



Executions in Mozambique —Firing squad for seven after crowds call for death

Seven members of the Mozambican armed opposition movement, the *Resistência Nacional Moçambicana* (RNM), were executed by firing squad before large crowds on 13 and 18 January 1983 in small towns north of the capital, Maputo.

On both occasions the Deputy Defence Minister, Lieutenant General Sebastião Mabote, is reported to have publicly questioned the prisoners, who admitted to killings and acts of sabotage. The crowds are reported to have called for their execution—and the prisoners were immediately shot in front of them. No provision for such executions—without a proper trial—exists under Mozambican law.

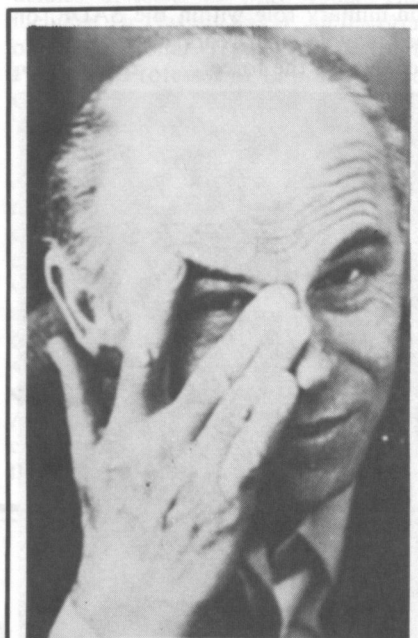
More than 60 people are known to have been sentenced to death and executed for offences against the security of the state since Mozambique introduced the death penalty in 1979. They were all tried before the Revolutionary Military Tribunal—but the trials were held *in camera* and without legal counsel for the defence.

In February 1983 this tribunal sentenced five alleged members of the RNM to death and 18 others to between four and 20 years' imprisonment.

The 13 and 18 January summary executions are the first to have been reported in Mozambique since the death penalty was introduced. Following these latest incidents, *AI* called on the Mozambican Government to prevent further summary executions occurring without any form of judicial proceedings.

Amnesty appeal

Thousands of signatures have started to come in for *AI*'s Appeal for a Universal Amnesty for All Prisoners of Conscience (see January Newsletter). This issue includes six self-adhesive stickers that you can give to people as they sign the appeal. If each of our readers around the world could get six more signatures this month, it would bring in support from a quarter of a million more people. Further copies of the appeal and more stickers are available from your *AI* section office or the International Secretariat.



Palach Press

Karel Kyncl . . . former prisoner of conscience, now freed and allowed to emigrate from Czechoslovakia. A signatory of the unofficial human rights movement Charter 77, he was jailed and harassed by the authorities over a period of more than 12 years.

A former journalist, aged 56, he was adopted by *AI* as a prisoner of conscience after being imprisoned in 1972 for 20 months for signing a leaflet on voting rights.

Forced from one menial job to another after his release, he was again detained in May 1981, charged with subversion. He became seriously ill in prison. Although he was released from pre-trial detention in March 1982, criminal proceedings against him continued until he was given permission to emigrate later in the year.

In a letter written before he left Czechoslovakia, he thanked *AI* members for their support and emphasized the value of letters to the authorities appealing on behalf of prisoners of conscience. He added:

"There is one thing . . . that is really crystal clear: the interest world public opinion shows in the fate of Czechoslovak prisoners of conscience . . . is essential for us . . ."

Karel Kyncl arrived in the UK with his wife, Jirina, on 21 February.

Doctors and torture: UN adopts new principles

The United Nations General Assembly has confirmed that it is a gross contravention of medical ethics for doctors and other health personnel to participate in torture of prisoners.

On 18 December 1982 the General Assembly adopted without a vote the "Principles of Medical Ethics Relevant to the Role of Health Personnel, Particularly Physicians, in the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees against Torture, and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment".

The principles state that health personnel have a duty to provide prisoners with the same quality of treatment as non-prisoners. It is a contravention of medical ethics for health personnel to assist in the interrogation or punishment of prisoners in a way that may adversely affect their health.

Supplements 1975 code

The principles supplement a similar code of ethics adopted by the World Medical Association in Tokyo in 1975. One of the differences between the two texts is that the UN Principles apply to health personnel generally rather than just to doctors.

AI is concerned about the involvement of doctors in torture, floggings, amputations and executions. Doctors are known to have been involved in declaring tortured prisoners fit for further interrogation, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Doctors have also amputated limbs by way of punishment and, on 7 December 1982, two doctors were present at the execution of a US prisoner by lethal injection (see February 1983 Newsletter).

In a resolution accompanying the principles, the General Assembly called upon all governments to give them the widest possible distribution, particularly among medical associations and prisons.

- The principles appear on page 8.

Also in this issue: ● Political imprisonment in Zaire, page 4
● Villagers massacred in Afghanistan, page 7 ● Report on Egypt, page 8

South Africa Jehovah's Witnesses jailed

Military courts in Pretoria sentenced 66 Jehovah's Witnesses to three years' imprisonment each in January for refusing to do military service in the South African Defence Force (SADF).

