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on human rights in the world for the year 1984
and Community policy on human rights

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- PART II -

ANNEXES

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PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF REFERENCE CONSULTED CONCERNING
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THIRD COUNTRIES

As indicated in the introduction to the explanatory memorandum of this report, it was originally the intention of the rapporteur that Part B of the report would comprise a detailed country-by-country review of the human rights situation worldwide during 1984. For the reasons already given, however, this has not proved possible. The rapporteur, therefore, has limited herself to compiling the following list of certain of the sources referred to in the course of preparing that section of the draft resolution which specifically cites human rights violations in third countries. Although every effort has been made to provide a list that could be considered relatively complete, it is clearly not exhaustive. It does not, for instance, take in all the information and documentation sent to Parliament by outside individuals and organisations, or obtained by the rapporteur in direct contacts, or contained in official European Community documentation. It is hoped, however, that it will serve as an indication of the range of external material (most of which is publicly available) which was consulted by the rapporteur in preparing this report. (It should be noted that, unless otherwise indicated, all the dates given apply to the year 1984, and that the references are given in their original language, or the language in which they were available to the rapporteur.)

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NOTE

on human rights issues in the context of meetings between interparliamentary delegations from the European Parliament and delegations and authorities from third countries

Introduction

The question of human rights was not raised during certain interparliamentary meetings, i.e. those conducted by delegations for relations with :

The countries of Northern Europe (Sweden, Norway, Finland and Iceland);
Switzerland;
Austria;
The Committee of EFTA parliamentarians
The United States;
Canada;
Japan;
Australia and New Zealand.

Delegations for relations with (a) the countries of Eastern Europe and (b) Malta have held no interparliamentary meetings.

Activities of certain delegations in the field of the defence of human rights

Yugoslavia

In May 1984, Mr Enzo BETTIZA, then chairman of the EP-Yugoslavia delegation, made a public statement on certain political events which had resulted in the imprisonment of a number of prominent figures including MILOVAN DJILAS (copy of statement attached - Annex II). The EP-Yugoslavia delegation, now chaired by Mrs SEIBEL-EMMERLING, decided at its first meeting, on 29 January 1985, in the presence of the Yugoslav Ambassador, to raise the subject of the situation of a number of imprisoned Yugoslav intellectuals at a forthcoming meeting.

...

Cyprus

During the delegation's visit to Cyprus in November 1983, the question of the people who disappeared when the island was partitioned was raised with both the Greek Cypriot authorities and the Turkish Cypriot authorities, but no new information was obtained.

The Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia)

As long ago as 1982 Amnesty International drew the attention of the former chairman of the delegation to a number of cases of imprisonment of Moroccan political prisoners. Representations were made to the Moroccan ambassador in Brussels. The answer generally given was that these were common law prisoners, guilty of crimes or offences under Moroccan law and that they had moreover been given a fair trial.

The Mashreq countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria)

During the visit of the EP-Mashreq delegation to Cairo, the situation of the Copts in Egypt was discussed with President MUBARAK. He assured the delegation of the safety of these Egyptian citizens.

In Jordan the delegation was invited to visit a Palestinian refugee camp/village on the outskirts of the capital and to talk to those in charge there. (The large, growing and particularly young population of the camp illustrates the analysis made by the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Shimon PERES, of the situation of the Palestinians : at present most of the Palestinians from the West Bank are living in Jordan and are or have the option of becoming Jordanian citizens; or even : a majority of Jordan's population today is Palestinian).

Israel

During the visit by the delegation from the Knesset, the situation of the Arab population of the occupied territories of the West Bank was raised.

The Gulf States

During the delegation's visit to the Arab Republic of Yemen, the chairman, Mrs WIECZOREK-ZEUL, raised with the Prime Minister the question of the position of women and how this was changing in a rapidly developing society.

Latin America

At the VIth European Community/Latin America Interparliamentary Conference in June 1983 in Brussels, the delegations adopted a Final Act, Articles 26, 28 and 29 of which concern human rights and express their concern for 'full respect for human rights and basic freedoms' and 'social justice and political freedom (which) are inseparable'.

The Final Act raises the question of the protection of ethnic, religious and cultural minorities, encourages the efforts of Chilean democrats to re-establish democracy and human rights in their country and contains an appeal to 'all the governments of the Member States of the two Parliaments ... to do all in their power to help the victims of these violations of human rights. Aid must be extended to the families of victims.' (Article 29)

To follow up resolutions on human rights in various countries, the European Parliament sent several ad hoc delegations to investigate on the spot the human rights situation in Guatemala, Central America, Uruguay, Peru, Argentina and Nicaragua :

- in July 1983, further to a resolution adopted in December 1982 (OJ No. C 13 of 17 January 1983), an ad hoc delegation visited Guatemala, following a fact-finding visit to Mexico where it visited a Guatemalan refugee camp, and concentrated on the following matters : the human rights situation in the country, internal security and refugees, the restoration of democracy and the special powers tribunals (see PE 86.876/BUR). Specific cases of missing persons and violations of human rights were also raised with the highest authorities;
- in January 1984, an ad hoc intergroup delegation, led by the President, Mr DANKERT, visited Colombia, Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica. The main subjects tackled were the situation in Central America and the activities of the Contadora Group and respect for human rights in the region;
- in April 1984, further to resolutions of November 1982 and May 1983 (see OJ No. C 334 of 20 December 1982 and OJ No. C 161 of 20 June 1983), a visit was made to Uruguay. In talks with the Uruguay Government, the opposition parties and representatives of humanitarian organizations, the question of human rights was widely discussed. The ad hoc delegation handed the government a list of 81 political prisoners and demanded their release or, at least, information about them (see PE 90.450/BUR);
- in May 1984, Mr TUCKMAN (first vice-chairman of the delegation for relations with Latin America), visited Lima (Peru) for the IVth ordinary session of the Andean Parliament. In talks with the Prime Minister, Mr MARIATEGUI, the questions of terrorism and human rights were raised;
- again in May 1984, an ad hoc delegation visited Argentina following an invitation by President ALFONSIN. On this occasion the subject of human rights was not high on the list of topics for discussion; however the delegation did have talks with humanitarian organizations in charge of observing the bringing to justice of those responsible for repression and the violation of human rights under the dictatorship. These subjects were also raised in government circles (see PE 90.450/BUR);
- The observers at the elections in Nicaragua in November 1984 raised the subject with the various candidates standing for President of the Republic and for the Constituent Assembly, representatives of humanitarian organizations and government officials whom they met (see PE 93.990/BUR).

The chairmen of these delegations were often able to inform their counterparts in the Latin American Parliament and the Andean Parliament of the conclusions drawn from their visit. In one case a delegation from the Latin American Parliament simultaneously undertook a fact-finding tour of the same region.

Southern Asia

During the visit to Sri Lanka, on which occasion all the members of the delegation had received documentation from Amnesty International, the question of human rights was raised during the working meetings with the Foreign Minister and with the Minister for the Interior and Security, Mr ATHULATHMUDALI. The very detailed reply given by the latter is reproduced in Annex III (PE 91.498). The Sri Lankan authorities gave our delegation a recent publication on the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Sri Lanka since independence.

ASEAN

Prior to its visit to Singapore and Thailand in February 1984, the delegation had agreed not to insist that the question of human rights be placed on the agenda for its meetings with the ASEAN interparliamentary delegations. Members thought that an informal approach would give rise to less tension and might well achieve more. In accordance with this agreement, Mr PRAG, vice-chairman of the delegation, spoke during the talks, describing the activities of the Working Party on Human Rights and pointing out that the European Parliament was following very closely developments in the human rights situation in the world. There was no mention or discussion of specific cases of violation in the ASEAN countries. It was not possible to ascertain whether members of the delegation raised specific cases in private with their counterparts from ASEAN's interparliamentary organization.

People's Republic of China

The delegation decided not to place the consideration of human rights on the agenda for the last two meetings with the Chinese delegations and authorities, taking the view that its mandate and terms of reference required it to seek areas of agreement and to develop good relations and not to raise matters which were bound to prove a stumbling block. And indeed, having only recently emerged from isolationism, the Chinese authorities were not yet ready to agree to their laws, customs and penal traditions being the subject of international debate, let alone in public.

Theo JUNKER

LUXEMBOURG

3 May 1984

PRESS RELEASE

Mr Enzo BETTIZA, Member of the European Parliament, and chairman of the European Parliament/Yugoslavia delegation, said in connection with the recent political events in Yugoslavia which have led to the imprisonment of certain prominent figures, including MILOVAN DJILAS :

'These are regrettable incidents which hamper a more open political relationship between the STRASBOURG Parliament and YUGOSLAVIA.

While not wishing to interfere in internal Yugoslav affairs we would nonetheless like BELGRADE to realise that, from both a political and an ethical and psychological point of view, greater respect for the principles of democracy in the countries with which the Community has relations and concludes agreements, helps us to implement more effective policies on cooperation and aid.

Any other policy, which may in some way violate the basic civil rights that are the foundation of life in our Western European societies, with which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia maintains ever closer relations, causes us serious difficulties.'

EXTRACT FROM THE SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

DURING THE VISIT TO SRI LANKA FROM 15 TO 21 APRIL 1984

To a question from Mr ARNDT on an Amnesty International Report concerning Tamil political prisoners, Mr ATHULATHMUDALI criticised the report in certain specific respects. It was incorrect to say that the Government were responsible for killing prisoners. On the riot outbreak, ordinary prisoners attacked political prisoners speaking Tamil. The Government had opposed their detention in civil prisons but the Supreme Court had rejected the Government's arguments for army detention. This led to certain deaths. The army commanders were sent in to rescue those they could and did manage to rescue 17 out of 35. Ordinary legal procedures were followed (through an inquest) and verdicts reached. The inquest found that the prisoners were murdered, but there was no evidence as to who had killed whom. Amnesty International said that these were political prisoners, but Sri Lanka had different views. They had conspired to certain acts of violence against the State. Some had been indicted for murder. He himself had been a member of Amnesty International and he was concerned about the way in which they had carried out their investigations on this occasion. They were present in the country for a week and did not approach the Government. They should have done their homework. No-one in Government was approached. He approved of the organisation. Other criticisms had been that the Government had neglected a Parliamentary Committee Report made in 1979 on six killings in Jaffna. Amnesty International thought this report had been ignored but this was not so. This did not mean, however, that he was happy about the incident. Far from it. The Minister of Health added that no-one could identify many of the bodies and body storage facilities were very limited. To questions from Mr VERGES, Mr ATHULATHMUDALI commented that Sri Lanka would do as well as any other less developed country. He explained the chronology of the state of emergency. Thirteen soldiers had been ambushed on the night of 23 July

in Jaffna. On the 24th, their bodies were ferried to Colombo for burial. There had been a backlash and on the 25th, rioting broke out in Colombo. A curfew was declared at 2 p.m. on that day. The military were given instructions to open fire at 12.30 p.m. that day. The soldiers did not do anything. They did not disobey. The deaths seemed to motivate the riots in a sense. There were allegations that soldiers took part in acts of lawlessness. The Government had taken steps on that. On Monday afternoon the police were active, though not as much as possible, and he had to order the police in his constituency to arrest people on the roads. 26 July was a bad day but on the 27th the riots had calmed down and on the 28th it was much calmer. But on Friday 29 there were rumours that separatist terrorist groups were arriving in Colombo and would attack. Panic set in and there were riots and deaths. The situation improved on Saturday and on Sunday no incidents were reported. Officials reported 373 deaths though there may have been a few more. Certainly there were no more than 500. On terrorist propaganda he said that they had said the soldiers were killed because of rape, but this was a fabrication. A terrorist leader's statement four weeks ago denied such rape. Up to 90,000 refugees were caused by the riots and only 3,000 were still to be resettled. The rehabilitation exercise was an example to many. For Sri Lanka even one hundred deaths were too many. There was almost another outbreak of rioting last week but the Government took to the air-waves and stopped provocation at source.

