

## ALL AI-ADOPTED PRISONERS IN METROPOLITAN PORTUGAL FREED AFTER COUP

All 37 AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL-adopted prisoners of conscience in metropolitan Portugal were freed in the general release of political detainees announced by the new ruling junta after the military coup on 25 April that overthrew the regime of Dr MARCELO CAETANO. All four prisoners whose cases were being investigated by AI groups with a view to adoption also were freed.

Confirmation of the releases came from direct contact between the International Secretariat and Lisbon.

AI welcomed the releases and urged that the amnesty be extended to Portugal's colonies in Africa: Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique (*see below*) and Angola. AI also urged the abrogation of two 1972 decree laws: one which permits the interrogation of political prisoners by the secret police, the DGS, without the presence of lawyers, and the other which permits arrests in the colonies by administrative decree.

AI urges that all interrogation in future be made by the judiciary and that proper legal processes be instituted both in metropolitan Portugal and the colonies. AI also

asks for a full investigation into all the allegations of torture made against the DGS.

Contacts in Lisbon told the Secretariat that the needs of the freed AI adoptees and their families may continue for some time. Some will need medical assistance, others financial help and still others moral support to re-adapt to freedom after years of imprisonment.

The Secretariat has sent a circular to all AI groups who had prisoners in metropolitan Portugal under adoption or investigation asking them to hold on to their case sheets and to write to the ex-prisoners at the earliest opportunity, offering whatever help they may require.

If possible letters should be written in Portuguese to the released prisoner at home or to his lawyer. Copies of the letters and of any replies received should be forwarded on to the Secretariat. Groups who do not know the address of the ex-prisoner or his lawyer should send the letter on to the Secretariat which will relay it to AI contacts in Portugal. The contacts will see that the letter reaches its destination.

## BRUTALITY IN MOZAMBIQUE

### EXPULSED SPANISH PRIEST SAYS AFRICAN PRISONERS WERE WHIPPED AND STARVED

African prisoners in Machava Prison, Mozambique, were beaten with whips made of hippopotamus hides and deprived of food and water to make them confess, an expelled Spanish priest told an AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL news conference in London on 18 April.

Father ALFONSO VALVERDE LEON and a fellow Spanish Roman Catholic priest, Father MARTIN HERNANDEZ ROBLES, were detained without charge or trial for 22 months in Machava Prison in connection with evidence they collected on massacres committed by Portuguese troops in Tete Province where they were missionaries. Both were adopted by AI as prisoners of conscience and eventually released in an amnesty in November 1973.

Father Valverde said that although he and Father Hernandez spent at times up to 22 hours a day in solitary confinement, they were reasonably well treated. But the beating of African political prisoners during interrogation sessions was "automatic". Policemen, both Portuguese and African, had assaulted them with hippopotamus hide whips and with a wooden plank with holes in it called a *palmatoria*. He himself had seen prisoners returning from questioning with blood-stained shirts.

He said it was common knowledge in the prison that about 10 prisoners died monthly due to

lack of food and water or as a result of their treatment. Once, he and Father Hernandez were taken for interrogation to Lourenco Marques with an African prisoner who was barely able to talk because of not being fed for nine days. On their return to Machava the two priests went on hunger strike until the man was given food.

In another case, 16 leaders of an escape attempt were punished by being denied food and water until they died of starvation.

Father Valverde spoke of the anguish that led to the suicide of Pastor ZEDEQUIAS MANGANHELA (August 1973 *Newsletter*) and three other members of the Mozambique Presbyterian Church. He reported that the prison doctor felt unable medically to sign the certificates which gave suicide as the cause of their deaths.

## SOVIET PRISONERS GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

AI cabled Soviet Communist Party leader LEONID I. BREZHNEV on 30 April asking him to intervene in the hunger strike of VLADIMIR BUKOVSKY, the jailed writer who first exposed the practice of confining Soviet dissenters to mental asylums.