The defendants appeared in two courts martial in the country's military headquarters at Voortrekkerhoogte. All pleaded guilty except Lindsay **Christison**, of Pietermaritzburg, who told the court it was against his religious beliefs to do military training.

All white male South African nationals are obliged by law to do a total of four years' military service within a 12-year period, and then be available for service in the reserve force until they are 60.

Members of certain churches recognized as pacifist by the South African Government—for example, Jehovah's Witnesses—are sentenced to three years' imprisonment as conscientious objectors but are then exempt from military service.

However, several others who are not members of these churches have also refused military service because they oppose the SADF's role in the war against the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) in Namibia and Angola, and its occasional deployment for the suppression of black protest within South Africa (for example, in Soweto in 1976 and 1981).

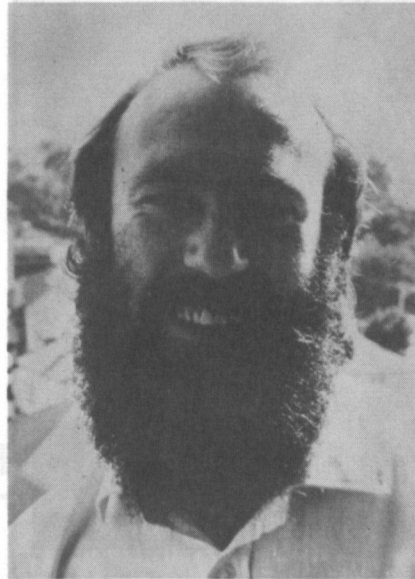
They are not recognized as conscientious objectors and are imprisoned as military defaulters. As a result, unlike recognized conscientious objectors, they are subject to military discipline and drill while imprisoned in detention barracks.

Since 1981 four such conscientious objectors have refused to wear military prison uniform and have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in a civilian prison for disobeying a lawful command and discharged with ignominy from the SADF, thereby rendering them exempt from further military conscription. Those adopted by *AI* as prisoners of conscience include Neil **Mitchell**, a Roman Catholic, and Billy **Paddock**, an Anglican, both sentenced in late 1982.

Public concern in the white community, largely prompted by the imprisonment of conscientious objectors from the non-pacifist churches and their solitary confinement for refusing to wear

military uniform, led to the creation by the government of a commission of inquiry in 1982.

The commission has reportedly proposed that conscientious objectors who can prove before a government-appointed committee that their objection is based on religious beliefs may either undertake military service as non-combatants or do six years' service in a non-military role within the SADF, or they may do eight years' alternative-service outside the force.



Billy Paddock

However, people judged to be objecting for political reasons would be imprisoned for eight years, with no remission for good behaviour. Furthermore, any objector charged with "furthering the cause of an enemy of the Republic" would be tried *in camera* without legal counsel and without the right of appeal.

These proposals were submitted to the churches for comment in January. Although the recognition of conscientious objection on religious grounds has been welcomed, the Anglican, Methodist, United Congregational and Presbyterian Churches have expressed concern that the proposals would greatly increase the length of service of those doing non-military work within the SADF or in civilian government service.

North Koreans imprisoned

Reports emerging from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) in recent months indicate that two high-ranking former political figures have spent the past 12 years in prison.

Pak Kum-chol, former Secretary General of the Korean Workers' Party, and **Kim Chang-bong**, former Deputy Prime Minister, are reported to have been detained in 1969.

In addition, two former Politburo members, **Ryu Chang-shik** and **Li Yong-mu**, are reported to have been arrested in 1975 and 1979 respectively.

On 31 December 1982 *AI* wrote to President **Kim Il-sung** expressing concern about these reports □

Namibia Deaths in custody —call for inquiry

AI has called on the South African authorities in Namibia to establish an independent inquiry into the deaths of two political detainees in November 1982 and allegations that other detainees were tortured by security forces.

Jona Hamukwaya, a school teacher, and **Kadumu Katanga** died in custody in separate incidents on 18 November 1982. According to the South African authorities, both died within hours of their arrest in the Kavango area of northern Namibia. Both are alleged to have been detained by members of *Koevoet* (Crowbar), a special police counter-insurgency unit, and to have been assaulted after arrest.

The authorities subsequently announced that there would be a police investigation into their deaths and that their bodies would be sent to South Africa for post-mortem examination. However, by the end of January no details of the post-mortem findings had been disclosed.

The two dead men were among at least 25 people detained in the Kavango area during November 1982. All are believed to have been held under Proclamation AG.9 of 1977 which permits indefinite incommunicado detention without trial. By the end of December most of the detainees are believed to have been released. On 7 January the authorities announced that six were still being held under AG.9, but refused to disclose their identities.

