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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL (BRITISH SECTION)

Movement for freedom of opinion and religion

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
1st June 1962 – 31st May 1963

1 MITRE COURT BUILDINGS
TEMPLE, LONDON E.C.4
CENTral 7867



THE BRITISH SECTION
OF
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN: Lionel Elvin
(Director, Institute of Education, University
of London)

VICE-CHAIRMEN: Eric Baker
Henry Warner

HON. SECRETARIES: Peter Benenson and Neville Vincent
(Barristers-at-Law)

HON. TREASURER: Duncan Guthrie
(Director, Polio Research Fund)

TRUSTEES OF 'THE PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE FUND'

The Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Birmingham
(Anglican)

Professor Ritchie Calder
(Humanist)

Ian Gilmour, M.P.
(Conservative)

The Rev. Dr. I. Grunfeld
(Jewish)

F. Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P.
(Labour)

Sean MacBride, s.c.
(Ireland)

Dr. Ernest Payne
(Baptist)

The Most Rev. Archbishop Roberts, s.j.
(Roman Catholic)

Jeremy Thorpe, M.P.
(Liberal)

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

SECRETARY: Albert Lodge

Library: Mrs. Christel Marsh

Local Groups: Mrs. Marlys Deeds

Membership: Mrs. Marna Glyn

Relief: Mrs. Edith Singer

Administration: Miss Christine Chattin

OBJECTS OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

The AMNESTY movement is composed of peoples of all nationalities, politics, religions and social views who are determined to work together in defence of freedom of the mind.

The spread of dictatorship, the tensions that have resulted from the Cold War, and the increasing cleavage between races of different colour, have combined to make state persecution of the individual the gravest social problem of the 1960's.

The principal object of AMNESTY is to mobilise public opinion in defence of those men and women who are imprisoned because their ideas are unacceptable to their governments. It has been formed so that there should be some central, international organisation capable of concentrating efforts to secure the release of these 'Prisoners of Conscience', and to secure world wide recognition of Articles 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Essentially an impartial organisation as regards religion and politics, it aims at uniting groups in different countries working towards the same end - the freedom and dignity of the human mind.

CHAIRMAN'S INTRODUCTION

This is the second Annual Report of AMNESTY, an organisation that began as an almost quixotic personal protest and in a very short space of time has become an international movement. The Report shows something of this development. It shows the growth of the organisation, with the great increase of the local groups, each helping three people imprisoned for exercising the right of free men to speak their mind in matters of politics and religion. It indicates the need now to devise a national structure for our work that is part of the larger international whole, for which until now we in Britain have been largely responsible. It shows how we have reached the point where we have to define rather more clearly the areas in which we want to work: it describes our attempts to draft a Code of Conduct for the treatment of 'Prisoners of Conscience' by their governments, it indicates our relations with other organisations. But most important it tells something of what we have done to help those who have been penalised for the non-violent expression of their views.

As the Report says, it is difficult to evaluate the degree of our success. Sometimes, where we seem clearly to have failed, the long-term consequence of a demonstration that some people care about essential human freedoms may nevertheless be real. Sometimes, when action by AMNESTY has been followed by the release of a prisoner of conscience, it is always open to argument that the release would have come any way, whether we had intervened or not. But by and large the importance of our role is clear. The decisive test is what the victims of repression themselves think and say. We know that our action gives them new courage and practical help, and they say so.

If success or failure in any particular case is difficult to evaluate, the measure of our appeal is not. Like others, I joined AMNESTY for a very simple reason: because in spite of many other commitments I felt I must. Some of our members have experienced persecution directly, in their own persons or in their immediate circles. Others, among the more fortunate, have not done so, but precisely because they are conscious of their good fortune feel that they must do something, however little it may seem, to help those who are paying the penalty of bearing witness to what they believe. The appeal

cuts right across normal divisions in politics and religion; and that is our strength. There are other organisations that are working within some more limited ideological framework for aid to those of their own particular persuasion. Our strength is that in such matters we take no sides at all. We base ourselves on a broad and basic human principle: that everyone, if he will concede the same to others, has the right to non-violent expression of his beliefs. We have been amazed at the answering chord this has struck in so many people who, as this Report shows, have been willing not only to join but to work for such a cause.

