

IN THIS year's annual report, the Amnesty International has blamed most governments for permitting the use of a... of state police.

According to its report, between... marks the agency's... tional cam... ture and d... The rep...

Amr

BRUSSEL. Gist... met de publicatie... marteling heb sta... rende, internation... schending van de...

are used as punishments, sometimes in addition to prison sentences. In Pakistan since 1977 and in Iran since 1983,

belonging to the *Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola* (UNITA), National Union for the total independence of

are handcuffed for minutes or hours while they are sporadically beaten. There have also been reports of torture and ill-

(Eigen berichtgeving)

BRUSSEL. Gisteren heeft Amnesty International met de publikatie van een omvangrijk rapport over marteling het startssein geven voor een twee jaar durende, internationale campagne tegen deze vorm van schending van de mensenrechten.

Stedentocht

Belgische regering
programma te
er bij de bevr

PAULO SÉRGIO PINHEIRO

assassino ou de um estupro-
preso. Para que sua família não
continue sob a ameaça do crimino-
a nobre polícia põe incontinenti
cúmplice no pau de arara para
localizar o estupro. E horas
pois, hosana para a família brasi-
o, o criminoso está detra-
grades. Palmas para os benemé-

कोकोविक मकड़ों के
 भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में
 एक नई प्रजाति का
 नाम १८ वें वर्ष का है।
 मुद्रास्फोट
 का है।
 दो महीने
 का है।
 भारत
 के एक
 का है।

[illegible]

ΕΥΝΤΑΙ Ο

[illegible]

NOMOI για την απαγόρευση και τιμωρία των βασανιστηρίων θα υφίσταται και η Ελλάδα θα είναι η πρώτη χώρα που θα θεσπίσει στο κομμάτι.

1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 2572. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580. 2581. 2582. 2583. 2584. 2585. 2586. 2587. 2588. 2589. 2590. 2591. 2592. 2593. 2594. 2595. 2596. 2597. 2598. 2599. 2600. 2601. 2602. 2603. 2604. 2605. 2606. 2607. 2608. 2609. 2610. 2611. 2612. 2613. 2614. 2615. 2616. 2617. 2618. 2619. 2620. 2621. 2622. 2623. 2624. 2625. 2626. 2627. 2628. 2629. 2630. 2631. 2632. 2633. 2634. 2635. 2636. 2637. 2638. 2639. 2640. 2641. 2642. 2643. 2644. 2645. 2646. 2647. 2648. 2649. 2650. 2651. 2652.

1. *Содержание*
 2. *Введение*
 3. *Глава I. Общие сведения о...*
 4. *Глава II. Анализ...*
 5. *Глава III. Результаты...*
 6. *Глава IV. Заключение...*
 7. *Список литературы*
 8. *Приложения*
 9. *Справочные материалы*
 10. *Дополнительные сведения*

PARIS, 3.- La tortura y los tratos crueles en e

“El uso sistemático de métodos
trattamento» (soltanto nell'82)

...mista, ruoskimista, raiskaamista, sähköshokkeja...

Mein var kames

Unione Sovietica internazionale» a procedure di interrogatorio in un'utilizzazione psicofisica e finalmente, ostacolata lo stesso il ricorso di difesa.

...persistente práctica

Al ha comprobado 2.687 casos en 45 países en cuatro años

S. GALLEGO-DÍAZ, Londres
En uno de cada tres países del mundo se practica la
tortura como un elemento más de la maquinaria esta-
dual de dominación. Un tercio de la humanidad

opa tampoco escapa a la denuncia: cinco países de opa del Este y tres de Europa occidental (España, quín y, en menor grado, Italia) figuran en la lista *avanzada por la recomendación para la defensa de los*

INFORMATIONS IN

INFORMATIONS INTERNES

1.66. Land og fanger i årene etter 1980 blitt torturert eller alvorlig

I de sidste to dage har jeg været i København og har været på et møde med Amnesty International, som er en af de største menneskerettighedsorganisationer i verden. De har været i Danmark i forbindelse med deres arbejde for at få menneskerettighederne respekteret i Danmark og i andre lande. De har været i Danmark i forbindelse med deres arbejde for at få menneskerettighederne respekteret i Danmark og i andre lande.

THE

NEW YORK, N.Y. (AP) — The U.S. Justice Dept. on Tuesday announced that it had filed criminal charges against a former aide to the late Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, accusing him of conspiring to defraud the federal government of \$1.5 million.

Un pays sur trois torture, affirme Amnesty

Argentina — visit by AI delegation

Two AI delegates, the Deputy Secretary General and a member of the organization's International Secretariat, visited Argentina from 23 April to 2 May 1984.

One of the main objectives of the mission was to introduce AI formally to the new civilian government of President Raúl Alfonsín, which was sworn in on 10 December 1983.

