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1974 International Council

Sean MacBride Retires as Chairman of Executive, Denmark Meeting Elects First Ever ex-PoC to Expanded IEC in Series of IEC Development Moves

SEAN MACBRIDE, chairman of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL's International Executive Committee since AI's foundation in 1961, decided not to stand for re-election at the International Council meeting in Askov, Denmark 6-8 September. The IEC will elect a new chairman in November.

Mr MacBride, aged 70, who is presently United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, will continue as chairman of AI's Irish Section. Amidst a series of tributes to the former Irish Foreign Minister at the Council meeting, the IEC announced the creation of a Sean MacBride annual lecture on Human Rights, the first of which will be delivered by Mr MacBride himself at next year's Council meeting.

The Council amended AI's statute to provide nine voting members instead of the former seven (see box). One extra voting member was added and a vote given to the representative of the International Secretariat staff.

The Council elected KEVIN WHITE of Ireland, an expert in financial law, as Treasurer in succession to LOTHAR BELCK of Switzerland. It also elected the distinguished Turkish lawyer and former AI-adopted prisoner of conscience MUMTAZ SOYSAL to the IEC -- the first Turk and the first ex-PoC ever to serve on the Committee. Also elected for the first time were Professor ANDREW BLANE, the first American voting member of the IEC, and the prominent Dutch jurist, Professor ALFRED HEIJDER. Re-elected were MARIE-JOSE PROTAIS of France and MAGGIE BEIRNE of Britain, the staff's representative.

More than 200 delegates and observers from all parts of the world, including two official observers from the United Nations, attended the three-day Council meeting at Askov Folk High School in Jutland. The Council took 45 decisions on AI's work, increasing the budget for 1974-75 to £272,000 and agreeing a figure of £313,000 for 1975-76. The 1973-74 budget was £169,200.

The delegates paid prominent attention to the development of AI and its work in Asia, Latin America and Africa. A proposal was accepted for a Pan-Pacific conference of AI national sections to be organized by the Japanese Section in Tokyo. This is in addition to the planned Asian regional conference in Nepal in the coming months.

Proposals to step up AI's work for the abolition of capital punishment and of torture throughout the world also were accepted. The Campaign for the Abolition of Torture was officially integrated as a department of the International Secretariat in London, with financing to come from the organization as a whole.

The meeting agreed in principle that translation of AI documents into Spanish, French and other languages was essential to AI's growth and asked the IEC to study the question in depth. In the meantime, the secretariat will continue to produce some reports and documents

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Following the International Council Elections, the full International Executive now comprises:

ERIC BAKER, Britain, MAGGIE BEIRNE, Britain, ANDREW BLANE, the United States, DICK BORNER, West Germany, THOMAS HAMMARBERG, Sweden, ALFRED HEIJDER, the Netherlands, MARIE-JOSE PROTAIS, France, MUMTAZ SOYSAL, Turkey and KEVIN WHITE (treasurer), Ireland.

The IEC will elect a successor to Sean MacBride as chairman when it meets in London 8-11 November. Until then Eric Baker will be acting chairman and Dirk Borner acting vice-chairman.

in other languages.

Among individual areas of AI concern, the council asked the IEC to pay special attention during the coming year to Chad, Vietnam and Indonesia.

During the weekend the Council and IEC also:

- passed a resolution calling for an inquiry into the increasing numbers of citizens of the German Democratic Republic who are being arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for trying to leave their country and helping others to do so.

- cabled the Uruguayan government to express grave concern at new detentions in the country, especially of four trade union leaders.

- sent a cable to President FERDINAND MARCOS of the Philippines urgently appealing for the immediate release of all prisoners of conscience there and the repeal of martial law.

- expressed concern at the fact that vast numbers of political prisoners are still detained in South Vietnam and decided to approach the parties to the Paris agreement once more to ask them to intervene.

- agreed that AI should resume publishing the English translation of the underground Soviet civil rights journal *A Chronicle of Current Events*, which AI published until its suppression in 1972 and four new numbers of which have appeared in Moscow.

New committee's on AI structures and on the political balance of its activities will be set up by the IEC in November.

The Council voted to hold its meeting next year in Switzerland and an International Assem-

bly in Strasbourg in 1976. The Dutch Section indicated however, however, that it would propose an amendment to the Statute in 1975 abolishing the quintennial assembly and replacing it with regional conferences.

