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NO LEGAL PROTECTION

AI-ICJ REPORT SAYS POLITICAL SUSPECTS IN URUGUAY 'CONFESSING' UNDER TORTURE

Political suspects in Uruguay are regularly tortured to extract confessions which are then accepted by unqualified military judges as a basis for conviction, according to a joint report issued in June by AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL and the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ).

The 10-page report, which says Uruguayan detainees lack legal protection, is based on a joint mission carried out by ICJ Secretary General NIALL MacDERMOT and AI's head of Latin America research, INGER FAHLANDER (June *News-Letter*). They visited Uruguay 29 April to 4 May to study the widespread use of preventive detention and the system under which political suspects are dealt with by military justice. They conclude that defects in the system have led to the systematic torture and ill-treatment of political detainees in order to extract confessions from them.

The detainees usually confirm their confessions to a judge because they have been warned that if they retract them, they will be taken back to the military unit where they were ill-treated originally and tortured again.

The report says victims are invariably kept hooded throughout their ordeal so that they cannot identify the torturers. Forms of torture allegedly used are forced standing for days in one position, beating and repeated immersion in water. At times electric prods are applied to sensitive parts of the body.

Since July 1972 at least 3,500-4,000 persons have been subjected to military judicial procedures. According to conservative estimates, 50 per cent of detainees are ill-treated. During interrogation, detainees are held incommunicado without their relatives or lawyers knowing who has arrested them or where they are.

The report concludes with eight recommendations, including strict application of the provisions of the military penal code concerning the admissibility of confessions and immediate freedom for all those whose release has been ordered by a judge.

In a letter thanking the Uruguayan authorities for the facilities offered to the mission, AI Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS urged an immediate end to the abuses detailed in the report and a quick return to civilian justice.

AI PLEA FAILS TO BLOCK DEPORTATION OF 117 SOUTH VIETNAMESE FROM HONG KONG

The Republic of Vietnam has admitted sending 117 South Vietnamese refugees, whom Hong Kong deported back to Saigon on 16 June, to Con Son Island prison - site of the notorious "tiger cages" - pending trial. This was despite Saigon's

assurances to Hong Kong and Britain that the refugees would be treated leniently if returned.

The 117, who included at least 21 men liable to military conscription in South Vietnam and 14 boys and girls under the age of 15, were among 119 refugees arrested in Hong Kong for breaches of the British colony's immigration laws. They were deported as AI was making an 11th hour ef-

AI SEEKS YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC ACTION ON 14-YEAR-OLD JAILED FOR THREE YEARS

AI is hoping that the new regime which took control of the Yemen Arab Republic after a military coup on 13 June will look into the case of a 14-year-old boy sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment under the old regime for alleged complicity in anti-government activities.

Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS had written in May to the now-ousted President QADI ABDUL RAHMAN AL-IRYANI about the boy, ABDUL WAHID ALI QASIM SAIF. The boy's father reportedly had died in prison and his mother had not been allowed to visit her son. Mr Ennals had appealed to President al-Iryani that she be allowed to do so on humanitarian grounds.

The new regime's command council has announced that it will set up committees "to re-investigate the cases of political prisoners and release those who are proved innocent."

fort to prevent the move.

AI had cabled a number of national sections asking them to urge their respective governments to grant asylum to at least some of the refugees. At the same time Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS met in London with a Foreign Office minister, Lord GORONWY-ROBERTS, and appealed to the British Government to intervene.

Mr Ennals, who gave Lord Goronwy-Roberts a copy of last year's AI report *Political Prisoners in South Vietnam*, said AI was particularly concerned about the fate of the 119 in view of Saigon's detention policies, its proven record of torture and the fact that draft-evaders who are caught are often immediately put into front line units.

Mr Ennals later telephoned the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir MURRAY MacLEHOSE, who was on holiday in Britain, and urged him to halt the deportations pending inquiries into each individual case. AI's Australian Section had been informed by the Australian Government that it had received assurances from Hong Kong that the refugees would not be moved at least until after Mr Ennals and the Governor met.

