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CHILE

FOREIGN 'EXPERTS' HELPED IN TORTURE OF PRISONERS, AI MISSION REPORT SAYS

Torture of political prisoners with the aid of foreign "experts" has taken place on a large scale in Chile since the coup that overthrew President SALVADOR ALLENDE last September, according to the report of the three-man AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL mission which visited the country in November (November *Newsletter*). The report, published 20 January, listed other gross violations of human rights, including summary executions, political persecution and detention without charge or trial.

The Chilean Foreign Ministry issued a statement in Santiago rejecting the report as superficial and categorically denying the facts in it. The Ministry also claimed that AI had financed and participated in demonstrations against Chile, particularly one in Bremen, and that AI's "impartiality is somewhat doubtful by its almost incredible lack of interest in protecting human rights in Chile under Allende's Government".

AI replied in a letter to the leader of the ruling junta, General AUGUSTO PINOCHET UGARTE, denying the charges and pointing out that allegations of torture under the Allende regime had been detailed in the *Amnesty International Report on Torture* published in December.

The AI mission consisted of Professor FRANK NEWMAN, distinguished Professor of Law at the University of California, Berkeley, Judge BRUCE W SUMNER, Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of Orange County, California, and Mr ROGER PLANT, an AI researcher on Latin America who speaks fluent Spanish - contrary to another Chilean charge that no one in the mission spoke the language.

The mission, which interviewed dozens of top government officials, lawyers and journalists,

STEPHANIE GRANT NAMED HEAD OF RESEARCH, JOHN HUMPHREYS IS NEW DEPUTY HEAD

STEPHANIE GRANT has been named Head of AI's Research Department in succession to Dr ZBYNEK ZEMAN (October *Newsletter*). Ms Grant, a 33-year-old Briton, was formerly Deputy Head of Research. She will retain for the moment her other post as Head of the Asia Department.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, a 30-year-old Canadian, was named the new Deputy Head of Research. He will retain his present post as Head of the Africa Department.

MILAN HAUNER, 33, has been appointed as AI's second full-time Researcher on Eastern Europe. He will work initially on Yugoslavia. Mr Hauner was born in Germany and lived in Czechoslovakia until 1968 when he moved to Britain.

BRITISH POWER CUTS HIT AI SECRETARIAT

Emergency government regulations in force during Britain's current fuel crisis have limited the International Secretariat in London to using electricity for lighting and heating on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday only each week. Although the Secretariat will remain open on Thursday and Friday, the power cuts may affect services to National Sections and Groups.

as well as political prisoners, some of whom had visible signs of torture on their bodies, said that electric shock and beating had been employed during interrogation.

"Those charged with handling prisoners at the National Stadium readily admitted that Brazilian police had been present at interrogations and that they were there to teach Chilean interrogators their methods," the report said. "In fact, reference was specifically made to a four-day course given by Brazilian police at the Ministry of Defence."

In an earlier letter to General Pinochet enclosing a copy of the report, AI Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS urged, among other things, that all executions cease and lists of those executed and those still detained be published, and that all prisoners against whom charges are not filed should be released immediately.

INDONESIAN PRISONERS STARVE TO DEATH

AI has asked President SUHARTO for an immediate investigation into reports of severe and widespread malnutrition among the tens of thousands of political prisoners who have been detained for eight years in Indonesia. Three prisoners are reported to have died of starvation in Salemba Prison, Jakarta, in a single week in December. Alarming reports have also been received from Ambarawa, Kalisosok, Koblen and other prisons.

In a letter to President Suharto released on 14 January, MARTIN ENNALS expressed deep concern at the reports of rapidly deteriorating prison conditions. The reports said the food supplied to prisoners was below subsistence level and that chronic and widespread malnutrition threatened their health and lives.

"We understand that the daily ration provided to prisoners has been reduced to one plateful of bad quality rice and a small portion of boiled vegetables, occasionally with one additional small piece of boiled tempe (bean curd)," Mr Ennals said. "We are told that no medicine or medical treatment is available to prisoners suffering from malnutrition and only those few who are in contact with families can obtain the vitamins which they urgently require."

Mr Ennals urged President Suharto to take immediate steps to alleviate the suffering of the prisoners.

