

II- 6535 der Beilagen zu den Stenographischen Protokollen
des Nationalrates XVII. Gesetzgebungsperiode

Nr. 3234/J

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A N F R A G E

der Abgeordneten Dr. Khol
und Kollegen
an die Frau Bundesminister für Unterricht, Kunst und Sport
betreffend Subventionierung der Veranstaltungsreihe "10 Jahre
befreites Nicaragua"

Die "Koordinationsstelle der Österreichischen Solidaritäts-
bewegung für Nicaragua" plant eine Veranstaltungsreihe "10 Jahre
befreites Nicaragua" im Rahmen der "Nicaragua-Wochen 1989".
Für diese Veranstaltungsreihe liegt ein 26-seitiges Papier vor,
das überwiegend organisatorische Hinweise und Kostenaufstellungen
für die einzelnen Veranstaltungen - Konzerte, Theater, Aus-
stellungen etc - umfaßt, daneben aber auch eine Art programma-
tische Präambel "Zehn Jahre befreites Nicaragua". Darin wird
die Entwicklung Nicaraguas seit dem Ende des Somoza-Regimes
auf eine Auseinandersetzung mit den USA bzw. auf eine Bedrohung
Nicaraguas durch die USA reduziert.

Demgegenüber nennt das "Nicaraguanische Komitee für Menschen-
rechte" Ende 1988 alleine 61 Menschenrechtsverletzungen in den
letzten 15 Monaten, die dem sandinistischen Militär zugerechnet
werden:

Case Nr.	Type of case	Date
200	Peasant assassinated in presence of his wife	December 2, 1986
201	Young man shot by military	November 11, 1986
202	Farmer ill treated and assassinated by military	June 15, 1986
203	Peasant assassinated by military	May 11, 1986
204	A teen-ager and her three brothers machine-gunned, two other (15 and 5 year old) wounded.	May 21? 1987
205	Two civilians captured and subsequently assassinated	Abril 1986
206	Members of the Security of the State kill the father and wound his 1 year old child.	October 23, 1986
207	Farmer tortured, assassinated and castrated in presence of his wife and children.	December 28, 1986
208	Farmer tortured and assassinated by military, his body was horribly mutilated	July 19, 1986

209	House-wife raped in presence of her husband and children	January 10, 1986
210	Peasant tortured before being assassinated	September 15, 1986
211	Peasant assassinated by Sandinist soldiers	September 10, 1986
212	Two Costa-Rican fishermen "disappeared"	October 20, 1986
213	Woman captured by soldiers found dead	July 15, 1986
214	Four civilians assassinated by Sandinist soldiers	March 7, 1987
215	Two peasants murdered by Sandinist soldiers	December 7, 1987
216	14 year old boy shot by military bleeds to death	July 2, 1986
217	14 year old boy who refused to be enrolled brutally assassinated	September 5, 1986
218	Prisoner tortured	Firsts months of 1987
219	Four members of the same family (a 5 year old kid included) assassinated by Sandinist soldiers.	June 20, 1986
220	Prisoner tortured, his finger was cut	February 6, 1985
221	Young peasant assassinated by Sandinist soldiers	September 1986
222	Peasant "disappears"	August 1986
223	Peasant assassinated by military in presence of many witnesses	December 6, 1986
224	Two (8 and 6 year old) girls shot by military	November 16, 1986
225	A 55 year old man and his 9 year old grand-son machine gunned by Sandinist military.	January 11, 1986
226	Prisoner horribly tortured, reports on executions	August 1986
227	Peasant tortured and assassinated	August-Sept. 1986
228	Prisoner tortured and assassinated	April 1986
229	Peasant assassinated by Sandinist military	May 12, 1986
230	Peasant shot by military	August 21, 1986
231	Young couple assassinated by military in presence of numerous witnesses	May 6, 1986
232	13 year old boy ill-treated in presence of his father, then captured and assassinated.	January 8, 1987
233	Family of nine (including 4 children between 4 and 11 years old) massacred by Sandinist military.	July 17, 1986
234	Peasant shot, his legs broken, finally has dis throat slitted by a Sandinist military patrol.	November 23, 1986
235	Refuges attacked as they attempted to leave the country, one of them dies	January 1986
236	Prisoner has his throat slitted.	January 20, 1987
237	Peasant captured is atrociously assassinated	March 1986
238	Two peasants assassinated by Sandinist military	January 4, 1987
239	Peasant captured and assassinated	June 20, 1986
240	Two peasants killed in ambush	April 23, 1987
241	Trade-unionist assassinated by policeman	July 3, 1988
242	A lawyer, advisor to trade-unions, assassinated	June 24, 1988
243	Trade unionist "disappeared"	July 1, 1988
244	Economist jailed and sentenced under false charges	May 31, 1988
245	Two boys machine-gunned by Sandinist soldiers, one of them dies	January 9, 1988
246	Young peasant assassinated by Sandinist military	February 9, 1988
247	Peasant captured violently, is found dead	November 9, 1987
248	Peasant dies after atrocious torture	May 15, 1987
249	Ex-guerrilla who had accepted amnesty and a cousin of his are found dead	March 22, 1988
250	Farmer captured and assassinated by Sandinist soldiers	June 3, 1987
251	Peasant assassinated in his own house	May 7, 1987
252	Peasant assassinated by Sandinist military	February 7, 1987
253	Young peasant assassinated by Sandinist military	February 2, 1987
254	Prisoner had her ears cut, and then was assassinated	April 25, 1987
255	Military patrol shot at the house were they had received shelter, killed a 13 year old girl.	August 15, 1987
256	Young peasant executed by Sandinist military	August 20, 1987
257	One person is wounded and another dies, victims of a Sandinist patrol	August 14, 1987
258	Defenceless farmer executed by Sandinist patrol	October 3, 1987
259	Young farmer executed by Sandinist military	May 19, 1987
260	Peasant tortured and assassinated by military	September 20, 1987 "