AMNESTY is still a small, and financially a struggling, movement. But we stand for something of crucial importance, and our voice is beginning to be heard, in the press, on the radio, in public discussion, and above all in the courtroom and the jail. We are beginning to become what we wish to be, the Ombudsman of the imprisoned conscience everywhere.

LIONEL ELVIN

CODE OF CONDUCT TOWARDS PRISONERS

THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

The constitution of the movement was approved at the Second International Meeting held at the Château de Male, near Bruges, Belgium, on 29th and 30th September, 1962. This constitution provides that the policy is to be laid down at an annual International Meeting at which each National Section shall have two votes.

The name of the movement was altered at the Bruges meeting from 'Amnesty' to AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL. The purpose of the change was to emphasise the world-wide basis of the movement's work and to differentiate it from the various 'amnesty campaigns' organised in respect of individual countries, usually by supporters of a political party formerly in power.

It was agreed, for the time being, that the office of the British National Section should act as the International Secretariat.

The third International Meeting will be held at the Adam Stegler Haus, Königswinter, near Bonn. It is being organised by the German Section, just as the second Meeting was planned and financed by the Belgian Section.

CODE OF CONDUCT TOWARDS PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

The principal decision at the Bruges Meeting was to draft and publish a Code of Conduct which would lay down safeguards about the arrest, remand, trial, appeal, imprisonment and detention of 'Prisoners of Conscience'. The first draft was prepared by a lawyers' committee at Bruges. The draft was then circulated to National Sections for comment. Numerous amendments were made, many of them in the light of the experience of members who had actually been in prison or concentration camp.

The Code of Conduct was published in accordance with the decision made at Bruges, on 10th December, 1962 (Human Rights Day). The ceremony of publication took place in the Lord Chief Justice's Courtroom in Great Britain. Summaries of the Code were published in all five continents by the Press, and broadcast by many

radio stations. The full text has been translated into most of the principal languages of the world, and is available at the London office.

The Code, which acts as a bridge between the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (valid in peacetime but rarely honoured) and the Geneva Red Cross Conventions (valid in wartime and usually respected), has attracted wide attention. Copies were forwarded to all governments. It is perhaps significant of the times that a number of assurances have been received that the Code is being applied from countries where it is not; while those nations which might be expected to honour it are making a serious study without committing themselves.

The Code, which involves the principle of International Red Cross inspection of prisons and detention camps, is being published in the I.R.C. Magazine in four languages.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

As with the International Committee of the Red Cross, with which contact is maintained over many questions of mutual interest, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL cannot involve itself in political activities. The movement is always prepared to assist any person who falls within the definition of 'Prisoner of Conscience' whatever his politics or religion or race – and his dependant family. To this end it is pleased to receive information from any quarter; during the course of this year facts about prisoners and prison conditions have come from almost every conceivable source, varying from one government denouncing another to miniscule letters smuggled out of prison legible only by microscope.

The movement maintains regular contact with the Human Rights Divisions of the United Nations and of the Council of Europe, and gives whatever assistance it can to these bodies. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL's constitution specifically enjoins it to use its best endeavours to secure universal respect for the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights, and in Europe for the European Convention on Human Rights.

The movement wishes to express its appreciation of the assistance which it has received from numerous international organisations – especially those concerned with lawyers, writers, journalists, trade unionists, students, youth and women. And it wishes to pay tribute to the excellent work, almost all done voluntarily, by supporters of the various national organisations working in the civil liberties field.

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

It was confirmed at the Bruges meeting that the commemoration of Human Rights Day should be one of the principal methods of drawing attention to the continuing infringements of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In 1962, due to the efforts of the movement, the Day was commemorated more widely. Many radio and television corporations responded to an appeal to transmit special programmes on or about 10th December. The Dutch television corporation K.P.R.O. made a film of the work being carried out in the London office, which created wide interest among tele-viewers in Holland, Belgium and Germany. More than 800 letters were received as a result by the Dutch Section.