Earlier the police are said to have denied all knowledge of one of the 25, **Frans Mayira**, a teacher, who was reportedly detained and assaulted in mid-November. Later, however, following further inquiries from *AI*, the police confirmed that he had been released □

Mission to Iraq

An *AI* mission, including its Secretary General, **Thomas Hammarberg**, visited Iraq from 21 to 29 January to discuss the movement's concerns in that country with the Iraqi Government.

The delegates met the Ministers of the Interior, Justice and Labour and Social Affairs, and the Attorney-General, the Chief Judge of the Revolutionary Court and other officials.

The issues discussed included legal safeguards in Iraq against torture and ill-treatment, the death penalty, trial procedures—in particular those of the Revolutionary Court—and individual cases.

In keeping with *AI*'s normal practice, the delegates will now report to the movement's executive committee. (No public statement has been made on the mission's findings, contrary to reports which have been published in Iraq.) □

Campaign for Prisoners of the Month



Rozi KHAN, Pakistan
A labour leader, aged 35, he has been held without charge or trial since February 1981.

Rozi Khan was detained by police on 26 February 1981, while attending a meeting in Lahore of the Central Executive of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), a coalition of political parties in Pakistan. Many other political leaders were arrested at the same time but all were released within the year.

Rozi Khan, a labour leader working on behalf of street vendors in Lahore, was Vice-President of one of the MRD parties, the *Qaumi Mahaz-i-Azadi*, National Liberation Front.

Since February 1981 he has been detained in Sahiwal prison, Punjab, in what AI believes to be poor conditions. In November that year he went on hunger-strike to protest against his treatment in prison. He is currently being kept in solitary confinement in a punishment cell, and is allowed no visitors.

AI understands that he was the sole breadwinner for his family, who live in Lahore. The organization believes that he is being held under the martial law regulations for the non-violent exercise of his right to freedom of opinion and expression.

Please send courteous letters appealing for his release to: President Zia-ul-Haq/Office of the Chief Martial Law Administrator/Rawalpindi/Pakistan.

Al-Amin MAZRUI, Kenya
A lecturer in linguistics at Kenyatta University College, he has been held without charge or trial since 7 June 1982 and is reported to be in very poor health.

Al-Amin Mazrui, aged 35, was one of a number of university lecturers arrested shortly after President Moi had publicly accused some of them of "teaching subversive literature aimed at creating disorder".

Al-Amin Mazrui has never been involved in national political activities and his arrest seems to have been part of a series of measures taken by the government against university lecturers holding views considered by the authorities to be Marxist.

Each of the people whose story is told below is a prisoner of conscience. Each has been arrested because of his or her religious or political beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin or language. None has used or advocated violence. Their continuing detention is a violation of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. International appeals can help to secure the release of these prisoners or to improve their detention conditions. In the interest of the prisoners, letters to the authorities should be worded carefully and courteously. You should stress that your concern for human rights is not in any way politically partisan. In *no* circumstances should communications be sent to the prisoner.

In his particular case, the factors leading to his arrest may have included:

- Ideas and opinions expressed in his teaching and writing.
- His activities as an official of the University Staff Association, which was often in dispute with the university authorities over internal university issues.



- His Swahili play, *A Cry for Justice*, which was performed at Nairobi University in late May 1982. Although it deals explicitly with the colonial period, it may have been taken to refer to contemporary Kenya.

The official *Kenya Gazette* of 25 June 1982 stated that he had been detained under the Preservation of Public Security Act, which provides for indefinite detention without charge or trial. No explanation was given.

Detentions under the act are subject to six-monthly review by an independent tribunal, whose recommendations are secret and purely advisory. In practice, detainees are denied their legal right to representation before the tribunal.

Al-Amin Mazrui was under heavy medication at the time of his arrest. He has a serious heart disease, chronic bronchial asthma and high blood pressure, and is subject to sudden severe asthma attacks. Since his arrest he is reported to have been ill on a number of occasions, on some of which he was treated in hospital. The authorities have refused to provide details.

Nor will they say where he is being held, although AI's information is that he is being kept in continuous solitary confinement in Kamiti maximum security prison, in Nairobi, with little or no access to the open air.

He is denied visits by relatives, any legal representative or a Muslim spiritual

adviser. Correspondence with relatives is limited to a letter every two or three months in each direction.

Detainees at Kamiti prison have no beds or mattresses and have to sleep on the cement floor with only blankets and a mat. The diet is said to be very poor.

Please send courteous letters expressing serious concern about his health and medical treatment, and appealing for his release to: His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi/State House/PO Box 30510/Nairobi/Kenya.

Zygmunt BERDYCHOWSKI, Poland

A university student at the time of his arrest, he is serving a three-year prison term imposed by a military court after summary proceedings in early 1982.

Zygmunt Berdychowski, aged 23, a former member of the Polish United Workers' Party, was sentenced by the Warsaw Military Circuit Court to three years' imprisonment and two years' loss of civil rights after conviction on charges of distributing false information in January 1982 in Nowy Sacz, southeastern Poland.