Denmark's former Minister of Foreign Affairs K.B. ANDERSEN, welcomed the delegates at a ceremony and reception given by the mayor of the nearby town of Vejen on 5 September. Mr Andersen praised AI's work and called for greater international efforts by governments to promote human rights in the world.

Political Prisoners in West Bengal Are Held Without Trial in Grossly Overcrowded Jails

Thousands of political prisoners in the Indian state of West Bengal have been detained without trial in grossly overcrowded conditions since 1971 and some have been kept fettered day and night for up to two years, according to an AI report issued on 17 September.

The nine-page report says serious allegations of torture have been levelled against warders and police in West Bengal by many of the estimated 15,000-20,000 political prisoners detained there. Some prisoners who have been tried and found not guilty have immediately been re-arrested and detained on other charges without trial.

The report was prepared by AI's research department after 46 prisoners in West Bengal went

PoCs IN IVORY COAST, MALI, CHAD, CAMEROUN AND GABON ARE TARGETS OF NEW AI DRIVE

October sees the launching of a special AI campaign aimed at securing the release of all prisoners of conscience in five French-speaking countries of West Africa, Ivory Coast, Mali, Chad, Cameroun and Gabon.

A total of more than six thousand political prisoners are detained in the five countries.

The Francophone West Africa Campaign will be a joint effort by AI groups with prisoners in these countries, AI national sections and the International Secretariat. It will urge a general amnesty in each country.

Those participating in the campaign will concentrate month by month on each country in turn, starting in October.

on hunger strike in support of demands for better prison conditions - conditions which the report says violate the United Nations' Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

In June AI sent the report to Indian Prime Minister INDIRA GANDHI and to the Chief Minister of Bengal, S.S. RAY, with a series of recommendations. Neither has replied so AI decided to update and publish the report.

The main conclusions of the report are that:

- Infectious diseases are widespread in many prisons and few prisons have a sick ward.
- Drinking water is inadequate in many prisons, for example there is one watertap for 700 prisoners in Alipore Special Jail. Elsewhere, prisoners are reported to have to drink water after it has been used for baths and laundering.
- Bar fetters are used on prisoners regarded as dangerous or as security risks, and some in

Hazaribagh Jail (Bihar) have been chained day and night for up to two years.

- There are widespread reports from legal sources and prisoners of torture against men and women detainees, who were hung upside down, had pins and sharp objects driven into their nails and sensitive organs, and subjected to electric shocks and burning with cigarettes.

- According to official figures, 88 prisoners were killed in 12 jail incidents between December 1970 and June 1972 alone in West Bengal and Bihar.

- Prisoners arrested and found guilty on one charge are often immediately re-arrested on different charges, and they have been denied legal rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

The report recommends that all allegations of inhuman and improper practices should be fully investigated and the Indian Government should ensure that they do not recur; the Government should prosecute only those who are alleged to have committed offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code and all other prisoners should be released, at least on bail if they are likely to be held for more than three months.

Several leading Indian newspapers have asked for an impartial investigation into prison conditions and questions have been asked in the *Rajya Sabha* (Upper House of Parliament).

New AI Report Documents Repression of Human Rights by Military Junta in Chile

The repression of human rights in Chile has continued unabated in the year since a military coup overthrew the democratically-elected government of President SALVADOR ALLENDE, according to *Chile: an Amnesty International report* published on 11 September, the anniversary of the coup.

The 80-page illustrated report documents the unending campaign waged against supporters of the Allende regime by the military junta that seized power.

"The death roll of victims is unprecedented in recent Latin American history, and there is little indication that the situation is improving or that a return to normality is intended," AI Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS says in his preface to the report.

The report is based on information collected from both Chileans and independent foreign observers, including AI's own team of investigators which visited Santiago last year. Much of the evidence was submitted to AI in confidence by ex-prisoners and their families.

After weighing the junta's stated justification for the coup, the report examines in detail the detention of political prisoners, the numerous executions, other deaths and disappearances of people since the coup, the junta's systematic use of torture, its flouting of all recognized legal procedures, and the fate of thousands of foreigners who sought refuge under President Allende. An appendix cites 19 typical cases of individual repression.

Chile: an Amnesty International report, 80 pages with photographs and map, is available in English and Spanish editions from AI national

sections or from Amnesty International Publications, 53 Theobald's Road, London WC1X 8SP, England. Price 85 pence (US \$2.10), plus 10 per cent for postage and packing.