JOINT COMMITTEE

RESOLUTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 31 January 1985

The ACP-EEC Joint Committee,

- meeting in Bujumbura from 28 January to 1 February 1985,

- A. having regard to the report of the ACP-EEC ad hoc Working Group on Human Rights presented by Madame Colette FLESCHE, rapporteur (CA/CP/528), in which the members of the ad hoc Working Group were able to discuss on the basis of parity between representatives from the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and members of the European Parliament such a delicate yet fundamental political issue;
- B. considers that fundamental human rights, whether they be political, social, economic or other, constitute a legitimate subject of concern for all ACP-EEC countries;
- C. considers that mankind, male and female, must be the essential beneficiary of development policy, and must be able to find satisfaction and well-being in his every-day life without fear of aggression, unwarranted arrest or detention or any other political menace or coercion and maintains that man cannot live with dignity under the current world economic system;
- D. notes the contents of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;

- E. considers that all signatories of the Third Lomé Convention have confirmed their international obligation to ensure the preservation and improvement of human rights, and have therefore underlined the positive link between the promotion of human rights and efforts towards development;
- F. considers that each individual citizen should be granted the right and opportunity by his country to take action against any infringement of his human rights, in accordance with the Joint Declaration and Article 4 of the Convention;
- G. expressing the hope that the signatories of the Third Lomé Convention will play an active part in eliminating the obstacles preventing individuals and peoples from actually enjoying to the full their economic, social and cultural rights, as stated in paragraph 2 of the Joint Declaration and Article 4 on Human Rights annexed to the Third Lomé Convention;
- H. considers that the worsening economic plight of many developing countries may well condemn more people to starvation, malnutrition and underdevelopment;
- I. considers that continued dialogue is essential between European and ACP States in order to assure constructive and humane development within all of our societies so that our governments may work in the interests of all our peoples irrespective of their political opinion, ethnic group, cultural or religious belief or their class;
- J. considers that wherever people are ruled by unrepresentative and elitist minorities using coercion and repression human rights are grossly violated;
- K. considers that the apartheid regime in South Africa, which constitutes a violation of human rights, is an affront to human dignity as the overwhelming majority of the population is governed by a repressive, unrepresentative and racist minority and is denied its basic freedom and fundamental rights;
- L. concerned by the dramatic plight of many refugees who often face the problems of insecurity, hunger and sickness;

- M. notes with approval that the Third Lomé Convention provides for aid to projects and programmes aimed at self-sufficiency and the integration or reintegration of refugees;
 - N. considering the serious difficulties facing migrant workers and students in their countries of residence;
 - O. stresses that every person when arrested is entitled to a democratic and public trial, legal assistance and humane treatment during detention;
 - P. draws attention to the fact that all peoples in a country are entitled to their own cultural and social development;
1. Welcomes the fact that the contracting parties to the Third Lomé Convention agreed upon the need to include references to human rights in the preamble to the Convention and in a Joint Declaration annexed to Article 4 of the Convention;
 2. Hopes that the ACP Member States of the OAU ratify the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in order that it may be put into effect at the earliest opportunity and that all the Member States of the European Community ratify the European Convention on Human Rights;
 3. Proposes, therefore,
 - (i) that the Member States undertake, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Consultative Assembly in Rome, to break off all economic, financial and military relations with South Africa and to do all in their power to bring to an end a situation which brings disgrace on mankind;

- (ii) that more adequate economic resources be devoted to resolving the problems which undermine the possibility for the peoples of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific to enjoy their fundamental human rights as defined by Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that more positive political effort be made in this same direction;
- (iii) that more be done financially, logistically and politically to support all organisations working in favour of refugees, including particularly the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, and, where possible in cooperation with NGOs, to ensure that the status of refugees is assured and that their needs are catered for, including their fundamental human rights;
- (iv) that immigrant workers, students and their families should receive adequate and proper treatment in their host country and that more should be done through closer cultural cooperation to ensure their proper assimilation into the societies within which they choose to live having full regard to their rights and well-being;
- (v) that, having regard to the findings of the report of the ad hoc Working Party, the Bureau of the Joint Assembly should monitor human rights developments both in Europe and the ACP States, make appropriate recommendations and, when necessary, call for the convening of a working party;

- (vi) that this motion for a resolution and the accompanying report be forwarded to the Council of Ministers and to the Commission of the European Community, to the Committee of Ambassadors and the ACP Council, and to the National Assemblies and Parliaments of all the Member States signatory to the Third Lome Convention and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation.

REFERENCES TO HUMAN RIGHTS CONTAINED IN THE NEW LOMÉ III CONVENTION

(At the time this report was printed official translations of the extracts on the following pages from the Lomé III Convention only existed in French and English.)

"Human rights" and "human dignity"

1. Preamble

Insert the following paragraph:

"Reaffirming their adherence to the principles of the said Charter* and in particular their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small.

2. Joint declaration on Article 4 of the Convention

The Contracting Parties hereby reiterate their deep attachment to human dignity as an inalienable right and as constituting an essential objective for the attainment of the legitimate aspirations of individuals and of peoples. They reaffirm that every individual has the right, in his own country or in a host country, to respect for his dignity and protection by the law.

The Contracting Parties proclaim that ACP-EEC cooperation must help eliminate the obstacles preventing ACP nationals and peoples from actually enjoying to the full their economic, social and cultural rights and that this must be achieved through the development which is essential to their dignity, their well-being and their self-fulfilment.

In this respect the Contracting Parties reaffirm their obligation and their commitment under international law to fight for the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on ethnic group, origin, race, nationality, colour, sex, language, religion or any other situation. They proclaim their determination to work effectively for the eradication of apartheid which constitutes a violation of human rights and an affront to human dignity.

* Charter of the United Nations.

"Droits de l'homme" et "Dignité humaine"

1. Préambule

Insérer l'alinéa suivant :

"réaffirmant leur attachement aux principes de la Charte des Nations Unies et leur foi dans les droits fondamentaux de l'homme, dans la dignité et la valeur de la personne humaine, dans l'égalité des droits des hommes et des femmes, ainsi que des nations grandes et petites.

2. Déclaration conjointe ad art. 4 de la Convention

Les Parties Contractantes réitèrent leur profond attachement à la dignité humaine; celle-ci est un droit imprescriptible et constitue un objectif essentiel à la réalisation des aspirations légitimes des individus et des peuples. Elles réaffirment que chaque individu a droit dans son propre pays ou dans un pays d'accueil au respect de sa dignité et à la protection de la Loi.

Les Parties Contractantes proclament que la coopération ACP/CEE doit contribuer à l'élimination des obstacles qui empêchent la jouissance pleine et effective par les individus et les peuples de leurs droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, et ce, grâce au développement indispensable à leur dignité, leur bien-être et leur épanouissement.

Les Parties Contractantes réaffirment à cet égard leur obligation et leur engagement existant en droit international pour combattre en vue de leur élimination toutes les formes de discrimination fondées sur l'ethnie, l'origine, la race, la nationalité, la couleur, le sexe, le langage, la religion ou toute autre situation. Elles proclament leur détermination de tout mettre en oeuvre efficacement pour l'éradication de l'apartheid qui constitue une violation des droits de l'homme et un affront à la dignité humaine.

TABLE SHOWING INITIATIVES TAKEN BY MEPS UNDER THE RULES OF PROCEDURE ON HUMAN RIGHTS
DURING THE FIRST ELECTORAL TERM OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT¹

Parliamentary Year	OWN INITIATIVE REPORTS		MOTIONS FOR RESOLUTION (art.47, 48, 49)		Written Questions (art.46)	Question Time (art.44) ²	Oral Questions (art. 42, 43)
	Adopted	Not Adopted	Adopted	Not Adopted			
1979-80	4	0	11	40	55	29	2
1980-81	5	0	19	74	51	34	1
1981-82	2	0	14	74	40	72	1
1982-83	9	0	23	80	57	54	15
1983-84	11	1	46	94	65	37	0
1984-85	9	1	11	13	27	8	0

¹ Reference period : 30.6.1979 - 24.7.1984

² Calendar year

TABLED SHOWING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS
OF TORTURE

<u>Government</u>	<u>Pledge (Outstanding)</u>	<u>Contributions (received)</u> (United States dollars)
Australia	\$A 15 000	
Belgium		10 000.00
Cameroon		1 113.77
Canada		8.130.00 + CAN. \$ 10.000
Cyprus**		950.00
Denmark*		219 383.00
Finland**		210 241.81
France*		39 977.41
Germany, Federal Republic of		118 106.70
Greece		5 000.00
Ireland		5 690.00
Jordan		1 000.00
Liechtenstein		2 286.00
Luxembourg***		6 436.20
Netherlands*		95 000.00 + HFL 50.000
Norway*		236 000.00
San Marino		2 258.93
Sweden*		210 790.27
Switzerland		68 450.10
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		12 445.00

- * in two contributions
** in three contributions
*** in four contributions

The Bahá'í International Community and the Lutheran World Federation, non-governmental organisations in consultative status, have each made a contribution of \$US 1 000.00. The National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America has made a contribution of \$US 5 000.00 and a contribution of \$US 541.62 (F. 1 700) has been received from the Dutch section of the International Commission of Jurists. In addition, 25 private individuals have contributed some \$US 1 700.00 to the Voluntary Fund. Finally, the Fund has been credited with \$US 28 140.00 carried over from the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile and \$US 155 310.00 in interest income.

Source: United Nations - Economic and Social Council
E/CN.4/1985/55 - 26 February 1985.

United Nations General Assembly
Trente-neuvième session point 99 à l'ordre du jour
1/39/662 du 14.11.1984.

ANNEX VII

Resolutions on human rights matters adopted in planary session under
urgent procedure since July 1984-----

- 27 July 1984, resolution on Andrei Sakharov;
- 11 October 1984, resolution on the abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union;
- 11 October 1984, resolution on the arrest in Afghanistan of Mr Jacques Abouchard;
- 11 October 1984, resolution on the release of Mr Dikerndem;
- 11 October 1984, resolution on death sentences in Turkey;
- 25 October 1984, resolution on the sentencing of a French journalist by the Afghan authorities;
- 15 November 1984, resolution on the situation in Chile;
- 15 November 1984, resolution on the murder of Father Popieluszko;

- 17 January 1985, resolution on South-East Asia;
- 17 January 1985, resolution on the political trials in Ho-Chi-Minh City;
- 14 February 1985, resolution on treatment of a Community citizen by the Yugoslav authorities;
- 14 February 1985, resolution on the violence and the situation of the prisoners in Chile;
- 14 February 1985, resolution on the release of Nelson Mandela;
- 9 May 1985, resolution on the situation in Ethiopia;
- 9 May 1985, resolution on the United States' trade embargo on Nicaragua;
- 9 May 1985, resolution on the United States' trade embargo on Nicaragua.

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13 December 1984, written declaration on the plight of Aryeh Tukachinsky
(Rule 49)

tabled by Mr Pannella

pursuant to Rules 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the constant violations of individual and ethnic rights by the USSR and the attitude of the countries of the Community

The European Parliament,

- convinced that for the sake of peace the human and political rights of individuals and peoples must be respected and promoted,
- convinced that unreservedly combating violations of those rights must be an integral part of countries' internal and external policies,
- having regard to the Helsinki Accords, particularly Chapter VI of Basket I on 'respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief' and the provisions of Basket III on cooperation in the humanitarian sector,
- whereas the USSR and countries under the Soviet regime are increasingly basing their internal and international power on the negation of the rights of individual and ethnic rights,
- whereas likewise the balanced military response based on mutual 'terror' of an outbreak of war between East and West does not tackle the problem of those rights or of asserting and defending them,
- whereas the security and strength of countries are increasingly dependent on other weapons: technology, food, raw materials, economics and propaganda,
- whereas, even at times when violations of the basic principles of the international order and fundamental rights reach a peak - for instance the continuing occupation of Afghanistan and the increased persecution of dissidents - even democratic countries, including countries of the Community, often continue to supply such arms to powers under Soviet influence instead of suspending supplies,
- whereas, on the other hand, in some cases and sectors there are codes of conduct that oblige those countries to enter into forms of non-collaboration and to impose embargoes on exchanges of advanced technology and, even though sporadically, to suspend trade or food and economic aid,
- having regard in particular to the Afghan situation on the one hand and the fate of the Soviet dissidents Andrei Sakharov, Sergei Kovaliov, Antanas Terleckas, Anatoli Shcharansky, Valentin Soxolov, Zanis Skuda, Maria Tevs, Nicolas Gorbal, Tatiana Velikanova, Igor Ogurcov and Gleb Jakunin on the other,

1. Calls on the Commission and the Council to suspend economic exchanges and trade between the EEC as such and the Soviet Union whilst this situation continues;
2. Calls on the Member States to apply analogous national measures to international exchanges;
3. Appeals to other democratic countries, particularly the United States, Canada, Japan and Argentina, to subscribe to such measures whilst the Soviet Union continues to violate individual and ethnic rights;
4. Decides to send a delegation of three of its Members to convey these views to the Soviet authorities and if possible obtain information on the fate of the above-mentioned dissidents;
5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the governments of the Member States.

- Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-373/84)
tabled by Mr William Newton Dunn
- pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the Hungarian minority in Romania

The European Parliament,

- a. mindful of the contribution of the Hungarian people to European scientific, musical, literary, artistic, medical, economic and political life,
- b. noting the determination of the Hungarian people during their 1000 years of nationhood to defend their human rights and those of other European peoples,
- c. aware of the situation of 2,000,000 ethnic Hungarians in the Socialist Republic of Romania out of a total population of 21,350,000 persons,
- d. recalling its resolution on human rights in Romania, OJ C 161, 20th June 1983 and the letter from the Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Secretary General of Parliament, 9th June 1983,
- e. believing that the persistent evidence of discrimination against Hungarians in Romania contravenes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, 10th December 1948,
- f. believing further that the individual freedoms of all nationalities in Romania including those of the Romanian people are entirely discounted in the interest of the state,
- g. mindful that the Hungarians of Transylvania have always demonstrated a strong identity and ethnic consciousness,
- h. aware that every effort is made in the European Community to preserve and respect regional and national traditions and values within its Member States and believing that the same policy should apply in other European States such as Romania, with whose government the European Community has signed a Trade and Cooperation Agreement,
- i. believing that such policies enshrined in the treaties establishing the European Community are in the interest of peace, liberty and harmony in Europe and within each European state,
- j. noting that all states in Europe are committed to these policies, pursuant to the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Cooperation and Security, irrespective of their social and political systems,

1. Calls upon its competent Committee to investigate the compliance by the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania with its treaty obligations to the United Nations and to the Conference on European Cooperation and Security;
2. Requests its competent committee to report the conclusions of this investigation and to make recommendations for the development of the Community's relations with the Socialist Republic of Romania in the interest of all its peoples;
3. Requests its President to forward this resolution to its competent Committee and the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-545/84)

tabled by Mr Pordea

On behalf of the Group of the European Right
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the Hungarian minority in Romania

The European Parliament,

- A. apprised of the substantial contribution that Romania has made to Europe's cultural heritage, especially in the spheres of literature, science and technology, philosophy, the arts, music and drama,
- B. acknowledging the thousands of years of resistance by the Romanian people, as a last outpost of Latin civilization in the midst of Slavs and Hungarians, in the face of invasions, the imperialism of neighbouring powers, pressure and infiltration from outside sources, occupations, persecutions, injustices and various other vicissitudes,
- C. noting the considerable sacrifices which the Romanian people have had to assume, in order to achieve national and political unity,
- D. aware that the Hungarian minority in Romania (one million seven hundred thousand people, or 7.7% of the total population, of which 90% are Romanian) is continuing to display, as it has done in the past, an attitude of calculated hostility to the Romanian people,
- E. believing that the demands of this minority are unfounded, given the liberal, and indeed privileged, nature of the status accorded to it as a minority; and that, in addition, these demands wilfully confuse the general denial of individual freedom that is symptomatic of all the countries under Soviet domination with the supposed persecution of ethnic minorities,
- F. concerned at the fact that the Hungarians are maintaining artificially a climate of tension in their relations with the Romanians, a climate which is inimical to the harmonious coexistence of the two peoples and to stable political relations between the states of the Danube basin,
- G. faithful to the principles and objectives of the European Community, which, though resolved to defend and protect ethnic minorities, is at the same time under the obligation to ensure that these do not abuse their status by endangering the vital interests of their countries of origin and of the peoples in whose midst they have settled,
- H. considering that it is its duty to brand the vindictive and unjustified attitude of the Hungarians in Romania as a likely source of terrorist acts,

1. Calls on its appropriate committee to determine whether the Hungarian minority in Romania acquits itself of its duties of loyalty to the Romanian State and respect for the majority of its population;
2. Requests that its appropriate committee publish the findings of this inquiry and make representations to the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic to the effect that it should cease all support for the disloyal action of the Magyar minority in Romania;
3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to its appropriate committee and the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-571/84)

tabled by Mrs Van Hemeldonck

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the death of hunger strikers in Morocco

The European Parliament,

A. having regard to the common declaration on fundamental rights of 5 April 1977,

B. whereas Morocco has signed an association agreement with the European Community which covers not only trade relations but also common efforts towards peace and freedom,

C. having regard to the recent deaths in prison of Abdelhalim Meskini, Moulay Doraïdi and Moustapha Belhewari from the effects of a hunger strike they entered upon with a view to obtaining permission to receive visits from their families and to continue their studies,

D. whereas there are still political prisoners in Morocco,

1. Calls on the Moroccan Government to accommodate the demands of the hunger strikers in order to guarantee humane conditions for all prisoners;

2. Calls on the Moroccan Government to release all those held in preventive detention in connection with the recent insurrections as well as political prisoners;

3. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to take all necessary steps to ensure that Morocco complies with the above request;

4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Council, the Commission and the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-605/84)
tabled by Mr Lomas
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on refugees from the Indonesian Province of Brian Jaya

The European Parliament,

- A. noting that 8,000 refugees have fled to Papua New Guinea from the Indonesian Province of Brian Jaya,
 - B. noting that the lives of the refugees would be in danger if they returned to Brian Jaya,
 - C. noting that the Government of Papua New Guinea intends to return the 8,000 refugees to Brian Jaya,
 - D. noting that an Early Day Motion has already been submitted in the Westminster Parliament with grave concern on this subject,
1. Calls on the EEC Commission and the Council of Ministers to use their influence with the Government of Papua New Guinea to allow the refugees to remain there;
 2. Urges the Government of Papua New Guinea to show compassion to the refugees, not to send back any refugees without first involving the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, and to permit the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to screen refugees so that their exact status may be ascertained;
 3. Instructs the President to forward this Resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Governments of the Member States, and the Government of Papua New Guinea.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-623/84)

tabled by Mr Van Miert

pursuant to rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the fate of Mark Hunter and Patricia and Derek Hanekom, who are accused of high treason in South Africa

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to its resolution on Southern Africa of 9 February 1983 ¹,
- B. having regard to its resolution on human rights in the world of 17 May 1983 ²,
- C. seriously concerned at the fate of Mark Hunter (25) and Derek Hanekom (31) and his wife Patricia (27) who have been imprisoned since December 1983 and are due to appear before the Pretoria Supreme Court in September 1984 on a charge of high treason,
- D. whereas the Hanekoms are accused of having recruited Mark Hunter on behalf of the ANC (African National Congress) and of having hidden confidential documents on their farm,
- E. whereas it is alleged that Mark Hunter has spied for the ANC, by stealing or photocopying military documents and passing them on to the ANC,
- F. whereas Mark Hunter carried out his military service in the South African military intelligence service and, in the course of his duties, regularly visited camps in the Transvaal for the training of rebels from Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe,
- G. whereas Mark Hunter has been able to collect proof of South Africa's efforts to destabilize the governments of, inter alia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho,
- H. whereas the charges against Mark Hunter and Patricia and Derek Hanekom make no mention of training camps for rebels in South Africa or of the destabilization campaign,
- I. whereas the training camps concerned still exist despite the fact that South Africa has repeatedly denied their existence,

1. Once again unreservedly condemns the policy of apartheid pursued by the Government of the Republic of South Africa;
2. Condemns South Africa's attempts to destabilize the governments of Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe;
3. Requests the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to bring all possible pressure to bear on the Government of South Africa to secure the release of Mark Hunter and Patricia and Derek Hanekom;
4. Requests its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Governments and Parliaments of the Member States, the Governments of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho and the Government of South Africa.

¹OJ No. C 68, 14.3.1983, p.42

²OJ No. C 161, 20.6.1983, p.58

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-624/84)

tabled by Mr Van Miert

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the massacres in Uganda

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- B. having regard to the importance which the European Community attaches to the worldwide respect of Human Rights,
- C. whereas there have been numerous reports of massacres of women, children, refugees and other civilians in certain regions of Uganda and particularly in the Luwero triangle to the north of the capital, Kampala, and in the north-eastern district of Karamoja,
- D. whereas the Ugandan opposition paper Minnansi has alleged that Ugandan soldiers in Kigomaba, to the north of Kampala, confined 18 civilians in a house and set fire to it with the result that all those inside were killed,
- E. whereas Ugandan Catholic and Anglican missionaries have stated that government troops have murdered more than 100 pilgrims in Namugongo near Kampala and mutilated others,
- F. whereas the US Deputy Secretary of State, Elliot Abrams, has said that since 1981 the army has been responsible for the death of more than 20,000 Ugandans either through starvation or killing by military death squads,
- G. whereas there have been reports from other sources, such as opposition leaders, international relief agencies and church and diplomatic channels, of mass slaughter by the regular army since the coming to power of Milton Obote at the end of 1980,
- H. whereas these serious accusations were at first formally denied by government spokesmen in Uganda but later in part confirmed by the Information Minister, David Anyoti, although the extent of the slaughter was very much understated,
- I. whereas, after a recent enquiry carried out by the British diplomatic mission in Kampala, the British Foreign Office stated that, although previous reports of human rights violations were confirmed, no evidence had been found to support US reports that the victims were numbered in their hundreds of thousands,

- J. whereas, however, serious proof has been produced by the British journalist, W. Pike, of the existence of mass graves in Kapeka, Masulita and Kakiri (Upigi district), Luwero and Kakogi (Luwero district) and Koboga (Mubende district),
- K. whereas former government soldiers and eyewitnesses of the massacres have confirmed the involvement of government troops,
- L. whereas the former Ugandan president, Youssef Lule, has criticized the United Kingdom for not publicly condemning the serious violations of human rights and large-scale massacres by government troops,
- M. whereas eyewitness reports also point to the involvement of regular Kenyan Government troops in the killing of thousands of members of the Karimojong tribe,
- N. noting, moreover, that some 10,000 people are being detained in prisons, police stations and army camps, which the International Red Cross is not always able to inspect,
- O. whereas, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 800,000 Ugandans are refugees in their own country and a further 200,000 have sought refuge in neighbouring countries,
- P. whereas church groups have stated that approximately 90,000 homeless in the Karamoja district will shortly die a certain death of starvation, particularly since the Ugandan authorities are not allowing any aid to be taken to them,
1. Requests the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to urge the Ugandan Government to open an independent enquiry into the alleged massacres in order to bring those responsible to trial;
 2. Asks them to take all possible steps to bring light fully to bear on the horrifying events in Uganda at the earliest possible date;
 3. Requests accordingly the British Government to publish or grant access to all the material it has gathered in order to assist the enquiry;
 4. Requests the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to ask the Kenyan government for clarifications concerning the alleged involvement of its regular troops in the Ugandan killings;

5. Instructs the Commission to collect information via the appropriate channels on the deterioration of the general human rights situation in Uganda and, in particular, the situation of the refugees facing starvation;
6. Urges the Commission to provide whatever emergency aid should prove necessary without delay and to ensure at the same time that this aid in fact reaches those sections of the population that are in most serious need;
7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Council and the Ugandan and Kenyan authorities.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-631/84)

tabled by Mr Schwalba-Hoth

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the abduction of Mrs Jolanda Consuela Rodriguez Arteaga and her daughter Dina Patricia Cardoza Rodriguez

The European Parliament,

- A. in the conviction that human rights must be respected in all countries,
- B. having regard to the close economic relations between the Community and Guatemala,
 1. Appeals to the Guatemalan Government to do everything in its power to secure the release of Mrs Jolanda Consuela Rodriguez Arteaga (54) and Mrs Dina Patricia Cardoza Rodriguez (26) following their aduction by the military,
 2. Appeals to the Guatemalan Government to state its position on the events of 28 August 1984 when the two women were taken into custody by military personnel between Coatepeque and Retalhuleu during a bus journey from Quetzaltenango on the grounds that they were the wife and daughter of Jose Alberto Cardoza Aguilar, a critic of the regime; no information on their whereabouts has so far come to light,
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the government of the Republic of Guatemala.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-632/84)
tabled by Mr Schwalba-Hoth
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the situation of refugees in Papua New Guinea

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the continued fighting between the Indonesian army and the Papuan Liberation movement OPM (Papua Merdeka or Free Papua Movement) in the western part of the island of Papua New Guinea which is occupied by Indonesia,
- B. having regard to the attacks by the Indonesian army on the civilian population,
- C. having regard to the more than 10,000 registered refugees whose situation is giving cause for alarm from the social and humanitarian point of view and some of whom have already starved to death,
 1. Supports the plea from the Government of Papua New Guinea for assistance and calls on the governments of the European Community to provide humanitarian aid for the refugees;
 2. Announces its intention of contributing funds from the 1985 budget to alleviate the suffering of the refugees in Papua New Guinea;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Government of Papua New Guinea.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-738/84)

tabled by Mr Adam, Mrs Quin, Mr Griffiths, Mr Collins, Mr Linkohr and Mr Hoon pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure on women of the Royal household and other political prisoners in Ethiopia

The European Parliament,

- A. recalling its resolution of April 1984 on the Horn of Africa, condemning violations of human rights in the area,
- B. recalling its repeated efforts to secure increased respect for human rights in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries which have signed the Lomé Convention and which benefit from Community aid and assistance,
- C. in view of the fact that the women of the Ethiopian royal household have been detained for 10 years in extremely difficult conditions which have given rise to considerable concern,
- D. appreciating the urgency of the situation, in that this year, the tenth anniversary in September 1984, of the Revolution in Ethiopia, may be the last chance that these women have of ever being released,

Calls upon the government of Ethiopia to mark the occasion of this anniversary by either bringing to trial or releasing the women of the Ethiopian royal household and other political prisoners, so far held without trial, in the country.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-896/84)

tabled by Ms Tongue, Mr Blinne and Mr Annet, on behalf of the Socialist Group
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on Human Rights in Pakistan

The European Parliament

- having regard to the Commission's statement to Parliament on 23 May 1984 that it had asked the Council for a mandate "to step up cooperation with Pakistan with a view to concluding a new agreement which would be wider in scope than the previous trade and economic cooperation agreement which had expired in 1981"; (1)
 - having regard to the fact that Pakistan is a military dictatorship which maintains itself in power through martial law,
 - having regard to the recent declaration of the Bar Association of Punjab that "all the rights and liberties that citizens of any civilised society cherish and uphold are trampled by a handful of people exercising arbitrary state power through sheer force",
 - having regard, in particular, to the continuing imprisonment of Pakistani lawyers, such as Raza Kazim, who are being held by the military without trial, often in solitary confinement, fettered for months on end, beaten and deprived of sleep,
 - recalling its Resolution of 13 April 1984 on the creation of a framework for dialogue to foster observance of internationally accepted standards on human rights in the European Community and those countries with which it has close ties, (2)
1. Calls on the Commission to report to Parliament within 3 months on the human rights situation in Pakistan ;
 2. Calls on the Council to suspend consideration of the Commission's proposal until Parliament has considered the Commission's Report ;
 3. Considers that no new Agreement should be concluded between the Community and Pakistan until such time as free democratic elections have been held in that country and until the respect for basic human rights has been restored ;
 4. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to make immediate representations to the Government of Pakistan concerning the fate of political prisoners, such as Raza Kazim ;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this Resolution to the Council the Commission and the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, and to the Government of Pakistan.

