

Amnesty International
53 Theobalds Road
London WC1X 8SP

GREETINGS CARDS FOR PRISONERS

Greetings cards remember forgotten prisoners. They encourage prisoners to feel that the outside world cares about them. Each of the 13 prisoners listed below would almost certainly welcome one from you and your friends. The card should be a simple one of greetings for the coming year which does not mention Christmas, because the geographical and cultural backgrounds of the prisoners vary widely. In sending cards please use the prisoner's full name in the address because courtesy titles vary in different countries. Remember even if your cards do not reach the prisoner his government will know he is no longer forgotten and may be moved to an act of clemency.

Ramchandra Paudel (Nepal)

Prior to his latest arrest (he has been arrested several times) Ramchandra Paudel was a post-graduate student in political science at Tribhuvan University. Throughout his student days, he has been active in politics. He was General Secretary of the clandestine 'Democratic Socialist Youth League' until it disbanded, and he is currently an advisory member of the policy-making council of the Nepali Student Union which is closely affiliated with the outlawed Nepali Congress Party. He was arrested in 1971 in Kathmandu and held under the Security Act; he has not been charged with any offence.

Address: Nakkhu Jail, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Wilhelm Lange (German Democratic Republic)

Wilhelm Lange was first arrested in November 1961 after he had criticised the building of the Berlin Wall. He was charged with incitement and harming the socialist order of the State and Society of the German Democratic Republic and sentenced to two years' penal servitude to be followed by a period of 'restricted residence'. He violated the restriction of residence order and was sentenced to a further two years in prison. After disclaiming his GDR citizenship and demanding to be allowed to emigrate to West Germany, the prisoner was sent to a psychiatric hospital where he has been since 1971. He receives no special medical treatment other than an occasional injection.

Address: Psychiatrische Anstalt, Leipzig -Dosen, Station A3-1, German Democratic Republic.

Vida Hadjebi Tabrizi (Iran)

Vida Hadjebi Tabrizi is a sociologist in her thirties who before her arrest in July 1972 was carrying out research into living conditions in rural areas in Iran. She was held for a year before being brought to trial and it is alleged that during that time she was tortured. The charges against her are not known and her trial by military tribunal was not open to the public but it can be assumed that the reason for her arrest was her criticism of the regime. She was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in August 1973.

Address: Evin Prison, Evin, Teheran, Iran.

Rodney Arismendi (Uruguay)

Secretary General of the Communist Party in Uruguay, Rodney Arismendi, is widely regarded as one of the cleverest and most flexible Communist Leaders in Latin America. He is a respected politician and a long-standing member of Congress. After the unconstitutional dissolution of Parliament in June 1973, Rodney Arismendi was detained and then released. In May 1974 he was again arrested, and is still detained in the Police Headquarters of Montevideo. He is 62 years old and reported to be in very poor health.

Address: Jefatura de Policia, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Moton Malianga (Rhodesia)

Moton Malianga was born near Umtali, Rhodesia, and qualified as an accountant after studying in South Africa. He returned to Rhodesia and was one of the founder members of the Zimbabwe African National Union. When that party was banned by the Government in 1964, Moton Malianga was detained along with the party's other leaders; they have been subjected to particularly harsh prison conditions ever since.

Address: Que Que Prison, P.O. Box 16, Que Que, Rhodesia.

Irina Onufrivna Stasiva (USSR)

Both Irina O. Stasiva and her husband, Ihor Kalynets, are Ukrainian poets. They sent a protest to the Ukrainian Supreme Court in defence of the Ukrainian writer Valentyn Moroz, who had been imprisoned. After this protest, Irina Stasiva found that her poetry was 'no longer suitable for publication'. She was arrested in 1972 and tried in June of that year. She was sentenced to six years to be followed by three years internal exile under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Penal Code (which is equivalent to Article 70 of the RSFSR Penal Code: 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda').

Address: SSSR, Mordovskaya ASSR, Tengushevsky raion, selo Barashevo, Uchr.385/3-4, Stasiva I.O.