In a move that may constitute a landmark in the United Nation's handling of human rights complaints, the UN's Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities recommended in August that the UN Commission on Human Rights "study the reported violations of human rights in Chile, with particular reference to torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment".

It also requested inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the UN - such as AI - to submit recent and reliable information on torture in Chile to Secretary General KURT WALDHEIM for reference to the commission.

NAME OF PRISONER CAMPAIGN CHANGED

The AI International Council meeting in September decided to change the name of the *Postcards for Prisoners Campaign* to *Campaign for Prisoners of the Month* (see below).

This is because for various reasons, including the frontier seizure of postcards, letters are often preferable to cards.

The Council also recommended that:

- in addition to individual protests by group members to the three governments concerned, groups should send letters signed by all members present at the group meeting to the three respective embassies in their country.
- all groups should prepare letters on behalf of prisoners of the month to be signed by non-members, particularly by people of the same profession or in the same category as the prisoner.

Participants in the prisoner of the month campaign, which follows below under its new name, are asked to note these recommendations.

PRISONERS OF THE MONTH

From Past Campaigns

Sierra Leone Re-Arrests Mohamed Forna, Abu Kanu and Ibrahim Taqi

Three former Sierra Leone detainees who were once on the *Postcards for Prisoners Campaign* were arrested in the country's capital Freetown early in August following five explosions at the home of Minister of Finance C.A. KAMARATAYLOR. The three are Dr Mohamed FORNA (April 1972 *Campaign*), Councillor Abu KANU (October 1971) and Ibrahim TAQI (October 1972).

They originally were detained under the Public Emergency Regulations which provide for detention without trial. But on 30 August they appeared with 12 others in the Freetown High Court, charged with treason.

The indictment alleged that they had conspired together to overthrow the government by unlawful means. The trial is expected to continue throughout September and October.

Another former Sierra Leone PoC, who was on the March 1971 *Campaign*, Dr John KAREFA-SMART, appealed to AI in a letter from the United States dated 11 September to help save the lives

of the accused, who face death by firing squad if convicted. All four *Campaign* PoCs were detained in the autumn of 1970 following a government crackdown on the opposition United Democratic Party.

The wife of Valentyn MOROZ of the Soviet Union (July 1971 *Campaign*) was informed by the deputy-warden of Vladimir prison in September that her husband is still alive. The unusual reassurance followed Western publicity given to widespread rumours of the death of the Ukrainian historian, whose health is poor and who had been on hunger strike for nine weeks at the time. However Mrs Moroz is still pessimistic about her husband's chances of survival in Vladimir prison and you are asked to renew your approaches to Soviet authorities on his behalf.

R.A. ONEKA of Kenya (June 1971 *Campaign*), a former member of the banned Kenya People's Union, was reliably reported to have been released early in July. Mr Oneka had been detained without trial since October 1969.

Efforts are being made to obtain confirmation of a report in a Korean-language newspaper that on 8 August an appeals court confirmed the death sentence of eight of the nine Koreans who were jointly on the August 1974 *Campaign*.

Aziz SABIT of Chad (November 1973 *Campaign*) was among 106 persons released in a presidential amnesty declared on 27 August (see page 4).

This Month's Campaign

Murad Abdul WAHAB of Bahrain

Murad Abdul WAHAB, aged 27 and married, is a customs house official. He was arrested on 19 February 1973 with a group of other Bahrainis following anti-government demonstrations and workers' strikes. In December 1973, due to pressure from the newly-elected National Assembly, all political detainees were released, except for Mr Wahab.

He was last seen by his fellow prisoners on 5 March 1973. They claimed that he was in an exhausted state, having been under continuous interrogation for five days. He had apparently been threatened with deportation to Oman or Abu Dhabi if he did not confess. Later they were told that he had confessed.

Nothing has been heard of him since, despite petitions and direct appeals by his wife to the Ruler of Bahrain and to the National Assembly. There are rumours, but no evidence, that he has been transferred to Oman. (There is no formal extradition treaty between the two countries, only verbal agreement between different Gulf States) Mr Wahab is a Bahraini citizen, having been born, brought up and married in Bahrain.

This "disappearance" is the first of its kind in Bahrain to have come to AI's notice, and it is for this reason that we have decided upon this special action campaign.