The charge is understood to refer to the distribution of posters and leaflets that criticized the introduction of martial law and appealed for the release of all internees. Under summary proceedings he had no right of appeal.

He is reported to be in Hrubieszow prison, along with some 110 members of the now banned official trade union organization Solidarity who were sentenced for violating martial law decrees. Conditions there are said to be among the harshest in the country's prisons.

He is reported to have been beaten by guards in a sound-proof cell on 1 October and later kept in isolation for 14 days and charged with verbally abusing prison guards. If found guilty, he faces two more years' imprisonment. AI believes the charge is false.

Please send courteous letters appealing for his release to: His Excellency Henryk Jablonski/Chairman of the State Council/U1. Wiejska 4-6-8/Warsaw; and to the Minister of Justice: His Excellency Sylvester Zawadzki/Ministerstwo Sprawiedliwosci / Aleje Ujazdowskie 11/Warsaw/Poland.

If you prefer, you may send your appeals to the embassies of these governments in your country.

AI sent delegates to Kinshasa in July 1981 for talks with Zairian officials and later that year submitted a memorandum which included recommendations for the protection of human rights. The Zairian Government said a follow-up mission would be welcome but after refusing several requests to receive such a mission it broke off the dialogue in October 1982 and formally withdrew the invitation.

Human rights abuses in Zaire

Most political prisoners in Zaire are held without charge or trial, and many are tortured. A number of political suspects are reported to have been killed deliberately and others have died of brutal treatment or lack of food or medical care.

Among recent reports received by AI of human rights violations in Zaire have been accounts of people being beaten, electrically tortured or raped after having been detained on suspicion of opposing or criticizing the government.

AI has learned of more than 200 people having been arrested in 1982 on suspicion of some form of political opposition—sometimes for having expressed criticism of the government during private conversations.

Over 100 such arrests have been reported every year since 1978. Most of those seized have been held for weeks or months, and some for over a year, before being released without ever being formally charged.

Mock executions

Tortures reported to have been inflicted at a military intelligence centre in the capital, Kinshasa, and at other detention centres include whippings, mock executions, burning with candles and being trampled underfoot by guards.

In every torture case reported to AI during the past three years the victim has been held incommunicado, without formal charges, by one of the branches of the security forces.

Some of the gravest allegations of torture and ill-treatment have been made by former detainees held by the Military Intelligence and Security Service. Although this service is in theory responsible to the Army Chief of Staff, in practice its head appears to be answerable solely to President Mobutu.

The Kinshasa division of this service is known as "G2". It is reported to have ill-treated and tortured suspects at its headquarters in the city, and at detention centres known as "B2" (run by the National *Gendarmerie*) and "OUA 2". The latter is a couple of hundred metres from the President's official residence in Kinshasa and is administered by his Special Presidential Brigade. (See caption for Muteba Tshitenge on next page.)

AI has also received reports of torture by officials of the civilian security police,



Four of the former People's Commissioners sentenced in July 1982 to 15 years' imprisonment in connection with attempts to form a new political party. They are, from left to right, Makanda Mpinga Shambuvi, Kanana Tshiongo, Tshisekedi wa Mulumba and Ngalula Mpanda Njila.

the CNRI (*Centre national de recherches et d'investigations*) and the service responsible for external security, the SNI (*Service national d'intelligence*).

In February 1982, for example, 15 students arrested after a strike in Kinshasa were held at CNRI headquarters in the city. Their leader, **Kabakisa** Matuka, is reported to have been severely beaten and electrically tortured after being accused of having links with government opponents. The students were subsequently conscripted into the army; they were discharged nine months later.

The SNI is reported to have tortured detainees in the security services' joint secretariat in Kinshasa. A young man held there in February 1981 is said to have had barbed wire pushed into his thigh and to have been so badly beaten that his left eye was permanently damaged.

Few tried

Only a small minority of political prisoners are ever brought to trial—usually people who are nationally or internationally known. A total of 23 people were reported to have been tried by the State Security Court in three trials during 1982. In one trial, 12 of them—former members of the National Assembly—were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on charges connected

with plans to form a political party (see next page).

In these and other recent trials for non-violent political activity, defence rights were limited and convictions were based on brief, tenuous evidence.

Most known political arrests are reported to take place in Kinshasa but arrests and deaths in custody are reported also from the provinces, particularly from the Kivu and Shaba regions.

Deliberate killings

A series of deliberate killings of suspects by military intelligence units was reported early last year in remote areas outside Lubumbashi, in the southeast corner of the country.

In one incident **Kaunda** (ex-Robert) and some 20 other young men suspected of supporting political opposition movements are said to have been killed and their bodies hidden near a road leading to the city.

In other incidents prisoners are said to have been killed near Kasamba village, 20 kilometres south of Lubumbashi.

