

JOURNALISTS IN PRISON - DECEMBER 1971

The majority of the prisoners listed below are adopted by Amnesty International as prisoners of conscience.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAVladimir Skutina

Writer, journalist and television commentator. Sentenced in February 1971 in Prague to two years' imprisonment for "agitation", on a charge that he had written and planned to distribute two documents which slandered the state; one was entitled "The Russians are really coming". In June 1971 he was brought to trial again, charged with having insulted the First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Dr. Husak. His sentence was 4 years' imprisonment, which replaces the earlier 2-year sentence. He is reported to be very ill with cancer of the pancreas.

GREECELoizos Andreas Danos

55 years old. Was co-editor of the Athens newspaper Neos Anendotros (Centre Union newspaper), which was closed at the time of the coup, and Mr. Danos has been unemployed ever since. His son, Andreas, was arrested and sentenced to several months of imprisonment for having "sheltered the Greek composer, Mikos Theodorakis, for one night." The son has now been released again but cannot find employment. Danos was arrested in December 1970, detained for nearly a year without charge, and in December 1971 was charged with sedition (printing and distributing anti-government literature). He has not been tried.

Kostas Filinīs

Was a former member of the EDA Executive. He was first arrested in 1955, tried in 1960 and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. He was released in 1966 and then re-arrested after the coup in November 1967. He is now serving a life sentence in Trikkala Prison.

Yannis Horn

Sentenced to seven months' imprisonment (but not serving his sentence yet as he is appealing) and a fine of £140 for "violating the Press Law". Mr. Horn maintained in his defence that the alleged offence had been a typographical mistake during the "page-setting".

Emmanouil Karapiperis

Journalist, sentenced in 1968 in absentia to two years for distributing leaflets calling for a "no" vote in the referendum. He was sentenced again in December 1969 to seven years' imprisonment for Patriotic Front activity. He is in Aegina Prison.

Leonidas Kyrkos

Member of the editorial board of Avghi and an EDA leader, he was arrested in 1967 and charged with encouraging wide-scale demonstrations in Crete before the military coup. He was also charged with writing an article, before the coup, in praise of the communist party. He was sentenced to 6½ years' imprisonment. Has asked for a re-trial in order to be able to defend himself.

Alexios Papalexiou

Was a former chief editor of a weekly paper which was financed by the left-wing party EDA of which he was a Deputy. He was arrested in May 1968 and tried a year later under Law 509. He was deprived of civil rights and sentenced to life imprisonment. He is ill with TB and arthritis, and is in Aegina Prison, Aegina Island.



Spiros Plaskovidis

Lawyer by profession. Contributor to several periodicals before the coup. Judge and member of the "Council of State". Author of the Nobel prize-winning book "The Dam". Sentenced to five years' imprisonment for subversion. Married with children. In Korydallos Prison, from where he sent an article which is included in the recently published "New Texts II" (Athens 1971).

Panayotos Rodas

A journalist, detained since the military coup of 1967 and held without charge, as an "unrepentant communist", on the island of Kytheria.

Spyros Sideris

Aged 49, journalist. Sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment under Law 509 (sedition).

Alexandros Zografos

Editor of Laidos Patridis, he was arrested on 21 July 1969, tried with the "National Anti-Dictatorial Army Group" and sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment for sedition.

U.S.S.R.

Andrei Alekseyevich Amalrik

Writer, historian and journalist; author of "Will the USSR survive until 1984?". He is possibly the editor of Chronicle of Current Events and is at the centre of the samizdat movement. After he had criticized the writer A. Kuznetsov for making concessions to a Government which denied political freedom, he was arrested in May 1970 and taken to Sverdlovsk for investigation and trial; the charge probably involved Amalrik's publications. He was sentenced to three years' confinement in a labour camp. While being transferred to the labour camp, however, he became very ill with meningitis. In June this year he was sent to a labour camp in the Kolyma region of N.E. Siberia.

Vladimir Bukovsky

Writer and journalist. In 1966 he spent 8 months in prisons and mental hospitals, without trial, following his arrest during a demonstration in Moscow against the imprisonment of Sinyavsky and Daniel. He was re-arrested in January 1967, for organizing a demonstration in support of Galanskov and Ginsburg and was sentenced to 3 years in a labour camp. He was arrested yet again in March 1970 and committed to a mental hospital. Under pressure of world opinion, however, he was declared "sane" in November 1971, and is reported to be in prison awaiting trial on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Yury Timofeyevich Galanskov

Writer, artist and editor of the underground samizdat publication, Phoenix. A well-known pacifist, Galanskov was arrested in 1965 after protesting against American intervention in the Dominican Republic, and was confined to a mental hospital for several months. In January 1967 he was again arrested in Moscow for distributing copies of Phoenix which contained "anti-Soviet propaganda". He was sentenced to seven years in a Moscow labour camp and was recently reported critically ill.

Aleksandr Ilich Ginzburg

Editor, journalist and actor who worked as correspondent for Moskovskii komsomolets and in 1960 edited three numbers of Sintaksis. He was arrested for "distributing an anti-Soviet journal" but was released for lack of evidence. In 1966, after he compiled the "White Book" (documents on the trial of Daniel and Siniavsky), he sent the manuscript to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the KGB, with the demand that the case be examined



further; he was arrested in January 1967, charged with violating Article 70. He was tried one year later with Galanskov et al., and sentenced to five years' hard labour. Due for release in January 1971.

#### RHODESIA

##### Willy D. Musarurwa

Formerly editor of the African Daily News in Salisbury, which is now banned. He was restricted in 1964 under the Law and Order Maintenance Act and detained in 1967 under the Emergency Regulations. He is held in Gwelo Prison, without ever having been charged or tried.

