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MISSIONS

AFRICA: The Secretary General, MARTIN ENNALS, visited East Africa and Egypt November 20 to December 3 (December *Newsletter*). In Tanzania he spoke to the Attorney General, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other officials about detainees on the mainland and in Zanzibar. He also contacted a number of UN agencies. He drew the Tanzanian government's attention to the fate of about 120 refugees from Rwanda detained without trial in Tanzanian prisons for some years. The Foreign Affairs Minister has since written to Mr Ennals and the whole question is being pursued with the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Refugee Committee. Mr Ennals went from Dar es Salaam to Kampala in Uganda where he discovered alarming facts about the "disappearance" of prominent individuals there in recent months. This will be the basis for letters to the Ugandan government. The Secretary General then went to Addis Ababa where he attended a three-day meeting of the OAU Refugee Committee, the first time *Amnesty* has been represented on it. The problem of refugees in detention was one of the matters raised. Detailed information is being prepared and the question will be raised again at the next meeting in April. On his way back to London Mr Ennals stopped in Cairo and visited *AI*'s one Egyptian adoptee, SAYED LOUTFY, who is serving a 25-year sentence for anti-Nasser propaganda. He has completed 14½ years of it and in 1978 will be eligible for remission. Until that date he can only be released by presidential decree. Mr Loutfi emphasised during his interview with the SG that he is in complete agreement with the present government in Egypt and fully supports President SADAT. The SG has sent a report on his visit to the Egyptian government. The International Secretariat is following up the mission with letters to individuals in all four countries.

TURKEY: At a news conference in the IS December 16 MUJR HUNTER QC, a prominent British barrister, and his wife DOROTHEA HUNTER, a magistrate, gave details of the mission they undertook to Ankara and Istanbul November 24-December 1 with another magistrate, SIR OSMOND WILLIAMS, Vice Chairman of the British Section (December *Newsletter*). They revealed that despite a written undertaking by the Turkish government they were frustrated in their attempts to see all but one of the 32 prisoners on their list of those who allegedly had been tortured. This one prisoner, Mrs ILKAY DEMIR, however, confirmed that a number of men and women, including her husband, had been tortured by Turkish authorities. The

HUNTERS also said that under a recent law prisoners of both sexes under control of the military were deemed to be "soldiers". The mission's report has now been sent to all Sections. At the same news conference MARTIN ENNALS replied to statements made by Turkish Foreign Minister HALUK BAYULKEN before the Council of Europe's political committee that political prisoners were not being tortured in his country. "We are satisfied that torture has taken place in Turkey and have no evidence that it has ceased," the Secretary General said.

SOUTH KOREA: The Appeal Court on December 7 commuted from death to life imprisonment the sentence passed on SOH SUNG, a Japanese-born South Korean student accused of spying for North Korea. A.J.J. SANGUINETTI, a Hong Kong barrister who attended the hearing of the appeal two weeks earlier as an observer on behalf of *AI* and the International Commission of Jurists (December *Newsletter*), has sent his report to the IS. Copies of it have been dispatched to President PARK and the South Korean Minister of Justice, but the contents will not be made public pending their reaction.

CAMPAIGN FOR THE ABOLITION OF TORTURE

The Campaign was launched the second week in December with news conferences around the world and a great deal of publicity. On December 11 in London the IS and the British Section held a joint conference attended by 47 international and local newsmen. Speaking for AI were SEAN MacBRIDE, Chairman of the IEC, MARTIN ENNALS, AI's Secretary General, VICTOR JOKEL, director of the British Section, LORD GARDINER, former Lord Chancellor of Britain and author of the official minority report on interrogation techniques in Northern Ireland, and ELISE BECKET SMITH who, with her brother JAMES BECKET, is preparing AI's new survey of torture. UNESCO has now formally agreed to the December 1973 international conference on torture taking place at UNESCO House in Paris.

ORGANISATION

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The IEC will meet January 19-21 at the IS. The agenda includes: plans for The Campaign for the Abolition of Torture, a report on identification of liberation and other guerrilla movements, and con-

scientific objection. IEC members will attend a reception at the IS January 19 to inaugurate the new headquarters. Invitations are being sent to officials of embassies, governments, and non-governmental organisations, as well as journalists and people who have helped the IS.

CHANGES: The IEC in November nominated ROGER BALDWIN, Professor IVAN MORRIS and Dr AMELIA AUGUSTUS as AI's representatives to the United Nations in New York for the next 12 months. They succeed Professor and Mrs GIDON GOTTLIEB. BELLA RAVDIN, a central figure in the Israeli Section for many years, has resigned. All correspondence for the section should be sent to: DANIEL JACOBSON, 4 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel-Aviv.

