PD-AAR-937

41657

AMIDEAST

EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENT

Legal Education and Training Project

5/29/85

America-Mideast Educational & Training Services, Inc.
1100 17th Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 785-0022 • Telex 440160 • Cable: Amideast
Egypt • Jordan • Lebanon • Morocco • Syria • Tunisia • West Bank/Gaza • Yemen • Cyprus • Washington, D.C.

LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROJECT

Report; Project Year 1

Proposal; Project Year 2

Submitted by AMIDEAST

29 May 1985

1

CONTENTS

I. Introduction page 3

II. Background 12

III. LET Project Year 2: Implementation Plan 41

IV. Project Management 49

V. Budget 51

VI. Attachments 55

Bernard Salvo letter to
Michael Miklaucic, 6/22/84 55
Michael Miklaucic letter to
John Grayzel, 7/24/84 57
LET Logical Framework Matrix 58

VII. Proposal Addendum: Egyptian Jurists
U.S. Study Visit 62

I. INTRODUCTION

> "Freedom does not become limited except when the free man becomes unable to discharge his duty, in which case his freedom is withdrawn to the extent of his failure. Such withdrawal is achieved through laws that are consistent with the constitution, that is to say, laws which are capable of reconciling the need of the community for total social justice. They neither sacrifice the individual for the sake of the community, nor sacrifice the community for the sake of the individual, but maintain the proper balance between the two. When implemented, such laws achieve, in every particular aspect of their application, the interest of the individual and the interest of the community at one and the same time, and in a single regime."

Mahmoud Mohammad Taha
The Second Message of Islam

A. Status of Human Rights in the Arab World

The author of these optimistic words was executed in Sudan on 18 January, 1985, a victim of the regime's crackdown on political and religious dissent. His tragic execution bears cogent testimony contradicting his own optimism. Within the Islamic world, by and large, safeguards of individual liberty and social justice have still not secured a paramount place for themselves within the endemic struggles for political power, legitimacy and stability.

While human rights practices vary widely within the Near East region, the principle of human rights protection as a sine qua non for governmental legitimacy has generally not been accepted by the diverse regimes. The concept of governmental responsibility for the protection of indivisible human rights has been subordinated to the exigencies of national security, internal stability, and the region-wide pre-occupation with the Palestinian cause. This latter pre-occupation frequently serves as a focus of attention within the Arab world in discussions concerning human rights, and often obscures the realities of various national practices.

It is only fair, however, to note with due caution, that the situation is changing gradually. International recognition of minimum standards and of the inalienable nature of certain fundamental rights has steadily eroded the

citadel of absolute governmental prerogative in the Arab world, with regard to the sanctity of the individual. This is particularly true of the 'moderate' Arab states, where the rule of law is more widely interpreted as a mutually binding social contract between regime and people, intended to promote the public interest and to achieve both material and spiritual prosperity.

The incorporation of many principles of human rights practice into customary international law, and the leadership role taken by liberal and influential nations in the promotion of human rights ideals, have combined to create a ferment in these moderate Arab states. Statutory efforts and official encouragement are often complemented by the monitoring and exhortatory activities of such non-governmental organizations as Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists in stimulating this ferment. These nations have largely been responsive and receptive to such efforts, however progress is, and will inevitably remain, gradual. Gradual not because the will is weak, but rather because the changes sought are evolutionary in nature and touch upon deeply imbedded characteristics of the political culture. The distinction drawn in the opening quotation of this section, between the interests of the individual and of the community, points to a significant characteristic of "western democratic" societies; the constitutional raison d'etre of the state, and the highest source of its legitimacy, is the protection of the fundamental rights of each and every citizen. This represents a significant departure from the political culture of most Middle Eastern countries, and is a value that cannot be acquired in a day.

The strongest guarantee of the development of fraternal relations between the United States and the moderate countries of the Arab world, is the establishment of compatable social values and political practices. While the international conventions and the constructive interventions of non-governmental organizations are indispensible mechanisms for progress, there is no substitute for the promotion of these cherished values regarding human rights within the national context itself, through education and training programs. Skills are required within the national context for the articulation of national goals, the dissemination of knowledge, and the implementation of progressive plans of action, but equally for the promotion of values.

At its inception AMIDEAST's Legal Education and Training Project (LET) committed itself to the cultivation of indigenous resources, that is, identifying those resources, both individuals and institutions, within the

national context of four moderate Arab states (Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia), most capable of advancing the cause of human rights in their own countries. The project's initial phase included a survey in each project country of resources, of the political constraints and the parameters of safety within those constraints, and of the goals, objectives and capabilities of the resources identified. The second phase focussed on the matching of in-country resources with U.S. based and other international resources able to contribute to the achievement of identified goals and objectives. The second phase also concentrated on resolving procedural problems, winning the trust and confidence of our in-country counterparts, analyzing the regional obstacles to progress in human rights practices, formulating strategies to overcome these obstacles, and finally on the implementation of several pilot activities. Among the significant achievements of the project thus far has been the establishment of a framework for implementation responding directly to these obstacles to progress, and to the concerns of both AMIDEAST, and the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.).

The immediate obstacles hindering improvement in human rights practices within the context of the LET Project include;

1. The virtual absence of materials related to human rights, international law and the protection of the individual through the legal system, available for research purposes.
2. The isolation of individuals committed to the promotion of improved human rights practices within their national context.
3. The isolation of the human rights advocacy communities within the Arab world from the international human rights community.
4. The lack of adequate resources for the development of effective human rights teaching programs.
5. The lack of any adequate and appropriate methodology for measuring improvements in human rights practices.
6. The inexperience at the official level, of all four governments in dealing with those international organizations and conventions designed to advance human rights, preventing them from deriving maximum benefit from the counsel of the international community.

B. LET Goals and Objectives

The stated goals of the LET Project are, "to further the advancement of human rights practices in the Near East. To foster concern for human rights in the regular operations of the legal systems, and government procedures in general."*

* LET Logical Framework Matrix, submitted to A.I.D. 7/24/85

It is clear that these goals directly address those concerns of Article 116 (e) of the Foreign Assistance Act (as amended), to identify and "carry out programs and activities which encourage or promote increased adherence to civil and political rights...", and as such their pursuit justifies the allocation of funds to the project. It is also understood that the declared goals are "unattainable within the exclusive context of the present project."* We are satisfied however that, "through legal education and training the goals will hopefully be less distant."*

In order to narrow our focus on a set of objectives that are within reach, the following measured purposes were specified; "To enhance the quality of relevant legal education and training in the Near East. To establish regional networks with potential for eventual regional initiatives. To strengthen the institutional frameworks of programs which contribute to awareness and protection of human rights. To increase the commitment of both the legal and educational communities to improved human rights practices."**

AMIDEAST has the unique distinction of being an organization committed to the development of indigenous resources for the achievement of national goals. Its area of operation reaches from Morocco to North Yemen. In pursuing its mission AMIDEAST seeks to assist the Arab countries in the articulation of their needs, their strengths and weaknesses, and to apply to these the most appropriate resources available in the U.S. (and elsewhere when appropriate).

As such AMIDEAST enjoys considerable trust and confidence within the host countries. This trust enables AMIDEAST to contribute to the improvement of human rights practices in unique ways. It also imposes certain constraints upon the organization, and upon the types of activities it engages in. It would be a regrettable error and a great setback to the LET Project, to engage in any activity which might jeopardize this relationship.

We believe strongly that the activities, both already implemented and planned, contribute significantly to achieving the specific objectives of the LET Project, and ultimately to realizing the larger goals.

* Michael Miklaucic, letter to John Grayzel, 7/24/84

** LET Logical Framework Matrix

C. A Framework for Implementation

It has been a priority of the LET Project, during the past nine months, to establish an effective and efficient procedural framework for the implementation of project activities.

Ambiguities in the relationship between AMIDEAST Project staff and their A.I.D. conterparts, both in Washington and in the field, as well as unclarity in the reporting and clearance mechanisms, led initially to unfortunate delays and misunderstandings. These were eventually overcome through constant liaison and cooperation.

1. AMIDEAST field office relations with A.I.D.

In the field, responsibility for LET Project oversight was localized within the office of the Legal Counsel in each of the four A.I.D. missions. The professional interest and legal expertise of the assigned project officers have been a valuable asset as project activites focus on professional and academic members of the legal community. Constructive and cooperative relationships have been cultivated between the A.I.D. officers and the AMIDEAST field office directors. The mechanisms for consultation, advice and clearance have gradually emerged as a result of these relationships. A.I.D. project officers have become important contributors and integral to the planning and implementation of activities. Their interest and enthusiasm will continue to expedite and facilitate project activities.

2. AMIDEAST relations with A.I.D./Washington

In Washington the AMIDEAST LET Project Coordinator has established a constructive working relationship with his conterpart at A.I.D. This officer has been instrumental in the on-going process of adjusting project priorities within the context of A.I.D. regulations as well as in helping to develop effective strategies for achieving project objectives. The relationship has been fortified by regular communication and liaison in the form of bi-monthly reports on LET developments, frequent consultation by phone and in person on a wide variety of issues, and a mutually understood need for constant input from both AMIDEAST to A.I.D. and vice versa.

3. In-country and Regional Network

In order to ensure an on-going process of activity identification, and to utilize the expertise of individuals within the project countries, informal local advisory boards were established by each AMIDEAST field office director. These boards serve to advise AMIDEAST on specific planned activities, as well as to direct attention to likely prospects for future activities.

The four local advisory boards constitute the foundation for a broad regional network of contacts in the legal, educational and human rights advocacy communities of the Arab world. These individuals have provided access to information, individuals and institutions that can be instrumental in the future development of the LET Project. The significance of establishing a regional network is that by doing so the historical isolation which has burdened committed human rights advocates is being broken. The evolving regional fraternity between like-minded individuals will undoubtedly strengthen their collective voice and sharpen their vision. In the Arab world a regional character often serves as a source of legitimacy for cultural and political initiatives.

In each project country institutions have been identified, contacted and engaged in the activities and concerns of the project. These institutions range from strictly non-governmental organizations (the Tunisian league for Human Rights) to university centers (Center for International Legal and Economic Studies - Zagazig University, Egypt) to official agencies (Jordanian Ministry of Justice). In each case they represent the local venue most likely to "further the advancement of human rights practices" within the national context. By helping to fortify these institutions by applying resources appropriate to their missions and capabilities we inevitably strengthen their ability to propagate concern for human rights in the community at large.

Institution building in the human rights field is a methodology which can provide some degree of security to those involved in advocacy. Equally important, institutions can be clearing houses for scarce textual resources, for information and for exchange of ideas, both nationally as well as internationally. We can continue helping to build these institutions as valuable loci for future LET Project activities by providing them with textual and research materials, with exposure to others in-country, in-region and internationally involved in human rights advocacy, and by providing the

opportunity to exchange both ideas and people on a broader scale then they are currently capable of.

While institutions serve these many essential functions in working toward project objectives, inevitably the success of the project will depend on the quality of the individuals we engage. Both AMIDEAST Field office directors and the LET Project Coordinator have taken extreme care to cultivate working relationships with individuals of profound commitment, impeccable credentials, and a willingness to work within the framework of legal education and training. We have been very successful in this so far. The individuals with whom we have cooperated thus far have been wholly supportive and encouraging of our efforts. Furthermore, in many cases, they are very well placed to bridge the wide gap between the official organs and the human rights advocacy communities that so frequently proves deleterious to the advancement of human rights. The project has thus far not run afoul of the governments of the host countries, vindicating the cautious strategy we have adopted. We have secured the cooperation and support of high ranking members of the governments in Egypt (see letter from Dr. Butros Butros Ghali, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, in Section II. A.) and in Jordan (see article quoting support of former Jordanian Prime Minister Obeidat, in Section II. B.). We have worked closely with Deans of law faculties in numerous universities of the region, as well as Directors of legal and judicial training institutes. While the support and cooperation of these individuals cannot guarantee the success of the LET Project, lack of support and cooperation from high ranking, capable individuals almost certainly precludes it.

4. Mechanisms for Program Implementation

To date, project activities have been, and are planned to be, implemented in three basic ways. In order to expedite activities which require specific expertise not available within AMIDEAST itself, and to utilize the capabilities of organizations more narrowly focussed on specific issues, a formal instrument has been established for the provision of sub-grants. A sub-grant was given, for example, to the PAIL Institute whose academic legal and human rights network in the U.S. is ideally suited for the conduct of the bibliographic research project on "International Human Rights and Human Rights in the Arab World" described in section II. E. The instrument developed to formalize the agreement betweeen AMIDEAST and the PAIL Institute was approved

by A.I.D./Washington and was designed for adaptation to future sub-grant relationships as necessary and appropriate.

Other project activities have been, and are planned to be, implemented collaboratively with other organizations. One reason for this approach is to take advantage, when possible, of the opportunities for joint funding with other organizations sharing similar concerns. Such has been the case with the development of a training program for Dr. Mohammad Hammouri, Dean of the University of Jordan Law School (see section II. B.). A sequence of technical training seminars in judicial practice and curriculum development has been designed and funded in collaboration with the Development Law and Policy Program of Columbia University.

In other cases the primary rationale for collaboration with other organizations and institutions has been an obvious complementarity of resources. For example, two conferences have been planned under a co-sponsorship relationship with the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Science, and the Zagazig University Center for International Legal and Economic Studies, respectively, in order to utilize facilities of these institutions in-region.