But Saigon had already sent a plane to Hong Kong to pick up the refugees, and even as Mr Ennals and Sir Murray were speaking on the telephone, the refugees were bundled on to the plane - amid airport clashes between their re-

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BULGARIA ASKED TO HALT EXECUTION

AI appealed to Bulgaria on 6 June not to execute Dr HEINRICH SPETTER, a 53-year-old former United Nations staff member in Vienna, who was sentenced on 1 June to public execution by firing squad for alleged espionage.

In a cable and subsequent letter to TODOR ZHIVKOV, President of the Bulgarian State Council and leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS urged commutation of the sentence on humanitarian grounds.

Dr Spetter, a professor of economics at the University of Sofia who used to work for the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), was found guilty on charges of "working for a long time for a foreign intelligence service." The country was not identified. Mr Ennals pointed out to Mr Zhivkov that AI opposes the death penalty in all cases.

He also reminded Mr Zhivkov that Bulgaria was the first socialist country to ratify the 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in which the right to life is specifically reaffirmed and the abolition of capital punishment earnestly solicited.

INDONESIA TRANSFERRING LARGE NUMBERS OF UNTRIED PRISONERS TO LABOUR CAMPS

Large numbers of the more than 55,000 political prisoners detained without trial in Indonesia for the past eight years are now being transferred to permanent labour camps, according to reports reaching AI.

In a letter to President SUHARTO, Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS said the move seems to represent a new stage in Indonesia's policy towards political prisoners "and to render yet more permanent" their detention without charge or trial.

Mr Ennals said the moves were taking place in conditions of some secrecy without the families of the prisoners being told. The prisoners appeared destined to work as labourers on construction and agricultural projects. Mr Ennals said AI understood that those transferred included many elderly and ailing people. He appealed to President Suharto to stop the transfers and to release immediately all prisoners who were not going to be brought to trial.

Earlier this year, following reports that some prisoners had starved to death, Mr Ennals wrote to the President asking for an immediate investigation into reports of severe and widespread malnutrition among the political prisoner population (February *Newsletter*).

REPRESSION CONTINUES IN BRAZIL

Hopes of a liberalization of conditions in Brazil following the inauguration in March of President ERNESTO GEISEL have been dashed by a new wave of repression over the past two months. In a statement on 21 June AI cited new and widespread political arrests throughout the country, public testimony of torture and the finding of further victims of Brazil's police-supported vigilante "death squads".

"These latest waves of arrests, the continuing 'disappearance' of people throughout Brazil because of their real or imagined opposition to the government, and the persistence of the

brutal torture for which Brazil has become notorious in recent years - all these make a mockery of the government's boasts of an 'economic miracle' in the country."

The statement added that it was a sad commentary that little had changed in Brazil since AI published its *Report on Allegations of Torture in Brazil* in 1972. "If anything, conditions in Brazil are worse than ever for its citizens."

Meanwhile, an appeal court in Brazil has ordered the release of Father FRANCOIS JENTEL, whose case featured in AI's recent campaign for an amnesty in the country (April *Newsletter*). Father Jentel, who had been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for alleged responsibility for a series of incidents between peasants and an agricultural development company in the state of Mato Grosso, has now left Brazil and is in France.

AI ASKS SAUDI ARABIA TO REVIEW CASES

AI has asked King FAISAL of Saudi Arabia to review the cases of a number of political prisoners, particularly that of ABDEL AZIZ AL MU'AMMAR who has been detained since 1963.

A letter from Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS with a list of the prisoners was delivered to Prince FAHD IBN ABDUL AZIZ, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Interior, when he paid a brief visit to London on 12 June. Prince Fahd was asked to convey to King Feisel AI's concern at the large number of political detainees held without charge or trial in the country.

INDIA FREES RAIL STRIKE LEADERS

Most of the leaders of India's general strike of railwaymen were freed after the end of the strike on 29 May, according to newspaper reports. They included GEORGE FERNANDEZ, an AI member who was leader of the strike action committee and who was specifically named when AI asked Prime Minister INDIRA GANDHI to free the estimated 30,000 trade unionists and railway workers detained in connection with the strike (June *Newsletter*).

AI National Sections took part in an urgent action campaign aimed at persuading India to release all prisoners who had not committed criminal offences. The government has now announced a prosecution policy along these lines. But in the meantime it has dismissed some 15,000 trade unionists for their participation in the strike, keeping the majority of them in detention on various criminal charges.