STAFF: ROGER PLANT recently joined the IS as a full-time researcher on Latin America. BELLA MARSHALL, a former researcher for Greece and Turkey, left the staff in mid-November. Her work has been taken over by ANNE BURLEY. The part-time researcher on South Africa and Rhodesia, NANCY DICK, left at the end of November. CLARA OLSEN has taken over her work.

ADDRESSES: The Luxembourg Section has a new post office box number to which it would like all mail sent. The new mailing address is: AI Luxembourg a.s.b.l., Case Postale 1914, Luxembourg. Telegrams should still be sent to the office address which remains the same. The new address of the Japanese Section is: c/o Inomata Law Office, Room 903, Nagatamachi Hoso Building, 21-2-2, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

CORRECTION: The telephone number given in the November *Newsletter* for the Netherlands Section was wrong. It should be: (Amsterdam) 20-22-46-74.

CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS: Number 27 which will appear soon should be considered the sixth and last issue of 1972. An annual subscription costs \$12 or £3.70 (£3.20 to AI members and groups). Make cheques payable to "Amnesty Publications". Payment may also be made through Giro Account Number 53-730-4002.

POSTERS: German Groups 310 and 412 are planning an international exhibition of posters on the theme of AI's work. They ask sections and groups to send them any well-designed graphic posters they have, marking the price on any they are willing to sell. If public response is good the two groups will be happy to pass the exhibition on to other interested groups. Write to: WERNER von dem BERGE, 437 Marl, Max-Reger-Str 49, West Germany.

ANNUAL REPORT: Copies of the 1971-72 Annual Report are now available in French. Apply to AI Luxembourg. The IS also has copies at 20p each (30p to non-members).

COUNTRIES

SOUTH KOREA: (see *Missions*) At least three of the four members of AI's Korean Section who had been placed under house arrest early in November have been released (November *Newsletter*). Their arrests came during the imposition of

strict martial law pending a referendum in which President PARK was confirmed in power indefinitely and his policy of detente with North Korea given public approval.

INDO-CHINA PROTOCOL

AI is preparing a questionnaire which will be sent to all parties to the Indo-China conflict asking how many civilian prisoners each holds. Meanwhile, positive responses to the Indo-China draft protocol (December Newsletter) have been received from Australia, New Zealand, India, France, Sweden and Denmark.

USSR: AI cabled Communist Party General Secretary LEONID BREZHNEV urging him to declare a broad amnesty for detainees to mark the 50th anniversary on December 30 of the founding of the Soviet Union. The IS also issued a press statement saying that the Soviets have launched their biggest drive in years to stamp out all forms of internal dissent. Evidence for this is reinforced by the latest issue of *The Chronicle of Current Events* (Number 27) whose English translation AI will publish shortly.

PORTUGAL: AI cabled and wrote to Prime Minister MARCELO CAETANO asking for an open and independent inquiry at once into the suicides in Mozambique's Machava Prison Center of Pastor ZEDEQUIAS MANGANHELA, president of the Presbyterian church in Mozambique, and JOSE SIDUMO, a prominent Presbyterian layman, who were among 31 Presbyterians arrested in the African colony in June. AI also asked why news of Mr Sidumo's death took five months to reach the outside world. The cable and letter called for the release of all prisoners in Machava Prison who remain uncharged and untried over the statutory six months. Earlier in December AI wrote to Dr Caetano asking that Portugal apply the recent relaxation of her domestic security measures to her African colonies. At least 13 persons have already been released within Portugal under the new legislation which abolishes periods of further administrative detention for persons who have already served prison terms for alleged crimes against the security of the state. It is hoped that other political prisoners in Portugal may benefit from it soon.

RHODESIA: DIDYMUS MUTASA, chairman of the multi racial Cold Comfort Farm Society, who had been in detention for almost two years, was released from Salisbury Prison November 27 and allowed to fly to England with his wife Gertrude and four children. He has taken up a scholarship at Fircroft College, Birmingham. AI assisted by putting his case before the British Government Overseas Development Administration, which eventually granted him the scholarship, and by liaising with ODA, a legal firm in Salisbury and his family.

BANGLADESH: AI wrote to Sheikh MUJIBUR RAHMAN asking him to mark the first anniversary of the country's independence December 16 with an amnesty for detained collaborators who now number at least 42,000. A letter also was sent to the

Minister of Law expressing concern about the defence arrangements for collaborators. The minister cabled back that a well-known lawyer, as suggested by *AI*, was defending Dr A.M. MALICK, former civil governor of East Pakistan, but Dr Malik was still sentenced to life imprisonment. The first case in Bangladesh was taken up.

