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제 3차 교문에 관한 국제회의 참가보고서

— 건강, 정치적 억압 및 인권

1991. 11. 25~29. 칠레 산티아고

민주사회를 위한 변호사모임

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이 책은 1991. 11. 25부터 같은달 29까지 칠레 산티아고의 투파후에 호텔에서 열린 제3차 "조직화된 폭력의 피해자의 구제에 관여하는 센터, 기관, 개인의 국제회의 : 건강, 정치적 억압 및 인권"에 빈민 회원인 조용환변호사가 참가한 후 제출한 보고서와 회의자료를 엮은 것입니다.

수 신 : 민 변

1991. 12. 9.

참 조 : 상 입 간 사

발 신 : 조 용 환

제 목 : 회의참가 보고

1. 저는 1991. 11. 25.부터 같은 달 29.까지 칠레 산티아고의 투파후에(Tupahue) 호텔에서 열린 제 3차 “조직화된 폭력의 피해자의 구제에 관여하는 센터, 기관, 개인의 국제회의 : 건강, 정치적 억압 및 인권”(III International Conference of Centre , Institutions and Individuals concerned with the Care for Victims of Organized Violence : Health, Political Repression and Human Rights)에 참가하였습니다. 그 회의 참가보고서를 다음과 같이 제출합니다.

2. 첨부물

가. 회의 참가 보고서 및 자료

나. 칠레 정치범 감옥방문기

고문에 관한 국제회의 참가 보고서

1. 회의의 이름

제 3차 조직화된 폭력의 피해자의 구제에 관여하는 센터, 기관, 개인의 국제회의 : 건강, 정치적 억압 및 인권 (III International Conference of Centres, Institutions and Individuals Concerned with the Care for Victims of Organized Violence : Health, Political Repression and Human Rights)

2. 회의가 열리게 된 경위

가. 1970년대 이후 남미의 군사정권 아래서 대규모의 고문과 처형이 자행되고 그 피해자들이 추방당하거나 국외로 탈출하면서 유럽과 북미주지역에 거주하는 보건의료인을 중심으로 피해자들의 구제를 위한 움직임이 시작되었고, 이들에 의하여 국제회의가 조직되었다.

나. 제 1차 회의는 1986 프랑스의 파리에서, 제 2차 회의는 1989 코스타리카에서 열렸으며, 이번 제3차 회의가 칠레의 산티아고에서 열렸다.

다. 이 회의는 원래 고문피해자의 치료에 관여해 온 의사, 심리학자, 정신분석가, 사회사업가, 사회운동가, 고문피해자, 그리고 고문방지운동기관과 정치난민구조기관들에 의하여 조직되었으며, 이번 회의에서도 주된 참가자들은 그러한 사람들

로서 모두 43개국에서 3백여명이 참가하였다. 각국에서 다수의 변호사들이 참가하였으나 대부분 변호사 자격으로 참가하지 않고 자기가 관여하는 인권단체의 대표자격으로 참가하였다.

3. 회의의 주최자

가. 이 회의는 지금까지 특별한 조직을 만들지 않은 채 회의조직위원회 (Organizing Committee)에 의하여 준비, 조직, 개최되었으며 이번 제 3차 회의에서 영구적인 International Network를 구성할 예정이다.

나. 조직위원회의 구성원 및 그들이 대표하는 단체

(* 자료 1-1, First Invitation 참조)

다. 이 회의는 다음과 같은 국제기관 또는 정부기관이 공식적으로 후원하였고, 개막식에는 칠레의 국회대표, 외무부차관과 변호사회의 대표가 참석하였으며, 회의 폐막일인 11. 29.에는 참가자 대표들이 아일린 칠레대통령을 방문하기로 계획되었다.

* 고문피해자를 위한 유엔의 지원기금 (UN Volunteer Fund for Victims of Torture)

* 네덜란드 복지, 보건 및 문화부 (Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs)

* 네덜란드 외무부 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

- * 네덜란드 교회지원재단 (Dutch Interchurch Aid)
- * 스웨덴 국제개발청 (Swedish International Development Authority)
- * 노르웨이 개발 및 협력 기구 (Norwegian Agency for Development and Cooperation)
- * 덴마크 국제 개발청 (Danish International Development Authority)

4. 한국인 참가자 및 참가경위

가. 참가자

- * 서승 (고문피해자, 현재 Berkeley 대학 Visiting Scholar, Stop Torture in Korea)
- * Ramsey Liem (보스톤 대학 심리학 교수, Stop Torture in Korea)
- * 양길승 (의사, 인의협)
- * 조용환

나. 1990. 말 부터 San Francisco에 거주하고 있는 고문피해자 서승을 중심으로 한 재미한인들에 의하여, 캘리포니아주의 비영리단체로서 Stop Torture in Korea (STIK) 가 설립되었다.

이 단체는 한국에서 자행된 고문사태와 피해자에 대한 자료조사, 연구 및 피해자와 가족의 치료 및 지원사업을 목적으로 하는 단체로서, 이번 회의에 참가하면서 양길승, 조용환을 초청하여 한국의 고문에 관하여 발표할 것을 요청하였다.

다. 한국 참가자들은 "남한 감옥의 고문" (Torture in South Korean Prisons)

이라는 주제아래 11. 26.(화) 14:30부터 16:30까지 발표하였다.

조용환 : 한국에서 일어나는 고문의 법적 측면
(Legal Aspects of Torture in Korea)(* 자료 1-2 참조)

서 승 : 남한감옥에서 일어나는 고문
(Torture in South Korean Prisons)(* 자료 1-3 참조)

양길승 : 남한의 고문피해자들에 대한 의학적 진단과 치료
(Medical Examinations and Treatment of South Korean Torture Victims)

Ramsey Liem : 한국의 정의와 민주주의를 위한 해외의 운동 : 미국의 경우
(The Overseas Movement for Justice and Democracy in Korea : The case of the U.S.)(* 자료 1-4 참조)

라. 양길승과 조용환은 STIK을 통하여 회의조직 위원회와 STIK의 기금으로부터 항공료중 일부를 후원받았고 회의 참가비를 면제받았다.

5. 회의의 경과 및 주제

가. 계획된 회의 일정

11. 24.	15:00	참가자 등록 및 리셉션
11. 25.	09:00 ~ 10:15	개 회 식
11. 26.	10:45 ~ 13:00	각 주제발표

11. 28.	14:30 ~ 16:30 17:00 ~ 18:00	각 주제발표 전체회의(주제별 보고)
11. 27.	09:00 ~ 10:00 10:15 ~ 13:00 14:30 ~	전체회의 전체회의 (International Organization) 관광
11. 29.	09:00 ~ 10:00 10:15 ~ 13:00 14:30 ~ 15:30 15:30 ~	전체회의 각 주제발표 전체회의 폐회식

나. 11. 27.오후의 관광은 ① 산티아고 시내 관광 및 아엔데 묘지 방문, ② 바닷가 관광 및 파블로 네루다 집 방문 일정이 있었으나 한국인참가자를 포함한 희망자 70명 정도는 정치범들을 수용하는 감옥을 방문하였다.

다. 11. 27. 오전에 예정된 전체회의에서 International Network을 구성할 예정이었으나 참가자들 사이의 이견으로 11. 29. 12:00부터 전체회의가 계속되었다. 한국참가들 중 양길승은 11. 27. 오후에, Ramsey Liem과 조용환은 11. 29. 오후에 각 귀국하게 되어 마지막 전체회의와 폐회식에 끝까지 참석하지 못하였다.

라. 주제(* 자료 1-5, programme 참조)

A. 피해자 발생과 정의 (victimization and justice)

- B. 고문과 조직화된 폭력 (torture and organised violence)
- C. 어린이와 인권 (children and human rights)
- D. 난민, 추방과 귀환 (refugees, exile and return)
- E. 조직화된 폭력 피해자의 구제에 대한 윤리적 규범 (ethical code of coregiving to victims of organised violence)
- F. 인종차별 주의와 소수 인종 문제 (racism and ethnic groups)
- G. 조직화된 폭력의 효과가 일으키는 임상적 측면 (clinical aspects of the effects of organised violence)
- H. 여성과 인권 (women and human rights)
- I. 특별히 선택된 주제들
 - ① 미디어의 조작과 정신건강
 - ② 폭력피해자에 대한 사회심리적 개입의 모델
 - ③ 심리치료와 타분야간 이해
 - ④ 다분야간 심포지움
 - ⑤ 남한 감옥의 고문
 - ⑥ 난민 : 불안정한 상황과 심리적 효과
 - ⑦ 다문화적 심리치료
 - ⑧ 어린이의 권리, 침해와 시각
 - ⑨ 고문방지를 위한 보건 전문인의 역할

6. 주제발표내용

가. 참가자들의 발표는 (*자료 1-5)에 나타난 바와 같이 여러 개의 주제별로 나

누어 동시에 진행되었기 때문에 개별참가자들로서는 자신이 관심을 갖고 있는 주제에 한하여 참석할 수 밖에 없었다. 발표된 내용의 요지는 (* 자료 1-6 참조)

나. 주제발표는 크게 나누어 보면 고문과 국가권력에 의한 폭력의 사례발표와 그 피해자의 치료 및 지원에 관한 것으로 생각된다. 인상적인 것은 고문 및 조직화된 폭력의 개념을 직접적으로 물리적인 행위에 한정하지 않고 그러한 정치체제가 만들어내는 사회심리적인 현상을 모두 포괄하려는 움직임이었다. 사회심리학자 또는 정신분석학자들의 발표는 고문의 직접 피해자 뿐만 아니라 고문피해자의 가족, 특히 어린이의 피해와 억압적인 정치체제 아래에서 국민들이 겪는 정신적 고통을 분석하는 데 초점이 맞추어져 있는 듯 하였다.

victimization and justice에서는 고문에 의한 지배체제가 구체적인 피해자 개인에게 뿐 아니라 국민전체에게 미치는 심리적인 영향을 분석한 논문들 및 군사정권이 퇴진하면서 형식적으로 민간정부가 수립되었으나 군사정권이 저지른 범죄에 대하여 진상규명과 처벌이 이루어지지 않는 상황(impunity)이 국민들에게 미치는 영향에 관한 논문들이 관심을 모았다. 이러한 상황은 조직화된 폭력의 중요한 사례로서 국민들에게 좌절감과 실망, 정의감의 상실을 초래하여 사회적 부패를 만연시킨다는 지적이 있었고 이러한 현상을 분석하는 이론적 틀에 관한 논문의 발표도 있었다.

이처럼 직접적인 고문피해자들에 대한 치료 뿐 아니라 간접적인 피해자들 그 대로 특히 정신적인 피해에 대한 치료와 의사민주화과정에서 과거의 고문등 범죄에 대한 규명과 처벌이 이루어지지 않음으로써 일어나는 사회병리적 현상에 대한 분석

은 우리나라의 경우에도 직접적으로 관련된 것으로서 연구가 시급히 필요한 상황이라고 생각된다.