* * *

AI has written to the provincial government of West Bengal seeking the release of all prisoners held there under preventive detention and of those prisoners who have now been held 2-3 years without trial. Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS also asked the Bengali authorities to improve conditions of detention to conform with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

The moves follow a hunger strike by 86 prisoners demanding the release of an estimated 20,000 political prisoners in West Bengal and an improvement in prison conditions.

AI OBSERVER ATTENDS NAMIBIA TRIAL

Following serious allegations about prison

conditions in Namibia, AI sent a representative to Windhoek on 16 June to observe the trial of two leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO): EZRIEL TAAPOPI and DAVID KASHEA.

The two had been held in solitary confinement since February when most of the SWAPO leadership in Namibia were detained in a wave of arrests (March *Newsletter*). Their defence lawyers claimed that the two men "suffered hallucinations" as a result of their ordeal.

In a cable to South African authorities AI expressed deep concern at the reported state of the men. AI asked for an immediate inquiry into prison conditions and for the release of all detainees pending the inquiry's outcome.

JAPANESE HELP SOUGHT FOR SOUTH KOREAN

AI cabled Prime Minister KAKUEI TANAKA of Japan in June, urging him to take all possible measures to protect the South Korean political leader KIM DAE-JUNG who was kidnapped in Tokyo in August 1973 and taken back to Seoul. Mr Kim, an opponent of President PARK CHUNG-HEE of South Korea, has since been put on trial, charged with offences under his country's parliamentary and presidential election laws.

AI's Swedish Section and the International Secretariat in London also sent cables to President Park expressing concern about the current trial of 54 persons arrested under Emergency Regulation 4, which carries the death penalty for criticism of South Korea's controversial constitution.

POSTCARDS FOR PRISONERS

FROM PAST CAMPAIGNS

VLADIMIR SKUTINA OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, RATNA PRASAD KHAREL OF NEPAL RELEASED

Vladimir SKUTINA, the well-known Czechoslovak author and television commentator who was on the *Postcards for Prisoners Campaign* in March 1974, was freed on 26 April, four months ahead of the expiry of his sentence.

Also free is Ratna Prasad KHAREL, the former member of Nepal's parliament whose case also was included in the March 1974 *Campaign* and who had been detained without trial under the Security Act since August 1972.

Mr Skutina is reported to be seriously ill and his wife, who has been forbidden to teach, is unable to earn money in any other way. They and their six-year-old child are totally dependent on financial help from their friends.

THIS MONTH'S CAMPAIGN

Shadreck CHIPANGA, Rhodesia

Shadreck CHIPANGA, a 34-year-old book-keeper, has now spent more than a third of his life in jail. An active opponent of the Rhodesian Government in the early 1960s, he was aged only 22 when convicted of a political offence and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment with hard labour, which sentence he served at Khami Prison. Then, when due for release in May 1972, he was served with an indefinite preventive detention order under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and transferred to Gwelo Prison, where he is still confined.

Gwelo is perhaps the most notorious detention center in Rhodesia. The conditions under which prisoners are held there are harsh in the extreme. They are fed according to dietary scale III, which makes no provision for the supply of such basic necessities as sugar and tea, bread and milk, or toiletries: these articles have to be purchased by the detainees with money sent from outside. In addition, medical facilities are inadequate to deal with the complaints that must naturally arise when men are subjected to a combination of dietary deficiencies and minimal physical amenities over a long period. Since the death of one long-term detainee, Kenneth Chisango, who died from cirrhosis of the liver at the beginning of the year, several reports suggest that Shadreck Chipanga is in a very poor state of health and is perhaps suffering from serious complaints which are not receiving adequate medical attention.

Mr Chipanga has three children but has been divorced by his wife since his detention. His mother is still alive and, with the children, lives at Rusape, over 200 miles from Gwelo. In consequence, Mr Chipanga is only rarely visited by his family. He is taking a correspondence course for a degree with the University of South Africa.

Please send courteously-worded cards appealing for his release on humanitarian grounds to: Desmond Lardner-Burke, The Minister of Justice, Private Bag, 704 Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Vlado GOTOVAC, Yugoslavia

Vlado GOTOVAC, aged 54, is one of the 11 prominent Croatian intellectuals tried in 1972 in the wave of purges which followed the nationalistic upheaval in Croatia.