In 1980 and 1981 AI received information about extrajudicial executions in Kivu region. The names of nine civilians arrested and killed in Sud-Kivu sub-region, apparently because they were

suspected of opposing the government, were cited in *AI*'s 1981 memorandum to President Mobutu. The killings reportedly occurred between June 1980 and March 1981. No judicial investigation into any of these killings is known to have been made, and no response to *AI*'s inquiries about them have been received.

In one incident two young men, **Sadiki Muluba** and **Shindano Esube**, were arrested on about 16 March 1981 at Kigongo village, just south of Uvira. Both are said to have been shot dead the same day by a non-commissioned officer in the Fifth Infantry Battalion stationed at Uvira. Their bodies were later found at the side of the road leading to Luhanga.

Father arrested

Shindano Esube's father was subsequently arrested and detained for more than six months. The two young men were apparently suspected of being connected with an opposition group.

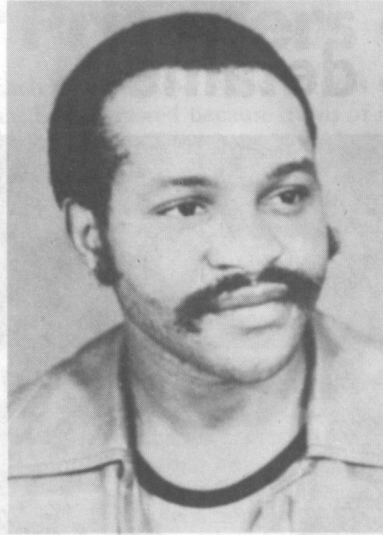
The number of reports of deliberate killings by troops and police has diminished in the past two years compared with earlier years, although prisoners continue to die as a result of arbitrary brutality by their guards and *AI* continues to receive reports of prisoners dying because of bad prison conditions.

• *AI* has again called on the Zairian authorities to release immediately all prisoners of conscience in the country and to establish a system for regularly reviewing the cases of detainees held without charge or trial and a central register to receive information about them. These were among the recommendations submitted in *AI*'s 1981 memorandum to the Zairian Government.

People's Commissioners jailed for 15 years

Eleven former members of the National Assembly (known in Zaire as People's Commissioners) are serving 15-year prison sentences after being convicted by the State Security Court in June 1982 on charges under Article 196 of the criminal code (conspiring to change the constitutional government).

All 11 were originally arrested in January 1981 with three other people after writing an "open letter" to President Mobutu criticizing his alleged failure to carry out government policies. Their cases were examined by the Central Committee of the ruling party, which rescinded their parliamentary mandate and took away their civil and political rights. They were sent into internal exile



Muteba Tshitenge (above), held without trial since October 1981 and reported to have been tortured.

A former civil servant, he sought asylum in France in 1980 and lived in Lille with his family, working in a hospital. In October 1981 he went to Brazzaville, capital of the People's Republic of the Congo, which lies across the River Zaire from Kinshasa.

He was arrested at Ngobila Beach, the ferry terminus on the Kinshasa side, on 31 October by members of the "G2" military intelligence unit. They took him to the OAU 2 detention centre near President Mobutu's residence. He was held incommunicado there and is reported to have

been severely tortured.

Although he was accused of belonging to an illegal political group, the *Union populaire et démocratique du Congo* (UPDC), no formal charges were brought against him.

By January 1982 he was reported to be seriously ill. Although he was visited by a nurse, he was given no medical treatment. His family was able to remain in only sporadic contact with him for much of 1982 and did not know where he was being held. There was no legal way for them to apply to the courts to discover his whereabouts.

In March 1982 the head of "G2" said his case had been transferred to a "relevant court". Eight months later, however, he had still, it seems, not been charged with any offence and no trial date had been set. In December 1982 he was released from custody—but remained under house arrest. Within two weeks he was reported to have been rearrested without explanation and returned to the OAU 2 detention centre, where he was reported to be still being detained incommunicado in early 1983.

AI considers that he is a prisoner of conscience who was arrested because of his suspected political beliefs and non-violent activities alleged by the authorities to be in connection with an illegal party. It is concerned about his serious ill-treatment in detention and by his long-term imprisonment without trial.

and each was restricted to an isolated village until December 1981.

Zaire is by law a one-party state, but in February 1982 the 11 started talks with the authorities with a view to establishing a second political party, the *Union pour la démocratie et le progrès social* (UDPS). Within a few months they and some 30 other people were arrested and accused of breaking the law by seeking to establish the party.

The 11 and eight others were eventually tried before the State Security Court in June 1982. They and two other defendants refused to attend the trial on the grounds that the court-room was packed with government supporters and was therefore not truly open to the public.

The trial proceeded in their absence and they and another defendant, **Kibassa Maliba**, a former government minister, were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. Another former People's Commissioner was tried *in absentia* and given the same sentence. Three others convicted at the same time are serving shorter prison sentences. Two women defendants received suspended prison sentences and another defendant was acquitted.

The former People's Commissioners are serving their sentences in remote prisons far from their homes. Although

permission to visit them was initially granted to their families it was later withdrawn.