Please send courteously-worded cards or letters appealing for information as to Mr Wahab's whereabouts to: Minister of Interior, Sheikh Muhammad bin Khalifa bin Hamad Al Khalifa, Manama, Bahrain, Arabian Gulf.

Georgii Petrovich VINS of Soviet Union

Georgii VINS, now 46 years old, is one of the leading figures in the dissident "Evangelical-

Baptist Church" in the Soviet Union. Because of his church work he has been arrested and sentenced to prison terms twice in the past.

Prison conditions so reduced his health that in 1967 Mr Vins suffered a double hernia while in prison. However each time he was released Mr Vins again took up his religious activity, which, like other Evangelical-Baptists, he regards as essential to his beliefs.

In 1970 Mr Vins was charged *in absentia* with "parasitism" by a Kiev court. The Soviet authorities do not regard the work of a minister of the Evangelical-Baptist church as "socially useful labour". Mr Vins went into hiding so as to continue to do church work. His children were harassed for their and their parents' religious beliefs. In February 1971 his mother, Mrs Lidia Vins, was imprisoned for three years. She was released (in poor health) at the end of 1973. However in March 1974 Mr Georgii Vins was arrested in Kiev.

Mr Vins has not been tried. As far as is known no formal charges have been brought against him. He has been held *incommunicado* in a Kiev prison. His family have issued statements on Mr Vins' behalf, their main concern being Mr Vins' health. He is an ill man and they fear that poor conditions and lack of treatment in prison will lead to his death. His mother, wife and four sons recently went to the offices of the Republican Procurator to ask to be allowed to visit Mr Vins. They were ejected from the building by force, and one of them was thrown down a flight of stairs.

Please send courteously-worded cards or letters asking for information about the charges against Mr Vins, and particularly about his health and treatment being given to him, to: SSSR, Ukrainskaya SSR, g. Kiev, Tyurma (the prison); and to SSSR, Ukrainskaya SSR, g. Kiev, ul Ordzhonikidze No 11, Mr V.V. Shcherbitsky, (First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and Member of the Presidium of the CC-CPSU); and to SSSR, Ukrainskaya SSR, g. Kiev, Kreshchatik No 2, Mr F.K. Glukh, (Republican Procurator of the Ukrainian SSR).

Lam Thanh QUI of South Vietnam

Lam Thanh QUI, aged 23, was arrested in February 1972 along with other members of the Student Committee for the People's Right to Live, of which he was Vice-President. He was tried under the retroactive martial law measures in August 1972 for "breach of the peace" and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, although a subsequent police report indicated that he had not been involved in the incidents in question.

He was first sent to Chi Hoa Prison in Saigon where his mother saw him briefly after he had been heavily beaten, and then moved to the notorious Con Son Prison Island. In October 1973, he was transferred from there with other prisoners to Kontum prison in the Central Highlands in what appears to be a clandestine move by the authorities to conceal their condition from their families and visiting journalists. His mother, who has been trying to visit him there since, says she has heard that he is paralyzed.

Please send courteously-worded letters or postcards appealing for his release to: President Nguyen Van Thieu, Independence Palace, Dinh Doc Lap, Saigon; *and to:* H.E. Hoang Duc Nha, The Minister of Information and Open Arms, Saigon, Republic of Vietnam.

PRISONER RELEASES AND CASES

The International Secretariat learned in August of the release of 219 AI-adopted prisoners and took up 132 new cases.

Amnesty International News in Brief

Thirteen representative AI-adopted detainees have been chosen for Prisoner of Conscience week which this year is 13-20 October. The 13, who are part of the annual campaign to make people more aware of the plight of prisoners in conscience in general, are:

SUBADI, Indonesia, ELSA RUDOLFI, Chile, ABDUL AZIZ AL MU'AMMAR, Saudi Arabia, VYACHESLAV CHORNOVIL, Soviet Union, MARTIN SOSTRE, United States, LAZARUS NKALA, Rhodesia, Bishop TJI HAK-SUN, South Korean (Honorary Chairman of AI's South Korea Section), VLADMIR MAKAROV Bulgaria, General LIBER SEREGNI, Uruguay, HUYNH TAN MAM, South Vietnam, ENCARNACION FORMENTI ARENER, Spain, Dr PABLO CASTELLANOS CABALLERO, Cuba and MOKHTAR MONSOUR, Morocco.

