trying to obtain for them humane treatment as well as a fair trial according to due process of law at the earliest opportunity.

Amnesty has been concerned during the past year with the fate of several persons charged with treason in connection with the establishment and maintenance of the military government which ruled SIERRA LEONE from March 1967 until April 1968. In April 1970 the first of these treason trials ended with the death sentence being imposed on ten persons, and prison terms on a further two. In August 1970 another army officer received the death penalty for treason. Both he and the ten above-mentioned appealed against their

convictions. Amnesty sent Mr. S. H. Annancy, a Ghanaian lawyer, to Freetown as an observer to the appeal hearings which commenced in September 1970. In the same month, treason charges against a further five persons were dropped by the government along with a series of minor charges against the official opposition party, the Sierra Leone People's Party.

The appeal hearings of the ten persons under the death sentence continued until mid-May 1971, when the Sierra Leone Court of Appeal ruled that the court which had originally heard the cases had no jurisdiction to do so. The appeals were consequently upheld. However, the defendants were immediately redetained and charged for a second time. While recognising that the Sierra Leone government is within its legal rights in bringing a second set of charges, Amnesty has written to President Stevens and other officials of the Sierra Leone Government appealing for the release of these prisoners on humanitarian grounds—most of them have been in prison since the summer of 1968.

Following the establishment of a new political party, the United Democratic Party (UDP), in September 1970, violence in various parts of the country led to the declaration of a State of Emergency and the arrest of approximately 60 members of the UDP. Amnesty took up the cases of 26 of these prisoners. At the end of February 1971, 29 UDP members were released, including the leader of the party, Dr. John Karefa-Smart. Several UDP members remain in detention, and their cases are being handled by Amnesty groups.

During 1970-71 Amnesty produced case sheets on the members of the former SOMALI cabinet who were imprisoned after a coup in October 1969. They are reported to be held in fairly good conditions at the former presidential retreat at Afgoi, and because of allegations of corruption, have been taken up as investigation cases. Other prominent Somalis, including senior civil servants and lawyers, are still reported to be held without trial in Mogadishu. They are being adopted.

An alleged coup attempt in May 1971 led to the arrest of several leading members of the present government, including Generals Muhammad Ainanshe and Salad Gabyereh.

The SOUTH AFRICAN government's official figures on prisoners, serving sentences at the end of 1970, show a total of 549 convicted for offences under the State Security laws. The majority of these are Africans, at Robben Island prison. Those who have not been found guilty of crimes involving violence are eligible for adoption by Amnesty groups. The fact that less than 100 are in fact adopted is due to the difficulty of contacting their families, as correspondence between Africans and whites, especially whites overseas, is regarded with suspicion by the police, and has even led to police interrogation.

Where an Amnesty group has been able to make contact, help has been given both during the period when the prisoner is actually serving his sentence, and subsequently when, on release, he is automatically confined, by a restriction order, to a rural settlement where opportunities for work are rare. Released African prisoners have recorded that they are "highly impressed" by Amnesty's friendship and financial help.

The 22 detainees referred to in last year's report were, with one exception, acquitted in September 1970, having been held for 17 months in solitary confinement. They were immediately banned, Mrs. Mandela put under house arrest, and Peter Magubane, a talented journalist, detained again, now for his third term. The number of detainees held without trial is not disclosed by the Minister of Justice, but we have information concerning the detention of at least 33 alleged members of the still legal Unity Movement organisation. They have been detained since February. It is Amnesty's policy to adopt detainees in the few cases where information can be obtained about them. Mrs. Imam Haroun, whose husband died while in the custody of the Special Interrogation Branch, in September 1970, has received an *ex gratia* payment of £2,900 from the government which does not accept responsibility for his death.

Organisations both overseas and inside South Africa have appealed that the proposed general amnesty to prisoners on the occasion of the Republic's tenth anniversary be extended to political prisoners. Amnesty is using its own tenth anniversary, and the fact that 1971 has been declared by the United Nations the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to cam-

paign not only for the release of the prisoners, but for the right to remission of sentence, as granted to ordinary prisoners.

Several members of the regime overthrown by the military coup of May 1969 in SUDAN were tried for "corruption" during 1970 and sentenced to prison terms of up to six years. In addition, there have been reports of arrests of civilians in connection with the civil war in Southern Sudan, the clash between the Ansar Sect of the Mahdists and the government in April 1970, and student unrest at the university of Khartoum. Amnesty is continuing to collect details on individuals so that cases may be sent out to groups. In November 1970 the Sudanese government began a campaign against the Sudanese Communist Party, and arrested its leader, Abdul Khalik Majoub, who has since been made an Amnesty adoption case. In January 1971, 125 persons arrested in connection with the Mahdist uprising of April 1970 were released, but reports indicate that about fifty Mahdists are still being held, and Saddik al-Mahdi, former Prime Minister of Sudan, is still under house arrest in Cairo.

Amnesty's concern with TANZANIA during 1970-1971 has been threefold:

- (a) The trial for treason and concealment of treason of seven persons arrested in October 1969 for alleged involvement in a plot to overthrow the government of President Nyerere ended in January 1971. Four of the defendants received life sentences, two ten-year terms, and one an acquittal. The trial had certain disturbing features—the legislation under which the accused were charged was retroactive, for instance, and several of the prosecution witnesses were themselves in detention at the time they gave evidence. Amnesty was in touch with defence counsel during the trial, and raised the question of the harshness of the sentences with the Chief Justice of Tanzania. All the accused are carrying their cases to the East African Court of Appeal, where a final decision is expected in August 1971.
- (b) Amnesty has adopted several persons held without trial on mainland Tanzania under the terms of the Preventive Detention Act. These include three former ministers of the Zanzibar government overthrown by

a revolution in 1964, several relatives of Mr. Oscar Kambona, a former minister now living in voluntary exile, and a number of other long-term detainees.

- (c) On the island of Zanzibar, which forms part of a union with mainland Tanzania, the situation continues to show no sign of improvement. There are continuing reports of widespread torture and arbitrary imprisonment. The imposition of the death sentence on 19 persons accused of trying to subvert the regime of Shekih Abeid Karume but never given a fair and public trial led Amnesty to ask in May 1971 for the urgent intervention of President Nyerere. Although the situation on Zanzibar makes it extremely difficult for Amnesty to work effectively—the Tanzanian government declines to take responsibility for the internal affairs of the island, and the Zanzibari authorities appear impervious to international opinion—Amnesty continues to work on over twenty individual cases in Zanzibar, including those of six girls from Zanzibar's Arab community who were forcibly married to members of the ruling Revolutionary Council in September and October 1970.

A staff member of the International Secretariat, John Humphreys, visited Tanzania in February 1971, and discussed all three of the above items with the Tanzanian authorities. It is hoped that, especially as regards detainees on the mainland, some significant improvement may be possible.

The abortive coup of August 1970 worsened the situation in TOGO regarding human rights, which had already become alarming after the coups of 1963 and 1967. Arbitrary imprisonment, detention without trial, and physical and moral torture are becoming disturbingly common, and some of the worst reports refer to conditions at the military camp of Tokoin, in Lome. In January 1971 three men under sentence for alleged complicity in the August plot died under mysterious circumstances at Tokoin. They were among a number of persons tried in the autumn of 1970 by a special tribunal, which passed sentences ranging from six months' to twenty years' imprisonment. The main accused were leaders and active members of Unité Togolaise, one of the political parties which was declared illegal

in 1967. Three Togolese prisoners have been adopted by Amnesty groups, and in addition Amnesty has written to President Eyadema of Togo expressing its alarm at the growing violation of human rights and asking that circumstances surrounding the deaths of the three prisoners in January 1971 be made public (the Togolese government announced at the time that all three deaths were due to a 'collapsus circulatoire', and this report was repeated in the international press).

