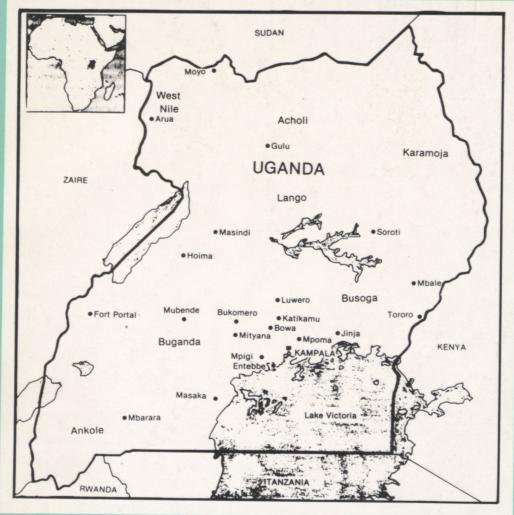
UGANDA

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JUNE 1985



Six years after Amin ...

- ... TORTURE
- ... KILLINGS
- ... DISAPPEARANCES

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INTRODUCTION

For the past four and a half years Amnesty International has been concerned about persistent reports of the widespread and systematic use of torture against detainees in Uganda. Those most at risk are civilians unlawfully imprisoned without charge or trial for political reasons in military barracks, military detention camps established since the beginning of 1985 and National Security Agency (NASA) detention centres. The use of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment in these places of detention is routine. Amnesty International has concluded that all but a few of those detained in military custody are tortured. Many torture victims have "disappeared" in custody and are believed to have died as a result of torture or been deliberately killed in detention.

Amnesty International has expressed these concerns to the Ugandan Government on a number of occasions in the past four and a half years, both in general terms and in the course of inquiries about individual cases. The government's consistent response has been to deny that any civilians are detained in military custody.

However, Amnesty International's conclusion that torture is indeed routine is based on reports obtained from a variety of sources over the last four and a half years. These include: alleged torture victims who have later been released, families and associates of those detained, and former Ugandan security officials. By comparing and cross-checking the information in a large number of such reports Amnesty International has been able to identify a number of places of detention where it believes that torture occurs and to compile an account of the types of torture used. The most common method of torture is reported to be severe beating. Other methods reported include burning with molten rubber, and rape and other sexual tortures.

In February 1985 Amnesty International commissioned two doctors, a surgeon and a forensic pathologist, to examine a number of Ugandans outside the country who alleged that they had been tortured. They examined 16 people, who were selected to provide examples of people who had been imprisoned at different times between early 1981 and late 1984. One of these (Case No. 10) did not bear physical scars consistent with her account of ill-treatment. The remaining 15 displayed physical signs and described symptoms consistent with their accounts of being tortured. In common with other torture victims interviewed by Amnesty International, those examined by the doctors have asked to remain anonymous for fear of reprisals to themselves or their families. The case histories of 4 of the torture victims examined by the doctors are attached as an appendix to this document, as well as the conclusions reached by the doctors on all 16 cases. The case histories on all 16 cases are available on request.

Amnesty International is also concerned by the detention of several hundred real or alleged political opponents of the government in civil custody without charge or trial, under the provisions of the Public Order and Security Act. These include a number adopted by Ammnesty International as prisoners of conscience, that is, people detained by reason of their

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political or religious beliefs, their sex, colour, language or ethnic origin but who have not used or advocated violence. Amnesty International is also concerned by reportedly poor prison conditions suffered by political detainees in civil custody and by reports of deaths in detention during 1984.

Amnesty International is concerned by reports of extrajudicial executions by the army of real or alleged political opponents of the government, including villagers in areas where the army is conducting counter-insurgency operations against anti-government guerrillas.

Annesty International has appealed to the Government of Uganda on numerous occasions since 1981 to halt these abuses.

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II UNLAWFUL DETENTIONS BY THE ARMY AND NASA

Political detainees in Uganda fall into two categories: those detained in civil prisons or police stations, often under the provisions of the Public Order and Security Act, and those held incommunicado in military barracks, intelligence headquarters or secret prisons run by the National Security Agency (NASA). According to reports received by Amnesty International, those held in civil prisons are unlikely to be tortured. Most of those detained under the Public Order and Security Act are held in Luzira Upper Prison, a maximum security prison just outside Kampala where conditions are said to be poor but torture is not reported to be practiced. Amnesty International has received reports of torture in police stations (see for example Case no. 8. A medical student, aged 21, was reportedly kicked, beaten, and shrouded in a sack, when he alleged that he was given electric shocks, in Kampala's Central Police Station), but although the torture of suspects in police custody is widely reported it is apparently not routine.

By contrast, it is reported that anyone detained unlawfully by the army or NASA is likely to be tortured. Many of those detained by the military are held in army barracks. These include Makindye, Kireka and Lubiri, which are situated in and around Kampala, as well as other military barracks elsewhere in the country. Detainees are also held in Nile Mansions military intelligence centre in Kampala, a former luxury hotel which also reportedly houses presidential and vice-presidential offices.

Because of the arbitrary and illegal nature of these military detentions it is not easy to describe a regular pattern of arrest and detention, nor is there any record of the numbers involved. Some prisoners have been arrested by soldiers in their homes or villages or at roadblocks and taken directly to military barracks. However, when a person is detained for the purpose of interrogation, he or she is likely to be taken to the Nile Mansions military intelligence centre, or to Park Hotel interrogation centre.

One category of military detainees is those rounded up in the course of army counter-insurgency operations, particularly in the so-called "Luwero triangle" - Luwero District and parts of Mpigi and Mubende Districts - to the north-west of Kampala. Large numbers of young men have been seen in fenced compounds at Bombo barracks in Luwero District. They appear to be civilians arrested in mass round-ups rather than guerrillas captured in action. It is not certain what happens to civilian detainees at Bombo barracks. It is widely alleged that many detainees at Bombo have been killed and their bodies dumped in mass graves. Amnesty International has received reports of a number of such dumping grounds in the Luwero triangle (see below, section 9).

Another group of detainees unlawfully imprisoned are those arrested by the National Security Agency (NASA), which is responsible to a Minister of State in the office of President Milton Obote. NASA officials, who like soldiers have no legal powers of detention, have been particularly active since February 1984 when guerrillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA) conducted a major attack on the army barracks at Masindi. Guerrillas later carried out a similar attack at Hoima in the Bunyoro region of Western Uganda. NASA has since been active in the Masindi and Hoima aceas accesting suspected opponents of the government and often taking them to Kampala's Central Police Station. This police station has become grossly overcrowded since by September 1984 it noused more than 100 prisoners apparently held without legal sanction. The police are reportedly reluctant to move the prisoners without authority from NASA.

NASA has also been active in the Luwero triangle. Until early 1984 about 150,000 displaced people in this area were housed in large camps under army guard. The government said that this was for their own protection, though it was also claimed that those in the camps were not free to leave. In late 1983 and early 1984, these camps were disbanded and those in them dispersed. However, a smaller number of displaced people continue to pass through transit camps. Amnesty International has received reports of arrests by NASA in these camps, including the one at Nakasi. Reportedly, NASA personnel screened those entering Nakasi camp, using computer print-outs of those whom they wanted to arrest. This has led to them being nicknamed the "computers" or "computer men".

During 1984 NASA officials also reportedly carried out a large number of arrests in the Ankole region of south-western Uganda. Again they are reported to have used computer printed lists of those whom they wanted to arrest. The usual pattern reportedly was for the agents to visit a village and arrest all those on the list. They were held for a few weeks, usually at Kyamugorani prison in Mbarara, and then released, often after a ransom had been paid. However, more than 100 detainees are known to have been held for a longer period at Kamakuzi detention camp, also in Mbarara. Some of this latter group have been transferred to Luzira Upper Prison in Kampala, the maximum security prison where most prisoners detained under the Public order and Security Act are held. At the end of July 1984, 80 or so detainees from Mbarara were released from Luzira Upper Prison, but Amnesty International has received reports that at least 40 were still held there as of the end of 1984.

Most of those arrested in Mbarara have been supporters of the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) and members of the Bahima ethnic group. Yoweri Museveni, who led the UPM in the 1980 election campaign, claimed that the result of that poll, in which President Obote's Uganda People's Congress won a majority, was "rigged". Yoweri Museveni launched a guerrilla war against the government in early 1981. However, the UPM remains a legal party which is not apparently connected with Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA). It has been suggested that the Bahima particularly have been victimized because Yoweri Museveni himself is a member of that ethnic group.

Others are imprisoned in "safe houses" in Kampala, which are reportedly run by security officials and members of the ruling party, the Uganda People's Congress. There have also been reports of people being detained by the army at Uganda's earth satellite station at Mpoma (see for example Case no. 9. A young woman reported that she had been captured with her infant daughter, who "disappeared" during detention and has not been seen since. She reported having been repeatedly raped, beaten, and stabbed with a bayonet, and her knee-cap dislocated, at the satellite station.)

This installation is the centre for Uganda's international

telecommunications and in 1984 was the target for guerrilla attacks in May and October. On both occasions it is reported that local villagers were subsequently arrested and detained at the satellite station. Unlawful detentions are reported to be most widespread in those areas of the country particularly affected by the activities of armed opposition groups. In all these places of imprisonment torture is reported to be routine. Amnesty International has received reports that since the beginning of 1985 the army has set up detention camps within the "Luwero triangle" area of Buganda near Kampala to hold prisoners arrested elsewhere in the country, principally in Kampala and in Bunyoro where widespread arrests have been reported in recent months. These camps are reported to be located at Katikamu, Bowa, Mityana, Bukomero and Kabunyata. Detainees are also reported to be held at Luwero police station. Among those reported to have been detained at Katikamu was Vincent Kirabo, the chairman of the Uganda Catholic Lay Apostolate. He was reportedly arrested on 20 February 1985 by members of the Special Brigade, an elite army unit, at his home in Mugalike in Hoima District in the Bunyoro region. He was then reportedly taken to Katikamu detention camp, some 30 miles north of Kampala. He was later transferred to civilian custody at Kampala Central Police Station, where he was believed to be still detained in late April 1985. Amnesty International believes that Vincent Kirabo may have been imprisoned because of his association with the Roman Catholic Church and Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga, its head in Uganda. The church has on occasions voiced criticisms of the government's human rights record and is sometimes regarded as being more closely identified with the DP. However, it appears that detainees also continue to be held in military barracks. Amnesty International has received a detailed account from someone who claims to have been tortured in a military barracks in Jinja as recently as February 1985.