#### SOUTH AFRICA

##### Peter Magubane

A press photographer employed by the Rand Daily Mail, he was arrested in 1969 under the Terrorism Act; he has been held incommunicado since then, in solitary confinement. He had previously been arrested twice, but on both occasions he was charged and acquitted. On acquittal he was then banned and, under the Suppression of Communism Act, was prohibited from attending gatherings. The Editor of the Rand Daily Mail appealed to the Minister of Justice to amend his banning order, to allow him to continue his work for that paper; this was refused. Should he be released from detention, the ban will still be in force so that he will be unable to earn his living. He has won many awards in overseas photographic exhibitions.

#### TOGO

##### Oswald Ajavon

Former Senior Civil Servant at the Togolese Department of Information and representative of "Jeune Afrique". Arrested immediately after abortive plot of August 1970 in Lome. Detained without trial at Civil Prison of Bassari.

##### Yves Brenner

Former Technical Adviser to the Minister of Information; arrested immediately after abortive plot of August 1970 in Lome. Detained without trial at Civil Prison of Bassari.

#### ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

##### Sayyid Loutfi

Journalist and broadcaster, held since 1959 on charges of having broadcast anti-UAR government propaganda from Baghdad. Sentenced to hard labour for life.

#### BRAZIL

##### Elza Ferreira Lobo

Journalist, sentenced to two years, charged with being a "marxist-leninist"; sentence reduced by appeal court to one year. Had been held in Presidio Tiradentes.

##### Renato Ferreira Nunes

Journalist. Held in special prison of the Marechal Caetano de Faria Regiment, Guanabara. Believed arrested for exercising his right to uphold freedom of the press. Reported to suffer from a serious visual defect for many years.



Joao Adolfo Castro Costa Pinto

Journalist, arrested about 1968 and accused of having tried to re-establish the Communist Party in three towns in Sao Paulo. Reported to have gone insane under torture and moved temporarily to judiciary asylum (Manicomio Judiciario-Franco da Rocha, Estado de Sao Paulo).

Jose Adolfo de Graville Ponce

Journalist. Accused of having lent his apartment for a political meeting. Held under preventive detention in Presidio Tiradentes.

Paulo da Costa Ramos

Journalist, from O Estado newspaper. Accused of writing an article in June 1968, "Ministerial Meeting", considered disrespectful to the authorities and harmful to the national security. Case being heard in Curitiba, Parana in Justicia Militar.

Percival de Souza

Journalist. Undergoing military inquiry as a result of articles about the "death squad" in Jornal da Tarde, the sister newspaper of O Estado de Sao Paulo, also published in Sao Paulo.

SINGAPORE

Mohammed Said bin Zahari

Formerly Editor of Utusan Melayu; arrested in February 1963 during "Operation Cold Store" shortly before leaving to attend the Afro-Asian Journalists' Conference in Djakarta. Detained under Internal Security Act; no trial or charge. Held Changi Prison.

Kerk Loong Sheng

Public Relations Officer, Nanyang Siang Pau. Arrested 2 May 1971; detained under Internal Security Act; no charge.

Ly Sing Ko

Senior editorial writer, Nanyang Siang Pau. Arrested 2 May 1971; detained under Internal Security Act; no charge.

Lee Mau Seng

Former General Manager, Nanyang Siang Pau. Arrested 2 May 1971; detained under Internal Security Act; no charge.

Shamsuddin Tung Tao Chang

Editor-in-Chief, Nanyang Siang Pau. Arrested 2 May 1971; detained under Internal Security Act; no charge.

INDONESIA

(All Indonesian political detainees are held on the blanket charge of supporting the pro-Communist coup attempt of 30 September 1965.)

T. Anwar

Deputy Chief Editor, Bintang Timor; member Indonesian Journalists' Association. Arrested about November 1965. Detained indefinitely without trial on Buru island. Aged 45.



Hasjim Rachman

Managing Editor, Bintang Timor (Partindo paper); Sumatran; aged 45; member, Indonesian Journalists' Association. Arrested probably late 1965. Indefinite administrative detention on Buru island.

D. P. Karim

Chief Editor Warta Bakti; Chairman of Indonesian Journalists' Association; Member Provisional Peoples' Consultative Assembly (MPRS) representing Journalists' profession. Aged 45. Arrested October 1965. Administrative detention without trial.

Njoman S. Pendi

Journalist on Djakarta Observer. Aged 43. Arrested July 1969. Administrative detention without trial. Held Salemba Prison, Djakarta.

Thung Liang Hian

Director Warta Bakti; arrested after paper had published full report of coup attempt on 1 October 1965. Administrative detention without trial. Held Salemba Prison, Djakarta.

Go Bing Kwan

Director Warta Bakti; arrested after paper had published full report of coup attempt on 1 October 1965. Administrative detention without trial. Held Salemba Prison, Djakarta.

TAIWAN

CHANG Tung

Joint editor-in-chief of New Life Daily News, a Government newspaper. Arrested in May 1970 for having been in correspondence with mainland China and having written articles about it. Officially charged with "cultural spying for Red China".

LI Chung-sun

Editor-in-chief of Central Daily News, Chairman on Executive Council of Great China Evening News and joint Director-General of Broadcasting Corporation of China; also top member in Kuo Min Tang. Arrested in November 1970. Officially charged with "cultural spying for Red China"; alleged to have helped organise communist "cliques" under the guise of study groups. Being held and interrogated by Taiwan Garrison Command. Arrested for subversive activities and spying.

CHOU Chung-ping

Joint editor-in-chief of National Evening News. Arrested probably in connection with case of Li Ching-sun (qv). Officially charged with "cultural spying for Red China". No trial known.