Although he became one of the most outspoken protagonists of greater Croatian autonomy, he never collaborated with extremists in exile. In fact this charge was later dropped during the trial. The charge of collaboration with emigré terrorists was even more questionable because Mr Gotovac had fought on Tito's side as a partisan during World War II. He was nevertheless sentenced to 4 years' hard labour and banned from all public activity for the same period.

Mr Gotovac is a prominent Croatian writer and poet who had published a dozen books on poetry and literary criticism. He was the chief editor of *Hrvatski Tjednik*, associated with the century old major cultural organization in Croatia, *Matica Hrvatska*. Together with four other Croatian writers, Mr Gotovac is detained in the old prison of Stara Gradiska, which is one of the most notorious prisons in Yugoslavia. According to recent AI reports, his conditions in prison are said to be harsh: bad food and no heating in his cell in winter. Until very recently Mr Gotovac was not allowed to read, or to write or receive more than one letter of 30 lines each month in correspondence with his wife. His wife can visit him once a month for 20 minutes in the presence of a prison guard. His wife appealed on behalf of her husband to the International PEN (Poets, Essayists and Novelists) meeting in Yugoslavia last May, but her attempts failed.

Please send courteously-worded cards appeal-

ing for his release, or at least for a reduction of his sentence and moderation of his treatment, to: His Excellency President Josip Broz Tito, Bulevard Oktobarske Revolucije 70, Belgrade; and to: the Federal Secretary for Interior, General Franjo Herljevic, Kneza Milosa 92, Belgrade; and to: the Federal Minister of Justice, Ivan Franko, Savezni Sekretarijat za Pravosudje, Belgrade 35.

Khan Abdus SABUR Khan, Bangladesh

As a former member of the traditionalist Pakistan Muslim League, Khan Abdus SABUR Khan was detained for two years under the Bangladesh Collaborators Order for his cooperation with the Pakistan army during Bangladesh' war of liberation. During this period he was adopted by AI. He was released in December 1973 following the announcement of a general amnesty for political prisoners held under the order (January Newsletter).

Mr Sabur, a one-time Minister of Communications in Pakistan, attracted unexpected support when he and two other right-wing leaders issued a statement requesting the release of all political prisoners still detained under the order despite the amnesty. He was promptly re-arrested, this time under the Special Powers Act, for "anti-Bangladesh activities".

Mr Sabur's health is reported to be bad. He is detained in Dacca Central Jail.

Please send courteously-worded cards appealing for his release to: Bangabandhu, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Gonobhan, Dacca, Bangladesh.

AI ADOPTEES ON TRIAL IN IVORY COAST

A major trial opened on 25 June in Gagnoa, Ivory Coast, of 190 persons who are charged in connection with a tribal uprising in November 1970. Some, if not all, of the 61 men, mostly peasant farmers who were adopted by AI after the uprising, are believed to be among those on trial.

According to unbiased sources who were on the spot, many of the 380 persons arrested in November 1970 had no part in the violence but were detained on suspicion because they belonged to the tribal group that had rebelled. Prison conditions in Gagnoa are poor and AI has received reports that several detainees have died.

PRISONER RELEASES AND CASES

The International Secretariat learned in May of the release of 205 AI-adopted prisoners and took up 266 new cases.

WASH A CAR FOR AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL!

People wanting their car washed in California are charged \$1 for the job by AI members raising funds for the US Section. The Section's West Coast Office says group members can wash 200 cars a day.

Another fundraising possibility for groups located near international borders, airports and railway stations is an AI collection box for foreign coins. Boxes may be placed near exchange offices and other convenient spots. Travellers coming from abroad who cannot exchange their coins should be invited to drop them into the boxes.