MIKHAIL KHEIFETS, a noted Soviet writer of popular histories and an AI adoptee, was sentenced by a Leningrad court on 13 September to 4 years in a strict regime labour camp, followed by 2 years' exile, on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

A presidential amnesty was declared by President NGARTA TOMBALBAYE of Chad on 27 August resulting in the release of 106 prisoners, among them three AI adoptees: AZIZ SABIT (see page 3) and his two brothers NAIM and PHILLIPPE.

AI cabled the newly-formed Red Crescent Society of Bahrain on 3 September expressing concern at reports that six or seven of the 29 Bahraini workers detained without trial (September *NewsLetter*) in Jidda Island prison were suffering from malaria or a similar disease. Later AI learned that four of the detainees had been transferred to a hospital for treatment.

AI has written to US Attorney General WILLIAM SAXBY urging him not to deport nine Vietnamese students in Los Angeles back to Saigon where they fear persecution for their political activities overseas in opposition to the regime of President NGUYEN VAN THIEU.

In a letter on 19 September, AI asked President HUGO BANZAR SUAREZ of Bolivia to end the repeated violations of the country's constitution and of international human rights instruments to which it is a signatory. The violations include illegal arrests, forced exile without due hearing and torture and other forms of physical and moral violence against detained persons. The letter contained recommendations made by Dr LENNART ASPERGEN, Judge of the Superior Court of Stockholm, Sweden, who visited Bolivia last March on behalf of AI (May *NewsLetter*).

Rhodesian Clergymen Document Brutalities of Security Forces Against Tribesmen

The heads of three major churches in Rhodesia have recently circulated an appeal against torture to community leaders in that country. In a document which details a selected 10 among many specific cases of brutality by Rhodesian security forces in the north-eastern part of the country (where guerrilla activities have taken place), the clergymen express concern at the treatment of civilians by the government's police and military.

"The public has been made fully aware of the assaults by the armed insurgents and we too deplore the atrocities committed. What they are not aware of is the frequency and seriousness of assaults committed by some members of the security forces and the effect that these are having upon the civilian population in the tribal areas, caught as they are between the two contending forces and menaced by both."

Sponsors of the appeal--including three Anglican bishops, the Archbishop of Salisbury and other Roman Catholic church officials, as well as the general superintendent of the Rhodesian Methodist Church (United Kingdom)--state that they were forced to seek help from influential Rhodesian citizens in pressing for a government inquiry because Prime Minister IAN SMITH, and Minister of Justice and of Law and Order DESMOND LARDNER-BURKE, had dismissed the allegations of torture as being "nothing more than mistakes and mis-adventures that are inevitable in any military campaign."

The clergymen state that, on the contrary, "our information points to something much more serious, namely the deliberate use of illegal and inhumane acts of force when questioning civilians, even those against whom there is no prior evidence of complicity with the enemy."

Included in the statements by victims and witnesses which accompany the appeal are allegations of prolonged beatings with sticks, boots and guns about the eyes, abdomen and other parts of the body; the application of electric shocks; and hanging by the feet with chains while the head is immersed in water. In three of the cases the victims died. All the rest were released without having any charges brought against them.

Further allegations of ill-treatment by Rhodesian security forces have been collected by the Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, the Right Reverend PAUL BURROUGH. The Salisbury government has now said that it will investigate the allegations of brutality, but only in cases where the victims are "properly identified".

In their appeal to the conscience of Rhodesian citizens, the church leaders fictionalized the names, dates, and places of torture because "complainants and their families in a number of instances have expressed fear of reprisals from the authorities should their identities become known".

Farmers in Nicaragua Are Abused

AMADA PINEDA DE ARAUZ, a young mother of five, denounced the brutal treatment to which

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she and other farmers of the mountains of Matagalpa were subjected by members of the National Guard, although she was threatened not to do so.

She and the other farmers were arrested at their homes in the night of 9 May and taken to a military barracks, where she was allegedly humiliated, abused, raped and tortured by most of the soldiers present, while being interrogated about the activities of farmers' unions. She later reported to the Nicaraguan press that there is no protection for the people in the rural areas and that many disappear daily. There are several farms converted into military barracks, where prisoners are held under appalling conditions.

A Military Court of Investigation was set up to deal with the case. AI has expressed concern to President ANASTASIO SOMOZA about this serious allegation and has asked for the latest developments of the case and results of the proceedings.

