

amnesty international newsletter

Vol. IV No. 4

April 1974

Founded 1961

CHILEANS TRIED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS AS REGIME INCREASES USE OF TORTURE

AI cabled President AUGUSTO PINOCHET UGARTE on 14 March urging that all trials in Chile be held in public with full rights to legal defence and appeal and that death sentences and executions cease.

The cable came in the wake of continuing reports that military courts martial sitting in closed sessions were meting out summary sentences of death and imprisonment to suspected supporters of the overthrown Allende regime.

Reports from Washington said that more than 10,000 people had been killed in Chile since the coup last September. The AI research department has received substantial evidence that the torture of political detainees has increased and become more systematic.

VLADIMIR BUKOVSKY ILL

AI GETS PLEA FOR HELP FROM MOTHER OF DISSIDENT WHO EXPOSED SOVIET ASYLUMS

Mrs NINA IVANOVNA BUKOVSKAYA, mother of Soviet dissident VLADIMIR BUKOVSKY, has written an open letter to AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL appealing for help for her son, who she said was seriously ill in prison.

Mr Bukovsky, an AI-adopted prisoner of conscience who was on the *Postcards for Prisoners Campaign* in January this year, was instrumental in bringing to the outside world's attention the Soviet practice of confining dissidents to mental asylums. In January 1971 he sent abroad copies of official medical reports of certain dissidents by Soviet psychiatrists, along with an "Appeal to Western Psychiatrists". The 31-year-old writer now is serving a 12 year sentence for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda".

In her three-page letter, Mrs Bukovskaya said her son is suffering from a heart condition, rheumatism and a liver ailment. She expressed concern at the possibility of his being transferred back from a labour camp to Vladimir Prison where he was "almost starved to death".

She said she had appealed to Soviet authorities on five occasions to free her son and let him accept an invitation to study at Leiden University in Holland but this had been refused.

"I address this appeal to you," her letter to AI said. "Do not allow my son to be transferred to Vladimir Prison - to his physical destruction. I also ask you to form, as quickly as possible, a competent international commission and to send it to the camp for political prisoners located at Vsesvyatskaya Station, Chusovskoi District, Perm Region, establishment VS 389/35, where my son is imprisoned, to in-

vestigate whether they comply with the law in this camp and also ascertain the facts concerning the persecution of my son."

She asked AI to appeal again to the Soviet Government and to Soviet Communist Party leader LEONID BREZHNEV "for humaneness and justice."

Her appeal was supported by a letter to the International League for the Rights of Man from eight other Soviet dissidents, including the physicist ANDREI SAKHAROV.

On 12 March, AI Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS cabled Soviet President NIKOLAI PODGORNÝ and other leading officials urging them to abrogate Mr Bukovsky's current punishment of three months in an isolation cell in view of his state of health. Mr Ennals also asked that Mr Bukovsky receive proper medical attention and that his sentence be reviewed and commuted on humanitarian grounds.

AI ASKS NATO TO END TORTURE TRAINING AND OBSERVE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

AI has called on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to end the training of military personnel in torture techniques and ensure that all of its member states adhere to democratic principles and the rule of law.

In a statement prepared in advance of the 25th anniversary of the signing on 4 April 1949 of the treaty that created the alliance, AI noted that the preamble pledged NATO members to "safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their people, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law." Yet these basic principles were still violated in member states.

"Greece, ruled by military juntas since 1967, and Portugal, an authoritarian regime for almost half a century, are two prominent examples, but not the only ones," the statement said.

"Reports of military training in torture and of grave torture practices themselves have, in the past 10 years, been also received from Turkey, the United States and the United Kingdom. Allegations have recently come from Belgium, West Germany and the Netherlands that NATO troops are trained in torture techniques. Many of these allegations were documented in the *Amnesty International Report on Torture* published in December 1973."

UN HUMAN RIGHTS BODY CRITICIZED FOR POSTPONING ACTION ON 8 COUNTRIES

The Human Rights Commission of the United Nations came under fire in March when it ended a five-week session by voting to set up a new body to review allegations of human rights violations in eight countries, but not until next year.