EX-DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PRISONER THANKS US GROUP THAT WORKED FOR HIS RELEASE

One of the five AI-adoptees among the 25 political prisoners freed in the Dominican Republic in May (June Newsletter) has written a moving letter of thanks to the US Section's Riverside Group which had worked for his release. He must remain anonymous but his letter to group member HANNA GRUNWALD says in part:

"I do not have words to convey to you my gratitude for your immense concern for my fate and for all your diligent efforts in working for my freedom

"Men are more united and love each other more in adversity than in good fortune, tranquility and peace. The man who suffers for his beliefs values and loves those who defend his rights to dissent from governments and to freely exercise his political and trade union activities. It is for this reason that, although I do not know you personally, I have an immense affection for you and regard you not only as a social fighter but also as a near relation. You have not only been concerned with my own situation but also that of my mother and brothers

"Before so great a demonstration of human solidarity with persons unknown to one, there are no words with which to express sufficient gratitude.

"I endured a hard and cruel imprisonment. Only an immense faith in the redemptive ideas that sustained me allowed me to leave (prison) with more spirit and enthusiasm ...

"Our gratitude to the Riverside Group of Amnesty International of New York is not just personal. It is the sincere gratitude of all Dominican political prisoners who see Amnesty International as a bastion in the fight for political liberty in the world ..."

AI NEWS IN BRIEF

GRIGORENKO FREED: General PYOTR GRIGORENKO, the Soviet dissident confined to a mental asylum for five years, was released on 26 June and allowed to go home, just as this Newsletter went to press. Further details next month.

Peru released 26 ^{*}imprisoned members of the teachers union SUTEP on 14 June. They included 16 AI-adopted teachers. But some members of SUTEP are still being held in Callao Prison near Lima. ^{*} ^{*} ^{*}

AI's International Executive Committee meets in London 4-6 July. The agenda includes research department projects, the International Council meeting in Denmark in September, general financial and policy matters, and the forthcoming annual report.

REFUGEES SENT TO CON SON

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relatives and police - and flown home.

Adding to the tragedy of the situation was the fact that the French Government, after approaches from AI's French Section, had indicated its willingness to grant asylum to up to 12 of the refugees, and the Dutch Section had offered to pay the fares of the rest to Europe.

APPEAL FOR S.KOREAN TORTURE VICTIM

Torture is used systematically in South Korea, both during interrogation and as a means of continuous punishment of political prisoners who refuse to renounce their views and "convert" to the government of President PARK CHUNG-HEE, according to recent reports reaching the Campaign for the Abolition of Torture department.

Although city and national police seem to be involved as well, most of the torture appears to take place in the interrogation facilities of the KCIA, South Korea's secret police, which, assisted by a widespread network of informers and under direct control of the President, uses terror as its main weapon to control the civilian population. Various methods are used, including beatings, electric shocks, forced swallowing of large quantities of water, and forms of psychological torture. There is also evidence that torture does not stop after the initial stage of interrogation. Beatings are often carried out as a routine punishment, sometimes by criminal prison inmates.

The following case is an example of how fundamental human rights are violated in South Korea:

After having been arrested, allegedly tortured and subsequently released in March 1971, SOH JOON-SHIK, a young communist law student, was arrested again in April 1971, together with his elder brother SOH SUNG, whose case has already been documented in the *Amnesty International Report on Torture* (p144). Soh Joon-Shik was taken to the Army Security Command in Seoul and severely tortured.

On appeal he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in May 1972, and after having spent time and undergone torture in several detention centers, he was finally transferred to Kwan-Ju prison in September 1973. There he was visited on 3 May 1974 by a Japanese member of parliament, the Reverend SEIKAZU NISHIMURA after some 20 Japanese had been refused permission to see him since November 1972. The Reverend Nishimura spoke to him for 40 minutes in the presence of the prison director and other prison staff.

Although the prison director protested vigorously, Soh Joon-Shik described the conditions in the prison, saying that he spent every day in fear of being tortured again at any moment. At the end of the interview, Soh pleaded with his visitor to appeal to international organizations and international public opinion about the torture inflicted on him and the other political prisoners.

Please send courteously-worded letters appealing to end the torture of Soh Joon-Shik and other political prisoners to : His Excellency President Park Chung-Hee, The Blue House, Seoul, Republic of Korea ; The Director of Kwan-Ju Reformatory Center, Chon-la Nando, Republic of Korea ; His Excellency Mr. Kim Hyon-Ok, Minister of Home Affairs, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

ASSAULT BY TURKISH PRISON GUARDS

On 31 May a group of prisoners (six known by

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name) at Mamak Military Prison, Ankara, were under heavy guard on their way to trial when they were allegedly attacked by their guards - soldiers of the 28th Army Division. The handcuffed prisoners, members of the Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Party of Turkey, were as yet untried and therefore had not been found guilty in court of any criminal offence.