HUANG Yi-shing

Chief of local information bulletin of the China Times. Arrested in November 1970 in connection with the case of Li Ching-sun. Interrogated by Taiwan Garrison Command. Officially charged with "cultural spying for Red China". No details of trial or sentence known.

SHAN Chien-chou

Chief editor of New Life Daily News. Arrested for alleged activities for mainland China. Details of arrest, trial, sentence unknown. Charged with "cultural spying for Red China".



YAO Yun-lai

Editor of New Life Daily News. Arrested 1967 by Investigation Bureau and sentenced under Anti-Rebellion Law to life imprisonment for alleged activities on behalf of Peking. Officially charged with "cultural spying for Red China". Rumoured to have been executed.

SHEN Yuan-chang

Wife of Yao Yun-lai, arrested together with her husband, as a reporter on the same paper. Officially charged with "cultural spying for Red China". Reportedly committed suicide while under detention, but this is not confirmed.

YU Chi

Joint editor-in-chief of the China Daily News, Kuomintang paper. Arrested in Tainan apparently in November 1970. Accused of working for Peoples' Republic of China. Officially charged with "cultural spying for Red China". No trial, no sentence known.

YUAN Albert

Correspondent for Agence France Presse. Arrested in May 1963, apparently for writing an article criticizing the Taiwan Navy. Accused of espionage, sentenced initially to 15 years, but sentence now apparently reduced by half. Held in Tai Yuan military prison, Tai Tung, Taiwan.

Quintin and Rizal YUYITUNG

Philippine-born Chinese, born 1917 and 1923 respectively. Quintin was publisher-editor and Rizal was managing editor of Chinese Commercial News. Arrested in the Philippines and deported to Taiwan in May 1970; tried and sentenced to 2 and 3 years' reformatory education for "subversive publications".

CHIEN Kuo-shu

Correspondent of China Times, born in Chihlin in 1933. Arrested after he had criticized a local party officer of the Kuomintang. Date and place of arrest, official charges unknown. Sentenced under Anti-Rebellion Law to five years' imprisonment. Probably held in Ching-Mei political prison, near Taipeh.

YOUNG Kun-nian

Journalist, originally from Shanghai. Arrested 1969 by Investigation Bureau and sentenced under Anti-Rebellion Law for listening to broadcasts from Peking. Probably held in Ching-Mai political prison.

PO Yang (pen-name) or Kuo Yi-Tung

One of Taiwan's most popular novelists and contributor to a major Taipeh newspaper. Arrested March 1968, held incommunicado for 6 months; accused of having been a Communist agent in Peking until 1949 (when Chiang Kai-shek came over to Taiwan) and assigned to Taiwan to engage in propaganda activities. Sentenced to 12 years in July 1969. Family: wife had to leave her job at Broadcasting Corporation in Taipeh because of husband. Held at Detention House of Taiwan Garrison Command, Ching-Mei prison. Health condition not good.

VIENT NAM

PHAM Van Nhon

Member of executive staff of Saigon's only French-language daily, Vietnam Nouveau. Arrested in December 1968 on charges of having taken part in activities beneficial to the communists. Sentenced in April 1969 by Saigon Military Court to five years' hard labour.

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Nguyen Truong-Con

Chief editor of official Saigon Students' Union newspaper, Sinh Vien. Arrested without warrant (in July 1968) and sentenced by military field court to five years' hard labour. Charged with having disseminated printed matter harmful to the struggle against communism. According to another source of information, there was a second trial in October 1968 by military tribunal. He was given three years' suspended sentence, but was not released. Originally held in Chi-Hoa prison, he held hunger strikes lasting up to 20 days; he is now in Con Dao prison on Con Son island. In September 1971 reported to have died due to conditions there; this is not confirmed.

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Name: Father Joaquim Pinto de Andrade

Country: Portugal (Angola)

Charge: Seeing members of and giving support to the Angolan liberation movement, MPLA

Sentence: Three years' imprisonment and heavy fine, plus Security Measures

Father Joaquim Pinto de Andrade is a black Angolan. He is a Catholic priest and held office in the archdiocese of Luanda in Angola when he was first arrested in 1960. He has been imprisoned or restricted for the past ten years.

His detention and imprisonment must be seen against the background of the continued struggle for independence in Angola. The Portuguese government has refused, in opposition to the United Nations, to relinquish its colonies in Africa. They are about twenty times the size of Portugal and rich in natural resources.

Father Andrade is accused of supporting the MPLA, the Angolan Liberation Movement, of which his brother Mario is one of the leaders. The charges against him are that he had been in regular contact with Angolans in Portugal who were members of MPLA and that he passed on to them printed matter of a subversive nature. Father de Andrade apparently also offered to ask a foreign friend of his to take a parcel to France from Portugal. The parcel is said to have contained MPLA papers.

Father de Andrade studied theology and philosophy in Europe, and on return to Angola he dedicated himself to working for his people and the church. In 1957 the Portuguese political police (PIDE) intensified action against Angolan Nationalists and carried out a large number of arrests. Father de Andrade visited the prisoners regularly and helped their families. He also received a delegation from the International Commission of Jurists. At this time his own situation worsened. PIDE made his work in the archdiocese difficult and his articles for the diocesan weekly - he was its editor - were censored. Months of persecution culminated in his first arrest. During the following eight years he was in prisons, exiled to an African island, or living under a variety of restrictions. No charges were brought against him and he remained untried. His health suffered. Finally, in 1968, he was allowed to study law in Lisbon after the intervention of Pope Paul VI.

In those years, when he was being persecuted, Father de Andrade never once attacked the Portuguese government in public or showed bitterness in any other way. In April 1970 he was re-arrested. He was interrogated by the security police without being allowed the services of a defence lawyer.