AI had submitted information on three of the countries: Indonesia, where 55,000 persons are still detained without trial after eight years;

Brazil, where there were allegations of the continued use of torture and the deaths of at least 210 political prisoners and suspects in police custody (*see below*); and Northern Ireland, in which there were torture allegations.

The other five countries are Portugal, Burundi, Iran, Tanzania and Guyana. During the session accusations of human rights violations also were made against Chile and the Soviet Union. An AI spokesman in New York deplored the postponement of action on the cases. "How long can we be expected to be patient and wait for one bureaucratic procedure after another to be applied when political prisoners are suffering?" the spokesman said.

DONALD M. FRASER, head of a United States House of Representatives subcommittee on human rights, said: "The commission, in effect, is asking the Brazilians subjected to torture, the Indonesians and Chileans detained without trial and the Burundians experiencing massacres to withstand oppression for another year."

According to a report in *The New York Times*, other observers at the UN criticized "the sterile debates, propagandistic speeches and a high rate of absenteeism at commission meetings." However the newspaper said other observers saw the establishment of the new body as a "modest accomplishment that kept the cases from being permanently shelved."

ANNIVERSARY PLEA TO BRAZILIAN CHIEF

Brazil's newly inaugurated President, General ERNESTO GEISEL, has been urged to demonstrate his confidence in the country's much-heralded "economic miracle" by freeing all political prisoners on the 10th anniversary this month of the coup that brought the present regime to power.

Freedom for Brazilian political prisoners is the goal of a current action campaign involving all AI National Sections and groups (January *Newsletter*).

A letter from AI Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS also asked for President Geisel's comments on a list of 210 political prisoners and suspects who have died in mysterious circumstances or while in police custody. The list is one which AI submitted to the UN Human Rights Commission (*see above*). AI is also planning to supply the Commission with further evidence that political prisoners in Brazil are still being tortured.

APPROACH TO KENYA OVER UGANDA DEATHS

AI has decided to make representations to Kenya over the murder in Uganda of two more opponents of Ugandan President IDI AMIN. The latest victims of the wave of such murders are the prominent politician JOSEPH KIWANUKA and Army Captain KENNETH ONZIMA.

Both had sought refuge in Kenya but were turned over to Ugandan authorities after President Amin visited Kenya in December. AI's research department is compiling a list of those killed for political reasons since the President took power in January 1971.

TRIAL OF EGYPTIANS 'UNCONSTITUTIONAL'

AI has again asked Egypt to release all political prisoners jailed for allegedly attempting

SECRETARIAT STAFF MEMBER PAT ARROWSMITH ARRESTED AND DETAINED FOR TRIAL

PAT ARROWSMITH, a member of AI's Secretariat staff in London, was committed for trial without bail on 21 March on charges connected with pamphlets she distributed to British soldiers last September. The leaflets informed soldiers that they could desert to Sweden if they did not want to serve in Northern Ireland.

Miss Arrowsmith, a well-known British pacifist, was arrested at the time and released on bail. But she refused to cooperate with the act under which she was to be tried and went to Ireland, missing her hearing.

She returned to Britain early in March and resumed work at the Secretariat. Ten days later she was arrested at her home and subsequently detained without bail in Holloway Prison, London. Her trial is scheduled for April. If convicted, she faces a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment and a heavy fine.

In 1961, Miss Arrowsmith became the first prisoner of conscience ever adopted in Britain by AI after being imprisoned for six months in connection with a civil protest. She later published a novel about her experiences in prison.

AI has written to the British Government urging the repeal of the Act in question on the grounds that it "constitutes an unacceptable limitation on freedom of speech protected by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights." AI will again adopt Miss Arrowsmith as a prisoner of conscience if she is convicted and imprisoned for her non-violent protest action. There will also be an AI observer at her trial.

to reconstitute the banned Communist Party.

"Their arrest and trial is clearly unconstitutional," an AI spokesman said. "If there was evidence of their having broken the law or endangered national security, why were they not tried and sentenced under the relevant legislation?"

Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS, in a follow up to his letter to President ANWAR SADAT in February (March *Newsletter*), cabled the President on 8 March asking again for the release of the prisoners, believed to number up to 20. Press reports from Cairo in March quoted legal and political sources as predicting that President Sadat would release most political prisoners soon.

BANGLADESH ASKED TO STEP UP RELEASES

Bangladesh has been asked to speed up the release of an estimated 21,000 political prisoners charged with acts of collaboration with the Pakistan Army. They were part of a total of 33,000 prisoners whose release was supposed to have taken place by 16 December 1973, the second anniversary of the country's independence (March *Newsletter*).

A report obtained from the Bangladesh Home Ministry stated that by the end of 1973 only

RECOMMENDED BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

IDOC BULLETIN. *Published monthly by International Documentation on the Contemporary Church. 30 Via S. Maria dell'anima, 00186 Rome, and in the U.S. 235 East 49th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. \$30 for one year, \$75 for three years.*

IDOC collects documents on the activities of churches in the Third World as well as information from other organizations concerned with development, human rights and liberation movements. Its collection is especially valuable because of the number of unpublished "fugitive" documents it receives. The Bulletin gives a select bibliography, summarizing some of IDOC's current acquisitions, both the "fugitive" documents and published reports. Readers can obtain copies from the original source, or in the case of brief reports, direct from IDOC. More important, it also reprints in full unpublished first-hand reports on political events and repression in a number of countries.

LATIN AMERICA. *Published weekly by Latin America Research Publication Services, Victoria Hall, East Greenwich, London SE10 0RF. £25 for one year, £5 for a 13-week trial subscription, including Latin America Economic Report. Discounts for all academics.*

This English language newsletter gives an excellent analysis of political and economic developments in Latin America along with news in brief. It is up-to-date, factual, and easy to read. Strongly recommended to anyone interested in following what goes on in Latin America.

DICKIE, John, and RAKE, Alan. *Who's Who in Africa. 1974. Africa Buyer and Trader Ltd., Wheatshaf House, Carmelite Street, London EC4. 600 pages. £9.00.*

This volume provides up-to-date thumbnail sketch biographies of prominent Africans, including several past and present AI adoptees. Arranged alphabetically by countries, the book also contains an outline of the economy of each state and the essential dates in its history. A useful guide to the leaders of contemporary Africa.

SHORT, Philip. *Banda. 1974. Routledge & Kegan Paul, 68-74 Carter Lane, London EC4. 355 pages. £3.50.*

This is the first biography of Malawi's Life President, Hastings Banda, who has ruled his country with an iron hand since the mid-1960's. Philip Short, a journalist who was himself expelled from Malawi for his critical attitude towards the government, gives a balanced account of Banda and of the political developments which have brought Malawi from democratic rule to its present situation as a civilian dictatorship. Banda, who was himself detained by the British when Malawi (as Nyasaland) was still a colony, is now holding over a thousand people in detention without trial, including 60 AI adoptees. This valuable book helps to explain how a leader once dedicated to freedom and justice now finds himself the autocratic ruler of a nation of five million people.

HATCH, John. *Africa Emergent. 1974. Secker & Warburg Ltd., 14 Carlisle Street, London W1. 235 pages. £3.75.*

This is a reassessment of independent Africa's first decade of existence by an experienced journalist who has travelled widely on the continent and spoken to its leaders and its people. It includes chapters on tribalism, the role of the military, the struggle to liberate Africa from colonial and racist rule, and the economic problems facing the continent's young states. One chapter is devoted to Zambia, a country which has been more successful than most in facing up to its post-independence problems. A sympathetic and cautiously optimistic book.

BORRAT, Hector. *Passager en transit. Translated from Spanish by Francois Malley. 1973. Les Editions du Cerf, 29 boulevard Latour-Maubourg, Paris. 157 pages.*

This is a personal testimony by a young Uruguayan intellectual which gives, at the same time, a picture of the development that has taken place within the Latin American church over the past 20 years. Excellent reading for anyone interested in the relationship of the Church to social problems, particularly the Latin American Church.