One prisoner is reported to have lost an eye, two others suffered broken arms and numerous others received serious head and body injuries. The cut wrists of the prisoners indicate that they were indeed beaten while handcuffed. The incident has caused public concern in Turkey : news conferences by relatives of the prisoners have been publicized in the Turkish press, and more than 700 Turkish intellectuals lodged a protest against the maltreatment at Mamak.

The attack was reportedly not an isolated incident. Inmates at Mamak have been subjected to similar treatment before, but AI believes that such treatment is due to lower-echelon military officers (a first lieutenant is alleged to have initiated the attack of 31 May) and that it continues without the blessing of the civilian Turkish Government. This last point was emphasized in AI's letter to Prime Minister BULENT ECEVIT in the hope that he will suspend from duty three specified leaders of the assault while an official investigation is undertaken. AI urged that such a move would help to quieten the unrest since 31 May among the male prisoners at Mamak and the female prisoners at Diskapi, who have gone on hunger-strike in protest.

OPEN LETTER FROM MEDICAL COMMISSION

The Campaign Department has recently sent out an open letter, signed by the members of the Medical Commission for the CAT, to a number of medical professional societies and individuals, including the World Medical Association, the World Federation for Mental Health, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the League of Red Cross Societies.

In this letter, the Medical Commission stresses the responsibility of medical professionals with regard to torture, and the important role that medical organizations can and should play in the campaign against torture. They are asked to make their professional expertise and facilities available for research and on-the-spot investigations,

and to work together with the Medical Commission to modify or amend existing codes of medical ethics to reflect special medical obligations with respect to eradicating torture.

ISRAEL AND SYRIA ACCUSE EACH OTHER OF TORTURING PRISONERS OF WAR

Israel and Syria have accused each other of torturing prisoners captured in last October's Middle East War. The accusation came after the release at the beginning of June of all Israeli and Syrian prisoners of war, under the recent disengagement agreement reached between the two countries.

Israel, whose allegations received the widest publicity in the Western press, claimed that the 68 Israelis held by Syria had been subjected to severe ill-treatment and torture, and that they were kept under conditions that fell far below the minimum requirements of the Geneva Convention. The Syrian authorities denounced in particular the psychological torture inflicted upon their wounded soldiers through wrong or insufficient medical treatment by Israeli military doctors.

AI has written to both governments, asking for more detailed information, and for permission to examine the victims of the alleged tortures, so that an independent and unbiased conclusion can be reached.

URGENT ACTION FOR BRAZILIAN MOTHER

"The technique of arresting and torturing relatives in an effort to locate suspects is an all too familiar phenomenon in Brazil," AI Secretary General MARTIN ENNALS commented in a 21 June press statement on the wave of arrests, murders, disappearances and torture in Brazil that has followed the promises of liberalization made by President ERNESTO GEISEL at his March inauguration. Typical of such cases is the arrest in Sao Paulo of MARIA de CONCEICAO SARAMENTO COELHO da PAZ, a 53-year-old mother of four children who is being held because her son is wanted by the security forces as a "dangerous element". An urgent action campaign has been initiated on her behalf by AI, and all readers are asked to write to General Ernesto Geisel, Presidente da Republica, Brasilia (DF), Brazil, and to the respective Brazilian embassies abroad.

Concerning another case, the Brazilian Legal Federation in an unusual move has protested publicly the arrest and torture of one of their members. The Sao Paulo lawyer, WELLINGTON ROCHA CANTAL, was allegedly held for 27 days by the armed forces. During captivity, according to the Federation, Senhor Cantal was beaten, shocked with electricity, forced to stand in a small cell until he lost consciousness, and was then hung up by his hands. The significance of the case is that after his release he has made public charges with the help of a prestigious legal organization.

These cases are but two instances of the large number of people in Brazil who are held without charge, tortured, or whose disfigured corpses are found later, victims of the police-supported "death squads".