The outgoing military government of General Reynaldo Bignone had taken steps to prevent those responsible for the "disappearance" of thousands of individuals since the military coup of 1976 from being brought to justice. One of the first measures of the new government, welcomed by AI, had been to abrogate the Law of National Pacification, which would have had the effect of granting complete immunity from prosecution to all members of the police and security forces responsible for such "disappearances" and other human rights violations. The new government also established the *Comisión Nacional sobre la Desaparición de Personas* (CODEP), National Commission on Disappeared People, in December 1983.

The AI mission sought to gather information about recent legislation affecting human rights and to study current investigations into past abuses. The delegates had two meetings with members and staff

of CODEP and were able to discuss at length the scope of its investigations and its working methods.

The delegation had meetings with a number of senior government officials, including the President, Dr Raúl Alfonsín, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lic. Dante Caputo, the Minister of the Interior, Sr. Antonio Américo Tróccoli, and the Minister of Justice and Education Dr Carlos Alconada Aramburu. The delegation also had a meeting with the President of the Supreme Court, Dr Genaro Carrió.

Code of Military Justice

The reform of the Code of Military Justice was one of the subjects discussed with the eight major Argentine human rights organizations. This reform effectively gives the highest military tribunal the sole competence to investigate past human rights violations, including "disappearances", torture and extrajudicial executions. The situation of the remaining prisoners detained for politically motivated crimes was also discussed. Although none of the 88 prisoners in this category has been adopted by AI as a prisoner of conscience, the organization expressed concern in talks with the government about reports that most of them had been tortured while held in custody

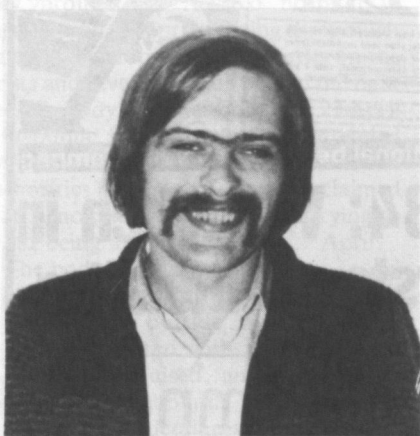
and about the legal proceedings they had faced before military or federal courts, which had not conformed to internationally accepted standards for fair trials. A number of measures are currently being considered by Congress which would considerably reduce the prison sentences of those being held and thereby provide for the release of approximately two-thirds of them.

AI group established

The Deputy Secretary General also used the visit as an opportunity to meet members of the recently formed Buenos Aires group of AI, some of whom had been adopted as prisoners of conscience by the organization under the previous military government.

On 26 June 1984 Thomas Hammarberg, the Secretary General of AI, wrote to President Alfonsín welcoming the important initiatives his government had already taken to prevent torture, improve prison conditions and to review the cases of the remaining political prisoners. With regard to "disappearances", the Secretary General stressed AI's support for the right of families to know the fate of their missing relatives and expressed his hope that the judicial investigations would enable the facts about these cases to be fully established □

Czechoslovakia Prisoners of conscience



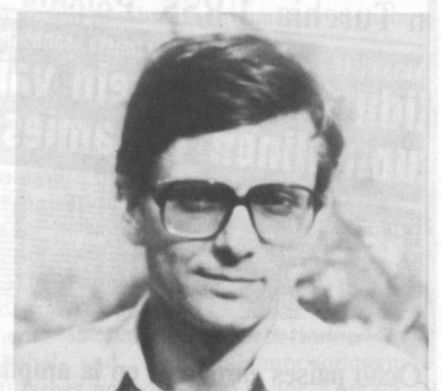
Jiri Gruntorad has been sentenced to another 14 months' imprisonment. He is already serving a four-year prison sentence to be followed by three years of protective surveillance for editing and distributing unlicensed materials. On 4 June 1984 he was sentenced by the District Court in Liberec to a further 14 months' imprisonment in the third (strictest) category prison, having been convicted of having accused a prison warden of beating him in Minkovice Prison in March 1983. He was charged

under Article 174 of the penal code ("making false accusation"). The court rejected the testimony of fellow-prisoners who claimed to have witnessed the beatings, accepted only the evidence of the warden in question and ruled out that the injuries were self-inflicted and that he was therefore guilty of perjury. Jiri Gruntorad appealed against the judgment.

* * *

Ladislav Lis, a leading human rights activist, former Charter 77 spokesperson and member of the unofficial human rights group, the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted (VONS), was found guilty of having infringed the law of protective surveillance by leaving his home from 5 to 9 May without permission (see June Newsletter). He was sentenced on 23 May 1984 by the Court for Prague District 8 to three months' imprisonment in the second (stricter) category prison for frustrating the carrying out of an official decision (Article 7, letter c of law 150/69).

Ladislav Lis, aged 58, is seriously ill. He has a back complaint for which he receives a disability pension and he suffers from asthma. His three-month prison sentence expires on 10 August 1984, following which protective surveillance will continue on him until June 1987. At the appeal hearing on 4 July the court upheld the three-month prison sentence.