(1) Debates No. 1-314, page 131

(2) Ibid. volume 27, No. 127 of 14 May 1984, page 126

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-541/84)
tabled by Mr Gaibisso and Mr Pomilio
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the need for concrete measures to abolish different forms of slavery in practice in
the world
The European Parliament,

- A. whereas the new UN report on slavery, presented on 30 July 1984 to the Commission for Human Rights in Geneva, unequivocally demonstrates how the 1926 Convention, drawn up under the auspices of the League of Nations and ratified by 38 states, sanctioning the immediate and total abolition of slavery and the slave trade, has failed to eradicate this ancient scourge,
 - B. noting that the United Nations document defines slavery as any form of relationship with human beings that leads to the forced exploitation of their labour or any restrictive practice that causes suffering, privation or the loss of individual freedom,
 - C. noting also that the new slaves number tens of millions of persons scattered - according to the UN - mainly throughout 17 African, 15 Asian and 6 Latin-American states, without ruling out the existence of forms of slavery even in the USA and certain western European countries, in addition to those in the East,
 - D. stressing the statement of the UN special representative to the Commission for Human Rights, Dr Benjamin Whitaker, in the summing-up which, among other things, affirms that it is a mistake to think that slavery and the slave trade are things of the past as these practices, which are a common feature of colonialism, survive even in a technologically advanced age and as long as there is one single case of slavery in the world, none of us can feel free,
1. Calls on the Commission to draw up a report, on the basis of the United Nations documentation, to assess the current extent of the phenomenon and identify the areas where it is still being practised, having regard to the four most recent, little-known and tragic forms of contemporary slavery, viz:
 - 1) debt bondage,
 - 2) exploitation of child labour,
 - 3) commercial exploitation of women,
 - 4) child prostitution;
 2. Calls on the Community to intervene in countries where the different forms of slavery are being practised with a view to abolishing it by providing funds for cooperation and development together with concrete political and diplomatic measures of an effective nature;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the governments of the Member States.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-906/84)

tabled by Mr Deprez

pusuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on violation of human rights in Argentina

The European Parliament,

- A. satisfied that democracy has been restored in Argentina,
- B. aware of the enormous economic and financial difficulties faced by the government of Mr Raul Alfonsin,
- C. concerned at the fact that there are still political prisoners of the dictatorship in Argentinian prisons,
- D. disturbed at the fact that many of the judiciary and militia who took an active part in repressive activities under the dictatorship have been confirmed in office,
- E. astonished that a general amnesty for the key figures in the military dictatorship is being contemplated, when several of their victims are still in prison,
- F. concerned at the fact that federal judges are obstructing the return of minors who disappeared or were kidnapped under the dictatorship to their families, a fact which has repeatedly been deplored in public by the 'grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo',
- G. seizing the opportunity of the visit of President ALFONSIN to the European Parliament, this Wednesday, 24 October 1984,
 - 1. Calls on the Argentine government to arrange the speedy and unconditional release of all those imprisoned under the dictatorship in particular the following (serving life sentences or sentences of 24 years) who have been on hunger strike since 10 September 1984: Fermin Angel Nunéz - Jose Martin Paz - Tomas Eugenio Cormack - Ruben Jesus Emperador - Francisco Antonio Carrizo - Jorge Oscar Fuente and Osvaldo Antonio Lopez;
 - 2. Calls on the Argentine government to arrange with the competent authorities for the return to their families of the children who disappeared or were kidnapped; such as little Paula Eva LOGARES (who disappeared on 18 May 1978 at the same time as her parents, and was discovered by her grandmother, who, on 13 December 1983, brought proceedings against the kidnappers of the child, a former police officer under the military regime and his wife. At the present time the child is still in the hands of her 'sequestrators;')
 - 3. Calls on the Council and the Member States to intercede with the Argentine government on this matter;
 - 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the President of the Argentine Republic, to the Council and to the governments of the Member States of the EEC.

led by Mr. ...

... to Article 20 of the Rules of Procedure

violations of human rights, including arbitrary arrest, incommunicado detention, prejudicial executions and the practice of torture in the Syrian Arab Republic

The European Parliament,

- A. having been informed that:
- the Syrian Arab Republic has been governed for the last 21 years by emergency legislation denying political and other basic human rights,
 - that there is prolonged imprisonment without trial of political opponents,
 - that torture is used to intimidate and extract confessions during interrogation and there is routine ill-treatment during investigations,
 - that very recent testimony and evidence confirms that violations of human rights are continuing,
- B. agrees that it is desirable that all countries which have concluded trading and other agreements with the European Economic Community should observe fundamental liberties and human rights,
- C. recalls that in the 1982/86 Aid Programme the Syrian Arab Republic was granted 97 million ECU,
1. Calls for an inquiry into these matters with the government of the Syrian Arab Republic and requires a report to be submitted by a date to be determined;
 2. Requires that current agreements between the EEC and the Syrian Arab Republic be reviewed in the light of the report;
 3. Requires that in any further dealings with the Syrian Arab Republic the protection of human rights be incorporated into any agreement with appropriate guarantees;
 4. Instructs the President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-974/84)

tabled by Mr Von Habsburg, Mr Croux, Mr Tzounis, Mr Beumer, Mr Cuccinelli and Mr Muhlen
on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democratic Group)
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the case of the political prisoners Valerij Martschenko and Victor Nekipelow in the
Soviet Union

The European Parliament,

- A. Having regard to the fact that the Russian citizens Valerij Martschenko and Victor Nekipelow were sentenced in March 1984 and June 1984 to imprisonment for 15 years in the first case and to 7 years in the second followed by 5 years of banishment on grounds of 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda';
- B. Concerned for the survival of these 2 political prisoners because Martschenko is suffering from a serious liver condition and Nekipelow from leukaemia;
 1. Once again protests against the practices of Soviet criminal law and sentencing which infringe all constitutional and human principles as is clearly apparent in the cases of Martschenko and Nekipelow.
 2. Calls for the immediate release of these 2 sick prisoners,
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-986/84)

tabled by Mrs Heinrich

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the arrest of Otelo de Carvalho and a large number of Portuguese opposition politicians

The European Parliament,

A. whereas:

- (a) under the European Convention on Human Rights, no-one may be kept in detention in the absence of a reasonable suspicion that that person has committed an offence (Article 5(1)(c)),
- (b) membership of, or political activity in, an authorized party do not constitute a criminal offence even where that party is fundamentally opposed to the government and the existing system of society,

B. having regard to the fact that:

- (a) on 19/20 June 1984, the Portuguese authorities nationwide arrested 42 opposition politicians, who are considered as belonging to the authorized party known as 'Frente da Unidade Popular' (FUP), including Otelo de Carvalho, who made a significant contribution to the overthrow of the Salazar dictatorship on 25 April 1974,
- (b) these and subsequent arrests mean that there are at present 48 opposition politicians under arrest in Portugal, who, according to the provisional indictment of October 1984, are not accused of any specific criminal acts,
- (c) the custody order has been maintained, after the provisional indictment, on the grounds that the authorized party known as 'Frente da Unidada Popular' is the 'legal arm' of the militant group known as 'Forças Populares 25 de Abril' (FP-25), which takes its name from 25 April 1974, the day of the overthrow of the Salazar dictatorship, and has been designated a 'terrorist association' and persecuted by the Portuguese authorities,
- (d) an authorized political party going about its lawful business cannot be persecuted as a 'terrorist association' since this would be tantamount to banning the party in question, a decision which - in Portugal as in other countries - may not be taken until certain special procedures have been complied with.

- (e) the provisional indictment against the arrested opposition politicians and others who are still at large sets out to prove the existence of a 'terrorist association', but does not seek to prove the accused guilty of having perpetrated or having been party to any specific criminal act for which 'FP-25' have claimed responsibility,
 - (f) the Portuguese opposition politicians accused of belonging to a 'terrorist association' should no longer, as members or supporters of an authorized party, be kept in custody, because no reasonable suspicion exists that they have committed a criminal act,
 - (g) those under arrest are deprived of the guarantee of full rights of defence that is enshrined in the new democratic constitution,
1. Calls on the Portuguese Government and the authorities responsible for criminal prosecution to ensure the immediate release of the arrested opposition politicians and the withdrawal of the criminal proceedings that have been commenced:
 2. Calls on the Portuguese Government to ensure that those under arrest are granted the full rights of defence guaranteed in the constitution;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission and to the governments of the Member States.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1005/84)
tabled by Mr Glinne
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the disappearance of Alaide Foppa de Solorzano

The European Parliament,

- A - whereas on 19 December 1980, Alaide Foppa de Solorzano, widow of Alfonso Solorzano, and her chauffeur, Leocadio Artur Sharon, were kidnapped while visiting Mrs Solorzano's sick mother in Guatemala by armed men presumed to be members of the security forces,
- B - whereas articles published a year later in the Guatemalan press reported the discovery, following a clash between guerillas and government forces, of the body of a certain 'Mrs Foppa de Solorzano',
- C - whereas the government later announced that the body was that of Mrs Solorzano's daughter, a claim contradicted by the press and opposition groups,
- D - whereas in this atmosphere of total confusion, it is at present impossible to say what has become of the missing Alaide Foppa de Solorzano,
1. Expresses its concern over this almost four-year-old 'disappearance';
 2. Demands that Mrs Solorzano's fate be made publicly known;
 3. Demands that those responsible for her 'disappearance' be brought to justice;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Guatemalan authorities and to the Council of Foreign Ministers of the European Community meeting in political cooperation.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1055/84)
table by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the trial of six Yugoslav intellectuals

The European Parliament,

- A. disturbed at the current trial of six Yugoslav intellectuals accused of 'hostile activities',
- B. having noted that, in the trial of Mr Mijanovic, Mr Milic, Mr Imsirovic, Mr Jovanovic, Mr Olijic and Mr Nolic, the rights of the defence have not been fully respected,
- C. noting that the proceedings have been initiated and the charges laid under the articles of the Yugoslav penal code which empower the State arbitrarily to sentence people on charges of 'propaganda hostile to the State',
- D. noting that this is obviously a form of 'trial for opinion',
- E. having noted that those involved are mainly intellectuals who have for years been meeting privately to hold political talks and discussions among themselves,
- F. noting that the charges relate to the holding of a lecture in a private residence,
- G. noting that these intellectuals have not committed any acts of violence nor have they incited anyone to aggression of any kind,
- H. noting that this trial is symptomatic of a deterioration in the conditions obtaining in what was until now the most 'liberal' communist state,
- I. noting that in July the Bosnian lecturer Seselj was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for 'counterrevolutionary activities', mainly on the strength of unpublished documents,
- J. noting that a so-called counterrevolutionary recently died following interrogation by the police,
- K. noting that this trial is of great significance since it reflects the power struggle taking place in Belgrade, and the obvious attempts of the dogmatists to strengthen their position,
- L. noting that, in this context, the trial is being used as a means to silence critical voices among the Yugoslav intellectuals,
- M. having regard to the Cooperation Agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia,

1. Calls on the Yugoslav Authorities to desist from all proceedings against this group of intellectuals;
2. Requests the Yugoslav Authorities to adopt a 'liberal' attitude to criticism by intellectuals in their country, thus ensuring freedom of opinion;
3. Calls on the said authorities not to misuse the articles of the penal code which empower them to pass sentence arbitrarily for 'propaganda hostile to the State' and to remove these articles from the penal code as rapidly as possible;
4. Requests the Foreign Ministers of the Member States meeting in political cooperation to urge the Yugoslav Authorities not to institute proceedings against this group of intellectuals and to guarantee freedom of opinion for all Yugoslav citizens;
5. Instructs its President to forward this motion for a resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the Yugoslav Government.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1090/84)

tabled by Mr Prag, Mr Normanton, Mr Christopher Beazley, Mr Brok, Mr Habsburg,
Dame Shelagh Roberts and Mr Newton Dunn
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the suppression of human rights and trade union activity in Libya