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III LEGAL SAFEGUARDS IGNORED

Amnesty International has made repeated inquiries into the whereabouts and safety of those detained in military custody but the government consistently denies that anyone is held by the military. Under Ugandan law the army has no power to detain civilians, and its powers of arrest have been strictly circumscribed.*

In 1982 the government informed Annesty International that army personnel could make arrests only in situations involving armed conflict and the exchange of fire. It stated explicitly that people who had been arrested by the army were all anti-government guerrillas captured in action and that they were as a matter of policy transferred to police custody wichout delay. The government stated that civilians were not detained in military custody. In June 1984 army powers to arrest civilians were removed altogether when the Ugandan Parliament passed a law to that effect.

Despite this situation in law, it is clear that in practice army personnel have been and continue to be responsible for the arrest and detention without trial of large numbers of civilians suspected of opposition to the government. The situation of such detainees is satuicularly precarious. Because of the legal position the government refuses to acknowledge their detention or accept responsibility for their safety. There are no safeguards to protect them from torture or other abuse of human rights: although detained illegally, in practice they cannot apply to the courts to order their release and there are no other means of appeal or redress. Those who have obtained their freedom generally have either escaped or been released by soldiers to whom relatives have paid a bribe. Some former detainees have subsequently described in detail their detention in certain military barracks and their torture there. The government, however, persists in denying altogether that military barracks are used to hold detainees, while at the same time rejecting any possibility of independent inspection of such barracks to establish the truth.

Those held in military custody are reportedly told that they are anti-government guerrillas or have knowledge of the guerrillas. In fact it appears that many of those detained are unconnected with the armed opposition to President Obote's government. Rather, they include: members or supporters of the Democratic Party (DP), the parliamentary opposition party; members of the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM), also a legal opposition party; ordinary villagers, especially young men, in areas where the army is conducting counter-insurgency operations; and individuals who are imprisoned either in an attempt to extract ransom money or because of some personal disagreement with officials in the security forces.

"Arrest in this context refers to the power to apprehend a person and take him or her into custody. Detain means to hold in custody for a longer period without charge.

IV REPORTS OF TORTURE

From the testimonies of many former detainees Amnesty International has been able to compile a detailed picture of conditions and the use of torture within military barracks. Many reports refer to Makindye barracks in Kampala as the most notorious of these, but conditions in other places of military detention are reported to be similar.

On arrival at Makindye it is reported that detainees are normally taken to a section just inside the main gate known as the "quarter guard". One former detainee describes how there were a large number of prisoners in the four cells of the "quarter guard" and that they had to sleep in squatting positions one behind the other. In or outside the "quarter guard" new prisoners are usually beaten with iron bars, cable, pieces of wood into which nails have been driven, rifle butts, pangas (machetes) or hammers. In some cases prisoners are alleged to have died as a result.

After the "quarter guard", prisoners are taken to other sections of Makindye. The largest section, which figures in many former detainees' accounts, is known as the "go-down". This is a long concrete building with a corrugated iron roof, a former store. It has an iron door and no windows, but a few ventilation holes. The numbers held there reportedly vary but are sometimes more than 100. According to all accounts the turnover of prisoners is rapid.

Prisoners held in the "go-down" at Makindye barracks are reported to be fed infrequently, perhaps twice a week, and also rarely given water. According to one former prisoner: "People often begged for your urine because they had gone so long without water." This claim is repeated by a number of former prisoners. Food, when it is available, consists of poorly cooked posho (maize meal porridge), often with maggots in it. Some prisoners are apparently able to bribe guards to let them have food provided by their families.

One woman described to Amnesty International how she was served with food in Muhoti barracks in Fort Portal. She said that prisoners were often given a hot, watery bean stew which was poured into their cupped hands. It was often too hot for them to hold. At the same time posho was thrown into the cell. It was impossible to catch both before they landed on the floor, which was covered with dirt and excreta.

Toilet facilities in the "go-down" at Makindye and in most places of military detention consist of an oil drum or bucket in the room where prisoners are held, which the prisoners can only empty infrequently, often as rarely as once a month. Some former detainees report that the floor of the "go-down" was covered with water. No bedding is provided.

It is reported that many prisoners die in the "go-down", either from starvation or as a result of their beatings. Their bodies may not be removed for up to two weeks. Similarly, a detainee who was held for two months in Kireka barracks in 1984 alleges that approximately five people died there each day as a result of starvation or torture.

When dead bodies are removed, this is done by prisoners. One former prisoner has described being told to removed the "meat and bones". Prisoners were beaten as they moved corpses.

Other former prisoners report having regularly been taken out at night to load bodies onto lorries or landrovers. The bodies are reportedly driven out of the barracks and dumped in mass graves. In 1984 an Australian television crew filmed an open mass grave within a few hundred yards of an army barracks. When interviewed by the television reporter, a Ugandan Government representative said that he did not know who was responsible.

Amnesty International has received reports of mass graves in the Luwero area to the north-west of Kampala. Former Ugandan security personnel, as well as former detainees, allege that they drove lorryloads of bodies from military barracks in Kampala to dump on the edge of forests near the city.

Beatings

For many prisoners, the frequent beatings continue throughout their time in Makindye or other military barracks. In a few instances it is reported that prisoners are not beaten after being transferred from the "quarter guard", possibly because they are from wealthy families and the soldiers guarding them hope to receive a ransom. There is a section in Makindye referred to by some former detainees as the "paying wing". Among those former detainees interviewed by Amnesty International, by far the largest number had bribed their way out of prison.

The victims of beatings appear to be selected at random, for example when food is brought. One former prisoner describes being regularly beaten at the same time each morning and this being described as "breakfast". Another gives a similar account, except that in his case it was described as "coffee". Sometimes prisoners are reportedly taken out of the cell for interrogation and beaten. It does not appear, however, that the main purpose of this ill-treatment is to gather information since most accounts indicate that the questioning which takes place is cursory. Those interrogated in Nile Mansions or in "safe houses" are more likely to be thoroughly interrogated, though the methods of torture reportedly differ little.

On a number of occasions, prisoners are known to have been taken from their cells and apparently deliberately beaten to death. One former prisoner described how an inmate was beaten with an axe on his head and another had his arm cut off. Both died. He himself was beaten with an iron bar and left for dead outside the barracks.

Another former Makindye prisoner described one man being killed by having his head hit against a wall while another was killed by being hit hard on top of his head with a rifle butt.

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Burns

Although beating is the most common form of torture, other methods are reported. One which is described in a number of accounts consists of tying the victim down, with a car tyre suspended over him or her. This is then set alight and the molten rubber drips onto the victim, causing serious burns. This is reportedly done for many hours, often until the victim is dead.

One prisoner who suffered such torture was detained in Makindye in 1982 (Case no. 2). She described to Amnesty International what happened:

They tied my legs and hands and tied me onto a metal chair. Then they started asking me where the guerrillas were and which government I was supporting. They told me that we wanted to bring back the Kabaka [the former king of Buganda] and Lule as president. They accused me of being DP and Catholic and Muganda and therefore very dangerous.

After questioning me the soldiers came and tied an old tyre over my head, lit it and then left me there. There were so many people there, men and women prisoners. The practice was that they started beating them and tied them up and then lit the tyre....

The hot rubber droplets were made to fall on my head, my face, my right hand and on the right side of my chest. The hot rubber droplets fell and spread all over my upper body causing untold suffering to me. All along they were asking me to tell them where my sons were and insisting that my sons had joined the guerrillas in the bush and that I must know where they were operating from. I told them that my sons were not guerrillas and that I did not know whether they were engaged in guerrilla activities or not. Apart from my sons, the soldiers were asking me to tell them where Idi Amin's soldiers were operating from and who were the people supporting Yusufu Lule.



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"The melting hot rubber burned the skin off my face, chest and arms and the pain is just indescribable. I spent the whole day from about 8.30 am in this position and at about midnight I prayed to the Virgin Mary with my rosary around my chast."

She was helped to escape. She received some medical treatment inside Uganda and then fled the country. She later had a number of operations to graft skin from her thighs onto her face and right arm. She still feels considerable pain in her head, breasts, hip, back, legs and arms, as well as suffering from headaches and high blood pressure.

Another former prisoner witnessed the same method of torture in Kabale police station in western Uganda:

They used to burn people. I saw this once. There was a special sort of steel cupboard which they used to make someone stand in. They used to put a tyre on the top hanging by a steel string. They would set fire to this and as it burned it would melt and drip on top of you. When I saw this the person died. The policemen used to call other prisoners to have a look and say: 'Look, this is what will happen to you."

Sometimes they would burn them for hours, some eight hours. If you didn't die they would take you again. some would die instantly.



Case No. 2

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The one I saw took three days to die. We knew they had died because other prisoners had to go and take the body out."

Amnesty International has received a number of other accounts of prisoners being burnt. One man (Case No. 12)* described how he was burnt by having a red-hot cooking-stove coil placed against his face, neck, chest and thigh. He also alleged that he had had a cloth wrapped around his arm which was then soaked in paraffin and set alight. Medical examination revealed scars consistent with this account. A woman (Case No. 15)* reports being burnt on the stomach with a flat-iron. Again medical examination found scarring consistent with this.

Sexual torture

Another commonly reported type of torture is that of a sexual nature or torture applied to the genitals. One former prisoner in Makindye described how he was made to sit on a chair and his fingers were tied together with a thin string which was then placed over a beam in the ceiling. He then had a brick tied to his testicles. The string around his fingers was pulled over the beam until the pain made him stand up and therefore cause the brick to pull down on his testicles.

A number of former prisoners have described similar methods of torture and two have alleged in separate accounts that their testicles were crushed with cattle-gelding implements (see for example Case No. 13)*

A former detainee in Luzira Military Prison (which is not the same as Luzira Upper Prison) has described his treatment to Amnesty International, including a similar method of torture:

They would tie a weighing 2 kilogram stone onto our testicles so that with the terrible pain we would be able to say what they wanted us to say. Every morning we received beatings which was termed as our breakfast and electric cable was the stick for this type of beating. We were taken into special torture theatres as they called them, then given electric shocks.

We were not provided with any beddings or even one blanket to cover ourselves. We slept on very cold cemented floor and our food was placed on the floor from where we ate it as no plates were provided. And of course our food was always put in old and rusty dustbins."

A medical examination revealed injuries consistent with this prisoner's account of his torture. After his release he required operations for the reconstruction of his urethra.

