

WORLD CONSCIENCE

AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW TO BRIDGE THE DISTANCE

BETWEEN SUPPORTERS OF AMNESTY '61

INTRODUCTION. The purpose of this weekly is threefold:- to keep Amnesty '61 movements in one country in touch with developments in others; to publish private and reliable information about those suffering for their opinions; and, to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas which concern the 'world community'.

Regular issues, printed on air-mail paper, will be twice the size of this sample. Edited jointly in London and Paris, it will be sent out simultaneously from publication centres in N.America, Middle East and Far East. Its format may be altered, but its contents will always be guided by the same principle; an equal space for the East, Afro-Asia and the West; and people, not politics. The contents of this issue are genuine; the advertisements come from publishers whose consent has been given. Contributions for the first regular issue are welcome now.

PARIS. The French Office of "APPEL A L'AMNISTIE, 1961" opened on 8th June. It has been given hospitality by "La Vie Judiciaire", leading French legal periodical. Its address is 41 rue Richelieu, Paris 1er, (tel. RIC.45.38). The office is preparing the large Conference on Religious Persecution to be held at Hotel Lutetia on 20th June at 6.0 pm. Chairman will come from Cambridge. She is Mme. Elene Jeanty-Raven, Belgian Resistance heroine, wife of Canon C.E. Raven, distinguished British theologian.

ADVERTISEMENT BY LIBERAL NEWS. Published U.K. Thursdays. Price 6d. Out of the secrecy of the discussions between the two Mr. K's in Vienna, one sombre impression has emerged. It is now apparent that the Russians do not propose to sign any agreement to ban nuclear tests.

Why? The reason seems to be that the Russians think any test-ban is futile, since both France and China are determined to blast their way into nuclear club.

Dealing with France is not impossible. She can easily be brought into negotiations. But, so long as the USA refuses to recognise the Government of 500 million Chinese, negotiations with the Communist bloc will not get very far. **THAT WAS AN ADVERTISEMENT.**

BRITISH LIBERAL PARTY ENDORSES AMNESTY '61. At a meeting of the Liberal Party Council (constituency delegate assembly) held in London on 10th June, the following resolution was moved by Mr. D. Mirfin, Secretary of the Liberal International - and carried unanimously.

"The Liberal Party Council gives its full support to the "Appeal for Amnesty 1961" in its work to secure the release of those imprisoned for their opinions.

In particular it calls on Her Majesty's Government

(i) To ratify without further delay the two clauses of the European Convention of Human Rights which would give citizens of the United Kingdom and its colonies access to the European Court of Human Rights where fundamental freedoms contained in the Convention have been denied to them.

(ii) To set up in co-operation with the Employer's Federation, Trade Unions and the Ministry of Labour a central Resettlement Office for political and religious refugees entering this country."

THIS IS AN ADVERTISEMENT FROM TRIBUNE, INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST WEEKLY, LONDON. This week there is an article by Dr. Antoinette Pirie: "World Scientists meet for Nuclear Peace". We think it is important.

The Conference was held in Oslo in May, and included men and women from U.S., U.S.S.R., Japan, Europe, Britain and Commonwealth. One of the proposals was that Nuclear Powers should bind themselves not to transfer nuclear weapons to other nations not possessing them.

Despite external pressure on the Norwegian Labour Party to accept U.S. troops with nuclear weapons, a recent national Public Opinion Poll showed 56% against nuclear weapons in Norway and only 11% in favour. **ADV.**

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AMNESTY IN EAST EUROPE. News has arrived that Pastor Vassil Zizjak, Head of the Protestant Church in Bulgaria was released, unexpected, on 4th June. The Minister had been in prison since 1948, serving a double life sentence for "spying on behalf of the British and Americans".