The International Secretariat, meanwhile, has

compiled a list of 17 Indonesian members of parliament who are detained without trial and has circularized National Sections with a request that they organize a campaign among their own parliamentarians for their release. The German Section has already organized such a campaign which has resulted so far in more than 20 German MPs from all parties sending letters of protest to President Suharto.

TUNISIAN WAVE OF ARRESTS AND TORTURE

AI protested to President HABIB BOURGUIBA on 24 January over the recent wave of arrests of students, academics and workers in Tunisia. The protest cited "incontrovertible evidence" that some had been tortured.

AI said several hundred people have been detained without charge or trial since November 1973 by the DST - the Tunisian political police - in connection with the distribution of an anti-government tract. AI said it was in possession of lists of names of those arrested, many of whom were being held in secret. Some of the detainees, including a leading political opponent of the regime, M. AHMED BEN OTHMAN, were adopted by AI as prisoners of conscience after previous arrests.

Amnesty Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS said in a letter to President Bourguiba that "the frequent allegations of mistreatment which Amnesty International has received concerning Tunisia", included the cases of:

- M. MICHEL CANTAL-DUPART, A French UNESCO technical expert, whose poor medical condition on his temporary release from custody in August 1973 is substantiated by medical certificates.

- Madame MARIA HEICHERT, the German librarian at the Goethe Institute in Tunis, who has given detailed testimony of the beatings, "falanga" and other forms of torture which she endured in police custody last month.

AI said two other recent torture victims were M. MOURI ABID and Madame AMEL CHAABOUNI, both academics. M. Abid was admitted twice to the emergency ward of the military hospital in Tunis following interrogation.

FEARS FOR SOVIET PRISONER'S HEALTH

MARTIN ENNALS wrote in January to ROMAN RUDENKO, the Prosecutor General of the USSR, to express concern about the case of SILVA ZALMANSON, who is in a Mordovian labour camp serving a 10-year sentence imposed at the first Lenin-grad hi-jack trial. Although Miss Zalmanson is not an adopted prisoner, AI has been gravely disturbed by reports of her extremely poor health: she is known to be suffering from tuberculosis and her sight and hearing have greatly deteriorated during her imprisonment. Fears have recently been expressed that she may not survive the remaining seven years of her sentence.

AI OFFICIALS AGAIN DETAINED IN KOREA

AI sent a strong protest to President PARK CHUNG HEE of South Korea on 25 January over the arrest of three leading members of Amnesty's Korean Section. A cable from MARTIN ENNALS called for their immediate release.

The Chairman of the Section, the Reverend KIM CHAE-JOON, an Honorary President of the Sec-

tion, Mr HAM SUK-HUN - who is head of the Quakers in South Korea - and a member of the board of the Section, AN BYUNG-MOO, are among 18 persons being held under house arrest in Seoul. Their house arrest is reportedly so close that they are even accompanied to the lavatory by security agents.

According to reports received by the Secretariat in London, the three officials were charged with violating the 8 January presidential decree forbidding any criticism of the new constitution. They face a maximum penalty of 15 years' imprisonment if found guilty.

The Reverend Kim and Mr Ham were previously detained under house arrest in 1972 following criticism of President Park's declaration of martial law in October of that year. They were

GREEKS DEPORTED TO CONCENTRATION CAMP

Many Greek prisoners previously adopted by AI have been deported to the recently-reopened concentration camp on the island of Yaros, according to reports reaching the International Secretariat in January. The camp had been closed down during the Papadopoulos regime following criticism by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

At least one of the deportees, NIKOS KIAOS, is reported to have been badly beaten, thereby exacerbating a nervous disorder caused by ill-treatment during his previous imprisonment.

The exact number of people still detained in Greece since the coup that overthrew President Papadopoulos is still not known. But there are reports that two more islands, Leros and Anati, are being prepared to receive prisoners.

released after protests from the Secretariat and the German Section. They were held again briefly for questioning last November after issuing a statement calling for the restoration of democracy in South Korea.

Earlier in January MARTIN ENNALS had written to President Park expressing alarm at the new emergency measures against criticism of the constitution, and at the arrests that had been taking place.