Finally, a third category of project activities are those implemented exclusively by AMIDEAST, such as the planned programming of international technical consultation to the Judicial Institute planning committee in Jordan.

D. Establishing a Methodology for Measurement

As early as June 1984, we realized that any evaluation of the LET Project would be hampered, to a degree, by the lack of a culturally or regionally appropriate methodology for measuring progress towards the project's purposed objectives or ultimatley towards its goals. In the absence of universally valid standards for measuring the impact of projects like the LET Project, it was determined that the ultimate judges must be our counterparts in the national communities of the project countries. It must be emphasized that our Arab counterparts represent those segments of their national communities committed to progress in the area of human rights practices. No valid reason exists to imagine that they would be disingenuous regarding a matter so central to their own ideals and professional commitments. However, as the issue of human rights practices is relatively novel in the context of Middle Eastern society (not to mention the world at large), views within the region are

neither well-developed nor widely agreed upon. In order to address this problem (which is by no means unique to the Near East region) the subject of measurement will be incorporated into the programs of both the conference on "Human Rights in the Arab World" (Zagazig University, November 1985 - see Section III. B.) and the Conference on "Legal Education, Reform and Development" (ISISC, Siracusa, Italy; see Section III. A.). It is anticipated that there will emerge from these conferences, a regionally applicable set of standards for measuring the impact of specific activities upon the long-term trends in human rights practices. Throughout the countries of the Arab world, this set of standards will be refined through follow-up research activities in the next year, and will be central to the LET Project evaluation process at the appropriate time.

E. Report and Proposal Outline

The following sections describe and outline the development of the LET Project to date, plans for future activities and associated costs.

Section II. (Background) provides a summary analysis of notable trends effecting human rights practices in each of the LET Project countries. These trends constitute the backdrop and context in which project activities have been implemented. Activities are discussed with specific reference to the ways in which they are integrated into the larger social framework and the degree to which they reflect these trends and capitalize upon the positive elements.

Section III (LET Project Year 2: Implementation Plan) outlines briefly those activities planned for the coming year, beginning with those that are regional in nature, and progressing to the specific country plans.

Section IV (Project Management) describes the roles and responsibilities of all AMIDEAST personnel involved in the LET Project.

Section V (Budget) shows costs associated with activities planned for the next year, as well as for administration of the project.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Egypt

1. Trends in the Social and Human Rights Environment

> "Egypt is a developing country moving toward political liberalization and greater freedom of expression. Scope for initiative has been expanded by economic development and social policies. Although the government discourages and in some cases actively opposes certain political activities, its human rights record in 1984 continued a trend of progressive improvement over the situation prior to 1981."
>
> State Department, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1984

Recent socio-political conditions in Egypt reflect two profoundly embedded trends which radically oppose each other. On the one hand is a trend, officially encouraged, toward political and social liberalization. This trend is strengthened by economic development, government policies, and western influence.

On the other hand is a trend toward reactionary and uncompromising Islamic fundamentalism, fueled by the disparity between economic, social and spiritual expectations and the squalid realities of poverty, overpopulation and spiritual malaise.

These conflicting trends make today's Egypt a volatile society, where social progress has only a fragile hold in the community. It is abundantly clear that the two trends are locked in a zero-sum game and that supporting the one discourages the other.

Evidence of the liberalizing trend is abundant.

> "Opposition parties play an increasingly important role (in national politics)."
>
> "Representatives of opposition parties participate fully in Peoples' Assembly debates and, joined by NDP members, regularly criticize government policies."
>
> "The demonstrated independence of the judiciary and the greater freedom accorded the media are also encouraging. Mechanisms for redress of abuses of human rights are available and are used."

"President Mubarek's decree of January 1, 1985, restored Pope Shenouda to the full exercise of his Papal functions."

"The trial of 300 persons connected with the Al-Jihad organization ended with the Supreme State Security Court acquitting 190 defendants and sentencing the remaining 110 to prison terms. There were no death penalties."

These citations from the State Department's "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1984" indicate the pervasiveness of this officially supported liberalizing trend. However, while pervasive, it is yet vulnerable. It is incumbant upon those committed to improving the situation in Egypt to continue supporting this trend through activities designed to strengthen the voices of liberalization. In a recent Parliamentary debate, moderate Moslems prevailed over militant Moslems over the introduction of strict Shari'a law in the Country.* Such incidents suggest that these activities do have an impact. Advocates of liberalization are emboldened by the assurance of future on-going support, both financial and programmatic. It is our belief that LET Project activities have, and will, continue to encourage this progressive trend.

2. LET Activities

LET efforts during the last nine months focussed exclusively on strengthening the Center for International Legal and Economic Studies, at Zagazig University. During a series of discussions between the LET Project Coordinator and the Director of the Center last fall (see LET Bi-monthly report, Septemeber 1984) it was agreed that priorities for support should be a conference on "Human and Peoples' Rights" to be held in 1985, research, textual materials, curriculum development and faculty development.

The conference, originally planned for May 1985, was cleared by A.I.D. only in January 1985, resulting in a regrettable postponement until November, due to the need for sufficient lead time for planning.

Other activities were carried out however. A collaborative effort to assist with curriculum development was mounted jointly with the Columbia

*FBIS Daily Report, 5/6/85, quoting AFP dispatch

University Development Law and Policy Program, and is in progress. The purpose is to identify relevant textual materials both currently available at Zagazig University and those accessable through purchase, as well as appropriate models for a human rights/law curriculum.

Research proposals in human rights and related issues are being solicited, both within the University and externally. In some cases resulting research projects may contribute to the November conference.

Related to curriculum development and research is the provision of textual materials to supplement those currently available to the Center. The Center will be a recipient of the specialized library acquisitions following from the LET/PAIL Institute bibliographical research project (see below, Section II. E.).

The LET Project Coordinator has been exploring the option of providing similar support to the law school of Assiut University. Candidacy of one of the law facility members at the International Institute for Human Rights 1985 summer seminar is being sponsored with LET funds.

B. Jordan

1. Trends in the Social and Human Rights Environment

In Jordan the prevailing winds of social change are toward technical modernization. Political attention is riveted on the Palestinian-Arab/Israeli issue, with essentially muted internal debate on domestic issues. The country has been in a "state of emergency" since 1967, and political parties have been banned since 1957.

Despite these constraints considerable progress appears to have been made toward liberalization in recent years.

> "There was a general trend of increased public participation in Jordan's political life throughout 1984. Public debate in the press increased. Parliament re-opened, and the first parliamentary elections in 17 years took place in a free and open atmosphere."
>
> State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1984

In particular there appears to be movement within the ranks of the judiciary toward an increased and more effective role in society. The

independence of the judiciary is a guarantee of the protection of human rights only when the standard of judicial practice is high. Current interest within the legal community to establish a training center for the judiciary is evidence of their commitment to greater effectiveness.

2. LET Activities

Because of the lack of non-governmental organizations in Jordan actively working in the field of human rights, AMIDEAST has focussed its efforts on the proposed establishment of a judicial training center, and on the academic community.

In Jordan AMIDEAST has lobbied actively on behalf of the establishment of a Judicial Institute. The planning process was somewhat interrupted by the change of governments on 4 April 1985. As a result of this change a new Minister of Justice, Riyad al-Shak'ah, was appointed.* As shown in the letter from Judge Rateb al-Wazani to AMIDEAST Jordan field office director, Alain McNamara, the project has the support of the new Minister of Justice. (following this section)

AMIDEAST has also consulted with the University of Jordan Law School, to help assess textual material needs, and, in collaboration with the Development Law and Policy Program of Columbia University, is in the process of contributing to curriculum development.

In Washington AMIDEAST has been working closely with Dr. Mohammed Hammouri, Dean of the Law School at the University of Jordan. Currently in the U.S. as a Fulbright Fellow, Dr. Hammouri is one of the original proponents of a judicial training institute in Jordan, and is designated for appointment to the Advisory Committee selected by the Prime Minister to study this concept, upon his return to Jordan in July. Dr. Hammouri has participated in a sequence of technical seminars and discussions designed to prepare him for the tasks associated with establishing a judicial training institute, and with planning its curriculum.

Dr. Hammouri was given a thorough orientation to the Federal Judicial Center (in Washington, D.C.) on 25 March. This was followed by participation in a four day seminar for newly appointed Federal District Court Judges held in

* FBIS Daily Report, 4/5/85

Raliegh, North Carolina, from 8-11 April. He next met with the staff of the Development Law and Policy Program at Columbia University, and other individuals involved in teaching human rights within a law curriculum. Curriculum development at the University of Jordan was discussed at these meetings. From 29 April through 1 May, Dr. Hammouri participated in a seminar for newly appointed Federal Appellate Judges in Washington, D.C. On 21 May he met with the Director of the Center for State Courts, in Williamsburg, Virginia. Dr. Hammouri's participation in these activities has provided him with experience vital to the establishment, procedures and programs appropriate to a judicial training institute, as well as to the incorporation of human rights elements into the curriculum of the Law School of the University of Jordan.

LEt Project staff, in cooperation with the Federal Judicial Center, have reviewed for appropriateness the video training library at the FJC. Some 28 video training tapes were selected on the basis of their adaptability to the Jordanian legal system, and are being copied for use at the University of Jordan Law School, and eventually at the proposed judicial training institute. These range from enactments of seminal landmark cases in American judicial history, such as "Marbury vs.Madison" and "United States vs. Burr", to technical instruction tapes such as "Evidentiary Objections" and "Sentencing Alternatives and Procedures".

C. Morocco

1. Trends in the Social and Human Rights Environment

Conditions have been problematic for the implementation of LET Project activities in Morocco.

> "The fourth Parliament since Moroccan independence was elected in 1984 by an orderly process described as one of the fairest in the country's history. However, 1984 was also a year of testing for human rights as economic austerity and a declining standard of living resulted in challenges to public order."
>
> State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1984

There are very few non-governmental organizations working in the human rights field in Morocco. The Moroccan Association for Human Rights is the main

group active in domestic human rights practices. While the Near East Advisory Committee of A.I.D. (NEAC) urged AMIDEAST, during its review of the LET plan, to engage such groups, their current status vis a vis the law and the state, prohibits any contact whatever. Three members of this organization, including one member of its administrative committee, are currently serving prison sentences for political activities.* AMIDEAST is unable to jeopardize its good standing with official agencies through association with organizations considered to be subversive of public order.

In the absence of acceptable non-governmental organizations AMIDEAST has engaged academic institutions. The options here too, however, are limited. While academic freedom is generally respected, there are strictures against the investigation and discussion of the monarchy and of Islam**, two institutions which dominate the political culture.

Periodic domestic unrest, compounded by the security situation in the Western Sahara region, has resulted in an environment demanding caution, and a continuing tentative approach to human rights activities.

There are signs however of growing interest within the academic community in human rights and related fields.

2. LET Activities

Responding to these signs of interest AMIDEAST has attempted to encourage "the increased commitment of both the legal and educational community to improved human rights practices."*** Both the Dean of the Law Faculty at Mohammed V. University, and the Director of the Institut National d'Education Juridique (INEJ) cooperated in analyzing the needs and priorities of their institutions for research materials and other texts related to human rights and international law. They both submitted extensive resource analyses and expressed interest in establishing limited exchanges with American academic institutions.

A series of lectures was to be conducted by Professor William Zartman (of the School for Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C.) at the Law School of Mohammed V. University, on the subject of "The role of the

* Amnesty International, Report 1984

** State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1984

*** LET Logical Framework Matrix

individual in society; man and the state". Unfortunately it proved impossible to agree on dates acceptable both to Professor Zartman and to the University.

Two activities are in progress which are intended to strengthen the indigenous human rights advocacy community at the individual level. A faculty member from the INEJ, nominated by INEJ Director, M. Driss Dehak, has been offered a scholarship to attend the 1985 seminar of the International Institute for Human Rights in Strasbourg. In addition, with the assistance of the local advisory board, AMIDEAST is seeking to identify a lawyer interested in working in Washington, D.C., on the staff of the International Human Rights Law Group, for six to ten months. Both of these activities are expected to be beneficial in two ways; first, the educational and training content of both activities will contribute to significantly greater expertise; second, the individuals involved will have the opportunity to establish contacts with members of the international human rights community, thereby establishing and becoming part of a network.

D. Tunisia

1. Trends in the Social and Human Rights Environment

Political conditions in Tunisia have varied considerably since the beginning of the LET Project. "Bread riots" and related social disturbances in January 1984 left a residue of caution and reticence regarding human rights in the early part of the year. When the survey of possible LET activities was conducted in the spring, during the project's first phase, conditions were still so uncertain that many of those interviewed refused to discuss human rights directly.

By late 1984 conditions had improved to the point that officials of the most active human rights group, the Tunisian League for Human Rights, felt comfortable holding direct discussions on the subject of cooperation in human rights activities with AMIDEAST. Plans were launched for cooperation.

Unfortunately, before planned activities could be implemented, another wave of unrest began, this time primarily among students. The Tunisian League for Human Rights attempted to stay aloof from this, and was able to distance itself by issuing statements condemning all violence.*

* FBIS, Daily Report, 1/14/85

Unrest among students, which has been sporadic for some time, is compounded by two other problems that continue to threaten internal stability. The problem of the succession to Mr. Bourghiba is one source of tension.* Secondly, continuing tension between the government and the Tunisian General Federation of Labor has been a constant aggravation in the political environment.**

These two factors have combined to enforce a tentative and extremely cautious approach to potential LET Project activities. Nevertheless, progressive long-term trends toward liberalization, encouraged particularly by mass education for both men and women, guarantee that subtle activities, if discretely implemented, will have a positive impact.