It is now possible to assess the extent of the East German Amnesty which took effect on 30th Nov. 1960. Limited to 'amenable' prisoners, it freed those serving less than 1 year, those who had served more than half a 1-3 yr. sentence, or more than two-thirds of a longer sentence. Herr Ulbricht has announced that 16,000 were amnestied (8th Feb. 61). Reliable estimates show that not more than 2,000 'political' or 'economic' prisoners benefitted; 9,000 more remain in prison. They are in 22 prisons and 24 Penal Labour Camps. 583 of these were sentenced between Jan '60 and April 61.

CORRESPONDENCE. WHAT IS TO BE DONE TO OVERCOME LANGUAGE BARRIERS?

A British view is given by Roy Jenkins, M.P. well-known economist and political historian:- "Over the past twenty years, we have been rather spoilt in Britain by the dominance of the English Language in the affairs of the West at least. Partly as a result of American influence, partly as a result of the relative weakness of Europe after 1945, we have been used, in most international organisations with which we have been associated, always to speaking in our own language, and expecting many other people to do so too.

If Britain at last decides to take the plunge and go into the European Common Market, she must expect a change in this respect. French is the dominant working language of the Community, at least so far as the Commission is concerned, and this is probably both a symbol and a cause of the decisive influence which former French civil servants have exercised over its work. Had Britain participated from the time when the Treaty was being devised, it is possible (although by no means certain) that the balance might have been otherwise. But it is unlikely to be changed now. If Britain is to exercise great influence on the development of the Community our administrators and Civil Servants will have to learn to function it in French. To a large extent the Germans have already done so - but they are much better linguists than we are.

Alternately, of course, some artificial international language might be adopted. At the moment, however, I am sceptical whether one could be devised which would not leave the business of international exchange a very flat and sterile affair. But perhaps the organisers of World Conscience will be able to report more favourably."

PROFILE. First regular issue will carry a profile of Sean MacBride S.C. Former Foreign Secretary of Eire, promoting Amnesty '61 in that country. This is an advertisement. The SPECTATOR sees most of the game. Its leader this week deals with Anglophobia. Here follows a precis:-

President Kennedy's homily on the Anglo-American entente given at his Embassy in London may have been aimed at grown American Anglophobia

We have only ourselves to blame if U.S. thinks that Britain is becoming parochial and isolationist. The collapse of the Government's defence plans, the heel-dragging over the entry into Europe, the Prime Minister's airport speech of welcome to the President, and Mr. Butler's effusions in Madrid, have thoroughly depressed some of the younger Tory M.P.s. If the President's travels bring any benefit, it will probably be in the understanding that from behind the apparent isolationism of some of the European allies, there is a real desire for a strengthening link with U.S. That was an advertisement by the London

Pakistan. Three well-known Bengalis were Spectator. arrested on 5th May '61. They are Mr. K.G. Mustafa, Asst. Editor of the "Pakistan Observer" and Gen. Sec. of the Pakistan Union of Journalists; Mr. Anwar Zahid, Asst. Editor of "Sangbad", and Mr. Ala Uddin Al Azad, university lecturer in literature.

A British M.P. is calling a meeting of those interested to discuss what should be done. Those wishing to attend should apply to Amnesty '61 offices.

From DENMARK's leading daily newspaper POLITIKEN comes this advertisement:- President Kennedy spent three days in Paris. But still there was only time for altogether three hours and a half of negotiating with de Gaulle. It was no better in Vienna. The whole world was supposed to be impressed when Kennedy and Khrustjev could state that they had to spend another hour negotiating because of the seriousness of their task. We are not impressed - on the contrary we are becoming critical. These matters are so serious for all of us that we may

ANGOLA. The present critical situation brings particular anxiety to the Churches. Recently the Protestant mission at Dembo was over-run by Portuguese forces; 17 mission workers were killed, the bodies of three missionaries were thrown into the river.

The 4 leading Angolan (coloured) Catholic priests have been deported to Portugal, and prevented from returning; 3 of them were in prison for a time. They are Rev. Pinto de Andrade, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Luanda, arrested 1st July, '60; 70-yr. old Mons. Neves, Vicar General of Luanda, deported in May '61; Father Nascimento, Secretary to the Archbishopric of Luanda; Editor of 'O Apostado', arrested in February '61, and Rev. Manuel Franklin, who accompanied the Archbishop to Rome, and who was prevented at Lisbon from returning to Angola.