Women are also reported to be subject to torture and ill-treatment of a sexual nature. Rape is reported be frequent. One woman who was detained in Makindye barracks (Case No. 3)* described to Amnesty International how she was beaten, had her toenails removed and had hot burning plastic dripped on her legs and back. She was raped and became pregnant.

Another woman who had been detained at Makindye (Case No. 14)* said in

See attached appendix.

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a statement to Amnesty International that she was forced to be a concubine to a soldier:

My husband was killed by military soldiers who attacked our home, and I was seriously assaulted ... and I was also sexually assaulted by three soldiers. I was driven to military police Makindye where again I was ce-assaulted, being accused of being a guerrilla.

I remember having fainted and I was put in cells with my child while I was unconscious. This I found out after I gained consciousness and I found out that we were more than 15 prisoners in that cell and the place itself was so smelly and it was stinking. It was very cold inside and it was dark. I stayed in that cell for a week. I remember having been given no food for two days and at some days we were given very little to make us live.

On the eighth day I was taken out of the cells with my child who by then was very sick, by one soldier who took me to his house. He forced me to become his wife despite the worse condition I was in. He threatened to kill me and my child if I could dare to refuse his demands. I stayed with this man for five days and on the sixth day I managed to escape "

In 1983 many people in the Luwero area near Kampala were displaced from their homes in the course of the army's operations against guerrillas. Some 150,000 of them were grouped together in displaced persons' camps under army guard. Amnesty International received many reports of women and girls being raped by soldiers and allegedly being kept forcibly by the soldiers for repeated sexual abuse.

Another woman who was pregnant when she was taken to Makindye barracks described how she was beaten on the stomach. She was made to lie down and her torturers stepped on her. She later had a miscarriage.

Former detainees in Kireka barracks have described to Amnesty International how a woman named Rose Nakasibwe was tortured to death in 1983 by having her breasts cut off and her buttocks burned.

Annesty International has received a number of reports of children detained in military custody with their mothers. Annet Florence Nnakandi is the 18 year old daughter of a Democratic Party MP who himself vanished in January 1984 when the army raided his home. She was arrested in May 1984 with her eight month old daughter and taken to Makindye military barracks, where she was tortured, and then to Nile Mansions. She was later transferred to civil custody. The baby contracted severe diarrhoea as an apparent consequence of the conditions of imprisonment. However, in September 1984 both were released, possibly as a result of repeated inquiries on their behalf from abroad.

A woman (Case No. 9) who was detained by the military in October 1984 with her two year old daughter reported to Amnesty International that she was raped and beaten by the soldiers. She was separated from her daughter who has "disappeared" and is feared dead.

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"DISAPPEARANCES" FROM MILITARY CUSTODY

In many instances torture in Uganda apparently results in the death of the victim. However, the government does not acknowledge that anyone is held in military custody so the death is unlikely to be admitted. Consequently in many cases the relatives and friends of people who have been arrested by the military do not know what has happened to them: they have effectively "disappeared".

When a person is arrested and is feared "disappeared" relatives who attempt to trace his or her whereabouts must inquire at all possible places of detention and with all relevant authorities - Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Defence. This often involves considerable risk to the person making the inquiries. For example, the brother of Beatrice Kemigisha, a university lecturer who "disappeared" in 1981 and was reportedly killed by the army in custody, was himself reportedly arrested by the military and killed.

Among those whose "disappearance" Amnesty International is currently investigating, in addition to the case of the two year old girl referred to above, are the following:

Ludovico Mangeni and Joseph Wabwiire, two elderly officials of the DP "disappeared" in military custody in 1984. They were arrested at Tororo police station in eastern Uganda in April 1984, along with six other DP officials, reportedly when they were applying for permission to hold a party meeting in the town. The eight were transferred from police custody to Rubongi military barracks in Tororo. Six were later released but Ludovico Mangeni and Joseph Wabwiire have not been seen since. It is alleged that they were being denied food deliberately in Rubongi barracks. Amnesty International has since received reports that they died in custody. In response to Amnesty International's inquiries, the Ministry of Internal Affairs did not comment on reports of the death of Ludovico Mangeni and Joseph Wabwiire but stated that it had conducted an investigation which established that they were never arrested and detained. The Ministry repeated the government's general denial that any prisoners are held in military custody in Uganda. John Muhanguzi and George Nkakale, both civil servants in the District Commissioner's office in Hoima in the Bunyoro region of western Uganda, were arrested in August 1984, possibly by officials of NASA. It was alleged that they had been collaborating with anti-government guerrillas. They were reported to have first been taken to Hoima prison, then to a secret detention centre run by NASA in nearby Masindi, where Amnesty International believes that they may have been tortured. Amnesty International has since received a report that they may have "disappeared" while in the custody of NASA. The organization issued an urgent appeal for

information about their whereabouts, to which the government has not so far responded.

Christopher Mugisa, Margaret Mugisa and Ronald Mugimba were reportedly arrested by security officials in Kampala in November 1984. Christopher Mugisa, aged in his early 40s, is chief accountant with Total Uganda oil company; Margaret Mugisa, aged in her early 30s, is his wife; Ronald

Mugimba, aged about 30, is a lecturer at Makerere University. Some time after their arrest it was reported that Christopher Mugisa had apparently died in detention as a result of torture and that Margaret Mugisa, who was pregnant at the time of her arrest, subsequently gave birth in detention to a baby who, it has been alleged, was killed by those detaining her. In late March 1985 Margaret Mugisa was reported to be detained at Nile Mansions military intelligence centre. Later reports indicated that all three might still be alive and held in Katikamu detention centre. However, the government has not responded to Annesty International's requests for information about their whereabouts and well-being.

Gaurence Ssemakula, a Ugandan political exile in Kenya, was abducted from Nairobi in May 1984, allegedly by Ugandan officials. He was the leader of the Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda (FEDEMU), a small opposition group. Amnesty International later received a report that soon after his arrest he had died in detention in Kireka military barracks in Uganda.

John Kibuuka and Francis Batte are both senior officials of the Uganda Commercial Bank. John Kibuuka is believed to be a supporter of the DP. Francis Batte's political affiliations are not known. They are reported to nave been saized in a Kampala street near the Uganda Commercial Bank in mid-April 1985. Their captors are alleged to have been members of the youth wing of the ruling Uganda People's Congress.

The two are said to have been taken first to Uganda House, the UPC neadquarters in Kampala, and then to Bombo military barracks, some 40 kilometres north of the capital. However, it is reported that in late April or early May 1985, a number of civilian prisoners, including John Kibuuka and Francis Batte, were taken from the barracks and have not been seen since.

Abasi Kibazo, aged probably in his 50s, had been a prominent member of the present ruling party, the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) in the 1960s. In 1979 he became the Kampala branch chairman of the Uganda National Liberation Front, the umbrella political organization set up by the opposition to former president Idi Amin. He was reportedly arrested on 12 July 1981 in Bukuloto village, Mukono District, and held in Kayunga police station for one night. He was then reportedly transferred to Nile Mansions military intelligence centre in Kampala, a former luxury hotel which houses presidential and vice-presidential offices and where interrogation and torture of prisoners are reported to be routine. From then onwards his whereabouts are not known and it is feared that he was killed by the army. Inquiries to the authorities have produced no result. In response to inquiries by Annesty International in 1982 the Ugandan Government said that he had never been held in custody.

John Kiggundu, aged 56 years at the time of his arrest, was a livestock farmer who lived at Nangana in Buganda and supported the opposition DP. He was reportedly arrested by soldiers at his home in July 1982. The soldiers are said to have arrived in three landrovers and asked to know where his sons were, alleging that they were anti-government guerrillas. They then reportedly accused John Kiggundu of supporting former Uganda President Yusufu Lule, who was then president of the National

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Resistance Movement, which is waging a guerrilla war against the government of President Milton Obote. It is reported that he was then badly beaten with rifle butts and sticks and taken away by the soldiers, apparently to Makindye military barracks in Kampala. He has not been seen since.

Cissie Kagodo, aged 38 at the time of her arrest, Henry Nsubuga, 34, and Henry Kimbire, 24, were all active members of the DP. Cissie Kagodo was a leader of the women's wing of the party in Mukono District. She was a trained teacher. Henry Nsubuga was an engineering graduate from Makerere University and Henry Kimbire a former employee of Nile Breweries. They were the wife and sons of Paulo Kalule Kagodo, the former DP district chairman for Mukono and a prominent local businessman.

In November 1980, in the weeks preceding the parliamentary election, soldiers had reportedly gone to the home of Paulo Kalule Kagodo, apparently looking for him, and arrested two of his sons (they were released a year later). Paulo Kalule Kagodo fled the country. It is reported that in December 1980 soldiers bombed and looted his home in Mukono District. On 7 July 1982, it is reported that soldiers came to a shop owned by Paulo Kalule Kagodo inBombo Road, Kampala, and arrested Cissie Kagodo, Henry Nsubuga and Henry Kimbire. They were reportedly taken to Nile Mansions military intelligence centre and from there they may have been taken to Kireka military barracks. There was a report that they had been killed but there is no definite news of their fate.

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ARBITRARY ARREST AND DETENTION: CIVIL CUSTODY, THE USE OF THE PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY ACT

Several hundred people are believed to be detained for an indefinite period without charge or trial under the Public Order and Security Act (1967).

These detainees include many supporters of the Democratic Party (DP), the parliamentary opposition party; up to 50 former members of ex-President Amin's security forces who were detained after his government was overthrown in 1979 - some were allegedly involved in human rights violations; members of the present Ugandan security forces accused of aouses against civilians; and an unknown number of people arrested apparently on political grounds as alleged guerrilla sympathisers but without sufficient evidence of having committed a criminal offence for them to be brought to court to be charged and given the benefit of a trial.

Details of the numbers and cases of detainees are difficult to obtain because the government publishes little information. In late July 1984 the Minister of Internal Affairs is reported to have stated that 1,142 people were detained without charge in Luzira Upper Prison - the maximum security prison where persons detained under the Public Order and Security Act are generally held. This figure does not include 700 prisoners whom the government released at the same time, among whom there were both convicted criminal prisoners and untried detainees - no details of their names or cases were however disclosed.

In November 1984 the official Uganda Gazette published the names of 251 people detained under the Public Order and Security Act - considerably fewer than the Minister of Home Affairs' figure in July, even though widespread releases had not been reported. Amnesty International believes that the number of detainees held under the provisions of the Public Order and Security Act is considerably greater than the number published in the Uganda Gazette.