2. LET Activities

Due to the periodic closing of the University in Tunis, and responding to the recommendations of the NEAC, AMIDEAST has chosen to work primarily with the Tunisian League for Human Rights.

AMIDEAST took the initiative on its own in Tunisia, cultivating trust and good relations with officials of this organization. When the League's annual conference was postponed from February to March 1985, the opportunity arose to provide assistance through the LET Project. League officials, feeling that the conference would benefit from the attendance of international participants, requested AMIDEAST's support through the LET Project. Officials of four major international human rights organizations were invited to attend (including Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, the International Federation for Human Rights, and the Union of Arab Jurists). The net result of the conference was the institutional strengthening of the organization (see article, Middle East Times, following this section).

Unfortunately AMIDEAST was unable to contribute to the publication of a descriptive institutional brochure, due to regulations governing A.I.D. funded publications. This is regrettable as the level of institutional development is such that the League could benefit substantially from such a brochure.

In April AMIDEAST, through the LET Project, enabled the President and

* FBIS, Daily Report, 1/31/85

** FBIS, Daily Report, 3/1/85

Secretary General of the Tunisian League for Human Rights to attend a conference in Madrid, Spain, organized by the International Federation for Human Rights. Once again, the value of such conferences is the establishment and reinforcement of regional and international networks.

E. LET/PAIL International Human Rights Bibliographical Research Project

One of the constraints inhibiting research on human rights and the protection of human rights through law, discovered by the LET phase 1 surveys to be endemic in the Arab world, is the virtual inavailability of recent literature on the subjects. Scholars from the region have been largely unable to participate in the international dialog that has emerged due to lack of access to the media in which that dialog has taken place. Those inclined to apply solutions arising from international developments in the field to the specific local problems faced in the home country have not been able to follow these developments.

In order to help ameliorate this situation AMIDEAST, as part of the LET Project, sponsored a research project conducted by the Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute (PAIL). The purpose of the research was to identify those textual materials most adaptable to the struggle for better human rights practices in the Arab world. Specifically, works in English, French and Arabic have been set out in order of priority, in terms of their utility in teaching human rights, in applying international standards to local situations, and in bearing witness to the potential for improvement in the Arab world through indigenous resources and institutions. In the initial phase of the research the suggestions, requests and needs of several institutions were solicited by the PAIL Institute, through a questionaire developed by PAIL. Among these were the Intitut National d'Education Juridique and Mohammed V. University in Morocco, the University of Tunisia, the University of Jordan Law School, and Zagazig and Cairo Universities in Egypt. (A preliminary list of basic texts of general utility prepared by PAIL follows at the end of this section. The final report will be submitted to AMIDEAST on 1 June 1985.)

F. International Institute for Human Rights Scholarship Program

The International Institute for Human Rights was founded in 1969 by Rene Cassin, one of the principal authors of the Universal Declaration of Human

Rights. The Institute offers courses and seminars in various aspects of human rights. These programs have convened individuals from many countries to study and discuss specific issues related to international developments in the field of human rights. The Institute serves as a clearinghouse, a forum for discussion and learning, and a meeting place.

Through an agreement with the Secrerary General of the Institute candidates from the LET Project countries, nominated by the local advisory boards, have been provided scholarships to the Institute's 1985 session. LET-sponsored scholarships have been offerred to six candidates this year; from Zagazig and Assiut Universities in Egypt, Mohammed V. University in Morocco, from the Tunisian League for Human Rights, and two from the University of Jordan Law School.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINISTER OF STATE

Cairo, September 23, 1984.

Dear Sir,

I wish to thank you for your letter of September 12th. 1984, and express my appreciation for the keen and interested concern which you demonstrate for the protection of human rights, both as a coordinator of a training project and as a writer too.

I am gratified indeed that you express interest in my chapter on the League of Arab States in Dr. Vasak's " The International Dimension of Human Rights " .

However, much as I would have been pleased to comply with your request, I regret that the date of my visit to Washington D.C. is yet to be fixed. But I hasten to assure you that I shall not fail to contact you as soon as the plans for such a visit are finalized.

Finally, I should like to express to you my sincere best wishes for the success of your project.

Sincerely yours,

DR. BOUTROS BOUTROS GHALI
MINISTER OF STATE FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MR. MICHAEL MIKLAUCIC
AMIDEAST
1717 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N.W.
SUITE 100, WASHINGTON D.C.20036
U.S.A.

Mr. Michael Miklaucic
AMIDEAST
1100 17th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
May 13. 1985

Dear Mr. Miklaucic,

I am really grateful to you and to AMIDEAST for assisting me in attending the seminars of the Federal Judicial Center. Though the concept of training judges is a recent concept, it has proven to be of great importance in adminstering justice, promoting the legal standard of judges, and as a consequence, assisting the judicial branch of the state in performing its functions. Therefore countries have begun to establish judicial centers or institutes for the purpose of training judges.

The Federal Judicial Center (in Washington, D.C.) is one of the most advanced centers in the world, and I have benefitted a great deal from attending its seminars in Raliegh, North Carolina, and in Washington, D.C. The staff of the Center is so experienced, and has been able to design theoretical and practical courses to meet the needs of the District as well the Appellate judges. On the other hand, the continuity of programs which the Center offers and the diversity of the subjects which it covers keep the federal judges always up to the required legal standard.

As Jordan is now intending to establish a judicial institute for the training of judges, and as an advisory committee has been set up for that purpose, the assistance which AMIDEAST can provide to Jordan at this stage will be of great value. A financial aid for the first few years will assist the proposed institute, to see the light of day, and to stand on its own. Moreover, the type and quality of experience which the American center enjoys, can be conveyed to Jordan by an assistant from AMIDEAST. This can be accomplished by an exchange of visits and of staff, and by furnishing Jordan with the written legal material as well as with the taped lectures and mock trials which the Federal Judicial Center has.

As far as I know AMIDEAST is an organization of social and humane targets, and as the promotion of the proposed judicial institute of Jordan falls perfectly within these targets, I hope that AMIDEAST will be able to furnish the required aid for the institute.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

Dr. Mohammed Hammouri

ROUGH TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM THE COURT OF CASSATION (Attached)

Ministry of Justice
Court of Cassation
9 May 85

To Mr. Mcnamara, Director, AMIDEAST

Greetings,

Reference our continuous telephone conversations regarding the proposed subject of the Judicial Institute I would like to tell you that I met with the new Minister of Justice and presented to him updated status report on this project and the assistance which will be presented by AMIDEAST in this regards and I wish to state that his reaction was excellent.

He promised to review the whole matter for this Institute which is now with the Ministry of Justice and will pursue it for the establishment of this Institute.

Also, he welcomed the visit of Judge Kenneth Crawford from the U.S. to study the subject of this proposed Institute and to offer his recommendations and counsel. He charged me to relay this to you.

Respecfully yours,

Judge Rateb Al-Wazani

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

وزارة العدل
محكمة التمييز
عمان

الرقم

التاريخ ١٩/شعبان سنة ١٤٠٥ هـ
الموافق ١٩٨٥/٥/٩

الموضوع

السيد الان مكدمارا
مدير اميديست / الاردن

تحيه طيبه وبعد ...

فيما يتعلق بمكالمتنا الهاتفيه المتكرره حول موضوع المعهد الثقافي الاردني المقترح ، ارجو ان ابين لكم اني قابلت معالي وزير العدل الجديد واطلعته على المراحل التي قطعها هذا المشروع والمساعدات التي اقترحت الاميديست لتقديمها في هذا الصدد وقد كانت استجابته للموضوع ممتازه ووعد بأنه يطلع على الملف الخاص بالمعهد الموجود في وزارة العدل من اجل متابعة العمل على تأسيس هذا المعهد .

كما انه رحب بزيارة القاضي (كينيث كر اوفورد) من الولايات المتحده الامريكيه لدراسة موضوع تأسيس المعهد المقترح وتقديم التوصيات اللازمه بهذا الشأن . وفوضني ان اطلعكم بذلك .

واقبلوا فائق الاحترام"

قاضي محكمة التمييز والعدل العليا
راتب الوزني

Obeidat meets bar association council

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat Wednesday congratulated Jordanian Bar Association President Hussein Mujally and members of the bar association council on the results of their recent elections and formation of a new council.

Receiving the council at the Prime Ministry, Mr. Obeidat voiced appreciation for Jordan's members of the bar association as he said they bear the burden of their task with responsibility and commitment.

He pointed out that the judicial institute which the government is planning to establish is expected to comprise sections for judges and other legal specialisations and that the institute will be the corner stone of knowledge for those working in the legal profession.

The prime minister emphasised that lawyers should cooperate with the Ministry of Justice and follow the constitution. The government intends to modernise, update and strengthen the abilities of the judicial system in order that it can cope with schemes in all fields of development.

Mr. Obeidat promised the members of the association that the Prime Ministry will consider several points raised by the council. One of the associations requests is for supporting Jordan's legislation encyclopedia which could be used by all those connected with the law and official departments.

Tunisia's Human Rights League Steers Cautious Course

By Charles Dick
Reuters News Service

TUNIS – The Tunisian League of Human Rights, the first independent organization to be granted legal status under President Habib Bourguiba, is flourishing eight years on in an atmosphere of measured political liberalization.

An independent human rights organization is rare, if not unique, in the Arab world and Africa and the Tunisian League has had to steer a careful course in a country whose politics are dominated by the 81-year-old president.

League membership is some 4,000 and it has 33 sections throughout the country. Founded on 7 May 1977, it monitored government action to suppress bloody riots sparked by a general strike less than a year later and produced its own report on 'bread riots' in January last year, in which 89 people died.

League officials say action by the organization has helped to put a brake on torture in the country's prisons. It puts the number of political prisoners in Tunisia at between 70 and 80.

Khemais Chemari, a League spokesman, said it is immaterial whether Tunisia's human rights record is better or worse than that of other countries. The League is there to guard against any human rights violations, Mr. Chemari said, adding it is all too aware that the more active it becomes, the greater the danger the authorities might clamp down on its activities.

After Mohammed Mzali became prime minister five years ago, and thus Mr. Bourguiba's successor under the constitution, the government began a policy of gradual political liberalization.

Opposition political parties have been allowed to operate legally, including the Movement of Democratic Socialists, MSD, given legal status 16 months ago and the tiny Communist Party.

Previously only Mr. Bourguiba's Destourian Socialist Party, PSD, was permitted. The General Union of Tunisian Workers, UGTT, is widely considered the next most powerful force after the PSD.

The League has accused the PSD of trying to gai control of some of its sections and the fledgling opposition parties threatened to turn the League into a political battleground.

In what its officials say was a successful counterstroke, the League increased the size of its committee at its second congress last month and representatives of all political persuasions were elected onto it. Twelve of the 25 members of the new committee were independents.

"The League must not and cannot be the property of one party or tendency," League President Saadeddine Zmerli said in a recent newspaper interview.

In a report to the congress, he listed a general amnesty for political prisoners and the abolition of torture and the death penalty as prime aims.

Improvement of conditions in prisons and ensuring freedom of information and the press were also major goals, he said.

The congress elected a 36-year-old Tunisian Jew to its committee, yet Mr. Zmerli said a major platform of the Leagues's campaign was the "just fight of the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights," as well as solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The authorities' view of the League was reflected in a recent interview with Cabinet Minister and PSD Director Edi Baccouche, who said, "It is necessary that independent voices decry the abuse of power, police malpractice and injustices. The fact that these voices are grouped within the League of Human Rights is a good thing. But the League must respect certain essential conditions and must understand it is not a political party," he said. Despite regular contacts with the Interior Ministry and authorities, the League complains that some of its reports and complaints have met with stony official silence.

TUNIS—Government action in 1977's bloody 'bread riots' was closely monitored by the Tunisian League of Human Rights

A report on prison conditions compiled shortly after its foundation – the first time such an independent inquiry had been permitted – met with no practical official response, it said. A League commission set up in 1981 to report on violence in the country had a similar fate

Nevertheless, Mr. Zmerli said links with the authorities are a cornerstone of the League's operations. He also assessed its work as broadly successful in the past three years.

"The essential thing...is that a legal, independent association exists today to defend human rights in our country and that this can stand as an example to the Arab world and the African continent," he said.

An important area of activity is the battle against racism. The latest affair the League has taken up is that of a mysterious radio station, *Voice of Vengeance and Sacred Hate*, which has begun broadcasting violently anti-semitic programmes.

The pirate station exhorts listeners to get rid of North African Jews and tourists and put an end to 'tyranny.' There are some 5,000 Jews in Tunisia. A local press report hinted that the radio broadcast from Libya.

The Human Rights League is also a favourite object of the radio's diatribes.

Despite the League's standing both domestically and internationally – it has links with the London-based human rights organization Amnesty International, the International Federation of Human Rights and the Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists – it has no headquarters.

An office was opened some years ago but subsequently closed because of the expense. The League's charter forbids it from receiving funds from Tunisian institutions and it exists largely on revenue from subscriptions.