Bukovsky, aged 31, is reported seriously ill in one of the Perm Region labour camps where 50 other dissidents have also been on hunger strike since 15 April in support of demands for an improvement in conditions, including a better supply of food and a change in the starvation diet of those in punishment cells. According to reliable reports reaching AI, the 50, who are in Bukovsky's camp 35 and in neighbouring camp 36, are also demanding that Bukov-

sky be transferred to hospital.

AI Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS, who also cabled President NIKOLAI PODGORNY and other Soviet officials, urged that Bukovsky be transferred to hospital for proper medical treatment. Mr Ennals said that the denial of adequate food and medical care was contrary to humanitarian principles and a violation both of the Soviet Union's own penal legislation and of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Last month, AI received a personal appeal from Bukovsky's mother, Mrs NINA IVANOVNA BUKOVSKAYA, asking the organization to intervene on her son's behalf (April *Newsletter*).

A meeting of AI National Section coordination groups on the Soviet Union in London 20-21 April recommended that the International Secretariat prepare a report on prison and labour camp conditions in the USSR.

### AID SOUGHT FOR REPATRIATED VIETNAMESE

AI intervened in April on behalf of 46 students, scholars and intellectuals who the Government of the Republic of Vietnam forcibly repatriated to the Provisional Revolutionary Government at Loc Ninh between July 1973 and March 1974. AI Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS wrote to the Saigon regime, the PRG, the North Vietnamese regime, United States Secretary of State HENRY KISSINGER, United Nations Secretary General KURT WALDHEIM and to the International Commission for Control and Supervision in Vietnam asking them to work for the immediate and unconditional release of the 46.

### FURTHER ARRESTS AND TORTURE IN BRAZIL

More political arrests and torture were reported from Brazil in April, inspiring a fresh AI protest plea to President ERNESTO GEISEL. An AI cable named eight Brazilians who had been reported arrested and tortured in Sao Paulo, Recife and Rio de Janeiro. It urged the President to ensure that all prisoners were treated according to internationally accepted standards of human rights and that he investigate the torture reports immediately.

### MANGAKIS APPEALS FOR HELP FOR GREECE

Professor GEORGIOS MANGAKIS, a leading speaker at December's AI Conference for the Abolition of Torture and himself a torture victim, appealed to AI in April "to intensify its efforts to combat the barbarism which has spread over (Greece)".

Professor Mangakis, who now teaches law at the University of Heidelberg in West Germany, charged in a letter that the current Greek regime had embarked on a program of large scale arrests and political imprisonment and that the use of torture has now become more controlled and more sophisticated than ever before. He said that organized military and police units were trained in torture techniques and equipped with specialized torture instruments.

Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS wrote on 22 April to President PHAEDON GIZIKIS appealing to him to "announce the names and whereabouts of all persons who have been arrested for political reasons." Mr Ennals expressed the hope that "all those currently imprisoned for political reasons will either be released or brought to trial."

### AI URGES FURTHER CLEMENCY AFTER BULGARIA FREES ONE OF THREE PRISONERS

AI cabled the President of the Bulgarian Supreme Court on 24 April welcoming the release of a Russian-born French citizen, CATHERINE LVOV. The cable urged that the same clemency be exercised in the appeal cases of VLADIMIR MAKAROV and THEODOSI BELIAKOVSKI.

All three were arrested last September in connection with the exchange among them of dissident literary works which Bulgarian authorities regarded as anti-Soviet and anti-socialist. They were sentenced this February to terms of imprisonment ranging from 3 to 5 years. Mademoiselle Lvov was pardoned by Bulgarian Communist Party leader TODOR ZHIVKOV a month later following a French diplomatic intervention.

### WORLD LEGISLATORS ACT TO CURB TORTURE

The Inter-Parliamentary Union's (IPU) Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions, meeting in Bucharest, Romania 15-20 April, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for national and international action to end torture and other brutal treatment or punishment. The resolution will be presented to the 61st IPU Congress meeting in Tokyo this autumn.