O'BALLANCE, Edgar. *The Kurdish Revolt 1961-1970*. 1973. *Faber and Faber Ltd.*,
3 Queen Square, London WC1. 196 pages. £2.95.

This is an interesting and valuable account of the little publicized Kurdish revolt, led by Mulla Mustapha, which took place in Northern Iraq. Fighting from the mountains, the Kurds always retained their national spirit, resisting both the conventional forces of the Iraq Government and communist attempts to dominate their revolt. The book also offers a useful brief history of the Kurds and provides a wealth of information for anyone seriously interested in the Kurds.

HASTINGS, Adrian. *Wiriyamu*. *Search Press Ltd.*, 85 Gloucester Road, London SW7. £1.50. Translated into German by Gerald Baars. *Laetare verlag*, 8-Munche 19, Birkerstrasse 22, Germany. 10DM.

In this book, Father Adrian Hastings expands on Wiriyamu, the village in Mozambique where it is alleged massacres took place in December 1972 of defenceless villagers by the Portuguese army. Father Hastings draws together material from missionaries and other sources who commented on and related the events at Wiriyamu, Juwau Chawola and earlier massacres, reports that remained almost unheard by the world at large until *The Times* of London published the Wiriyamu story in July 1973. Father Hastings sets the known factors into order and context and thus gives them a depth of meaning which was perhaps lost at the time of the *Times* revelations.

BONAVIA, David. *Fat Sasha and the Urban Guerilla*. London, 90 Great Russell Street, London WC1. £3.00.

David Bonavia, *The Times* of London correspondent expelled from Moscow in 1972, vividly recalls the personalities of the democratic movement whom he got to know well during his three years there. An interesting insight into the motives, ideals and weaknesses of these individuals, placed in their social and political context.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

ELMANDJRA, Mahdi. *The United Nations System, an Analysis*. 1973. *Faber and Faber*, 3 Queen Square, London WC1. 368 pages. £6.00.

ALLENDE, Salvador. *Chile's Road to Socialism*. Edited by Joan E. Garces, translated by J. Garling. 1973. *Penguin Books*.

SIMON, Gerhard. *Church State and Opposition in the USSR*. Translated by Kathleen Matchett. 1974. *C. Hurst and Co.*, 40A Royal Hill, London SE10. 250 pages. £4.20.

CAMPBELL, Gordon. *Brazil, Struggle for Development*. 1973. *Charles Knight Ltd.*, 11 Bury Street, London EC3. 200 pages. £3.00

DEUTSCH, Andre and MAGOWAN, Vivien. *Northern Ireland, A Chronology of Events, Vol. I: 1968-1973*. 1973. *Blackstaff Press*, Belfast. 180 pages. £3.25.

11,710 of the prisoners had been released.

In a new letter to the country's Prime Minister, Sheikh MUJIBUR RAHMAN, Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS appealed on humanitarian grounds for the immediate release of all the remaining prisoners.

ARRESTS BEGIN AGAIN IN ZANZIBAR

A new wave of arrests has been reported in Zanzibar where 545 prisoners, including some long-term AI adoptees, were freed in an amnesty declared on 16 January (February *Newsletter*).

Some sources said over 1,000 persons have been detained in a crackdown apparently triggered by the operation of a clandestine radio station which has been heard on the island in recent weeks. The station, whose location is unknown, has been broadcasting news items and comments critical of Zanzibar's regime.

So far as is known, none of the new detainees are former AI prisoners of conscience.

NEW FREEDOM CALL TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AI has renewed the appeal first made last May to Czechoslovakia for the release of five seriously ill prisoners of conscience who played an important part during the Dubcek era. AI also protested on 27 March against the deterioration in prison conditions in the country.

The five are the historian, Dr MILAN HUBL, writer and political commentator, VLADIMIR SKUTINA (April 1974 *Postcards for Prisoners Campaign*) - both of whom are reported in critical condition - former student leader, JIRI MULLER (June 1973 *Campaign*), Professor JAROSLAV ŠABATA and the former secretary of the Socialist Party, Dr MILAN SILHAN. They are serving sentences ranging from four to six and a half years for alleged anti-state activities, subversion and agitation.