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(Genauere Informationen liegen über jeden einzelnen Fall vor.)

Für die frühere Phase der sandinistischen Regierung gibt der Amnesty International Report 1988 eine Vielzahl von Menschenrechtsverletzungen an. Daraus einige Beispiele:

" Name of victims	Case description	Date of communication to Amnesty International
Humberto VILLAVICENCIO MONTOYA	Ex-member of the National Guard. Although wounded and badly sick, was denied medical assistance. Died in prison in november 1979. The case was brought into court with no results.	February 1982
Francisco RUIZ MENDOZA and Angel RUIZ MENDOZA	Salesmen, captured in Estelí in September 1979. They carried a large amount of money. On november 8. 1979 their dead bodies were found. The case was brought into court. Was dropped as a result of pressures from the military.	February 1982
José Alejandro LOPEZ MEDAL	Peasant (27 years). Was captured by military from La Barranca, near Estelí, on July 21, 1980. On July 27 his dead body was found. He had signs of torture.	February 1982
Lester René HOOKER	Sub-lieutenant in the National Guard. (28 years). Returned to Nicaragua on August 14, 1979 because he wanted to collaborate with the revolutionary government. He was met at the airport by an official delegate of the Ministry of Defence. While visiting El Chipote, he was shot dead. (August 21, 1979)	
Julio FUNSECA TALAVERA	Ex-colonel of the National Guard. He was highly respected and appreciated by the communities were he served. At the end of the war he made (and accomplished) a deal with the Sandinist to surrender peacefully. Violating the agreement, he was imprisoned and died after being tortured (november 1979). The announcement of his death was made by Tomás Borge personally. No investigation was ever carried out.	Febrero 1982
Expectación GARCIA and three other peasants	These four peasants were shot while sleeping in Los Ranchitos (Nueva Guinea) in mid august 1980. The government said they were counter-revolutionaries and had died fighting.	February 1982
Perfecto PEREZ GONZALEZ	Although only 15 years old, this peasant was in jail falsely accused of war crimes. In November 3. 1979, he was reported dead due to starvation or malnutrition. In reality he was machine-gunned by prison guards in Carcel Modelo, Tipitapa.	February 1982
Guillermo Enrique MATUS GONZALEZ	A 15 year old boy. Was shot in Cárcel Modelo, Tipitapa by a guard. His family was not informed by the authorities but discovered accidentally the fact when the boy was already dying. No investigation was ever made.	February 1982
Alex SANTANA GUIDO and Manuel JIRON WILFORD	Both were captured at the same time and taken to Palo Alto prison in Managua on Sept. 25, 1980. Alex SANTANA was a well known Nicaraguan boxer who had been a political prisoner under Somoza's dictatorship. A 14 page dossier was released by the CNDH in San José, Costa Rica.	January 1982
Nicolas Nelson PEREZ AVILES	A taxi-driver who was captured by Sandinista Police on June 4, 1982. Authorities denied he was in prison. On June 8, 1982, he was reported dead "while trying to escape". A 17 page dossier was released by CPDH (July 1982) It was reprinted and distributed by CNDH from Caracas, Venezuela (September 82).	September 1982