In London the ceremony of presenting a ceramic plaque of the 'Amnesty Candle' to be delivered to the 'Prisoner of Conscience of the Year', was widely reported all over the world. The prisoner selected as an example of prolonged suffering for conscience was *Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan*, a Muslim disciple of Gandhi and leader of the Pathan home-rule movement. The Director of Prisons of Pakistan responded to a request to allow the plaque to be delivered to him by his son.

Special anthologies of poetry and music suitable for Human Rights Day ceremonies were prepared, and distributed to 1,000 British schools. Numerous churches, temples, synagogues and mosques made use of the prayers, bible readings and sermon notes produced for the occasion. Several radio systems broadcast the prayers on Sunday, 9th December.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, in addition, published a little booklet entitled *A time to keep silent . . . and a time to speak* with individual messages from philosophers, statesmen and churchmen written for Human Rights Day, 1962. The very beautiful and moving 'Litany for the Persecuted' contributed by the great Spanish thinker, Salvador de Madariaga was declaimed in the Lord Chief Justice's Courtroom in London. It is now being set to music.

The movement would like to take this occasion to thank the many leading personalities in the world who have sent special messages indicating, publicly or privately, their support for our ideals. It is quite impossible to mention more than a few names in this report, but it would not be right to publish it without tribute to two noble supporters who died during the year: Rajendra Prasad, first President of India, and Lord Birkett, British judge and humanitarian. We honour them for their life's work, as we do Dr. Albert

Schweitzer, who has particularly given us help and encouragement; his 50th anniversary at Lambarene in Gabon was commemorated in April, 1963.

THE GROUPS OF THREE

During the year the number of Groups increased from 70 to 260. A most encouraging feature has been the way in which the Group 'adoption' system has operated. The task facing a Group which has 'adopted' three Prisoners of Conscience, and their dependant families, is not an easy one. Very often little is known about the prisoner's whereabouts or circumstances; and governments are not normally willing to disclose these details. But, gradually, over the year by sheer persistence, and the multiplication of effort by an increasing number of Groups governments have begun to realise that this movement's efforts are not designed to overthrow them, but only to persuade them to honour the international obligation which they have voluntarily accepted – the Universal Declaration of the United Nations. By stressing that the Group is not aiming its criticism at one particular country, but working with equal energy for 3 prisoners in entirely different countries, with opposite ideologies, our Groups have been able to obtain the grudging assistance of governments – and in some cases the actual liberation of their adopted prisoners.

It is never possible to be certain to what extent a Group's activity has been the decisive factor in the liberation of a prisoner, but no one can deny that it must be a contributing factor. It is, therefore, with real appreciation of the work done by the Groups that we report that during the year 140 out of a total of 770 'adopted' prisoners were released.

The network of Groups has spread outwards from Great Britain and now extends to 11 other countries: – Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and U.S.A. The work of the Groups is centrally directed from the Threes Department at the London office. It is impossible to convey the amount of research involved or the delicacy of the issues raised in the letters sent by the Groups to the London office. These letters, from 260 groups in 12 countries, are dealt with by entirely volunteer staff. If the answers are not always as full as the Groups hope, this is because of the volume of correspondence. It is always difficult to select one name from many who deserve thanks, but the Groups themselves would certainly not wish this report to appear in print without a tribute to Mrs. Marlys Deeds, who has

answered so many of their letters personally, and given out so much encouragement.

THE 'PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE LIBRARY'

The library, founded by Mrs. Christel Marsh two years ago, has now grown to the extent that there is a paid staff of one full-time and one part-time worker, together with a number of volunteers.