EUROPEAN CODE OF POLICE ETHICS

A motion on a European code of professional ethics for the police has been put before the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, and referred to its Legal Affairs Committee. The international non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council of Europe concerned with human rights, at their last meeting in May 1974 (where AI was represented), have also taken up this matter, and close cooperation with the Legal Affairs Committee is expected. The International Federation of Senior Police Officers will shortly submit a Draft Code of Ethics for the Police to the Directorate of Human Rights of the Council of Europe, and the interested non-governmental organizations will seek a common position on this draft at their next meeting in September 1974.

The question of a code of police ethics has been under study by the United Nations for a number of years, in the framework of the Human Rights Commission, but hardly any progress has been made so far.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

AI's French Section, together with five other organizations, has written to French President VALERY GISCARD D'ESTAING, to protest against a three-day state visit to France by the SHAH of Iran from 25-27 June. The letter pointed out that the Shah rules through the widespread and systematic use of torture. According to press reports, the Shah in an interview said in reply to one question: "Torture....but you have systems of torture much more refined than ours. You know how to torture people psychologically."

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The May issue of the *Bulletin of Peace Proposals*, edited at the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo, Norway, has devoted a large section to the question of torture and AI's campaign to eradicate it. It contains an assembly of papers prepared by AI and others and has an introduction by ASBJØRN EIDE, who is also a member of AI's International Executive Committee's Sub-Committee for CAT. The publication provides excellent background material for those who are involved in the campaign. Offprints are available from the Campaign Department.

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AI's British Section, at its annual meeting in London on 22 June, urged the British Government to use its influence with the government in South Africa to take the necessary measures to stop the practice of flogging in Namibia (see June CAT *Bulletin*).

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Returning from her mission to the Middle East AI researcher KATRINA MORTIMER reported that she had received from various sources allegations of torture and ill-treatment in several countries. The sources alleged instances of torture in recent years in Egypt, Jordan and Iraq. Particularly disturbing reports concerned Saudi Arabia, Oman, North Yemen and South Yemen, where foreign instructors are allegedly involved in the training of intelligence and interrogation techniques. Jordan and Saudi Arabia were not listed in AI's *Report on Torture*.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

CORRECTION: Information appearing in the April Newsletter on the IDOC BULLETIN was incorrect in regard to subscription costs. The correct prices are as follows: for Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan - \$20; for Africa, Latin America, other parts of Asia - \$10. The prices include surface mail postage for Europe, airmail for elsewhere.

THE CIVIL LIBERTIES REVIEW. Published quarterly by the American Civil Liberties Union, 10 Pelham Parkway, Pelham Manor, New York 10803, distributed in the United Kingdom by John Wiley & Sons Ltd. Eaffins Lane, Chichester. US \$12.50 or £6.10. Covers a wide range of topics including trials and prisons.

NEW FORMS OF CONFLICT, Vol. 3 of Annals of International Studies. 1973. Emile Bruylant S.A., rue de la Regence 67, Brussels 1000. Belgian francs 300.

Lengthy articles in either English or French appear on non-alignment, the problem of treatment of prisoners in guerilla warfare, and other subjects connected with laws of armed conflict are given.

McCANN, Eamon. War in an Irish Town. 1974. Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex. 225 pages.

The author retells with great wit, humour and sharpness his own involvement in the working-class civil rights movements of the 1960s and the subsequent development of sectarian guerilla warfare.

BEDDARD, Ralph. Human Rights and Europe. 1973. Sweet & Maxwell Ltd. 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4. 100 pages. 95 pence.

This is a most useful introduction to the background, structure and practice of the mechanism established under the European Convention on Human Rights. The author provides in a literate, balanced form the essential outlines for an informed understanding of this unique experiment in the international protection of human rights.

BORDEAUX, Michael. Religious Minorities in the Soviet Union. 1974. The Minority Rights Group. 36 Craven Street, London WC2. 38 pages. 30 pence.

This is a revised edition of a 1970 report covering the persecution of the Baptists, Moslems, Buddhists and members of the Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches since 1959.

VISSCHER, Maurice B. (ed.). Humanistic Perspectives in Medical Ethics. 1972. Prometheus Books, 923 Kensington St. Buffalo, New York; Pemberton Books, 88 Islington High Street, London N1. 297 pages. £5.00.