Dr IRMGARD HUTTER, Chairwoman of the Austrian Section, attended the meeting on behalf of AI (April *Newsletter*).

Meanwhile AI National Sections have been asked by the International Secretariat to suggest names of members of their parliaments who may be willing to participate in a Human Rights Association of Parliamentarians being promoted by United States Congressman DONALD M. FRASER (April *Newsletter*). Mr Fraser is chairman of a US House of Representatives subcommittee on human rights.

Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS went to Washington last October to give the subcommittee AI's views and position on human rights (November *Newsletter*). A summary of Mr Ennals' testimony is contained in a report which Mr Fraser has issued called "Human Rights in the World Community." The Secretariat will soon circulate copies of the report to National Sections.

### MISSIONS TO BOLIVIA, URUGUAY, IRAQ

Swedish Section member LENNART ASPEGREN, a judge of the Superior Court of Stockholm, went on an official AI mission to Bolivia 24-30 March to investigate the treatment of, and legal protection afforded to, political prisoners. His report is being submitted to the IEC.

In two April missions:

- The head of AI's Latin American Department, INGER FAHLANDER, and the Secretary General of the International Commission of Jurists, NIALL McDERMOT, went to Uruguay to talk to government officials and lawyers about trial and judicial procedures in the country.
- AI's researcher on the Middle East, KATRINA MORTIMER, and SIR OSMOND WILLIAMS, Vice Chairman of the British Section, who is a magistrate, visited Baghdad to discuss the situation of political prisoners in Iraq with government officials.

## OTHER NEWS IN BRIEF

President LEOPOLD SENGHOR of Senegal on 1 April ordered the release of 15 political prisoners, including former Prime Minister MAMADOU DIA, who had been detained since 1962.

A Sudanese government announcement of an amnesty for political prisoners on 26 March resulted in the release of most of the investigation-case prisoners taken up by AI after student disturbances in Khartoum last year.

JERZY BARTOSIEWICZ, the only prisoner of conscience adopted by AI in Poland, was freed on 7 April. Mr Bartosiewicz, a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses, had been sentenced in 1973 to 2 years' imprisonment for refusing military service.

Iraq executed 11 members of the Kurdish Democratic Party in spite of an AI plea to President AHMED HASSAN BAKIR on 18 April that he spare their lives on humanitarian grounds. In grim reprisal Kurdish rebels executed 19 Iraqi captives.

### TWO RELEASED RHODESIAN PoCS AIDED BY AI GROUPS

Two Rhodesian prisoners of conscience, GARIKAYI MANDIZHA and NEVISON MUKANGANGANYASHANU, were released from preventive detention in April after they had successfully applied to the Review Tribunal for the suspension of their detention orders, in order that they should study in Britain. The two were imprisoned at Wha Wha and Gonakudzingwa Detention Camps respectively.

Their release occurred after lengthy negotiations with the Rhodesian authorities, which in the case of Mr Mukanganga-Nyashanu, were handled by his Norwegian and British AI adopting groups. One of them is providing a temporary home for him while he is awaiting the new university term. Mr Mandizha's group in Queensland, Australia, raised money for his immediate needs.

## POSTCARDS FOR PRISONERS

### FROM PAST CAMPAIGNS

#### SON SEEKS HELPS FOR HUBERT LEGROS

The son of Maitre Hubert LEGROS, the Haitian lawyer who was on the *Postcards for Prisoners Campaign* in July 1973, has asked AI to continue to exert pressure on the government for his father's release. A friend of Maitre Legros has also written to AI with the same request, reminding us that the lawyer is very weak and nearly blind.

The son said that he was very pleased with the efforts made to date by AI members on behalf of his father, who was one of the cases cited during last year's Prisoner of Conscience Week, which was devoted to prisoners who had been tortured or suffered other brutal treatment in violation of Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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Ocholoa Ogayo MAK'ANYENGO of Kenya, who was on the February 1974 *Campaign*, was freed by President Jomo Kenyatta on 8 March.