His trial took place during February and March 1971 in Portugal and ended in a sentence of three years' imprisonment and a heavy fine plus Security Measures. (Security Measures are a form of preventive detention imposed at the end of the sentence, the period of time varying from six months to three years.)

Father de Andrade may therefore have to serve anything between three and a half to six years. At the trial his defence lawyer described his "crime" as "being black, Angolan, educated and not subservient."

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#### ANGOLAN TRIAL

The April trial of nine Africans ended with Lisbon's Political Court convicting them of conspiring to win the independence of Angola.

The sentences were tough since virtually no evidence had been produced during the seven-week trial to support the police charges of a conspiracy.

The trial's leading figure, 43-year-old Rev. Joaquin Pinto de Andrade, former Chancellor of the Catholic Archbishopric of Luanda, Angola, was sentenced to three years in prison and the dreaded "security measures" which are most indefinite imprisonment. Other sentences ranged from 16 months to four and a half years' prison with four other persons receiving "security measures". The tenth defendant, a Portuguese woman, was acquitted.

The irony of the case was that Father Pinto de Andrade, in his opening statement to the court, expressed satisfaction at being there, after ten years police persecution without trial.

Father Andrade was portrayed as the center of the alleged plot because he was elected honorary president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in December 1962 (while he was in prison in Portugal). His case is aggravated since he is the brother of writer and poet Maria de Andrade, one of the founders of the MPLA.

Denying all charges, Father Andrade's lawyer, Mario Bruchedo Coelho, a 31-year-old progressive Portuguese Catholic, accused the authorities of waging a campaign of ferocious, destructive, racist persecution against him since 1959. The lawyer, who had served two and a half years with the Portuguese army in Angola, declared that "for the simple fact that he is Angolan and coloured, has a high level of education and dignity of behaviour, all kinds of irregularities, arbitrariness, violence and coercion were possible for more than ten years of exile and imprisonment."

The officially censored Portuguese press was authorized to announce the trial and the charges but not lawyer Coelho's defense.

Father Andrade was first arrested in 1959 in Angola when the Portuguese police first became alarmed about nationalist stirrings. Nine arrests resulted in the "trial of the 50" but his indictment was cancelled.

However, because of his assistance to the families of prisoners and open criticism of the authorities he was arrested in June 1960 and sent by military plane to Lisbon. There he was put in solitary confinement for four months in Aljube prison without his lawyer or the Archbishop of Luanda being allowed to visit him.



In November 1960 he was exiled by ship to the tiny Portuguese island of Principe in the Gulf of Guinea. When the nationalist uprising occurred in Angola in early 1961 he was abruptly transferred in April to Lisbon and once again relegated to four months in the grim dungeon of Aljube prison without accusation or trial.

Finally, after pressure from the papal nuncio and the Archbishop of Luanda, he was transferred to a Portuguese monastery where he remained for eleven months. Again in 1962 he was questioned about alleged "subversive activities" in the monastery and sent for 177 days to Aljube prison, only three days short of the legal maximum without charge. He was released on January 5, 1963 - only to be re-arrested at the door of the prison.

After another seven months of "preventive prison" he was released on August 14, 1963, and placed under armed guard in a village in eastern Portugal. He was arrested again on January 24, 1964, informally accused of trying to bribe a guard who had taken champagne with him on Christmas eve.

Again Aljube briefly, and then three relatively quiet years of fixed residence in a Portuguese seminary interrupted only by brief arrests. First he was accused of trying to flee the country when he was caught visiting a sick friend in a hospital. Then he was charged with trying to escape when his mother transferred some money from Angola to Lisbon. Later he was held responsible for an article in the Brazilian press entitled "Angolans are waiting for their liberation."

Only after the personal intervention of Pope Paul VI did he regain limited freedom of movement. In October 1967 he moved to Lisbon, enrolled in the law school and began conducting religious services in a suburban church. Still under police watch he was not free to go abroad or to return to Angola. In September 1968 the police accused him of writing a letter of protest to a bishop.

Finally, for the seventh time, he was arrested on April 7, 1970 in Lisbon and at last tried.



AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Prisoners of Conscience who have been imprisoned for 10 years or more.

Tung-chi SU

Taiwan

arrested in September 1961 on charges of attempting to overthrow the government. (Taiwan has been under martial law since 1949.) He was first sentenced to death, now his sentence is changed to life imprisonment. Tung-chi Su is approximately 50 years' old, married, with six children. He was a former council member and opposition leader. He is kept in solitary confinement in Sin Tian prison in Taipeh. He suffers from a stomach ulcer. His case has been known to A.I. since July 1970 and he was adopted a few months later.

Hornisdas MBANDA

Rwanda

Arrested in 1959 during the civil war in Rwanda, probably by reason of loyalty to his king. He was first sentenced to death but, on appeal, his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Mr. Mbanda was first kept in solitary confinement; he is now comparatively well-treated, but his health has suffered. He was a respected Tutsi chief in the old kingdom, and now occupies his time by teaching other prisoners religion and languages. He is a devout Catholic. His wife and children are living in a refugee camp in Tanzania. His case has been known to A.I. since 1964; he is an adopted prisoner.

Francisco DIAZ-Moreno Spain

Arrested in 1960. Mr. Diaz-Moreno is a Jehovah's Witness and, as such, a conscientious objector. In Spain there is compulsory military service and no provisions are made for conscientious objectors. So he is charged and sentenced for disobedience. At the end of each sentence he is called up again for military service, which he refuses. The sentences become progressively longer and will continue until he reaches 30, the end of the call-up age. Mr. Diaz-Moreno is the longest imprisoned Jehovah's Witness out of a group of 150-170 such conscientious objectors in Spain. His case has been known to A.I. since 1965. Continuous efforts are being made by A.I. to press a Decree recognizing the rights of conscientious objectors in Spain.