Criminals Are Caned in Singapore

In a recent article in *The Straits Times* of Singapore the country's Director of Prisons QUEK SHI LEI was reported to have described publicly and in detail a legally established practice whereby criminal prisoners may be sentenced up to 24 strokes, delivered at half-minute intervals, with a cane four feet (one meter) long. The strokes are in addition to prison sentences.

This extremely painful and degrading form of punishment is administered on the victim's buttocks, which will be covered with blood after only three strokes.

"At the end of the caning, those who receive more than three strokes will be in a state of shock", stated Mr Quek. "Many will collapse, but the medical officer and his team of assistants are on hand to revive them and apply anti-septic on the caning wound...The presence of the prison medical officer is legally required, and every prisoner undergoing caning must be examined by the medical officer and certified to be in a fit state of health."

In a letter to Prime Minister of Singapore, LEE KUAN YEW, AI protested sharply against this flagrant breach of generally accepted standards of international law and of ethical standards of medical conduct. AI urged the government to cease this practice and compensate the victims for their cruel and unjustifiable sufferings.

APPEALS

A 41-year-old teacher, son of a family of Presbyterian missionaries, Paulo WRIGHT worked for many years for the poor, particularly as a leader of a movement to create cooperatives and labour unions. He was a state deputy for the southern state of Santa Catarina until the 1964 coup. He then took asylum in Mexico but later returned to Brazil and lived in hiding until he was arrested with others in early September 1973, presumably by the military-police group "Operation Pioneer". He has since disappeared.

Authorities deny holding him, and the Supreme Military Tribunal disclaims any knowledge of his whereabouts in spite of the fact that witnesses assert having seen him in custody. Two *habeas corpus* writs, an appeal to the President by the leader of the opposition party, Mr ALDO FAGUNDES, as well as representations by leading church authorities, have gone unanswered. On 23 February *Prensa Latina* reported him dead in prison, allegedly after enduring prolonged torture. The government should either produce Paulo Wright alive or explain the circumstances of his death.

Please send courteously worded letters, expressing concern about his arrest and the reports that his life may be in danger, and urging for an official report on where he is detained and the charges against him, or a confirmation of his alleged death, to: Dr Armando Falcao, Ministro de Justicia, Ministerio da Justicia, Espl. dos Ministerios, bloco 10, Brasilia (DF), Brazil.

Further UN Moves on Torture Expected

The question of torture is gradually becoming a familiar issue at the United Nations. In line with General Assembly Resolution 3059, of 2 November 1973, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Minorities decided to review annually the developments in this field and to take into account any reliably attested information from non-governmental organizations with UN consultative status, such as AI. The question of torture will be brought up again this autumn at the recently opened 29th session of the General Assembly.

Under the item of the Report of the Economic and Social Council, a number of Western European governments will propose a new resolution on torture for adoption by the General Assembly. This draft resolution goes further than Resolution 3059 in several ways, and if adopted, would mean an important step forward towards protective and preventive machinery on the UN level. This encouraging new move follows AI's persistent efforts throughout the year to bring governments to give proper follow-up to Resolution 3059.

Dutch Churches Take Anti-Torture Action

AI's Dutch Section is, in conjunction with the Dutch Council of Churches and the Humanist Society, conducting at present an extensive action against torture. This publicity campaign was launched at a press conference in The Hague on 10 September, where the Dutch Section's CAT Coordinator Prof PETER BAEHR outlined the scope

of this three-month nationwide campaign on the theme: "Torture - Unbelievable".

A brochure under this title has been distributed in most of the churches in Holland, which provides material for discussion and reflection. The action has been and will further be covered by all the media and will culminate in one Sunday Against Torture in December. The brochure will in due time be translated into English and circulated among AI national sections.

Doctors Act to Combat Torture

--At its 28th Assembly this September in Stockholm, Sweden, the World Medical Association welcomed a proposal by the British Medical Association for the WMA to promulgate a formal ethical declaration on the subject of the involvement of doctors in interrogation procedures. The BMA will, in collaboration with the Irish Medical Association, prepare a draft document which will go before the WMA's medical ethics committee next March before the 29th World Medical Assembly next year in Tokyo.

--A group of Danish doctors who are AI members has, in consultation with the International Executive Committee Subcommittee for CAT, during the AI International Council Meeting in Askov, Denmark, worked out a project for research into the effects of electric shock treatment and drugs used as methods of torture. The project will start as soon as the necessary funds have been found. Research facilities will be available in Denmark.