Best Available Document

LIGUE TUNISIENNE
POUR LA DEFENSE
DES DROITS DE L'HOMME
— Tunis —

Tunis, le 29 MARS 1985

Mme. Patricia Layne
Directrice du bureau
d'Amideast en Tunisie
B.P. 1134
1045 TUNIS
-=-=-=-=-=-=-

Chère amie,

Au lendemain de la tenue de notre deuxième congrès national, je voudrais au nom du comité directeur de la L.T.D.H vous remercier pour votre aimable et chaleureuse sollicitude à l'égard de notre organisation.

Avec l'espoir de voir se développer une fructueuse coopération entre AMIDEAST et la L.T.D.H dans le respect mutuel des principes qui régissent nos deux associations, je vous prie de croire, chère amie, en l'expression de mes sincères salutations.

Saadeddine Zmerli

PRESIDENT DE LA L.T.D.H.

L.T.D.H
16, AV. DE PARIS-TUNIS

Ligue Tunisienne pour la défense des droits de l'homme

2eme Congrès National

Amilcar 23 - 24 Mars 1985

Rapport Moral

"C'était à Salambô, faubourg de Carthage, dans les jardins d'Amilcar..."
Gustave Flaubert

Mesdames et Messieurs les invités,
Mesdames et Messieurs les delegués,

Je souhaiterais en ouverture à ce rapport moral vous rappeler brièvement les différentes étapes de l'itinéraire de la ligue depuis sa fondation , voici maintenant huit ans.
Le 7 Mai 1977, la L.T.D.H. voyait le jour aprés de longues discussions avec le Ministère de l'Interieur. Le premier comité directeur, issu d'un compromis, était composé de 15 membres indépendants et de 7 destouriens.
Le 26 Janvier 1978, les procés des années 1978-1979, l'affaire de Gafsa étaient autant d'évenements qui allaient mettre à l'épreuve le dynamisme de notre association.
Désormais les sujets les plus délicats étaient à l'ordre du jour. Grâce aux enquêtes effectuées, aux recherches entreprises et aux efforts soutenus des uns et des autres, certaines questions importantes pouvaient être débattues. Celles qui allaient constituer le fer de lance de nos activités à partir du printemps 1980, étaient au nombre de quatre :

- la situation dans les prisons
- la torture
- la libération des détenus politiques
- et la revendication de l'amnistie générale.

Le 14 Février 1982 consacrait le 1er Congrès National de la Ligue, en présence des délégués de 24 sections. Le second comité directeur élu par le Congrès voyait le maintien de huit des anciens membres fondateurs et l'arrivée de sept nouveaux membres qui allaient insuffler un grand dynamisme à notre association. L'activité des sections apportait l'indispensable complément à nos efforts. Les rapports chaleureux d'amitié, la franchise, l'esprit de dialogue et de tolérance constituaient les atouts essentiels de cette association.
Chers amis, Mesdames et Messieurs, c'est au nom du comité directeur que je présente aujourd'hui le rapport moral résumant les activités de la Ligue. Je retiendrai 4 thèmes :

- les revendications générales
- les problèmes de la détention
- les droits individuels et collectifs des citoyens
- la solidarité internationale.

LES REVENDICATIONS GENERALES :

Elles concerneront principalement l'amnistie et le problème de la torture.

• Nous n'avons cessé de réclamer une loi d'amnistie générale pour les détenus politiques et d'opinion. En décembre 1980 nous avons organisé la journée internationale des droits de l'homme sur le thème de l'amnistie générale et le conseil national réuni à Kairouan en Novembre 1984 en a repris les idées principales. Dans l'intervalle ce thème a été l'un de nos mots d'ordre majeur.

Cette loi n'a malheureusement pas vu le jour . Cependant, la majorité des détenus politiques à été libérée à la faveur des mesures telles que la "grâce amnistiante" ou la libération sous condition.

Nous réclamons encore aujourd'hui, l'amnistie générale, seule capable de résoudre les problèmes du détenu libéré, à savoir sa réinsertion dans la vie civile et dans son travail.

La loi d'amnistie est de nature à permettre la satisfaction d'une autre de nos revendications essentielles concernant le retour au pays de l'ensemble des exilés politiques sans exclusive aucune.

• Nos interventions auprès du Ministère de l'Intérieur à propos des cas de torture ou de sévices qui nous ont été signalés, ont fait l'objet d'une préoccupation constante et sans cesse renouvelée de notre part. Une journée sur le thème de la torture a été organisée par la Ligue en Février 1983.

Je pense que notre action, nos interventions, nos communiqués ont constitués un frein à cet acte dégradant qui, fort heureusement, n'a jamais été érigé en système.

• Au titre des revendications générales, la L T D H n'a cessé de mettre en avant sa demande d'abrogation des juridictions d'exception et des textes législatifs inconstitutionnels.

• Avant de quitter le domaine des revendications générales, je voudrais rappeler le rôle positif et courageux de la comission d'enquête sur les évènements de Janvier 1984. Cette commission de la Ligue qui groupait, aux côtés de membres du Comité Directeur des personnalités indépendantes et connues pour leur activité associative, à pu entreprendre un travail d'analyse dont de nombreux observateurs ont reconnu l'utilité et la pertinence. Je voudrais, en cette occasion remercier, une fois de plus, les membres de cette commission pour l'effort entrepris.

Mes remerciements vont également à toutes celles et à tous ceux qui ont contribué au printemps 1984 à la campagne nationale et internationale pour la grâce des jeunes condamnés à la peine capitale au lendemain des événements de Janvier.

LE PROBLEME DE LA DETENTION

Constamment préoccupés par les problèmes de la détention depuis la création de notre Ligue où en sommes-nous aujourd'hui ?

- Aprés avoir visité les différentes prisons, nous avons obtenu des améliorations conséquentes de la condition pénitenciaire.
- Nous avons réclamé et obtenu, enfin, un statut pour le détenu. Nous avons participé à son élaboration. Nous demandons, à présent, sa publication au journal officiel.
- Cependant, aujourd'hui, le problème de la garde à vue et de la détention préventive reste posé.
- Sa limitation dans le temps, le contrôle médical du prévenu, la reglémentation des commissions rogatoires, la nomination d'un juge d'application des peines, autant de questions que nous avons régulierement abordées.
- Cela a récemment fait l'objet de discussions avec le Premier Ministre. Et les promesses reçues me permettent aujourd'hui d'affirmer ma conviction que cette règlementation verra le jour prochainement. Elle sera pour nous tous une protection fondamentale du citoyen, et nous en mesurons toute l'importance.

LES DROITS INDIVIDUELS ET COLLECTIFS DES CITOYENS

Les actions de la ligue en ce domaine ont porté sur les thèmes suivants que je me contenterai d'énumérer:

- les droits de la femme et ceux des enfants (en particulier ceux des couples binationaux, à la suite des procédures de divorce).
- le droit des émigrés.
- les conditions de travail et les licenciements abusifs.
- les retraits de passeport.
- la sauvegarde de l'environnement et de la sécurité, sur ce plan, des citoyens (affaire du pétrole bleu et du gazoduc dans la région de Kairouan).
- le suivi de la correspondance avec les groupes d'adoption d'Amnesty International.
- la riposte aux manifestations de l'intolérance et de la discrimination raciale.
- les tragiques affaires dont ont été victimes des citoyens dans les locaux de la police (Ez-Zahra, Kairouan,etc...)
- les actions sur le thème "sécurité et liberté" concernant les campagnes des rafles sur la voie publique et la nécessité de remise en cause du "service civil".

Il serait fastidieux de développer ces actions que le comité directeur et les sections ont menées avec les modestes moyens qui sont les nôtres.

Je voudrais cependant mettre l'accent sur les deux thèmes suivants :

- En ce qui concerne le droit du citoyen à l'information, nous avons manifesté notre réprobation à chaque saisie et à chaque suspension de journaux par des communiqués, des interventions et par la création d'une commission pour la défense de la liberté de la presse.

En Décembre 1984, lors de la journée internationale des droits de l'homme, le comité directeur organisait, avec la participation de l'association des journalistes tunisiens, un débat public sur le droit du citoyen à l'information. Débat riche et fructueux. Une analyse précise du code de la presse devait confirmer qu'un nombre important de ses articles avait un caractère nettement répressif.

Nous en avons conclu qu'une nouvelle législation du code de la presse était indispensable pour une information juste et responsable.

- J'aborderai maintenant un problème important celui de la vie des associations officiellement reconnues.

Pour notre part, nous connaissons tous les difficultés rencontrées par certaines sections. Les pouvoirs locaux en méconnaissant la loi ont entravé leur création, ou la tenue de leur assemblée générale. Au niveau des partis politiques, des réunions n'ont pu avoir lieu, des locaux ont été saccagés,des militants ont été agressés.

Un climat d'insécurité n'a pas permis l'exercice légal du pluralisme politique. Toutes ces manifestations doivent être combattues. Nous réclamons l'exercice légal officiellement reconnu de notre vie associative. Nous réclamons l'exercice droit constitutionnel au pluralisme. Nous condamnons la violence sur tous ses formes. Il est difficile de croire que seuls certains détiennent la vérité au détriment des autres et que le patriotisme est l'apanage de certains.

LA SOLIDARITE INTERNATIONALE

La ligue a, dès sa création, mis l'accent sur la nécessité de lier son action en faveur des droits de l'homme aux combats pour le droit des peuples à l'autodetermination. Toutes les manifestations de la ligue organisées à l'occasion de la journée mondiale des droits de l'homme ont ainsi porté sur deux thèmes : un thème intérieur (torture, amnistie, garde à vue etc...) et un thème ayant trait à la solidarité internationale.

La motion de politique internationale du Prémier Congrès de la Ligue a mis l'accent sur le caractère indivisible de la lutte pour les droits de l'homme par delà les frontière et les différences de régimes et de doctrines. La motion se réfère " *particulièrement à l'Afrique du Sud, à la Turquie, à l'Amérique Centrale et du Sud, à la Pologne, à l'Iran et à l'Afghanistan*".

Au premier rang de cette action de solidarité figure, bien entendu, la solidarité interarabe avec pour axe majeur le juste combat du peuple palestinien pour recouvrer ses droits nationaux inaliénables.

Cette solidarité avec le peuple palestinien et l'OLP, en tant que seul représentant légitime de ses aspirations nationales, se conjuge avec le soutien aux forces progressistes et démocratiques arabes, libanaises notamment, qui luttent contre les objectifs de "balkanisation" de la région et pour la sauvegarde des droits de l'homme.

C'est de ce point de vue, que la ligue met l'accent avec insistance sur la liberté de culte et de conscience et qu'elle rejette toutes les formes de discrimination religieuse, communautaire et raciale. Comme le confirment les documents que nous avons publiés, c'est sur cette base que la Ligue a notamment animé la campagne de solidarité avec le peuple palestinien et libanais au lendemain de l'agression israélienne au Liban et qu'elle a contribué à la mise sur pied du Centre International d'Information sur les prisonniers, déportés et disparus palestiniens et libanais.

Tout récemment la Ligue a eu à intervenir à propos de deux évènements de l'actualité internationale. Il s'agit de la répression au Soudan et de la situation qui prévaut au Liban et en Palestine occupé. Au Sud Liban, tout particulièrement, l'armée israélienne se livre à une terrible escalade qui vise en priorité les populations civiles. Des massacres collectifs ont ainsi été commis et n'ont hélas, pas suscité une condamnation internationale à la mesure de l'atrocité de ces crimes. Nous attendons des organisations internationales que nous avons sollicitées qu'elles développent leur campagne en faveur des populations civiles du Liban et pour l'évacuation des troupes israeliennes d'occupation.

[redacted]

Nos remerciements vont également à la Fédération Internationale des droits de l'homme, à l'Organisation Arabe des droits de l'homme, ainsi qu'à l'Union des Avocats Arabes.

AMIDEAST LET Project

Bibliographic Recommendations

FIRST PRIORITY ITEMS

BOOKS

**AGI, M. 5,000 titres sur les libertes, selection d'ouvrages disponibles en langue francaise. Paris: Librairie des libertes, 1984. ISBN 2867570069

**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL. Torture in the Eighties. London: Amnesty International Publications, 1984. ISBN 0-939994-06-2 $5.95

**BELLO, Emanuel. African Customary Humanitarian Law. London: Oyez, 1980. 158p. [For the International Committee of the Red Cross.] ISBN 0-851204643

**BOWETT, Derek W. The Law of International Institutions. 4th ed. London: Steven, 1982. ISBN

**BROWNLIE, Ian. Principles of Public International Law. 3rd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1979. 743p. ISBN 0-19-876066-3 $64

**BUERGENTHAL, Thomas and Robert Norris, Compilers. Human Rights in the Inter-American System. Dobbs Ferry: Oceana, 1982. 2v. looseleaf. ISBN 0-379-20723-0 $170 (3d v. projected)
Collected documents of conventions and conferences, treaties, statutes, agreements, 1901-1981, with analysis and commentary.

**CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Human Rights: A Topical Bibliography. Boulder, Colo: Westview Press, 1983. 299p. ISBN 0-86531-571-X. $24.50

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE. Collection of Texts on the Euopean Convention on Human Rights. Bilingual ed. Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 1979. 350p. 13th ed.