The sources of information which have helped build up the Library are:

- (1) Seven daily newspapers and two Sunday newspapers, chosen from different countries for their wide news-coverage;
- (2) B.B.C. Summary of World broadcasts from U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, The Far East, the Middle East and Africa;
- (3) 32 periodicals, some international in coverage, some devoted to affairs in specific countries;
- (4) Information received from international organisations about the arrest of members of their affiliated organisations;
- (5) Information received from national organisations, inside a country or in exile;
- (6) Letters and calls from prisoners' families;
- (7) Letters from prison;
- (8) Reports by journalists and other professional people posted abroad;
- (9) Reports brought back by AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL delegates sent to gather information from a specific country.

Files are kept on more than 70 countries. At the end of the year under review, there were recorded details of 2180 'Prisoners of Conscience'. In addition the Library has lists of many prisoners' names without sufficient information to decide whether or not they fall within the definition of 'Prisoner of Conscience'. And the Library also records material about those who are in prison for political offences without being 'Prisoners of Conscience', such as persons on a losing side in a Civil War. It is worth recording that there are recorded 'Prisoners of Conscience' in no less than 69 different countries. The great increase in the number of countries during the year is due to the fact that there are now very few independent African states which have not imprisoned political opponents, and in some cases executed them.

The Library staff hold a weekly meeting at which the cases of Prisoners from a particular country are reviewed in the light of the latest reported political developments. Recent visitors to the countries, and experts in their affairs, are invited to attend these

meetings to give guidance. It is in this way that cases of imprisonment are verified to insure that they are genuine 'Prisoners of Conscience'. And from these meetings come new suggestions which can be passed to the Groups of Three about methods of bringing pressure to bear and of assisting prisoners, and their families. Finally, by means of these regular meetings it is hoped to insure that each country, and each recorded case is reviewed once a year, so that every 'Prisoner of Conscience' can be assured that he is not forgotten - even though the numbers of such prisoners may be too numerous for them all to be 'adopted'.

DELEGATES AND MISSIONS

During the first year of the movement's life a start was made in sending representatives to the countries where 'Prisoners of Conscience' were imprisoned. At the Bruges meeting Sean MacBride, S.C., stressed the importance of private negotiations with governments. During the year under review the emphasis has to some extent switched to confidential negotiations and missions. It is for this reason that the term 'delegate' used by the International Red Cross is now used to describe AMNESTY representatives, since the Red Cross movement has a tradition of keeping its missions and reports confidential. This does not mean that the technique of publicity has been abandoned; but whether or not publicity is used, and the extent, is now decided according to the circumstances in the particular country. Newspapers and radio stations are still encouraged to publicise individual cases of suffering; and the Library has supplied a good deal of material to the press in many countries in response to special requests.

There are many organisations which devote themselves to attacking and exposing repressive and discriminatory legislation in particular countries. If the AMNESTY movement is to achieve its own self-appointed task of securing universal respect for the principle of free speech, it must find ways and means of appealing, not only to world opinion, but also to the decency of individual ministers and civil servants. These appeals are often best made privately. One of the really significant developments in the year's work has been the dispatch of several such private missions by the Groups of Three. Not infrequently a delegate of a Group, travelling to a country solely to make representations about one 'adopted' prisoner, can be more effective than any other form of advocacy. Both the Irish National Section and the Australian deserve congratulations for pioneering the individual Group-delegate as a technique. Evidence

from South Africa shows how effective was the work of one single man who made the long journey from Australia on behalf of his Group in the state of Victoria.

Because of the importance of confidentiality in some negotiations it is not possible to publish in this report the identity of all those delegates who have undertaken missions. Before listing the countries to which delegates have gone, it should be noted that choice of countries is frequently imposed by the coincidence of a member of the movement travelling in any event to that country. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL's funds are so limited that it is only very rarely that the movement can finance these missions itself; and even where it does, no fee is ever paid to the delegate. Grateful thanks are therefore due to all those who have undertaken these delicate, and sometimes hazardous missions.

During the course of the year delegates on behalf of the international movement travelled to the following countries:

AFRICA	Egypt, Ghana, Morocco, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.
EUROPE	Greece, Portugal, Spain, Rumania and Yugoslavia.
ASIA	Ceylon, Jordan and Pakistan.
NORTH AMERICA	Cuba and Mexico.
SOUTH AMERICA	Paraguay and Venezuela.