In court hearings in September and December, 15 students in the provincial city of Kwangju were acquitted or given suspended sentences for distributing leaflets critical of the government. AI intervened on their behalf several times, and a delegate of the Kansai Group of the Japanese Section visited Kwangju to discuss the cases with the Chief Judge.

VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN YEMEN

On 2 January Mr SEAN MacBRIDE, Chairman of AI's International Executive Committee, sent a memorandum to President SALEM RUBIA ALI of the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen, expressing grave concern at the continuing violations of human rights in the country.

"Since November 1967, when the National Liberation Front formed the first government of the newly independent Peoples' Republic of South Yemen, hundreds of persons have been imprisoned there, the majority without charge or trial, and

many prisoners have been summarily executed," Mr MacBride said. "A considerable number of others have simply disappeared, and their families and relatives have no knowledge of their whereabouts, or even whether they are alive or dead. Disquieting reports have also reached us about the ill-treatment of persons detained."

A list was attached to the memorandum with the names of some of those who have been imprisoned, executed or kidnapped.

HONG KONG GRANTS STAY OF DEPORTATION

Following AI's intervention the Governor of Hong Kong has agreed to allow LEUNG PAK-KIN, a draft-evader from South Vietnam who had found his way to Hong Kong, to go to Taiwan as he asked rather than being returned to Vietnam, where he feared he would suffer reprisals. Just before Leung was due to be deported, Secretary General Martin Ennals cabled the Governor asking for a stay of deportation pending full inquiries, to which the Governor agreed.

POSTCARDS FOR PRISONERS

FROM PAST CAMPAIGNS

SOLE AI ADOPTEE IN LIBYA IS RELEASED

Mr Giulio HASSAN, who was on the *Postcards for Prisoners Campaign* in March 1972 and who had been AI's only adopted prisoner in Libya, was released from Ben Gashir prison in December 1973.

* * *

Father Pero SKOPLJAK of Yugoslavia (July 1973 *Campaign*) and his co-defendant Stjepan PAVIC, were released from prison on 17 January, well before the end of their sentences. Father Skopljak will be allowed to return to Austria.

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The Haitian lawyer, M. Hubert LEGROS (July 1973 *Campaign*) is reported to have been transferred last autumn to a prison near the border with the Dominican Republic.

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Mr LEE Tee Tong (September 1969 *Campaign*) has reportedly suffered a severe deterioration of health in Queenstown Remand Prison, Singapore, where he is now held.

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Professor Jaroslav SABATA (November 1972 *Campaign*) was not among the 13 AI-adopted political prisoners released in Czechoslovakia before Christmas, prior to the expiry of their sentences. But his two children, Anna and Jan Sabata, were among those released.

THIS MONTH'S CAMPAIGN

Dr Warno SUPONO, Indonesia

Dr Warno SUPONO was an active member of the Indonesian Nationalist Party (PNI) prior to the abortive coup attempt in October 1965. After the arrest of communists and suspected left-wingers, the PNI underwent a purge and many leaders, including Dr Warno, who had strongly supported President Sukarno, were removed from office. He continued to work as a doctor but was arrested in November 1968 following allegations that he had been responsible for helping communists to infiltrate the PNI.

During his initial detention and interrogati-

on he was badly beaten and spent several weeks in hospital with a damaged bladder. In early 1970 he was transferred to Salemba Prison, Jakarta, and has been held there ever since. He has never been formally charged and, as far as is known, has been classified as a category B prisoner - those who cannot be tried for lack of evidence but who will not be released because they are deemed to be "security risks".

Recent reports from Jakarta indicate that the material conditions of the prisoners in Salemba Prison have deteriorated badly in the past few months and malnutrition is widespread (page 1).

Please send courteously-worded cards appealing for his release to: General Sumitro, Panglima KOPKAMTIB, Jalan Merdeka Barat, Jakarta; and to: Ali Said SH, Jaksa Agung, Kejaksaan, Jalan Hasanuddin 1, Kebayoran-Baru, Jakarta.

Boris ZDOROVETS, Soviet Union

In March 1972, Mr Boris ZDOROVETS, a Baptist preacher from the Ukraine, returned home after serving a total of 10 years' prison and exile for his religious activities. Despite several threats from the authorities, Mr Zdorovets continued with his work in the church. On 2 May 1973 he arranged a large open-air church meeting in the woods near Kharkov, the authorities having refused permission for the meeting to be held in a church in the city. When he returned to Kharkov after the meeting, he was arrested at the railway station.