In TUNISIA, a number of students, first adopted by Amnesty prior to their release in March 1970, are still in precarious circumstances, since several of them have only been given a conditional release involving restriction to remote areas. The former Tunisian cabinet minister, Ahmed Ben Salah, remains in prison, and attempts are at present being made to verify reports of further arrests which occurred early in May 1971.

A coup on 25 January 1971 in UGANDA overthrew the government of President Obote and set up a military regime under General Amin in its place. Three days later the new government announced the release of 55 detainees who had been held under the Emergency Regulations, including five persons who had been imprisoned without trial since 1966. Many of these prisoners were Amnesty adoptees or investigation cases. Further releases of prisoners occurred in February and early March. A month after the coup, John Humphreys visited Kampala to make contact with the new government, speak to the released detainees, and determine the extent of new imprisonment following the coup.

Although continuing tensions within the country have led to a series of new security measures including a decree permitting detention without trial for a period of six months and a further measure giving senior police officials powers of detention, the new regime stands pledged to the abandonment of "unwarranted detention without trial", which was one of the grievances listed by the Ugandan Armed Forces in an 18-point statement issued after the coup. In mid-May the government announced the release of several persons who had been held since January, including three former ministers in the Obote government. The exact number of persons still in detention is not known—estimates run to several hundred—but Amnesty is continuing to make

enquiries to the Ugandan authorities on their behalf.

In ZAMBIA, Amnesty continued to work on the cases of a number of refugees from South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Portuguese territories, who had been detained after having been declared prohibited immigrants. Over the past twelve months several of these prisoners have been released.

ASIA

Research has concentrated on east and south-east Asia. We hope soon to be able to extend regular work to south Asia with the appointment of a research officer to deal specifically with Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Nepal and, possibly, Burma.

In August 1970, the Secretary General visited India and Pakistan and met officials responsible for prison policy.

In Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, most political prisoners are held under preventive detention legislation, and political trials are rare. Many of Amnesty's adopted prisoners have therefore not been charged with specific offences but are held under the broad allegation of 'endangering national security' or public order. This can make it difficult to decide who is a prisoner of conscience and should be adopted. It is part of Amnesty's regular work to argue the right of all political prisoners to trial by a properly constituted court of law. Any prisoner held in preventive detention, about whom we have information, can therefore be taken up as an investigation case, and the group's immediate job is to ask the reasons for detention and press for trial. If, after a sustained period of investigation, the Government fails to provide the group with convincing information that the man or woman is not a prisoner of conscience, the prisoner is fully adopted, and the group seeks his unconditional release.

In December Estrella Carreras visited BRUNEI, a British-protected state in north Borneo. Useful meetings were arranged for her with the Attorney-General and the Deputy Chief Minister. Her report clarifies and extends information already on Amnesty's files.

There are about 60 political detainees, all officially regarded as the "hard-core" of those arrested after the failure of the Revolt which was staged in 1962 by the

majority Peoples' Party. The detainees are held in comparatively good conditions in the Berakas Detention Camp under Emergency Orders passed initially on 13 December, 1962, but since then renewed regularly by the Sultan. Although the charge against them is their participation in the Revolt, Brunei officials are adamant that they will not be brought to trial; in this, the Sultan's reasons appear to be personal and political rather than judicial. A Review Board exists, but it can consider cases only with the agreement of the Security Police, and its recommendations are subject to political approval.

Because of the violent character of the Revolt, only one detainee has been adopted. He is Zaini Haji Ahmad, who was not in Brunei at the time. His case illustrates the weakness of the review system since his release was unanimously recommended by the Board in 1964 but the recommendation has never been implemented.

In view of Brunei's unusual political and legal circumstances, Amnesty sees as the first priority a thorough reform of the review system so that all detention orders are considered at regular intervals by a Review Board which has real rather than purely advisory powers.

In October, Sean MacBride, the Chairman of the International Executive Committee, visited Djakarta, INDONESIA. This was an important mission and had been arranged by the German Section during President Suharto's visit to Bonn in September. Mr. MacBride was able to meet Ministers, judges and senior officials responsible for the legal and military aspects of detention. The Memorandum which he submitted to the President in February summarised his conclusions and made recommendations.

One important result of this mission, and of the German Section's meeting with the President's delegation in Bonn, is that Amnesty's character and methods are now better understood in Djakarta. This was essential as a basis for our future work. Indonesian officials find it hard to accept the concept of political impartiality and have tended to assume that all foreign concern about political detention sprang from political sympathy with the prisoners' beliefs. In the same way, adoption has not always been understood. Consequently, it carried the risk that appeals from abroad might create suspicions that a prisoner had greater political

importance than had previously been thought. Since comparatively few prisoners will ever be tried, and since the length of a man's detention is determined solely by the degree of his commitment to communist ideas—as assessed by military investigations—the dangers of this are obvious. Prisoners' families and friends have suggested to us that adoption could be counter-productive. But we hope that Amnesty's work has now reached a stage where group action can have constructive results.

There are only 30 adopted prisoners. Two were released in 1970.

At the end of 1970, the official number of political prisoners was 60,000; our own estimate would be higher. Fewer than 200 had been tried. In the first half of 1970, large-scale releases took place, and about 10,000 detainees were freed. But with the approach of the general elections of July 1971, releases stopped and arrests were again reported. These new arrests have involved three distinct groups: released prisoners, members of the illegal PKI (Communist Party), and a few leaders of non-communist political groupings, including the large Muslim Party (Parmusi). In May, a total ban was placed on all discussion of political imprisonment.

In February, delegates from the International Committee of the Red Cross visited prisons in Java, Bali and selected camps on Buru island. For some time Amnesty has urged the Indonesian Government to agree to Red Cross visits, and despite the obvious difficulties inherent in the task, we see this as the most effective international help possible at the present time. Relief work by the Christian churches has been allowed to expand and this should be a natural object for Amnesty's support. Food and medicine remain grossly inadequate inside the prisons and camps, reports of families in total poverty are the rule rather than the exception and the recent releases have created a new type of destitution in that former prisoners, lacking the necessary political clearance papers, have no prospects of employment.

The only cases Amnesty has been working for in NORTH KOREA are those of a French citizen held since August 1967, and eleven South Koreans remaining from the 50 passengers and crew of an airliner hijacked from the South

to the North in December 1969. Both Governments concerned have been approached at several levels about the possibility of a reunion between the eleven prisoners and their families, if they wish it. The South Korean authorities have refused Amnesty's offer to act as a "go-between" for the time being. The North Koreans did not reply until recently. They have now stated, however, through their representatives in Sweden, that the eleven South Koreans are free and have jobs in their respective professions. Amnesty is likely to narrow down or stop its activities on behalf of these cases.

In SOUTH KOREA there are—to our knowledge—at present no clear cases of prisoners of conscience. A very small number have been taken up for investigation as to whether they were engaged in actual espionage for the North. The case of a writer and magazine publishers who were detained for an article entitled "Student Movement by Participating in Society" may also come to an early close. We are investigating arrests of students opposed to the compulsory military college training programme.