Detention without charge or trial is lawful in Uganda under the Public Order and Security Act. The act permits the President or any delegated minister (currently the Minister of Internal Affairs), to order the detention of any person:

"where it is shown to the satisfaction of the President that...(he) has conducted, is conducting or is about to conduct himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order in Uganda...or that he has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the defence of security of Uganda",

and "that it is necessary to prevent such person from so conducting himself or so acting".

Anyone detained under this act is held indefinitely without charge or trial as a civil prisoner in police or prison custody. According to the act, no court may question a detention order. However, in 1981 in one case, the Court of Appeal did rule a detention order invalid because the procedural requirements of the act had been ignored. The detainee was

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immediately served with a second detention order.

The act requires notification of each detention to be published in the official Uganda Gazette within 30 days. It also states that there shall be a tribunal to review detentions, consisting of a chairman appointed by the Chief Justice and not less than two nor more than five other members appointed by the President. The findings of the tribunal are not binding on the government and are not published. Only the President or delegated minister may rescind a detention order or vary it, for example, by imposing lesser restrictions on movement or conduct.

The Uganda Constitution (1966) states in Chapter Three, entitled "Protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual": "No person may be deprived of his personal liberty save as may be authorized by law.... Any person who is arrested, detained or restricted, shall be informed as soon as practicable of the reasons for his arrest, detention or restriction".

In general, Ugandan law states that anyone arrested on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence under the law "shall be brought before the court" and charged within 24 hours or otherwise released, unless held under special detention legislation (such as the Public Order and Security Act). Article 10(5) of Chapter Three of the Constitution states that in the cases of those held under such special detention legislation:

i) they must be given a written statement within 28 days specifying the grounds of detention, and an opportunity to make representations in writing to the President or Minister responsible;

ii) their cases shall be reviewed by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law and presided over by a person appointed by the Chief Justice...within two months of detention and thereafter at intervals not exceeding six months;

iii) they must consult legal representatives of their choice who shall be permitted to make representations to the tribunal;

iv) they may appear in person or through their legal representatives when the tribunal is hearing their case;

the tribunal may make recommendations on the necessity or **v**) expediency of the detention or conditions of detention.

In practice, most of these constitutional safeguards have not been observed. Few of those detained appear to have been served with detention orders, or given any verbal or written explanation for their detention. The review tribunal has rarely met. Few detainees have been allowed access to their legal representatives or relatives. Prior to the list of detainees published in the Uganda Gazette in November 1984, no list had been published since August 1983. The November list contained the names of 122 people detained since the previous list. Notification of none of these detentions was published within the stipulated 30-day period.

Under the Constitution the legal remedy of habeas corpus is available

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as protection against unlawful or arbitrary detention. Several habeas corpus applications have been made since 1981 on behalf of detainees believed to be held illegally in civil prisons or police stations. In March 1981 lawyers for Yoweri Kyesimira, a Democratic Party member of parliament, applied for a writ of habeas corpus when he had been held for several weeks without legal authority. Professor Kyesimira was produced in court, charged with "incitement to commit violence" and granted bail. But immediately after the hearing he was served with a detention order under the Public Order and Security Act so that he was not released from custody until January 1982.

Yoweri Kyesimira was again arrested by police on 10 May 1983 and charged with treason and misprision of treason (failing to report treason op the authorities). The trial commenced the High Court in Kampala in early February 1984 and concluded on 15 March 1985 when the court found him not guilty. However, Yoweri Kyesimira was immediately re-arrested and taken to the Central Police Station in Kampala. Following a writ of habeas corpus filed by his lawyers, a Uganda High Court judge ruled in April 1985 that Yoweri Kyesimira's detention was illegal and therefore null and void. However, he was still not released and was served with a detention order under the provisions of the Public Order and Security Act, which permits indefinite administrative detention without charge or trial. He is still believed to be held at Luzica Upper Prison.

In a number of cases in 1984, including Musisi, Masembe and Ssozi, it is reported that prisoners have been ordered to be released by the High Court, but held by the prison authorities until they could be handed directly over to the police to be re-arrested. In most cases, however, habeas corpus applications never even reach court.

The breakdown of habeas corpus, the virtual inactivity of the review tribunal and the failure to meet the legal requirement to publicise detentions in the official gazette all represent a systematic violation of the basic legal and constitutional rights of the detainees.

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VII PRISON CONDITIONS AND DEATHS IN DETENTION IN LUZIRA UPPER PRISON

Most prisoners detained under the Public Order and Security Act are held at Luzira Upper Prison, a maximum security prison just outside Kampala. Conditions for prisoners at Luzira, which is administered by the Uganda Prisons Service, are better than for the many people held in military detention in Uganda. Prisoners are allowed reading material, exercise and religious services. The International Committee of the Red Cross has access to the prison.

However, Luzira Upper Prison was built by the former British colonial government to house some 400 prisoners. The Minister of Internal Affairs has said that it now houses more than 1,100 untried detainees and the total prison population may be around 2,000. This means that there is considerable overcrowding. Food is poor and there has recently been a problem with the water supply. In July 1984 Annesty International received reports of an outbreak of typhoid in Luzira Upper Prison and adjoining prisons. This was confirmed by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. Cuwuliza-Kirunda, who said that 20 people were affected and that they were responding well to treatment in the prison hospital. The Minister declined to give Amnesty International the names of those affected or to give assurances that prisoners would have a safe supply of water in the future.

Also in July 1984, Amnesty International learned of the death in Luzira Upper Prison of Nelson Kirya-Kalikwani, the DP chairman for Kamuli District in Busoga, south-eastern Uganda. He had been detained since April 1984, apparently under the Public Order and Security Act.

Minister Luwuliza-Kirunda reportedly announced that the cause of death was "blood clots" and the post mortem report was said to mention hypertension as a cause. According to relatives Nelson Kirya-Kalikwani did indeed suffer from high blood pressure, but they claim that he was denied the appropriate drugs and medical attention. It is suggested that he may have died of typhoid. To Amnesty International's knowledge there has been no inquest into the death of Nelson Kirya-Kalikwani.

Earlier in 1984 Amnesty International had received unconfirmed reports of the deaths in Luzira Upper Prison of several prisoners, apparently because of the lack of adequate medical treatment. These included Monammed Namburu, a Public Order and Security Act detainee, and Abdu Kabuto, also a political detainee.

VILL THE DEFENTION OF PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Amnesty International has taken up the cases of a number of people detained under the Public Order and Security Act or otherwise detained in vivil custody for investigation as possible prisoners of conscience. In a limited number of cases, sufficient information has become available to Annesty International to enable the organization to conclude that the declines is a prisoner of conscience, as in the following cases:

Amorose Okulu and James Otto were each arrested at their Kampala homes in the early hours of 2 July 1983 by police officers from the Criminal Investigation Department. Both are prominent members of the opposition Democratic Party from northern Uganda. Ambrose Okulu is a former deputy minister in the first two governments after the fall of President Idi Amin 111979. Both had previously been detained without charge or trial from May 1981 to August 1982.

The two men were taken to Jinja Road Police Station in Kampala and neld there for several days without being charged. On 15 July they were transferred to Luzira Upper Prison. The issue of the official Uganda Gazette dated 12 August 1983 stated that Ambrose Okulu and James Otto had been detained under the Public Order and Security Act on 4 July. However, this had not been mentioned by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. J.M.M. Luwuliza-Kirunda, when he replied to a question about them in Parliament on 14 July. He said that Ambrose Okulu and James Otto were being held as "suspects for inciting members of the security forces to commit crimes in order to bring the good name of the Government into disrepute". He added that they were also "suspected of having incited some local people and a few security men into encouraging cattle rustling on the Kitgum/Karamoja border". The authorities have made no further reference to these alleged incidents.

On the basis of information it has received, Amnesty International believes that the allegations made against Ambrose Okulu and James Otto have no substance. In Amnesty International's view Ambrose Okulu and James Otto were detained for their non-violent political opinions and activities in opposition to the government. The significance of their arrests is that they are prominent political opponents of the government from among the Acholi ethnic group in northern Uganda, where President Obote (who comes from the neighbouring Lango ethnic group) and his government derive considerable support. Members of the Democratic Party in that region have reportedly encountered considerable harassment from members of the ruling Uganda People's Congress and supporters of the government.

Onesimus Katalikawe was reportedly arrested by military personnel on 7 February 1984 when he went to the the military barracks in Bombo, about 50 km north of Kampala, to inquire about the seizure of a lorry by soldiers manning a roadblock nearby and the detention of the driver of the lorry, his assistant and a passenger. Onesimus Katalikawe is the elected member of parliament for Luwero North constituency, representing the opposition Democratic Party.

At Bombo barracks Onesimus Katalikawe was allegedly tortured by whipping and beating. He was later believed to have been transferred to

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the custody of the National Security Agency (NASA). He was reportedly held in the agency's secret detention centre in Park Hotel, Kampala. On or about 23 February 1984 Onesimus Katalikawe was apparently transferred to Luzira Upper Prison. The Uganda Gazette of November 1984 gives his date of detention as 26 March 1984.

Stephen Kyalya, from the Busoga region of eastern Uganda, was reportedly arrested in April 1984 along with Nelson Kirya-Kalikwani. They were taken to Luzira Upper Prison where Nelson Kirya-Kalikwani later died in unexplained circumstances (see section 7, above). According to the Uganda Gazette of November 1984, Stephen Kyalya is detained under the provisions of the Public Order and Security Act. Stephen Kyalya is the prospective parliamentary candidate for the DP in Jinja East constituency, where the sitting member of parliament who was elected as a DP candidate later changed his allegiance to the ruling Uganda People's Congress. There has been considerable rivalry between the two parties in Busoga where all but one of the elected DP members of parliament have changed their allegiance in this way. On the basis of information it has received on this case, Amnesty International believes that the detention of Stephen Kyalya is on account of his continued membership of the DP.

Four journalists from the Uganda opposition weekly Munnansi have been detained without charge since November 1984 - one of them is reported to have been tortured.

The paper's editor, Anthony Ssekweyama, was arrested on 23 November and served with a detention order under the Public Order and Security Act. The grounds for his detention are believed to be an article which appeared in Munnansi on 21 November criticizing the presence of North Korean troops in the country. At the end of October or early in November three other Munnansi journalists were detained. David Kasujja was arrested at Entebbe airport, which he was visiting to research a story he was writing. He was charged with a criminal offence and released on bail but immediately redetained. He is now held with Anthony Ssekweyama in Luzira Upper Prison near Kampala.