Huber MATOS

Cuba

A former teacher and major in the Cuban Revolutionary Army, Huber Matos was arrested on 20 October 1959, after resigning his post in protest against the growing communist influence in Fidel Castro's government. He was soon afterwards convicted of "counter-revolutionary activities" and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. He is now 51 years old and suffers from a circulatory ailment. A.I. took up his case in 1967.

Julio ROJAS

Paraguay

A secondary school teacher arrested in January 1958 and accused of being a communist, Julio Rojas has never been formally charged or brought to trial. He has spent most of the past 12 years in the same cell (4 x 4 metres) with 10 other long-term prisoners, in the Prison Police Station No. 3 in Asuncion. He suffers from asthma and a liver disease. A.I. first heard of him in 1969 and he was adopted in 1970.

Yevgenia Forminichna KISLYACHUK

U.S.S.R.

Her detention in a Mordovian labour camp was reported briefly in No. 15 of the underground Moscow journal "Chronicle of Current Events", dated 31 August 1970. Now aged about 65, she received a ten-year prison sentence in 1962 for belonging to the sect of Jehovah's Witnesses. The Chronicle states that this is her second prison sentence for religious activities. She will be given out for adoption by Amnesty groups soon.



Chrysoula GOGGLOU

Greece

First arrested in 1954, she was tortured by the Secret Police and sentenced to death two years later. No particular charge was made, but she was sentenced under the Preventive Detention Order (Law 375), issued by the police. Later her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. She was released in 1966 and re-arrested in 1967, when she was taken to Alikarnassos Prison and is one of the 10 women still held there. She is now 46 and suffers from anaemia and low blood pressure. She was adopted by A.I. in 1967.

Bishop Ping-mei KUNG

China

Bishop Kung was arrested in 1955. In 1960 he was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment and loss of all rights on charges of "counter-revolution". Bishop Kung was one of the most respected personalities of the Roman Catholic Church in China. Bishop James Walsh, an American priest sentenced with Bishop Kung, was released in 1970 but although we have no recent news it is unlikely that Bishop Kung has himself been released in view of the anti-religious campaigns which attended the Cultural Revolution.

February 1971

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL,  
Turnagain Lane,  
Farringdon Street,  
London, E.C.4.



Amnesty International  
Turnagain Lane  
Farringdon Street  
London EC4

ACT 71  
list 1/1971

A Greetings Card for Twelve Forgotten Prisoners

To encourage these prisoners by showing them that the outside world cares about them, you may like to send each one a greetings card and ask your friends to do likewise. Amnesty cards carry season's greetings in several languages and can therefore be understood almost everywhere. Use the prisoner's full name when addressing your cards as the courtesy title varies in different countries. The card may not reach him but, if enough are sent, the government will know he is no longer forgotten and may be moved to some act of clemency. Finally, please put your own full name and address on the cards.

Detlef HIRSCHMANN, German Democratic Republic

Detlef Hirschmann is a schoolboy from Halberstadt, one of a family of six children. His family are church-goers and have been in trouble in the past for criticising the East German regime. Detlef was arrested in October 1970, together with other boys from his class. It is thought that they had all made remarks hostile to the regime, which is a crime in the GDR. Detlef later got a three year sentence. Send your cards to: Detlef Hirschmann, Strafvollzugsanstalt Torgau, Torgau, GDR.

Sviatoslav Iosipovich KARAVANSKY, USSR

A 51 year old poet, linguist, translator and journalist from the Ukraine. Arrested in 1965 (he also spent the years 1944-1960 in prison) Karavansky was charged with writing and distributing unofficial literature dealing with Ukrainian nationalism. He was sentenced to 8 years and 7 months severe regime in Vladimir Prison. Send your cards to: SSSR, RSFSR, g. Vladimir-oblastnoi, p/ya OD-1, St-2.

Nikolai Ivanovich BARANOV, USSR

A 35 year old worker, who was arrested in Moscow in early 1971. He was charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda and, like many political dissidents, he was sent to a psychiatric hospital, although there is no evidence that he is mentally ill. Write to him at the Hospital: SSSR, RSFSR, g. Leningrad, Arsenalnaya 9, p/ya. U.S. 20/st. 5, Tyuremnaya Bolnitsa.

Jose Alves Tavares MAGRO, Portugal

Jose Magro is a former office clerk, and a leading member of the illegal Portuguese Communist Party. After serving six years from 1951 to 1957, he was sentenced again in 1959 to ten years plus security measures. He escaped from prison in 1961, but was caught in 1962 and condemned to a further ten years with security measures. In 1966 an extra sentence of five years was added to his term. He has now spent 17 years in prison, with at least another nine to serve. He will be sixty by the end of his present sentence, and is in poor health. Send your cards to: Cadeia do Forte de Peniche, Peniche, Portugal.

Francisco CORDERO Bazago, Spain

Tried in 1967 on charges of illegal association and illegal propaganda because of his activities with the Communist Party, he was sentenced to a total of 9 years and 2 months imprisonment. He is now 63 years old and held in the Instituto Geriatrico of Almeida Prison in southern Spain, far from his home in Toledo and his wife who is suffering from an incurable illness. Sr. Cordero's health is also poor. Send your cards to him at: Instituto Geriatrico, Prision de Almeria, Almeria, Spain.