The State of Emergency imposed in MALAYSIA after the racial disturbances in May 1969 ended in February 1971 with the return of parliamentary rule. On 23 February, the International Secretariat wrote to the new Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, asking his government to resume its normal practice of publishing the names of political detainees through Parliament. The letter also asked how far the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules were observed in prisons and detention centres holding political prisoners.

There are about 2,300 detainees; most are held for renewable two-year periods under the Internal Security Act. The majority are in West Malaysia; but 30 are held in Sabah and a considerable number in Sarawak. 35 detainees are adopted by Amnesty. Groups receive courteous and sometimes informative replies from the Government.

During the Emergency detention conditions in West Malaysia appear to have deteriorated. But in March 1971 the International Committee of the Red Cross was able to visit Batu Gajah rehabilitation centre and a large camp on Jerak Island.

The Sedition Act has recently been amended to cover communal relations. In the first case to be brought under the new provisions, the deputy Chairman of the opposition Democratic Action Party, Mr. Fan Yew Teng, was convicted for publishing the text of a seditious speech in the Party paper, the *Rocket*.

In December, the general elections in PAKISTAN were immediately followed by the release of all political prisoners arrested during the election campaign, something for which Amnesty had pressed. The full effects of the military occupation of East Pakistan (Bangla Desh) are not yet known, and with the exception of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, adoptions cannot be made until the names of those in political detention reach Amnesty.

Despite the comparatively small number of prisoners, Amnesty has experienced particular difficulties in its work on SINGAPORE. Group letters rarely receive replies, details about prisoners are hard to collect, and adoption work is often unrewarding and frustrating. In the last year there have been two developments: Estrella Carreras' mission in late 1970 resulted in valuable information, while new arrests in December and Government action against the press in May focussed international attention on the issue of lengthy political detention.

In May, the Secretary-General summarised the situation in a letter to *The Times*:

"According to Amnesty's records, ninety-three people were detained under the Act in January 1971. Fifty three had then been detained for over a year, and of these twenty seven were arrested more than seven years before. None had been tried.

"The Internal Security Act provides for detention without trial for periods of two years, which can be renewed by administrative decision. But from our figures it is clear that the Act is being used to allow indefinite, and in a few cases, semi-permanent detention. Some detainees were arrested after taking part in militant demonstrations—for example, in opposition to the terms of the Malaysian Federation in 1963—but the absence of a trial over this very considerable period of time suggests that their continued detention may be due not to any specific offence, but rather to their continued opposition to the Govern-

ment. This is borne out by the fact that when releases take place they are invariably accompanied by a confession of past communist beliefs and a public, and often televised, recantation."

The four senior staff members of the Chinese-language paper, *Nanyang Siang Pau*, who were detained on 2 May, have been adopted.

On 31 December 1970, Estrella Carreras was refused re-entry and later gazetted as a prohibited immigrant.

Amnesty's work on TAIWAN has developed fast. During the spring and summer of 1970 there were two highly-publicised cases of arrest, deportation and trial with subsequent sentences: Quintin and Rizal Yuyitung, Philippine-born journalists of Chinese origin, who were arrested in Manila, deported to their "home country", which they had never seen, tried and sentenced to two and three years' reformatory education. The main charges related to supporting mainland China, and to articles they wrote in their newspaper in Manila. The fact was, however, that they had simply taken press-releases from Western international press agencies and translated them. The Secretary-General, the first official delegate to have been granted a visa to Taiwan, was an observer at the trial on 14 August 1970, which lasted only a few hours. The sentences the brothers Yuyitung received are lenient in comparison with those normally passed by Taiwanese military courts, and are probably the result of the international pressure brought to bear on the Taiwanese Government by the International Press Institute and Amnesty International. Despite pressure and publicity on their behalf since then, and despite promises made by the Taiwanese authorities, the journalists are still in detention.

Since autumn last year, longer lists and details of new individual cases continue to reach our office. We now have the names of well over 1,000 potential prisoners of conscience, some of these with sufficient details to be taken up individually. More than 150 new cases had been sent out by the end of May 1971. Groups have received little response so far, but the Taiwanese Government appears well aware of our activities. During Martin Ennals' discussions with government officials there, he was promised replies on individual cases; we have since sent lists of

prisoners, so far without reply. This may not be surprising: with the relaxation of tensions between the United States and mainland China, and support for the Nationalist Chinese position declining in the United Nations, the government—which claims to be the legal government of all China—is very sensitive to any criticism which might be interpreted as undermining its legitimacy. This is reflected in a highly increased control of the population. The latest information is that 228 persons have been arrested during the last few months (unfortunately we only have individual details of about 12 cases so far). Some Taiwanese lose their jobs: others are watched 24 hours a day; mail is said to be censored on a large scale. In fact, it appears that any individual, student, professor, worker, peasant, journalist, businessman, government official or party-member who might be a potential opponent to Chiang-Kai-shek's Government is liable to imprisonment. The Military Garrison Command and the Bureau of Investigation of the Ministry of Justice control a wide network of security agents, regional and local police and part-time informers. It is therefore important in 1971 to draw attention to the policies of imprisonment and repression practised by the present Chinese Government on the island of Taiwan.

We have no estimate for the number of political prisoners in NORTH VIETNAM. Only eight cases have been taken up—members of a band who were sentenced in January 1971 to between 18 months' and 15 years' imprisonment on charges of "spreading infectious, imperialistic culture" through their western-style music. In the cases of two German relief workers who apparently crossed into North Vietnamese territory despite prior warnings, the groups have been unable to achieve any results. Prisoners of war, particularly American, are much publicised but do not fall under Amnesty's direct concern.

Estimates of prisoners in SOUTH VIETNAM vary between 20,000 and 200,000. Of these, 60 to 80 per cent are said to be political prisoners. It is impossible, because of the tight control on information, to establish how many are prisoners of conscience.

The system of control, both Vietnamese and American, over five major prisons and some 38 smaller ones, the various interrogation centres, the incompleteness or lack of

prisoner lists, and the fact that those released do not disclose their names (for fear of reprisals) make it almost impossible for the groups to get results from their activities on behalf of prisoners.

Thus our work is largely restricted to creating publicity and pressure on the more general issues. Ill-treatment and torture of prisoners, as on Con Son penal island, and the building of new solitary confinement cells there, are well-known, as are the conditions in the women's prison of Thu Duc. Little attention seems to be paid to the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules.

EUROPE

Certain European countries, such as Italy, Switzerland, Albania and Hungary, are not fully covered by research. The Researcher for Europe keeps a watching brief and information about prisoners is collected and filed. An additional staff member will be needed to make adoptions and undertake active research in these countries.

Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia and East and West Germany are covered by volunteers working together with the Researcher on Europe.

A Russian-speaking assistant is paid to do case sheets on Soviet prisoners on a freelance basis and another part-time assistant has recently been engaged to help with group correspondence.

In CZECHOSLOVAKIA, in March 1971, the young Trotskyites arrested in December 1969 were finally brought to trial. The numerous postponements of this trial and the absence of proper notice made it impossible for Amnesty to have its own observer present. There seems little doubt that this strategy was employed deliberately as, although the trial was declared to be open, no foreign journalists were admitted. However, Mr. Asbjørn Eide, a Norwegian lawyer, made one visit to Prague and made enquiries about the Trotskyites and the sick writer Vladimir Skutina, later sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Many people active in the liberalisation period were dismissed from their jobs or had their sources of income cut off. The people concerned either live by menial work or by the charity of friends.

