

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL  
12, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London E.C.4.

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News of previous Kit Scheme prisoners:

CHRISTOS KAZANIS, Greece (September 1966 Newsletter). Within a few days of the Kit Scheme being sent out we learnt that Christos Kazanis was condemned to death by a Greek Military Court. Amnesty interceded on his behalf together with a great many international and other organisations such as the I.C.J. and War Resisters International. On August 30th the Military Tribunal on appeal reduced his sentence to 4½ years imprisonment.

PROFESSOR TRAN HUU KHUE, S. Vietnam, (July 1966 Newsletter). Several Kit Scheme Members have received letters of thanks from Professor Tran Huu Khue's wife in Saigon. She speaks very warmly of the comfort that the knowledge that Amnesty is working on her husband's behalf has given her. She asks us to approach the Government of South Vietnam and the United States Ambassador in Saigon on his behalf.

CAPT. EDGAR BRECCI, Colombia, (February 1966 Newsletter). Capt. Brecci's wife has written to us. In her letter she asks us to encourage Kit Scheme Members to write to the new President, His Excellency Carlos Lleras-Restrepo, Colombia, S.A., as she feels that he may be more liberal and amenable to pressure of this kind than the outgoing president, particularly in the first few weeks of his office.

ALI SAIED MOHAMED SALIH, Iraq, (July 1966 Newsletter). We would be grateful if any Kit Scheme Members who wrote to this prisoner and as a result received letters from other Iraqi prisoners claiming to be "Prisoners of Conscience" would send us copies of these cases in order to establish whether they are or are not "Prisoners of Conscience" under the Amnesty definition.

TIBOR PAKH, Hungary, (January 1966 Newsletter). We have learnt that this prisoner is now sharing a cell with his friend Istvan Tabody (also adopted by Amnesty). The address is: Gyujtofas - Haz, Budapest X, Koma - n. 13/2, Hungary.

LUDWIG HASS, Poland, (April 1966 Newsletter). There is a report that this prisoner has been released. We hope very much that this is true, but it requires further confirmation. The document which led to the imprisonment of certain intellectuals connected with the Hass affair has now been published in Polish. Ludwig Hass was not selected as "Prisoner of the Year" by the Assembly at Copenhagen.

SABAHATTIN EYUBOGLU, Turkey, (June 1966 Newsletter). You will be pleased to know that we have been informed by the Turkish Ambassador in London that this prisoner was acquitted after trial in July. He was, therefore, technically only imprisoned while awaiting trial.

PEDRO VIERA DE ALMEIDA, Portugal, (February 1966 Newsletter). Amnesty sent an observer to the trial of Rogerio de Carvalho and Pedro de Almeida in Lisbon on July 15th. Rogerio de Carvalho was sentenced to 7 years. De Almeida was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, but he was released almost immediately as he had already been in prison for this period awaiting trial. His release, and de Carvalho's relatively light sentence, owe a great deal to the observer's presence at the trial.

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Here are this month's prisoners:

TOFFAZAL HUSSAIN - Pakistan

Journalist and editor of the East Pakistan daily newspaper ITTEFAQ. Arrested at the beginning of June 1966 under Rule 32 of the Defence of Pakistan Rules which allow for preventive detention for an undefined length of time for acts considered "prejudicial to the public safety". Mr. Hussain has been accused by the police of encouraging people to organise mass demonstrations protesting against recent police brutality in East Pakistan in his editorial columns.

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Mr. Hussain is Chairman of the Pakistan Branch of the International Press Institute and Secretary of the Pakistani Press "Court of Honour". He has a reputation for his independent and sometimes provocative writing and has been imprisoned on previous occasions for his criticism of government measures. He is not associated with any political party but is a strong advocate of autonomy for East Pakistan. Since his arrest his newspaper has been banned, several other journalists arrested and his press confiscated (although the Dacca High Court ruled in August that this confiscation was, in fact, illegal).

Send your cards to: Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, President's House,  
Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

Additional cards and letters may be sent to the prisoner himself at: Dacca Central Jail,  
Dacca, East Pakistan.

TELO de MASCARENAS.- Portugal

Born in Portuguese Goa, Telo de Mascarenas left Goa for India in 1949. He worked in Bombay on a newspaper urging the liberation of Goa and broadcast on Radio India. He returned to Portugal (he had studied law in Lisbon) to plead the Goan case in 1959, and in 1961 was arrested by the Portuguese Security Police (the P.I.D.E.). In December 1961, Indian forces occupied Goa. In 1962, Mascarenas was sentenced to 24 years' imprisonment, and is now in Caxias prison.

Telo de Mascarenas is 68 years of age. His health is deteriorating as a result of his imprisonment and he suffers from high blood pressure and depression. Since the occupation of Goa by India is an established fact, the Portuguese authorities should release him as an act of clemency - he is too old and ill to be of further danger to Portugal.

He can be contacted through the Mexican Embassy in Lisbon, which looks after India's interests in Portugal. The address is: c/o Mexican Embassy,  
Praca do Areeiro 8, 3<sup>a</sup>. Lisbon  
Portugal.

Cards of appeal may also be addressed to the Governor of the Caxias Prison at:  
Caderia do Forte de Caxias, Caxias, nr. Lisbon, Portugal.

and the Minister of Justice: Dr. Joao de Matos Atunes Varela,  
Ministro do Justica, Rua do Arsenal, Lisbon.

CARL-WOLFGANG HOLZAPFEL - East Germany.

On October 19th of last year a 20 year old West Berliner crossed from West to East Berlin at the so-called Checkpoint Charlie crossing point. On his chest he had pinned a placard which bore the words "Freedom for Harry Seidel and for thousands of political prisoners", and he left behind him a letter in which he said that he was going to East Berlin in order to bring more attention to these cases. He called on everybody "to make their voices heard and let their consciences speak.

On reaching the East German side, Carl-Wolfgang Holzapfel was immediately seized by the frontier guards and led away. He was kept in prison until April of this year, when he was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment for "staging a political demonstration", "diversion" and similar accusations. Although one may be of the opinion that Holzapfel was foolish to do what he did, the sentence imposed on him shows a total disregard for the most basic of human rights. The East German authorities have every reason to dislike him; he has taken part in many demonstrations in West Berlin against the Berlin Wall and to call attention to the plight of political prisoners in East Germany. By imprisoning him they have, however, produced one of the most genuine prisoners of conscience imprisoned in East Germany today.

Send your cards to: Oberste Staatsanwaltschaft der DDR  
Berlin N 4, Scharnhorstrasse 37,  
East Germany.

Cards sent to the prisoner will not reach him, but some influence may be brought to bear on the authorities if sent to him, c/o the above address.

Further cards can, if desired, be sent to the following address: Zentralkomitee der SED, Berlin C.2.,  
Am Werderschen Markt.

The SED is a political party which is said to be the true source of power in the country.