

**URGENT
ACTION**

**amnesty
international**

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International Secretariat, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF, England

Amnesty International opposes by all appropriate means the imposition and infliction of death penalties and torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of prisoners or other detained or

EXTERNAL (for general distribution) *restricted persons whether or not they have used or advocated violence* (Amnesty International Statute, Article 1(c)) Index: AMR 29/38/82 Distr: UA

19 May 1982

Further information on UA 138/81 (AMR 29/39/81 4 June) - Disappearance

EL SALVADOR: Orlando Juventino GENOVES
Salvador JUAREZ
plus three other teachers
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AI has received further information concerning the circumstances of the arrest of Orlando Juventino Genovés on 9 May 1981. He was detained together with architect Marta Ivonne Galindo in the latter's home in San Salvador by uniformed members of the National Police. Marta Galindo's detention was subsequently acknowledged and she was allowed to receive visits from her relatives. On 23 May 1981 she was released. The detention of Orlando Juventino Genovés was, however, denied by the National Police and no news has since been received of his whereabouts.

At least one Urgent Action participant who wrote to the then Minister of Justice Mario Antonio Solano on behalf of Salvador Juarez, a writer and poet, has received the following reply dated 16 February 1982:

"In request to your letter sent to this Secretary State, with reference to the arrest of Salvador Juarez, I notify that, effectively, this person is in detention in la Penitenciarta Central "La Esperanza" to the order of a Military Judge, and this person may be visited by you or your representant [sic] on Thursday or Sunday.

Respectfully,
Mario Antonio Solano R.
Ministro de Justicia"

Amnesty International continues to receive information on "disappearances" arbitrary detentions and extrajudicial executions of teachers and students in El Salvador. Between January 1980 and mid-March 1981, 156 teachers are reported to have been killed in El Salvador according to reports from Socorro Jurídico, the Legal Aid Office of the Archbishopric of San Salvador. In September 1981, the Salvadorian teachers' union *Asociación Nacional de Educadores Salvadoreños "21 de Junio"* (ANDES 21 de Junio) announced that a total of 60 of its members had been killed during 1981 while 12 had "disappeared".

Further recommended action:

For Orlando Juventino Genovés:

Please continue to send appeals requesting clarification of his whereabouts and urging that his physical safety be guaranteed.

For Salvador Juarez:

You may write to the new Minister of Justice referring to the above reply and requesting details of the charges against Salvador Juarez and the date of the trial. Urge that he be humanely treated while in detention.

If you wish, you may also write to the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, referring to Sr. Antonio Solano's letter of 16 February 1982 and asking for details of the charges against Salvador Juarez and the date of the trial.

APPEALS TO:

For Orlando Juventino Genovés:

Sr. Arturo Mendez Azahar
Ministro de Justicia
Ministerio de Justicia
San Salvador, El Salvador

Sr. Carlos Aquilino Duarte
Ministro de Educación
Ministerio de Educación
San Salvador, El Salvador

COPIES TO:

Orientación
Arzobispado de San Salvador
Seminario san José de la Montaña
San Salvador, El Salvador

For Salvador Juarez:

Sr. Arturo Mendez Azahar
Ministro de Justicia
Ministerio de Justicia
San Salvador, El Salvador

Presidente
Corte Suprema de Justicia
Palacio Nacional
San Salvador, El Salvador

COPIES TO:

Dr. Morán *(director of the prison where Salvador Juarez is held)*
Director
Penitenciaría Central "La Esperanza"
Cantón Mariona
Mejicanos
Departamento de San Salvador
El Salvador

and to El Salvadorian diplomatic representatives in your country.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Please take immediate action as soon as you receive this Urgent Action appeal. Carefully read the Recommended Action.<input type="checkbox"/> Letters and telegrams should be brief and courteous. Stress that your concern for human rights is not in any way politically partisan. Refer to the relevant provisions in international law, such as the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights:<ul style="list-style-type: none">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".<input type="checkbox"/> The name of Amnesty International can be used unless stated otherwise; although, letters written in a private or professional capacity may be more effective. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Information about the alleged connection of any person with an organization which is banned in their country is provided as background only and should not be included in appeals.<input type="checkbox"/> In Urgent Action cases, where Amnesty International has to act rapidly to prevent the possible ill-treatment of prisoners, appeals are issued when the circumstances of a person's arrest or disappearance make such treatment likely. Do not make direct accusations and, unless otherwise instructed, do not use the word "torture".<input type="checkbox"/> Send at least one telegram or express letter immediately. Other letters can be sent afterwards to the addresses listed. Copies of letters should be sent to the relevant diplomatic representatives in your country. Copies of any replies received should be sent immediately to the International Secretariat, or to your national section or Urgent Action coordinator. Thank the official who has replied, requesting that you be kept informed about the case. |
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