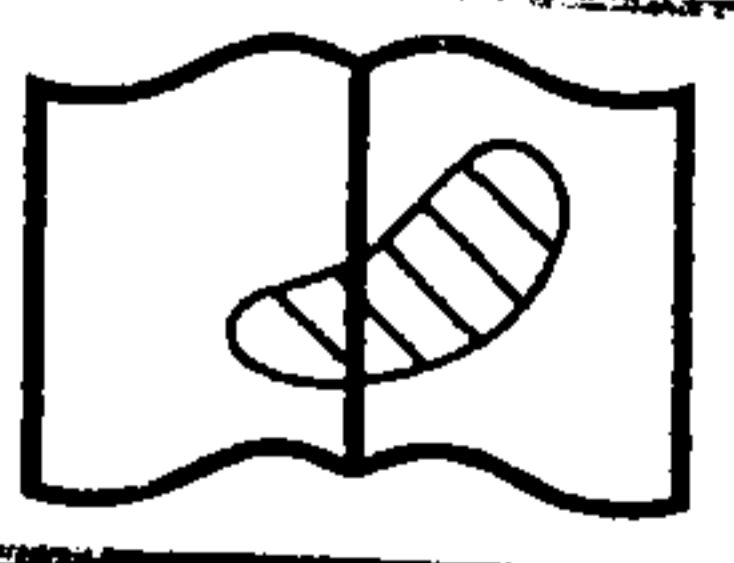
The trial of Skutina, the Trotskyites and General Prchlík have invalidated Mr. Husák's claim that there would be no political trials. Nevertheless the pressure by hard-line elements for trials of people prominent in the liberalisation movement of 1968 has been on the whole resisted. This is shown by the last-minute cancellation of a trial last October involving the writers Vaculík and Havel and the chess player Pachman.

A few adoptions have been made in FRANCE, all involving conscientious objectors to military service. France recognises the right to conscientious objection and an alternative service is provided, but applications for this must be filed within fifteen days of call-up. Notice of call-up is given but through mass media only; those adopted are people who were unaware of their obligations and apply for CO status too late. Conscientious objectors are therefore imprisoned simply because of a failure by the authorities to notify them properly of their obligations and rights.

Left-wingers continue to be imprisoned. The best known is the Maoist lecturer, Alain Geismar, sentenced last May. He has not been adopted, because he advocated violence. In other cases the violence issue is less clear. It is alleged, for example, that many of those sentenced to imprisonment and loss of civil rights for distributing the Maoist newspaper, *La Cause du Peuple*, which advocates violence, did so to affirm the principle of freedom of the press. However, no adoptions have been made due to the difficulty in establishing the true motives of the people concerned.

The majority of adoption cases in the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC continue to concern people, many of them young, who have tried to leave the country illegally or who have helped others to do so. There continue to be several cases of people imprisoned for "incitement against the state", who appear to have done nothing more than criticise the government of the GDR or other countries of the Communist bloc.

There are no prisoners of conscience under adoption in the GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC. Concern has been expressed over the imprisonment of conscientious objectors who had filed applications for exemption from military service, either after the prescribed date or while already serving in the army. Their imprisonment followed an army



order, passed in 1969 and confirmed by the German Federal Court, that, in contrast to previous practice, they would be required to continue to fulfil their military obligations until their applications for exemption were considered. So far, all cases of imprisonment known to Amnesty have been too short for adoption purposes, but a letter of concern has been sent to President Heinemann. In his reply the President stated that the Ministry of Defence had increased the number of Commissions responsible for hearing applications by conscientious objectors.

GREECE is still governed with the aid of martial law. On 18 April, 1971 the powers of the special military courts were limited to thirteen offences, including incitement to revolt, disturbance of the public peace and the spreading of false rumours. This means that some of the offences formerly tried under law No. 509 will now be taken over by the civilian courts.

Though in April 1971 the Prime Minister had announced that constitutional safeguards in regard to arrest and detention would be enforced, Greeks have continued to be arrested and detained without having been charged.

At the moment Amnesty knows of approximately 150 people in Athens alone who have been detained since October–November 1970 without charge. Amnesty has protested by letter and telegrams to the Greek Prime Minister about the detentions and pleaded for the people concerned to be either charged and brought to a fair trial or to be released. Twelve people who had been detained since October 1970 were released for lack of evidence on 17 April 1971.

There has been a succession of political trials throughout the year. During the trials, many of the accused have alleged that maltreatment had taken place during interrogation. An examination of the sentences shows them to be harsh. Conditions in many of the prisons have been subject to adverse comment by the International Committee of the Red Cross. Most of the men and women who had been detained since April 1967 without having been charged, have been released during the year. A yet unknown number of these have, however, been sent into exile and some of the detainees, said to have been released, have in fact been transferred to prison. Eighty "unrepentant communists"

are still detained; many of these are Amnesty-adopted prisoners and investigations for adoption of the remainder are in process. According to Amnesty files there are 629 sentenced political prisoners in Greece today. Amnesty has at the moment 196 adopted Greek prisoners and is investigating and collecting information for further adoptions.

There are allegations of torture during interrogations and Amnesty is investigating them.

In November 1970 the Greek Government refused to renew the 1969 agreement with the International Committee of the Red Cross as "the purpose for co-operating has ceased" (statement by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, January 1971). Amnesty regrets the closure of an office which had tried hard to secure reasonable conditions of confinement and to help the families of the people detained.

In May 1970 Amnesty appealed to the Council of Europe for the setting up of a fund for the families of the detainees and political prisoners in Greece. Amnesty has been able to continue its relief work in Greece throughout the year. Contributions from National Sections, newspaper appeals and individuals have been received for that purpose.

The number of known prisoners of conscience in POLAND is now lower than it has been for many years. There is concern that there may be prisoners of conscience among the people detained during the riots in the coastal areas, but enquiries have not yet elicited any information on this point.

Amnesty was represented at two trials in PORTUGAL. They highlighted the political problems of that country: the December 1970 trial concerned the *Movimento de Oposicao Democratica*. Its aim was to make preparations for future elections. Three of the nine defendants were also accused of membership of the illegal Communist Party. The tribunal accepted the view that the MOD was not an organisation and therefore not in conflict with the law. Seven of the defendants were acquitted.

The trial in February–March 1971 involved ten Angolans who were accused of supporting the liberation movement MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola). None of the charges related to violent action.

Father de Andrade, an outstanding intellectual who has already suffered several terms of imprisonment without trial

during his 11 years of forced exile from Angola, was sentenced to three years plus Security Measures. His crime was described by a lawyer as being "black, Angolan, educated and not subservient".

A positive feature of the recent development in Portugal is the establishment of a National Committee for Assistance to Political Prisoners, which is concerned with the problems of political prisoners and their dependants. Its members represent the professions: lawyers, priests, academics, and include also wives of political prisoners. Their work is concentrated on giving financial, medical and moral assistance to the families of political prisoners and on spotlighting certain repressive aspects of Portuguese legislation, such as the 180 days' preventive detention without trial, and the so-called Security Measures. These are a legal provision whereby a prisoner, after serving his fixed sentence, can be held in continued detention for periods of six months to three years, periods which can be renewed indefinitely at the discretion of the political police. The effort of this Committee has met with a positive response from members of the National Assembly and there have been some minor improvements in prison conditions.