다. 남미의 특수한 상황에 의한 것으로 생각되지만 정치적인 이유로 납치되거나 임신중인 어머니가 납치된 후 출산하거나 정치적인 이유로 생사불명된 부모의 어린이로서 자기의 신분을 전혀 알지 못하는 어린이들의 신원을 확인하는 의학적, 과학적 방법에 관한 워크숍이 참가자들의 관심을 모았다.

라. 고문방지를 위한 보건전문가의 역할이라는 주제중에서는 스위스고문방지위원회 의 Marco Mona가 한 "수감장소의 방문을 통한 고문예방"과 덴마크 고문피해자 재활센터의 Ole Vedel Rasmussen이 발표한 "고문조사를 위한 국제법정"인상적이었다.

스위스의 변호사인 Mona는 유럽인권규약에 의하여 설치된 전문가위원회에 관하여 소개하였는데 이 전문가위원회는 가입국내에서 고문 또는 비인도적 처우가 자행된다는 정보가 있으면 가입국안의 어떠한 수사기관 또는 수감장소도 방문하여 사실을 조사하며 적절한 시정조치를 관련 정부에 권고할 권한을 가지고 있다. 1990년부터 활동하기 시작한 이 전문가 위원회는 그동안 10여건의 조사활동을 하였는데 현실적으로 고문을 예방할 수 있는 가장 적절한 국제적 인권장치로서 다른 국가에서도 그 나라의 실정에 맞게 국내적, 국제적 도입을 검토해 볼 만한 내용으로 생각되었다. 또한 각국에서 고문방지조약을 유보없이 비준하는 것이 인권을 향상하는데 극히 중요한 의미를 가진다는 점이 강조되었다.

Rasmussen이 발표한 고문예방을 위한 국제법정(International Tribunal for

the Investigation of Torture)은 국제적인 보건전문가 단체의 대표로 구성된 Montevideo group에 의하여 시작된 것으로 보건전문가와 법률가 각 4명으로 구성된 국제법정이 각국에서 보건전문가들이 고문방지조약(Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment)에서 말하는 고문등의 행위에 관여한 경우 이를 조사, 재판하여 그 결과를 관련 전문단체와 정부 등에 통보함으로써 보건전문가가 고문등의 행위에 관여하지 못하도록 하는 역할을 한다고 한다. 이 법정은 또 각국의 의료단체 및 학교기관에 대하여 정규교과목으로 고문방지를 위한 보건전문가들의 윤리규범을 가르치도록 권고하는 등의 활동을 하고 있다. (* 자료 1-7, 8 참조)

7. 국제조직 건설과 결의문, 그밖의 활동

가. 국제조직건설

코스타리카에서 열린 제2회 회의에서는 조직위원회에 대하여 이번 3차회의에 국제조직설립을 위한 제안을 마련하여 제출하도록 결의하였고 이 결의에 대하여 조직위원회는 회의개막이전 각 참가자들에게 우편으로 조직위원회의 시안을 송부하여 의견을 수렴하였다. (* 자료 1-9 참조)

이 제안에 의하면 고문피해자 치료에 대한 보건전문가들의 연구와 조사활동의 고취 및 정보교환, 고문과 인권침해에 투쟁하기 위한 지식의 향상, 이러한 활동으로 억압받는 보건전문가들의 지원 및 각종 국제연대활동을 목적으로 하는 International Network의 건설을 의도하였다. 그러나 11.27.오전의 전체회의에서

이 문제를 논의한 결과 Network이 유럽 및 미주 등 선진국 단체와 개인을 중심으로 구성되는 데 대한 우려와 불만, 고문피해자들이 소외되어 있다는 지적 등으로 인하여 논의가 11.29.오후로 연기되었다. 개인적인 인상으로는 이러한 분야에서도 도움을 주는 선진국 대표들과 도움을 받는 국가(주로 라틴 아메리카) 대표들 사이에 다소간의 긴장 또는 주도권 다툼이 있는 듯하였다. (다만 칠레의 경우에는 조직위원회에 참가하고 또 충분한 협의가 있는 탓인지 일관되게 조직위원회의 입장을 지지하였다.) 그러나 회의에서 나타난 발언내용만으로 판단한다면 라틴아메리카국가들의 대표들은 다소 감정적으로 조직위원회를 공격하였고 그 내용도 초점에서 벗어나 있는 듯한 인상을 받았다. 다른 한편으로는 호주와 필리핀을 중심으로 한 아시아 태평양 지역의 대표들이 도여서 이 지역의 발언권을 확보하고 앞으로 건설될 국제조직에서 일정한 지분을 확보하려고 요구하는 움직임이 있었다. 11.29.오후 회의에는 한국참가자들의 출발일정 때문에 끝까지 보지는 못하였으나 국제조직을 건설하기로 하는 결의가 이루어질 것이 거의 확실해 보였으며 라틴아메리카 측 참가자들의 반대입장도 크게 누그러져 있었다. 한국참가자들은 특히 막 조직된 STIK의 활동을 위하여 국제조직의 건설이 바람직하다는 판단을 하고 원칙적으로 조직위원회의 입장을 지지하였으며 다만 아시아태평양지역의 일정한 발언권이 확보되어야 한다는 주장을 하였다.

나. 한국참가자들은 회의 마지막날에 다른 아시아태평양지역 대표들과 함께 이 지역의 독자적인, 그러나 국제조직과 유기적인 연관을 갖는 Network 구성을 제안하는 결의안을 제출하였고 한국참가자들 단독으로 아직 고문방지조약을 비준하지 않은 모든 국가에 대하여 즉시, 아무런 유보없이 그 비준을 촉구하는 결의안을 제출하였다. (* 자료 1-11 참조)

다.참가자들은 칠레의 아일윈 대통령에게 정치범에 대한 처우의 개선을 요구하는 편지를 보냈으며 한국참가자들은 개인적으로 이에 서명하였다.(* 자료 1-12)

라.이번 회의에 대하여 칠레의 언론은 비교적 상세하게 보도하였다. 회의첫날 보도내용에는 서승씨에 관한 언급들이 있었는데 11.29.자 La Tercera지에는 현지 한국교민을 자처하는 Yi, Moon Soo의 명의로 서승씨의 상처는 고문에 의한 것이 아니며 한국은 민주화되었고 외국에 나와 자기 나라를 비판하는 것은 부도덕하다고 비난하는 독자기고가 실렸다.(* 자료 1-13 참조) 이에 대하여 서승씨 명의로 그가 고문당한 상황을 설명하고 국제적인 인권기준에 의하여 판단할 때 많은 양심수가 수감되어 있고 아직도 고문의 시비가 일어나고 있다는 점, 자기나라의 인권침해를 감추는 것이 애국은 아니라는 점을 지적하는 반박문을 기고하였다.

마.한국 참가자들은 한국에서 고문을 반대하는 운동이 매우 중요한 의미를 갖는 다는데 합의하였고, 일단 개인적인 자격에서 STIK의 활동을 지원하기로 하였다. 특히 1992년의 각종 선거와 관련하여 고문방지 조약의 유보없는 비준을 위하여 노력 하는 것이 시급하다는데 의견의 일치를 보았다. 구체적인 계획은 각자가 더 연구하기로 하였으나, 민변과 인의협이 중요한 역할을 할 수 있을 것으로 판단하였다. 또 1992년이 국내의 고문피해자를 선정하여 외국의 치료기관에 보내 치료를 받게 하는 사업을 시작해 보기로 하였다.

바.자료 1-14 : Stop Torture In Korea 설명서 및 사업계획서

자료 1-15 : 회의 참가자 명단

(ct07;ic03)

칠레감옥 방문기

1. 건강, 정치적 억압 및 인권에 관한 국제회의의 기간인 1991.11.27. 주최측과 칠레정부사과의 협의에 의하여 참가자들 중 희망자 70여명은 칠레 산티아고 시내에 있는 정치범 감옥을 방문하여 안을 둘러보고 수감된 정치범들로부터 직접 이야기를 들을 기회가 있었다. 이날 방문에는 한국인 참가자들 중 서승, Ramsey Liem, 조용환이 참가하였다.

2. 일반적인 상황

가. 정치범을 수용하는 감옥은 남자와 여자감옥이 다른 건물로 되어 있었고 산티아고 시내에 있었다. 먼저 남자감옥을 약 1시간 반 정도 방문한 다음 걸어서 근처에 있는 여자감옥으로 가 다시 약 1시간 반 정도 방문하였다. 방문자들은 입구에서 엄격한 소지품 검사를 받고 안경과 여권을 제외한 일체의 소지품 휴대가 금지되었다. 그러나 일단 감옥안에 들어간 다음에는 간수들로부터 감시를 받거나 행동에 제한을 받은 일은 전혀 없다.

나. 감옥의 건물은 전체적으로 낡은 상태였으나 여자감옥의 건물이 남자감옥보다는 나아 보였다. 그러나 대우는 남자감옥이 더 좋은 편이며 수감자가 사용하는 면적도 남자의 경우가 더 넓었다. 남자정치범들의 경우에는 가족들의 접견이 감옥안의 방안에서 자유롭게 이루어져 왔으나 여자정치범들의 경우에는 면회장소에서만 허용되었다가 이번 회의를 계기로 하여 남자들과 같이 감옥안에서 면회하는 것이

허용되었다.

다.수감자들에 대한 처우는 피노체트시절에 비하여 상당히 좋아졌다고 하였으나 구체적으로 어떤 조건이 어떻게 좋아졌는지에 대하여는 확인하지 못하였다.

라.정치범들에 대한 처우는 일반 재소자들에 대한 처우에 비하여 더 좋다고 하였으나 그 구체적인 내용 또한 확인할 수 없었다.

마.미결수와 기결수사이의 처우에는 차이가 없다고 하였다.

바.감옥에는 재소자들이 모여서 운동을 하거나 대화할 수 있고 가족들과 면회하는 데에도 이용되는 광장이 있는데 그 광장벽에는 정치범들의 석방과 민주화를 요구하는 벽화들이 그려져 있었다.

사.방문자들과 재소자들은 감옥안의 광장에 둘러앉아 자유롭게 대화를 나누고 질문을 하고 답변하였다. 그후에는 재소자들이 수감되는 방을 둘러 볼 수 있었다. 나는 재소자들과 방문자들 사이의 질의답변시간 중간에 한명씩의 재소자를 불러내 따로 감방을 돌아다니며 설명을 들었다.

아.재소자들 중에는 무기징역을 선고받은 사람부터 단기간의 징역형을 받고 있는 사람까지 있었다.

3. 재소자들의 활동의 자유

가.감옥안에서는 재소자들에게 활동의 자유가 거의 전면적으로 보장되고 있었다. 재소자들은 사복을 입고 머리도 자유롭게 기르고 있었기 때문에 면회를 하러 온 가족들은 물론 심지어는 방문자들과 재소자들을 구별하기도 쉽지 않았다. 재소자들의 표정은 비교적 밝았고 건강상태도 좋아 보였다. 방문자들과 재소자들은 간수들이 참여하지 않은 가운데 자유롭게 대화할 수 있었다.