Most of these 14 essays deal specifically with American events, but the problems discussed have a more general application. An essay on how specific doctors allegedly helped to torture inmates of American prisons appears, and there is an account of how medical personnel in Vietnam were used as political instruments by the Vietnamese and US Governments. There is an essay on the My Lai atrocities which describes the psychic and moral numbing of American soldiers and the catastrophic consequences for Vietnamese civilians.

CECIL, Epril. War and Peace in the Sudan, 1955-1972. 1974. David and Charles, South Devon House, Newton Abbott, Devon, England. 190 pages, £4.50.

A survey of the origins and course of the bitter civil war which convulsed Sudan during these years, pitting the Arab-oriented Moslem north against the African Christian and animist peoples of the south. This book, by a journalist specializing in African affairs, gives equal weight to both sides in the conflict. The civil war has left major problems for Sudan, and the book also examines some of the difficulties inherent in the country's new-found unity.

FRAENKEL, Peter. The Namibians of South West Africa. 1974. *Minority Rights Group*. 36 Craven St. London WC2. 45 pence.

Since the UN cancelled South Africa's mandate over South West Africa (Namibia) in 1966, that country has been the focus of world attention as nationalist groups led by the South West African People's Association (SWAPO) struggle to free it from South African control. The struggle has been marked by political imprisonment and the use of public flogging as a punishment for dissidents. This report analyses the economic background to the present situation in Namibia and looks at possible alternatives for the country's future.

MATHEWS, Mervyn. Soviet Government, a Selection of Official Documents on Internal Policy. 1974. *Jonathan Cape Ltd.* 30 Bedford Square, London WC1. 472 pages, £12.00.

This is a useful compilation of documents which aims at tracing the course of Soviet legislation from the revolution to the present day.

SKEET, Ian. Muscat and Oman: the End of an Era. 1974. *Faber and Faber*, 3 Queen Square, London WC1. 224 pages. £3.95.

The era is that which ended with the deposition of Sultan Sa'id bin Taimur and the accession of the present Sultan Qabus in 1970. The book contains easily read chapters of historical and geographic material on the various districts comprising the Sultanate of Oman. Regrettably, for those interested in the current situation, there is no similar chapter on Dhufar where the Sultan's British-backed forces continue to confront the Aden-backed "liberation front". The author gives an extended, but not wholly unsympathetic, account of the late Sultan Sa'id's long and obscurantist rule.

BARKER, A.J. Behind Barbed Wire. 1974. *B.T. Batsford Ltd.*, 4 Fitzhardinge Street, London W1H 0AH. *Bibliography, index.* xi + 242 pp. £3.50.

A prolific author on military subjects examines this time how radical changes in the conduct of war influenced the treatment and plight of prisoners of war. His conclusion is utterly pessimistic: a serious downward trend in the level of civilization and a perturbing upward trend in brutalization. The account is largely based on the experience of the two world wars, but includes also relevant stories on prisoners of war from the Korean and Vietnam wars, and life in prison camps.

WILSON, Frances. Migrant Labour in South Africa, Report to the South African Council of Churches. 1972. *Ravan Press (Pty.) Ltd.*, 509 Diakonia House, 80 Jorissen Street, Bramfontein, Johannesburg 2001. 281 pages, price unknown.

An authoritative study of the economic and social impact on the African population of South Africa of the system of migrant labour which is the basis for much of that country's industry and mining. The study examines the use of migrant labour in industry, agriculture, and mining, and looks at the role played by the so-called "Bantustans" or African "homelands". An objective account of the mechanics of economic oppression.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

RODINSON, Maxime. Israel, a Colonial Settler State? 1973. *Monad Press*, New York; distributed in the United Kingdom by *Pathfinder Press*, 47 The Cut, London SE1. 116 pages. US \$1.75. 75 pence.

BRIDGES, J.W. Fundamental Rights. 1973. *Sweet & Maxwell Ltd.*, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4. 313 pages. £5.

VIE PRIVEE ET DROITS DE L'HOMME, Actes du Troisieme Colloque International sur la Convention Europeene des Droits de l'Homme (Bruxelles, 30 Septembre - 3 Octobre 1970). *Emile Bruylant*, rue de la Regence 67, Brussels 1000. 575 pages. 2,300 Belgian francs.