The work of Amnesty groups has moved along similar lines: help to the adopted prisoners of conscience and their families; persistent appeals to the Government for their prisoners' release, with particular stress on those prisoners who have completed their fixed sentence and are now serving Security Measures, and prisoners whose health has been seriously affected by long imprisonment.

The researcher responsible for Portugal visited Lisbon at Christmas, and met recently released prisoners and their families as well as members of the Committee for Assistance to Political Prisoners. She was asked by the political police to leave the country; no explanation was given to her. According to the Portuguese Embassy in London she was alleged to have "promoted meetings" and thereby interfered in Portugal's internal affairs.

In RUMANIA, emigration and travel laws and the issues of minority groups create certain problems for the government and the people.

One interesting case during the past year was that of an old clergyman-sociologist who was imprisoned because it

was felt that his research into certain features of the German minority might be injurious to the integrity of the Rumanian state. He was selected for the Postcard Campaign in May 1971 and released at the end of that month.

Perhaps most illustrative of the Rumanian situation as it pertains to Amnesty's work is the position of the German minority. Though President Ceausescu stated that everything had been done to give the minority its own books, radio and television programmes in their own language and to give them complete equality with other Rumanians, he also said that "The homeland of the citizens of the German nationality is . . . the Socialist Republic of Rumania" and that Rumania could never allow the Germans or any other minority freely to emigrate.

The only other cases known to Amnesty in Rumania concern two imprisoned priests, but it has not been possible to obtain sufficient information about them for adoption purposes.

The meetings between representatives of the International Secretariat and a senior civil servant in the Ministry of Justice in SPAIN, to discuss individual cases of adopted prisoners, have continued. A visit to Madrid took place in September 1970 and again in April 1971. Group work for more than 300 prisoners now adopted by Amnesty has in many cases included close contact with them and with their families. Additional visits were made by Amnesty members to their prisoners in jail, according to arrangements made with the Ministry of Justice. In spite of these advantages, in the course of the first year of the operation of the agreement, a number of unforeseen difficulties have arisen, and permission for visits has not always been granted. These difficulties will be brought to the attention of the Spanish Government and it is hoped that they will be resolved soon.

A new draft law regarding conscientious objection on religious grounds was submitted to the *Cortes* (parliament) in March 1971. It is hoped that the approval of the law will result in the release of those Conscientious Objectors—they are mainly Jehovah's Witnesses—who have already served three or more years in prison. The first pacifist Conscientious Objector, Jose Luis Buenza, was recently sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. Seven Spaniards who took part in a march in his support from Geneva to Valencia

were arrested in April 1971 and charged with threatening the external security of the Spanish State.

The trial in December 1970 of sixteen Basques before a military tribunal in Burgos resulted in the declaration of a State of Emergency with suspension of *habeas corpus*. The Secretary General visited Madrid to appeal to the government to commute the death sentences. There has been some rise since then in the number of political arrests and detentions without trial. As the six months' emergency period is drawing to a close, the parliament are debating a series of amendments to the 1959 Public Order Law which, if passed, will make administrative sanctions for violations of public order more severe and strengthen police control over the freedom of the individual.

Adoptions in the SOVIET UNION made since the last annual report have concerned political rather than religious prisoners of conscience. Case sheets for religious prisoners can be prepared quickly, thanks to the similarity of background. Political cases are more difficult, because the prisoners represent a wide variety of political views and social backgrounds.

The confinement of dissenters to mental hospitals of a "special type" has continued with several well-documented cases being added to the register. The climax came in June 1970 when the eminent biologist Dr. Zhores Medvedev was arrested and declared insane. He was included on the Post-cards for Prisoners Campaign in that month but the credit for his release after three weeks' detention must go to the Soviet scientists and academics who interceded for him. His detention in a psychiatric hospital also led to a denunciation of this practice by the writer Solzhenitsyn, the academician Sakharov and others. It was these people and others who, the following November, set up a "committee for human rights with the purpose of searching for constructive ways of securing these rights" in the Soviet Union. Underlining its determination to work within the framework of Soviet law, the committee declared its willingness to establish contacts with international non-governmental organisations "provided that they, in their activity, act on the basis of the UN charter and do not set as their aim to damage the Soviet Union". At the time of writing, contact between Amnesty International and the Committee has not been

established. The Committee has been refused official registration and its members face prosecution if they continue with their activities.

The trial in December 1970 of Soviet Jews accused of planning to hijack an aircraft, attracted world-wide attention to the problem of Soviet Jewry. The trial was not open to the public but there seems little doubt that the accused were guilty of the charge. Amnesty International sent telegrams appealing against the use of the death sentence, but no adoptions have been made. We have, however, a few adopted Jews imprisoned in connection with their applications to emigrate to Israel.

The theme of imprisoned trade unionists, selected for Prisoner of Conscience Week, caused difficulties for the Research Department as there are no imprisoned trade unionists in the USSR, so far as is known. The documentation explained that trade unions in the USSR are too closely linked with the interests of the ruling Communist Party for any substantial dispute to arise between them. This contention was attacked by a left-wing organisation and rejected as inadequate by the ICFTU and some sections of the press. No satisfactory alternative analysis was, however, put forward. One case was later discovered which, although it did not concern a trade unionist, is relevant. A retired major Ivan Alexandrovich Grishchuk, president of a housing committee in the Kiev region, was arrested in the summer of 1969 for leading a workers' protest at bad housing conditions. There has been no news of him since his arrest.

Amnesty is currently dealing with four different classes of prisoners in YUGOSLAVIA. The first of these are members of the Nazarene religious sect who, unlike conscientious objectors in many other countries, are willing to serve in the armed services though will not carry arms. As they are few in number, their problem is barely known inside Yugoslavia.

The three other groups are all related in that their offences are seen as being particularly dangerous in view of Yugoslavia's acute nationality problems. The activities of these people invoke special fears of disunity leading to a breakup of the Republic. Of especial concern are the Croat nationalists. Though there is evidence of violence, prison sentences have been given to people who appear to have

done nothing more than distribute leaflets advocating independence for Croatia. Because of the fear with which the Yugoslavs view such activity, Amnesty recognises that the Yugoslav authorities are sensitive on this subject.

Similarly, though apparently of less concern now for the Yugoslavs, is the problem of Albanian nationalists in the Kosmet, a region in southern Yugoslavia bordering on Albania. The population of the region is mixed Albanian and Serbo-Croat and there was some violence two years ago. Large numbers have been arrested and imprisoned and Amnesty's problem is to distinguish those who have committed acts of violence from those who have only peacefully advocated greater autonomy for the Albanian minority.

Lastly, Amnesty has recently become involved in the cases of vocally dissident students who advocate what appear to the government as radical reforms of the social and governmental structure. An Amnesty mission was sent in October to the trial of Vladimir Mijanovič, a Belgrade University student who was sentenced to twenty months' imprisonment on charges of "hostile propaganda against the state". The charges stemmed from the publicity given to Mijanovič's advocacy of radical social and political reforms in Yugoslavia. Among his activities were the publication of a satirical magazine, the writing and distribution of leaflets critical of the government, and the organisation of student dissidents in 1969.