The European Parliament,

- A. condemning the dictatorial behaviour of the present Libyan regime and its ruthless suppression of all opposition,
- B. condemning totally its unprecedented behaviour in pursuing and killing its opponents even in other countries, and in particular:
 - Mohamed Mustafa Ramadan - shot dead in London
 - Abdul Jaleel al-'Arif - shot dead in Rome
 - Abdulatif al-Muntasir - shot dead in Beirut
 - Imran al-Mehdawi - shot dead in Bonn, West Germany
 - Abdulrahman Abu-Bakr - stabbed to death in Athens
 - Izzudin al-Hidieri - killed in Milan, Italy
 - Dr Faysal al-Zagalla'a - attempted shooting in Colorado, USA
 - Mohamed Saleh al-Shetaiti - gunned and killed in central Athens, Greece
 - Ali Abdussalam al-Jahoor - shot dead in London flat
 - Mohamed al-Khomsî - murdered in Rome hotel
 - Mohamoud Nafe'a - shot dead in Kensington, London
- C. deploring in particular the murder of WPC Yvonne Fletcher by a member of the Libyan Embassy (the so-called People's Bureau of the Libyan Government) in London on 17 April 1984,
- D. totally opposed to Libyan Government's suppression of free trade unions and of all trade union activity,
- E. concerned at the support given by the Libyan Government to subversive activities in Member States,
- F. deploring also the suppression of fundamental human rights by the present Libyan regime, and notably of all freedom of expression and association,

1. Calls on the Member States to take all necessary action and in particular to co-ordinate their security activities, in order to avoid future acts of terrorism on their territories by the Libyan Government;
2. Urges the Member states to support opposition groups in Libya which seek to restore fundamental human rights, and notably freedom of expression and freedom to associate in trade unions;
3. Requests its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, and the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Co-operation.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1120/84)

tabled by Mrs Van Hemeldonck

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the trial of dissidents in Yugoslavia

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the Joint Declaration on Fundamental Rights of 5 April 1977,
- B. whereas, according to the report on human rights in the world¹ (with particular reference to Yugoslavia), a Yugoslav official stated in 1980 that nine out of ten 'political offences' were verbal and that, of these, only one out of six was of a serious nature,
- C. whereas Mijanovic Vladimir, Milic Miodrag, Olujic Dragomir, Jovanovic Gordan, Imsirovic Pavlusko and Nikolic Milan are facing trial in Belgrade on a charge of 'conspiracy to commit hostile acts', which carries a minimum sentence of five years; whereas the statement accompanying the indictment shows that the six defendants set up a private debating club where all were free to express their opinions, even if these differed from official views; whereas no 'hostile acts' whatsoever were planned during the club's seven-year existence,
 1. Condemns the taking of legal action against persons who have simply expressed their opinions;
 2. Calls on the Yugoslav Government to discontinue these proceedings;
 3. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to do their utmost, in a concerted effort, to ensure that Yugoslavia accedes to this request;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Governments, Parliaments and Foreign Ministers of the Member States, to the Government of Yugoslavia and to the Belgrade district prosecutor.

¹ PE 81.813/fin., Document II, pp. 154-156

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1249/84)
tabled by Mrs Van Hemeldonck
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the abduction of a Colombian family

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the Common Declaration by Parliament, the Council and the Commission on fundamental rights (5 April 1977),
- B. having regard to the report on human rights in the world and in particular the section by J. GAWRONSKI on the countries of the American continent which refers to numerous violations of human rights in Colombia¹,
- C. whereas Patricia RIVERA de BERNAL with her daughters Gilma Eliana (9) and Katerina (4) were taken away by members of the security service on 10 December 1982 on a public street together with an elderly man who tried to prevent their abduction (Marco Antonio CRESPO); whereas they have now been missing for two years and all attempts to discover anything about their fate have failed; whereas the Colombian Government refuses to give any information on the fate of missing persons,
 1. Condemns the conduct of the Colombian Government, which still refuses to put an end to the uncertainty suffered by the families of missing persons;
 2. Calls on the Commission to discuss this matter with the Colombian representative in the framework of GRULA and to inform him of the views of the European Parliament;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the Colombian Ambassador.

¹ Report on human rights in the world, Part II, P. 26

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1251/84)
tabled by Mrs Dury
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the persecution of Baha'is in Iran

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the continued persecution suffered by the Baha'i community in Iran,
- B. whereas this persecution, in various forms, has increased continuously over the past five years,
- C. whereas the daily fate of the members of this community is characterized by abductions, arrests, torture, executions, deportations, etc.,
- D. having regard to the recent murder of two imprisoned Baha'is, Mr SHAHPUR MARKASI, who was tortured and murdered on 23 September 1984, and Mr AMINU'LLAH QURBANPUR, who was murdered on 25 August; both these victims of repression were buried without their relatives being informed,
- E. having regard to Written Questions Nos. 1-116/83, 1-998/81 and 1-156/81 by Mr PURVIS, 1-581/82 by Mr HABSBURG, 1-350/82 by Mr MOORHOUSE, 1-568/81 by Mr PRAG, 1-278/81 by Ms QUIN and 1-486/84 by Mrs DURY on the persecution of Baha'is in Iran,
 1. Notes that the Iranian Government takes little notice of the many international and Community warnings about the fate of the Baha'i minority;
 2. Considers that, as a matter of urgency, pressure must be brought to bear on the Iranian Government, with all the vigour that these organized murders require, to stop this persecution;
 3. Calls on the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community to make forceful representations to the Iranian Government and to denounce this persecution publicly;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1258/84)
tabled by Mrs Lizin
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the human rights situation in Yugoslavia

The European Parliament,

- A. concerned at the charges made by the Yugoslav Government against six intellectuals, namely Vladimir MIJANOVIC, a sociologist, Miodras MILIC, a script writer, Pavlusko IMSIROVIC, a translator, Dragomir OLUJIC, a journalist, Milan NIKOLIC, a sociologist and Gordan JOVANOVIC, a student, who are accused of 'counter-revolutionary intent',
- B. whereas this trial is evidence of a deterioration in the human rights situation in Yugoslavia,
- C. emphasizing the close relationship between the Community and Yugoslavia, especially in the commercial and financial spheres,
- D. bearing in mind that a new protocol on financial cooperation between the Community and Yugoslavia is to be negotiated in the next few months,
 1. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to request information from the Yugoslav Government regarding the six accused and, if appropriate, ensure respect for human rights in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration;
 2. Calls on the Council to make similar representations;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Council and the Commission of the European Communities and the Government of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1267/84)

tabled by Mr Roelants du Vivier, Miss Tongue, Mr Schwalba-Hoth, Mr Staes, Mr Molinari, Mr Harlin, Mr van der Lek and Mrs Bloch von Blottnitz pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure calling for the release of Mr Balakhonov

The European Parliament,

A. deeply concerned at the fate of Mr Vladimir Fedorovich BALAKHONOV,

B. whereas Mr Balakhonov

- was a translator with the Soviet delegation to the World Meteorological Organisation from 1969 to 1972,
- asked Switzerland for political asylum in 1972,
- received authorization from the Soviet authorities at the end of 1972 to return to the USSR for pressing family reasons (his mother's state of health), with a promise that no action would be taken against him,
- was arrested in Moscow on 7 January 1973 and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in a hard labour camp for treason and for escaping abroad and refusing to return to the USSR,
- was held in Camp No. 36 in PERM, where he took part in hunger strikes and action to defend prisoners' rights,
- was consequently subject to disciplinary measures on several occasions and was transferred, at the beginning of 1984, to the Chistopol disciplinary prison until the completion of his sentence,
- should be released on 7 January 1985,
- is currently in a poor state of health (chronic arthrosis, high blood pressure, denutrition and sciatica),

C. whereas new Soviet legislation on camp prisoners allows the camp authorities to extend a prisoner's sentence for five years, without any form of legal control,

1. Insists, subject to additional information being received from the Soviet authorities, that Mr BALAKHONOV be in fact released on 7 January 1985;
2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Soviet authorities and inform it of what action they decide to take.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1292/84)

tabled by Mr Vergeer, Mr Bersani, Mr Croux, Mr Penders, Mr Formigoni, Mr Habsburg, Mr Mallet, Mr Tzounis and Mr Klepsch on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure on the situation in Uganda

The European Parliament,

- A. recognizing that under the new Lome Convention Uganda is re-affirming its commitment to strive for better conditions for all its citizens,
- B. convinced of the importance for the development process of non-State organizations and political parties being able to freely express their view,
- C. noting reports of recent attempts at intimidation and arbitrary arrests by elements in the armed and/or police forces,

Calls upon the Government of Uganda in the interest of national reconciliation to protect the rights under the law of every citizen - and to ascertain that no interference with judicial process is tolerated in order to allow the provisions of the law to be applied to all citizens without discrimination.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1293/84)

tabled by Mr Bersani, Mr Crook, Mr Penders, Mr Mallet and Mr Tzounis
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the arrests in South Africa

The European Parliament,

- A. concerned about the recent arrests of opposition leaders, activists and sympathisers in South Africa,
 - B. aware in particular of the cases of Ms Kate Philip, President of the National Union of South African Students, and Mr Phirosaw Caany, Secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa,
 - C. aware as well of the arrests of Christian activists in Soweto, among which Rapulane Sydney Molekane and Peter and Zodwa Rosemary Mabaso,
1. Condemns the practice of arbitrary arrests in South Africa;
 2. Demands the immediate release of the prisoners mentioned above and of all people detained on racial or political grounds;
 3. Asks its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs meeting in Political Co-operation and the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1307/84)

tabled by Mr Schwalba-Hoth, Mrs Piermont and Mrs Bloch von Blottnitz
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of procedure
on the detention of Kamoji Wachiira (Kenya)

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the fact that Kamoji Wachiira is being detained in the X class maximum security prison in Nairobi,
- B. whereas 39-year-old Kamoji Wachiira, a geography lecturer at the Kenyatta College of the University of Nairobi, where he was conducting research into soil erosion and afforestation in Kenya, was arrested at the college on 28 June 1982,
- C. whereas he was neither a political activist nor had expressed any views in public on political matters,
- D. having regard to the fact that he was held in detention for 14 days without being charged and apparently without any legal grounds, until on 31 July 1982 the government stated that he had been detained under the law on the protection of public security,
- E. whereas this law permits detention for an unlimited period without charges being brought,
- F. whereas Kamoji Wachiira was one of six university lecturers detained during political unrest in Kenya in 1982,
- G. whereas shortly thereafter, in August 1982, there was an attempted coup by members of the Kenyan Air Force,
- H. having regard to the fact that the government has never given reasons for the detention of Kamoji Wachiira,
- I. whereas he and three other detainees have challenged the legality of their detention in court,
- J. whereas their application was rejected in April 1984 by the country's highest court,
- K. whereas the four detainees have also lodged a complaint that, contrary to the law, they have been given no reasons for their detention in writing,
- L. whereas the Chief Justice ruled that the complaints should be referred to the court responsible for reviewing detentions every six months,
- M. whereas the detainees are believed actually to have applied to this court recently, but without success,
- N. whereas it is reported that Kamoji Wachiira has only been permitted to have a single visit from his wife and one visit from another member of his family,
- O. whereas, although he suffers from spinal disc problems, he has to sleep on the concrete floor of his cell, contrary to a doctor's recommendation that he should be permitted to have a mattress,
- P. calls on the Kenyan Government to release Kamoji Wachiira;
- Q. instructs its President to forward this resolution to the governments of the Member States, the Council, the Commission and the President of the Republic of Kenya.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2- 1309/84)

tabled by Mr Schwalba-Hoth and Mrs Bloch von Blottnitz

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the detention of the philology student Soryan Popadyuk in the USSR

The European Parliament,

- A. whereas Soryan Popadyuk was studying at the University of Lvov when he was arrested in March 1973,
 - B. whereas he was one of eleven young men charged with belonging to an unauthorized group which advocated a referendum on the Ukraine's membership of the Soviet Union,
 - C. whereas Soryan Popadyuk was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and a further five years' internal exile for 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda',
 - D. whereas at the re-education labour camp in Mordvinian to which he was sent he went on hunger strike and called for the release of non-violent women political prisoners in the USSR,
 - E. whereas he was punished by three years' detention in Vladimir prison (where he contracted tuberculosis, from which he still suffers, and is reported to have experienced bouts of severe depression),
 - F. whereas in 1980 he began his internal exile in a remote town in the Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan,
 - G. whereas two years later he was again arrested and charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda in personal letters to friends (he was found guilty and sentenced to a further 15 years' internal exile, which means that he will not be released until 1998),
 - H. whereas Amnesty International is of the opinion that he has been imprisoned for the non-violent exercise of his right to freedom of expression (there is also concern for his state of health - during his first term of imprisonment he apparently suffered several mild heart attacks and in 1980 he underwent surgery to remove two infected areas of his right lung),
1. Calls on the Soviet Government to release Soryan Popadyuk;
 2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Soviet Government, the Council and the Commission.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1310/84)

tabled by Mr Schwalba-Hoth and Mrs Weber

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the release of the Filipino trade unionist Crispin Beltran