Pham Trong Cau (South Vietnam)

Cau, a graduate of the Paris Conservatoire, composes and teaches music in Saigon. Now in his forties, he was arrested in January 1972 and held outside Saigon at Tan Hiep Prison, probably under administrative detention, which is renewable every two years. His parents, two brothers and sister-in-law were all arrested in 1972. One brother is still in prison, and the father is thought also to be detained. The whereabouts of the others is not known. All are active members of the Third Force neutralist movement, but suspected by the authorities of being Communist sympathisers.

Address: Tan Hiep Prison, Bine Hoa, near Saigon, Republic of Vietnam.

Cathal McNally (Northern Ireland)

Cathal McNally was arrested in August 1971 and interned in Long Kesh under the Northern Ireland Emergency Provisions Act (formerly the Special Powers Act). He is one of the few internees arrested at that time who has not been released. In October 1972 the Detention of Terrorists Order introduced new procedures which provide for an examination of internees' cases by a judicial commissioner. At these hearings hearsay and written statements from paid informers can be accepted as evidence, while the accused and his defence counsel can be barred from any part of the proceedings. Cathal has now appeared three times before a commissioner. According to the authorities the main reason for re-detaining him on each occasion was that, if released, he would come under the harmful influence of his father who is a Republican. The defence counsel regard this as ridiculously invalid since the father, having suffered severe heart attacks, is a semi-invalid and takes no part in political affairs. The case was due for review in August this year, but Cathal, in protest against previous proceedings refused to appear.

Address: H.M. The Maze Prison, Lisburn, Northern Ireland.

Armando F. Valladares Perez (Cuba)

Sr Valladares was arrested in December 1960 and in January 1961 was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment. At that time he was 23 years old, a student of law, painter, sculptor and poet. Since he has been in prison, he has married and has studied languages, astronomy and painting and is at present the prisoners' teacher of French. He is in poor health and apparently does not receive adequate medical attention and has suffered severe deprivation of food this year as a result of his refusing to wear prison uniform and to eat in the dining room wearing only underclothes.

Address: Prision de la Cabana, Habana del Este, Provincia de la Habana, Cuba.

Dr Subandrio (Indonesia)

Dr. Subandrio is a medical doctor by profession. Immediately after independence in 1950 he was the first Indonesian Ambassador to be appointed to London, and in the mid-fifties became the first Ambassador to Moscow. In 1957 he became Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister - posts which he retained until his dismissal and arrest in March 1966. In October 1966, the new regime, led by General Suharto, put him on trial on charges of subversion, intending thereby to discredit by proxy President Sukarno. He was sentenced to death, and his appeal for clemency is still under consideration.

Address: Military Detention Camp (RTM) Cimahi, near Bandung, West Java, Indonesia.

Hornisdas Mbanda (Rwanda)

Hornisdas Mbanda, a Tutsi chief, was arrested in December 1959, and charged with organizing the assassination of a Hutu leader by pygmy mercenaries. He was sentenced to death but this was later commuted to life imprisonment. During an uprising earlier that year, which eventually led to the overthrow of the monarchy, Mbanda had remained loyal to the King and tried to stop the insurrection of the Hutu revolutionaries. Violent disturbances between the two tribal groups followed resulting in the massacre of the Tutsi by the Hutu and a major exodus of most of the Tutsi population to surrounding countries. Mbanda himself claims that he is completely innocent of any part in the murder and evidence against him was unsubstantiated. We believe that his arrest was primarily a penalty for his loyalty to the King.

Address: B .P. 39 Ruhengeri, Rwanda.

Nasir Bin Aidrus Al Kazimi Al Aulaqui (Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen)

Formerly Sultan of the Lower Aulaqui State and Minister of State for Supreme Council Affairs in the Federal Government. Nasir was one of the several people who, having held influential positions under British colonial rule, were arrested after independence in 1967, when the National Liberation Front came to power. He was tried by a State Security Court, charged with high treason and 'feudalism' and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Address: Al Mansura Prison, Aden, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Captain Raul Vergara Meneses (Chile)

Captain Raul Vergara was arrested soon after the military coup in September 1973; he is reported to have been severely tortured during interrogation in Santiago. He was tried on charges of high treason and sentenced to death in May, but after intense international pressure the sentence was commuted in August to life imprisonment. Captain Vergara, together with other air force officers involved in this trial, is being held in Santiago.