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE. DIRECTORATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS. Stocktaking on the European Convention on Huamn Rights. Strasbourg: Council of Europe. ~~Latest Edition Available.~~ 1984.

**ERRERA, R. Les libertes a l'abandon, 3eme edition. Paris: Le Seuil, 1975.

**HANNUM, Hurst, Editor. Guide to International Human Rights Practice. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984. 310p. (For the International Human Rights Law Group.) ISBN 0-8122-7894-1 $35.00

**HENKIN, Louis, Editor. The International Bill of Rights. The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York: Columbia University Press, 1981. 523p. ISBN 0-231-05180-8. $38.00

**HUMPHREY, John P. Human Rights and the United Nations: A Great Adventure. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Transnational Publishers, 1984. 350p. ISBN 0-941320-14-6. $35.00

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. International Labour Conventions and Recommendations, 1919-1981. Geneva: International Labour Organisation, 1982.

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE. Freedom of association: Digest of Decisions of the Freedom of Association Comittee of the Governing Body of the ILO. 2d ed. Geneva: International Labour Office, 1976. xii, 180p.

**LILLICH, Richard B, Editor. International Human Rights Instruments: A Compilation of Treaties, Agreements and Declarations of Especial Interest to the United States. Buffalo, N.Y.: William Hein, 1983. n.p. looseleaf for updating. ISBN 0-89941-160-6. $50.00

**MAWDUDI Abdul A'la. Human Rights in Islam. Leicester, England: Leicester University Press, 1976

**MCKEAN, Warwick. Equality and Discrimination in International Law. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1983. ISBN 0-19-825311-7. $69.00

**MERON, Theodor, Editor. Human Rights in International Law: Legal and Policy Issues. London: Oxford University Press, 1984. 2v. Teaching Materials. Vol. I ISBN 0-19-825472-5. $39.95. Vol. 2 ISBN 0-19-825488-1. $39.95

**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF SAUDI ARABIA. Conference on Moslem Doctrine and Human Rights in Islam. Beirut: Dar al-Kitab al-Lubnani, 1975.

**RAMCHARAN, B. Editor. Human Rights: Thirty Years After the Universal Declaration: Commemorative Volume on the Occasion of the 30th Anniversay of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Hague: Nijhoff, 1979. xc, 274p. ISBN 9-0247-2145-8. $50.00

**SIEGHART, Paul. The International Law of Human Rights. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1983. 569p. ISBN 0-19-876096-5. L45.00. $89.00

**UNESCO. Cultural Rights as Human Rights. Paris: Unesco, 1970. 125p. (Studies & Documents on Cultural Policies, no.3)

**UNESCO. Human Rights Apsects of Population Programmes: With Special Reference to Human Rights Law. Paris: Unesco, 1977. 154p.

**UNESCO INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS. Many Voices, One World: Towards A New More Just and More Efficient World Information and Communications Order. New York: Unipub, 1980. 312p. ISBN

**UNESCO MEETING OF EXPERTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, HUMAN NEEDS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER. Final Report. UNESCO Doc. 55-78/Conf./6301/ (1978).

**UNITED NATIONS. Secretariat. Division of Human Rights. Human Rights: A Compilation of Instruments. U.N. Doc. ST/HR/1/~~Rev.1~~ Rev.2(1983) ~~(1978)--(Anything later?)~~

**UNITED NATIONS. Secretariat. Division of Human Rights. United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights U.N. Doc. ST/HR/2/~~Rev.1 (1980).~~ Rev.2(1983)

**VALTICOS, Nicolas. International Labour Law. Deventer: Kluwer, 1979. (also available in French)

**VASAK, Karel, General Editor. Dimensions Internationales des droits del'homme. Paris, UNESCO, 1982.

**VASAK, Karel, General Editor. The International Dimensions of Human Rights. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1982. 2v. Revised and Edited for the English Edition by Philip Alston. ISBN 0-313-23394-2. $55.00

**VASAK, Karel & Sydney Liskofsky, Editors. The Right to Leave and to Return. Papers and Recommendations of the International Colloqium at Uppsala, Sweden, June, 1972. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, 1976. ISBN (out of print?)

**WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. Health Aspects of Avoidable Maltreatment of Prisoners and Detainees. U.N. Doc. A/CONF.56/9 (1975)

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DES DROITS DE L'HOMME
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Fondé par / Founded by René CASSIN)

1, quai Lezay-Marnésia - 67000 Strasbourg (France)
Tel.: 33 (88) 35.05.50

SEIZIEME SESSION D'ENSEIGNEMENT
SIXTEENTH STUDY SESSION
STRASBOURG, 1er-26 Juillet/July 1985

Inaugural Lecture:

Human Rights in a Pluralistic World: Dr. Willibald PAHR,
Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria.

LA DIGNITE HUMAINE DANS LA DIVERSITE

HUMAN DIGNITY IN DIVERSITY

- **The Protection of Ethnic Minorities** (3 hours):
  Mr. R.N. TRIVEDI, Director of the Human Rights Institute of Lucknow, India.

- **The Protection of Indigenous Peoples** (3 hours):
  Mr. A. WILLEMSEN-DIAZ, Former Chief of the Prevention of Discrimination Unit, Center for Human Rights, United Nations.

- **The Status of Women** (3 hours):
  Ms. M. BERGER, Assistant-professor, University of Wien.

- **La protection de la liberté de conscience et de religion** (3 heures):
  M. H. STEIGER, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Giessen. Chaire Claire ZIRING.

- **Protection of Future Generations** (3 hours):
  Ms. E. BROWN WEISS, Associate Professor of Law, Georgetown University Law Center, Washington.

Directeur d'Etudes / Director of Studies: A.A. CANÇADO TRINDADE
Professor of International Law at the University of Brasilia

PROTECTION INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- **Théorie et histoire des droits de l'homme** (3 heures):
  M. G. PECES-BARBA, Président du Congrès des Députés, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de l'Université Complutense de Madrid.

- **Le système de protection de l'Organisation des Nations Unies** (5 heures):
  M. M. BOSSUYT, Professeur à l'Université d'Anvers (Belgique), Membre de la Sous-Commission des Nations Unies de la lutte contre les mesures discriminatoires et de la protection des minorités.

- **The European System of Protection of Human Rights** (4 hours):
  Mr. J.A. CARRILLO, Professor, Department of International Law, University of Seville, Member of the European Commission of Human Rights. **Chaire Henri ROLIN.**

- **Le système américain de protection des droits de l'homme** (3 heures):
  M. P. NIKKEN, Président de la Cour interaméricaine des droits de l'homme.

- **La Charte africaine: vers une codification des droits de l'homme en Afrique** (3 heures):
  M. E.R. MBAYA, Professeur, Université de Cologne.

- **Le droit international humanitaire** (4 heures):
  M. J. de PREUX, Conseiller-juriste au Comité International de la Croix-Rouge.

GROUPES D'ETUDES
STUDY GROUPS
GRUPOS DE ESTUDIOS

- **Application de la Convention européenne des Droits de l'Homme** (deux semaines):
  Application of the European Convention on Human Rights (two weeks):
  Aplicación del Convenio europeo para la protección de los derechos humanos (dos semanas):

  MM. H. PETZOLD, Greffier-Adjoint de la Cour européenne des Droits de l'Homme.
  M. de SALVIA, P. GARDNER, M. O'BOYLE — Secrétariat de la Commission européenne des Droits de l'Homme. Secretariat of the European Commission of Human Rights.

- **Le système américain de protection des droits de l'homme** (une semaine)
  The American System of Protection of Human Rights (one week):
  Sistema americano de protección de los derechos humanos (una semana):

  MM. P. NIKKEN, Président de la Cour interaméricaine des Droits de l'Homme.
  R. NORRIS, Human Rights Consultant.
  D. WEISSBRODT, Professor, University of Minnesota Law School.

- **Pratique des Nations Unies en matière de protection des droits de l'homme** (une semaine):
  Practice of the United Nations in the Protection of Human Rights (one week):

  M. H. GAHAM, Fonctionnaire au Centre pour les Droits de l'Homme des Nations Unies.
  J. MOLLER, Chief, Communications Unit, Centre for Human Rights, United Nations.

- **Application du droit international humanitaire** (deux semaines):
  Application of International Humanitarian Law (two weeks):

  MM. J. de PREUX, M. VEUTHEY, R. KOSIRNIK — Comité International de la Croix-Rouge. International Committee of the Red Cross.
  J. TOMAN, Institut Henry-Dunant.

MISE EN ŒUVRE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME: LA LUTTE CONTRE LA TORTURE

IMPLEMENTING HUMAN RIGHTS: THE FIGHT AGAINST TORTURE

- **Defining International Norms against Torture** (4 hours):
  Mr. N. RODLEY, Legal Adviser, Amnesty International.

- **Fact-Finding by Inter-Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations** (4 hours):
  Mr. D. WEISSBRODT, Professor, University of Minnesota Law School.

- **International Jurisprudence** (3 hours):
  Mr. F. ERMACORA, Member of the United Nations Human Rights Committee, Member of the European Commission of Human Rights. **Chair Hermod LANNUNG.**

- **Mise en œuvre en droit interne - Implementation in Domestic Law**
  - **In Common Law Countries** (2 hours):
    Mr. P. SIEGHART, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Justice, London.
  - **Dans les pays de droit «écrit»** (2 heures):
    M. M. SOYSAL, Professeur de droit constitutionnel à la Faculté des Sciences Politiques de l'Université d'Ankara.
  - **In Socialist Countries** (2 hours):
    Mr. Z. KEDZIA, Associate Professor, Institute of State and Law of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

- **Le rôle des organisations non-gouvernementales et des media** (3 heures):
  M. G. AURENCHE, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris, ancien Président de l'Action des Chrétiens contre la Torture.

CENTRE INTERNATIONAL POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT DES DROITS DE L'HOMME DANS LES UNIVERSITES

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR UNIVERSITY HUMAN RIGHTS TEACHING

13e/13th session - 1er juillet/July - 9 août/August 1985

Enseignement dans les Universités et recherche en matière de droits de l'homme.
Teaching in Universities and Research in Human Rights.

Directeur / Director: M. J. B. MARIE,
Chargé de Recherche au Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France).

Session de formation pour les professeurs des écoles normales et secondaires (1er - 5 juillet 1985)

en collaboration avec le Groupement interdisciplinaire pour l'enseignement des droits de l'homme, Université de Genève (programme envoyé sur demande).

Les cours ont lieu à la Faculté de Droit de Strasbourg, France.
The Courses will take place at the Faculty of Law of Strasbourg, France.
Inscriptions jusqu'au 30 avril 1985.
Registrations until 30 April 1985.

III. LET PROJECT YEAR 2: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

"With all the elaborate and increasingly ambitious yet precise statements of human rights standards, the methodology of implementation is lagging far behind."

Abdullahi Ahmed el-Naiem
Human Rights in Islam; Critique and Prospects

A. Regional Activities

1. Conference on "Legal Education, Reform and Development in the Arab World"

AMIDEAST is planning to co-sponsor this conference in cooperation with the Institute for the Higher Study of Criminal Sciences. The conference is planned for 2 - 6 December, 1985, at the Institute's headquarters in Siricusa, Italy. This venue offers certain unique advantages for such a conference; it is fully equipt for simultaneous translation; it has numerous small and large conference rooms for plenaries as well as smaller workshops; it has local standing arrangements for participant lodging; it is nuetrally located, avoiding awkward misunderstandings; it has convenient transportation links with most Arab capitals.

The rationale for this conference is primarily to convene the major role players in legal education throughout the Arab world, and provide a forum for the sharing of ideas, problems, strategies and experiences related to legal education and human rights. General topics to be discussed include comparative legal responses to human rights issues, the international framework for human rights protection, the measurement of progress in improving human rights practices, and the ability of the Islamic criminal justice system to adopt recognized international standards of human rights practices.

Participants will include Deans and Vice Deans and prominent senior faculty from the law schools of Arab universities, ranking officials of the various justice ministries, directors of judicial training centers, and representatives of pan-Arab organizations such as the Council of Ministers of the Interior and the Center for Social Defense (based in Tunis and Rabat respectively).

The conference faculty will consist of prominent international experts (including some from the Arab world) specializing in the various topics to be discussed within the program.

The tentative program (subject to revision) is as follows:

December 2; Registration, Orientation, Welcome
Plenary; International protection of human rights and overview (Cherif Bassiouni)
Plenary; Comparative constitutional and criminal procedures
(Christopher Osakwe - U.S.)
(Jean Pradel - France)
(Raoul Zaffaroni - Latin America)

December 3; Panel; Protection of Human Rights in Islamic Criminal Justice System
Procedural Aspects (Malek el Faleh - Kuwait)
Evidence (professor of Shari'a - Cairo University former Minister of Waqf)
Law Enforcement (Dr. Farouk Murad - Saudi Arabia)
Panel; Application of Human Rights Protection in Arab World
Dean Sarour - Cairo University
Dali Jazi - University of Tunis

December 4; Panel; Human Rights in Legal Education
Workshops; Incorporating Human Rights into Legal Education
Law Schools
Police Academies
Judicial Training Institutes
Workshops; Legislative Reform

December 5; Reports of Workshops to Assembly

December 6; Closing Plenary
Resolutions

Approximately 60 participants are expected to attend the conference. Potential follow-up activities designed to increase the impact of the activity include;

+ subsequent conferences organized by participants
+ site-visits by conference faculty
+ publication of papers
+ publication of conference proceedings

Several of these, including subsequent conferences, have been discussed with members of the proposed faculty.