LATIN AMERICA

During the past year, Amnesty has had the opportunity of discussing several matters of mutual interest with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The Commission, which was set up in 1959, acts as an advisory body to governments on questions of human rights. The Inter-American Convention on Human Rights, signed in Costa Rica in 1969, is similar in content to the European Convention but has not yet received the ratifications to make it binding. More recently, an anti-terrorist convention has been under discussion: the extradition arrangements necessary to make it effective would run counter to the right of asylum as laid down by the Inter-American Convention. The discussion led to disagreements among the Latin

American governments: Amnesty International urged that priority be given to the ratification of the Convention on Human Rights.

The most important instrument for the protection of the individual against arbitrary detention is *habeas corpus*, which is laid down in virtually every Latin American constitution, in some cases under the name of *amparo* (protection). Such protection of the individual tends, however, to disappear in times of political tension and *habeas corpus* is frequently suspended by recurrent declarations of states of emergency in Latin American countries (e.g. Argentina, Paraguay, Guatemala, Brazil). It is one of Amnesty's tasks, as the report on Brazil shows, to press for its restoration.

On several occasions Amnesty has sent telegrams to various Latin American governments, for instance appealing against death sentences (Haiti, Brazil) or acknowledging positive events like general or partial amnesties (Peru, Bolivia).

Due to lack of staff there are adopted prisoners of conscience in only six of the twenty countries in the area.

In the last year more adoptions have been made in BRAZIL. About 200 prisoners are now allocated to groups, and more than half of these are full adoptions. A certain number of groups have received replies from local authorities or tribunals; these vary in content and helpfulness.

Estimates of the total number of prisoners vary from the 500 "terrorists" claimed by Government spokesmen to 12,000 by international observers. The various waves of arrests and continuous rounding up of suspects make it difficult to assess the exact number.

Political prisoners cover a wide range. Some of them fall outside Amnesty's scope, being overtly committed to violence; others are accused of violent subversive activities, detained for up to two years in some cases, and then acquitted at their trial; others again have knowingly or unknowingly given marginal help (for instance, shelter) to persons wanted by the police. It is a delicate task to judge whether the allegations are false or true, whether the "confessions" have been extracted under duress, and so which prisoners can be adopted.

Members of Communist groups that have a non-violent programme have been adopted. Where social commitment

and work among the poor seemed to have been interpreted as subversion. Amnesty has adopted sociologists, social workers, priests who claim to work in the spirit of the II Vatican Council, and teachers. The majority of the Young Christian Workers arrested in autumn 1970 were released after a few months' detention but still have to report to the police regularly pending a possible trial. Other prisoners adopted by Amnesty include intellectuals like the Marxist historian Caio Prado who was originally sentenced to 4½ years (reduced to 18 months on appeal) for a "subversive" interview in a students' newspaper, although the tribunal itself acknowledged that the word "struggle" in the interview may not have meant armed struggle; the editor of this student newspaper; a journalist whose articles questioned statistical data given by a Minister.

There are at present about 600 political trials in process; most are held under the loosely-worded Law of National Security, September 1969; offenders are tried by military tribunals, consisting of one civilian judge and four military officers. In April 1971 Amnesty briefed its National Sections on the workings of the Brazilian legal system as it affects political prisoners and on the problems that face those defence lawyers who are still prepared to take political briefs. *Habeas corpus* remains suspended for political crimes; the Brazilian Bar Association has asked for its immediate restoration.

Reports of torture under interrogation have continued to be received in London from church organisations, Catholic and Protestant, and from the Brazilian Information Front, the exile organisation based in Algiers and Paris. These reports are extensive, carefully documented and apparently credible. They suggest extensive and systematic use of torture.

This is a matter of the utmost concern to Amnesty, and the International Executive Committee has kept all the reports from Brazil under continual review in its desire to act in this situation in the most helpful and tactful way we can.

On 11 January, the Brazilian Government informed the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights that they were not prepared to allow the visit to Brazil of the Representative of the Commission appointed to investigate allega-

tions of torture. It is understood that the Government's reasons for this were that there is a Brazilian member of the Inter-American Commission whose duty it is to keep the Commission informed of the violations of the Convention, and also that there is a National Brazilian Commission on Human Rights which has the allegations *sub judice*.

In this situation, the International Executive Committee believes that Amnesty has a constructive contribution to make. Amnesty has offered its services and requested to be allowed to send a Delegate to Brazil to observe the working of the Brazilian Commission on Human Rights and to be allowed to report the explanations of the Military Authority on each case in which torture has been alleged. Amnesty believes that an impartial enquiry of this kind could serve to distinguish truth from propaganda, at present so damaging to the international reputation of the Brazilian Government, and perhaps deter from further improper conduct individuals found to have made insurgency or terrorism an excuse for using torture.

Amnesty is waiting for a decision from the Brazilian Government through His Excellency the Brazilian Ambassador in London. Meanwhile the Report assessing all the evidence received is being prepared for publication, if that becomes the only action which Amnesty can take.

Although estimates of the number of political prisoners in CUBA range from 15,000 up to 40,000, the virtual impossibility of getting reliable information on individual cases is reflected by the fact that in May 1970, only 23 Cubans were adopted by Amnesty groups. Many of them had, furthermore, been taken on as long as six years ago and most adopting groups have since then had little success in contacting their prisoners or eliciting any kind of response from the Cuban authorities.

In view of this situation and because original adoptions had been made on scanty or questionable information, some groups have agreed that continued work for their cases could not be justified. As a result, Amnesty's Cuban prisoners have diminished to 15. For these, group action is largely limited to correspondence with the families; efforts, in one case, to help a prisoner's children to leave Cuba and join relatives abroad; and regular letters to the Government asking for up-to-date information on the prisoners' situation.

No prisoners are adopted by Amnesty in GUATEMALA, but in March 1971 the International Secretariat wrote letters to the Pontifical Commission of Justice and Peace and the Organisation of American States drawing to their attention recent arrests, disappearances and murders of the opposition. This was done after Amnesty had been asked by a number of Latin American trade unions to take some action for arrested trade unionists and students.

Between January and May 1971, 34 of Amnesty's 47 adopted MEXICAN prisoners were released; although these prisoners had been arrested in 1968, their trials had taken place only at the end of 1970 and had resulted in substantial prison sentences; release involved an unusual retrospective legal manoeuvre in which the Prosecution agreed to drop the criminal charges on which they had just been convicted. Throughout 1970, Amnesty had worked on the cases, first by letters from the International Secretariat, then by adoption and finally by a mission to Mexico City carried out by Professor Ivan Morris.

The prisoners were students, professors, journalists and trade unionists arrested as a result of the 1968 student movement in Mexico City. A principal target of the Movement was the 1941 Law of Social Dissolution under which a wide range of political and trade union activities could be considered a threat to public order. One of Amnesty's most long-standing cases—Demetrio Vallejo, arrested in 1959 for leading a major strike of railroad workers—had received a sixteen-year sentence under the Law. It was finally abrogated in the summer of 1970 and Vallejo was freed. But the students and professors detained in 1968—in part because of their action calling for Vallejo's release—remained in jail.

In August 1970 the first group was tried, a second trial following in September. On 12 November, 68 received sentences of from three to seventeen years' imprisonment, each convicted of criminal offences despite the Prosecutor's failure to prove them guilty of anything other than participation in the student movement, supporting the students' demands, or membership in various left-wing organisations—none of which is against Mexican law.