As a result of the harsh treatment he received in prison and in order to assert his innocence, he began a hunger strike on 14 May 1973. During his 11-day trial from 27 August to 7 September 1973, his friends and supporters were excluded from the courtroom, and his wife was the only witness allowed for the defence. At the end, he was sentenced to 3 years in strict regime labour camps and 7 years' exile.

Please send courteously-worded cards appealing for his release to: Mr Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, The Kremlin, Moscow; and to: Mr Roman Rudenko, Attorney General, Pushkinskaya ul. 15a, Moscow.

Ochola Ogayo MAK'ANYENGO, Kenya

Mr Ochola Ogayo MAK'ANYENGO's second term of detention (he was detained previously from 1966 to 1968) now exceeds four years without formal charge, nor is there any evidence that he has committed an offence. He is one of Kenya's foremost trade unionists, and as such he was a sympathizer of the Kenya People's Union (KPU), the left-wing parliamentary opposition party banned in October 1969 following civil disturbances. The government arrested all KPU members of parliament and a number of prominent party supporters, including Mr Mak'Anyengo. He has categorically denied in a written statement that he acted illegally against the government - an official allegation made at the time of his arrest.

In 1970 a number of detainees were released including five KPU ministers, but Mr Mak'Anyengo remains imprisoned without trial. This is despite the government's assurance that no person is detained any longer than is necessary for national security.

Mr Mak'Anyengo has a wife and six children

whose education must be financed. Consequently, although he is in good health, he is very concerned for the welfare of his family.

Please send courteously-worded cards appealing for his release to: Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Republic of Kenya, Nairobi; and to: Mr Charles Njonjo, Attorney-General, Nairobi, Kenya.

4 COUNTRIES ASKED TO HALT EXECUTIONS

AI sent urgent cables to Iran, Spain, the Soviet Union and Morocco in January urging the commutation of death sentences passed in each of the countries.

An appeal to the SHAH of Iran concerned seven civilians sentenced to death for an alleged plot to assassinate him. Generalissimo FRANCISCO FRANCO of Spain was asked to spare the life of SALVADOR PUIG, a Catalan student sentenced to death in Barcelona for the alleged murder of a policeman.

A cable to the Chief Public Prosecutor of Soviet Azerbaidzhan urged a reprieve for MEKHRAL EFENDIEV, sentenced to death for an economic crime. King HASSAN II of Morocco was asked to reprieve six persons sentenced to death in Kenitra for their alleged part in a revolt against the government last March.

ZANZIBAR FREES 545 IN AMNESTY

Zanzibar announced an amnesty on 16 January to mark the 10th anniversary of the January 1964 revolution on the island. Earlier, AI cabled Zanzibar President ABOUD JUMBE requesting such an amnesty.

Some 545 persons were reportedly released, including some convicted for petty criminal offences, but also including three long-term AI adoptees, former government ministers AHMED BALAWY, ABADHAR JUMA KHATIB and SALIM KOMBO.

AI CRITICIZES BOTH VIETNAMESE SIDES

AI criticized the Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government for their failure, in the year since the 27 January 1973 Paris peace agreement, to secure the release of the tens of thousands of civilians detained for political reasons in South Vietnam. Letters to both parties urged them to release the prisoners quickly.

Letters were also sent to US Secretary of State HENRY KISSINGER and North Vietnam's chief negotiator LE DUC THO urging them to exert pressure on their respective South Vietnamese allies to resolve the prisoner issue. Mr Le Duc Tho was asked additionally for information about several AI-adopted political prisoners in North Vietnam.

OTHER NEWS IN BRIEF

Sixty-one Libyan political detainees, cleared of charges of belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood and the Communist Party, were released on 8 December 1973. It is not known yet if any AI-adopted prisoners were among them.

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AI issued a statement on 25 January rejecting the conclusion of an official Turkish Government inquiry which claimed that charges that political prisoners had been tortured were false. AI noted that it has received hundreds of detailed first-hand accounts of torture in Tur-

key and called for an independent inquiry into the situation.