2. LET/PAIL International Human Rights Bibliographical Research Project

The purpose of this project was to establish a well-researched set of guidelines for textual acquisitions in the field of human rights, based on advice from recognized international experts, as well as a recommended basic library. The establishment of priorities was determined by the utility of resources for research and for promoting indigenous interest and capabilities.

The final research report is scheduled for completion on 1 June 1985. That report will serve as the basis for an activity designed to provide local institutions with essential resources for both research and for practice in furthering improvement in human rights practices. This will have the dual effect of both direct impact on national practices, as well as enabling the institutions themselves to become centers and clearinghouses for such research and advocacy.

The institutions targetted thus far include Zagazig and Cairo Universities in Egypt, the Law School of the University Jordan, the University of Tunisia, and the Institut National d'Education Juridique and Mohammed V. University in Morocco.

Other possible future recipients include Assiut University and the Bar Association in Egypt, Mu'tah University and the planned Judicial Institute in Jordan, and the offices of the Tunisian League for Human Rights (should they establish formal offices).

3. International Institute for Human Rights Scholarship Program

We hope to increase the number of scholarships available to candidates from the LET Project countries and to continue this program in each successive project year.

The Institute's seminars are of very high quality and effectively bring together committed individuals from many countries to study and discuss issues related to international developments in human rights protection and practices. The net effect is the edification of participants, their familiarity with international developments, and the cultivation of international and regional networks. These direct results lead to the further result that institutions with which LET sponsored participants are affiliated are strengthened accordingly.

The scholarship program has thus far been extended to five institutions in the region. Additional institutional sources of candidates will be sought in the next year.

4. The Arab Organization for Human Rights

This is the first regional non-governmental organization established in the Arab world dedicated to the promotion and protection of human rights within the Arab countries. Founded in 1983, it is by definition regional and non-governmental, and therefore provides and excellent opportunity to address specific concerns expressed by A.I.D.* Discussions have already taken place between the LET Project Coordinator and one of the organization's founding members (Naseer Aruri) and one of its Directors (Hisham Shirabi), in which possible areas of cooperation were explored.

B. Egypt

1. Conference on "Human and Peoples' Rights"

AMIDEAST plans to co-sponsor this conference in cooperation with the Center for International Legal and Economic Studies at Zagazig University.

Originally planned for May 1985, the conference was postponed due to the late date of the final clearance from A.I.D./Cairo, leaving insufficient lead time for conference planning.

Conference seminars will directly address such germane issues as the teaching of human rights, regional strategies to foster improvement in human rights practices, and effective follow-up activities among other things. The general rationale for the conference was first presented in the LET Phase 1 Report/Phase 2 Proposal (submitted to A.I.D. on 6/1/84).

2. AMIDEAST plans to jointly sponsor a curriculum development project at Assiut University with the Development Law and Policy Program of Columbia University. The project will emphasize adaptation and utilization of existing resources, faculty and courses as well as integration of new resources through the LET/PAIL International Human Rights Bibliographical Research Project.

3. AMIDEAST plans to further examine the possibility of establishing a

Bernard Salvo, letter to Michael Miklaucic, 6/22/84

human rights component at Cairo University, either in the faculty itself or in the curriculum of the Law School.

4. During 1984 the Egyptian Bar Association re-established itself as a leading voice in the struggle for civil liberties and the protection of human rights. AMIDEAST hopes to secure the cooperation of leaders of the Bar Association in organizing exchanges with similar organizations in the U.S. In addition the Bar Association has a small resource library which could benefit significantly from inclusion in the LET/PAIL bibliographical project procurement phase. Its traditional independence from the government assures that use of the Association's resources would be beyond the reach of official influence. The establishment of a human rights unit within the framework of the Bar Association would be a considerable achievement, and will be explored.

C. Jordan

1. Judicial Institute

Continued encouragement for the establishment of a judicial training center in Amman, supported by the LET Project, will be an ongoing priority in the successive phases of the project. The planning and establishment of such a center continues to represent an extraordinary opportunity for both A.I.D. and AMIDEAST to cultivate fraternal relations on all levels between the U.S. and Jordan, as law and legal practice pervade all levels of society and are the institutionalized expression of cultural and social values.

The next planned step supporting the establishment of a Judicial Institute is the fielding of a consultation visit to Jordan by Mr. Kenneth Crawford, Director of Legal Education and Training at the Federal Judicial Center (Washington, D.C.). Mr. Crawford is the first and only Director of Legal Education and Training at the FJC. He therefore represents the institutional memory and experience of this branch. In addition he has acted as consultant to the governments of the Philippines and Israel advising on the establishment of similar institutions in those countries. Mr. Crawford has agreed to make this consultation visit, and plans are being set for an October visit.

Following Mr. Crawford's consultation in Jordan it will be necessary to field a study visit to the U.S. by several members of the Advisory Committee

assigned by the Prime Minister to study this concept. Dr. Mohamed Hammouri, Dean of the Law School at the University of Jordan, has already participated in extensive technical training programs in the U.S. and is expected to be instrumental in establishing the Judicial Institute.

Through the LET Project AMIDEAST intends to continue providing video and other training materials for the teaching of judicial practice. The Federal Judicial Center has offerred full cooperation in allowing AMIDEAST the use of its extensive collection of un-copyrited materials.

2. University of Jordan Law School

The Law School will continue to be a second focus in Jordan. It will be a recipient during the procurement phase of the LET/PAIL bibliographic research project, as well as of the International Institute for Human Rights Scholarship Program. In cooperation with the Development Law and Policy Program at Columbia University, a curriculum development project is planned to be undertaken adapting existing and new resources to the teaching of human rights, with special emphasis on the status of women.

D. Morocco

As discussed above conditions for the implementation of LET Project activities in Morocco are still tentative and impose caution and prudence.

The three activities offerring the best prospects for acceptance and success, other than those discussed in the context of regional activities, are;

1. Sponsoring a visiting professorship for an American teacher of international and human rights law at Mohammed V. University.

2. Sponsoring a 6 - 12 month appointment for a newly graduated Moroccan lawyer in a public interest law firm in the U.S. Such an arrangement has been discussed with the Executive Director of the International Human Rights Law Group in Washington, D.C.

3. Curriculum development at Mohammed V. University, within the Law Faculty.

E. Tunisia

1. The Tunisian League for Human Rights has achieved a degree of legitimacy, recognition and international exposure in the past several years. Planned LET Project activities will continue to strengthen the institutional base of this organization. The League's 1986 annual conference would once again benefit from international participation, as well as organizational support (ie for the reproduction and advanced circulation of papers).

Dr. Saadadine Zmerli, the League's President, will be meeting with AMIDEAST this June. At that time further discussions will be held regarding possible LET Project activities.

2. The experience of working within the legal system on behalf of the public interest is relatively unknown throughout the Arab world. AMIDEAST will seek to identify a young Tunisian lawyer to work for 6 - 12 months on the staff of a public interest law firm in Washington, D.C., or a non-governmental organization working in human rights or related issues.

F. Future Activity Identification and Project Development

One of the major impediments to accelerated activity implementation has been the indirect lines of communication between the LET Project Coordinator and the principal in-country contacts. Communication through the AMIDEAST field offices, while indespensible, is insufficient, placing a burden on the field office directors by creating a cumbersome four-way system of communication, when direct contact between the Project Coordinator and the in-country principals is preferable. The demands upon the time of the field office directors are such that their most effective and appropriate role is that of managing in-country logistics.

The primary responsibility for project development will more appropriately center on the Project Coordinator during the coming year.

1. Activity Identification

During periodic visits to the region for participation in project activities, the Project Coordinator will actively seek and identify new prospects for LET Project activities. During a trip to the Egypt and Jordan in

July 1985 the Project Coordinator will meet with a number of individuals affiliated with institutions and organizations uninvolved or marginally involved in project activities. These include Mu'tah University in Jordan, and the Bar Association, Assiut University and Cairo University in Egypt, as well as the Arab Organization for Human Rights.

2. Focussing

The Project Coordinator's periodic visits to the region will also serve to focus attention within the field offices on potential and upcoming activities, reporting requirements and procedural issues.

3. Monitoring and Assessment

The third purpose of regular visits to the region by the Project Coordinator is to maintain a continuing process of in-country project monitoring and direct comparison for planning purposes and budgetary allocation of activities within the four project countries.

Through direct contact with key actors the Project Coordinator will be able to assume a more active role in seeing activities through to completion. For example during the imminent visit to Egypt and Jordan the Project Coordinator will hold discussions with all members of the Jordanian advisory panel selected to study the concept of a judicial training center. At that time final arrangements will be made for the planned consultation of Mr. Ken Crawford in October. Meetings will also be held with officials of Zagazig University to finalize plans for the conference on "Human and Peoples' Rights" in November.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The LET Project will continue to preserve the attractive ratio of administrative to program funds, relying to a significant extent on pro-bono participation.

In the coming year project responsibilities will be divided between the Project Coordinator (assigned to the project at 50% time), an assistant Project Specialist (assigned to the project at 50% time), and the four AMIDEAST field office directors in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia (each assigned at 5% time).

As AMIDEAST has become significantly more familiar with the issue area, and as the bulk of the planning groundwork has been done or is in preparatory stages, the need for routine supervisory responsibilities on the part of AMIDEAST's Executive Staff has declined. While he will still exercise an informal oversight role, AMIDEAST's Vice President for Information and Development, formerly assigned to this project as Senior Advisor, will no longer be on the salaried staff of this project.

The roles and responsibilities of each LET Project staff member are described below.

A. Project Coordinator

The Project Coordinator will assume supervisory and operational responsibility for the project. He will continue to serve as the coordinator of all project activities, the central liaison point, and the individual responsible for day to day project management.

Specifically, he will have responsibility for;

+ coordination of all project activities
+ liaison with A.I.D./Washington
+ technical consultant recruitment
+ participant orientation and de-briefing
+ participant placement
+ reporting
+ evaluation monitoring
+ activity identification
+ project representation
+ liaison with LET Advisory Committee

B. Assistant - Project Specialist

This individual (hired on a contract basis) will be responsible for general administrative backstopping. Specific responsibilities will include;

+ liaison with field offices
+ maintenance of project files
+ compiling, preparing and distributing bi-monthly reports
+ budget monitoring
+ participant monitoring
+ performance monitoring
+ materials procurement
+ materials distribution

C. Field Office Directors

Field office directors will have the following specific responsibilities;

+ in-country logistics
+ liaison with A.I.D. missions
+ programming for technical consultants
+ liaison with in-country organizations
+ pre-departure orientation for participants
+ de-briefing of returned participants
+ on-site activity monitoring
+ on-going activity identification (with Project Coordinator)

V. BUDGET

I. Administration	
A. Salaries	
1. Project Coordinator; 50% @ 23,000	11,500
2. Field Office Director-Egypt; 5% @ 51,400	2,570
3. Field Office Director-Jordan; 5% @ 21,000	1,050
4. Field Office Director-Morocco; 5% @ 31,500	1,575
5. Field Office Director-Tunisia; 5% @ 32,600	1,630
TOTAL SALARIES	18,325
B. Fringe Benefits @ 23% Salaries	4,215
SALARIES PLUS FRINGE BENEFITS	22,540
C. Overhead @ 32% Salaries plus fringe benefits	7,213
SALARIES, BENEFITS & OVERHEAD	29,753
D. Other Direct Costs	
1. Temporary help	1,000
2. Recruitment fees	100
3. Postage	300
4. Freight	1,000
5. Courier	300
6. Telephone	300
7. Telex	500
8. Travel-U.S.	450
9. Printing	1,500
10. Dues	100
11. Books	200
12. Subscriptions	200
13. Registration	400
14. Reproduction	300
15. Miscellaneous	300
16. Assistant-Project Specialist: 50% @ 17,000	8,500
TOTAL OTHER DIRECT COSTS	15,450
II. Program Costs	
A. Regional	
1. Conference on "Legal Education, Reform and Development in the Arab World"	
a. International Travel; 25 x 800	20,000
b. Subsistence and Lodging; 25 x 75 x 6 days	11,250
c. Translators; 3 languages x 3 translators x 5 days x 200/day	9,000
d. Conference Fees; 25 x 100	2,500
e. Honoraria; 5 x 150	750
f. Materials (reproduction of papers, etc.)	500
g. Local Travel	1,000
TOTAL	45,000

2. International Institute for Human Rights Scholarship Program; 8 x 1000	8,000
3. Bibliographical Research Project Procurement; 6 x 3000	18,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	71,000
B. Egypt	
1. Conference on "Human and Peoples' Rights" (see line item breakdown in attachment, originally submitted 10/1/84)	42,000
2. Assiut University Curriculum Development	1,000
3. Cairo University Curriculum Development	1,000
EGYPT TOTAL	44,000
C. Jordan	
1. Crawford Consultation	
a. Travel	1,200
b. Per Diem; 14 x 71.50	1,000
c. Fee; 10 x 80	800
2. Video Training Materials	1,000
3. Study Visits to U.S.	
a. Travel; 3 x 1500	4,500
b. Per Diem; 3 x 1000	3,000
4. University of Jordan Law School Curriculum Development	1,000
JORDAN TOTAL	12,500
D. Morocco	
1. Visiting Professor (4 months x 3000/month)	12,000
2. U.S. Internship (8 months x 1000/month)	8,000
MOROCCO TOTAL	20,000
E. Tunisia	
1. Tunisian League for Human Rights	
a. 1986 Annual Conference Support	3,000
b. Support for International Travel	2,000
2. U.S. Internship (8 months x 1000/month)	8,000
TUNISIA TOTAL	13,000
F. Activity Identification	
1. International Travel; 3 x 1000	3,000
2. Per Diem; 32 x 68.75/day	2,200
TOTAL	5,200
TOTAL I. AND II.	210,903
III. General & Administrative (22%)	46,399
TOTAL BUDGET	257,302

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between

AMIDEAST, Washington, D.C.

and

THE CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES
ZAGAZIG UNIVERSITY
Zagazig, Egypt

1. General Purpose

As a component of the Legal Education and Training Project (LET) AMIDEAST will provide funds to support specified activities of the Center for International Legal and Economic Studies (the Center). These activities will adhere to the goals and objectives of the LET Project, as described in the LET Phase II Proposal and authorized, approved and agreed upon by AMIDEAST, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Center for International Legal and Economic Studies.