Another development of this side of the work has been the assumption by the London office of responsibility for making representations where a sentence of death has been imposed. In these cases the urgency of the matter makes it impracticable to give out the cases for Group adoption.

Shortage of finance has limited our special missions to deal with the threat of death to three countries:

<i>Burundi</i>	Where Muir Hunter, of the English Bar, travelled in January in a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to save the lives of 5 members of the opposition party.
<i>Ceylon</i>	Visited by Andrew Phelan, of the English and Irish Bar, at the time of the first trial of 21 officers and civil servants facing the capital penalty. These men remain in prison, but no sentence has been passed.
<i>Morocco</i>	Michael Davidson spent three weeks there in February, 1963, and as a result of his quiet and persistent endeavours the Government agreed not to carry out the death sentences on three Baha'is.

Where financially practicable and otherwise desirable, the movement has sent legal observers to certain trials.

South Africa Trial of Nelson Mandela. Louis Blom-Cooper.

Spain Trials of members of the F.L.P. Antonia Gerard and Peter Martin.

Portugal Trial of a prisoner 'adopted' by an Australian Group at the expense of that Group. Audrey Sander. Trial of 12 professional men in Oporto. Ian Payne.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW NATIONAL SECTIONS

The movement has members in 35 countries, and known supporters in several more where it is not advisable for them to apply openly for membership.

During the year emphasis has been increasingly placed on the formation of Groups of Three (three prisoners). In the light of experience it is now not the policy of the movement to form National Sections except for the purpose of furthering and co-ordinating the work of Groups in that country. The pattern of new National Sections is likely to be that established in Great Britain – a federation of Groups, financially supported by the contributions of individual members and affiliates not able themselves to take part in Group adoption work. Where National Sections are formed to co-ordinate Group activity, they are encouraged to secure representation on their governing body of the main political parties and religious bodies, thus further insuring the impartial character of the movement.

CONFERENCES

Two conferences were held in London to review the state of personal freedom in the ideological regions of the world. The Conference on the Marxist/Leninist countries took place on 16th June, 1962, and that on Western Europe on 17th November, 1962. In each case detailed working papers were submitted by experts on the countries concerned, and these were synthesised into working-papers made available to those attending the conference. The published reports of the Conferences, which have been favourably reviewed, contain the working-papers and a summary of the main speeches and discussion. Thanks are due to the Halley Stewart Trust in assisting with the cost of publication.

In addition a private meeting was held at St. Antony's College, Oxford on 31st March, 1963, attended by experts from Great Britain and some other countries, to discuss the danger to life during the

transitional stage from a colony to an independent state. This conference was attended by representatives of several Relief Organisations. The decision to hold it was taken in the light of the political executions in Burundi referred to earlier.

THE RELIEF DEPARTMENT

This was established in February, 1963, under Mrs. Edith Singer, to deal with the plight of 'non-adopted' prisoners and their dependants. The department also concerns itself with assisting individual refugees to find asylum.

Thanks to funds made available from various charities and public bodies, it has been possible to assist a number of cases. The difficulties of conveying money to those in prison, and to their families, are sufficiently great without adding to them by publicising details in this report. While it is impossible to assist every case, the department is ready to do whatever it can wherever there is acute hardship.

INSPECTION OF PRISONS

It is not the policy of the movement to undertake the inspection of prisons and detention camps itself, but to press for acceptance of those articles in its Code of Conduct which provide for International Red Cross inspection.

The possibility of Red Cross inspection has been discussed in several sets of negotiation. While it must be for the International Committee of the Red Cross to decide in each case whether it is prepared to send a delegate, its task is made much easier if it receives an invitation from the Government.