나.재소자들은 감옥안에서 자유롭게 돌아다니며 동료들과 대화를 나눌 수 있다고 하였다. 원칙적으로 밤 9시이후에는 각자의 방으로 돌아가야 하는데 여자감옥의 경우에는 비교적 그 규칙이 지켜지는 듯 하였으나 남자감옥은 더 자유로와 보였다.

다.여자감옥의 경우에는 감옥안에 강당 또는 회의실로 보이는 큰 방이 있었는데 그 방은 재소자들에게 기술교육 등을 시키는 데 사용되지만 재소자들이 모여서 서로 대화를 나누는 데에도 자유롭게 이용할 수 있다고 하였다. 이 방에는 컴퓨터도 한 대 마련되어 있고 재소자들이 사용할 수 있었다.

라.수사과정에서는 아직도 고문이 자행되고 있다고 하였으나 감옥안에서 간수들이 재소자들을 때리거나 가혹행위를 하는 일은 절대로 없다고 하였다. 재소자들에게 가해지는 가장 큰 징벌은 독방에 최고 40일 까지 가두어 놓고 동료들과 만나지 못하게 하는 것이라고 하였다. 그러나 독방의 경우에도 시설은 다른 방과 동일하다고 하였다.

마.수감자들의 방은 안에서 잠글 수 있게 되어 있었고 문에는 안을 들여다 볼 수 있는 작은 창문만 있었다. 더구나 남자감옥의 경우에는 방이 2층으로 되어 있는

데 2층에 있으면 밖에서 들여다 볼 수 없는 구조였다.

바.수감자들이 책을 읽거나 편지를 주고 받는 데에는 아무런 제한도 없었다. 그리고 감옥안에서 가족들과 대화하는 데 간수가 듣는 일도 없다고 하였다.

3. 감방의 모습

가.남자감옥의 감방은 2층으로 되어 있었다. 아래층에는 2개의 소파와 조리기구, 책장과 각종 개인비품이 있었으며 2층에는 잠을 잘 수 있는 공간으로 되어 있었다.

나.여자감옥은 아파트의 거실과 같이 생긴 넓은 방에 두 개씩의 침대가 있었고 각 방에 욕실이 따로 있었다. 남자감옥의 경우에는 공동의 욕실을 사용하였다.

다.TV와 라디오는 개인의 비용부담으로 들여올 수 있으며 재소자들은 방안을 자유롭게 치장할 수 있다. 방안에 정치범의 석방등을 요구하는 그림과 구호등이 붙어 있기도 하였고 여자감방은 자기 나름대로 방안을 장식해 놓기도 하였다. 따라서 방안의 모습만으로는 일반 가정과 전혀 구별할 수 없었다.

4. 면회와 접견

가.남자감옥의 경우에는 가족들이 감방안으로 들어와 자유롭게 수감자들과 만날 수 있었다. 밤 9시가 되면 밖으로 나가야 되지만 이를 거부하고 잔류하는 경우에

강제로 쫓아내는 일은 없다고 한다. 따라서 수감중인 남자재소자의 아내가 사실상 그 안에 함께 거주하는 일이 드물지 않게 벌어지고 있으며 방문한 감옥의 남자정치범중의 한 사람도 수감중 아내가 임신을 했다고 하였다.

나.여자감옥의 경우에는 이번 회의를 계기로 가족들이 안으로 들어와 면회할 수 있게 되었으나 오후 5시가 되자 모두 밖으로 나갔다. 그러나 면회시간 도중 감옥안의 광장에서 수감자들과 가족들, 어린아이들이 모여 대화하고 노는 모습은 자유스러워 보였다.

다.변호사의 접견은 야간과 휴일을 불문하고 가능하다고 하였다. 다만 변호사의 접견은 접견실에서 이루어진다. 여자 감옥에서 만난 칠레 변호사의 말에 의하면 야간이나 휴일에는 변호사의 자격으로 면회실에서 만나고 면회시간중에는 친구의 자격으로 감옥안에 들어가 만날 수 있다고 하였다. 변호사의 접견과정에 간수가 듣거나 기록을 하는 일은 전혀 없고 여러 사람이 공범인 경우에도 함께 접견할 수 있다고 하였다.

4. 음식과 의료

가.칠레인들은 전통적으로 아침과 저녁식사를 별로 하지 않고 점심식사를 크게 하기 때문에 감옥에서도 점심식사만 제공한다고 하며 음식의 영양상태는 비교적 좋고, 일반 재소자들에 비하여도 더 낫다고 하였다.

나.그밖에 개인의 비용부담으로 바깥의 음식을 들여와 조리해 먹는 것은 자유롭

게 허용되고 있다. 그래서 감방안에는 각종의 조리기구가 비치되어 있었다.

다. 여자감옥에는 간호원이 상주하며 그 간호원의 연락으로 감옥에 소속한 의사가 와서 진찰해 주는 체제가 마련되어 있었다. 그러나 재소자들이 선임한 의사가 언제든지 감옥안에 들어와 진찰하고 투약할 수 있으며 각 재소자들은 각자의 비용으로 각종 상비약을 보관하는 것이 허용되어 있다.

5. 정치범의 분류

정치범인가 여부는 정부가 결정하는데 지금까지 이미 수감되어 있는 정치범들은 정치범의 범주에 해당되지 않는다고 주장하는데 정부가 정치범으로 결정하여 정치범 감옥에 수감한 일이 두 번 있다고 하였다.

6. 전체적인 인상

적어도 정치범에 관한 한 피노체트시대에 비하여 상당한 개선이 이루어지고 있는 듯 하였고 수감자들을 사회로부터 격리한다는 측면외에는 가능한 한 자유를 보장하고 있어 보였다.

(ct08;ic03)

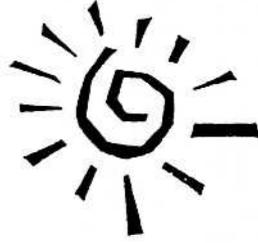
We invite you to take part and send, if you wish, papers about these themes.

The deadline for the presentation of papers is March 30, 1991. The Programme Committee will select and include the papers in the Official Programme. The papers must be original, unpublished and not previously presented to another Conference.

The registration fees and date of payments are as follows:

US\$ 100 from 04/30/91 to 06/30/91.
US\$ 150 from 07/01/91 to 09/30/91.
US\$ 200 from 10/01/91 to 11/24/91.
US\$ 250 day of registration.

Unfortunately, the Organizing Committee cannot cover travel or accommodation costs during the Conference. Nevertheless, those who have difficulties in getting funds can contact us and we will send the names of the agencies - previously contacted by us - who are prepared to assist you in this matter. You must write personally to the agency.



Members of the Organizing Committee:

- Helen Bamber, Pedro Rodríguez. Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture, United Kingdom.
- Eyad El Serraj. Gaza Community Mental Health Programme, Palestine.
- Amparo Cutiérrez. Asociación de Trabajo para la Salud Integral (ATSI), Nicaragua.
- Elisa Neumann. Fundación de Ayuda Social de las Iglesias Cristianas (FASIC), Chile.
- Aurora Parang. Medical Action Group (MAG), Philippines.
- Henrik Pelling. Child Psychiatric Clinic, University of Uppsala, Sweden.
- Horacio Riquelme. University of Hamburg, Germany.
- Gabriela Rodríguez. Equipo Centro-Americano de Trabajo Psicosocial (ECTP), El Productor, Costa Rica.
- Loes Van Willigen. Centrum Gezondheidszorg Vluchtelingen (CGV), Holland.

III INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CENTRES
INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED WITH THE
CARE FOR VICTIMS OF ORGANIZED VIOLENCE:
HEALTH, POLITICAL REPRESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

III CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL DE CENTROS,
INSTITUCIONES E INDIVIDUOS QUE TRABAJAN EN LA
ASISTENCIA A VICTIMAS DE LA VIOLENCIA ORGANIZADA:
SALUD, REPRESION POLITICA Y DERECHOS HUMANOS.

* 자료
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FIRST INVITATION

Santiago, Chile
1991

Please reply to

Elisa Neumann
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Santiago, Chile.

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III INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CENTRES
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CARE FOR VICTIMS OF ORGANIZED VIOLENCE:
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III CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL DE CENTROS,
ASISTENCIA A VICTIMAS DE LA VIOLENCIA ORGANIZADA:
SALUD, REPRISION POLITICA Y DERECHOS HUMANOS.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

OF THE III INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: HEALTH, POLITICAL REPRESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Sunday, Nov. 24	Monday, Nov. 25	Tuesday, Nov. 26	Wednesday, Nov. 27	Thursday, Nov. 28	Friday, Nov. 29
	09:00 OPENING SESSION	09:00 PLENARY LECTURE	09:00 PLENARY LECTURE	09:00 PLENARY LECTURE	09:00 PLENARY LECTURE
	10:15 COFFEE BREAK	09:45 COFFEE BREAK	09:45 COFFEE BREAK	09:45 COFFEE BREAK	09:45 COFFEE BREAK
	10:30 WORKSHOPS A B C D	10:15 WORKSHOPS A B C D	10:15 WORKSHOPS E	10:15 WORKSHOPS F	10:15 WORKSHOPS G
	12:15 LUNCH	12:15 LUNCH	12:15 LUNCH	12:15 LUNCH	12:15 LUNCH
14:00 REGISTRATION	14:00 WORKSHOPS A B C D	14:00 WORKSHOPS A B C D	FREE AFTERNOON	14:00 -SELECTED TOPICS -POSTERS -VIDEO SESSIONS -MINI- SYMPOSIA	14:00-17:00 PLENARY AND CLOSING SESSION
	16:00-17:00 PLENARY SESSION	16:00-17:00 PLENARY SESSION		16:00-17:00 PLENARY SESSION	

A: refugees, exile and return
B: torture and organized violence
C: women and the effects of organized violence
D: children and human rights

E: racism and ethnic groups
F: ethical code of caregiving
G: victimization and justice

FIRST INVITATION

In our Second International Conference held in Costa Rica in November 1989 the participants decided to call a Third International Conference in 1991. An organizing Committee was elected. Their names are on the back of this invitation.

We would like to stress the importance of a wide international participation at this Conference with representatives from the five continents to ensure a high level of exchange.

We have the pleasure of inviting you to the Third International Conference which will be held in Santiago, Chile from November 24 to 29, 1991.

The themes for discussion at the Conference will be as follows:

- Refugees and Exile.
- Torture and Organized Violence.
- Children and Human Rights.
- Women and Organized Violence.
- Victimization and Justice.
- Ethical aspects of the care of Victims of Organized Violence.
- Racism and Ethnic Groups.

* 자료
1-2

Legal Aspect of Torture in Korea

CHO Yong Whan (attorney at law)

1. Introduction

As Amnesty International pointed out, torture has become an institution in some countries. In Korea, torture is an integral part of the state-controlled machinery to suppress the people. The prevalence of torture is backed up by the criminal justice system.