2. Period of Performance

Performance of this agreement will terminate on September 30, 1985.

3. Amount

Funds will be made available to the Center in a lump sum disbursement of US $42,000.

4. Program of Activities

Conference on Human and Peoples' Rights (May 1985): AMIDEAST field office and headquarters staff will nominate candidates for conference participation to the Executive Director of the Center. The most qualified and appropriate of these candidates will be contacted by the Center and invited to submit abstracts of proposed papers to be presented at the Conference. Those candidates whose qualifications and paper abstracts meet the standards of the Conference will be invited to attend and present their papars at the Conference. Disbursements to selected candidates will be made upon submission of their papers, under the supervision of the Executive Director of the Center.

Library Support: The Center will purchase library materials (books and periodicals) to supplement the specialized collection on human rights, legal development and related fields.

Third-country Training: The Center will select the individual(s) whose attendance at the seminars of the International Institute for Human Rights (or other similar programs) will most effectively increase the operational capabilities of the Center. Upon completion of the program the attendee will be required to submit to the Center (and to AMIDEAST) a report describing a strategy and possibilities for follow-on initiatives.

Other activities: Other activities may be supported by LET Project funds pending agreement between AMIDEAST and the Center on their relevance to the LET Project goals, their cost-effectiveness and the appropriate management arrangements. Several such possible activities are described in the LET Phase II Proposal.

5. Budget

International Travel - round-trip to and from Cairo based on current fares from Middle East countries (20 x $800)	$16,000
Lodging and Board (6 days x 20 participants x $84)	10,000
Interpretation Expenses (4 days x $1000)	4,000
Administrative Assistance (2 x 3 months x $200)	1,200
Reference Materials for Library	2,800
Tuition for International Institute for Human Rights	4,000
Research	4,000
TOTAL	$42,000

6. Reporting Requirements

The Center will submit two reports to AMIDEAST documenting the disposition of LET Project funds and progress toward agreed upon goals. (These will be incorporated into the semi-annual reports submitted by AMIDEAST to the U.S. Agency for International Development.) The first report will be submitted to AMIDEAST no later than 4/1/85, and the second report submitted no later than at the completion of the performance period (see #2).

7. Disposition of Unused Funds

Following the submission of the second (final) report the Center will return any unused grant funds to AMIDEAST.

8. Changes

This agreement may be changed only upon written notice and mutual agreement between the parties. In event of such change, an equitable adjustment shall be made in the grant amount, period of performance, and any other provision which shall be affected by such change, and the Agreement shall be modified in writing accordingly.

9. Applicable Law

This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws of the District of Columbia, U.S.A., and any disputes arising hereunder which cannot be resolved between the parties shall be submitted for adjudication by the appropriate court in the District of Columbia.

10. Integration

This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties, specifically excluding any and all oral or written communications between the parties prior to the date hereof which may in any way conflict with or be construed contrary to this Agreement or any provision thereof.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D C 20523

June 22,1984

Mr. Michael Miklaucic
AMIDEAST
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Suite 100
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mike:

The Near East Project Review Committee (PRC) met on June 15 to review AMIDEAST's proposal for Phase II of the Regional Legal Education and Training (LET) Project. The results of this review have been cabled to the USAID Missions of the four countries concerned for their comments, as well as those of AMIDEAST's country representatives. The following essentially is what was communicated to the Missions.

The PRC has reviewed the AMIDEAST Legal Education and Training (LET) Phase II Proposal which proposes a three-year, $600,000 program for Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia; other Near East countries would be considered after some experience had been obtained in these four countries and as potential activities are identified by AMIDEAST and the concerned USAID Missions and Embassies. The PRC was impressed at the amount of research conducted in Phase One to determine what had been or is being done in this area in the four concerned countries, interested cooperating organizations and potential activities. The PRC felt that the program as a whole is a good first step but that it is too narrowly based on legal systems and most activities lack adequate specificity, especially in the second and third years. More details on these and other issues, concerns and conclusions, which came from the PRC meeting, are outlined below.

1. In the Phase I proposal, AMIDEAST indicated that both governmental and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) would be included in the program, but the Phase II proposal targets governmental organizations almost exclusively. What happened to the NGOs in Phase II? In addition, the activities relate mainly to legal systems and do not adequately address other human rights related activities generally implemented by NGOs. AID experience with similar programs in other geographic areas has shown that too much emphasis on governmental organizations and legal systems does not affect civil and political rights situation significantly. Considering the situation in the Middle East and in the project countries, the PRC understands why AMIDEAST is taking a safe and cautious approach. This is fine for the first year, but attempts should be made to broaden the program in the second and third years.

2. The PRC expressed its support for a three-year program; without a three-year commitment, it would be difficult for AMIDEAST to develop an effective program. However, funding ($200,000) for the first year will be recommended for approval at this time. Funding for subsequent years will depend upon the quality of work completed in the first year and AMIDEAST's ability to broaden the program and provide more detailed descriptions of the activities, as discussed above.

3. The proposal fails to discuss how the program will be evaluated. AID/NE will inform AMIDEAST of the need for an evaluation plan and assist with its development if necessary.

4. Direct involvement of Americans in the program and fact-finding missions should be discouraged to the greatest extent possible. AMIDEAST should focus on obtaining constructive and tangible results to the extent possible in order to win and hold the support of host governments.

5. Some concern was expressed regarding support for the proposed Conference on Human and People's Rights in Egypt. Care must be exercised to insure that it is the kind of meeting which will promote a real and balanced exchange of ideas on the subject. The list of invitees would be critical to that kind of exchange. AMIDEAST will be asked to do the same with Dr. Selacuse.

The Near East Advisory Committee (NEAC) is scheduled to meet on June 28 to consider the proposal for funding. We would appreciate any comments AMIDEAST may wish to provide on any or all of the above items prior to the NEAC meeting. It also may be useful for us to meet to discuss the results of the PRC meeting in more detail.

I hope this is helpful. We look forwa J to hearing from and/or meeting with you soon.

Sincerely,

Berne

Bernard J. Salvo
PVO Officer
NE/TECH/SARD

AMIDEAST

EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENT

Mr. John Grayzel
Agency for International Development
NE/TECH/SARD
Room #6925 NS

24 July 1984

John,

Your comments and suggestions for the LET log-frame were very appropriate and helpful. I have incorporated them into this final draft, as per your suggestions. As per our conversation I understand that the log-frame represents what we intend to accomplish given that our assumptions are accurate, and that unanticipated developments do not prevent us from implementing the programs and activities which we propose. If something should occur which leads us to believe that our assumptions are no longer appropriate we will be entitled to modify the log-frame and project design accordingly.

Your suggestions regarding the "goal" of the project as described in the Narrative Summary, were especially useful to me. I am particularly concerned that it be universally understood that the "goal" is unattainable within the exclusive context of the present project, but that through legal education and training the goal will hopefully be less distant.

It is also my understanding, from our conversation with Bernie Salvo, that while the log-frame represents a one-year work objective, it is recognized that the accomplishment of all the outputs may take longer - perhaps as long as 18 months. If this turns out to be the case we will notify you immediately upon recognition of this fact.

I would apprectiate a confirmation by letter (at your convenience) that my understanding of these issues is correct and meets your agreement, and that you have received the attached log-frame, and that it meets with your approval.

Sincerely,

Michael Miklaucic
Project Coordinator

merica-Mideast Educational & Training Services, Inc.
717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. • Suite 100 • Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 797-7900 • Telex 440160 • Cable: Amideast

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Goal: To further the observance of human rights practices in the Near East. To foster concern for human rights in the regular operation of the legal system and government procedures in general.	Enlarged institutional framework for identifying national legal needs and possible actions in the area of law and human rights; increased institutional capability to meet these needs; increased adherence to international human rights conventions; open and wide expression of concern for these issues in government and society.	Reports of participant institutions both in-country and international as appropriate; reports of international agencies; documentation of new administrative/judicial procedure; observation of daily practices; records of public debate on issues (ie newspapers, journals, etc.).	Political stability; official cooperation; relevant legal education and training has a positive and tangible, albeit indirect, influence on national human rights practices; increased professional interest will filter down to the popular level through the practice of law and education, and filter up through professional interest and commitment; professional interest and involvement will eventually translate into acceptance of new human rights practices in the standards of legal practice and institutional performance.
Purpose: To enhance the quality of legal education and training in the near east. To establish regional networks with potential for eventual regional initiatives. To strengthen the institutional framework of programs which contribute to awareness and protection of human rights. To increase commitment of both the legal and educational community to improved human rights practices.	New curricula available in-country and in-region; advanced training received in and out of region by selected legal and educational professionals; establishment of research programs in national, regional and international human rights issues; increased discussion of these issues.	Institutional reports; project reports and evaluations; documentation from participating international institutions; course descriptions of relevant new offerings; academic and professional publications.	Incentives for change exist; continuing official interest and policy commitment; intra-regional differences can be overcome and political conditions permit the initiation of regional activities; participating institutions will remain solvent; procured material resources are utilized and maintained.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Outputs:
Egypt;
1. 1985 Conference at Zagazig University with participants investigating common problems, concerns, and possible solutions to problems of the region in human rights agendas in their respective countries, within the context of a balanced dialog.
2. Improved access to international human rights reference resources for Egyptian institutions.
3. Advanced research into human rights concerns, practices and solutions, national methods of evaluating human rights progress, and international human rights instruments.
4. Increased exposure of Egyptian legal and educational professionals to international human rights perspectives.
5. Identification of specific activities to be implemented in project year 2.

Inputs:
Egypt;
1. Funding for 1985 Conference at Zagazig University to develop balanced agenda and to support participation of regional candidates.
2. Funding for development of human rights and legal education reference collection.
3. Procurement of reference resources for Egyptian institutions.
4. US training of appropriate participants in relevant fields.
5. Funding for international study programs for qualified Egyptian candidates.
6. Funding to support lecture/seminar programs at Egyptian institutions by international legal experts.
7. Support for collaborative advanced research projects on regional human rights issues, international human rights instruments, and comparative and constitutional law.
8. AMIDEAST identification, selection, placement, and sponsorship of program participants.
9. AMIDEAST identification and selection of technical experts.
10. AMIDEAST identification of appropriate institutions for program participation.
11. LET project staff and Advisory Committee consideration of recommended second year activity suggestions generated by AMIDEAST field offices.

VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

Outputs:
1. At least 15 Conference participants selected from Near East region.
2. Interest in regional cooperation on human rights issues reflected in Conference agenda.
3. Incorporation of "human rights/legal education" reference resource package into at least 4 institutional libraries.
4. Completion of four research projects examining national and regional methods of evaluating progress in human rights, regional human rights initiatives and international human rights instruments.
5. Participation of at least four Egyptians in international human rights or international law study programs.
6. Proposal submission for project year 2 activities (numbering at least 5), acceptable to AID and feasible within given budget.

Inputs:
1. $26,684 for Conference support of near east region participants and for development of Conference agenda.
2. Expert consultant assistance and materials procurement for "human rights/legal education" reference resource package ($8,500).
3. Participant training and consultation in US ($8,000).
4. Participant training in international human rights programs ($4,000).
5. Expert consultant assistance in Egypt ($12,000).
6. Financial support for research/study projects at Zagazig University ($5,000).
7. LET Advisory Committee meetings.

MEANS OF VERIFICATION

Outputs:
1. Summary reports from Zagazig University Conference.
2. Site visits and statements of receipts to confirm incorporation of resources and reference materials.
3. Research reports and publications.
4. Reports from participating international institutions.
5. Reports documenting training taken by program participants.
6. Submission of periodic reports and updates to AID in addition to detailed proposal of activities recommended in project year 2 three months prior to commencement of project year 2.

Inputs:
Signed agreement.
Project budget reports.
Financial documentation.
Consultant reports.
Training institution documentation.
Minutes of LET Advisory Committee meetings.

ASSUMPTIONS

Outputs:
Official cooperation allows for implementation of activities; participating institutions wish to cooperate with LET project; participating institutions and individuals adopt balanced view of the issues; increased exposure to international and regional human rights activities among participants will encourage regional and national human rights initiatives; research of such subjects as the Egyptian Constitution, international human rights instruments, national methods of evaluating human rights progress will lead to greater professional interest in improved human rights practices; number of research projects dependent upon magnitude of individual research programs (typical research project can be supported with budget of $1000-1500); number of feasible activities identified for project year 2 dependent on size and cost of individual activities.