The two women defendants in the case had invited **Kibassa Maliba** to dinner (on separate occasions) and were convicted on the basis that they had allowed him to talk to guests about the proposed new political party.

After arrest one of the women, **Mangabu Fwamba**, a market trader, is reported to have been raped after she had been taken to the Lubumbashi military intelligence detention centre. Although she informed court officials of this in April 1982, no investigation into her allegations is known to have been undertaken.

During 1982 *AI* received several reports of women being raped at detention centres controlled by military intelligence and security service units □

DEATH PENALTY

AI has learned of 99 people being sentenced to death in 13 countries and of 82 executions in seven countries during January 1983.

USSR Trade unionists detained

Seven members of an unofficial trade union group calling itself "SMOT" are now awaiting trial in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev on charges of "circulating anti-Soviet slander" or "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda".

They are reported to have been questioned about a leaflet which circulated in several Soviet cities in early 1982 calling on workers to boycott the *subbotnik*—"voluntary" unpaid work on certain Saturdays. All seven have been adopted by *AI* as prisoners of conscience.

SMOT, whose full name is The Free Inter-Professional Association of Workers, aims to enlist members from a wide range of occupations. According to a representative of the group who now lives abroad, it has around 300 members and 1,500 supporters operating in 21 towns throughout the Soviet Union. It has produced over 30 bulletins on alleged violations of workers' rights.

Ex-prisoner arrested

One of the seven members now under arrest is a Leningrad geologist, Lev Volokhonsky, aged 37, who helped found SMOT in 1978 and subsequently served two years in a labour colony for "circulating anti-Soviet slander"; he was released in 1981.

He was arrested again on 8 December 1982 on the same charge after police had searched his flat and confiscated literature.

Shortly afterwards, slogans calling for his release and saying "Solidarity lives!" reportedly appeared on street walls in Leningrad. The homes of other SMOT members in Leningrad were searched and Alexander Skobov, aged 25, a former philosophy student, and Irina Tsurkova, a machinist, were arrested. (The latter is married to another person



Lev Volokhonsky

adopted by *AI* as a prisoner of conscience, Arkady Tsurkov.)

The four others awaiting trial were arrested in mid-1982. They are Rostislav Evdokimov, aged 23 and also from Leningrad; a Kiev poet and physicist, Irina Ratushinskaya, aged 29; Vladimir Gershuni, aged 53, a long-standing campaigner for human rights and Valery Senderov, aged 37, a former mathematician (both from Moscow).

Another founding member of SMOT, Mark Morozov, is currently serving an eight-year term of imprisonment for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", imposed in January 1981 while he was serving a five-year term of internal exile. (He was a prisoner of the month in November 1981.)

Zambia Seven sentenced to death in treason trial

Seven men convicted of treason were sentenced to death on 20 January at the end of a long-running trial in the Lusaka High Court.

They are Edward Shamwana, a 50-year-old lawyer and former Commissioner of the High Court; Valentine Musakanya, a former Governor of the National Bank; Goodwin Mumba, a businessman; and four Zairian nationals. An eighth defendant, convicted on a lesser charge, received a 10-year sentence.

The defendants were all arrested after the authorities alleged in October 1980 that they had uncovered a conspiracy to overthrow the government of President Kenneth Kaunda. After several months in detention without trial, 13 people were charged with treason—but one of them, former Air Force Commander Major-General Christopher Kabwe, was released in mid-1981 and subsequently gave evidence as a state witness.

Mundia Sikatana, a Lusaka lawyer, was arrested in June 1981 and added to the list of defendants. However, he and three others were acquitted on all charges and released at the conclusion of the prosecution case in August 1982. Another defendant became ill during the trial and is yet to be prosecuted.

Although treason carries a mandatory death sentence in Zambia, the case is now expected to go to the Appeal Court. If the defendants' appeals are rejected, it will be left to President Kaunda to decide whether or not they should hang. No executions for treason are believed to have been carried out since independence in 1964.

Releases

Central African Republic

Mazette Jackson, prisoner of the month in December 1982, is reported to have been released by order of a judge in Bangui, Central African Republic, on 3 January 1983, a year after his arrest. Three other people detained with him are still being held but a fourth, Jean-Claude Dobanga, a librarian, is reported to have been freed as well.

Cameroon

Gaspard Mouen, prisoner of the month in December 1980, was released from Tcholliré prison in the first week of December 1982. He is understood to have had a heart attack some weeks previously.

Lebanon inquiry urged

AI has called on the President of Lebanon, Amin Gemayel, to investigate allegations of ill-treatment of a number of the more than 1,000 people reportedly held in custody by the Lebanese army and security forces towards the end of last year.

The prisoners, primarily Palestinians but including Lebanese and other nationalities, were reported to have been denied visits by lawyers, family members or other outside observers.

Many of these prisoners are said to have been kept in incommunicado detention for more than 10 weeks.