Miklos Duray, a 40-year-old geologist from Bratislava, and a leading spokesperson for the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia. He was arrested on 10 May 1984 for campaigning against the introduction of laws reducing the teaching of Hungarian in Slovak schools. He is reportedly in pre-trial detention in Bratislava on charges of "endangering the interests of the Republic abroad" (Article 112 of the penal code) and of "spreading alarming news" (Article 199). He was first arrested for activities on behalf of the Hungarian minority in November 1982, but his trial, set for the end of February 1983, never took place. He was released without explanation but judicial proceedings against him continued.

* * *

All three men have been adopted by AI as prisoners of conscience □

Campaign for Prisoners of the Month



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.

MUKOKA Mwena Kavulu, Zaire
A former mayor of Mbuji-Mayi and a "People's Commissioner" or member of the national assembly for the Kasai constituency in the Kasai Oriental region between 1977 and 1982, he has been detained without charge or trial since his arrest in August 1983.

Mukoka Mwena Kavulu was arrested by members of the *Agence nationale de documentation* (AND), national security service, in Mbuji-Mayi, the chief town in Kasai Oriental Region, on 12 August. Several days after his arrest he was transferred to the capital, Kinshasa, together with other known critics of the government, where he was held incommunicado at the AND headquarters in Gombe district.

Although no official reasons for his arrest have been made public and no charges have been brought against him, he appears to have been arrested on account of his support for an opposition political party formed in 1982, the *Union pour la démocratie et le progrès social* (UDPS). Under the terms of its constitution Zaire is a one-party state ruled by the *Mouvement populaire de la révolution* (MPR) and the creation or membership of any other political party constitutes a criminal offence.

He was arrested at a time when members of the United States' House of Representatives were visiting Zaire and meeting UDPS leaders. Many UDPS supporters were detained in an attempt to prevent them from contacting the delegation. While most of them were soon released, Mukoka Mwena Kavulu and a number of others remained in custody.

In early 1984 Mukoka Mwena Kavulu was transferred from Kinshasa back to Kasai Oriental region, where he was placed under a form of house arrest in the town of Gandajika. He is not allowed to leave the town, his rights to receive visitors or correspondence are severely limited, and he is reported to be kept under close surveillance by local administrative officials and the AND.

Although no official information is available about the restrictions placed on him, the State Commissioner for Territorial Administration (Minister of the Interior) can impose internal banishment

or "relegation" orders of indefinite duration on individuals suspected of endangering the security of the state. Such orders may not be challenged through the courts, nor need any precise charges be brought against those affected.

AI believes that Mukoka Mwena Kavulu is a prisoner of conscience, whose freedom of movement is restricted on account of his non-violent political views.

Please send courteous appeals for his release, in French if possible, to: Son Excellence le Citoyen Maréchal Mobutu Sese Seko/Président du MPR/Président de la République / Présidence de la République / Kinshasa / Zaire.

Thomas KRETSCHMER, GDR
A former theology student, he was sentenced to two years six months' imprisonment on 10 October 1982 apparently for possessing symbols supporting the independent Polish trade union Solidarity.

Thomas Kretschmer was arrested on 28 January 1982 and sentenced for "impeding public and social activity" (Article 214 of the penal code) and "public vilification" (Article 220) after being found to be in possession of batik cloths on which were printed symbols depicting support for peace and "Solidarity". Article 220 proscribes distributing symbols "which are liable to encroach upon the state of public order" or "to disturb the socialist way of life".

AI believes Thomas Kretschmer is detained for peacefully exercising his right to freedom of expression.

At the time of his arrest he was doing national service in the "construction units" (in which conscripts work on the construction of military installations as an alternative to armed military service). In addition to his prison sentence he also has to serve a sentence of 22 months imposed for failure to respond to his call-up to do military service. This sentence was suspended at the time, apparently because he agreed to serve in the "construction units".

Thomas Kretschmer is 28 years old and is married with four children.

Please send courteous letters appealing for his release to: (Chairman of the State Council of the GDR)/Erich Honecker/102 Berlin/Marx Engels Platz.

Pudjo PRASETIO, Indonesia
A former active trade unionist, he was arrested in November 1967 and detained for 12 years before being tried on charges of subversion in connection with an alleged coup attempt and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Formerly a shipbuilder, Pudjo Prasetio joined the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in about 1950 and was working for the PKI in Bali on 1 October 1965 when he heard reports on the radio of an

alleged attempt to overthrow the government. According to information received by AI his only response was to prepare and subsequently attend a meeting in Denpasar to express support for the government.

In the aftermath of the alleged coup the authorities held the PKI responsible for it and many thousands of members of the PKI and its affiliated organizations were arrested and detained. In Bali an estimated 50,000 people were summarily executed. Pudjo Prasetio is believed to have fled from Bali before being arrested in Central Java.

Pudjo Prasetio received his life sentence in April 1979. Under Indonesian law a life sentence may be reduced to a fixed term of 20 years after five years, but AI understands that no allowance was made in the case of Pudjo Prasetio for the 12 years he spent in pre-trial detention, and that a reduction of his sentence may therefore only be considered in 1984.