Inputs:
Sub-projects are funded on a timely basis; sufficient pool of qualified participants and consultants exists; program participants will utilize training and educational opportunities in professional capacities.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Outputs: Morocco and Tunisia; 1. Increased exposure of Moroccan and Tunisian legal and educational professionals to different perspectives on international law and human rights related issues. 2. Improved access to international human rights reference resources. 3. Advanced research into common human rights issues and national methods of human rights evaluation. 4. Identification of specific activities to be implemented in project year 2.	**Outputs:** Morocco and Tunisia; 1. Particpation of 2-5 Moroccans and Tunisians at Zagazig University Conference. 2. Participation of at least four Moroccans and four Tunisians in international law or human rights programs. 3. Incorporation of human rights/legal education reference resource base into at least two institutions in each country. 4. Completion of four research projects related to regional and international law, legal literacy and human rights (each country). 5. Proposal submission for four identified activities in both Morocco and Tunisia to be implemented in project year 2.	**Outputs:** 1. Summary reports from Zagazig University Conference. 2. Reports from participating international institutions. 3. Reports documenting training taken by program participants. 4. Site visits and statements of receipts to confirm incorporation of resources and reference materials. 5. Research reports and publications. 6. Submission of periodic reports and updates to AID in addition to detailed proposal of activities recommended in project year 2 three months prior to commencement of project year 2.	**Outputs:** Official cooperation allows for implementation of activities; participating institutions wish to cooperate with LET project; participating institutions and individuals adopt balanced view of the issues; increased exposure to international and regional human rights activities among participants will encourage regional and national human rights initiatives; research of such subjects as the Egyptian Constitution, international human rights instruments, national methods of evaluating human rights progress will lead to greater professional interest in improved human rights practices; number of research projects dependent upon magnitude of individual research programs (typical research project can be supported with budget of $1000-1500); number of feasible activities identified for project year 2 dependent on size and cost of individual activities.
Inputs: Morocco and Tunisia; 1. Funding for development of human rights and legal education reference resource base. 2. Procurement of reference resources for Moroccan and Tunisian institutions. 3. Organization and sponsorship of lecture/seminar consultantships in Morocco and Tunisia by recognized international experts, on subjects related to the rule of law. 4. Sponsorship of Moroccan and Tunisian participants in international conferences and study programs related to human rights issues. 5. Financial support of research on common regional and national legal needs in the field of civil rights and popular legal education. 8. AMIDEAST identification, selection, placement, and sponsorship of program participants. 9. AMIDEAST identification and selection of technical experts. 10. AMIDEAST identification of appropriate institutions for program participation. 11. LET project staff and Advisory Committee consideration of recommended second year activity suggestions generated by AMIDEAST field offices.	**Inputs:** Morocco and Tunisia; 1. Expert consultant assistance and materials procurement for human rights/legal education reference resource base ($4,500 for each country). 2. Sponsorship of in-country teaching/training programs by recognized US experts ($8,000 for each country). 3. Tuition and related expenses of Moroccan (4) and Tunisian (4) participants in international human rights and international law programs ($8,000). 4. Funding for research projects at Moroccan and Tunisian institutions dealing with national, regional and international human rights-related issues (approximately $5,000 per country). 5. LET Advisory Committee meetings.	**Inputs:** Signed agreement. Project budget reports. Financial documentation. Consultant reports. Training institution documentation. Minutes of LET Advisory Committee meetings.	**Inputs:** Sub-projects are funded on a timely basis; sufficient pool of qualified participants and consultants exists; program participants will utilize training and educational opportunities in professional capacities.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Outputs Jordan; 1. Participation in planning process for Judicial Institute. 2. Improved access to international human rights and international law reference resources for Jordanian institutions. 3. Advanced research into regional human rights initiatives, national methods of evaluating human rights progress, and international human rights instruments. 4. Increased exposure of Jordanian legal and educational professionals to regional and international human rights perspectives. 5. Identification of specific activities to be implemented in project year 2.	**Outputs:** Jordan; 1. Study visit to appropriate US institutions for four strategically-positioned individuals for consultation related to establishment of Judicial Institute. 2. Development of strategic plan for Judicial Institute. 3. Incorporation of human rights/legal education reference resource base in at least two Jordanian educational or professional training institutions. 4. Completion of four research projects related to international human rights, regional human rights activities and national methods for evaluating human rights progress. 5. Participation of at least four Jordanian professionals in international human rights or law study programs. 6. Participation of from 2-5 Jordanians at Zagazig University Conference. 7. Proposal submission for no less than 5 project year 2 activities, acceptable to AID and feasible within given budget. 8. LET Advisory Committee meetings.	**Outputs:** 1. Submission of strategic plan. 2. Site visits and statements of receipts to confirm incorporation of resources and reference materials. 3. Research reports and publications. 4. Reports from participating international institutions. 5. Reports documenting training taken by program participants. 6. Summary reports from Zagazig University Conference. 7. Submission of periodic reports and updates to AID in addition to detailed proposal of activities recommended in project year 2 three months prior to commencement of project year 2.	**Outputs:** Official cooperation allows for implementation of activities; participating institutions wish to cooperate with LET project; participating institutions and individuals adopt balanced view of the issues; increased exposure to international and regional human rights activities among participants will encourage regional and national human rights initiatives; research of such subjects as the Egyptian Constitution, international human rights instruments, national methods of evaluating human rights progress will lead to greater professional interest in improved human rights practices; number of research projects dependent upon magnitude of individual research programs (typical research project can be supported with budget of $1000-1500); number of feasible activities identified for project year 2 dependent on size and cost of individual activities.
Inputs: Jordan; 1. Seed money for establishment of Judicial Institute. 2. Funding for development of human rights and legal education reference resource base. 3. Procurement of reference resources for Jordanian institutions. 4. US training of appropriate participants in relevant fields. 5. Funding for international conference attendance and study programs for qualified Jordanian participants. 6. Funding to support lecture/seminar programs at Jordanian institutions by US experts. 7. Funding for research programs at appropriate Jordanian institutions on human rights-related issues. 8. AMIDEAST identification, selection, placement, and sponsorship of program participants. 9. AMIDEAST identification and selection of technical experts. 10. AMIDEAST identification of appropriate institutions for program participation. 11. LET project staff and Advisory Committee consideration of recommended second year activity suggestions generated by AMIDEAST field offices.	**Inputs:** Jordan; 1. Funding for study visits of Jordanian officials involved in setting up Judicial Institute ($16,000). 2. Provision of planning consultant for development of Judicial Institute strategic plan ($12,000). 3. Expert consultant assistance and materials procurement for human rights/legal education reference resource base ($6,500). 4. Tuition and related expenses of Jordanian participants in international human rights and international law programs ($4,000). 5. Sponsorship of in-country teaching/training programs by recognized US experts ($16,000) 6. Funding for research projects at Jordanian institutions dealing with national, regional and international human rights-related issues ($4,684). 7. LET Advisory Committee meetings.	**Inputs:** Signed agreement. Project budget reports. Financial documentation. Consultant reports. Training institution documentation. Minutes of LET Advisory Committee meetings.	**Inputs:** Sub-projects are funded on a timely basis; sufficient pool of qualified participants and consultants exists; program participants will utilize training and educational opportunities in professional capacities.

ADDENDUM: EGYPTIAN JURISTS U.S. STUDY VISIT

I. The Egyptian Ministry of Justice has requested official U.S. assistance in programming a study visit to the U.S. by six distinguished, high-ranking jurists, involved in formulating policy within the Egyptian legal system.

The objectives of this visit are to acquire direct knowledge of two aspects of the American legal system;

1. The teaching of human rights in legal education
2. Judicial guarantees of human rights in the legal system

These objectives closely correspond to the purposes and goals of AMIDEAST's Legal Education and Training Project (LET). For this reason it is appropriate that the study visit should be incorporated as a discrete activity of the LET Project, the goals of which are, "to further the observance of human rights practices in the Near East," and "to foster concern for human rights in the regular operation of the legal system and government procedures in general."

The achievement of the LET Project's goals will ultimately depend upon the commitment, cooperation and enthusiasm of individuals at the policy-making levels of the Egyptian legal community.

Through the LET Project AMIDEAST has established an extensive network of both academic and professional contacts working in human rights and related fields. This network will be the basis of a program developed for the proposed study visit. In addition the LET Project has an Advisory Committee composed of recognized experts in the fields of international law, judicial training, human rights, and Middle Eastern societies. Their counsel will ensure the development of a program ideally suited to meeting the objectives of the activity.

Therefore, the incorporation of the proposed study visit into the existing framework of the LET Project offers the unusual opportunity to achieve two complementary goals. A program will be developed to guarantee a constructive and high level sequence of meetings and working sessions,

befitting the rank of the proposed participants. Simultaneously, the objectives of the LET Project will be advanced by the involvement of such high-ranking officials within the larger framework of its objectives and its activities.

II. The proposed participants are;

Galaal Asim; President of the Council of State
Mohamed Ali Baligh; President of the Constitutional Court
Farouk Rateb; Vice-President of the Supreme Court
El Sayed Omar; Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Nabil Hilmy; Professor of Law and Director of the Center for International Legal and Economic Studies - Zagazig
Anwar El-Hawary; Dean of Law School - Zagazig University

III. The tentative program, to be conducted between 9 September and 4 October (and subject to revision and refinement) includes;

Washington, D.C.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justice Sandra Day O'Conner of the Supreme Court of the United States
Hugo Caminas; Legal Director, Organization of American States
Edmundo Vargas Carillo; Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
Father Drinan; Georgetown University School of Law
Louis Oberdoerfer; Federal District Court Judge
Gerhart Gazelle; former Federal District Court Judge
Abe Sofaer; former legal advisor to the Department of State and judge
Malcolm Wilkie; Appellate Court Judge (retired)
Congressman Jim Leach; House Foreign Affairs Sub-committee on Human Rights
David Carliner; International Human Rights Law Group
Amy Young; International Human Rights Law Group
Patricia Wald; Appellate Court Judge
Richard Lillich; Professor, University of Virginia Law School

New York, NY

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
Louis Henkin; Center for the Study of Human Rights (Columbia University)
NAACP
Tom McCarthy; UN Human Rights Committee
Elsa Stimatapulu; UN Human Rights Committee
Steven Marks; Ford Foundation
Peter Weiss; Center for Constitutional Rights

OTHER

Bert Lockwood; Urban Morgan Institute, University of Cincinnati
National Judicial College, Reno, Nevada
Frank Newman; former California Supreme Court Justice
University of California Law School

It must be emphasized that this program is preliminary. It will be modified over the course of the next eight weeks. Approximately 10 days will be spent in the Washington, D.C. area, followed by six days in New York. The next 10 days will be spent visiting sites in the Mid-west and West.

IV. While the tentative program is still tentative and will be tailored to meet the specific human rights interests and needs of the participants, it will consist of seminars, panel discussions, luncheon meetings and problem-solving workshops. Participants will also attend working sessions of appropriate institutions, including class attendance and court proceedings.

During a July visit to Egypt, related to other LET Project activities, the LET Project Coordinator will meet with the six proposed participants. Each participant will be asked to submit a concise statement of personal objectives related to this study visit. These objectives will be expressed in terms of specific topical issues and problems which can be directly addressed within the program.

Bio-data on both the Egyptian participants and the individuals with whom they will meet during their visit will be circulated in advance. Abstracts of papers will also be circulated in advance of meetings to ensure that the maximum benefit is derived from the meetings. A program booklet will be prepared by AMIDEAST and provided to each participant.

V. The participants will be accompanied during their visit by AMIDEAST's LET Project Coordinator, who will act as escort and facilitator throughout the visit. Travel and lodging arrangements will be made through AMIDEAST's in-house travel service. All administrative backstopping will be the resonsibility of AMIDEAST headquarters staff.

VI. The anticipated outcome of the proposed study visit is that high-ranking Egyptian legal policy makers will acquire first-hand experience of the means by

which human rights are taught in legal education, and by which human rights are protected within the legal system. The program will be developed with a design primarily to help solve some of the problems related to human rights practices within the Egyptian legal system, but also to show how similar problems are treated in the American system. Each meeting will have a clearly defined purpose and a reports will be prepared documenting the proceedings of meetings. Each participant will be asked to submit an evaluative summary of their experience at the conclusion of the study visit.

VII. Budget

A. International Travel	
Cairo/Washington/Cairo; 6 x 1840	11,040
B. U.S. Travel	
Washington/New York/Cincinnati/Reno/	
San Francisco/Washington; 6 x 1500	9,000
C. Per Diem (Participants); 6 x 27days x 75/day	12,150
D. U.S.Travel (Escort)	1,500
E. Per Diem (Escort); 15 days x 75/day	1,125
F. Local Travel	375
G. Staff Salaries; 6 weeks x 443/week	2,650
H. Fringe Benefits @ 23% Salaries	610
I. Overhead @ 32% Salaries and Fringe Benefits	1,043
J. Other Direct Costs (telex, telephone, etc.)	1,000
SUB-TOTAL	39,493
K. General & Administrative @ 22% Sub-total	8,688
TOTAL	48,181