AI said it had reliable information that all five are isolated and have been given no medical treatment, although such treatment was promised during frequent interrogations if they would recant.

"The provision of medical treatment is a basic right for all prisoners and should never be used to compel individuals to act against their conscience," AI said. "Such a practice constitutes cruel treatment and runs counter to all ethical and prison principles."

PRISONER RELEASES AND CASES

The International Secretariat learned in February of the release of 80 AI-adopted prisoners and took up 294 new cases.

AI PUBLISHES FINAL REPORT OF PARIS CONFERENCE FOR ABOLITION OF TORTURE

AI's new department set up to intensify the Campaign for the Abolition of Torture has begun distribution to participants and National Sections of the final report of the International Conference for the Abolition of Torture which AI held in Paris in December. Additional copies of the 32-page illustrated report may be obtained from Amnesty International Publications, 53 Theobald's Road, London WC1X 8SP, England. Price: 50 pence per copy (National Sections and Groups 25 pence).

The department also announced that the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an association of members of parliament from 74 countries, has placed the question of torture on the agenda of its council meeting in Bucharest on 15 April. Discussion will center on a document prepared by the IPU Secretariat in conjunction with AI and the International Commission of Jurists.

Dr IRMGARD HUTTER of the Austrian Section will represent AI at the meeting. National Sections have been asked to approach IPU representatives in their respective countries with a view to ensuring their support for an IPU program to combat torture.

The International Executive Committee's special CAT sub-committee met in London on 30 March to work on plans for implementing the decisions reached by the Paris conference.

POSTCARDS FOR PRISONERS

FROM PAST CAMPAIGNS

LIBER SEREGNI FACES TRIAL IN URUGUAY

General Liber SEREGNI of Uruguay, who was on the *Postcards for Prisoners Campaign* in January 1974, and his colleague Colonel Zufriategui, have been refused their request for the constitutional right of option of exile.

Instead, after more than seven months' detention, General Seregni was charged with concealment of conspiracy and with rioting. The prosecution is using as evidence his political speeches and some inconclusive statements extracted from other prisoners under torture.

AI has learned that your appeals in January for his release have had some impact in Uruguay. Please renew your appeals, either as private individuals or in the name of AI, by sending courteously-worded cards to: Coronel José Cardozo, Secretario de COSENA, Coronel Hugo Linares, Ministro del Interior, and Dr Martin R. Echegoyen, Consejo del Estado, all addressed to Montevideo, Uruguay.

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Valentin MOROZ of the Soviet Union (July 1971 *Campaign*) was recently placed in an isolation cell in Vladimir Prison and has proclaimed a hunger strike "until death" if his demand to be released from the cell is not met.

* * *

Both Viktor FAINBERG and Vladimir BORISOV of the Soviet Union, who were jointly on the September 1972 *Campaign*, have been released from confinement in a psychiatric hospital. Mr Fainberg is in a very poor state of health and will not be able to start work for some time. Mr Borisov was again declared sane by a psychiatric commission and on 22 March the court confirmed the commission's recommendation. He will be allowed to continue his studies.

THIS MONTH'S CAMPAIGN

Nikos KIAOS, Greece

Nikos KIAOS, a journalist on the English language daily *Athens News*, was arrested on 18 November 1973 and subsequently deported to the prison camp on the island of Yaros, without having been charged with any offence or brought to trial.

Nikos Kiaos suffered irreparable damage to his health when he was previously arrested and tortured after the coup of 1967 because of his activities in connection with the student organization Rigas Fereos. His condition was so bad during his previous period of imprisonment that he was granted several suspensions of his sentence owing to ill health.

The prison camp on Yaros, which was closed down during the previous regime after criticism of it by the International Committee of the Red Cross, is notorious for the harshness of its climate and it is reported that conditions on the island, combined with the treatment he received from the military police after his arrest, have had a critical effect on the health of Mr Kiaos. There have been reports that he has already been transferred to hospital, but this is not certain.

Please send courteously worded cards appealing for his release to: His Excellency President Phaendon Gizikis, Athens, Greece; *and to:* His Excellency Prime Minister Adamantios Androutsopoulos, Athens, Greece.