Modern criminal justice system was introduced in Korea during the Japanese domination(1910-1945). Criminal laws and procedures fell far short of protecting human rights and were unfairly applied to suppress the Independence movement. Koreans routinely experienced very cruel torture and corporal punishments. Deaths and deformities were not rare. At trial, confessions, forced by torture were accepted as the "Queen of evidences".

This colonial device provided a main frame for the present legal system in Korea. Even though torture is unconstitutional, the criminal system leaves large room for mistreating or torturing suspects, the accused or prisoners and thereby supports dictatorial rulings.

2. Problems of Criminal Procedure on Arrest and Detention

A. Arrest and detention is easy under the Korean criminal procedure. Warrants of arrest are easily issued by the Court especially in the case of political opponents. Sometimes suspects are illegally arrested and detained. Once arrested, they may be lawfully detained upto 30 days without indictment. Under the National Security Law("NSL") which has been applied to political opponents, this pre-trial detention period for interrogation may be extended to 50 days. It is common to hold suspects illegally for 2 or 3 days before the issuance of warrants. Suspects are detained in the police station for the first 10 days (20 days in the National Security Planning Board("NSPB") under the NSL) and transferred to to the detention centers or the prison later.

B. At the moment of arrest, suspects have rights to be informed of the nature and cause of the charge against him and to keep silence and to have access to lawyers. However these rights are often ignored. They are forced to confess in such desperate situations as being detained incommunicado in the first few days. This confession is then used as an evidence for issuing warrants by the Court. Political opponents are interrogated with more harsh treatment to disclose all of their activities whether such activities are related to the charges or not for the purpose of gathering information on anti-governmental activities. Their statements are again used as evidences to arrest their colleagues.

C. The right of access to lawyers and families is not guaranteed. Usually

detainees are prevented from meeting their relatives and lawyers before they confess. Even after confession lawyers have to cope with various troubles in meeting their clients. Investigators or prison officers often take seats next to detainees and listen to their conversation with lawyers. In some security agencies including the NSPB, which mainly investigates the NSL cases, all the dialogues between lawyers and detainees are recorded and photos of lawyers are taken. This practice obviously have a dispiriting influence on lawyers and detainees.

D. The authority over detention and interrogation is not separated. From each other Detainees are interrogated by the agency which is in charge of detaining them for the first 10 or 20 days. When they are transferred to the detention centers or the prisons, they are interrogated again by a prosecutor who controls such institutions. Because of integration of these two functions, there is no independent agency for supervising the safety and health of detainees. Investigators are easily tempted to mistreat them. When torture is committed, everyone tries to conceal the fact.

E. Once the accused is convicted, meeting with relatives and lawyers is left to the discretion of the prison authority. Even though there are many reports of torture and physical assault of prisoners, it is difficult for lawyers to meet their clients and ascertain the facts. Interviews with prisoners are permitted only in the reception room of the prison in the

presence of prison staff. Detainees' health is threatened by poor medical service and sanitating conditions, narrow cell space and short time for exercise. Some political prisoners suffer from solitary confinement for several years in a cell smaller than 3 square meters.

F. Because the rights to make confidential communications with lawyers are not guaranteed, it is very difficult for the victim of torture to disclose the fact in front of investigators. They are afraid of retaliation for such disclosure. The right to have a detainee examined and treated by a medical doctor chosen by a lawyer is often infringed. To investigate and to punish the crime of torture are furthermore difficult mainly because government always denies and refuses the fact that torture exists. This failure and reluctance to investigate the offence is a clear indication that such abuses are officially tolerated.

G. Under the NSL, investigatory personnels are rewarded when they arrest a transgressor of the NSL. This absurd system stimulates investigators to treat harshly and force suspects to confess the violation of the NSL.

3. Problems of Trials

A. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, a written statement of confession filed by a prosecutor has legal effects superior to the confession

produced by police or security agencies. The latter may be reversed by the suspects' denial during trial. On the contrary, the former will be accepted as evidence by the court once the confessions are made in front of a prosecutor. No matter how badly treated by the police, suspects repeat the same confessions in the prosecutor's office due to many reasons. Suspects usually do not know this superior effect of the written statements made by a prosecutor. Also the Supreme Court ruled that the suspect alone has to fight against the monstrous institutions in order to prove whether the statement was forced under pressure or not. However, it is impossible for the suspect to prove that he was forced to confess by torture or other mistreatment while all the interrogatory authorities deny the fact. Therefore, most of tortures or other mistreatments occur during the first 10 or 20 days of detention. Once a person confess in the police, the same confession is repeated again in the prosecutor's office. That's why torture is inflicted to suspects in the police or security agencies even though suspects' confessions in such agencies may be easily denied in the trial.

B. Judges, who have the authority to find facts and to deliver sentence, are reluctant to examine the claims of torture and allow too short time for suspects to prove their claims. Suspects with such claims are often regarded as lacking their repentance and afraid of receiving more harsh punishment. Under this situation, defendants choose to give up revealing the mistreatment inflicted on them.

C. Public indifference on torture and the rights of the criminals is another problem. Many people think that criminals are worth of being treated harsh. According to a poll among investigatory personnels, more than 70% of them do not agree that they should protect the human rights of criminals. Judges also ignore the procedural rights of the accused in trials. In many cases, defendants stand handcuffed and tightly bound and in the courtroom.

4. Conclusion

Recently, long term detention incommunicado and fatal tortures like water torture or electric torture are diminishing. However, physical assault such as beatings is common. Inhuman or degrading treatments like sleep deprivation or intimidation are widely spread. The government of Korea has not shown its commitment to stop torture. The government has been inciting people to have hostile attitudes against criminals and political opponents.

Anti-Torture Campaigns on the domestic as well as the international level are necessary to improve the current situation. First of all, scientific researches on physical and mental damages of torture victims would help in persuading people to understand why false confessions are made. The procedural rights of criminals should be protected. Besides, efforts should be made to reform criminal justice system. If the basic human rights of a suspect are infringed at the moment of arrest or interrogation, the written

confessions should be rejected by the court. Transparency or openness should be guaranteed by allowing lawyers to participate in the interrogation and to visit the place of detention. A new procedure to investigate and to punish crimes of torture must be introduced. Ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment will be an indispensable step to abolish torture.

Finally, I would like to emphasize again that wherever torture is prevalent as a state institution, there exists an anti-democratic criminal justice system. Such a system sometimes tolerate, support or strengthen the practice of torture.

Without reformation of the criminal justice system, we will not be able to succeed in abolishing such a brutal and inhuman practice.

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1-3a

TORTURE IN KOREAN PRISONS

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Since the 1945 liberation from Japanese colonialism, Koreans have been subject to violent military culture under the rule of successive authoritarian regimes. As a result of national division which led to a severe ideological confrontation, South Korea became an extreme anti-communist state. Under the banner of anti-communism, "national security" became a justification which took priority over human rights and even life. Hence, even if we exclude such extraordinary situations as the Korean War, 4.19 student uprising of 1960, and Kwangju massacre of 1980 where there were direct massacres by the military, pervasive violence has permeated the general society in such forms as corporal punishment in the schools and in the military, domestic violence, and child abuse. However, no where is the violence of the authoritarian regime more evident than in government organizations such as the police intelligence agency and the prison. Korean investigative agencies have inherited confession oriented rather than evidence oriented investigative procedures from the Japanese colonial regime, and torture became an important investigative tool. Moreover, the judiciary which has traditionally been subordinate to the executive, has tolerated and promoted the use of torture. Although torture and other inhumane investigative procedures apply to all those who

are accused of a crime, those accused of a political crime face the most severe forms of torture.

Torture during investigation is formidable in itself; however, today, due to time constraint, I will focus upon the torture of political prisoners who refuse ideological conversion based upon my own experience.

Non-converted political prisoner is a prisoner who refuses the ideological conversion as demanded by the government. The policy of ideological conversion requires all political prisoners to abandon their political beliefs and to adopt and pledge by the anti-communist position of the government. This custom is a legacy of the Japanese colonial regime that required an oath of loyalty to the emperor of Japan, a custom designed to repress the Korean independence movement. As anti-communism was consolidated and solidified as a result of national division, this custom of ideological conversion was accepted and enhanced by the authoritarian regimes. The policy of ideological conversion is not only repression of the freedom of opinion and conscience but also leads to harsh prison life as well as dual punishment for a political belief. In order to achieve ideological conversion, the government does not use persuasion or promote understanding. Rather, they frequently employ physical and psychological torture to achieve quick results. There are numerous methods employed but most can be categorized under either physical or psychological as illustrated by the diagram in the appendix.

The most common form of torture is to beat the prisoner while he or she is restrained by metal or leather handcuffs. There are several different methods of binding a prisoner and

when the rope is tied tightly, there is no blood circulation in the hands and the feet. Not only do the hand and the feet turn black and blue due to the lack of blood circulation but paralysis results and lasts for a long time. When hands are tied behind the back like a rifle slung over the shoulder, the pain is excruciating and many prisoners sweat and defecate themselves as well as faint within three minutes. In such a case, fingers are paralyzed for several years. When a prisoner is hung from the ceiling by his hands, in many cases, the tendon in the hand is stretched and the prisoner is crippled for life.

With the start of the Revitalization (Yushin) system during Park's regime in October of 1972, under the direction of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency's (KCIA, now renamed ANSP) department of psychological war against communism, a task force for ideological conversion was set up in the prisons across the nation. At the time, they warned us that our choices were either to convert or to die. During the winter of 1973 and 1974, the most severe and cruel torture shattered the bodies and minds of the so-called non-converted political prisoners. First, we were deprived of such basic rights as letters, visits, books, exercise, and medical treatment. Having been severed from the outside world, we were first beaten while bound with ropes. Among the prisoners, some were tortured by convicts serving sentence for murder and other brutal crimes. Sometimes these thugs would be ordered by the prison officials to stab the political prisoner with a bundle of needles throughout the night. Others were tortured by being doused with water all over their bodies with the window open during the winter when temperature reached minus 10 degrees Celsius. Still others were killed by a fire

kindling being stuck in their chest. There was even a case of a young political prisoner whose hands and feet were bound behind his back and was raped by a thug while being pressured to convert. Denial of medical treatment became a part of the tactics to ideologically convert the political prisoners. For example, in one case where a prisoner was suffering from spasms of heart attack, the interrogators dangled the pills in front of the prisoner and proposed to exchange ideological conversion for the pills. The prisoner in that case died.

No sooner had I been transferred from Taegu to Taejon than I was sternly warned against any infractions of prison rules, and locked into an isolation cell. Of the twenty-six unconverted prisoners transferred from Taegu, I and one other were the only ones put into "punishment cell". The authorities regarded me as a leader among the unconverted prisoners, and solitary confinement was intended to erode my fighting spirit.