In addition to normal adoption work, Amnesty began in March 1970 to approach the Mexican authorities at the

highest level. After careful study of the detailed official documentation on the proceedings—police reports, transcripts of formal commitment hearings, the Prosecution's final conclusions—we pointed out the lack of evidence for criminal charges. After the sentences had been passed in November, Professor Ivan Morris travelled to Mexico to make direct representations to the Government and appeal for an amnesty. It was speculated that President Echeverria might use the opportunity of his inauguration on 1 December to grant such an amnesty before the final session of Congress at the end of the month, but no law to that effect was forthcoming.

Ten of the prisoners were, however, released on 26 December as a result of the Prosecution's decision—*after* the trials—to drop a number of the charges it had made, thereby reducing their sentences and allowing them to be freed conditionally. Those released were restricted from any political activity in the future. A second group, including Professor Eli de Gortari, was freed at the end of January; a third in March, a fourth in April, and a fifth in May 1971—all under the same conditions. Moreover, the sixteen released in April were forced to leave the country, some being flown to Chile, some to Uruguay, others to Peru and one to Canada.

Most groups, as well as the International Secretariat, have received warm expressions of appreciation from the released prisoners, their families and lawyers.

The Church in PARAGUAY continues to concern itself with political imprisonment, and includes the release of prisoners in its human rights programme.

Amnesty knows the names of about a hundred prisoners, all in Asuncion; where we have detailed information, they have been adopted. There are reports of many more detained in the provinces, but little information on individual cases. In the last year groups have increased their activities and have also been able to provide relief for the families, who are poor even by Latin American standards.

One feature of political imprisonment in Paraguay is that prisoners are seldom tried. Hardly any of those known to us have been brought to trial and some have been in prison for up to thirteen years, longer than any sentence which would have been passed under Paraguayan law.

The prisons are small and linked to the various police stations. Conditions are strikingly bad. Ten to twelve prisoners are kept in each small cell, from which many are never let out. The results are extremely damaging to the health of the prisoners.

Two prisoners adopted by Amnesty managed to escape from their prison and took refuge in an Embassy. They were then granted political asylum by two other Latin American countries.

All adopted prisoners in PERU were released at Christmas in a general amnesty announced by the Head of State, General Valasco Alvarado. At the same time, Hugo Blanco and other peasant leaders were freed. But, more recently, reports of new arrests have begun to reach us.

UNITED STATES

The continuation of the war in Vietnam and the retention of the Selective Service Act of 1967, combined with an increasing disinclination on the part of young men in the United States to allow themselves to be drafted into the Armed Forces, has resulted in a greatly increased number of prosecutions of those who refuse to obey induction orders. An American lawyer who specialises in Selective Service violations was quoted in the *International Herald Tribune*, 12 December, 1970, as saying that prosecutions were "running at the rate of 325 or 350 a month or more". However, in the previous months the New York Civil Liberties Union reported that it had won more than 90 per cent of 100 to 120 draft cases in Federal Courts in the metropolitan area during the last two years.

In response to this situation Amnesty published in November 1970 a report on Conscientious Objection in the USA in which it was recommended that the Conscientious Objector category should be expanded to include "those who conscientiously object to a particular war or conflagration". Shortly after this the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the status of Conscientious Objector could only be applied to those "who oppose participation in all war . . . participation in war in any form", so the situation remains unchanged.

The most significant case to be taken up in the United

States was that of Lee Otis Johnson, an organiser for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, who was sentenced to thirty years in prison for allegedly passing one marijuana cigarette to an undercover policeman. It was decided that, irrespective of whether or not Johnson was guilty of the act for which he was sentenced, the extraordinary severity of the sentence suggested strongly that he was being punished for his political activities.

In future it has been decided that Amnesty will focus its efforts in the United States on persons imprisoned for political activities performed for reasons linked with their race or ethnic origin. Into this category would come the negroes, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and American Indians.

MIDDLE EAST

For the first time in Amnesty's existence a full-time research assistant has worked on the countries of the Middle East for a part of the year. In the GULF STATES, after several years of inactivity, we have taken up several new cases in OMAN and BAHREIN, and were gratified by the fact that the new government of Oman is answering Amnesty group enquiries fully and promptly. The official response in SAUDI ARABIA is quite different, and the groups are discouraged by the lack of contact with the authorities. It is, we believe, fair to say that non-governmental organisations dealing with civil rights are still viewed with suspicion in that country. After having been asked to adopt two prisoners in SOUTH YEMEN, the Research Department has been making enquiries into additional cases of political imprisonment.

The report on 1 April 1970 on alleged torture of Arab prisoners in ISRAEL caused a widespread controversy. Since then we have received no new reports concerning ill-treatment of detainees under interrogation, and most of our recent cases in Israel have been detainees held for undue length of time under Emergency Regulations. In SYRIA, General Assad's coup last November introduced a more liberal regime, though it has resulted in the detention of certain Ministers of the old regime. They have been adopted by Amnesty groups. We have now established that some of these men have been released and we are

getting our first response ever from the Syrian government, who answer group enquiries promptly.

There have been some cabinet changes in IRAQ, but no significant changes in the political climate. The Kurdish settlement appears to be a success; however, all other dissention is still suppressed, and reports of the prison conditions and the use of torture continue to be disturbing. The majority of those imprisoned belong to the Communist Party and the left wing, many of whom have been held for several years without trial.

The position of the Jews has undergone several changes during the year. At the end of last summer only three or four Jews remained in prison and most of the anti-semitic legislation was repealed. However, there was a fresh wave of arrests last autumn and in the first months of 1971, on charges of attempting to leave the country illegally. Amnesty took up the cases promptly, working from the International Secretariat as well as through the groups. All these Jewish prisoners were released after a couple of months, although twenty are only out on bail. Three long-term Jewish detainees, all Amnesty cases, remain in prison.

In August 1970, the Secretary-General made a brief visit to Tehran, IRAN; he was received by the Prime Minister, Mr. Amir Abbas Hoveida, and met the then Chief of Police, General Mobasser, and the Council members of the Committee for Human Rights. At his request, a meeting was arranged with Siamak Lotfollahi, a political detainee arrested some six months before. Mr. Ennals was shown considerable courtesy by the Government of Iran and was able to discuss a number of important subjects, including individual adopted prisoners, reports of police brutality, and legal procedures affecting political prisoners.

In the middle of 1970, consistent reports were reaching the international press of continuing arrests, lengthy detention and police brutality. In response to these the Austrian Amnesty Section, which had recently been formed, decided to send its own mission of enquiry. Dr. Hans Heinz Heldmann, a German lawyer, travelled to Teheran in early October; he was accompanied by an interpreter, Hossein Rezai, an Iranian national and student at Mainz University in West Germany. They carried accreditations as delegates of the Austrian Section of Amnesty, acting

independently of the International Secretariat.

On 21 October, Dr. Heldmann was expelled and Mr. Rezai arrested. A week later, the Iranian Consulate in Cologne told German newspapermen that he was not under arrest, but only being held in custody, and would be released after investigation. On 2 November, the Confederation of Iranian Students published a statement claiming Rezai as one of their members and themselves as instrumental in sending the mission. The Confederation opposes the present government on radical political grounds; it is proscribed in Iran.