The European Parliament,

- A. whereas Crispin Beltran, Secretary-General of the Kilasang Ma, Uno (KMU Movement of 1 May) was arrested on 18 August 1982,
 - B. whereas he was one of the trade unionists, exceeding 40 in number, who were members of the KMU and other organizations affiliated to the PMP independent trade union confederation who were arrested in August and September 1982 following months of trade union activity,
 - C. whereas the military authorities have asserted that the PMP and the KMU are militant organizations belonging to the Communist Party, which is forbidden in the Philippines, and have accused trade union leaders of making inflammatory speeches at conferences and meetings,
 - D. whereas Crispin Beltran and KMU Chairman Felixberto Olalia were arrested and charged before the Quezon Regional Court with conspiracy and incitement to riot (Felixberto Olalia died later while under house arrest),
 - E. whereas the trial of Crispin Beltran and 30 other people accused of conspiracy to incite a revolt was protracted throughout 1982 and 1983 with frequent interruptions (The judge is reported to have announced in June 1983 that the trial could last for another three years),
 - F. whereas at the beginning of 1984 the Philippine Minister for Employment, Das Opla, is reported to have personally recommended to President Marcos that Crispin Beltran be released,
 - G. whereas Crispin Beltran and four other trade unionists who were arrested in September 1982 are being held in the Camp Crame Police Detention Centre at Quezon City,
 - H. whereas Crispin Beltran was arrested for his trade union activities which had remained within the bounds of legality and for his non-violent opposition to the Philippine Government,
1. Calls on the President of the Philippines to release Crispin Beltran;
 2. Instructs its President to forward this motion for a resolution to the Government of the Philippines, the governments of the Member States, the Council and the Commission.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1435/84)

tabled by Mr Glinne , Mrs Van Den Heuvel and Mrs Dury on behalf of the Socialist Group
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on torture in Zaire

The European Parliament,

- A. noting that on 4 April 1984, Amnesty International declared that in Zaire, as in more than sixty other countries, detainees were subjected to torture,
 - B. noting that following these allegations, the Zairean Prime Minister, Mr Kengo wa Dondo, speaking on Belgian television, denied that torture was practised in his country,
 - C. noting that Amnesty International claims to have received in 1984 information from a number of sources indicating that torture is practised in several Zairean prisons,
 - D. noting that the Zairean authorities, represented by Mr Kengo, have claimed that Amnesty International was misinformed,
 - E. noting that at the end of August 1984, four months after Amnesty International's revelations and the statements by Mr Kengo, a number of Zambian citizens deported from Zaire appeared, from the marks which could still be seen on their bodies on their arrival in Zambia, to have been beaten and flogged.
 - F. noting that it has consequently not been clearly established that torture is not practised in Zaire,
1. Calls on the Commission to submit a detailed report on the situation in Zaire to Parliament's Political Affairs Committee;
 2. Instructs its Subcommittee on Human Rights to organize a public hearing on the situation in Zaire;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1473/84)

tabled by Mr Seal, Mr Elliot, Mr Newton Dunn and Mr Hindley
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the banning of political parties in Pakistan

The European Parliament,

- A. supporting the concept of democracy in all countries,
- B. aware of the past record of the President of Pakistan Zia Ul Haq, in suppressing human rights in that country,
- C. alarmed that in the Parliamentary elections, called for February 25, President Zia has banned political parties from taking part,
 - 1. Calls upon the President of Pakistan to immediately remove the five year ban on political parties;
 - 2. Urges the Council of Ministers to condemn these moves by the Pakistani President to further suppress democracy;
 - 3. Calls on its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, Council and Member States.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1508/84)

tabled by Mr Deprez, Mr Croux, Mr Poettering, Mr Penders, Mr Bernard-Reymond, Mr Selva and Mr Chanterie on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the situation of persons in Yugoslavia imprisoned or charged on the grounds of their beliefs

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the Yugoslav Constitution of 1974 which acknowledges its citizens' right to the non-violent exercise of freedom of expression,
- B. having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ratified by Yugoslavia in 1971,
- C. having regard to the arrest of Sadri SHERIFI and his sentencing in July 1982 to six years' imprisonment, supposedly for 'association for the purpose of subversive activities' and 'counter-revolutionary action threatening the social order', but in actual fact for nationalist activities in 1981 and 1982 in the autonomous province of KOSOVO (South-West Yugoslavia). This prisoner has been adopted by the Belgian Section of Amnesty International and, in particular, its group in Ottignies,
- D. having regard to the opening in Belgrade on 5 November of the trial of six dissident intellectuals charged with 'counter-revolutionary' activities: Mijanovic VLADIMIR, Imsirovic PAVLUSKO, Milie MIODRAG, Olujic DRAGOMIR, Jovanovic GORDAN and Nikolic MILAN. They are accused, in particular, of trying to set up an organization with the aim of 'undermining' Yugoslavia's social and economic system, 'overthrowing its governing bodies and the leading representatives of the State' and 'destroying' the unity and fraternity of its peoples and nationalities,
- E. whereas those charged are liable to be sentenced to 5-15 years' imprisonment for holding 'unlawful' opinions,
- F. having regard to the statements made by the former Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, Mitia RIBICIC, that political trials were 'extremely damaging to Yugoslavia's image abroad' and that the 'Party should answer unacceptable opinions with ideological criticism and not with repression or abuse',
- G. having regard to the statements made by General Gojko NIKOLIS, holder of the Order of the National Hero, at the annual gathering of Yugoslav ex-servicemen of the Spanish Republican Army in Sarajevo on 23 October. General NIKOLIS protested vehemently against the conviction of the intellectuals, adding that opposition was a 'major determining factor in society',
- H. whereas on the occasion of the anniversary of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia on 29 November, the President usually pardons a number of prisoners,

1. Calls for Sadri SHERIFI to be granted the presidential pardon;
2. Calls for the trial of the six dissidents, which opened on 5 November in Belgrade to be discontinued and the charges withdrawn;
3. Calls for Yugoslav citizens to be allowed in future to express their opinions freely in accordance with the Constitution and without any threat to their individual liberties;
4. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to make representations to this effect to the authorities in Belgrade;
5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the President of the Republic of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Parliament.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1518/84)

tabled by Mrs Lizin

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the tragic situation of the Baha'i community in Iran

The European Parliament,

- A. recalling the stance it has previously adopted,
 - B. aware that seven Iranian Baha'is have been executed in the past two months and that two others have died in Tabriz prison,
 - C. aware of the inhuman treatment inflicted on members of the Baha'i community in Iranian prisons,
 - D. recalling the 14 March 1984 resolution of the United Nations Human Rights Committee and the reports of Amnesty International,
1. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to make strong representations to the Iranian Government to put an end to this persecution and release all Baha'is;
 2. Urges that an embargo be imposed on all trade relations between the European Community and Iran until human rights are fully restored there;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1519/84)

tabled by Mrs Lizin

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the fate of Jorge Palma Donoso, Carlos Araneda Miranda and Hugo Marchant Moya, held prisoner in Chile

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,

- A. - recalling the views it has previously expressed on the violation of human rights in Chile,
- B. - whereas the exceptional procedure provided for 'in time of war' by Order No. 3655 of 17 May 1981 has been applied to Jorge PALMA DONOSO and his two fellow detainees,
- C. - whereas this exceptional procedure imposes extremely severe restrictions on the rights of the defence and debars all forms of appeal,
- D. - whereas the Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd division (Santiago) may amend the sentence without consultation,
- E. - whereas in his indictments the military prosecutor has requested the DEATH SENTENCE in all three cases,
- F. - whereas the three accused would be the only persons to be tried under the exceptional procedure, even though there are others being tried at the same time for offences of the same type, and that application of the law of 16 May 1984, applicable in peacetime and providing for the usual appeal procedures, has been refused in their case,
- G. - whereas an appeal invoking the inapplicability of Order No. 3655 has been lodged by the accused and the Chilean Supreme Court will be required to deliver a verdict on this appeal,
- H. - aware that if this appeal were rejected by the Supreme Court, the lives of the three accused would immediately be in danger,
 - 1. Appeals to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to make urgent representations to the Chilean authorities, so that Jorge PALMA DONOSO and his fellow accused may be given a fair and proper trial in which the fundamental rights of the defence would be respected;
 - 2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the Chilean Government.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1520/84)

tabled by Mrs Lizin

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the political and economic situation in Chile and the return of emigrants including Bernardo Vargas

The European Parliament,

- A. recalling the views it has previously expressed on the situation in Chile and the consolidation of the dictatorship there,
- B. noting the steady decline in the standard of living, the growth of Chile's foreign debt and the spread of corruption, combined with the reopening of torture camps, murders and press censorship,
 - 1. Considers that the economic model imposed by the Chilean dictatorship must be deemed a total failure;
 - 2. Condemns the political situation in Chile and its associated iniquities;
 - 3. Calls on the Chilean Government to permit the return of those Chileans, including Bernardo VARGAS, Secretary-General of Cex-CUT, who are currently seeking to enter the country across the Argentinian border.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1535/84)
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the violation of human rights in Albania

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the United Nations Charter on human rights,
- B. having regard to reports that the Albanian authorities are using violence and torture to exact confessions from opponents of the regime,
- C. having regard to the Amnesty International report which establishes that critics of the regime are not given a fair trial but summarily sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in labour camps,
- D. whereas the Albanian authorities are peculiarly silent when questions are asked about these sentences,
- E. whereas, according to Amnesty International, the authorities are doing their utmost to prevent the true facts coming to light, for example by means of severe restrictions on travel,
- F. having regard to the published list of prisoners who are serving their sentences and whose names are known,
- G. whereas these include a large group whose only offence was to attempt to flee the country,
- H. whereas they include a number of priests who have been imprisoned solely for being in possession of a Bible or having baptized children,
- 1. Calls on the Commission to protest vigorously to the Albanian Government regarding this state of affairs and to call for the release of these prisoners as soon as possible;
- 2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, Council and the Albanian Government.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1580/84)
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the United Nations Convention against torture

The European Parliament,

- A. whereas on the occasion of Human Rights Day, first the United Nations General Assembly's Social Committee and then the United Nations General Assembly itself unanimously adopted an international Convention against Torture,
 - B. whereas this is the culmination of seven years' difficult negotiations,
 - C. whereas at long last, something positive has been done to combat the inhuman acts of torture that still very frequently occur in a large number of countries,
 - D. having regard to the numerous reports by Amnesty International, which also record the inhuman acts of torture committed by some regimes,
 - E. whereas the Convention contains a clear definition of the concept of torture and also makes provision for the setting up of a Committee against Torture,
 - F. whereas the Convention clearly gives practical effect to the Universal Declaration of Human rights and the Council of Europe's European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms,
 - G. whereas it is extremely important that as many countries as possible ratify the convention, in order to give it more force,
1. Calls on the Council to exert strong pressure on all the Member States and applicant countries to ratify the Convention as soon as possible;
 2. Calls on the Council, further, to urge all the Community's trading partners to ratify the Convention as soon as possible;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the governments of the Member States, all the Community's trading partners and the United Nations.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1584/84)
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the disappearance of Serge Berten

The European Parliament,

- A. whereas eye-witnesses report that Serge Berten, a Flemish volunteer worker, was abducted in Guatemala City on 19 January 1982 whilst taking a walk with two other people,
- B. whereas there has been no trace of him since that date and the Guatemalan authorities have so far made no attempt to shed light on events surrounding his disappearance,
- C. whereas this is not an isolated incident in Guatemala as many people, both nationals and foreigners, have disappeared,
- D. whereas many development volunteers and missionaries from various Member States, working as part of the development cooperation programme or on behalf of churches through pastoral organizations, are striving with great idealism to better the lot of the people of Guatemala,
- E. having regard to the growing list of murders committed by extreme right-wing troops,
- F. recalling the assassination of the Flemish priest, Father Walter Voordeckers, in front of his home in Santa Lucia Cotzumalgalpa on 12 May 1981,
- F. whereas these murder squads can apparently still operate with impunity,
- 1. Is alarmed at the number of people who have disappeared in the past three years;
- 2. Demands that information on what has happened to Serge Berten be obtained as a matter of urgency;
- 3. Demands that those who were responsible for his disappearance be found and punished;
- 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the Guatemalan Government.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1587/84)
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on torture in Afghanistan

The European Parliament,

- A. noting once again that the Afghan Government, in conjunction with the Soviet occupation forces, is continuing its persistent violations of human rights,
 - B. alarmed in particular by recent reports from the human rights organization Amnesty International of the systematic use of torture against political opponents in Afghanistan by members of the state intelligence service KEAD,
 - C. indignant that the victims of torture by this service include not only resistance fighters, but also officials, teachers and students, purely on suspicion of their holding dissident views,
 - D. referring to previous resolutions of the European Parliament on the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and specifically to its resolution of 16 June 1982,
1. Calls on the Council of Ministers meeting in the framework of political cooperation and on the governments of the Member States to protest strongly to the Afghan Government and the Soviet authorities about the continuing use of torture.
 2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers the governments of the Member States, the Government in Kabul and the Soviet authorities.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1589/84)
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on executions in Iran

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the United Nations Charter on Human Rights,
 - B. having regard to reports that 400 political opponents of the Khomeini regime have been executed at the Evin prison in Teheran,
 - C. whereas this is not an isolated report of executions of political opponents by the Khomeini regime,
 - D. having regard to reports that 40,000 political opponents have already been executed in this way,
 - E. whereas the only charge that can be laid against most of these political opponents is membership of the People's Mujaheddin, the left-wing Islamic group led from Paris by Massoud Radjavi,
1. Calls on the Commission to protest strongly to the Iranian authorities about these events and to demand that such executions be halted immediately;
 2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the Iranian Government.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-556/84)

tabled by Mrs Van Hemeldonck

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the imprisonment of Suleyman Yasar