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Mrs Lidia Mikhailovna VINS of the Soviet Union (February 1972 *Campaign*) was released in November 1973 according to information just received by the Secretariat. She is reported to be very weak physically and is now living with friends in the Ukraine.

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Dr Yury SHIKHANOVICH, USSR (November 1973 *Campaign*): A psychiatric commission has recommended that the order for compulsory treatment be lifted. The case will now be referred to the appropriate court to decide whether or not to confirm the recommendation.

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Vladimir Lvovich GERSHUNI, USSR (September 1971 *Campaign*): In March a psychiatric commission recommended his transfer from the special psychiatric hospital in Oryol to an ordinary mental hospital. A court must now decide whether to confirm the ruling.

### THIS MONTH'S CAMPAIGN

#### Iftikar Mahmood RANDHAWA, India

Iftikar Mahmood RANDHAWA is one of a number of Pakistanis still detained in India who are not covered by the agreement reached between India and Pakistan last August to release all 93,000 Pakistani army officials and civilians held in the country after the end of the Bangladesh War in December 1971.

A number of Pakistani tea planters and other employees who worked in what was then East Pakistan fled to India at the outbreak of the war. They surrendered to Indian police and were detained under the emergency regulations in various jails in West Bengal and Bihar. Mr Randhawa, who had been a tea planter in Sylhet, was one of them.

He was to be released on 15 September 1973, but for some unknown reason he remains detained in Buxar Jail, Bihar. Mr Randhawa has never been charged with any offence, merely held in preventive detention.

*Please send courteously-worded cards appealing for his release to:* Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister's Office, New Delhi, India; *and to:* His Excellency Mr R.D. Bhandare, Chief Minister of Bihar, Patna, Bihar, India.

#### Julio ARMACANQUI Flores, Peru

Julio ARMACANQUI had been honorary President of SUTEP (the Amalgamated Union of Educational Workers of Peru) for the province of Cuzco since July 1972. On 24 October 1973, SUTEP declared a 24-hour strike throughout Peru in protest against the educational policies of the Peruvian Government and the killing of students and teachers which took place after a period of unrest in the towns of Huaraz and Piura.

The Peruvian government responded to this strike by jailing over 500 teachers, holding 91 of them incommunicado in the SEPA prison in the Peruvian jungle, where prison conditions are notoriously harsh. This penal colony, where Julio Armacanqui has been detained, can only be reached by air. He has apparently been struck by anaemia, and the renewal of an old liver illness.

*Please send courteously-worded cards appeal-*

ing for his release to: General Juan Velasco Alvarado, Presidente de la Republica de Peru, Palacio Presidencial, Lima, Peru; and to: General Edgardo Mercado Jarrin, Primer Ministro, s/n Calle Pescaderia, Lima, Peru; and to: General Pedro Richter Prada, Ministro del Interior, Ministerio del Interior, Lima, Peru.

### Grigory Rafailovich BERMAN, USSR

Early in 1972, Grigory BERMAN, a young Jewish teacher, submitted his application to emigrate to Israel to the emigration department in Odessa. Not long after this he received his call-up papers from the military authorities.

There have been several instances of Jews being conscripted, or threatened with conscription, when they have applied for exit visas from the Soviet Union. Having done military service they would be ineligible to leave the country for several years on the grounds that they are in possession of "restricted" military information. Mr Berman pleaded exemption and explained that he had already applied to emigrate to Israel.

According to one report, Berman was asked at this point to give information to the KGB about some of his friends, otherwise he would be denied permission to leave the country, but he refused to co-operate. The military authorities then demanded confirmation that Mr Berman had indeed submitted an application to emigrate but officials at the Odessa emigration office refused to provide this.