Mr. Rezai has been recognised as an Amnesty delegate by the International Executive Committee. Since October, Amnesty has made urgent and continuing approaches to the Iranian Government that his status as a delegate be recognised and that he should be released and allowed to return to his university in Germany. The official reply is that Rezai must stand trial, and that any visa application for an Amnesty delegate to attend his trial will be refused—a direct reversal of the Government's announcement in January that henceforth political trials would be open to observers from recognised international organisations. Despite the Iranian refusal to discuss Rezai's imprisonment, his release is, and will remain, the Secretariat's most urgent concern. In June 1971 reports reached Amnesty that two adopted prisoners had been re-tried and that seven death sentences had been passed in a recent trial; both reports are being investigated.

Set in sharp contrast to Mr. Rezai's detention has been the co-operation shown by some Iranian officials towards group adoption work; three adopted prisoners have been released before the expiry of their sentences, while in other cases groups have been able to correspond directly with prisoners and even send magazines and newspapers.

PUBLICATIONS

Amnesty Newsletter started appearing in January 1971. It replaced both the quarterly AIR and the monthly *Postcards for Prisoners Campaign*. The *Newsletter*, in addition to notes on the countries with which Amnesty concerns itself and news on the organisation, incorporated

two features of the *Postcards Campaign*: biographies of three prisoners as well as items on past prisoners. At the same time the flow of information to the National Sections from the Secretariat and the Research Department was increased. It included mission reports, materials for the tenth anniversary, etc.

A new imprint, *AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS*, was introduced. A separate account was started for that purpose, and the *Annual Report* for 1970-71 now appears under this imprint.

AIP also publishes the *Chronicle of Current Events*, the major Soviet *samizdat* (typewritten) publication of the movement for the protection of civil rights. It has now been appearing in Moscow for nearly three years and as it contains dispassionate and factually accurate records of political trials, imprisonments and labour camps, it has been Amnesty's main source of information on Soviet prisoners of conscience and new arrests. In August 1970 Amnesty decided to circulate stencilled copies of the *Chronicle* to its groups working for Soviet prisoners. The decision to print and circulate it on a subscription basis, in order to ensure a sound financial basis for the continued publication of the *Chronicle*, was taken in December 1970. The first issue, No. 16, appeared in mid-February 1971.

This is the first time Amnesty has published material of this kind—i.e. material which is distributed outside the organisation, and which has not been compiled by Amnesty observers as a result of their own enquiries. The circumstances, however, are exceptional and during the *Chronicle's* three-year history it has been possible to check its authenticity against a number of other sources—Soviet press reports, Western press reports and information from travellers to the USSR. These checks have revealed a high level of accuracy and reliability; no single event has been significantly misreported, and only authentic documents have been either mentioned or summarised. This is the first publication of the *Chronicle* in English translation, and Amnesty believes it will prove an indispensable record for anyone interested in Russian contemporary affairs and the Soviet civil rights movement. Certainly it is the feeling of prisoners and those who have advised us who are not hostile to the USSR that publicity is the only weapon open to us to assist prisoners of conscience.

The appearance of the first issue was widely acclaimed in the European and American press. The *New York Times*, for instance, commented: "What makes the *Chronicle* so impressive is its utter lack of melodrama". Issue 17, which appeared in April 1971, contained some 80 different items, including a full report of the trial in which Amalrik was sentenced to three years of hard regime corrective-labour camps, an account of the trial of Valentin Moroz, Solzhenitsyn's letters to the Nobel Foundation, and a description of the persecution of Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel.

At the moment we do not know of any similar publication anywhere else in the world, but if there was we would consider publishing it in the same way. The *Chronicle* appears approximately every two months and the price of a subscription is £3.00 to Amnesty members (£3.50 or US\$10.00 to others). Enquiries and orders should be addressed to Amnesty International Publications, Room 6, Turnagain Lane, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4. Cheques should be made payable to "Amnesty Publications."

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

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Colin Leyland-Naylor	Part-time—press cuttings

In addition to those mentioned above, there are many other volunteer staff members, including Mrs. C. Marsh, Mr. K. Kinney, Miss Frances Richardson, Mr. Alan Baldwin. Mrs. Margot Levy works on special projects for the Research Department.

* Estrella Carreras has now left.

† Eva Blumenau has now left and Spain is being researched by Becky Babcock.

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

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PRISONERS OF THE YEAR

Mrs. Larissa Daniel—USSR

There is no news of Mrs. Larissa Daniel. Her husband, Yulii Daniel, was released in September 1970 after serving the five-year sentence passed on him in 1966. He is now living in Kaluga, near Moscow, as he is not allowed to return to the capital. It was reported recently that he had applied to emigrate to Israel.

Daniel Madzimbamuto—Rhodesia

His case was reviewed by the Review Tribunal on Detainees early in 1971. In spite of representations from Amnesty International stressing his long term of imprisonment and restriction, his detention order was renewed and he is at present still in prison.

Eleni Voulgari—Greece

There is no news about Eleni Voulgari.

The Secretariat proposal that sections should be allowed to choose their own prisoners of the year from among adopted prisoners allocated to their groups, after approval of the International Secretariat, was accepted by the International Executive Committee at the meeting on 20-21 March, 1971, for recommendation to the Council.

LIST OF PRISONERS ON THE POSTCARD CAMPAIGN DURING THE YEAR, NOW RELEASED

<i>Month</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>
June 1970	Dr. Zhores Alexandrovich Medvedev	USSR
October 1970	Manuel Mendes Colhe	Portugal
October 1970	Oto Filip	Czechoslovakia
November 1970	Balaki Kirya	Uganda
December 1970	*Ntsu Mokhehle	Lesotho
February 1971	Gabriel Dombal	Chad
March 1971	Dr. John Karefa Smart	Sierra Leone
May 1971	Alfred Csallner	Rumania

* Released from prison but under house arrest.

Ways in which you can help

1. BECOME A MEMBER

Either— Join the National Section in your country.
Addresses are shown on pages 74 and 75

Or — Join direct through the International Secretariat (if there is no National Section in your country). Annual subscription £3 for which you receive the Monthly Newsletter and the Annual Report.

2. TAKE PART IN THE POSTCARDS FOR PRISONERS CAMPAIGN

You will receive a leaflet from your Section or from the Secretariat giving instructions. The above subscription of £3 also covers participation in the Postcards for Prisoners Campaign, for those who wish to take part.

3. JOIN OR FORM A GROUP

Where there is a National Section they will give you the address of your nearest group or suggest how you can form a new group.
Where no National Section exists, the International Secretariat will provide this information.

4. SEND A DONATION

The more money we have, the more we can do. All donations, however small, are vital.

PLEASE RETURN THIS SLIP TO:
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL,
TURNAGAIN LANE, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

- I wish to become a member and enclose my subscription of £3.
 Please send me details of the Postcards for Prisoners Campaign.
 I wish to join or form a group. Please send details.
 I enclose a donation of..... (Tick box where applicable)

Name (Capitals)

Address (Capitals)

Date.....

Amnesty International is an independent organisation which has consultative status with the United Nations and the Council of Europe. It endeavours to ensure the right for everyone to hold and express his beliefs. Amnesty International works, irrespective of political considerations, for the release of men and women who are in prison because of their beliefs, and for the implementation of the provisions of Articles 5, 9, 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- Article 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- Article 9: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- Article 18: Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.
- Article 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

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