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to its resolutions of 18 September 1980¹, 10 April 1981², 22 January 1982³, 8 July 1982⁴, 13 October 1983⁵ and 26 May 1984⁶ on political and human rights in Turkey,
- B. whereas Turkey is a Member of the Council of Europe and one of the signatories to the Convention on Human Rights, to which the Community Member States and institutions attach the greatest importance⁷ and which lays down freedom of expression in Article 10 and freedom of association (also within trade unions) in Article 11,
- C. whereas in May 1983 the Turkish authorities arrested Suleyman Yasar because of his trade-union activities in the Tob-Der, a teachers' union, and sentenced him to eight years' imprisonment to be followed by two years and eight months of internal exile,
1. Draws the attention of the Turkish Government to its obligations within the framework of the Council of Europe, and in particular under Articles 10 and 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights;
 2. Condemns the action taken by the Turkish authorities against Suleyman Yasar;
 3. Calls on the Turkish authorities immediately to release this prisoner of conscience;
 4. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to take all necessary measures to ensure that Turkey accedes to this request;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Council, the Commission and the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

¹ OJ No. C 265, 13.10.1980

² OJ No. C 101, 4.5.1981

³ OJ No. C 40, 15.2.1982

⁴ OJ No. C 238, 13.9.1982

⁵ OJ No. C 307, 14.11.1983

⁶ OJ No. C 172, 2.7.1984

⁷ Joint Declaration of 5 April 1984

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-568/84)
tabled by Mr Kuijpers and Mr Vandemeulebroucke
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the trial of 56 intellectuals in Turkey

The European Parliament,

- A. whereas 56 intellectuals are now standing trial in Turkey,
 - B. whereas these individuals have not committed any crime but have merely exercised their democratic right of freedom of expression,
 - C. whereas no foreign journalists have been admitted to the trial,
 - D. whereas reports by Amnesty International provide evidence of violations of human rights,
 - E. whereas the Turkish people, and Kurds in particular, are the victims of oppression,
 - F. whereas in these circumstances there can be no guarantee of a democratic trial,
1. Calls on the Turkish Government to respect human rights and the rights of peoples;
 2. Calls on the Turkish Government to create the conditions in which a fair trial can be held in the presence of international observers;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Turkish Government.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-595/84)

tabled by Mr Staes

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the fourth anniversary of the coming to power of the military regime in Turkey and events there condoned or instigated by the Turkish government

The European Parliament,

- A - disturbed by the reports reaching Parliament on the suppression of democracy in Turkey despite the fact that after taking power on 12 September 1980 the military regime authorized free elections on 6 November 1983, followed by local elections on 25 March of this year,
- B - whereas only three of the 14 parties set up after 12 September 1980 were authorized to take part in the parliamentary elections on 6 November 1983,
- C - whereas on 12 September 1980, the date of the coup d'état, all political parties were disbanded and their leaders prohibited from taking part in any political activity for 10 years,
- D - whereas three of the parties excluded from taking part in the parliamentary elections of 6 November 1983 were permitted to participate in the local elections of 25 March 1984, in which they obtained 41% of the vote, which means that the second and third largest parties in the country are not represented in parliament,
- E - whereas severe pressure was exerted on a number of parties during the election campaign, during which no criticism of the generals or of the new constitution was permitted,
- F - whereas publication of all the main newspapers has been prohibited at least once since the coup d'état,
- G - whereas several journalists are now in prison,
- H - whereas a ban was recently placed on the publication in the Cumhuriyet and Tercüman newspapers of a series of interviews with Mr ECEVIT and Mr DEMIREL (former prime ministers and party chairmen),
- I - whereas on 1 January 1984 the autonomy of Turkish radio and television (TRT) was abolished and the TRT was placed under the authority of the Supreme Council for Radio and Television,
- J - whereas the universities have been placed under the authority of the Council for Higher Education (YOK),
- K - whereas 861 professors and university lecturers have resigned in protest against the policy of the YOK and 327 others have been dismissed by

the YOK, so that by April 1984, 1,188 teaching staff had left the Turkish universities,

L - whereas the social problems in Turkey are considerable. Although the government of the present premier Mr Ozal has been able to raise several thousand million Belgian francs for the building of 160 F16 fighter planes for delivery by 1990, this decision contrasts sharply with the social situation:

- * official statistics show that unemployment in Turkey is running at 3.5 million or 19% of the working population;
- * real purchasing power has fallen by more than 50% since the coup d'état of 12 September 1980 and by much more compared to 20 years ago;
- * inflation more than doubled last year, according to official sources;
- * since the coup d'état Turkey's foreign debt has continued to increase rapidly and is leading Turkey into yet another financial crisis;
- * following the elections of March 1984 prices have shot up, with increases ranging from 25 to 125% for foodstuffs, public transport and commodities,

M - whereas every possible attempt has been made to impose Turkish culture on the Kurdish area, with the population of this south-eastern part of the country being forbidden to speak their own language,

N - whereas 18 people have been executed since 12 September 1980,

O - whereas since the elections of 6 November 1983 138 new death sentences have been passed and the death sentence has been requested for 565 other people, bringing the number of people in this position to 5,000,

P - whereas 10 hunger strikers have died in the prisons of Diyarbakir, Metris and Sagmalcilar; the number of hunger strikers in the prisons of Istanbul and Erzincan is more than 500; these hunger strikers are demanding an end to torture, the right to receive visits from lawyers and their families, better prison conditions and authorization to have books and newspapers in prison,

Q - whereas the brutality of the regime is such that prisoners are tortured in public,

- R - whereas the writer and publisher Ilhan ERDOST and the lawyer Ahmet Fevzi FEVZIOGLU have died following brutal torture while Sergeant Sükru BAG, the NCO who tortured ERDOST, was acquitted on 4 March 1984,
- S - whereas the chairman of the Turkish Peace Committee, former Ambassador Mahmut DIKERDEM, who has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment, has been refused permission to go abroad for urgent treatment for cancer,
- T - whereas between 6 November 1983 and 19 April 1984 63 people have been sentenced to death by military judges; the death sentence has been called for in new trials opened since 6 November 1983 against 132 other people; since 6 November 1983 17 new cases have been brought against various organizations including the prosecution of 289 trade unionists from six different unions,
- U - whereas the total number of defendants in the DISK trial was 147, 75 of whom are at risk of being sentenced to death,
- V - whereas a total of 1,233 people have been charged in these trials and a further 1,379 people are being sought by the authorities,
- W - whereas more than 200,000 people are being detained for political reasons, in a European country with a population of 47 million,
- X - whereas more than 5,000 people have been brought before military courts in political trials,
- Y - whereas all progressive political parties, trade unions and associations are banned in Turkey,
- Z - having regard to the adoption of a new constitution in Turkey which is designed to legalize the reign of terror by the State,
- AA - whereas Turkey was one of the first countries to sign the Rome Convention on Human Rights in 1950,
- BB - having regard to the Helsinki and Lausanne agreements and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- CC - whereas in view of the scale, nature and rising trend of violence and suppression of democracy and since Turkey is a signatory to the above conventions, reactions to the situation cannot be regarded as foreign interference in Turkey's internal affairs,
- DD - whereas these anti-democratic and inhuman practices have been sharply and repeatedly condemned by the international press, the European

Parliament, the Council of Europe, the Commission of the European Communities and the European Trade Union Confederation,

EE - whereas, in view of the above, Turkish representation in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe was suspended in 1981,

FF - whereas the handing over of power by the military leaders to the civil government of Prime Minister Özal following the parliamentary elections of 6 November 1983 was welcomed as a 'return to democracy' by Europe's elected representatives who paid little or no attention to the way in which the elections were conducted under the authority of General EVREN, leader of the coup d'état of 12 September 1980,

GG - whereas on 8 May 1984, as a result of this so-called return to democracy, the Council of Europe readmitted the Turkish Government to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe,

HH - whereas in view of the real situation as described above there can be no question of any 'return to democracy' in Turkey,

II - whereas Europe is the birthplace of democracy and has already rid itself of the military regimes in Spain, Portugal and Greece,

JJ - whereas Turkey forms part of continental Europe,

KK - having regard to the various European and international conventions on human rights,

1. Requests the President of the European Parliament, as a matter of urgency:

- (a) - to condemn strongly the current policy in Turkey, in the name of the European Parliament;
- (b) - to do everything possible to help bring about a return to democracy and respect for basic human rights in Turkey;
- (c) - to urge the Council of Europe to suspend Turkish representation in the Parliamentary Assembly once again until such time as democracy and human rights have been restored in that country;
- (d) - to bring pressure to bear on the Turkish Government to suspend death sentences in all trials;
- (e) - to urge the Turkish Government to permit a delegation from the European Parliament to attend all trials of a political nature in Turkey, be they civil or military;
- (f) - to urge the Turkish Government to allow a fact-finding commission appointed by the European Parliament to visit all Turkish prisons

- in order to draw up a report on the real situation there;
- (g) - to protest to the German Government at the fact that the Turkish Prime Minister Özal was recently received in Germany with full military honours despite the fact that he was there on a private visit;
 - (h) - to urge the German Government, in view of the privileged relationship it has with the Turkish Government, to suspend all economic and military cooperation with Turkey, such as the projects to expand armaments factories and nuclear power stations;
2. Requests the Members of the European Parliament to take especial care to ensure that Parliament rejects the proposal that the European Institutions should grant the Turkish regime aid of Bfrs 3,600 million for military and scientific purposes, which is to be submitted to it in October 1984.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1492/84)
cabled by Mr Simpson
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on torture and death sentences in Turkey

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to its earlier Resolutions on Human Rights violations in Turkey,
 - B. having regard to recent reports from Amnesty International indicating its concern about widespread torture, hundreds of prisoners of conscience and the passing of death sentences in Turkey,
 - C. bearing in mind that the Turkish Government is desirous that Turkey should become a Member State of the European Community,
1. Expresses its grave concern about the use of torture and the imposition of death sentences in Turkey;
 2. Calls upon the Turkish Government to release all prisoners of conscience forthwith and to cease all practices involving torture;
 3. Calls upon the Turkish Government to commute all existing death sentences and to abolish the death sentence forthwith;
 4. Instructs its Human Rights sub-committee of the Political Affairs Committee to investigate and draw up a full report on the above breaches of human rights in Turkey;
 5. Instructs its President to forward copies of this Resolution and Report to the Human Rights Sub-Committee, to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and to the Turkish Government.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1521/84)

tabled by Mrs Lizin

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the imprisonment in Turkey of Mr Tamer Kayas

The European Parliament,

- A. recalling its previous positions on the human rights situation in Turkey,
- B. whereas Mr TAMER KAYAS has committed no crime but has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment merely for having exercised his right to freedom of expression as a newspaper editor,
- C. noting that his imprisonment contravenes Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights, to which Turkey is a signatory,
 1. Calls on the Turkish Government to release Mr TAMER KAYAS immediately;
 2. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to make representations to the Turkish authorities for the release of Mr TAMER KAYAS and other prisoners of conscience;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and to the Turkish authorities.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1666/84)
tabled by Mr Bernard-Reymond
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the rights of Australian aborigines

The European Parliament,

- A. recalling the stands it has constantly taken in defence of human rights,
- B. having regard to the fundamental rights attaching to the aboriginal community in Australia,
 - 1. Urgently desires the Australian Federal Government to recognize, through appropriate legislation, the aborigines' perpetual rights over the regions which they consider sacred;
 - 2. Expects the Australian Federal Government to give the aborigine people an opportunity to decide their own future by means of a democratic process of consultation;
 - 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the Federal Government of Australia.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1681/84)
tabled by Mrs Van Hemeldonck
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on recent arrests in Chile

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to international conventions on human rights which guarantee freedom of opinion, expression and association and prohibit torture and detention under inhumane conditions,
- B. whereas the military dictatorship which is in power in Chile continues to ride roughshod over these fundamental rights,
- C. whereas on 13 January 1985 the police broke up a democratic and peaceful demonstration by opponents of the regime in Santiago de Chile and arrested Sergio Rivero, Ignacio Fonseca, Guillermo Ossandon, Juan Carlos Contreras and Carlos Mellado whose families and friends have received no news of them since that date and who, it is feared, may have been tortured or killed,
 1. Condemns the Chilean dictatorship's continued violation of the most fundamental human rights;
 2. Calls for the immediate release of all political prisoners and particularly those referred to above;
 3. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to do everything within their power to encourage the Chilean authorities to comply with this request;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the Chilean authorities.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1697/84)

tabled by Mrs Van Hemeldonck and Mr Arndt on behalf of the Socialist Group
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on persecution of Jews in the USSR