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Elenaldo Celso TELXEIRA, Brazil

Elenaldo Teixeira is a lawyer; he was arrested on 16 July 1970, and charged with subversive activities. In fact, he had lived among the sugar plantation workers in Pernambuco in order to gather information on the workers' depressed circumstances. Teixeira is probably still in preventative detention. Our last direct news of him is from a statement which he made on April 8, 1970 concerning the torture which he had been forced to endure during interrogation: Write: c/o Ministerio da Justica e Negócios Interiores, Espl dos Ministerios, Rua do Mexico 128, Rio de Janeiro. Write "Prisao desconhecido" on the envelope. (Prison unknown.)

Didymus MUTASA, Rhodesia

Didymus Mutasa gave up a well-paid job with the Rhodesian Civil Service to work with fellow-Africans at Cold Comfort Farm, a multi-racial community on the outskirts of Salisbury. Last year the Rhodesian government closed the farm, deported its founder, Guy Clutton Brock, charged one member with possessing subversive leaflets, and, not being able to find anything against Mutasa, detained him indefinitely at Sinolia Prison. He has a wife and three small children. Christmas cards should be sent care of his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Mutasa, the African Children's Home, P.O. Box H 99, Hatfield, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Ibrahim BASH-TAQI, Sierra Leone

A former leading member of the ruling All People's Congress (APC), and previously Minister of Information, Mr. Bash-Taqi split with the APC during the summer of 1970, and helped in the formation of a new party, the United Democratic Party (UDP), in the autumn of the same year. Following clashes between APC and UDP followers, a State of Emergency was declared in September 1970, and many leaders and members of the UDP were arrested. When he returned in October 1970 from visiting his relatives in London, Mr. Bash-Taqi was arrested and has been held without trial ever since. Send your cards to: Pademba Road Prison, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Ntsu MOKHEHLE, Lesotho

Leader of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), whose apparent victory at the elections of January 1970 led to the declaration of a State of Emergency in Lesotho by the ruling Basutoland National Party (BNP). Mr. Mokhehle was arrested along with other BCP leaders, and held without trial in Maseru Central Prison until June 7th 1971. He was released from prison but put on house arrest, and not allowed visitors other than his wife and children unless given special permission. Send your cards to: Motsamai Road, Stadium Suburb, Maseru, Lesotho.

Mrs. BUSONO Wiwoho, Indonesia

Mrs. Busono Wiwoho was arrested in late 1965, and has been detained without trial ever since. She is about 40, is an educational psychologist, and has two children. Her husband, also in detention, was a leading Professor of Psychology. She is held in Plantugan Prison camp (Tapol), near Semarang, Java, Indonesia.

Le Tan Viet-Nam, Viet Nam (South)

He is a student of agriculture and was arrested in February 1969<sup>and</sup> sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, of which he has served 2 years on the penal island of Con Son. He was charged with "peace activities", an accusation brought against large numbers of people who try to work for the ending of the war. Send your cards to: Mr. Le Tan Viet Nam, Identity No. A. 4608, c/o The Con Son Province Chief, Mr. Le Canh Ve, Con Son National Correction Centre, Con Dao Polo Condor, Con Son Island, Republic of Viet Nam.

Meng Hsiang-ko, Taiwan

- (also known as Prometheus Moon) 41 years old, originally from Manchuria; he is a writer and the translator of Hermann Hesse's works. Arrested around 2nd April 1971 when a number of potential opponents of Chiang Kai-shek's Government were detained in an official effort to intensify control over the population in view of the current UN debate about mainland China's admittance. No charges, trial or sentence known. Send your cards: c/o The Head of the Military Garrison Command Headquarters, Taipeh, Taiwan (Republic of China).



Amnesty International  
Turnagain Lane  
Farrington Street  
London EC4

11st 2/1971

A Greetings Card for Twelve Forgotten Prisoners

To encourage these prisoners by showing them that the outside world cares about them, you may like to send each one a greetings card and ask your friends to do likewise. Amnesty cards carry season's greetings in several languages and can therefore be understood almost everywhere. Use the prisoner's full name when addressing your cards as the courtesy title varies in different countries. The card may not reach him but, if enough are sent, the government will know he is no longer forgotten and may be moved to some act of clemency. Finally, please put your own full name and address on the cards.

Bruno KOLYSKO, German Democratic Republic

Bruno Kolyško is serving a three year sentence for expressing outspoken anti-Communist views. It is thought that, in his view, he was influenced by the fact that both his parents suffered deportation in the USSR and were never heard of again. Kolyško, a 23 year old steelworker, born in Latvia, had also applied unsuccessfully to emigrate to West Germany. Send your cards to: Strafvollzugsanstalt Cottbus, GDR.

Petr UHL, Czechoslovakia

Petr Uhl is believed to have been the leader of a group of young people arrested in December 1969 in connection with the "Movement of Revolutionary Youth" which they had founded. The movement advocated a return to pure socialist methods in dealing with Czechoslovakia's problems and true control by the workers over the country's affairs. Petr Uhl got the highest sentence - four years' imprisonment - after being convicted of "subversive" activities. In reality he has been imprisoned for having expressed dissident political views. Send your cards to: Petr Uhl, Pankovské nábřeží, Praha, Czechoslovakia.

Mustafa DUBOWILAY, USSR

Mustafa Dubowilay is a Crimean Tatar. He was active in the campaign by Crimean Tatars for the right to return to their homeland, the Crimea, from which they were brutally deported in 1944 by Stalin. At his trial in 1970 he was charged in particular with helping to distribute the campaign's bulletins and he received a three year labour camp sentence with severe regime. Greetings can be sent to him at the following address: SSSR, Uzbekskaya SSR, Tashkentskaya oblast, pos. Bogatka, p/yk Ufa 64/1 E.