16 prisoners shot and 28 wounded at the "Zona Franca" prison	This happened on June 27, 1981. The government declared that they died in a cross-fire between guards and prisoners in rebellion. Witnesses have stated they were executed after the prisoners' uprising had been controlled. A 20 page dossier was released by CNDH.	January 1982 and in several other opportunities.
José Antonio ROBLETO PALMA (17 years), Sergio MERCADO MADRIGAL (20 years), Edgard Martín MORALES (18 years).	Assassinated by members of the State Security in Barrio San Judas (Managua) on June 15, 1982. The three victims were students from low-income families.	July 1982
hundreds of Missing persons	The cases of "missing persons" have been transmitted to AI either individually or in collective denunciations, mainly the following: - A 20 page dossier prepared by the Nicaraguan Committee on Human Rights. (San José, Costa Rica) - A 26 page dossier (Dossier Nicaragua No.5) including 292 cases, some of them quite recent. A large number (more or less a hundred) of cases of disappearances were either delivered personally or by letter in London (to Michael McClintock) or in Brussels (to Erick Gillet of the Belgian French-section). All were fully documented cases including affidavits and pictures of the victims. (**)	October 1981 October 1985 1980 and 1981
Ramón ORDÓÑEZ RAMIREZ ("missing")	Captured on January 21, 1984. An ex-prisoner stated having seen him almost dying in prison. His name was included in the government end August 1984... but he never "appeared". A 13 page dossier was prepared and distributed by CPDH in Sept. 1984. His case was described in Dossier Nicaragua No. 5.	October 1985
Eight young women raped	Eight catechists were raped by members of the army end July 1985. Their case was denounced publicly by Cardinal Obando. The case was transmitted in a letter to Thomas Hammarberg, then Secretary General of AI, who never answered. Other ten cases of rape of prisoners extending from 1979 to 1985 were included in Dossier Nicaragua No. 3, April 1985). They have never been mentioned in any public AI document. "	September 1985

Angesichts dieser überaus beklagenswerten Menschenrechtssituation ist also die militant-glorifizierende Darstellung der "Koordinierungsstelle der Österreichischen Solidaritätsbewegung für Nicaragua" zumindest grob einseitig.

Es wäre daher völlig unverständlich, wenn die Aussage in einem Anschreiben um eine Subvention dieser Veranstaltungsreihe stimmen würde, wonach das Bundesministerium für Unterricht, Kunst und Sport eine Subvention von 1,500.000,- Schilling zugesagt hätte.

Die unterfertigten Abgeordneten richten daher an die Frau Bundesminister für Unterricht, Kunst und Sport folgende

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A n f r a g e :

- 1.) Stimmt es, daß von Seiten des Bundesministeriums für Unterricht, Kunst und Sport eine Subvention von 1,500.000,- Schilling für die Veranstaltungsreihe "10 Jahre befreites Nicaragua" zugesagt wurde?
- 2.) Wenn ja, war das Bundesministerium für Unterricht, Kunst und Sport über die inhaltliche Orientierung dieser "Nicaragua-Wochen 1989" informiert und teilen Sie gegebenenfalls die Einschätzung der Situation Nicaraguas, die in der Präambel - ungeachtet der wohlbekannten Menschenrechtssituation in Nicaragua - zum Ausdruck kommt?
- 3.) Wenn nein, ist irgendeine Subvention für diese "Nicaragua-Wochen 1989" vorgesehen und gegebenenfalls in welcher Höhe?
- 4.) Unter welchem Ansatz ist gegebenenfalls eine Subvention für die "Nicaragua-Wochen 1989" im BVA 1989 vorgesehen?
- 5.) Welcher Anteil einer allfälligen Subvention des Bundesministeriums für Unterricht, Kunst und Sport für die "Nicaragua-Wochen 1989" wird in Österreich ausgegeben, welcher in Nicaragua?
- 6.) Werden Sie einen "Schulwettbewerb" (Projekt 10 der "Nicaragua-Wochen 1989") unter den skizzierten inhaltlichen Voraussetzungen in den österreichischen Schulen durchführen lassen?
- 7.) Welche Zusagen bestehen bezüglich einer Kostenübernahme für Referenten innerhalb des Projekts 10 "Schulwettbewerb" "im Rahmen des Schulservices", wie von den Organisatoren angekündigt wird?
- 8.) Halten Sie angesichts der vielfältigen zentralamerikanischen Kulturlandschaft eine Subvention von Ausstellungen nicaraguanischer Malerei, Konzerten nicaraguanischer Musiker, Reisen nicaraguanischer Literaten, Aufführungen nicaraguanischer Theaters und Films für vordringlich?