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UN 10 December 1948) and more specifically Articles 3, 9, 2, 10 and 18 thereof which guarantee personal freedom, protection against arbitrary arrest and discrimination, the right to independent and impartial tribunals and the freedom of religion and, above all, to Articles 13 and 15 concerning freedom of movement and the right to change nationality,
- B. having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (UN 16 December 1966) and, more specifically Articles 9(1), 17, 18(1), 19 and 27 but above all Article 12(2) which stipulates that:
'Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.'
- C. whereas in their Joint Declaration of 5 April 1977 the Council, the Commission and the European Parliament stated that they attached great importance to respect for human rights as set out in the abovementioned instruments and in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights (Council of Europe, 4 November 1950),
- D. whereas the countries which have signed the Helsinki Final Act are bound by it to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms,
- E. having regard to its resolution of 17 May 1983 on human rights in the world and, more specifically, in the Soviet Union,
- F. whereas for a number of years the Soviet authorities have been severely restricting emigration rights for Jewish citizens by legal and administrative obstacles and intimidation,
- G. whereas Yuli EDELSTEIN was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment on false charges on 20 December 1984 despite the fact that he had been given permission to emigrate, whereas Dan SHAPIRA was held in detention for ten days for insisting on attending the trial and whereas Yosef BRAUNSTEIN, who has already completed a four-year prison sentence, has been arrested again,
 1. Condemns the new instances of brutal treatment by the Soviet authorities of Jewish citizens wishing to emigrate and the biased judgments against them;
 2. Urges the Soviet Union to honour the right of all citizens to change their nationality and move to another country;
 3. Calls on the Soviet authorities to release all prisoners of conscience immediately;
 4. Calls on the Foreign Ministers of the Member States meeting in political cooperation to do everything within their power to encourage the Soviet Union to comply with this request;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the member States and the authorities of the Soviet Union.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2-1768/84)

tabled by Mrs Van Hemeldonck

Pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on recent arrests in Chile

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the international conventions on human rights that guarantee freedom of opinion, expression and association and prohibit inhuman or degrading imprisonment and torture,
 - B. whereas in Chile, which is under the heel of a military dictatorship, these basic rights are continually trampled underfoot,
 - C. whereas on 13 January 1985 in Santiago de Chile, the police set upon a meeting of democratic and non-violent opponents of the regime and arrested those present - Sergio Rivero, Ignacio Fonesca, Guillermo Ossandon, Juan Carlos Contreras and Carlos Mellado; whereas, since then, their families have had no news of their fate, and whereas it is to be feared that they have been tortured or killed,
 - D. whereas on 7 February ten other prisoners, including Hugo Tapia Valdivieso and Sergio Vuskovic Roja, were transferred to the town of CONCHI, and whereas it is to be feared that they will 'disappear',
1. Condemns the continual violation of the most fundamental human rights by the Chilean dictatorship;
 2. Calls for the immediate release of all political prisoners, particularly those named above;
 3. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to do their utmost to prevail upon the Chilean authorities to comply with this demand;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the Chilean Government.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. 2- 1879/84)

tabled by Mr Stavrou, Mr Gerontopoulos, Mrs Giannakou-Koutiskou, Mr Evrigenis, Mr Lambrias, Mr Tzounis, Mr Anastassopoulos, Mr Christodoulou, Mr Chanterie, Mr von Wogau and Mrs Fontaine

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the hunger strike by Spiros and Ilias Lekkas

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Amnesty International report on Albania, which lists numerous specific violations of human rights,
 - whereas the cases listed in the report include that of the LEKKAS family, members of which have undergone arrest, torture, conviction and exile for various reasons such as 'criticisms of the régime', 'possession of religious books', etc.,
 - whereas Spiros and Ilias LEKKAS have escaped to Greece where they are now on hunger strike for their families and children, who are living in exile in Albania, to be allowed to join them,
1. Expresses its solidarity with the hunger-strikers Spiros and Ilias LEKKAS;
 2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Greek Government with a request that it take all possible steps to make sure that the human demand of the two hunger-strikers is satisfied.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. B 2-28/85)
tabled by Mr Collins
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the Human Rights Convention

The European Parliament,

- A. with regard to the Joint Declaration on Fundamental Rights (5 April 1977) in which the institutions of the European Communities attached great importance to respect for the Human Rights Convention,
 - B. with regard to the Public Hearing on Human Rights held by the European Parliament on 21 April 1983,
 - C. with regard to the resolutions adopted by the European Parliament on 17 May 1983 on Human Rights in the World and Human Rights in the USSR,
 - D. whereas the USSR adheres to a number of international human rights instruments including the United Nations International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, and on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights,
 - E. whereas Irina Grivnina of Moscow, USSR faces a cruel and unjust confinement for seeking peacefully her right to freedom of expression,
- 1. Calls on the Government of the USSR to show their dedication to the above instruments by allowing Irina Grivnina and her family to leave the USSR;
 - 2. Asks for a general amnesty for all prisoners of conscience, that is, women and men detained anywhere for their political or religious beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin or language provided that they have not used or advocated violence;
 - 3. Instructs the President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the Government of the USSR.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. B 2-44/85)

talbed by Mr Zarges, Mr Habsburg, Mrs De Backer-Van Ocken, Mrs Lenz, Mr Mallet, Mr Muhlen, Mr Clinton, Mr Costanzo, Mr Evrigenis, Mrs Boot, Mr Gerontopoulos, Mr Hahn, Mr Poetschki, Mr Poettering, Mr Zahorka, Mr Rinsche, Mr Salzer, Mr von Wogau, Mr Wedekind, Mrs Rabbethge, Mr Mertens, Mr Pfennig, Mrs Schleicher, Mrs Peus, Mr Langes, Mr Fruh, Mr Spath Mr Bardong, Mr Von Stauffenberg, Mr Alber, Mr Bocklet and Mr Klepsch

on behalf of the European People's Party

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the violation of human rights in the German Democratic Republic in the case of the German national Mr Ernst-Hubert von Michaelis, of Arolsen (Federal Republic of Germany)

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- B. having regard to the CSCE Final Acts and the follow-up agreements which aim to guarantee freedom of movement for all people in Europe,
- C. having regard to the judgement of the East Berlin City Court of 20 February 1985 whereby Mr Ernst-Hubert von Michaelis, 34, Mayor of Arolsen, Land Hesse, Federal Republic of Germany - who had been arrested in the GDR on 14 December 1984 on his way to Berlin - was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for alleged conspiracy in an unsuccessful attempt to assist persons to defect (in 1977) and for having allegedly engaged in the trafficking of persons against the interests of the German Democratic Republic (in 1974, Mr von Michaelis had merely reported to contacts in West Berlin that a distant relative of his, living in Eisenach, wished to escape to the West. An unsuccessful escape attempt - in which Mr von Michaelis himself had no part - was made by the relatives in 1977),
- D. Deploing that Mr von Michaelis was not able to employ a defence counsel of his own choosing,
- E. Concerned that the rights of persons travelling to West Berlin on the recognised transit routes should be upheld,

1. Calls on the Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation to:
 - (a) protest in the strongest terms to the GDR Government against this inhuman and arbitrary judgement,
 - (b) appeal to the GDR Government to take all the necessary steps so that Mr von Michaelis may return directly to the Federal Republic of Germany, since campaigning for the free movement of persons in Europe cannot and must not be classed as a crime and treated as 'conspiracy against the State';
2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the Government of the GDR.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. B 2- 61/85)
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the repression of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to its resolutions of 17 May 1983¹ and 22 May 1984² on human rights in the world,
- B. having regard to Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which stipulates that in those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language,
- C. whereas the Bulgarian security forces are conducting a reign of terror in hundreds of towns and villages in Bulgaria where the Turkish community is resisting Government pressure on them to adopt Bulgarian names and whereas many people have died in these attacks,
 1. Protests strongly at the repression of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria;
 2. Calls on Bulgaria to observe Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, Commission and Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

¹ OJ No. C 161, 20.6.1983,

² OJ No. C 172, 2.7.1984

Motion for a resolution (Doc. B 2-0062/85)

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke, Mr Kuijpers and Mr Columbu

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the fate of Edvart Arutunian and other dissidents in the USSR

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights,
- B. having heard reports of the death of Edvart Arutunian, one of the founders of the Armenian group monitoring the Helsinki Accords,
- C. having been informed that Edvart Arutunian had only recently been released from a labour camp in the USSR,
- D. whereas Edvart Arutunian had been continually persecuted by the Soviet authorities since 1978, because of his efforts to secure respect for fundamental human rights, and had been detained for a considerable time in a psychiatric institution and in all kinds of labour camps,
- E. whereas when Edvart Arutunian was released, after spending two and a half years in a labour camp, he was suffering from a severe kidney disease,
- F. whereas despite his illness, he was arrested again on 10 November 1982 on a charge of setting up the Armenian Helsinki Committee and remained in prison virtually until his death,
- G. whereas the Ukrainian poet and journalist, Yuri Litvin, committed suicide in a labour camp in the USSR in August 1984,
- H. whereas two other Ukrainian dissidents, Olesi Tikhy and Valeri Marchenko, died in prison in May and October 1984 respectively,
- I. whereas there are regular reports of a large number of other dissidents being held in inhumane conditions in the Soviet Union, solely because they are demanding that fundamental human rights and the Helsinki Accords should be respected,
 1. Protests vigorously against the inhumane repression of dissidents in the Soviet Union;
 2. Calls for the immediate release of all political dissidents who have been unjustly imprisoned, particularly those who have been campaigning for the implementation of the Helsinki Accords;
 3. Calls urgently on the Soviet Union to respect the Helsinki Accords;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. B 2-0063/85)
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the fate of the Kurdish minority in Turkey

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to its resolutions of 17 May 1983¹ and 22 May 1984² on human rights in the world,
- B. having regard to Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which stipulates that in those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language,
- C. whereas on 19 February 1985, 22 Kurdish militants were sentenced to death by the special court at Diyarbakir and 4 other defendants were not sentenced since they had earlier died in custody,
- D. whereas on 21 January 1985 the special court at Diyarbakir started another trial of 84 Kurdish militants, in which the military prosecutor has called for the death penalty for 30 of the defendants, including two young people under the age of 16,
1. Protests strongly at the oppression of the Kurdish minority in Turkey;
 2. Calls for the immediate release of all political prisoners who are being detained on the grounds that they are members of minority or opposition groups;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, Commission and the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

¹ OJ No. C 161, 20.6.1983

² OJ No. C 172, 2.7.1984

Motion for a resolution (Doc. B 2-0064/85)

tabled by Mr Schwalba-Hoth

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the arrest of several persons in November 1984 in the Republic of Haiti

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person; Article 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; Article 9: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile),
- B. having regard to reports of a number of arrests in November 1984 in Haïti, including seven agronomists and an evangelical church worker,
- C. whereas amongst those arrested were:

Pierre André Guerrier, François Severin, Robert Cassagnol, Harry Jean, Jean-Paul Duperval, Eduardo Laroche, Maurice Philippe, Herbert Saint-Louis, Mirtilien Joseph, Estève René, Fred Joseph, Dr. Delpe, Pastor Antoine Leroy and Henry Claude Innocent,
- D. whereas Haïti's Ministry of the Interior made no official statement until one month after the wave of arrests (without issuing a list of those arrested),
- E. whereas the circumstances of the arrests give cause for concern,
- F. whereas those arrested were held unofficially without contact with the outside world (incommunicado) at least for the first few weeks and, in violation of Article 25 of Haïti's constitution, were not brought before a judge within forty-eight hours,
- G. fearing that, despite the directives issued by President Duvalier in March 1984 to the armed forces and the police, torture and ill-treatment may well have been practised,
- H. having regard to the condemnation of the arrests by the Haïtian Conference of Believers (Conférence Haïtienne des Religieux) of 14 November 1984 and by the Haïtian Conference of Bishops (read from the pulpit in all churches on 18 November 1984),
- I. whereas most of those arrested were probably wanted because of their work on literacy and education programmes for the poor,
- J. welcoming the fact that some of the prisoners have since been released,
- K. concerned that at least one of the prisoners (Fred Joseph) was ill-treated during his detention,

1. Calls on the Haïtian Government to issue a complete list of those arrested (giving the reasons for their arrest, the place of detention and details of their current legal position);
2. Calls on the government to comply with the minimum requirements of the law in respect of these prisoners and to treat them humanely even while in prison;
3. Calls on the government forthwith to allow the prisoners contact with members of their families and lawyers;
4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States and the government of the Republic of Haïti. ---

Motion for a resolution (Doc. B 2-70/85)

tabled by Mr Van Miert

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the fate of Ayaz Samoo who has been sentenced to death by a military court in Pakistan

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to its resolution on human rights in the world of 17 May 1983 (1),
- B. seriously concerned at the fate of Ayaz Samoo who has been sentenced to death by a military court after an in camera trial on March 1, 1985,
- C. whereas Ayaz Samoo is a labour leader at his place of work and a sympathiser of the Pakistan People's Party,
- D. whereas he has been denied a fair and public trial and has been denied appellate review,
- E. whereas he has been treated as a condemned prisoner from the time of his arrest, was tortured and kept in a death cell handcuffed and bar fettered,
- F. whereas the only avenue of appeal he has is to General Zia,
 1. Requests that Ayaz Samoo gets a retrial in a civilian court;
 2. Condemns the policy of the use of secret military courts pursued by the Government of Pakistan;
 3. Requests the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to bring pressure on the Government of Pakistan to secure that the life of Ayaz Samoo is saved;
 4. Request its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the Government of Pakistan.

(1) OJ N° C 161, 20.6.1983, p. 58