Kalliopi KATSIGRA, Greece

Kalliopi Katsigra is 46 years old and a dressmaker by profession. She was arrested in November 1968 and still suffers partial paralysis and deafness as a result of subsequent torture. In May 1969 she was sentenced by military court to eight years imprisonment for "being an accomplice to a resistance group and engaging in subversive activity." She is now in Korydallion prison in Athens. She suffers from spondylo-arthritis. An appeal for remittance of her sentence because of ill health has been rejected. Cards should be sent to: Miss Kalliopi Katsigra, Korydallion prison, Athens, Greece.

Joaquin Pires JORGE, Portugal

Joaquin Pires Jorge was arrested for the third time on December 15, 1961 and has been in prison ever since. He was charged with crimes related to his membership in the Portuguese Communist Party and sentenced to 10 1/2 years imprisonment, plus "security measures," the latter being a Portuguese legal provision which enables a sentence to be indefinitely prolonged by police decision. Jorge has been brutally treated during his imprisonment. He is now 64 years old, and in very bad health. His wife died in 1960 from cancer, leaving their 19 year old daughter who supports her two grandmothers. Send your cards to: Cadeia do Forte do Peniche, Peniche, Portugal.



Ignacio CHAMORRO, Paraguay

Ignacio Chamorro is a young boatman arrested in 1959 on suspicion of having ferried guerillas across the Paraguay River and held without trial since then. Reliable sources claim that he did this innocently, was not connected with illegal activities against the Stroessner government and may even have been confused with a wanted guerrilla of the same name, of twice his age. Twenty years old and illiterate when arrested, he taught himself to read and write while in prison, using bits of old magazines, as he is denied books. Chamorro is unmarried, prison conditions are known to be bad and recent letters smuggled out of prison appear to indicate that his mental condition may be deteriorating. Send your cards to: Comisaria Villa Aurelia, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Joseph MSIKA, Rhodesia

Joseph Msika, an African Nationalist, is detained with Joshua Nkomo, the ZAPU leader, and approximately 9 others, at Gonakudzingwa Detention Area. They have been there for more than 6 years. Gonakudzingwa is in a remote, desolate part of Rhodesia, near the Rhodesian/Mocambique border: visits from relatives are difficult because of the long, expensive journey, and these few detainees suffer much from isolation. Greetings cards to Mr. Msika will be read and valued by all the inmates. Send your cards to: P.B.U. 5504, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Ali Muhsin BARWANI, Tanzania

Former Minister in the Zanzibar Nationalist Party (ZNP) government which came to power when Zanzibar received its independence in December 1963, Ali Muhsin was arrested in January 1964 when the revolutionary Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) took control of the island in a violent coup. Following the union of Tanganika and Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania in April 1964, Ali Muhsin was imprisoned without trial on the mainland. He is still held in Bukoba Prison, P.O. Box 17, Bukoba, Tanzania.

Hornisdas MBANDA, Rwanda

A respected Tutsi chief in the old kingdom of Rwanda, Hornisdas Mbanda remained loyal to the Tutsi Mwami (King) when the Bahutu people (the majority in Rwanda) rose in revolt just prior to independence in 1959. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. Early in 1960, he was confined in a specially constructed prison for political offenders in Ruhengeri in northern Rwanda and has been there ever since. Because the evidence brought against Hornisdas Mbanda at his trial by a military court was never substantiated, he was taken up as an adoption case by Amnesty. Send your cards to him at: Prison de Ruhengeri, Republique de Rwanda.

E. Abdurachman MARTALOGAWA, Indonesia

E. Abdurachman Martalogawa was arrested on 21 December 1965, shortly before the Communist Party was formally banned; he was a communist Member of Parliament. He is scheduled for indefinite detention without trial. He is 41, married, with two children. Address: Tempad Pemanfaatan, Pulau Buru, Indonesia.

Hsieh Ts'ung-min, Taiwan

Graduate of Law, junior tutor at a university. Arrested 1964, released 1969. Found work at a firm, but was fired after 1 month for fear of reprisals on the firm. Re-arrested on February 2nd, 1971. No reasons for the arrest are known, nor whether he has been tried and sentenced. Send your cards to him: c/o The Head of the Military Garrison Command Headquarters, Taipeh, Taiwan (Republic of China)

Thieu-Thi-Tan and Thieu-Thi-Tao, Viet Nam (South)

-- sisters, both former high school students at "Mary Curie", Saigon. Both were arrested in 1968 for "anti-Government activities", a common charge against many persons who work for the ending of the war. Thieu-Thi-Tan's sentence was suspended, yet she has been held in prison for over 3 years. Her health condition is bad. Thieu-Thi-Tao was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment, but has already served over 3 years. Her health condition is very bad; she is now paralysed, most likely due to torture, bad prison conditions. Send your cards to: Miss Thieu-Thi-Tan and Miss Thieu-Thi-Tao, c/o The Director, Centre de Reeducation de Tan Hiep, Bien-Hoa Province, Republic of Viet Nam.

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Aleksandr Nikolaevich SHEVCHENKO, USSR

Aleksandr Nikolaevich Shevchenko, a 29 year old dissident baptist, was arrested in Odessa on 18.10.68. He was sentenced to five years' ordinary regime to be followed by five years in exile. Shevchenko was accused of violating Articles 158 and 209 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code (equivalent to Articles 142 and 227 of the USSR Criminal Code). Article 227 deals with the activities of religious groups, Article 142 deals with illegal religious practices. Send your cards to him at: USSR, Ukrainakaya SSR, Voroshilovogr. obl., Sverdli. r-o, p/o Leninakaya UL 314/38.