PAKISTAN: The government announced it would allow 10,000 Bengali women and children stranded in the country to return to Bangladesh. India announced that she would repatriate 6,000 wives and children of the Pakistani prisoners she is holding as a result of the December 1971 war but the repatriations have not started yet. *AI* has received details of 60 Bengali civilians detained in Pakistan because they tried to escape to Bangladesh. These cases are under investigation.

TUNISIA: Early in December *AI* issued a statement expressing grave concern about the reported serious deterioration in the health of former government minister AHMED BEN SALAH (November *Newsletter*) who has been imprisoned since May 1970. He was adopted as a prisoner of conscience in January 1971. Reliable reports said he had been coughing blood for over a month and had been refused transfer to a hospital from his 2.5 meter by 2 meter cell in Tunis' Civil Prison. *AI* called for his immediate release so that he might be given proper treatment in hospital.

POLAND: *AI* cabled and wrote to Poland's leader, EDWARD GIEREK, and other officials in mid-December asking them to commute the death sentence passed on JERZY KOWALCZYK, a 30-year-old locksmith, and to review the 25-year term of imprisonment meted out to his elder brother RYSZARD, a scientist. Both were found guilty by the Opole Regional Court in Silesia last September of damaging the Opole Higher College of Teachers lecture hall with explosives.

AUSTRALIA: *AI* cabled its appreciation and thanks to the new Australia prime minister, EDWARD GOUGH WHITLAM, for his decision to release seven young men serving prison terms for resisting conscription. The decision also means that about 300 pending prosecutions for draft resistance will be dropped.

INDONESIA: The government recently issued information about political prisoners, claiming that all 'C' prisoners are free and that the total numbers still in detention are 39,000. Plans are being made for new 'resettlement' camps similar to Buru in other parts of the country. These camps are where untried 'B' prisoners will be sent for permanent restriction. According to *AI*'s records, not all 'C' prisoners have actually been released. We know that in October 3,000 were still in prisons and camps in Central Java. Prisoners held on a small island to the north of Jakarta have sent the IS and the Dutch Section several beautifully constructed emblems as a gesture of gratitude for *AI*'s work. They are made of coloured

metal from food tins provided by local missionaries.

THE DUTCH SECTION is publishing a special issue of their journal *Wordt Vervolgd* in February dealing exclusively with Indonesia. Its text is in English and it will contain photographs, reports and comments on the situation of prisoners and their families.

POSTCARDS FOR PRISONERS CAMPAIGN

NEWS OF EARLIER PRISONERS

Mustafa DZHEMILEV, *USSR*, November 1971: He has been released from prison on the expiry of his three-year sentence.

Raiza PALATINIK, *USSR*, April 1972: She has been released on the expiry of her two-year sentence and has applied for a visa to emigrate to Israel.

Ludek PACHMAN, *Czechoslovakia*, October 1969: The chess grandmaster received an exit visa at the end of November and is now living in West Germany.

Walter COLLINS, *USA*, November 1971: He was released from prison on November 6.

THIS MONTH'S PRISONERS

Banda HARAHAP - Indonesia

Banda Harahap, aged 55, is a well-known journalist and poet. At the time of his arrest in October 1965 he was cultural editor of the Communist Party newspaper *Harian Rakyat*. The paper was closed down and many of its staff detained, the military administration claiming that the editors were implicated in the September coup attempt. This charge rested solely on the fact that they had reported statements issued by the coup organisers in favourable detail.

Banda Harahap has been detained without charge or trial for over seven years and is one of about 50,000 political detainees similarly held as 'communists'. When the arrests began in October 1965, the Indonesian Communist Party was a legal organisation with a large membership and 25% of the seats in Parliament. In September a group of left-wing army officers had tried to replace the existing coalition government of President SUKARNO. The attempt was defeated and a massive purge began against the Communist Party. Hundreds of thousands of its alleged supporters were killed or arrested. Prison conditions are consistently bad and we know that Banda Harahap, like all other detainees, cannot see a lawyer and is denied many of the normal rights of untried prisoners. He is held in the main political prison in Jakarta.

Courteously worded cards appealing for his release should be sent to: President Suharto, Sekretariat Negara, Jalan Veteran 17, Jakarta. Also to the Indonesian Embassy in your country.