AI has adopted Pudjo Prasetio as a prisoner of conscience as it believes that he has been detained simply for his association with the PKI.

Pudjo Prasetio is being held in a prison near Denpasar in Bali, where he practises acupuncture on fellow prisoners and guards. Aged about 58, he is married with five children.

Please send courteous letters appealing for his immediate release to: President Suharto/Istana Negara/Jalan Veteran/Jakarta/Indonesia.



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

AI deals daily with some of the most controversial and sensitive areas in the entire field of human rights: political arrest and imprisonment, torture and executions. Its work has prompted heated reactions over the years from all bands of the political spectrum.

The following is a selection of statements about AI made largely by government representatives, political commentators and journalists around the world.

"an arm of communist propaganda"

State Premier, Queensland, Australia, 1981

"completely maintained by imperialist security services"

"Izvestia", USSR, 1980

"Amnesty what's-its-name International"

Prime Minister, Turkey, 1973

"frustrated old women and young people"

Attorney General, Kenya, 1977

BOLIVIA

Reports of human rights violations in Bolivia were widespread after the July 1980 military coup. AI held troops and government agents responsible for killing, torturing and abducting people in total disregard of the country's laws and constitution.

"Charging that Amnesty International is tied to the 'international extreme left', Bolivia denied the human rights organization's charges that the South American country mistreats political prisoners.

"Interior Minister Col. Romulo Mercado said Friday that Bolivia holds 'not a single political prisoner. Nor has anyone been tortured or eliminated'."

Associated Press, 14 November 1981

GUATEMALA

In February 1981 AI exposed a government program of political murder in Guatemala and said the operations centre for the killings was in secret offices in an annex of the country's National Palace, under the President's direct control.

"The ignorance of the members of this organization which is headed by communists is obvious.... Only those with unhinged minds and with obsessive ideological aberrations could suggest the existence of 'a program of murder and torture established by the government' as if this was an extremist group which, like the international subversives, secretly kidnaps, murders, tortures and 'disappears' Guatemalans from all social classes."

Official reply, Government of the Republic of Guatemala, February 1981

AI in Quotes will be available shortly. The AI Newsletter will contain details on how to obtain complimentary copies.

IRAN

After the revolution which led to the overthrow of the Shah, AI continued to appeal for an end to human rights violations in Iran. It reported that, by mid-1981, 1,600 people at the very least had been executed in the 28 months following the change of government.

"The pro-government newspaper *Azadegan* today accused Amnesty International of following 'imperialist and Zionist orders' after the world human rights organization called for a halt to executions in June.

"*Azadegan* said that executions carried out in Iran were 'an act of God, approved by 36 million people'. It added that Amnesty had kept silent on human rights violations during the reign of the late Shah."

Agence France Press, June 1981

IRAQ

In April 1981 AI published a report: *Iraq: Evidence of Torture*, in which it called for safeguards for all prisoners from ill-treatment in custody. In an interview with a Canadian journalist, Iraq's minister in charge of religious affairs said the country's bad reputation was the result of "Zionist, imperialist and US propaganda". The report of the interview continued:

"When asked about the extensive data on torture collected by Amnesty International, which says Iraq executes about 100 people a year, mostly Shiites, the minister said it was well known in Iraq that Amnesty has 'pro-Zionist tendencies'. He said Amnesty representatives visited Iraqi Kurdish lands in the north and then wrote a false account."

The Globe and Mail, Toronto, Canada, August 1981

ISRAEL

"Israel today rejected out of hand an Amnesty International call for a 'public impartial inquiry' into complaints of brutality against suspected security offenders in the occupied Arab areas.

"Mr Maver Gabay, director general of the Ministry of Justice, said the call was 'offensive'. He said Amnesty, in its 71-page report, had ignored the facilities established by Israel to safeguard the human rights of prisoners in the occupied areas....

"... Amnesty's claim that the courts were politically biased was also offensive, Mr Gabay said."

from Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, *The Times*, London, 3 September 1980

MEXICO

Writing in the Mexican magazine *Hoy*, M.A. Solsona Y Romero said that AI demanded freedom for political prisoners, "but only if they are Chileans, Haitians or Argentinians". He went on to state:

"Amnesty International has become an organization working under the banner of, and as a spearhead for, communism; it is dishonest, malicious and devious....

"We are sorry for those who, through ignorance or naivety and when not for reasons of convenience or complicity, have fallen into the trap. We are sorry for those who receive money, prizes and awards paid by Amnesty International with roubles stained with blood and pus. We are sorry for the newspapers and journalists who, knowingly or not, exaggerate and mislead and are accomplices in the premeditated plot which has the same objective as Hitler—only now it is worse, not being racist or territorial but ideological and totalitarian."

Hoy, February 1982

PAKISTAN

AI has repeatedly expressed concern about human rights violations to successive governments in Pakistan. In January 1982 it published a report citing evidence of widespread abuses, including numerous arbitrary arrests and the use of torture. No reply was received from the government—to which the report had been submitted in advance, but the embassy in London issued a press release the day the report appeared:

"A spokesman of the Pakistan Embassy in London today denied AI's allegation that there were thousands of political prisoners in Pakistan...."