Sandor SOMOGYI, Hungary

Sandor Somogyi is a Roman Catholic priest, aged 34. It is believed that he was ordained secretly as a priest but, denied the right to fulfil his duties openly, he has been limited to doing unskilled work as a labourer. He was first arrested in 1965 together with many other priests and spent a year in prison. In 1970 he was rearrested together with other priests and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. The trial was held in secret, but the charges are believed to concern teaching "ideology hostile to the Hungarian regime." Send your cards to: Sandor Somogyi, Gyujtofoghar, Kosna utca 13/2, Budapest I, Hungary.

Ili'ya GABAI, USSR

Ili'ya Gabai is a Jewish teacher from Moscow. He has been an active member of the dissident community for the last few years and spent some time in prison in 1967. He was rearrested in 1969 and later sentenced to three years' imprisonment for spreading "clearly false fabrications discrediting the Soviet state". Gabai denied the charge stating that the documents he had helped to circulate represented the truth about the human rights problems in the USSR. Send your cards to him at: USSR, MCFUR, g. Kemerovo - 28, p/ya 1612/40 'br. 44.

Alexander ZOGRAFOS, Greece

Alexander Zografos is a 45 year old journalist, and was the founder and Secretary General of the "Social democratic Union" in Greece. A member of "Elass" during the 1939 War, he was editor of the newspaper "Laikos Paratiritis". Mr. Zografos was arrested on the 21st of July 1969, but it was not until March 1971 that he was finally sentenced to 19 years imprisonment, charged with plotting to overthrow the government. Cards should be sent to: Mr. Alexander Zografos, Korydallos prison, Athens, Greece.

Cipriano DAMIANO Gonzalez, Spain

Member of the National Committee of the Confederation Nacional de Trabajadores de Espana (one of the pre-civil war democratic trade union-organisations, which are now banned in Spain), he served a ten year sentence from 1952 to 1962 and was later sentenced in absentia in 1965 to four additional years' imprisonment, all because of his trade union activities. After returning to Spain from France once more, he was again arrested in May 1970 for the same reason and sentenced in December 1970 to five years' imprisonment. A printer and 52 years old, he is held in Segovia Prison. Address: Prison Provincial, Segovia, Spain.



Professor Antonio MAIDANA, Paraguay

Maidana was formerly Second Secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party. In 1958 he was arrested after attempting to organize a strike for a fixed minimum wage; he was then sentenced under Law 294 which lays down a penalty of up to ten years for connections with the Communist Party. At the trial, the Judge ruled in favour of Maidana's release, but President Stroessner intervened and he was sent to jail, where he remains, despite the fact that his sentence expired in 1961 and a second court ruling supported his release. Conditions in the prison are extremely bad. Send cards to: Comisaria Seccional 3, Calle Chile entre 14 July y Jejui, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Father Cosmas DESMOND, South Africa

Father Cosmas Desmond, a 35 year old Roman Catholic priest, is under house arrest. Two years ago he visited the 'resettlement areas' where Africans are being sent in their thousands to live under terrible conditions of hardship, because the Nationalist government does not want them in urban areas. He described the conditions in his book, 'The Discarded People', (Penguin Africa Press), now banned in South Africa and though the government is not required to give any reason for house arresting a person, it is likely that Desmond's exposure of the government's policy of 'resettlement' is the cause. Christmas cards can be sent to him at 17, Fourth Avenue, Parkhurst, Johannesburg, S. Africa.

Morlai Bai KAMARA, Sierra Leone

Mr. Kamara was a supporter of the United Democratic Party (UDP), which was banned by the ruling All People's Congress (APC) following the declaration of a State of Emergency in Sierra Leone in September 1970. He has remained imprisoned without trial ever since. His father is also being detained without trial, after his appeal against conviction on a charge of treason was upheld in the spring of 1971. Prior to his arrest, Mr. Kamara was the sole support of his father's large family, which is now destitute. Please send cards to: Pademba Road Prison, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Otini KAMBONA, Tanzania

Otini is the younger brother of Oscar Kambona, former Tanzanian Minister of External Affairs. When Oscar Kambona broke with President Julius Nyerere in 1967 and subsequently left Tanzania for self-imposed exile in England, a number of his political associates and relatives, including Otini, were arrested. Since that time Otini has been held without trial at various prisons in Tanzania. He is at present at the Central Prison, P.O.Box 921, Dodoma, Tanzania.

Mrs. Lie Tjwan Sien, Indonesia

Mrs. Lie Tjwan Sien has been in prison since 1967; she is a teacher, aged about 50, and has two daughters. Her husband, a doctor, is also detained. She is scheduled for indefinite detention without trial. Address: Plantugan Prison camp (Tapol), near Semarang, Java, Indonesia.

Chang Hua-ming, Taiwan

He is a journalist, about 45 years old. He was arrested in 1966. Sentenced to 8 years imprisonment and 4 years loss of civil rights on 11th November, 1966 on charges of "repeatedly writing propaganda supporting the rebellion" against Chiang Kai-shek's regime. An appeal against the judgement was dismissed on 3rd March, 1967. State of health not very good, has spent some time in solitary confinement. Send your cards to: Mr. Chang Hua-ming, P.O.Box 7908-2, Chin-Hsi, Tai-Tung, Taiwan, (Republic of China).

Akram Sion BAHER, Iraq

Akram Sion Baher, a 27 year old Jew, was an employee in the accounts department of a property company which was purged by the authorities - the owner, a Moslem, is now in exile in Beirut and 2 other Moslems, employees arrested at the same time were released within a few days. Mr. Baher "suddenly" disappeared from his home, a common occurrence in Iraq. Despite his family's repeated requests for official information they only heard indirectly of his arrest which has never been officially confirmed. Send your cards to: Akram Sion Baher, Kasr Nihaya, Baghdad.