Andrew Mulindwa and John Baptist Kyeyune were arrested at their homes and reportedly taken to Makindye military barracks. Both were later transferred to police custody in Kampala, where they remain without charge. John Baptist Kyeyune is reported to have been tortured before his transfer to police custody.

IK POLIFICAL KILLINGS BY THE ARMY

Amnesty International has received many reports of political killings ightarrowt de army since 1981. Most such reports refer to killings carried out in the course of the army's counter-insurgency operations against anti-government guerrillas. The victims are sometimes alleged to have been supporters of the guerrillas but it is widely believed that in many cases people have been killed because of their presumed support for a legal opposition party or because of their ethnic origin - for example, because they are Baganda or members of the Bahima clan, both of which groups are often regarded as hostile to the present government. Reports of willings have generally focused on the West Nile region of north-west Janda and on the "Luwero triangle" and other parts of the southern Buganda region where guerrillas of the National Resistance Army have been active. When it has idmitted that such killings have in fact taken place, the devectment has generally blamed the rebels. Although Amnesty International had received allegations of killings of civilians by the guerrillas, the organization believes that in many instances it is the army which has been cesponsible. Such a conclusion is supported by numerous accounts submitted to Annesty International by people who claim to have witnessed such killings, as well as the reported existence of a number of mass graves in the vicinity of army headquarters.

Vest Nile

West Nile (Arua, Nebbi and Moyo Districts) is the home region of former President Idi Amin. Anti-government guerrillas of the Uganda National Rescue Front are active in the area. Political killings by the army in West Nile have been reported since the overthrow of President Amin in 1979. The most widely reported incident occurred in June 1981 when a Ugandan army unit was said to have killed 60 people, half of them children, at Ombachi mission near Arua. Amnesty International continues to receive reports of the killing of civilians by soldiers in West Nile, including the following:

i) in June 1984 soldiers reportedly killed a number of civilians in a market place in Rigbo, apparently in retaliation for a guerrilla attack on the army at Rhino camp;

ii) in June 1984 Alhaji Jabiri, a tribal chief and supporter of former President Amin, returned from Zaire where he had been a refugee. According to a public statement by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) he was arrested by Ugandan police and later handed over to soldiers who beat him to death;

iii) in October 1984 more than 40 civilians were reported to have been killed by soldiers near Kulikulinya, Udravu, Aringa county, apparently in retaliation for a guerrilla attack.

Buganda

One of the best documented instances of political killing by the Ugandan army occurred at Namugongo, about 10 miles to the north-east of Kampala, in May 1984. Up to 100 unarmed civilians were killed, including

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Reverend Godfrey Bazira, principal of the Uganda Martyrs' Theological College, and Sheik Yusuf Mollo, Imam of the nearby Kito mosque. Soldiers entered the theological college on 22 May 1984 apparently during a military operation to search for guerrillas. Staff and students were interrogated, shot at and beaten. Four individuals - including the vice-principal and another priest - were arrested. The four were allegedly held in military custody in Kampala and tortured before being transferred to police custody and released uncharged on 23 May. The Reverend Godfrey Bazina was shot in the leg, beaten and taken away. When his body was found later, one eye had allegedly been gouged out and there were other marks of torture and gunshot wounds.

Over the next two days, reports indicate that many other people living in Namugongo village and the surrounding area were beaten and tortured by soldiers. Many women were raped. Up to 100 people were alleged to have been killed. Anglican, Roman Catholic and Muslin religious places were reportedly desecrated, and soldiers engaged in extensive looting and the destruction of property.

The Namugongo incident was unusual in that the Ugandan Government was reported to have acknowledged that soldiers were responsible and one man, reportedly an army officer, is believed to have been arrested in connection with the killings. However, the Ugandan Government did not respond to requests by Amnesty International for the urgent establishment of an independent and impartial inquiry into the incident. Annesty International stressed the importance of conducting a thorough and impartial inquiry in the light of the serious allegation of numerous extrajudicial executions by security forces.

Amnesty International receives many reports from individuals of their relatives or friends being killed by the army. The following are typical:

i) a woman described the killing of her nephew by soldiers in Kampala in February 1982; "The boy's clothes have been taken off and the soldiers proceed to examine his body for signs that would prove whether or not he is a guerrilla. They then drag him outside into the hind courtyard, where after a series of accusations he is shot dead in cold blood."

ii) in June 1983 soldiers reportedly surrounded Masuulita village in Luwero District. They moved from house to house, claiming that they were looking for guerrillas. One woman reported: "My husband was in the sitting room and I was outside. They asked me where my husband was. Before answering, they were already inside. After searching the house, they told him to get out of the house. When they reached outside, my husband was told to raise up his hands and to run towards the nearby bush. So, puzzled as he was, he did the same and that was the end of my husband. He was shot three times in the chest."

iii) a man who is now a refugee described his escape from arrest and the reported death of his brother. Both were in their house in Mukono: "On 30 December 1983 at about 5.30 a.m., we were sleeping and heard noise of vehicles at the gate. I woke up, put on my clothes and went into the sitting room and peeped in the window and saw two

Landrovers full of army men each with a gun. I went back and woke my brother and warned him of the present danger. I ran and passed through the tear gate leaving my brother putting on his clothes. I saw them from where I was hiding, jumping over the gate. They surrounded the house before my brother was out. He was caught and was asked where I was. I heard one of them saying: 'Let us take him to Makindye, he will tell us....' When I reached Nairobi I was told that my young brother was killed and his body was found five miles on Bombo Roa1...."

IV) I man described how soldiers came to his village in Mpigi District in March 1984: "My house it was attacked by an unkown number of Uganda government soldiers with a list of names of the wanted people and on this list my name was at the top. They went up to my house where they found my housegirl at home. They asked her for the keys to the house, they opened the house; everything was loaded on the lorries and they asked the housegirl to go in the house and she was locked in and the house was bombed down and this poor girl died in the bombed house...."

v) a woman reports the killing of her husband, a civil servant, by soldiers at their home in the Buganda region on 24 December 1984. She pelieves that the soldiers were sent specifically to kill him since they refused offers of money and did not loot any property.

Annesty International has received reports of the existence of mass graves at 36 different sites in the "Luwero triangle" or in the vicinity of Kampala. It is alleged that the bodies are those of civilians killed by the army. While it is impossible for the organization to verify all those allegations, the existence of some of these mass gra- is reported from a variety of different sources. Into this category faic the mass graves at Bombo, at Kaaya's farm, one mile west of the Kampala-Masindi road in Buruli county, and Namanve forest, seven miles east of Kampala. The contention that the victims were killed by the army is supported by the location of some of the sites near army barracks or camps; the alleged injuries reported on many of the corpses, primarily crushed skulls indicating death from beating, which is reported to be routine in military custody; and the testimony of former prisoners and former members of the security forces who allege that they have been involved in disposing of bodies in Namanve forest and at other sites in and around Kampala.

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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Since 1981 Annesty International has repeatedly approached the Ugandan Government to protect civilians from illegal detention by the military and security forces and to express its concern on individual cases of torture and "disappearances". The organization has recommended investigations into allegations of torture and the implementation of safeguards against its use. However, no independent inquiry into allegations of torture or "disappearances" is known to have taken place.

Amnesty International has urged that prisoners of conscience be immediately and unconditionally released, and that all political prisoners be given a prompt and fair trial or be released.

Amnesty International has called on the government to establish investigations by judicial or other independent and impartial bodies into alleged incidents of political killings of civilians by the army, and has urged that the methods and findings of such investigations be made public. AI has stressed the importance of conducting thorough and impartial investigations in view of the serious allegations of numerous extrajudicial executions by security forces.

Amnesty International has urged the government to apprehend and bring to justice any military personnel responsible for such killings.

The government has from time to time criticized indiscipline or abuse of power by the army and a number of military personnel have reportedly been arrested for offences against civilians. However, in Amnesty International's view insufficient measures have been taken to deal with these areas of gross and persistent violations of fundamental human rights.

To the organization's knowledge the government has set up no independent investigations into such incidents. In some cases the government has said that the killings were carried out by opposition forces. No details of government investigations into the killings have been disclosed and no independent body has been allowed to carry out its own investigations in Uganda.

Annesty International's 12-point program to prevent torture

People who are tortured while held incommunicado by the army or other security agencies have no opportunity to seek the protection of the courts through the legal remedy of <u>habeas corpus</u>. In rare cases victims of illegal military detention have won compensation in the courts, but usually the unacknowledged and unlawful nature of the detention makes any such remedy difficult to obtain.

In April 1984, Annesty International published a 12-point program of practical measures for the prevention of torture. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda explicitly protects citizens against "torture or...inhuman or degrading punishment or other like treatment". However, in view of the detailed and recurrent reports of torture in Uganda, Amnesty International believes that the government should implement the 12-point program as a way of stopping torture and upholding human rights. The following points are especially relevant:

- 1. The Ugandan Government should issue clear public instructions to all
- 2. The government should ensure that all detainees are brought before a
- Relatives and lawyers should be informed promptly of the whereabouts of 5. detainees. No-one should be held in secret or unacknowledged
- 4. All places of imprisonment, including military establishments, should be open to regular independent inspection by an international humanitarian body with the appropriate expertise.
- 5. The government should establish an impartial body to investigate all inquiries should be protected from intimidation.
- 6. Steps should be taken to ensure that confessions or other evidence
- 7. All acts of torture should be made punishable offences under the criminal law.
- 8. Those responsible for torture should be brought to justice.
- 9. It should be made clear during the training of all officials involved disseminated.
- 10. Victims of torture and their dependents and dependents of those who

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officials involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of prisoners that torture will not be tolerated under any circumstances.

judicial authority promptly after being taken into custody and that relatives, lawyers and doctors have prompt and regular access to them.

detention. A central registry should be established to receive information about the names and whereabouts of every person detained without charge for more than the 24 hours permitted by the Criminal Procedure Code, so that relatives and lawyers can obtain information from this source. Amnesty International also calls on the Ugandan Government to investigate the breakdown of the remedy of habeas corpus.

complaints and reports of torture and "disappearances". Its findings and methods of investigation should be made public. In particular Amnesty International believes that there is an urgent need for an independent investigation into allegations of torture in places of imprisonment including Makindye, Kireka, Lubiri, Katabi, Muhoti, Magamaga, Bombo and Rubongi military barracks, Luzira Military Prison, Nile Mansions military intelligence centre and the NASA prisons at Kamakuzi (Mbarara) and Ihungu (Masindi), as well as into allegations of "disappearances" from those places. In the case of an allegation of "disappearance" Amnesty International calls on the government to state publicly where the prisoner is. Complainants and witnesses to such

obtained through torture may never be invoked in legal proceedings.

in the custody, interrogation or treatment of prisoners as well as members of the armed forces, that torture is a criminal act. The United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners should be widely

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have "disappeared" should be afforded redress for their material and moral sufferings, without prejudice to any other civil or criminal proceedings.