"Most of the allegations contained in the Amnesty's report are based either on hearsay or unreliable or largely-unverified reports from sources of doubtful integrity, the Embassy spokesman asserted."

"Pakistan Press Release", Embassy of Pakistan, London, January 1982

SOUTH AFRICA

In mid-1978 the South African Department of Information published a 76-page booklet, *Amnesty for Terrorism*, which described AI as an 'anti-South African organization'. It claimed that:

"... the organisation imputes the worst possible motives and methods to the South African Security Police and casts a malicious slur on court proceedings. Accusations abound of police brutality and abuse of defenceless detainees. In this, of course, the South African Police is in excellent company. The police, more particularly the security police, of most Western countries come in for severe criticism and slander whenever they are called upon to uphold law and order or to counter violent attempts to disturb the peace. This is a tried and proven Marxist technique. Martyrs, imaginary or real, are the very stuff of its cause and methods."

TURKEY

In a speech at Ezrinan in April 1981, Turkey's military head of state, General Kenan Evren, turned his attention to AI.

"Certain people belonging to this Amnesty International organization come to Turkey and claim that we are torturing the detained...."

"Traitors who have not been able to stay in Turkey and who have escaped from the country are collaborating with them. These traitors are constantly supplying false information to them and trying to incite them...."

BBC, *Summary of World Broadcasts*, May 1981



Cartoon in *La Mañana*, Montevideo, Uruguay, two days after AI launched a worldwide campaign against the use of torture in Uruguay.

USA

In early 1982 AI launched a worldwide effort to persuade authorities in the USA to abolish the death penalty.

"It sounds like an invitation for hypocritical sniping at the United States, of which there is plenty enough already...."

"If Amnesty International has lost sight of its true mission, better it should keep entirely silent than to provide propaganda copy for Pravda and its ilk."

Syndicated editorial, *Memphis Press-Scimitar*, Tennessee, 27 February 1982

USSR

Four months after AI published the 1980 edition of its report on prisoners of conscience in the USSR two lengthy articles appeared in the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia*: "Who are you defending, gentlemen!" and "Unmasked".

A Radio Moscow domestic broadcast reporting the same article added:

"The role of coordinator in the massed propaganda attack against the USSR belongs to Amnesty International. Threads from this organization, based in London, lead to American, British and Israeli secret

services, to the anti-Soviet centres in the Federal Republic of Germany and to reactionary American trades unions."

Radio Moscow, monitored by the BBC, *Summary of World Broadcasts*, August 1980

ZAIRE

During a visit to Paris by Zaire's Foreign Minister, AI's French Section publicized an open letter expressing concern about the torture and summary execution of political prisoners in that country. The Ambassador of Zaire in London issued a statement rejecting the charges made in the open letter:

"It is in fact a continuation of the campaign of denigration orchestrated by this organization and launched on 20 May last, which focuses on alleged violations of human rights in the Republic of Zaire...."

"Amnesty International should therefore seek a second opinion in order to obtain a reliable source of all available and correct information, instead of setting itself up as an 'ideological propaganda agency' with a view to systematically disparaging and destabilizing Zaire."

S.E. Matungulu N'Kuman Tavun, Ambassador of Zaire in London, September 1980

Uganda Army kills 100 civilians

Up to 100 unarmed civilians were killed by soldiers of the Ugandan army in May in Namugongo, 14 km northeast of Kampala, according to reports received by *AI*. Among those killed were the **Reverend Godfrey Bazira**, principal of the Uganda Martyrs Theological College at Namugongo, and **Sheik Yusuf Mollo**, Imam of the nearby Kito mosque. The theological college is built at the site of Anglican and Roman Catholic shrines commemorating Christian martyrs killed there nearly 100 years ago.

Soldiers of the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) entered the college on 22 May apparently during a military operation to search for guerrillas. Staff and students were interrogated, shot at and beaten. Four individuals—including the Vice-principal and another priest—were arrested. The four were allegedly held in military custody in Kampala and tortured before being transferred to police custody and released uncharged on 23 May. The Reverend Godfrey Bazira was shot in the leg, beaten and taken away. When his body was found later, one eye had allegedly been gouged out and there were other marks of torture and gunshot wounds.

Shrines desecrated

Over the next two days, reports indicate that many other people living in Namugongo village and the surrounding area were beaten and tortured by soldiers. Many women were tortured. Up to 100 people were alleged to have been killed. Anglican, Roman Catholic and Muslim religious places were reportedly desecrated, and soldiers engaged in extensive looting and the destruction of property. Over 30 people were arrested and transferred to police custody. They may have been released within a short period.