As an instance of this technique of ameliorating detention conditions, reference should be made to the correspondence between the movement and the Prime Minister of Singapore, which was followed by the visit of a Red Cross delegate to Singapore in May, 1963.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Once again the movement made available to its supporters a Christmas Card, which was issued together with lists of 144 'Prisoners of Conscience' (48 from each ideological region). Although the cards were in some instances returned to their senders, many reached their addressee. Some members preferred to send a card of their own choice. The entire print of the 1962 special card (15,000) plus the balance of stock of the 1961 card (5,000) were sold. As an indication of the volume of cards dispatched, it is known that 7,000

cards were sent to Archbishop Slipyj, care of the Ministry of Preservation of Public Order, Moscow. The Archbishop was released after 18 years' detention in Siberia in February, 1963.

In addition sets of envelope seals were printed, each bearing a picture of the AMNESTY symbol, the candle encircled by barbed wire. There was a steady sale of these.

PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the special Human Rights Day booklet and the Reports of the two Conferences previously referred to, a quarterly magazine called *Amnesty* was published four times during the year. After the spring issue in 1963 it was decided to substitute this by a multilithed Bulletin giving those who work in Groups, and individual members, news about the development of the adoption technique relief work, and of missions abroad. For reasons of economy this Bulletin is produced entirely in the London office; thanks are expressed to the volunteers who have helped on this side of the work.

In May a Handbook for Groups of Three was produced with detailed guidance in the form of question and answer. One handbook was sent to each Group.

An offer by the editor, Mrs. Clara Urquhart, to give all the royalties on the book *A Matter of Life* (published in April, 1963) to the movement was gratefully accepted. This involved the many distinguished contributors of these essays on the conflict between *conscience* and *obedience* also passing on their royalties to AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL. The contributors include three Prime Ministers - of India, Israel and Northern Rhodesia - and a number of the world's leading philosophers.

On the last day of the year under review, 31st May, the movement made a new departure by publishing through the normal book trade a symposium of documents, essays and photographs about conditions in South Africa. The book entitled *I will still be moved* is edited by Mrs. Marion Friedmann and published by Arthur Barker Ltd. All the royalties are destined for prisoners and families in South Africa, and refugees in the Protectorates.

FINANCE

The question is often asked: how is the movement financed? The answer is almost entirely by the subscriptions and donations of members living in Great Britain. The first contributions have been received from the Irish and German National Sections, and the

Income and Expenditure Account for the

	£	s.	d.
To Salaries and National Insurance	2,428	7	10
„ Office Rent and Services	300	19	5
„ Office Stationery	356	11	2
„ Printing and Publishing	1,843	3	0
„ Postages	387	10	3
„ Telephone	210	4	10
„ Advertising	543	6	10
„ Travelling	914	15	9
„ Investigation Expenses	423	13	5
„ Sundry Expenses	138	1	11
„ Relief of Prisoners' Families	688	0	0
„ <i>Excess of Income over Expenditure</i>	374	3	8
	£8,608	18	1

Balance Sheet at

	£	s.	d.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS			
As at 1st June, 1962	36	19	4
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for the Period	374	3	8
	411	3	0
SUNDRY CREDITORS	523	8	5
	£934	11	5

‘We have prepared the above Accounts from the books, vouchers and other information supplied and in our opinion they give a true and fair view of the transactions of the London Policy Committee for the period under review and of the state of affairs as at 30th April, 1963.’

period from 1st June 1962 to 30th April 1963

	£	s.	d.
By Donations and Subscriptions	7,003	3	3
„ Contribution from Prisoners of Conscience Fund	367	0	0
„ Advertising	168	15	0
„ Proceeds of Sale of Christmas Cards and Literature	630	6	9
„ Proceeds of Raffle and Other Functions	439	13	1

£8,608 18 1

30th April 1963

	£	s.	d.
OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT AT COST.. .. .	185	11	5
BANK AND CASH BALANCES	749	0	0

£934 11 5

78 South Audley Street,
London, W.1.

HOWARD, WADE & JACOB
Chartered Accountants.

4th June, 1963.