Miriam KEITA, *Mali*

Miriam KEITA was arrested in 1968 after the overthrow of the socialist-orientated government led by her husband President Modibo Keita. She has been detained without trial for nearly five and a half years together with supporters of the previous government overthrown by a group of army officers.

A council called the Comité Militaire de Libération Nationale (CMLN) was constituted by the officers, and a promise of an early return to civilian rule was given to the Malian people. However, neither this nor the trial of the detainees has ever come about, although it is said the CMLN is split on the question of the release of the prisoners.

Conditions of detention are harsh, and allegations of torture and inadequate medical attention have been common. A number of prisoners have died in detention in the past two years.

Please address courteously worded cards, preferably in French, appealing for her release to: Colonel Moussa Traore, President de la République, Bamako, Mali; *and to:* Captain Joseph Mara, Ministre de la Justice, Bamako, Mali.

Ivan SVITLYCHNY, *Soviet Union*

Ivan SVITLYCHNY, a professor of literature and a prominent literary critic, was among the many Ukrainians sentenced in the series of political trials which took place in the Ukraine from 1972 to 1973. At his trial in the spring of 1973, held *in camera*, he received a sentence of seven years' imprisonment followed by five years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", the maximum which could be imposed under the relevant article of the penal code.

Over the past 10 years, Svitlychny has been in difficulty with the authorities on a number of occasions. In 1964 he was dismissed from his job at the Institute of Literature in Kiev because of a speech which he had made at the memorial meeting of his friend, Vasyl Symoneko, a young poet and dissident who had recently

died. Shortly afterwards, in 1965, he was expelled from the Ukrainian Writers' Union and in the same year he was arrested and held for eight months in prison without trial.

Following his release in 1966, he wrote an introduction to a *samizdat* collection of documents on an important trial. In 1969 a search was carried out on Svitlychny's flat by the KGB and a number of *samizdat* works were confiscated, including a typescript version of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's novel *The First Circle*.

Finally, on 12 January 1972, Mr Svitlychny was arrested by the KGB. The basis of the charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda brought against him was his involvement in the *samizdat* movement in the Ukraine, in particular, it is believed, his part in the production of *The Ukrainian Herald*, an underground *samizdat* publication, similar to the *Chronicle of Current Events*. He was held for approximately 14 months before being brought to trial, although the statutory time limit for pre-trial detention is nine months. During this time it is believed that the authorities attempted to persuade him to "recant" which, however, he steadfastly refused to do.

Svitlychny was sent to serve the first part of his sentence in a labour camp in the Perm region. A recent report indicates that he is now gravely ill, suffering from both tuberculosis and kidney trouble. It is feared that he could die if he does not receive prompt and adequate medical attention.

Please send courteously worded cards appealing for his release to: Mr Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, ul. Ordzhonikidze 11, Ukrainskaya SSR, USSR; *and to:* Mr F.K. Glukh, the Public Prosecutor of the Ukraine, Kreshchatik 2, Ukrainskaya SSR, USSR.

GROUP RAISES £600 AT TORTURE FILM

National Sections and Groups are reminded that the *Newsletter* is seeking good fund-raising ideas for publication every month.

One of the British Section's London groups raised more than £600 by collecting funds outside a cinema showing the Costa Gavras feature film about torture in Uruguay, "Etat de Siège." Group members took turns for over a month distributing at each performance leaflets about the Campaign for the Abolition of Torture and envelopes into which people coming out of the film could put money.

SECTION AND GROUP NOTES

ANNUAL REPORT: Work has begun in the International Secretariat on compiling the 1973-74 Annual Report. All National Sections are urged to send a report of their development during the past year to the IS by 15 May.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS: All correspondence and material for the Finnish Section should in future be sent to Amnesty International, Finnish Section, Mannerheimintie 16 B 19, 00100 Helsinki 10, Finland. The new address of the Japanese Section is Amnesty International, Japanese Section, No. 223, 21-10, Nishi-oi 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 140, Japan. The telephone number is 03-771 5676.