In a letter of 22 December to the President, *AI* also referred to reports that a

number of prisoners were held by Christian Phalangists—outside the normal legal process—allegedly in connection with the assassination on 14 September 1982 of the Lebanese President-elect, Bachir Gemayel.

AI urged the President to investigate the events referred to in these reports, to make the names of those detained public and to ensure that all detainees be allowed their full legal rights, including the right to be visited by legal representatives and family members. *AI* also appealed to the President for outside observers, such as representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to be allowed access to these prisoners.

Afghanistan Massacres of villagers by security forces reported

Government forces are reported to have killed 120 unarmed villagers in Logar province, south of Kabul, in August 1982, according to information reaching *AI* recently.

The killings are reported by *AI*'s sources to have taken place in the village of Keshem Kale. No further details are yet available.

In another widely reported massacre in mid-September, government forces are alleged to have killed 105 unarmed people in the village of Padkhwab-e-Shana, also south of the capital.

On 25 January *AI* wrote to Afghanistan's President, Babrak Karmal, expressing concern about the reports of the killings, calling on the government to establish an inquiry into the incidents and urging the authorities to charge and try the responsible officials if the allegations proved correct.

AI also protested to the Afghan Government about the execution of 10 anti-government "rebels" on 4 December 1982 and appealed for the commutation of

the death sentences passed on six other men in two separate trials in December (see February *Newsletter*). These death sentences were the first to be reported in the Afghan press for over a year.

In its letter, *AI* also inquired about the reasons for the detention of several academics arrested in May 1982. They included Dr Hassan **Kakar**, an historian of international repute; Fazl Rabbi **Pazhwak**, Professor of Law and former Chancellor of Kabul University, and Dr **Tarzi**, a lecturer in law at the university.

According to information received by *AI*, there is no evidence that the three men were involved in any acts of violence. The organization urged the government to ensure that the three men were released immediately or charged and tried in open court if they had committed any criminal acts.

• *AI* has recently received a list of 15 women reportedly detained in prison in Afghanistan for political reasons and is currently investigating the reasons for their detention.

GDR Bicycle ride ends in jail sentence

Roland **Jahn**, a Jena resident who cycled through the town displaying a Polish flag and the slogan "Solidarity with the Polish people" last year, has been sentenced to 22 months' imprisonment.

A court in Gera imposed the sentence for "public vilification" and "disrespect of state symbols", under Articles 220 and 222 of the penal code.

He was arrested on 1 September 1982, the day after his bicycle ride (see December *Newsletter*).

AI had hoped to send an observer to his trial but its delegate, Christian Ahlund, a Swedish lawyer, was informed by the GDR Embassy in Stockholm that a visa could not be issued unless he had an invitation from the Ministry of Justice to attend the trial. *AI* telexed the ministry urging it to make the necessary arrangements for a visa, but Christian Ahlund was informed by the GDR Embassy in Stockholm on 14 January—the last opportunity for a visa to be obtained in time for the trial—that it had not heard from Berlin.

Peace demonstration

Nine other Jena residents, including the imprisoned man's fiancée, Petra **Falkenberg**, were arrested in January. Most had participated in a peace demonstration on 24 December 1982 in Jena's Central Square. It had been planned to observe a minute's silence for peace but security forces were present in large numbers and turned most of the demonstrators away.

Some of them may have been detained also on suspicion of being involved in activities organized in Jena on behalf of Roland Jahn and an imprisoned friend of his, Manfred **Hildebrandt** (see December *Newsletter*).

Among other things, postcards were sent to addresses in the GDR. One postcard bore collages of Roland Jahn and Manfred Hildebrandt with the text, "Where injustice is an everyday occurrence, opposition becomes a duty".

On 4 February *AI* urged the Prosecutor General of the GDR to examine the grounds for the continued detention of the nine people in the light of the GDR's commitment to respect the right to free expression as a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights—and if, as *AI* believed, their detention contravened the covenant, to secure their immediate release.

Angola Journalist held after satire

The Secretary General of the Angolan Union of Journalists, Fernando Costa **Andrade**, is being detained in Luanda after being accused of organizing the private showing of a play said to have satirized the head of state and senior government officials.

Fernando Andrade, known as the "Thunderer" (Ndunduma) and a former editor of the daily newspaper *Jornal de Angola*, has also been accused of promoting divisions within the ruling party by his actions. He is reported to have been referred for trial to the People's Revolutionary Tribunal.

He is one of four people holding official positions who were arrested in Luanda in late December 1982 and early January 1983 and accused of "insulting the head of state" and of "misusing their right of criticism". The other three were released uncharged in mid-January.

Human rights abuses

In February 1983 *AI* issued a background briefing paper on its concerns in Angola. The briefing paper describes a wide range of human rights violations including: the imprisonment of prisoners of conscience; the long-term detention without trial of suspected opponents of the government, including people

accused of belonging to armed opposition movements and former refugees who have returned to the country voluntarily; the failure of the government to account for the whereabouts of prisoners arrested for political reasons in 1977 and 1978; allegations of torture; and the use of the death penalty, including its use in cases involving politically-motivated crimes.