Following local press reports of these incidents, the official Uganda radio reported that the Uganda Government had learned of the killings "with deep regret". According to the Uganda radio report, the killings took place after an attack by anti-government guerrillas on Mpooma earth satellite station, which is 16 km from Namugongo. It stated that during the subsequent army operation, "acts of lawlessness were committed and in certain cases resulted in the loss of lives". The report said that the commander of the Uganda defence forces, Major General Tito Okello, had ordered that "any army personnel suspected of having a part in the killings should be arrested".

AI has expressed grave concern to President Milton Obote about the reported killings and torture by army soldiers. On 6 July the organization requested President Obote to establish an inquiry into the incidents as soon as possible. It urged that such an inquiry be carried out by a judicial or other independent and impartial body, and that its findings should be made public. *AI* stressed the importance of conducting a thorough and impartial inquiry in the light of the serious allegation of numerous extrajudicial executions by security forces.

In the last three years *AI* has received numerous reports of extrajudicial executions by the Ugandan security forces. To the organization's knowledge the government has set up no independent investigations into such incidents. In some cases the government has said that the killings were carried out by opposition forces. No details of government investigations into the killings have been disclosed and no independent body has been allowed to carry out its own investigations in Uganda.

Iran 197 executions this year

AI knows of 197 executions having taken place in Iran between January and June 1984, bringing the total number of reported executions since the February 1979 revolution to 5,891. The organization believes the actual number of executions during the five-year period to be considerably higher, as former prisoners and relatives of those executed have consistently testified to the large number of executions which have taken place in secret and which were not officially announced. Family members were frequently not informed until after the execution had been carried out, and many were denied access to the bodies of their executed relatives, and were merely given the plot number in the cemetery

where they were buried.

Those executed during the first six months of 1984 included members and supporters of opposition political movements, including the *Tudeh* (Communist) Party and the People's *Mojahedine* Organization, as well as Kurds, members of the Baha'i faith and individuals reportedly convicted of drug smuggling offences.

AI continues to be concerned that executions take place after summary trials, with no defence counsel and no right to appeal against conviction and sentence. It has also continued to receive reports of individuals who have previously been sentenced to terms of imprisonment being executed with no further legal proceedings having been instituted.

Libya Killings abroad continue

Following the report in the July issue of the *AI Newsletter*, it was reported in the press that two Libyan students, **Abdel Moneim El Zawi**, aged 21, and **Attia El Faltas**, aged 20, were found murdered in their Athens apartment on 4 July. Both had allegedly been opponents of Colonel Gadaffi. On 13 June *AI* had expressed alarm to Colonel Gadaffi about recent reports of the execution of political opponents of the Libyan authorities, and had called on the Libyan Government to renounce its official policy of "physical liquidation" of its "enemies" abroad.

Turkey Kurds get long jail sentences

The Kurdish prisoner **Pasa Uzun** was sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment by Diyarbakir Military Court No. 1 on 17 May 1984, after a trial in which 405 defendants were acquitted and 153 were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one month to 25 years (see May *Newsletter*, *File on Torture*).

Recep Marasli, who had already been sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment for publishing works on Turkey's Kurdish minority, was sentenced to a further prison term of eight years one month on 25 May by a military court in Diyarbakir (see *AI Newsletters* August 1983, April 1984).

Mehdi Zana, a former Mayor of Diyarbakir who had already been sentenced to 24 years one month imprisonment on separatist charges is to serve a further sentence of seven years eight months having reportedly been convicted of shouting separatist slogans when the previous sentence was handed down by Diyarbakir Military Court No. 1 in October 1983 (see May *Newsletter*, *File on Torture*).

All three men have been adopted as prisoners of conscience by *AI*. All have reportedly been tortured repeatedly. Mehdi Zana stated to a Council of Europe delegation visiting Diyarbakir Military Prison on 27 April 1984 that he had been tortured daily for 17 months.

DEATH PENALTY

***AI* has learned of 117 people being sentenced to death in 10 countries and of 44 executions in six countries during June 1984.**

Poland — trial of KSS/KOR members

The trial of the four former KSS/KOR leaders **Jacek Kuron**, **Adam Michnik**, **Zbigniew Romaszewski** and **Henryk Wujec** is reported to have been adjourned for the second time after a court session lasting only 90 seconds on 18 July. The presiding judge reportedly said that because of parliamentary discussion of a proposed amnesty it had been decided to postpone further hearings.

Previously, on 12 July, the Polish authorities had announced that no foreign observers or journalists would be allowed to attend the trial of the former members of the unofficial civil rights group KSS/KOR (Social Self-Defence Committee/Workers Defence Committee).

AI had asked the authorities to allow two of the organization's observers to attend the trial. On 12 July it sent a telex message to the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs urging the authorities to reconsider their decision.

Three of the four defendants have been in custody since the imposition of martial law on 13 December 1981—the fourth, Zbigniew Romaszewski, has been held since August 1982.

All four were active civil rights workers, particularly from 1976 onwards, and had important roles in the now-banned unofficial trade union *Solidarnosc*, Solidarity.