Semyon GLUZMAN - Ukraine, USSR

Dr Semyon Gluzman is a psychiatrist from Kiev,

the capital of the Ukraine. He was arrested in early May 1972 as part of the intensified campaign against dissenters which has been conducted by the KGB (Secret Police) during the past year, particularly in the Ukraine. At his trial in October he was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", referring to his activities in connection with the writing and distribution of *samizdat*. The documents allegedly confiscated from his flat and cited in evidence against him included a *samizdat* article on the Czechoslovak question written by Academician ANDREI SAKHAROV. Sakharov has since denied the existence of any such document. The prosecution also referred to an unofficial diagnosis of Major General PYOTR GRIGORENKO--detained in a mental hospital since 1969--shown to conflict with the official diagnosis. It was alleged that this document, written by Gluzman, had been sent to the West and from there had been broadcast back to the Soviet Union. On the basis of this evidence Dr Gluzman was sentenced to seven years in a strict regime camp and three years of internal exile.

Semyon Gluzman is thought to be one of the Soviet psychiatrists who disagree with the official practice of forcibly interning political dissenters in mental hospitals and treating them with drugs until they are "cured" of their opinions. His severe sentence of imprisonment and exile can be seen as an attempt by the authorities to stifle this critical voice and to discourage other psychiatrists from expressing their criticism of official policy. It is important that Dr Gluzman should not set a precedent for further action of this kind against those Soviet psychiatrists who oppose the abuse of their profession. The severity of his sentence also reflects the hard line the authorities have taken against dissent (see *Countries*). During the past few months several prominent Ukrainians have received sentences ranging from 10 to 15 years.

Please send your cards to: The Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, N. Podgorny, and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, L. Brezhnev. Their addresses are: SSSR, g. Moskva, Kreml, Predsedatelyu Prezidiuma Verkhovnogo Sovieta SSSR, N. Podgornomu; and SSSR, g. Moskva, Kreml, Generalnomu Sekretaryu TsK KPSS, L. Brezhnevu.

Itziar AIZPURUA Egana - Spain

Itziar Aizpurua Egana, aged 29, is a Basque music teacher from San Sebastian who was arrested in March 1969 by police who entered her home, damaged the furniture and beat up several members of her family. She and her husband JOKIN GOROSTIDI (who was arrested at the same time) were taken to the cellar of a nearby building and kept there for 17 days while police interrogated and tortured them. They were then transferred to the local prison and moved again after six weeks, Jokin to Burgos and Itziar to the prison of Pamplona. Both were tried in December 1970 by the Burgos Court Martial. Jokin was charged with membership in the Basque na-

tional organisation ETA. Itziar was accused of having hidden her husband from the police and of having used her position as a teacher to spread the Basque language and culture (vigorously suppressed by the Franco regime since the end of the Civil War). She received a 15-year sentence and is now being held in the Women's Prison at Alcala de Henares, not far from Madrid. It was reported recently that nine political prisoners in Alcala went on hunger strike from November 1 to 12 in solidarity with a common prisoner who had been punished with solitary confinement. Several of these prisoners since then have had to receive medical treatment. AI has no confirmation that Itziar Aizpurua was involved in the strike, but in any event she is said to be in very poor health.

Please send appeals for her release to: Sr. D. Antonio Maria Oriol y Urquijo, Ministro de Justicia, Ministerio de Justicia, Madrid, Spain; and to: Sr. D. Gregorio Lopez Bravo, Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores, Plaza de Santa Cruz, Madrid, Spain.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

SOYINKA, Wole. *The Man Died*. 1972. 315pp. Rex Collings Ltd, 6 Paddington Street, London W1. £3.50.

The author, Nigeria's leading poet and playwright, was arrested and detained without trial by the federal government during the Nigerian civil war. While held at Kaduna in Northern Nigeria he was adopted by AI. His book is the record of an intelligent and sensitive man's attempt to cope with the mental anguish imposed by months of solitary confinement. "For me, justice is the first condition of humanity," he concludes.

ROSE, L.E. and FISHER, M.W. *The Politics of Nepal*. 1970. 210pp. Cornell University Press, 2-4 Brooke Street, London W1. £3.80.

Probably the best comprehensive study of a monarchy unique in Asia because of its lack of colonial experience.

ARROWSMITH, Pat. *The Colour of Six Schools*. 1972. Society of Friends and British Council of Churches Race Relations Unit. Obtainable from British Council of Churches, 10 Eaton Gate, London SW 1W 9BT. 50p.

This very readable and revealing profile of six secondary schools in London and the relationship between immigrant and local children and teachers was commissioned by the Friends Race Relations Committee. One conclusion that can be drawn from it is that there is no place for complacency where race relations are concerned.

CROSS, Malcolm. *The East Indians of Guyana and Trinidad*. December 1972. 28pp. Minority Rights Group, Benjamin Franklin House, 36 Craven Street, London WC2. 45p.

The latest addition to its series of in-depth studies by the MRG, throwing light on yet another troubled minority.

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