It is reported that almost all the few educated Africans in North Angola have either been arrested, or have fled.

ENCOUNTER advertises the contents of its latest issue.

There's something for every egg-head in this month's ENCOUNTER. Thomas Hodgkin and Elspeth Huxley discuss the future of Africa. There's a new vintage story by V.S. Pritchett. J.G. Weightman considers the Sorbonne and its relation to the French Educational System. Kenneth Allsop, R.H.S. Crossman and Constantine Fitzgibbon write on Drugs & Jazzmen. C.P. Snow and Constantine Fitzgibbon respectively. ADV.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE LANGUAGE BARRIER.

The French view is given by a Franciscan writer, Pierre St. Martin. "The French assume that all the world should speak French, enjoying a feeling of inward superiority when others cannot. Seriously, there is much to be said for French as a world language; its Latin roots make it easier for most Europeans, its logicality simple to grasp; and it expresses both legal and philosophic concepts clearly.

But why do not we French make some effort to simplify French as our English friends have done with their Basic English? We could do away with genders, and import a good number of English words for modern technical terms (since they are better known). We already use a little the impersonal, "on", which makes speaking so much easier for beginners, especially our Italian friends who have their "Lei", and the Spaniards, their "Usted". Let us use it more in a new simplified, international French, which some, who like play on words, might call "Engl-aise".

It would be possible to cut down the verb tenses, and to use regularly the English type 'auxiliaries' - 'have', 'am', 'make' and 'get'. In this type of Anglo-French, the introduction of English words by conversational speakers would soon become accepted. If a few interested people were to get together for, say, a week and speak nothing but very simple mixed-English-and-French, at the end they might be able to set down a grammar, syntax and short dictionary."

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENT. A Translating Pool has been formed to give work to Spanish Refugees in Britain. For Translations from or into Spanish, apply to the London Amnesty '61 office.

INTERNATIONAL APPEAL TO WRITERS. A group of writers, critics and publishers to discuss the terms of an appeal to writers to produce (as in the Art Appeal) one work on a common theme, is being formed by Nan Fairbrother (Mrs. Nan Mackenzie).

LA VIE JUDICIAIRE. French weekly organ for judicial announcements and news for lawyers. 0.50 N.F. Abroad. 35 N.F. per year.

ADVERTISEMENT. Quotations from its leading article selected by the Editor. "A group of leading British lawyers and writers have taken the initiative to organise a campaign throughout the world in favour of an Amnesty for prisoners detained on account of their political views or religious convictions; and to assure by means of this Appeal respect for the supremacy of a law which guarantees freedom of opinion and religion in all countries".

France, faithful to her traditions, will respond to this Appeal at this hour when the preservation of spiritual values is more than ever essential to guarantee freedom. Advertisement by "La Vie Judiciaire"

THE LAWYER. British legal Quarterly, ADVERTISES an article in its latest issue:- Alec Samuels tells of the legal battles in U.S. against a covenant that premises should not be sold or leased "to anyone of any race other than Caucasian". Virtue was triumphant because the Supreme Court finally held that judicial enforcement of such a Covenant amounted to state action within the meaning of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

A HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY. On 17th June, 1958, the world learnt of the death of Imre Nagy, Former Hungarian Premier, and of Pal Maleter, his Minister of Defence. The communique ended with the words: "The sentences are not subject to appeal. The death sentences have been carried out". This was the first news of the trial. In November 1956, the then

mier, Janos Kadar had said: "The Hungarian Government... does not
aspire to apply sanctions against Imre Nagy and the members of his
group". Imre Nagy had left Asylum in the Budapest Yugoslav Embassy on
23rd November, 1956, under a 'safe conduct' from the Hungarian Govern-
ment. He was immediately arrested and taken to Rumania.