My cell was just over three meters square. The walls were of flexible plywood, designed to prevent prisoners from injuring themselves. The door was fully twenty centimeters thick, and the observation window was fitted with a thick acrylic board. There was another small window, just below the high ceiling, and this was also fitted with an acrylic board. The window let through no fresh air and no sunshine. The only ventilation was provided by a small opening in the cement floor next to the toilet. This led to an opening in the thick outer wall. The tiny air passage was blocked by two layers of metal grating. In such a cell one is cut off from everything, and only through that ventilation hole could one catch a glimmer of sunlight or a breath of fresh air.

The summer of 1985 was the hottest summer in 30 years. Heat, humidity, and my own perspiration made the air in the cell stale and stifling. I could only breathe with great difficulty. I spent nearly six weeks of that summer lying flat on the cement floor of the toilet, pressing my mouth and nose against the ventilation grate next to catch a breath of air. That was the only way I could keep myself from suffocating.

Needless to say, I was allowed no exercise, letters, reading material or medical treatment. To protest these conditions, I went on a hunger strike after four days in the punishment cell. Right away, five or six guards came and dragged me down to a basement room and tied me up. My arms were bound tightly behind my neck with a rope; the rope was passed under my crotch and wrapped around my legs and trunk. I was laid out on a torture table, and while some of the guards kicked me repeatedly, two others pried my mouth open and started to force feed me. Normally, force feeding is applied under medical supervision when a prolonged hunger strike threatens a prisoner's life. At Taejon prison, however, it was a form of torture applied under the guise of saving lives. It was carried out by forcing a rubber hose deep into the throat. Boiling rice gruel is poured into the stomach through the hose. The pain of burning stomach is excruciating. Two inmates at Chongju preventive center died in 1980 when force feeding ruptured their stomach walls. Those who survive this torture suffer long term aftereffects.

I was force-fed salt-gruel, a mixture of equal parts salt and gruel. This type of force feeding induces painful vomiting and causes severe damage to the stomach. In some cases,

after being subjected to this salt-gruel force feeding, prisoners were not given any water for several days and put in solitary confinement. In such a case, the prisoner is worn out by thirst and constant vomiting. In my case, the chief officer looked at me writhing with agony, and said, "I guess that was too salty. Give him a drink!" One of the guards then threw a pot of water in my face. Covered with my own vomit and unable to breathe due to the water, I passed out.

The aftereffects of the torture were severe. I had been bound so tightly that I suffered paralysis of the arms for a month. I had chest pains for three or four more years. Prior to my transfer from Taegu, there were about twenty political prisoners held in Taejon. They all underwent this form of torture, which was a particularly cruel ordeal for those of advanced years and failing health. Unable to bear the aftereffects of this torture, two elderly political prisoners committed suicide in November and December of 1985.

Today in Korea, not only does torture exist but Korea is yet to ratify the U.N. convention against torture. Several hundred thousand people have been subject to cruel and inhumane torture. Moreover, due the policy of requiring ideological conversion in cases of political prisoners, there are two elderly political prisoners in Taejon who have been there for 41 years. Needless to say, most of these political prisoners suffer from immense physical and psychological pain due to torture, but do not receive any medical treatment, let alone compensation.

APPENDIX A:

DIFFERENT FORMS OF TORTURE IN KOREAN PRISON

A	1. TORTURE
	2. VIOLENCE
B	3. LIVING CONDITION
	4. RULES
	5. NO MEDICAL TREATMENT
	6. THREATS
	7. PSYCHOLOGICAL TORTURE
	8. BRAINWASHING
	9. PRESSURE THROUGH FAMILY
	10. PERSECUTION OF FAMILY

A = PHYSICAL TORTURE

B = PSYCHOLOGICAL TORTURE

Appendix B: Different Forms of Torture Used in Korean Prisons

1. Torture in torture chamber or other specially designated place:

This form of torture includes beating, binding, suspension from the ceiling, stabbing with needles or other sharp objects, water torture, freezing in winters, and use of handcuffs, chains, straight jackets, and muzzles.

2. Daily violence:

Beating by prison guards or thugs hired by prison officials is a common daily routine.

3. Living condition:

Non-converted political prisoners are kept in a facility segregated from that of other prisoners, and solitary confinement is a usual arrangement. I was in solitary confinement for 18 years. The solitary cell is infested with fleas, lice, maggots, mosquito, and fly and much inferior to other cells. In addition, as a part of tactics to force ideological conversion, officials take off the window in the winter, and force eight to ten prisoners in a tiny cell during the summer.

4. Rules:

There are several hundred rules that apply to prisoners in general. These rules are especially strict for non-converted political prisoners. The rules require a prisoner to sit quietly at attention and any sign of communication between the political prisoners such as eye contact is punished severely. In Korean prisons, the longer you stay the better the treatment becomes under the so-called "accumulated improvement treatment", except for the non-converted political prisoners. Hence, these non-converted prisoners receive the worst treatment and are denied parole and pardon.

5. Denial of medical treatment:

Medical treatment in prisons is very poor, although it did improve slightly in recent years. There are neither qualified doctors nor medical supplies. Non-converted political prisoners who were suffering from serious illness could not receive surgery or treatment from outside hospitals. In this situation, the authorities would use medical treatment as a bargaining chip for ideological conversion. In 1986, a political prisoner who was suffering from cancer converted in order to receive surgery. However, surgery was not performed and he, subsequently, died. In 1987, the prison officials procured the thumbprint of a prisoner on a confession while he was unconscious and at the verge of death from cancer.

6. Threats:

Insults, abusive language, and threats are a daily routine and sometimes ~~are~~ effective in creating an atmosphere of fear and anxiety.

7. Psychological torture:

Some tactics used as psychological torture are loud, all-day broadcasting, confinement in a dark room, and forced listening to the scream of political prisoners being tortured.

8. Brainwashing:

Anti-communist education was done through movies, lectures, broadcasts, field trips and books. Because Christianity is seen as a powerful anti-communist ideology, prisoners are forced to accept Christianity. Those prisoners who were Christians, for instance, received better treatment. In mid-1970's at Taejon prison, the political prisoners were starved by cutting their ration in half and were given special meals only if they participated in the weekly bible class. For those who refused to participate, their meals were taken away.

9. Demanding conversion through family:

In the past, the officials would force the family members to persuade the prisoner to convert. In fact, until mid-1980's, visits from family members were only allowed under the condition that they would convert the prisoner. More specifically, elderly parents were manipulated to bring about conversion. Since it is a great misdeed within the Confucian tradition to not attend one's parent's funeral, the officials would force ideological conversion in exchange for temporary release.

10. Persecution of family members:

In pre-1980 Korea, guilt-by-association was legally sanctioned. As a result, families of political prisoners were deprived of various rights and opportunities. Family members of non-converted prisoners could not seek employment in many areas, receive license for business, or travel abroad. In addition, their professional licenses were often taken away. In cases where the family member was in the military, they could not go beyond the level of a non-commissioned officer. Moreover, the family would be under constant surveillance by the police and would often be harassed. Of course, the family is labeled as "reds" and would be ostracized in the neighborhood. In many cases, families experience extreme poverty and have to deal with social prejudice. These factors were one of the greatest pressure for political prisoners to convert.

Medical Examinations and treatment of South Korean Torture Victims
Dr. Gil-Seong Yang.

General Aspect:

Since the situation of torture victims in South Korea is not well-known outside the country, it may be easier to understand if I start with general aspects about torture in South-Korea. The majority of South Koreans feel fear, instead of anger, when they hear about torture. Such feeling is rooted in the fixed ideas that the power of those who use torture is extremely strong and unchangable, even though it betrays the principles of democracy. They accept torture as the existing reality which in some way one part of the power and inevitable. This passive attitude has been enhanced by the criminal procedure: from the interrogation to the detention. As presented about legal aspects of torture, confessions were and are still accepted as "Queen of the evidences" though they are forced by torture which officially and legally forbidden. Such passive acceptance of torture as inevitable is also fed by the lack of modern technique of investigation. Although the Korean press rarely covers torture and the victims, on occasion they do. It happened when a college student was tortured to death 4 years ago, while he was interrogated to reveal the whereabouts of other students. At that time the people in Korea stood against torture strongly. But press coverage didn't last long and never went deep enough to explore the real situation in other cases of torture.

Physicians are, generally speaking, very conservative and very much afraid of involving themselves with torture victims. There are a few psychiatrists who have interest in the subject of torture victims but no one openly interested in them. There is no special clinic or known specialist in the field taking care of torture victims.

Problems of medical examination and treatment of the torture victims.

There are plenty of "alleged torture victims" but only few cases where the use of torture was officially proved. Although torture victims technically have legal and medical rights, this often is meaningless.

A detainee has a problem in health, he can actually see medical professionals only if he becomes extremely ill and may lose his life. For example, in the case of an artist who simply copied songs of the movement for sale, medical care was withheld until his diabetic condition and tuberculosis - in the absence of appropriate medications - threatened his life. Only then was he granted help.

Such difficulty in seeing a physician is not only a problem for political detainees but also non-political detainees. However it is worse for the political - one.

The lack of contact with physicians also means that the majority of torture victims have no chance at all to prove they were abused.

Torture is usually practiced during the stage of interrogation, and the very period even the attorneys have limited access to them. Without vivid and serious physical trauma, the detainee virtually has no way to be seen by the physician at all. For most political prisoners, the first time for them to see their own physicians is usually after they are released which means the external damage from torture is no longer visible. Even if torture was suspected, the physicians are reluctant or overtly refusing to issue certificate of damage. Damages due to torture are easily considered as "neurotic" or "psychotic" symptoms therefore this is not relevant to the torture. This is because most psychiatrists lack of knowledge of and experiences with torture victims. Victim's complaints are regarded as the expression of their mental weakness which is itself stigmatized. Up to this time in South Korea, there is no formal social support or aid for victims of torture.

Some findings on medical examination and treatment of torture victims.

At the moment, there is no study or survey about torture victims in South Korea. I, as a general practitioner, running a private clinic by myself, was asked for the consultation from the patients who had undergone torture previously. Such consultations were made for general complaints not specifically for verifying their complaints as a result.

So far I've seen 14 victims.

Excluding the symptoms and signs which can be explained by other causes, there are several phenomena which are not usually seen in other patients.

a) Symptoms and signs which have no bio-medical basis; severe headaches, bruise without trauma, irritable bowel syndrome of unusual character, running nose without any structural or seasonal causes, pains all around the body, hematuria (blood in urine) without proven causes, fecal incontinence (uncontrol of bowel) etc.

Those symptoms and signs last quite a while and went away unexplained. Most of them comes and goes, are especially severe during detention. They also underwent full medical examinations and investigations in other specialty hospitals which verified the absence of organic dysfunction.

b) Symptoms and signs more relevant to mental disturbance: difficult to cope with his or her previous work and family, friends: hopeless feeling, insomnia (sleeping disturbance), hypochondriasis (worrying about health without reason), depression. Those are well-known post-torture symptoms even to the physicians who are not psychiatrists. In addition to these symptoms some victims spoke about panic condition they experienced: phobia triggered by exposure to certain vehicles which are customarily used by the torturers and their organizations; fear of small cell-like spaces for example toilets in the airplanes. Unfortunately they are not willing to go to the psychiatrists (as in other countries, mental illness has been stigmatized severely in South Korea). Former "prisoners of conscience" are assumed to be more moral and brave than ordinary person, they are expected to overcome such problems by themselves. There are several victims who became extremely psychopathic and are still under the care of psychiatrists.