In late 1982 *AI* appealed to the Angolan authorities to take measures to abolish the death penalty and to prevent the execution of prisoners convicted for politically-motivated offences. More than 60 political prisoners are reported to have been executed over the last two and a half years.

During 1982 *AI* also appealed for information about a number of missing political prisoners, including Fernando **Libório**, who was arrested in Cunene province in August 1977 and Fernando **Caíca**, who was arrested in Huambo province in May 1977. The families of both men are reported to have tried without success to establish what has happened to them since their arrest by the security police. No response was received from the government.

(Copies of the background briefing paper are now available from *AI* sections or from the International Secretariat in London.) □

Prisoner Releases and Cases

The International Secretariat learned in January of the release of 202 prisoners under adoption or investigation; it took up 50 cases.

Violations of human rights in Egypt

People suspected of opposing the Egyptian Government face years of arrest and re-arrest, sporadic imprisonment and repeated trials under a battery of laws limiting free expression, according to a new report published by *AI* on 16 February.

The report, *Egypt: Violations of human rights*, describes a network of laws and decrees under which people from all walks of life are arrested for the non-violent expression of their views. Some are never charged or tried, but repeatedly held for months at a time. Many of these arrests take place under the rules of a state of emergency which has been lifted for only 17 months in the last decade.

A journalist, Hussein Abdul Raziq, whose case is cited in the report, was arrested five times in five years. Acquitted once by the Supreme State Security Court, he faces three more trials, including re-trial on the charge of which he was acquitted (the acquittal was overruled by the then President, Anwar Sadat). The stream of charges against him are based on alleged activities for the banned Egyptian Communist Party.

Other cases involve urban and rural workers, lawyers, doctors, Muslim and Christian religious leaders, and politi-



Hussein Abdul Raziq

cians. Two of the people subjected to repeated imprisonment are a popular poet-songwriter, Ahmed Fu'ad Negm, and a blind lutist who sings his songs, Sheikh Imam Muhammad Aissa.

Although it is hard to keep a precise

tally of the number of people held on political grounds because of the pattern of arrest, release and re-arrest, *AI* knows of well over 500 who face trial, including some 300 alleged members of the Islamic group Al Jihad and 200 people accused of left-wing political activity.

The report cites extracts from medical reports on injuries to prisoners who said they were tortured: in each case, the medical evidence was consistent with the torture allegation.

Forms of torture were said by prisoners to include beatings with sticks, whips and rubber hoses, burning with cigarettes, hanging by the hands and feet, and threats of murder and of sexual assault.

AI does not know whether this torture has become a routine part of the system for dealing with political prisoners, but there has been a definite increase in the amount reported over the past year.

The report includes recommendations to the government urging it to examine the laws used to arrest and punish prisoners of conscience, to grant an amnesty to such prisoners, to guarantee fair trials for political prisoners, including the right of appeal, and to take steps to stop torture □

Principles of Medical Ethics Relevant to the Role of Health Personnel, Particularly Physicians, in the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees against Torture, and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

(Adopted by the UN General Assembly on 18 December 1982)

Principle 1

Health personnel, particularly physicians, charged with the medical care of prisoners and detainees, have a duty to provide them with protection of their physical and mental health and treatment of disease of the same quality and standard as is afforded to those who are not imprisoned or detained.

Principle 2

It is a gross contravention of medical ethics as well as an offence under applicable international instruments, for health personnel, particularly physicians, to engage, actively or passively, in acts which constitute participation in, complicity in, incitement to or attempts to commit torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Principle 3

It is a contravention of medical ethics for health personnel, particularly physicians, to be involved in any professional relationship with prisoners

or detainees the purpose of which is not solely to evaluate, protect or improve their physical and mental health.

Principle 4

It is a contravention of medical ethics for health personnel, particularly physicians:

(a) to apply their knowledge and skills in order to assist in the interrogation of prisoners and detainees in a manner that may adversely affect the physical or mental health or condition of such prisoners or detainees and which is not in accordance with the relevant international instruments;

(b) to certify, or to participate in the certification of the fitness of prisoners or detainees for any form of treatment or punishment that may adversely affect their physical or mental health and which is not in accordance with the relevant international instruments, or to participate in any way in the infliction of any such treatment or punishment which is not in accordance with the relevant international instruments.

Principle 5

It is a contravention of medical ethics for health personnel, particularly physicians, to participate in any procedure for restraining a prisoner or detainee unless such a procedure is determined in accordance with purely medical criteria as being necessary for the protection of the physical or mental health or the safety of the prisoner or detainee himself, of his fellow prisoners or detainees or of his guardians and it presents no hazard to his physical or mental health.

Principle 6

There may be no derogation from the foregoing principles on any ground whatsoever, including public emergency □

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