Istvan Bibó, another Minister in the Nagy Cabinet, Professor of Law,
remains in prison in Hungary. Latest reports say that he has recently
been shifted to another prison, and allowed to see his wife for the
first time in 4 years.

FORMATION OF THE FIRST "THREE". A "THREE" is a group of Amnesty '61
supporters who get together to 'adopt' 3 named prisoners, work for
their release into Asylum, make themselves responsible for paying fares
into Asylum and helping their dependants. Each group is given the name
of 1 prisoner from the East, 1 from Afro-Asia, and 1 from the West.
These names come from the lists being compiled by the Central Office
for Collecting Information in London. The Felixstowe group met on 9th
June following a spontaneous initiative by a resident writing to the
local paper and inviting like-minded readers to her house. Several
other "THREES" are forming under the guidance of the "THREES CENTRE",
122 Finchley Lane, N.W.4. (SUN.1128).

GHANA. The total number of persons under administrative detention is
reported to be 268. Of these the 43 originally arrested in November
1958 remain in prison. There is no machinery for the review of their
cases.

S.W.AFRICA. It is hoped to publish reliable facts about arrests in
South West Africa in the first regular issue, following an on-the-spot
enquiry by a reliable observer.

FRANCE. News has come of the arrest of 24-yr. old, Andre Bernard, French
Conscientious Objector against military service. He left France 4
years ago to do international relief work, met and married a Swedish
girl, Anita, and then wrote to the French President asking to be al-
lowed to return without arrest. "I want to work for a world of mutual
help, justice and freedom of thought, doing all I can to relieve suf-
fering and bring comfort". He went to a volunteer work camp in France
at Nangis. A few days before Easter the police tried to arrest him,
but all the volunteers said their name was 'Andre Bernard'. He was
eventually arrested in Marseilles, and risks a term of 5 years' impi-
sonment. Conscientious objection to military service is not recognised
in France. The address of his parents is 30, rue de la Benauge,
Bordeaux-Bastide, France.

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENTS FORMED IN LONDON. To deal with incoming
offers of help, departments have been set up in London, each with a
Secretary, to reply, encouraging the formation of National Sections.
There are already French, German, Italian, Belgian, Scandinavian,
Swiss, Turkish, American and Latin-American Departments. An Art De-
partment has been set up to deal with the many entries following the
International Appeal to Artists to paint one picture on the theme
"Out of Darkness, light".

ADVERTISEMENT.

The death of Jung at the age of 85 invites a re-assessment both
of the pioneer work of Sigmund Freud and of the more recent develop-
ments in the work of Adler, Jung, Klein and the American neo-
Freudians. And that is exactly what Dr. J.A.C. Brown provides in his
new Pelican "Freud and the Post Freudians". Of particular interest to
those who need a general view of the field is the brilliant opening
survey: "Basic concepts of Psycho-Analysis", and the short bibliography
which leads the interested reader to works by the neo-Freudians, the
English empiricists and the social anthropologists.

This is the first book published in Britain to bring together all
these psychological and sociological schools and criticise them both
from the Freudian standpoint and from that of the social psychologists.
"FREUD AND THE POST-FREUDIANS" by Dr. J.A.C. BROWN. PENGUIN Books 3/6d
This was an advertisement.

STOP PRESS. A list has arrived from SAN DOMINGO giving the names of
33 "political" prisoners sentenced to terms from 3 to 30 years (27
sentenced since 1st January '60). Another list gives the names of 8
men who have disappeared including one priest, Eugenio Perdomo.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. A Czech ex-prisoner from Jilm who tried to flee the
country in 1959 was sentenced to 3 years prison. After a 1½ years he
was amnestied. He has now been sentenced to 1 year for refusing to
join a co-operative.

SPAIN. The "illegal" democratic groups in Catalonia have agreed on
a campaign in July to mark the 25th Anniversary of the Civil War
calling for "a new period of internal co-existence".