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AI appealed 15 January for a general amnesty for all political prisoners in Brazil and for an end to the torture and killing of dissenters. The appeal came at the start of a new campaign by AI National Sections, Groups and Members to draw world attention to the plight of Brazilians suspected of opposing the regime (January *Newsletter*).

IEC SETS UP NEW CO-ORDINATION UNIT TO STREAMLINE SERVICES TO SECTIONS

The International Executive Committee has set up a new co-ordination unit within the International Secretariat in London to streamline the flow of correspondence, information and action proposals to National Sections and Groups. The unit was one of the major outcomes of a special IEC meeting held in Hamburg 4-6 January.

Executive Secretary MARTIN ENTHOVEN will be in charge of the co-ordination unit, assisted by MAGGIE BEIRNE, the Secretariat staff's representative on the IEC. One of the purposes of the unit will be to take over most of the Secretariat's correspondence with groups to enable the Research Department to spend more time on information-gathering and case-sheet production.

The IEC meeting was an informal one held at the home of IEC member DIRK BÖRNER. It covered a wide range of subjects but particularly the short and long term development of AI in relation to structure and administration.

In addition to making new appointments in the Research Department (*page 1*), the IEC decided to recruit a Deputy Secretary General who would be principally responsible for finance and administration. Advertisements have already been placed for the post and National Sections are urged to make every effort to propose suitable candidates. They are also urged to propose:

- candidates for the two major posts in the new department responsible for the Campaign for Abolition of Torture;

- AI members with experience in co-ordination groups or very active in National Sections to work in the co-ordination unit in London.

A report of the IEC meeting has been sent to all Sections. The next IEC meeting will be held in London 15-17 February.

AUSTRALIANS FORM NATIONAL SECTION

Australia's State Sections of AI have federated to form a single National Section. Australian groups were among the first international members of AI but have not been able to form an Australian National Section until now because of the distances involved. The Section Secretary is Mr MICHAEL QUINN, 346 Albert Road, South Melbourne 3205, Victoria. Other members of the Secretariat are Mrs CLARE WOZITSKY, Mr JAKE KRONHILL and Dr PAUL GROSSMAN.

The address of the Mexican Section is now: Amnistía Internacional, Sección Mexicana, Ap. Postal No. 20-217, Mexico 20, D.F.

National Sections are urged to give priority to appointing one person as regional coordinator for the continuing Campaign for the Abolition of Torture.

Amnesty International invites applications for the following posts in the International Secretariat in London:

DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

The successful candidate will be responsible to the Secretary-General and the International Executive Committee for financial control and administration. In exercising the role of Deputy Secretary-General, the successful candidate will require experience of international affairs and organizations, preferably in the field of human rights.

French or Spanish mother tongue an advantage, together with a fluent working knowledge of English.

Salary range: £3,417 - £4,500

CAMPAIGN FOR THE ABOLITION OF TORTURE

- a. CAMPAIGN ORGANIZER
- b. ASSISTANT CAMPAIGN ORGANIZER

Applicants should have experience in International affairs, keen interest in Human Rights, demonstrated organizational initiative and resourcefulness, and fluency both in English and at least one other language.

Salaries will be within the range £2,100 - £2,700

OFFICE MANAGER

The successful applicant will have direct responsibility related to the efficient, day to day running of the Secretariat office.

Salary range: £2,379 - £2,679

RESEARCH ASSISTANT - LATIN AMERICA

Applicants should have a sound knowledge of Latin America, fluent Spanish and English and good typing and shorthand.

Starting salary: £1,608

CO-ORDINATION ASSISTANTS

People with experience in co-ordination groups or who are active in National Sections are needed to work in the new co-ordination unit being established in the Secretariat. The unit will be responsible for liaison between the Secretariat and National Sections and Groups. The successful applicants will be members of Amnesty International. Good typing and a working knowledge of English are essential.

Starting salary: £1,608

SECRETARIES

There are a number of vacancies for Secretaries with good typing and shorthand. Working knowledge of English essential.

Starting salary: £1,497

Further details about all the above posts and application forms may be obtained from: The Administrative Manager, Amnesty International, 53 Theobald's Road, London WC1X 8SP, England