In order to clarify his situation, Mr Berman went to the main Ukrainian emigration office in Kiev on 25 May 1972. Before he had a chance to see anyone there he was arrested by the KGB in the waiting room and sent back to Odessa.

Shortly afterwards he was charged with attempting to evade military service under Article 72 section 1 of the Ukrainian Penal Code. At a closed trial which took place between the 5 and 10 August 1972, Berman was convicted and sentenced to 3 years' labour camp with ordinary regime.

There has been little news about him since he arrived at his labour camp at Berdiansk, but it is known that last year he was placed in an isolation cell for three weeks for having refused to do work which he believed was beyond his capacity. Mr Berman declared a hunger strike in protest against this punishment.

*Please send courteously-worded cards appealing for his release to:* L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, the Kremlin, Moscow, RSFSR, USSR; and to: V.V. Shcherbitsky, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, ul. Ordzhonikidze 11, Kiev, Ukrainskaya SSR, USSR

### SECOND CAMPAIGN ORGANIZER APPOINTED; FRENCH PROTEST TORTURE PROGRAM CHANGES

SHERMAN CARROLL, a 27-year-old American, has been named joint organizer in the new AI department set up to continue the Campaign for the Abolition of Torture (CAT). DICK OOSTING of the Dutch Section is the other Campaign organizer (March Newsletter). Mr Carroll is currently a candidate for a Doctor of Philosophy degree at Harvard University.

AI's French Section has protested to the French national radio and television network ORTF over its decision to change radically a two-hour radio program on torture.

Last January ORTF asked the Section to co-operate in the production of the program which was to be broadcast on 16 February at an hour which usually attracts a large audience. But after work on the program was completed, it was cancelled. On 30 March a mutilated version was broadcast deleting all references to countries in which torture allegedly was practiced.

In a press statement on 1 April the French Section protested vigorously against the censorship of the program. The Section points out that the Conference for the Abolition of Torture which was held in Paris in December appealed to journalists and the mass media to make an all-out effort to help in the eradication of torture. ORTF has promised the Section that it will investigate the complaint.

MONTHLY CAT BULLETIN: The International Executive Committee's CAT subcommittee, meeting in London on 30 March, proposed publication of a monthly bulletin devoted to the Campaign. The first CAT bulletin will appear next month.

AI has been receiving further allegations of torture from all parts of the world since the Paris conference. MARTIN ENNALS wrote to a large number of non-governmental organizations in April asking them to assist in the collection of information and to support the campaign.

### NEW ISRAELI SECTION CHAIRMAN NAMED

Professor YORAM DINSTEIN has been named Chairman of the Israeli Section. All Sections and members are asked to note that Mr MOSHE BARNEA has no connection with the Israeli Section or with *Amnesty International*. Nor has the "Research Center for the Penitentiary System of the USSR" in Tel Aviv, the announced establishment of which was wrongly and misleadingly distributed under AI's name and without AI's foreknowledge or approval.

The new address of the Section is: Dr Daniel Jacobson, Amnesty International, Israeli National Section, Post Office Box 14177, Tel Aviv.

### NEW RESEARCHER NAMED FOR EAST ASIA

CHENG HUAN, aged 26, has been named AI researcher for East Asia. He succeeds PETER HARRIS. Mr Cheng is a graduate of Cambridge University with a degree in international law. He was formerly assistant editor of the Hong Kong-based *Far Eastern Economic Review*.

### PRISONER RELEASES AND CASES

The International Secretariat learned in March of the release of 115 AI-adopted prisoners and took up 281 new cases.

### ANTIQUES AND FOLK DANCING RAISE FUNDS

Group 4 of the Norwegian Section raised 20,000 Norwegian kroner last November in a one-day sale of antiques, paintings, sculpture, books, and other works of art.

Group Number 2 of the Danish Section raised 900 Danish kroner with an evening of folk dancing which was combined with a fashion show at which sandwiches, coffee and second-hand clothes were sold.