They are charged with attempting to overthrow the system of the Polish People's Republic (PPR) by force and to weaken its defensive power by breaking



Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik



Zbigniew Romaszewski and Henryk Wujec

its alliance with the Soviet Union.

When the trial began on 13 July, the indictment was read and the hearing adjourned until 18 July. The proceedings were in a small courtroom of the Military District Court in Warsaw with room for about 30 people. Only two relatives of each of the defendants and two Polish journalists of the Polish press agencies, *PAP* and *Interpress*, were allowed access.

The presiding judge reportedly agreed to investigate complaints by the defendants that papers needed for their defence had been confiscated in prison and that they had not had an opportunity to consult privately with their defence lawyers.

On 16 July it was reported that the Polish Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) had urged the government to grant an amnesty to mark the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic on 22 July. An amnesty law was expected to be passed on 21 July at a special session of the *Sejm* (parliament) which would provide for the release of about 35,000 prisoners, 660 of whom are political prisoners. Last year's amnesty law of 21 July was passed by the *Sejm* after a similar appeal by PRON.

STOP PRESS

On 22 July the *Sejm* passed an amnesty law that would allow the release of some 650 political prisoners, sentenced for political offences or being held in pre-trial detention. The amnesty reportedly includes the seven national leaders of the banned trade union *Solidarnosc* and the four KSS/KOR leaders against whom proceedings are to be dropped.

AI welcomes the amnesty which it hopes will include all prisoners of conscience currently adopted by the organization.

Rwanda Action against ill-treatment

Rwanda's Minister of Justice announced in a statement in Kigali at the end of May that sanctions were to be taken against any prison guards and members of the security and police forces found to have ill-treated prisoners in their custody. AI has expressed concern on a number of recent occasions about reports of the torture of political detainees during interrogation and the ill-treatment of people suspected of ordinary criminal offences.

The Minister of Justice, Jean Marie Vianney Mugemana, also stated that all convicted political prisoners were to be allowed to receive regular family visits. A number of political prisoners arrested in 1980 had subsequently received virtually no visits, except in 1983, when the head of state intervened personally to ensure that they were allowed to see their wives.

Prisoners released

Four political prisoners who had been convicted by the State Security Court in November 1981 were released at the end of June 1984 in advance of their scheduled release date. Two of them, **Alphonse**

Libanje and **Spiridion Shyirambere**, had been adopted by AI as prisoners of conscience after they had been convicted of distributing allegedly subversive documents and sentenced to prison terms of 10 and eight years respectively. The two other prisoners released were serving five and 20 year prison sentences.

AI remains concerned about the continued imprisonment of 22 people convicted by the State Security Court in November 1981 and April 1983 whom the organization considers to be prisoners of conscience, and is also investigating the cases of several other prisoners to establish whether they are also prisoners of conscience □

Cuban prisoners released

AI has cabled Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodríguez of Cuba welcoming the release of 26 long-term political prisoners, 17 of whom had been mentioned in a letter from the organization to the authorities on 23 January 1984 and on whose behalf the organization had been working. According to AI's information, seven of the others were due to be released during 1984.

AI also reiterated its concern about two other prisoners—**Santos Mirabal Rodríguez** and **Fernando Villalón Moreira**—whose cases had been taken up and who do not appear to have been released, as well as for the prisoner of conscience **Ricardo Bofill** and a group of other prisoners still being held whose cases were being investigated by AI.

In recent years AI's concerns in Cuba have focused on the authorities' frequent practice of not releasing long-term political prisoners—known as the *plantados*—once their sentences expire. AI has not adopted any of this group of prisoners as a prisoner of conscience. However, the organization has appealed to the Cuban Government on several occasions for the *plantados* who have completed their sentences to be either freed or brought to face charges not related to their conscientiously-held beliefs and tried in accordance with internationally-accepted standards for a fair trial.

The 26 prisoners flew with the Reverend Jesse Jackson to the United States on 28 June, together with 22 American non-political prisoners. According to some press reports, the Cuban President, Fidel Castro, told the Reverend Jackson that the 26 Cuban political prisoners had been included in lists prepared by AI. AI is seeking to clarify the matter □

Indonesia

Cultural leader shot in Irian Jaya

AI has received reports of widespread arrests, torture and deaths in detention in Irian Jaya, Indonesia, since February 1984.

On 9 February, Indonesian soldiers reportedly shot dead at least one Irianese after an argument between Irianese and Buginese migrants in the Hamadi market in Jayapura, Irian Jaya. In the days that followed, at least 25 Irianese soldiers deserted from the army. An attempt was made to raise the Papuan flag outside the provincial assembly building in Jayapura, during which several people were reportedly shot dead. The Indonesian army and the *Organisasi Papua Merdeka* (OPM), Free Papua Movement, subsequently intensified their military operations. The armed conflict which followed reportedly led to the flight of approximately 8,000 people across the border to Papua New Guinea, including a number of Irianese deserters from the Indonesian army or police, local Irianese government officials, and students and lecturers from Cenderawasih University.