Address: Carcel Publica de Santiago, Avda. General Mackenna 1341, Santiago, Chile.

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Theodossi Belyakovski (Bulgaria)

A pensioner, aged 76, Belyakovski was sentenced in February 1974 to three years' imprisonment after being accused of 'ideological subversion' against the interests of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. His health is very poor; he was partially paralysed some years ago.

Address: Centralem Zatvor, ul.Dmitr Petkov, Sofia, Bulgaria.

Kanayochukwe Boniface Esinulo (Nigeria)

Kanayochukwe Boniface Esinulo is a journalist who has been in detention since his arrest in September 1973 at Lagos airport. Although many enquiries have been made by a number of organizations which know of Mr. Esinulo's unexplained imprisonment, there have been no statements by the Nigerian authorities on the reason for his detention. There have been speculations that his incarceration is for articles he has written which have displeased the Nigerian authorities. Mr Esinulo was arrested under emergency regulations introduced by the military government in 1967, which allow for detention without trial for an indefinite period.

Address: Maximum Security Prison, P.O. Box 1012, Kirikiri, Lagos, Nigeria.

Luong Kim Oanh (South Vietnam)

Miss Oanh, 29, was Secretary for Social Affairs of the Committee to Reform the Prison Regime in South Vietnam. She was arrested at a Saigon checkpoint in April 1972 on her way back from visiting sick and disabled ex-prisoners at Thu Duc. She was held at Bang Ky Interrogation Centre for three months, and subjected to torture which involved electric shock treatment and beating with clubs. In Tan Hiep prison, she and 13 other student prisoners were injured by the police in July 1973 and were transferred to Bien Hoa Hospital; since then they have been shuttled between Tan Hiep Prison and Bien Hoa Interrogation Centre. As a result of the torture, she trembles continuously and suffers violent headaches.

Address: Tan Hiep Prison, Bien Hoa, near Saigon, Republic of Vietnam.

Anastasia Idolina Gaona (Paraguay)

Anastasia Idolina Gaona is about 50 years old and has one child. She has been detained, without trial, since July 1965. Together with several other women prisoners, she is held in a very small, one-room, building in the courtyard of a police station outside the capital. These women try to earn some money by washing clothes for the police or doing some embroidery work.

Address: La Comisaria, Fernando de la Mora, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Otini and Mattiyah Kambona (Tanzania)

Otini and Mattiyah Kambona were arrested in December 1967 after their brother, Oscar Kambona, at one time President Nyerere's closest colleague and friend, went into voluntary exile. They are being held under the Preventive Detention Act of 1962 which provides for indefinite detention. The brothers were released in February 1972, but were re-arrested in June 1972, and are now being held in separate prisons.

Address: Otini Kambona, Butimba Prison, P.O. Box 38, Mwanza, Tanzania.
Mattiyah Kambona, Tabora Prison, Tabora, Tanzania.

Jose Maria Rioboo Millan (Spain)

Strikes are illegal in Spain. Jose Maria was arrested in April 1972 as a result of a strike at the Bazan Shipyards in El Ferrol, Galicia. As an official representative in the national trade union organization in the shipyards, he was involved in organizing the clandestine meetings which planned the strike and in distributing leaflets which voiced the workers' demands. Jose, with other trade union leaders, was charged with illicit association, illegal propaganda, non-pacific demonstration and terrorism, charges which, under Spanish law, can be applied to any strike activity. Because he had delivered leaflets on a ship that was built for the Navy, Jose was tried by court

martial and sentenced to three years imprisonment. He is still in prison awaiting a second trial in the Public Order Court and the prosecution is demanding a further sentence of 15 years.