Prynce Hopkins Trust of Los Angeles gave another grant again this year, which is much appreciated. Although supporters in Britain have responded most generously to repeated appeals, the finances of the movement remain wholly inadequate to enable it to face its many tasks, and answer the increasing calls for help. £7,500 was raised during the 11 months ending 30th April, 1963. This figure which is approximately the annual salary of one British judge has had to pay for a staff of 3 full-time and 2 part-time, rent, postage, telephone and cables, printing and missions abroad.

THE BRITISH SECTION

Policy Committee. During the year Lionel Elvin, Director of the Institute of Education at London University became Chairman; and Eric Baker, one of the co-founders, Vice-Chairman. Duncan Guthrie became Honorary Treasurer. Peter Benenson and Neville Vincent were the Honorary Secretaries.

The committee met monthly, and appointed a sub-committee to deal with staffing, and another with policy towards certain categories of prisoner.

Groups of Three. There are 50 Groups in the London Region and 170 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 60 Groups have been formed within universities or under the supervision of at least one master in the Sixth Forms of schools. The creation of regional associations of Groups has begun in the London and Liverpool areas.

Staff. Mrs. Peggy Crane was appointed Disarmament Secretary of U.N.A. and retired on 1st January. She was succeeded by Roger Burke. Mrs. Iolanthe Elek worked throughout the year in the library. Mrs. Marna Glyn has been in charge of the membership department, one of many regular volunteers. Eileen Benjamin started to work in the general office in January, 1963. Mrs. Christel Marsh who had designed the Library turned her attention more towards the University Groups of Three. She, like Mrs. Marlys Deeds, already mentioned, has worked almost full-time as a volunteer. Finally there is Christine Chattin who is in charge of the general office, responsible for tying up all the odds and ends, from parcels to delegates' visas and tickets. If she is the last mentioned, it is only because she is the first who joined the full-time staff, and she knows, like everyone who works in this movement, paid or un-paid, that the real satisfaction comes from selfless devotion in a worthwhile cause.

WAYS OF HELPING

- 1 At the present time the most urgent need is for funds. Any individual over the age of 14 can become a member by paying the minimum subscription of £2 a year, for this you will receive all our literature including the Annual Report, the Monthly Newsletter, Investigators reports etc. You can pay £1 a year and receive only the Annual Report. Local organisations can affiliate for £3 a year and national organisations for £5 a year. Join yourself and try to get a local or national organisation with which you may be connected to affiliate.
- 2 Take the initiative in forming a Group of Three or write to the central office asking for others in your area who may be interested. Three families joined together make the basis for a good group, but local organisations may also be interested in 'adopting' three prisoners and their families.
- 3 Get your local paper, magazine or journal to publish something about the **AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL** movement.
- 4 Offer to speak to local organisations about the work of **AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL**. (Speakers notes provided.)
- 5 Offer to help the Librarian by taking over responsibility for following up cases from a particular country. (This is only practicable for those who live in the London Area.)

Donations made to 'The Prisoners of Conscience Fund' by way of 7-year covenant rank for recovery of tax at the standard rate by the Fund as it is a registered charity.

Donations may be ear-marked by the donor for the relief of specific prisoners, categories or nationalities.

PUBLICATIONS

- The Forgotten Prisoners** 6d
- PERSECUTION 1961**—by Peter Benenson. Penguin .. 2/6
- Personal Freedom in Marxist/Leninist Countries** .. 5/-
A conference report
- Personal Freedom in Western Europe** 3/6
A conference report
- CODE OF CONDUCT towards PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE** 1/- each
English French German Spanish
- A time to keep silence and a time to speak** 1/-
A Human Rights Day anthology
- A MATTER OF LIFE** 21/-
Original essays on the conflict between conscience and obedience by world leaders. Jonathan Cape
- I WILL STILL BE MOVED** 18/-
A collection of documents and essays by leading writers about apartheid in South Africa
Arthur Barker
- Landesverrat und Pressefreiheit** 10/-
(Treason and the Freedom of the Press) .. 6 D.M.
A discussion between international experts
Kiepenheuer & Witsch