Nordic Police Pledge Support for CAT

The Nordic Police Association has passed a resolution in support of the Campaign that emphasizes the political neutrality of AI. The group from Scandinavia will introduce a similar resolution at the International Police Meeting in Brussels.

Peruvian Press Campaign Against Torture

The Peruvian press has undertaken a broad campaign to end police torture and to obtain effective legal guarantees for prisoners. The military government of Peru has not only condoned the campaign but has officially joined it. After allegations of police brutality surfaced recently, several pro-government newspapers called for an investigation of police methods and for the "definitive uprooting" of the practice of torture.

President JUAN VELASCO ALVARADO has acknowledged that there is some truth to the scandal about torture. Further, he has announced the resignation of the director-general of the Peruvian Investigation Police and the nomination of a new one.

The press is continuing to call for specific changes in the Peruvian legal system that will prevent the recurrence of abuses. Proposals include the presence of lawyers during interrogation, the requirement of warrants before arrests could be made at private homes, and a ruling that no prisoner can be detained for more than 48 hours without being brought before a judge.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

With this issue of the Newsletter, we are ending our policy of reviewing books. In the future the Secretariat Library will place special emphasis on establishing a "Prisoner of Conscience Library" of books which deal directly with the experience of political imprisonment. From time to time, acquisitions of this type will be listed in the Newsletter, but regular reviews will no longer appear.

Before this decision was finalised, a number of books were received at the Secretariat for which there is not enough space to review now. These books, all of which are interesting and useful, are listed below.

BARRON, John. K.G.B. 1974. Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., London. 415 pages. £4.25.

BERRIGAN, Philip. Widen the Prison Gates (Writings from Jail). 1973. Simon and Schuster, New York. 261 pages. U.S. \$ 2.95.

CAREY, John. Ed. International Protection of Human Rights. 1968. Oceana Press, Dobbs Ferry, New York. U.S. \$ 6.00.

CLARK, Richard. The Brothers of Attica. 1974. Links Books, New York and Quick Fox, London. 130 pages. £2.40.

CROWELL, Joan. Fort Dix Stockade (U.S.A.). 1974. Links Books and Quick Fox (as above). 169 pages. £2.40.

DINSTEIN, Yoram. Ed. Israel Yearbook of Human Rights. 3 vols. 1971, 1972 and 1973. Tel Aviv. 350 pages each. Price unknown.

FEJTO, Francois. A History of the People's Democracies (Eastern Europe). 1974. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex. 562 pages. £0.94.

GURNEY, Jason. Crusade in Spain. 1974. Faber and Faber Ltd., London. 188 pages. £2.95.

LEWIN, Hugh. Bandiet (Political Imprisonment in South Africa). 1974. Barrie and Jenkins, London. 223 pages. £3.25.

MACEOIN, Gary. Northern Ireland: Captive of History. 1974. Holt, Rinehard and Winston, New York and San Francisco. 336 pages. U.S. \$ 10.00

MACEOIN, Gary. No Peaceful Way: The Chilean Struggle for Dignity. 1974. Sheed and Ward Inc., New York. 216 pages. U.S. \$ 6.95.

MANLEU, Michael. The Politics of Change: A Jamaican Testament. 1974. Andre Deutsch, London. 217 pages. £2.75.

MARTIN, David. General Amin. 1974. Faber and Faber Ltd, London. 252 pages. £3.50.

MARTIN, David; and LEMARCHAND, R. Selective Genocide in Burundi. 1974. Minority Rights Group, London. 50 pages. £0.45.

MEDVEDEV, Zhores and Roy. A Question of Madness. 1974. Penguin Books (as above). 205 pages. £0.40

MILGRAM, Stanley. *Obedience To Authority: An Experimental View.* 1974. Harper and Row, London. 224 pages. £2.50.

MOROZ, Valentyn. *Boomerang.* (Reprint of samizdat documents from Soviet Ukraine). 1974. Smoloskyp Publishers, Toronto, Paris, Birrong, Australia and Baltimore, Md., U.S.A. 256 pages. Price unknown.

MUTASA, Didymus. *Rhodesian Black Behind Bars.* 1974. Mowbrays, London and Oxford. 150 pages. £0.95.

OXLEY, PRAVDA, RITCHIE. *Czechoslovakia, The Party and the People.* 1973. Allen Lane, Penguin Press, Harmondsworth, Middlesex. 303 pages. £4.50.

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