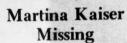
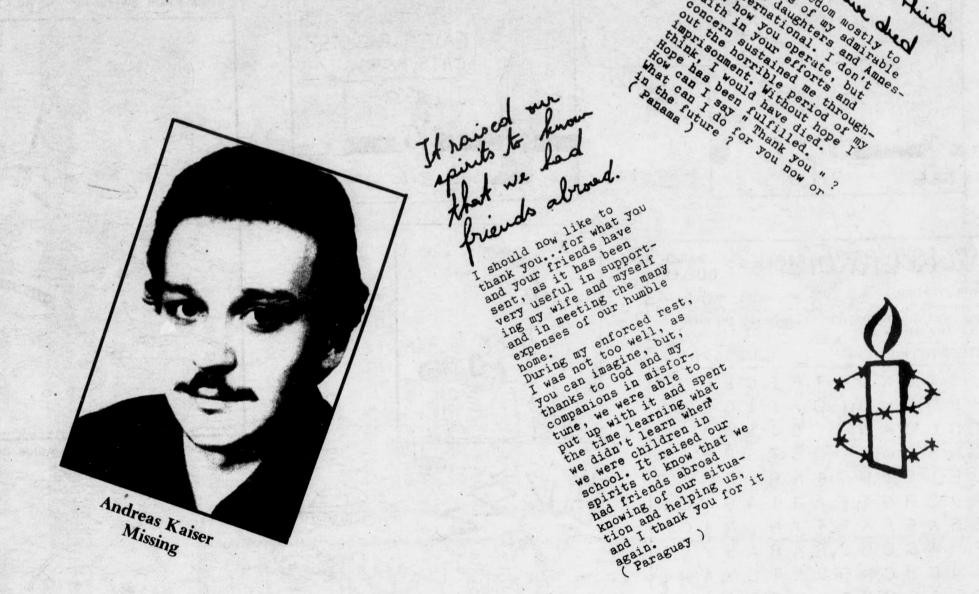
Conscience











with drugs, then, left hanging from a rope tied to her handcuffs for 6 days. In May 1984 she was resentenced to 5 years of imprisonment. Amnesty adopted her as a prisoner of conscience. As a result, of continuous appeals for her release Baez left Paraguay in 1985 to seek medical attention.

Hannah Lane, coordinator of the Fredericton Group 39 states, "The testimony of former

prisoners and their families continues to inspire us. With the close of Amnesty's 25th anniversary year, we've resolved to work even harder to get international attention and help for the victims of human rights abuse". Therefore the members continue to send letters, petitions or postcards to publicize and prevent human rights violations.

Lane added, the work done by Amnesty is impartial and they condemn the torture or killing of prisoners by both governments and opposition movements. However, their campaign focuses on governments because they have the legal responsability to protect their citizens.

Finally, this voluntary movement has issued a 12 point program of political measures for the prevention of torture. By 1985 some of these measures were starting to be implemented. One of these points is that complaints and reports of torture should be impartially investigated. Another is that "those responsible should be brought to justice" and also "Acts of torture, should be punishable offences under the criminal law".

In the opinion of Amnesty, the torturers are, step by step, loosing the protection they need for their trade. They are losing total secrecy and immunity. Now is the time for what Guatemalan farmers call "Divine Madness"; the 10,000 letters from people who plead for action, and get it. The campaign continues to stop these cruel and inhuman actions inflicted on innocent people worldwide robbing them of their basic hum rights.

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