11. The Ugandan Government should ratify international instruments containing safeguards and remedies against torture, including the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol.

AP

Evidence

Medical Examination of 16

These examinations were carried 1985. Those examined were selected of the allegations of torture which early 1981 to late 1984. The exami a surgeon and a forensic pathologis

The examination and case reports alleged detention and torture; a me examination. In the following case summary of their findings. Photogra physical signs consistent with tort had been taken by the hospital resp victim.

In all but one of these cases the one hand, the complainant's accomptoms described by the complainant In only one case (Case No. 10) did torture.

Due to lack of space, only four given in full; the doctors' conclus: Copies of the full medical examinat pages, £2.00).

Τ

Case No. 3

Female, aged 21

History

Her account of events was as follow

In February 1984, while she was still attending school, uniformed soldiers came to "C's" house one night in landrovers to look for her fiance. He wa a soldier who had been arrested and taken to prison, but who had escaped with the help of friends. She has heard nothing of him since the time of his arrest.

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<u>PENDIX</u> ace of Torture	T W W t D
alleged Ugandan Torture Victims	S S
d out in late February and early March d by Amnesty International on the basis h they had made and cover the period from	k b H
inations were conducted outside Uganda by st.	S
ts were in three parts: a history of the	h
edical history; and a physical	₩ ⊃
e reports the doctors have added a brief aphs were taken to illustrate visible ture. Where X-rays were consulted these	a C
ponsible for the treatment of the torture	S 1
the doctors found consistency between, on	**
count and, on the other hand, the and the signs found by the doctors.	w b
the doctors not find physical signs of	S W
r of the medical examination reports are	M
sions on the other 12 cases are appended.	D
tion results are available on request (43	S f
	H
he Cases	p f
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	i
WS:	<u>C</u>
ill attending school, uniformed soldiers	נ
androvers to look for her fiance. He was d taken to prison, but who had escaped	г
heard nothing of him since the time of	h

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The soldiers took her from her home to Makindye barracks in Kampala. She was beaten on the way and was put in a room at the barracks with other women, men and youths, but no children. There was no toilet or bucket, but there was a tap. They had to sleep on the floor and no food was provided, only that brought by friends of other prisoners, which was shared. Many people died, mainly of starvation but also from injuries.

She remained at Makindye for a month and was continually badly treated. Soldiers beat her with fists, sticks and <u>pangas</u> (machetes), as well as kicking her. The skin was not broken and did not bleed, but she was badly bruised.

Her toes were beaten with the butt of a pistol and she lost a big toe-nail.

She was burned "all over" but especially on the legs, with what seems to nave been a paraffin or butane gas flame, possibly a blow-lamp. Her legs were tied together while this was done. Sometimes, the guards put a rope around her waist "for fun" and she was pushed backwards and forwards, causing abrasions on her waist.

She was threatened with execution and saw others who died from torture and lack of food.

"C" was repeatedly raped many times by many different soldiers. Many other women were raped in her presence. Some women were killed during rape. She became pregnant, but has no idea who the father was.

She remained in Makindye for a month, then was moved to Kireka barracks, where she was told that "they didn't really know how to torture at Makindye", as she had not revealed her fiance's whereabouts. She was beaten at Kireka, but implied that this was not as severe as at Makindye.

She remained at Kireka for four months until she was able to escape and flee the country.

Her daughter was born in December 1984. There were no problems with the pregnancy or birth, although the baby twice required exchange transfusions, for jaundice.

Medical History

She complains only of occasional pains in the left hip as a result of her ill-treatment.

On Examination

There were a number of scars visible:

Right leg:

Three parallel scars 4 cm long transversely across the lower quadriceps above the knee.

- A branching scar 3 by 0.5 cm ove
 inner side of the knee).
- A 1.5 by 1.5 cm shiny scar on t'
- A 1.0 by 0.5 cm shiny scar just
- A small punctate scar over the
- A 2 by 2 cm shiny scar in the m'
- A 2 by 2 cm shiny scar over the

Right foot:

- A long thin scar 8 cm long on the 4th metatarsal.
- Left lower leg:
- A 1.0 by 1.0 cm shiny scar just
 side (medial head of gastrocnemi)
- A 4 by 2 cm shiny scar on the out
 below the knee (lateral head of

Left foot:

- Hyperpigmentation over the dorsu (big toe) and deformity of the r

Around the waist on each side as an hyper and hypo-pigmented areas.

Conclusion

A school student, 20 years old at the reported having been beaten, repeated been burned with a blow-lamp. The nat found on examination, in particular (consistent with her story.

Case No. 4

Male, aged 32

History

His account of events was as follows:

Page 30

wortho maddal this is a second	"D"
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ature and distribution of the scars	was the
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"worked as a salesman of evangelical books. On 12 January 1984, he was siting a house to sell books. The owner of the house, the managing cector of a company in Kampala, was politically active and apparently spected of being in communication with armed opponents of the government.

ile he was at this house soldiers in army uniform arrived in a landrover d lorry and began shooting at the door. There were five people in the use at the time. Two tried to run away but were shot dead. The others, cluding "D" hid under the beds, but were dragged out.

woman cooking breakfast had the fire she was cooking on tipped over her e was burned and he thinks she may have died. The soldiers (including o men not in uniform) searched the house for ammunition, but did not find Y.

" was accused of being connected with the household, in spite of his otestations that he only happened to be there to sell Christian books. was accused of being a money collector for the guerrillas. He was aten and slapped with fists in the house. He was then made to carry the o corpses out to a lorry. Another landrover arrived and took the bodies ay. The men captured in the house were then driven in the lorry to reka Barracks, but just before arrival, the lorry stopped near a railway ne where there were bushes. They were taken from the lorry and destioned, with suggestions that they should admit being armed. The risoners agreed to confess to save their lives.

the gates of the barracks, they were beaten again by a new batch of diecs, beaten "terribly for one hour". "D" was hit across the head with butt of a rifle.

hey were then put into a small room about 5 metres by 5 metres, where they bere questioned by an army officer. He called another man to interrogate he owner of the house, who denied that he was a guerrilla. They accused D" of being a spy and alleged that he had been followed from house to buse and that he had been collecting money to finance the guerrillas. For soldiers and another officer came and he and three other prisoners ere thrown into another bare room, with blood on the floor. They were eaten with bars and sticks, especially on the arms and knees, and thrown gainst the walls several times. He was by now bleeding from nose and buth and could no longer hear properly. He was ordered to lie down and as trodden and stamped upon by soldiers wearing army boots. He thinks hat this went on for about five hours.

Next day, they were taken out one by one, "D" first. His interrogation and torture began at about 10.00 am. A written statement had been prepared with a "confession" and he was told to sign it, as it alleged that he was involved in spying and assisting people who were fighting the government. He refused and was badly beaten again.

He was then asked if he knew his own body-weight. Then a copper weight of about 5 or 6 kilograms was hung to his penis and testicles with thin string and he was forced to walk about, going round the room ten times with a guard. He fell down several times and was slapped on the face. This episode lasted about 15 minutes, the He eventually signed the confession

The cell was very cramped, now havir A man who had been present when they house, who developed severe diarrhos later, another man died.

There was no toilet or bucket in the given food on the third day, consist which had not been properly cooked eat the meat in the presence of the was vomiting, but the soldiers tried to eat his own vomit. The other pr

Also on his third day in the cell, soldiers stepped on his chest. He remains painful. He was pushed or had to crawl on it, grazing his hand time, causing them to bleed. He was the sun.

He was also burned on the right hee' with a knife in the right thigh. H bottles, which cut the soles of his

He was then made to eat more food, about 6 pm. that day and another at cell.

At midnight, the cell was opened and bodies were on a lorry. The engine to move the bodies to another truck and weak to help. Five were left un go to a "big room near the gate". ordered to go there by an officer. bayonet, but ran back to his origination

On the fourth day he was questioned that he was indeed a religious book the barracks. However, later the sa again at his home. He escaped arreg been arrested and that she had died

Medical History

He used to have a cough and to spit but this has gone. His eyes itch and the whites become red, with watering. He has a lot of pain near the right iliac crest (hip). After the weight had been hung from his genitals, he had blood in his urine and a lot of swelling, but these symptoms have gone.

he whole interrogation about three hours. n and was returned to his cell about lpm.	<u>On E</u>
and had required to mis cert about the	On t
ing eight people in it, instead of four.	pigm
ey arrived had died and the owner of the oea, died on the third day. A few hours	Over
	Over
he room and faeces everywhere. They were sting of <u>posho</u> (maize meal porridge)	On b
and meat which was rotten. They had to) On t
e soldiers, or get tortured again. "D" ed to stop him being sick, and wanted him	stab
risoners developed diarrhoea.	On t
he was forced to lie down, while	cons
was kicked on the right hip, which still dragged on the rough cement floor and	n t
nds and elbows for half an hour at a as made to lie on his back and look up at	The
	He v
al with a beated matel burned and stated a	rig
el with a heated metal brand and stabbed He was made to walk barefoot over broken s feet.	•
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causing vomiting. Another man died at	
t 7 pm: both bodies were left in the	A re
	whi
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nd they were taken out to where many dead he had broken down and they were ordered k. Some were beaten as they were too ill	
nconscious in the cell. "D" was told to He refused, saying that he had not been	Cas
He was stabbed in the right arm with a nal cell.	Mal
d by an officer and was able to establish	His
k salesman. He was then released from same day soldiers came to arrest him	His
est but later learned that his wife had d in custody at Kireka Barracks.	· ~-
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t up blood. He had pain in his chest,	of
and the whites become red, with watering	

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Examination

the inner side of the right upper arm, over the biceps, is a healed gmented elliptical scar 2 by 0.5 cm, consistent with a bayonet stab. er the right iliac crest (hip) there is a 1 cm depigmented scar. er the left shoulder-blade, there are three small scars.

both knees, there are multiple pigmented scars.

the front of the left thigh there is a 1 cm scar, consistent with a **1**0.

the right heel (Achilles tendon insertion) there is a 4 cm scar nsistent with a burn.

the soles of both feet there are multiple small pigmented scars. were was a very small scar on the right side of the base of the penis.