One finally succeeded in suicide. He was a young student who was arrested because of demonstration and went very bad while he was under interrogation. I didn't examine him personally. The diagnosis was schizophrenia with paranoid.

c) The majority of these victims assume that their complaints are medical in nature and are not willing to accept that those are relevant to torture. They prefer the much benign explanation. For example "nervousness", sometimes "neurotic". Also they feel dehumanized when the physician suggests a consultation with a psychiatrist. Instead of seeking psychiatric consultation, they prefer "The physician" whom they trust.

Future prospects for medical aid to torture victims.

Since 1987, "Physicians for Humanism" was established and have been making plans to provide more medical aids to the victims. Calls from the family members of political detainees grow continuously and steadily. Still such calls come only from those who have friends or family personally acquainted with sympathetic physicians. Also very few doctors who are willing to visit the prison. If the real situation of torture victims was understood by physicians, more physicians would be likely to join to help the victims. The other important medical problem related to the organized violence is the deaths from unknown causes. Unfortunately there is no sympathetic forensic medicine specialist at this moment, I personally attended several autopsies for the alleged victims of organized violence. Our group is looking forward to have international relation to respond to such needs more properly.

In the conclusion, the medical aids to the victims as a human right must be acknowledged in all level of the society. Giving proper medical aids to them is only a part of physician's duty. Physicians also have the obligation to refuse to engage by any form with practicing torture. They in turn should not to be persecuted for giving medical and social help to the victims.

But the most important thing to do is to make the society free of torture. For this purpose "Anti-Torture Campaign" should be launched. The social rejection about torture should be clearly announced and the torture-preventing systems should be practically executed. But the most important thing is that such changes are possible when the society really becomes democratic. The Campaign is the duty of all the members of the society and the physicians, the lawyers and the intellectuals should stand for it.

* 자료
1-4

Stop Torture In Korea: Overseas Koreans in the United states and The
Movement for Social Justice and Human Rights in South Korea

Ramsay Liem
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III International Conference of Centres, Institutions, and Individuals
Concerned with Care for Victims of Organized Violence: Health, Political
Repression, and Human Rights. Santiago, Chile, November, 1991.

Stop Torture In Korea: Overseas Koreans in the United States and The
Movement for Social Justice and Human Rights in South Korea

As the other members of this panel have made clear, South Korea's image in the international community as one of the miracle, Newly Industrialized Countries reflects only a partial truth. Behind the glitter of prosperous industrial giants like Samsung, Daewoo, and Hyundai is a society steeped in internal conflict - between an economic elite and a chronically exploited working class, between anticommunist ideologues and a democratic, progressive student movement, and between opportunistic politicians and a broadbased, popular movement for social and economic justice. The central reality behind these tensions is the tragic division between north and south Korea orchestrated by the intrusion of cold war, superpower interests into a civil conflict between Koreans in June of 1950. Virtually every aspect of Korean society from the regimentation of the educational system to the rise of command capitalism to the ideologizing of public consciousness can be traced to the perpetuation of national division in Korea. This unyielding cancer is also responsible for nearly 50,000 political prisoners in the south since the formation of the Republic of Korea (1948). Among these are 97 persons who represent some of the world's longest interned prisoners of conscience. Seventeen of them are serving terms that surpass the 27 years that Nelson Mandela spent in jail.

Not a day has passed since the founding of the Republic of Korea when its citizens were not subject to some form of National Security Law that could arbitrarily define even the most moderate dissent as anti-state activity. Even today in the name of "national security" Koreans from all

walks of life face imprisonment for organizing labor unions outside the umbrella of official state workers' organizations, protesting police brutality, producing scholarship on life in north as well as south Korea, initiating people to people contact with fellow Koreans in the north, or opposing foreign economic and military intervention in Korea. As the remarks of Mr. Suh, Mr. Cho, and Dr. Yang have indicated political repression in the name of "national security" often means torture, harassment of family members, and even death.

The existence of the current National Security Law also means that human rights activists who work to end this arbitrary political repression may themselves become the targets of abuse by the state. Nevertheless, there are nearly a dozen organizations of family members, students, workers, and church representatives in South Korea pressing for human rights reform and especially the humane treatment of political prisoners. However, all of these groups labor under very difficult conditions both economically and politically. Furthermore, it is especially difficult for these groups to initiate and sustain solidarity with the international community of human rights activists like many of you in attendance at this conference. For these reasons and a growing awareness of the harsh realities faced by political prisoners as witnessed to by several recently released long term prisoners, a new initiative has begun among overseas Koreans to call attention to human rights abuses in South Korea and to aid its survivors. Those of us living outside of Korea have the resources, freedom of movement, and responsibility to support the difficult struggles for human rights and democratization occurring within the country.

Overseas Koreans have historically played an important role in supporting the national aspirations of the Korean people. During the first

half of the 20th Century when the Korean people were subjected to Japanese colonization, Korean patriots who fled to many parts of the world supported national liberation through financial contributions to indigenous insurgents, training of overseas combatants, and appeals to the international community to condemn Japan's annexation of Korea. In the United States many of the early 20th Century Korean immigrants viewed themselves as political exiles for whom the overthrow of Japanese rule constituted the central theme of life abroad. Although few in number, less than 10,000, Koreans in the United States focused their social life outside of the daily struggles for economic survival around the plight of the Korean homeland under foreign domination.

More recent waves of Korean immigrants following major revisions of U.S. immigration policy in 1965 and the end of the Vietnam War have been motivated by more diverse interests, especially the desire for increased economic and educational opportunities. Now approaching one million in size Koreans in the United States constitute a very new community and, thus, maintain deep attachments to their motherland. While there is little consensus among these newcomers regarding domestic politics in South Korea, few can deny the reality of the terrible abuses of human rights in South Korea.

"Stop Torture in Korea"

In response to the continuing repression of democratic forces in South Korea, a new organization, Stop Torture in Korea (STIK) - has been formed in the United States to appeal to the tradition of concern among overseas Koreans for the political fate of their homeland. By initiating this effort in the United States, STIK is also joining forces with a small but long standing community of Korean and American human rights activists who

have struggled for years to bring the plight of political prisoners and detainees to public attention. In the past some limited successes have been achieved, for example, the inclusion of Korean detainees in Amnesty International's campaigns for prisoners of conscience and congressional lobbying on behalf of particular individuals. However, coordinated support among Koreans throughout the world in opposition to torture and other forms of human rights abuses is still lacking. "Stop Torture in Korea" hopes to build such a network drawing upon Koreans throughout the world and support from the broader international community of human rights activists.

STIK is currently being incorporated as a nonprofit organization in the United States. Its main objectives are to:

1. provide medical and psychiatric assistance to torture survivors,
long term political prisoners, and their families
2. monitor and document incidents of torture and human rights abuses
3. provide legal consultation to victims and their families
4. educate the international community about political and human rights abuses in South Korea and mobilize opposition against these conditions
5. lobby on behalf of torture victims within appropriate international forums

Recognizing that all of these objectives cannot be met immediately, STIK is currently focusing on two priorities in addition to the expansion of its membership. The first is to conduct systematic documentation of torture cases during four distinct periods of modern Korean history: the

Japanese colonial period from 1910 to 1945; the post war period from 1945 to 1960 when South Korea labored under its first dictatorial government; the period of South Korea's forced economic development under a system of command capitalism, from 1961-1980; and finally, the current era marked by the intensification of the popular movement for democracy and reunification. Our purpose is not only to document the numbers of cases during each epoch but to understand how torture has become integral to the political ethos of the state and a chief weapon used to control the democratic opposition. Documentation will rely not only on examination of written materials (e.g. newspapers, books, official documents, publications of human rights groups) but also on personal testimonies of victims and accounts by family members and friends. Direct testimonies will also provide an opportunity for survivors to receive medical and psychiatric aid which we hope to provide with the help a growing number of doctors, psychiatrists, and psychologists in Korea committed to the support of torture survivors. We would also benefit greatly from the experiences of medical and mental health professionals in other parts of the world who we know have already developed methods of integrating testimony giving with the healing process, itself.

We envision this work as occurring over the next two years. It will be conducted primarily by a team of researchers, physicians, and mental health professionals in South Korea supported financially in part through the fund raising efforts of STIK.

Our second immediate concern involves our organizing and lobbying agenda. South Korea, now a full member of the United Nations, has yet to ratify the UN "Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment". While adherence to this convention

is no guarantee that torture will cease in South Korea, the South Korean government must make this public commitment to honor this most basic human right of its citizens. Signing this convention should be an initial test of South Korea's willingness to be a responsible new member of the community of united nations.

These, then, are our two most immediate priorities. Ideally, as both the documentation work proceeds along with building pressure for South Korea to sign the UN Convention, we will also lay the ground work for establishing a center for torture survivors in Korea. This more ambitious task requires not only strengthening STIK's ability to raise financial resources among overseas Koreans and friends but also formalizing what are currently more personal relationships with human rights groups and organizations in South Korea. Our goal is eventually to open such a center in South Korea to provide a broad range of health, mental health, legal, and social supports to torture survivors and their families. The center, in turn, would draw upon human resources within the country aided by financial, technical, and professional support from the international community where relevant and desired.

We believe that overseas Koreans like those who make up the newer as well as more established immigrant communities in the United States have a vital role to play in accomplishing these objectives. At the same time overseas Koreans have much to benefit, themselves, from their support of this work. Especially for younger generations of Korean Americans, the work of STIK can be a direct link to their cultural and historical roots and help to combat the alienation and isolation that racism in United States breeds among people of color. Solidarity with the human rights community in South Korea is thus a two way street.

STIK also needs the support and knowledge of medical and mental health professionals in other parts of the globe who share our indignation against torture and all forms of political repression. Our participation in this conference is a beginning attempt to establish these new relationships and to commit ourselves to achieving our mutual desires for the full realization of human rights and social justice in our respective countries.

III INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CENTRES, INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED WITH THE CARE FOR VICTIMS OF ORGANIZED VIOLENCE: *HEALTH, POLITICAL REPRESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS.*
III CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL DE CENTROS, INSTITUCIONES E INDIVIDUOS QUE TRABAJAN EN LA ASISTENCIA A VICTIMAS DE LA VIOLENCIA ORGANIZADA: *SALUD, REPRESION POLITICA Y DERECHOS HUMANOS.*

* 자료
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P R O G R A M M E

P R O G R A M A

25 - 29 NOVEMBER 1991
25 - 29 NOVIEMBRE 1991

SANTIAGO DE CHILE

NOTE:

1. To find the abstracts in the book please look for the surname of author's first name as indicated in this program, which has been put in alphabetical order. Not all summaries have arrived on time to be printed
2. Papers presented in English (*)
Papers presented in Spanish (**)

NOTA:

1. Para encontrar los resúmenes en el libro, deberá buscar por orden alfabético el nombre del primer autor indicado en este programa. No todos los resúmenes nos han llegado a tiempo para imprimirlos.
2. Trabajos presentados en inglés (*)
Trabajos presentados en español (**)

SELECTED TOPICS / TOPICOS SELECTOS

1. Manipulation of the media and mental health
Manipulación de los medios de información y salud mental
2. Models of psychosocial intervention with victims of violence
Modelos de intervención psicosocial con víctimas de la violencia
3. Psychotherapy and multidisciplinary comprehension
Psicoterapia y comprensión multidisciplinaria
4. Multidisciplinary symposium
Simposio multidisciplinario
5. Torture in South Korean prisons
Tortura en prisiones de Corea del Sur
6. Refugees: the situation of insecurity and its psychological effects
Refugiados: la situación de inseguridad y sus efectos psicológicos
7. Transcultural psychotherapy
Psicoterapia transcultural
8. Children in a war conflict situation
Niños en situación de conflicto
9. Children's rights, transgression and perspectives
Derechos del niño, transgresión y perspectivas
10. The role of the health professional in the prevention of torture
El rol del profesional de salud en la prevención de la tortura

	monday	martes	wednesday	Jueves	viernes
09.00	opening session sesión de apertura	plenaria 1	plenary 2	plenaria 3	plenary 4
10.15		10.00 café	coffee	café	coffee
	coffee	A B C	plenary	E F G H I L 6	E F G L 8, 9, 10 M
10.45	A B C D K L 1	D K L 3	"International Organization"		
13.00					
	lunch	almuerzo	lunch	almuerzo	lunch
14.00					
14.30	A B C D L 2	B C D K L 4, 5	excursions	E G J L 7 M	plenary session of the morning
16.30					sesión de clausura
	café	coffee		coffee	
17.00	plenary session	sesión plenaria	excursiones	plenary session	
18.00					

- A) victimization and justice / victimización y justicia
 B torture and organized violence / tortura y violencia organizada
 C children and human rights / niños y derechos humanos
 D refugees, exile and return / refugiados, exilio y retorno
 E ethical code of caregiving to victims of organized violence / aspectos éticos
 F racism and ethnic groups / racismo y grupos étnicos
 G clinical aspects of the effects of organized violence / aspectos clínicos
 H women and human rights / mujeres
 I posters exhibition / exposición de posters
 J video exhibition and discussion / exposición y discusión de video
 K talleres / workshops
 L topics selectos (véase pág. siguiente) / selected topics (see next page)
 M Foro Panel

MONDAY - LUNES, NOV. 25

- 09:00-10:15 opening session / sesión de apertura
salón Aconcagua
- 10:15-10:45 coffee / café
- 10.45-13.00 working groups / grupos de trabajos
selected topics / tópicos selectos
workshops / talleres
- 13:00-14:00 lunch / almuerzo
- 14.30-16:30 working groups / grupos de trabajo
selected topics / tópicos selectos
workshops / talleres
- 16:30-17:00 coffee / café
- 17:00-18:00 plenary session / sesión plenaria

VICTIMIZATION AND JUSTICE / VICTIMIZACION Y JUSTICIA

Salón Petrohué	Traducción simultánea
chairpersons	Umesh Bawa, Miriam George
10:45-11:00	Impunity, Corruption and Psychism. Psychosocial Articulators / Impunidad, Corrupción y Psiquismo. Articuladores Psicosociales (**) Diana Kordon Equipo Argentino de Trabajo e Investigación Psicosocial Argentina
11:00-11:15	Transition to Democracy, Impunity and Social Cohabitation / Transición Democrática, Impunidad y Convivencia social (**) Carlos Madariaga CINTRAS Chile
11:15-11:30	Psychosocial Intervention to Peasants, Victims of Torture / Intervención a Campesinos Víctimas de Tortura (**) Carlos Arestivo <i>subculture</i> ATYHA y Asamblea por el Derecho a la Vida Paraguay
11:15-11:30	The Contribution of Double-Bind Theory to an Understanding of Community Violence in South Africa / La Contribución de la Teoría "sin salida" a una Comprensión de la Violencia de la Comunidad en Africa del Sur (*) Lionel J. Nicholas Centre for Student Counselling and Health, University of Western Cape South Africa
11:45-13:00	Discussion of the presented papers / discusión sobre trabajos presentados
13:00-14:00	Lunch / almuerzo

VICTIMIZATION AND JUSTICE / VICTIMIZACION Y JUSTICIA

Salón Petrohué

Traducción simultánea

14:30-14:45	"I would make the body disappear" / "Yo haría Desaparecer el Cadáver" (**) Lucila Edelman, Daniel Kersner Equipo Argentino de Trabajo e Investigación Psicosocial Argentina
✓ 14:45-15:00	Silence and Secret under the Terror Regime / El Silencio y el Secreto en el Régimen de Terror (**) Mario Deutsch, Miguel Hoffnung, Diego Speyer, Gonzalo Varela y Marcelo Viñar COYC - Centro de Orientación y Consulta Uruguay
15:00-15:15	"Kempe Memorial's Intervention" / Intervención para "Kempe Memorial" (*) Stanislaw Tomkiewicz INSERM, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale France
15:15-15:30	Missing Children who Disappeared in Argentina between 1976 and 1983 and Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo Association's Task / Niños Desaparecidos por Motivos Políticos en la República Argentina (1976-1983) y la Labor de la Asociación Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo (**) Estela Barnes de Carlotto, Rosa T. de Roisinblit Asociación Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo Argentina
15:30-16:30	Discussion of the presented papers / discusión sobre los trabajos presentados

TORTURE AND ORGANIZED VIOLENCE / TORTURA Y VIOLENCIA ORGANIZADA

Salón Aconcagua 2

Traducción simultánea

Chairpersons: Rodrigo Erazo / Jorge Barudy

- ✓ 10:45-11:00 Torture in Argentina / La Tortura en la Argentina (**)
Lucila Edelman
Equipo Argentino de Trabajo e Investigación Psicosocial
Argentina
- 11:00-11:15 Psychotic symptoms in the wake of torture / Síntomas psicóticos en la conciencia de la tortura (*)
Patrick McGorry
The Victorian Foundation for Survivors of Torture
Australia
- 11:15-11:30 Analogies and Differences between Effects of Organized Violence and Domestic Violence. Clinical and Therapeutic Aspects / Analogías y Diferencias entre los Efectos de la Violencia Organizada y la Violencia Familiar. Aspectos Clínicos y Terapéuticos (**)
Jorge Barudy
Exil-Colat
Bélgica
- 11:30-11:45 Modification of the Psychoanalytical Technique in Psychotherapy with Torture Victims / Modificación de la Técnica Psicoanalítica en Psicoterapia Víctimas Torturadas (*)
Marie Helene Beaujolin
AVRE - Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims
France
- 11:45-13:00 Discussion of presented papers / discusión sobre los trabajos presentados

TORTURE AND ORGANIZED VIOLENCE / TORTURA Y VIOLENCIA ORGANIZADA

Salón Aconcagua 2

Traducción simultánea

- 14:30-14:45 Therapy with Tortured: A Mutual Rebuilding / Terapia de Torturados: Un Reconstruirnos Mutuamente (**)
Luis Ibacache, Luisa Castaldi
Equipo de Salud Mental (DITT) del Comité de Defensa de los Derechos del Pueblo (CODEPU)
Chile
- 14:45-15:00 Contribution of Treatment to Recovering from Extreme External Trauma. An Attempt to Develop a Semistructured Questionnaire / Contribución del Tratamiento para Recuperación de Traumas Externos Extremos. Un Intento de Desarrollar un Cuestionario Semi-estructurado (*)
Lena Lindgren, Marika Lindblom
The Red Cross Center for Tortured Refugees
Sweden
- 15:00-15:15 Prognostic Factors in the Treatment of Survival of Trauma / Factores de Pronósticos en la atención a los Sobrevivientes del Trauma (*)
Sahika Yuksel
Dept. of Psychiatry, Medical Faculty, Istanbul University
Turkey
- ✓ 15:15-15:30 Mental Health of Political Prisoners / Salud Mental de Prisioneros Políticos (*)
Fadel Abu Hain
Palestine
- 15.30-16.00 Discussion of the presented papers / discusión sobre los trabajos presentados

Salón Isla Negra

Traducción simultánea

Chairpersons: Wim Wolters / Chetty Espinoza

- 10:45-11:00 Indirect Forms of Political Violence and their Psychological Effects on Children in South Africa / Formas indirectas de Violencia Política y sus Efectos Psicosociales en Niños de Sudáfrica (*)
Kerry Gibson
Education Department, University of Witwatersrand
South Africa
- 11:00-11:15 About the Social Problems in Conexion with Children / Acerca de los Problemas Sociales en Conexión con los Niños (*)
Marju Parve
Estonia
- 11:15-11:30 Psychological Sequelae of Torture on Children / Secuelas Psicológicas de la Tortura en los Niños (*)
Lionel Bailly
Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims: AVRE
France
- 11:30-11:45 Trauma and Empowerment in Children / Trauma y Apoderamiento en los Niños (*)
The Gaza Community Mental Health Centre
Eyad El Sarraj
Palestine
- 11:45-13:00 Discussion of the presented papers / Discusión sobre los trabajos presentados
- 13:00-14:00 Lunch / almuerzo

monday/lunes

Salón Isla Negra

Traducción simultánea

- 14:30-14:45 Defense and Promotion of the Rights of Children: a Community Experience / Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos del Niño: Una Experiencia Comunitaria (**)
Chetty Espinoza, M.I. Villar y otros
Fundación PIDEA
Chile
- 14:45-15:00 Mental Health as an Integral Component of Comprehensive Community Based Children's Program / La Salud Mental como Componente Integro de un Programa para Niños en una Comunidad Comprensiva (*)
María Teresa Camacho de la Cruz
Children's Rehabilitation Center
Philippines
- 15:00-15:15 Developing a School Based Mental Health Programme for War Affected Children in Mozambique / Desarrollando un Programa de Salud Mental en la Escuela para Niños Afectados por la Guerra en Mozambique (*)
Naomi Richman, Frieda Draisma, Eunice Mucache
Ministry of Education
Mozambique
- 15:15-15:30 Political Violence of the Unenfranchised in South Africa / Violencia Política de los que No Tienen Derecho a Voto en Sudáfrica (*)
Umesh Bava
South Africa
- 15:30-15:45 Discussion of the presented papers / discusión sobre los trabajos presentados

monday/lunes

Salón Aconcagua 1

Traducción simultánea

Chairpersons: Gabriela Rodríguez / Benito Molino

- 10:45-11:00 Experiences of Chilean and Salvadorean Torture Survivors in Melbourne. Research and Observation / Experiencias de Sobrevivientes Chilenos y Salvadoreños en Melbourne. Investigación y Observación (*)
Maritza Thompson
The Victorian Foundation for Survivors of Torture
Australia
- 11:00-11:15 The Violence Being Organized Around Refugees in Europe. Role of Social Workers / La Violencia que se Organiza en Torno a los Refugiados en Europa. El Papel de los Trabajadores Sociales (**)
Olga Montino
Exil-Colat
Belgium
- 11:15-11:45 Social Support as Preventive Measure for the Prevention of Serious Psychological Complaints of Refugees and Asylum Seekers / Apoyo social como una Medida para la Prevención de Serios Problemas Psicosociales de Refugiados y Postulantes de Asilo (*)
Patricia Schell, Marina Hendriks
Refugee Health Care Center (Dutch abbreviation CGV)
Holland
- 11:45-13:00 Discussion of the presented papers / discusión sobre los trabajos presentados
- 13.00-14.00 Lunch / almuerzo