Address: Prision Provincial de Pontevedra, Pontevedra, Galicia, Spain.

G. A. Khan (Bangladesh)

G. A. Khan is a member of the Council Muslim League, one of the factions of the Pakistan Muslim League, a traditionalist Muslim Party, which supported the creation of Pakistan in 1947. During the 1971 war in East Pakistan, prior to the creation of Bangladesh, members of the Party continued to support the idea of a united Pakistan. During this period, Khan took part in the by-elections for the Pakistan Assembly, which is regarded by the present Bangladesh Government as active collaboration with the Pakistan Government and has been made punishable retroactively by the Bangladesh Collaborators Order. G. A. Khan was imprisoned shortly after the end of the Bangladesh war in 1972, and is still detained under the Collaborators Order despite the general amnesty for political prisoners announced by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in December 1973.

Address: Dacca Central Jail, Dacca, Bangladesh.

Dmitry Trofimovich Myts (USSR)

Dmitry Trofimovich Myts is a member of a Dissident Baptist congregation. He was sentenced to 5 years in an ordinary regime labour camp and also had his house confiscated, for an offence related to his religious activities. Myts is classed as a Second Category Invalid, having lost a leg, probably during the war.

Address: SSSR, RSFSR, g. Gorky-y, IZ 32/1, Myts, D. T.

Ivan Axelrud de Seixas (Brazil)

Ivan was arrested in 1970; he was 16 years old. In 1971 he saw his father die in prison as a result of torture. Both his mother and his father's two sisters were also arrested and held for more than a year without trial, apparently to intimidate his father. The authorities continue to hold Ivan; they say he should remain in custody until he has 'calmed down', a standpoint which is at total odds with their separate acknowledgement that the family has been the victims of 'injustices'

Address: Instituto Penal Especial Para Menores, Taubate, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Dr Noureddin Atassi (Syria)

Dr Atassi was President of Syria and Secretary General of the Syrian Baath Party from 1966 to 1970. He was ousted from power during the successful coup d'etat of 13 November 1970 led by Hafiz Asad. He has, since that date, been under restricted residence in the military hospital attached to Al Mezze prison in Damascus. He has never been brought to trial. He was formerly a surgeon. Now aged 45, he is known to suffer from diabetes and there are rumours that his health is deteriorating.

Address: Al Mezze Prison, Damascus, Syria.

Edward Bhebe (Rhodesia)

Edward Bhebe was detained in 1965, the year in which Ian Smith's Rhodesia Front Government made its Unilateral Declaration of Independence. He is now entering his tenth year of preventive detention. He has not been charged with any offence, nor has he been brought to trial.

Address: Gwelo Prison, P.O. Box 1, Gwelo, Rhodesia.

Mrs Charlotte Salawati (Indonesia)

Mrs Salawati is now in her mid-seventies and has played a prominent part in the national movement since the days of her youth. After many years of activity in the Indonesian Nationalist Party, she joined the pro-communist women's organization, GERWANI, and became a senior official of that organization. She was also a teacher and a trained mid-wife and was editor of a women's journal, 'Wanita'. During the mid-fifties she was elected Mayor of the predominantly Moslem area of Makassar and became the first and only woman in Indonesia to hold such a position. The fact that she, as a devout Christian, should be elected to such an area is an indication of the respect that was held for her throughout Indonesia. Later she joined the Communist Party and was subsequently elected to Parliament. She was chairman of the Indonesian Peace Committee and a member of several delegations to international conferences of the World Peace Movement. Mrs Salawati was arrested in 1965 and has been held in detention for nine years without trial or charge and with no access to a lawyer.

Address: Bukit Duri Women's Prison, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Roberto Fluxa Reyes (Cuba)

Sr Fluxa was detained in 1961 and condemned to 15 years' imprisonment. Both his wife and two children live in the United States. Sr Fluxa is now 37 years old and before his arrest he was a travelling salesman.

Address: Cabellon 4-D, Carcel de Boniato, Provincia Oriente, Cuba.