Escape attempt

AI is concerned that two people may have been extrajudicially executed following an alleged escape attempt on the night of 21 April by six men held at the Jayapura police headquarters. The bodies of two of the men—**Arnold Ap**, a prominent Papuan cultural leader, and **Edward Mofu**, who worked at the local Cenderawasih University—were subsequently discovered.

The corpse of Arnold Ap was reportedly brought to Aryoko hospital in Jayapura on 27 April, bearing three bullet holes in the stomach, rope marks on the wrists and severe bruising behind the right ear. His body was later buried on 27 April at a public funeral reportedly attended by about 500 people. The Indonesian authorities have reportedly since claimed that Arnold Ap was shot while trying to avoid being apprehended on 27 April.

The body of Edward Mofu was found on 23 April on a beach near Base G, Sanjung Suaja, outside Jayapura. It was reportedly bloated with water and had been heavily bruised, and his feet had reportedly been bound.

Of the other detainees who made the escape attempt, a third man, **John (Gento) Romainum**, reportedly surrendered on 1 May together with a prison guard, **Pius Wanem**, who had allegedly facilitated the escape. AI has received a report that another alleged escapee, **Agustinus Runtuboi**, had earlier surrendered to the district commander of Irian Jaya, Brigadier General Sembiring Meliala, and had then been detained in the prison at Abepura (Lembaga Pemasyarakatan) on the outskirts of Jayapura. The other member of the group of detainees, **Alex Mebri**, is reported to be still missing and



Arnold Ap

his fate is unknown.

Arnold Ap had been arrested on 30 November 1983, following a wave of arrests by the Indonesian army and the paracommando unit *Kopassandha* which had begun in the Jayapura area in August 1983. Among those arrested at that time were two pensioned civil servants, **Azer Demotekai** and **Titus Dansidan** and a number of students including John Romainum. Most were reported to have been arrested without warrant and to have spent periods in incommunicado detention while undergoing interrogation by *Kopassandha*.

Arnold Ap was curator of the Anthropological Museum attached to Cenderawasih University and had been widely known in Irian Jaya largely through the radio broadcasts of the cultural group *Mambesak*, which he had led and which had come to be regarded as one of the principal defenders of Papuan culture in general. He had been detained briefly the previous year, when he had been accused of using *Mambesak* for subversive ends. On that occasion, he had been accused by the local *Kopassandha* commander of having facilitated contact between a visiting American professor and the OPM.

On 13 February 1984 Arnold Ap had reportedly been transferred from the custody of *Kopassandha* to that of the regional commander Brigadier General Sembiring Meliala in his capacity as chief of the local branch of the security agency KOPKAMTIB. On 20 January he had reportedly been transferred with four other detainees—John Romainum, Alex Mebri, Agustinus Runtuboi and **Octavianus Yantheo**—to the police headquarters KODAK XVII, where they shared a common cell. On 25 February the case of Arnold Ap and the four others had been officially handed over to the prosecutor's office in Jayapura. AI has received another report that Titus Dansidan, Azer Demotekai and four other detainees held either at Abepura prison or at the military police barracks POMDAM XVII were abducted by members of *Kopassandha* between 13 and 25 February 1984 and have not been located since. One of the detainees, Azer Demotekai, reportedly died as a result of

torture inflicted by members of *Kopassandha*. The other four detainees—**Joel Worumi**, **Jeremias Suwae**, **Tuan Samaduda** and **Demianus Toto**—were also reportedly tortured.

AI has also received the names of a number of people who were arrested after the alleged escape attempt by Arnold Ap and the other five detainees on 21/22 April. The are: **Jonas Rajau**, a student at Cenderawasih University and a member of *Mambesak*; **Yan Pieter Ap**, a teacher and member of *Mambesak*; **Danny Mandowen**, a member of *Mambesak*; and **Bob Suwela**, a recent graduate of Cenderawasih University. AI has expressed concern to the Indonesian authorities about the fate of these people in view of the reported fate of the other detainees whose cases have been described above.

Abu Dhabi

Death sentence commuted

In February 1984 a Sri Lankan woman who was in the late stages of pregnancy, **Shahal Hameed Azeeza Umma**, and an Indian man, **B.K. Kondila**, were sentenced to death by stoning after the Court of al-Ain in Abu Dhabi had found them guilty of adultery.

On 7 March AI appealed to the President of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Ruler of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahayyan, urging him to commute the sentences. On 3 April the organization wrote to the UAE Ambassador in London seeking further details about the case.

The sentences were commuted, reportedly on 11 April, to one year's imprisonment, 35 lashes and deportation for Shahal, and two years' imprisonment, 70 lashes and deportation for Kondila. On 24 May AI welcomed the commutation of the death sentences, and urged that the sentences of flogging be commuted on humanitarian grounds.

AI has recently learned that Shahal has given birth in prison, and has reiterated its appeal for the flogging sentences to be commuted.

Prisoner releases and cases

AI learned in June 1984 of the release of 118 prisoners under adoption or investigation; it took up 95 cases.

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