was markedly tender in the abdominal muscles, especially adjacent to the ght iliac crest.

nclusion

religious book salesman who reported having been inadvertently arrested ilst visiting a customer. His story of being beaten, having a heavy ght tied to his genitals, being burned and stabbed, was consistent with e scars found on his body.

ise No. 13

ale, aged 33

istory

is account of events was as follows:

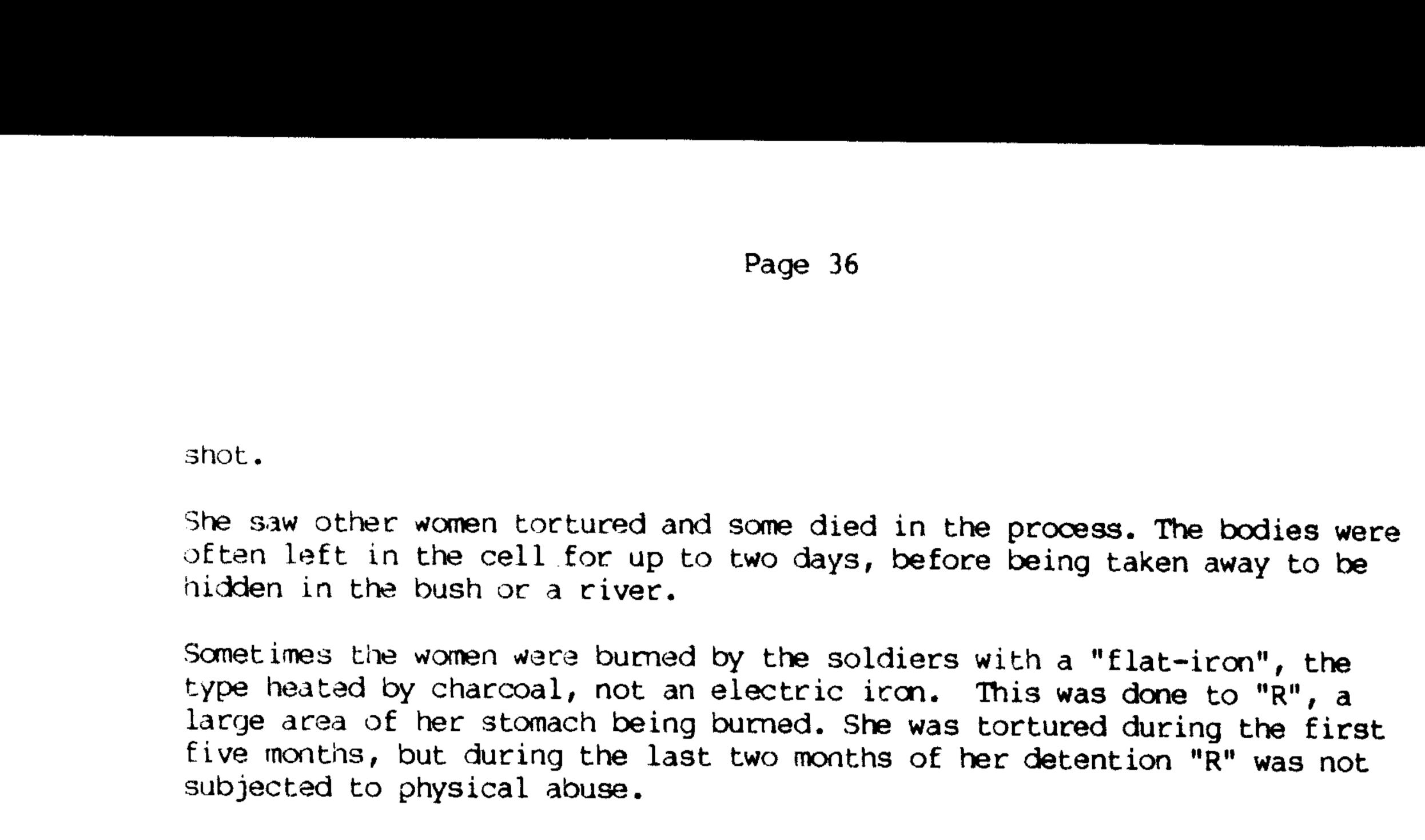
7 December 1982, "P" was home at Jinja, when soldiers came in landrovers 8 pm and asked for him. They searched the house and arrested him as he as trying to escape. He was beaten with gun-butts and kicked, then taken) Makindye Barracks, the soldiers alleging that he was a member or \cdot upporter of an armed opposition group and that he was aware of the sites guerrilla camps. During the government of President Idi Amin, "P's" father had supported the armed government opponents. He had run a big transport business. A lorry with arms had been captured at Entebbe and his father was captured and killed.

He did not know it at the time, but his wife was also arrested: a neighbour

- Over the left shoulder-blade, there was a 2 and a 2.5 cm scar. Below the left shoulder-blade was an oblique 4.5 cm scar and a 2 by 1 cm scar below this. - There were two scars on the right side of the back, 2 by 1 and 1 by 1 cm in size. The skin of the scrotum was thin and atrophic. There was a spermatic cord palpable on the right side, but it appeared to end in strands of scar tissue. On the left side, the cord ended in a small knot of soft tissue. The right testicle seems to have been ruptured and later reabsorbed. The damage on the left side was only slightly less severe, as some atrophic scar tissue remains. His impotence is likely to be the result of psychological trauma and should recover, although of course he will be sterile. Conclusion This man reported that, after being beaten and having his arm broken, he A cattle gelding tongs was used on him to crush his testicles through the was castrated by having his testicles crushed with cattle gelding tongs. The story was consistent with the almost total absence of testicular tissue. arine for two weeks. Case No. 15 Female, aged 22 History Her account of events was as follows: "R" and her family lived about two miles from Makindye. One evening in July 1983 soldiers came looking for her husband, but he had left that day. When they were unable to arrest him, they took her and her brother to Makindye Barracks, where she was kept for seven months. She was beaten both at her house and on the journey by landrover. Her brother is believed in the left side of the scrotum. It has been explored and a biopsy taken in to have died in custody. On arrival at the barracks, she was put in a medium-sized room with other women. Several times over the succeeding months, she was moved to other rooms, but always with women prisoners. Food was given only infrequently, sometimes as little as once a week. The women were constantly beaten, kicked, struck with canes, sticks and rifle butts and jabbed with bayonets. cracked; this happened during his ill-treatment, he said. Rape was common and "R" was raped a number of times. She also saw many other women raped; it was done publicly, in the presence of the other There were a number of hyperpigmented scars on his back: prisoners. If the women resisted rape, they were stabbed with knives or

took the children to stay with relatives. At Makindye, he was put in a small cell about 6 by 7 feet. There were four other people, with just enough room to lie down. He remained in this cell for more than a month, until the end of January 1983. The other men were unhurt when he arrived, but one was later taken out and returned badly peaten. No water was given to them, they were very thirsty and had to drink their own urine. Food was given every two to four days, but it was smelly and cotten, consisting of beans and posho. There was a latrine bucket, but it was never emptied. He was taken out once to another room and interrogated. He was beaten on the backs of his legs, using the reeds which the police use for beating. The marks are no longer visible. His left arm became swollen and painful, out he did not remember how it was caused. This arm had a crack in the left wrist (found by X-ray much later), but he was unconscious at the time it was inflicted. skin of his scrotum - he fainted with the pain. Afterwards, there was tremendous swelling, the right side more than the left: he had blood in his On regaining consciousness, he found himself back in his cell. Three of the other men had been replaced, but the badly beaten prisoner was still there. While in the cell, he could hear screams of other prisoners - and shouts, especially at night. He was released at the end of January 1983 after a member of his family had paid a bribe. His wife had been taken to Kireka Barracks, but has been released. Medical History Prior to his castration, his testicles were normal in position and size and he had fathered three children. He now has intermittent pain and swelling September 1984; this confirmed atrophy of the testicle. He has some penile tumescence, but is unable to achieve intercourse. He is distressed that he cannot have more children. On Examination The right upper first incisor tooth has been displaced forwards and was

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Sometimes the women were taken out to do work for the soldiers and were able to get medical help if they became friendly with the guards. The treatment of injuries was given by the soldiers, not by doctors or medical orderlies. Those women who did not form friendships with guards received no medical attention at all and many died from their injuries.

Eventually "R" developed a friendship with a soldier. Word was passed outside to her friends and they collected a bribe which was given to one of the officers. She was smuggled out of the barracks at night at the beginning of 1984.

Medical History

She has frequent pain in the stomach and says she cannot stand up properly. She sometimes cannot sleep, because of the pain.

On Examination

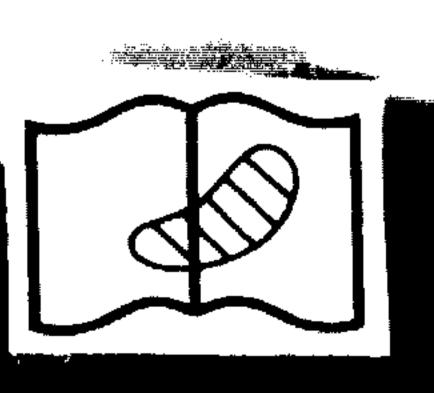
The front of the abdomen and lower chest was covered by a large area of scarring due to burns. This extended on to the lower half of the right oreast and down to the upper part of the right thigh. The maximum length was 33 cm and the width 28 cm.

There was the scar of a stab wound 1.0 by 1.5 cm on the right upper arm below the shoulder, in the deltoid region.

There was a scar 3 by 1.5 cm on the outer side of the right upper arm between elbow and shoulder.

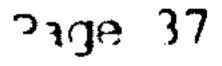
There was a depigmented area 3 by 2 cm on the outer side of the back of the right elbow.

There was the scar of a burn 6 by 4 cm on the fold of the right armpit.



often left in the cell for up to two days, before being taken away to be

Sometimes the women were burned by the soldiers with a "flat-iron", the type heated by charcoal, not an electric iron. This was done to "R", a large area of her stomach being burned. She was tortured during the first five months, but during the last two months of her detention "R" was not





Case No. 15 "Sometimes the women were burned by the soldiers with a flat iron."

Conclusion

A woman, aged 21 at the time of her alleged arrest, who reported having been beaten, stabbed, raped and burned over a large area of her abdomen with a heated flat-iron. Extensive scarring is consistent with her account of how she was burned, and other scars are consistent with stabbing and beating.