Salón Aconcagua 1

Traducción simultánea

- 14:30-14:45 Refugees of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast in Costa Rica, Cultural, Ethnic, and Exile Problems / Refugiados de la Costa Atlántica Nicaragüense de Costa Rica, Problemática Cultural, Etnica y Exilio (**)
Gabriela Rodríguez, Liliana Rojas
El Productor R.L.
Costa Rica
- 14:45-15:00 Assistance to Internal Refugees in the Philippines: Issues and Problems / Asistencia a Refugiados Internos en Filipinas: Temas y Problemas (*)
Aurora Parong
Medical Action Group
Philippines
- 15:00-15:15 Integration of Traumatic and Cultural Factors into Psychosocial Therapy with Refugees from the Third World at the Psychosocial Center for Foreign Refugees in Frankfurt (*)
Karl Peltzer, Jean Claude Diallo, Fetsum Mehari, Nadjib Scharifif and Irmtraud Weissinger
Psychosocial Center for Foreign Refugees
Germany
- 15:15-15:30 Middle Eastern Families Living in Exile in Denmark. Cultural Conflict. Change in Family Structure and Consequences in Family Dynamic / Familias del Oriente Medio Viviendo como Exiliados en Dinamarca. Conflictos Culturales. Cambios de la Estructura Familiar. Consecuencias para la Dinámica Familiar (*)
Vibeke Saxthorp and Lars Koberg
OASIS, Treatment and Counselling for Refugees
Denmark
- 15:30-16:30 Discussion of the presented papers / discusión sobre los trabajos presentados

Salón Paine

Sin traducción simultánea

10:45-13:00 Whose Therapy is it anyway?

Jony Jaffa
England

13:00-14:00 lunch / almuerzo

MANIPULATION OF THE MEDIA AND MENTAL HEALTH /
MANIPULACION DE LOS MEDIOS DE INFORMACION Y SALUD MENTAL

Salón Elqui

Traducción simultánea

Chairperson: Karen Hetherington

10:45-11:00 Violence in Discourse and Alienation / Violencia en el Discurso y Alienación (**)
Lucila Edelman
Equipo Argentino de Trabajo e Investigación Psicosocial
Argentina

11:00-11:15 Analyzing the Health Consequences of the Conflict in the Gulf / Análisis de las Consecuencias del Conflicto en el Golfo (*)
Anthony B. Zwi - Antonio Ugalde
Health Policy Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine - Department of Sociology,
University of Texas, Austin
England - USA

11:15-11:30 I Know How it was to be in Bagdad...I was a Child in London / "Yo se Cómo era Estar en Bagdad.. Fui niño en Londres" (*)
Ana María Barrénechea
Women's College Hospital
Canada

11:30-13:00 Discussion of the presented papers / discusión sobre los trabajos presentados

13:00-14:00 Lunch / almuerzo

Selected topic nr. 2 / tópico selecto nr. 2:

MODELS OF PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTION WITH VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE
MODELOS DE INTERVENCIÓN PSICOSOCIAL CON VÍCTIMAS DE LA VIOLENCIA

Salón Elqui

Traducción simultánea

Chairperson: Alexandra Hough

- 14:30-14:45 Attention to those Affected by Political Repression Specificity? or Paradigm of Socially Articulating Therapeutic Practice / Atención con Afectados por la Represión Política ¿Especificidad? o Paradigma de una Práctica Terapéutica Articuladora de lo Social (**)
Olga Díaz
Equipo Argentino de Trabajo e Investigación Psicosocial
Argentina
- 14:45-15:00 Reintegration of Released Prisoners and their Families in South Africa / La Reintegración de los Prisioneros Liberados y sus Familias en Sudáfrica(*)
Terence Dowdall
University of Cape Town
South Africa
- 15:00-15:15 Psychosocial Assistance Pattern for Families Returned from Exile: an Attention Model for Transition to Democracy / Modelo de Asistencia Psicosocial en Familias Retornadas. Un Modelo de Atención en la Transición a la Democracia (**)
G. Maureira, G. Vio, Ch. Espinoza y otros
Fundación PIDEE
Chile
- 15:15-15:30 Images that Persecute...Images that Liberate... Psychotherapy Through Images in the Treatment of Traumatized Refugees / Imágenes Persecutorias... Imágenes que Liberan ... Psicoterapia a través de Imágenes en el Tratamiento de Refugiados Traumatizados (**)
Ramón Sato
Centro de Rehabilitación de la Cruz Roja en Malmo
Suecia
- 15:30-16:30 Discussion of the presented papers / discusión sobre los trabajos presentados

TUESDAY - MARTES, NOV. 26

- 09.00-10:00 plenary session / sesión plenaria
Salón Aconcagua
- Health Problems of Refugees: Consequences of Torture, other forms of organised violence and/or exile? / Problemas de salud de refugiados: ¿Consecuencias de la tortura y otras formas de violencia organizada y/o del exilio?
Loes van Willigen
Refugee Health Care Centre (Dutch abbreviation CGV)
Holland
- chairperson: Gabriela Rodríguez
- 10.00-10:15 coffee / café
- 10.15-13.00 working groups / grupos de trabajos
selected topics / tópicos selectos
workshops / talleres
- 13.00-14.00 lunch / almuerzo
- 14.30-16.30 working groups / grupos de trabajo
selected topics / tópicos selectos
workshops / talleres
- 16.30-17.00 coffee / café
- 17.00-18.00 plenary session / sesión plenaria

Themes of the working groups / temas de los grupos de trabajo:

TORTURE AND ORGANIZED VIOLENCE / TORTURA Y VIOLENCIA ORGANIZADA

Chairpersons: Jorge Barudy / Santiago Sequeira

Salón Aconcaqua 2

Traducción simultánea

- 10:15-10:30 Sexual Violence, a Method also Used against Male Victims / Violencia Sexual, un Método de Tortura también Utilizado contra las Víctimas Masculinas (*)
HARRY van Tienhoven
Refugee Health Care Center (Dutch abbreviation CGV)
Holland
- 10:30-10:45 Guided Imagery with Torture Survivors / (*)
John R. Van Eenwyk
The C.G. Jung Institute
USA
- ✓ 10:45-11:00 Torture in Mexico / Tortura en México (**)
E.V. de la Fuente, C.L. Bolaños
LIMEDDH-FIDH
México
- 11:00-11:15 Mental Health Care for Victims of Socio-Political Violence in Colombia / Atención en Salud Mental a Víctimas de la Violencia Socio Política en Colombia (**)
Berta Castaño
Corporación AVRE
Colombia
- 11:15-13:00 Discussion of the presented papers / discusión sobre los trabajos presentados
- 13:00-14:30 Lunch / almuerzo

TORTURE AND ORGANIZED VIOLENCE / TORTURA Y VIOLENCIA ORGANIZADA

Salón Aconcaqua 2

Traducción simultánea

- 14:30-14:45 The Public Education: its role in the development and delivery of the Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture / (*)
Joan Simalshik, Andrey Dovlin
Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture
Canada
- 14:45-15:00 Volunteer Befrienders and their Therapeutic Relationship with Survivors / (*)
Mario Roldán, Mulugeta Abai
Canadian Center for Victims of Torture
Canada
- 15:00-15:15 Formation of Mental Health Promoters with Guatemalan Refugees in Mexico / Formación de Promotoras de Salud Mental con Refugiadas Guatemaltecas en México
Inda Saénz
Comité del Distrito Federal de Ayuda a Refugiados Guatemaltecos
México
- 15:15-15:45 Consequences of Organised Violence in South Africa / (*)
Per Borga, W. Acuda, Valeria Thorpe
Swedish Red Cross and Psychiatric Association
Sweden - Zimbabwe
- 15:45-16:30 Discussion of the presented papers / discusión sobre los trabajos presentados

Salón Isla Negra

traducción simultánea

Chairperson: Wim Wolters / Chetty Espinoza

- 10:15-10:30 Family Psychotherapy in Sweden. Dealing with Traumatized Children / Psicoterapia Familiar en Suecia. Tratando con Niños Traumatizados (*)
Teresa Palm
Save the Children
Suecia
- 10:30-10:45 / Sin País, sin Familia, sin Hogar. Drama y Creatividad de los Adolescentes no Acompañados (**)
Anna Maskens, Juvencio Herrero
Exil
Bélgica
- 10:45-11:00 Secrecy, privacy, repressive regimes: Survival and Growing up / (*)
Sheila Melzak
Medical Foundation
England
- 11:00-11:15 Psychosocial Problems of Children of Chileans Exiles in Germany / Problemas Psicosociales de Niños Exiliados en la República Federal Alemana (**)
Joachim Walter, Peter Riedesser
Clínica Psiquiátrica Infantil y Juvenil, Universidad de Hamburgo
Alemania
- 11:15-11:30 Discussion of the presented papers / discusión sobre los trabajos presentados
- 13:00-14:30 Lunch / almuerzo

Salón Isla Negra

traducción simultánea

- 14:30-14:45 Intervention in Cambodian Border Camps and Countries of Resettlement / Intervención en Campamentos Fronterizos de Kampuchea y Países de Reubicación (**)
Marguerita Reczycki
Indochinese Psychiatric Clinic, Massachusetts
USA
- 14:45-15:00 Organized Violence and Adolescence: Two Case Studies of Traumatization and Coping Strategies / Violencia Organizada y Adolescencia. Dos casos de traumatización y de Estrategias de Adaptación (*)
Nils Johan Lavik
Psychosocial Centre for Refugees, University of Oslo
Norway
- 15:00-15:15 Julia and her Mother: Vicissitudes of a Reencounter / Julia y su Madre: las Viscisitudes de un Reencuentro (**)
Lida Blanc de Bertone, D. Cwaigenbaum de Hoffnung, M. Garicoits, S. Hernández de Brandi, M. Viñar
COYC - Centro de Orientación y Consulta
Uruguay
- 15:15-15:30 Transcultural Therapeutic Team for the Second Generation Youth, Children of Immigrants and Refugees / Team Terapeutico Transcultural para la Segunda Generación de Jóvenes Hijos de Inmigrantes y de Refugiados (**)
Julio González Arenas
CEPAR - Center for Psychosocial Assistance for Refugees
Dinamarca
- 15:30-16:30 Discussion of the presented papers / discusión sobre los trabajos presentados