The conclusions reached by the doctors on all 16 cases

Case No. 1

Female, aged 24, allegedly arrested in November 1983

This young woman reported that she was repeatedly beaten after arrest and then shot after "escaping" following payment of a ransom. The scars found on examination are consistent with beatings and with her story of multiple bullet wounds, as is her present physical disability.

Case No. 2

Female, aged 56, allegedly arrested in July 1982

A middle-aged woman with gross facial and chest scarring from severe burns. The nature and distribution of her scars is consistent with her story of burning material falling upon her when she was either standing or seated, falling mostly on her right side involving the right arm and face, and some trickling down the front of her chest. (See Section IV above).

Case No. 3

Female, aged 21, allegedly arrested in February 1984

See full doctors' report above.

Case No. 4

Male, aged 32, allegedly arrested in January 1984

See full doctors' report above.

Case No. 5

Male, aged 26, allegedly arrested in September 1982

A captured guerrilla, he was reportedly beaten unconscious, stabbed with a bayonet, and had his genital area cut with a knife and bound with a cord. The multiple scars found on examination were consistent with his story, especially elliptical scars typical of a bayonet or knife.

Case No. 6

Male, aged 26, allegedly arrested in June 1982

A businessman, allegedly arrested twice and ransomed for large sums, who reported that he suffered severe beatings and was wounded in the head from a bullet ricochet during an attack on his home. A residual scalp wound is

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consistent with his account of a head injury caused by a bullet ricochet. Case No. 7 Female, aged 23, allegedly arrested in February 1983 This woman, a 21-year-old student at the time of her alleged arrest, reported having been beaten, repeatedly raped, and burned by cigarettes, as well as having her eyelid transfixed with a needle. Scars found on the legs are consistent with her report of beatings. Case No.8 Male, aged 22, allegedly arrested in November 1983 A medical student, aged 21 at the time of his alleged arrest, who was reportedly kicked, beaten, and shrouded in a sack, when he alleged that he was given electric shocks. A number of scars are consistent with beatings, but no proof of electrocution remained. Case No. 9 Female, aged 26, allegedly arrested in October 1984 A young woman who reported that she was captured with her infant daughter, who "disappeared" during detention. She reported having been repeatedly raped, beaten, and stabbed with a bayonet, and her knee-cap dislocated. Her present condition shows scars on the leg consistent with stabbing. (See Section II above.) Case No. 10 Female, aged 26, allegedly arrested in early 1983 We do not believe that there is any physical basis for her distress, but her imprisonment has left her distressed and her symptoms are focused on the site of a previous hernia. Case No. 11 Male, aged 36, allegedly arrested in April 1984 Beatings after capture reportedly included being hit with a hammer; he also claims to have suffered burns from battery acid and stabs from bayonets. Numerous scars, about 20 in number, are typical of stab wounds, and there is a shower of depigmented spots consistent with dilute acid marks.

Case No. 12 والمتحادية والمتحد والمتحد والمتحد والمتحد والمتحد والمتحاد

Male, aged 18, allegedly arrested in February or March 1981

This boy, allegedly arrested at the age of 15, reported that he was severaly burned. He now suffers gross facial, neck and arm disfigurement by keloid scars, which are consistent with his account of having been burned with an electric hotplate and ignited rags. (See Section IV above.)

Case No. 13

Male, aged 33, allegedly arrested in December 1982

See full doctors' report above.

Case No. 14

Female, aged 20, allegedly arrested in November 1983

A woman aged 19 at the time of her alleged arrest, who reported that she was repeatedly raped after her husband had been beaten to death, and that after beatings and knife cuts she was taken as a concubine by a guard and pecane pregnant. Numerous scars present are consistent with knife wounds in the chest. (See Section IV above.)

Case No 15

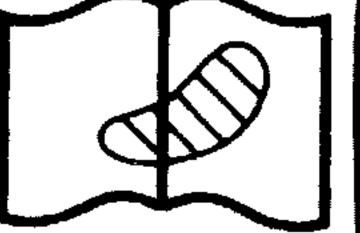
Female, aged 22, allegedly arrested in July 1983

See full doctors' report above.

Case No. 16

Female, aged 27, allegedly arrested in May 1983

A woman, aged 25 at the time of her alleged arrest, who reported that she was beaten unconscious on arrest, and later dragged across rough concrete. A fractured collar-bone and old scarred abrasions are consistent with her story.



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Name Addr

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TEAR OFF THIS SLIP AND POST IT TODAY to : Amnesty International, British Section, Freepost, London EC1B 1HE (no stamp reqd)

FORM MEMBERSHIP

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WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- 1. Use Amnesty International's recommendations in Section X to appeal to the Uganda Government:
 - a. to conduct an immediate investigation into the reported arrest and "disappearance" in detention of Ludovico Mangeni and Joseph Wabwiire; John Muhanguzi and George Nkakale; Laurence Ssemakula; John Kibuuka and Francis Batte; Christopher Mugisa, Margaret Mugisa and Ronald Mugimba; Abasi Kibazo; John Kiggundu; Cissie Kagodo, Henry Nsubuga and Henry Kimbire;
 - b. to protect all Ugandans from illegal detention and torture;

c. to halt the political killings of civilians by the army. Write courteous letters to:

His Excellency Dr Apolo Milton Obote President of the Republic of Uganda Office of the President Parliamentary Buildings PO Box 7168 Kampala Uganda

And to:

His Excellency the High Commissioner High Commission of the Republic of Uganda Uganda House 58-59 Trafalgar Square London WC2N 5DX.

- 2. Use this briefing paper to draw your MP's attention to the gross human rights violations in Uganda. If possible give him/her the document and ask him/her to inquire of Her Majesty's Government:
 - a. What it is doing to persuade the Ugandan Government (Uganda is a member of the Commonwealth) to halt the violations?
 - b. Will Her Majesty's Government issue a statement, publicly deploring the illegal detentions, torture and political killings by the security forces in Uganda?

UGANDA

TORTURE AND "DISAPPEARANCES"

Amnesty International is concerned by the widespread and systematic torture of civilians in Uganda: large numbers are unlawfully arrested and detained by the army and the National Security Agency in barracks and detention centres where torture is routine. Many have "disappeared" while unlawfully detained and are believed to have died as a result of torture or been deliberately killed in detention.

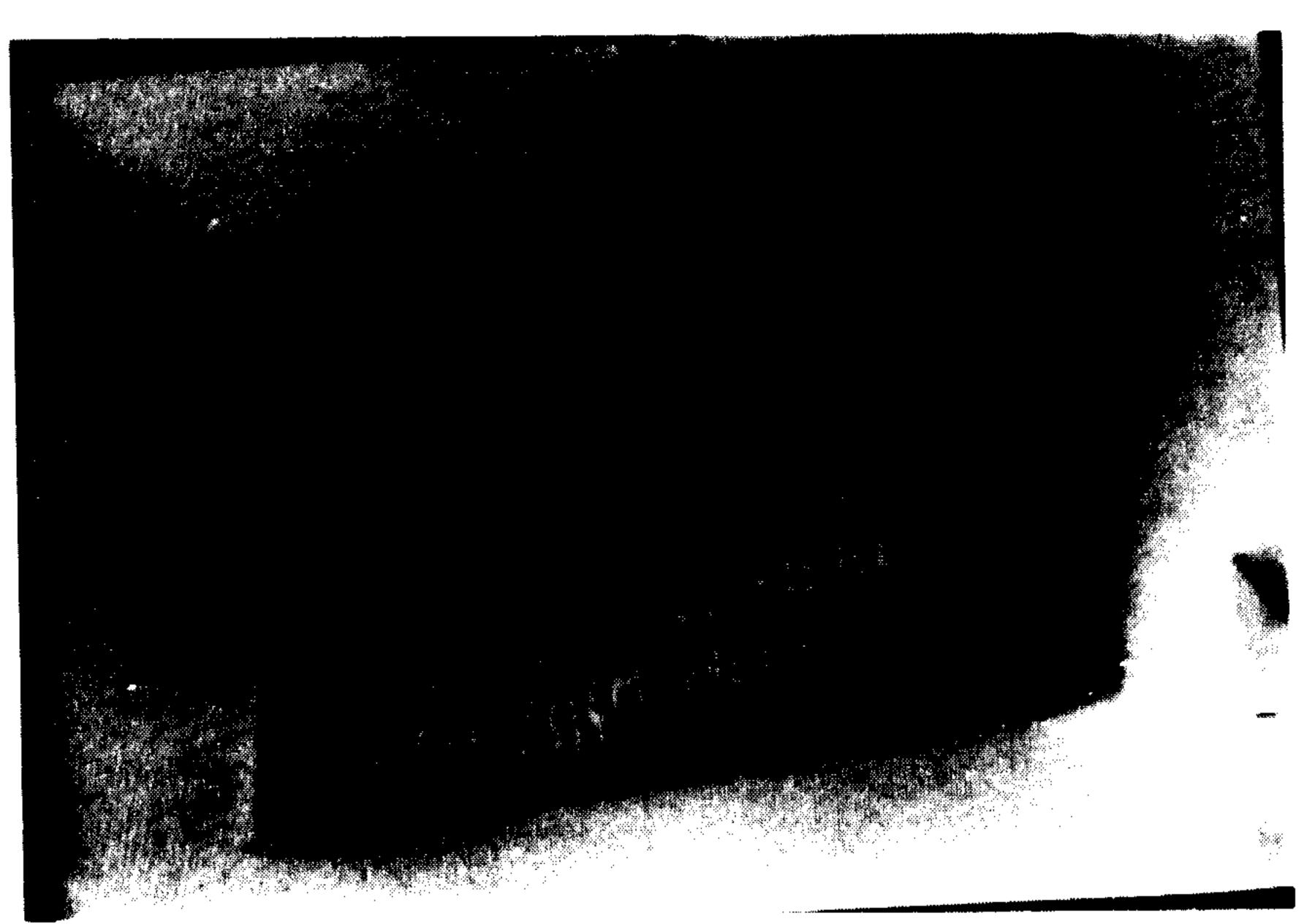
Evidence of torture: The report includes the findings of two British doctors who examined former prisoners and found signs and symptoms consistent with the tortures described by 15 Ugandans who had fled the country.

DETENTION WITHOUT CHARGE OR TRIAL

Hundreds more are detained without charge or trial in civil custody under the Public Order and Security Act. They include a number adopted by Amnesty International as prisoners of conscience.

POLITICAL KILLINGS

Amnesty International has received many reports of political killings of unarmed civilians by the army since 1981.



military barracks are tortured.

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Notice in the courtyard of Makindye military barracks -All but a few of those detained in Makindye and other

