
Amnesty International

KUWAIT

Cases of "disappearance", incommunicado detention, torture and extrajudicial execution under Martial Law

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SUMMARY

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Following the chaos left behind after the withdrawal of Iraqi forces on 26 February 1991, the Amir of Kuwait declared a three-month period of Martial Law. Kuwaiti government forces and armed civilians immediately carried out a campaign of arbitrary arrests, torture and extrajudicial killings of individuals suspected of collaborating with Iraqi forces. Many of those detained subsequently "disappeared" and their fate and whereabouts remain unknown. This continued throughout the Martial Law period, which was extended until 26 June 1991, and gradually died out in the months that followed.

The Kuwaiti authorities have made little effort to investigate human rights violations committed in Kuwait since the withdrawal of Iraqi forces, and this document contains the names and details of 62 individuals who are among those who "disappeared" between late February and June 1991. Amnesty International fears that many of them may have died under torture or been extrajudicially executed, while some may have been expelled from Kuwait and others may still be held in incommunicado detention pending trial by the State Security Court. The organization is calling for immediate investigations into all of their cases, which are listed in Appendix A of this document, and for anyone found responsible to be brought to justice and for the victims or their families to be compensated.

Amnesty International is also calling for investigations into the 17 cases contained in Appendices B and C of this document, which were initially raised with the Kuwaiti authorities in October 1991 but have not met with any substantive response. Appendix B contains cases of 6 individuals who were believed to be in detention in October 1991. The cases in Appendix C are of 11 individuals who are believed to have died in detention as a result of torture, or to have been extrajudicially executed.

KEYWORDS: DISAPPEARANCES1 / TORTURE/ILL-TREATMENT1 / EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION1 / DEATH IN CUSTODY1 / INCOMMUNICADO DETENTION1 / EMERGENCY LEGISLATION / REAPPEARANCE / DEPORTATION / PRISONERS LISTS1 / FOREIGN NATIONALS1 / STATELESS PEOPLE1 / WOMEN / FAMILIES / DOCTORS / STUDENTS / MENTAL HEALTH / ILL-HEALTH / ENGINEERS / CLERICAL WORKERS / MANUAL WORKERS / CIVIL SERVANTS / DRIVERS / TEACHERS / BUSINESS PEOPLE / JUVENILES / MILITARY AS VICTIMS / ARMED CIVILIANS / POLICE / AI AND GOVERNMENTS / MISSIONS / PHOTOGRAPHS /

This report summarizes a 29 page document (7,197 words), *Kuwait: Cases of "disappearance" incommunicado detention, torture and extrajudicial execution under Martial Law* (AI Index: MDE 17/02/92), issued by Amnesty International in October 1992. Anyone wanting further details or to take action on this issue should consult the full document.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT, 1 BASTON STREET, LONDON WC1X 8DJ, UNITED KINGDOM

KUWAIT

Cases of "disappearance", incommunicado detention, torture and extrajudicial execution under Martial Law

1. INTRODUCTION

Following the chaos left behind after the withdrawal of Iraqi forces on 26 February 1991, the Amir of Kuwait declared a three-month period of Martial Law. Kuwaiti government forces and armed civilians immediately carried out a campaign of arbitrary arrests, torture and extrajudicial killings of individuals suspected of collaborating with Iraqi forces. Many of those detained subsequently "disappeared" and their fate and whereabouts remain unknown. This continued throughout the Martial Law period, which was extended until 26 June 1991, and gradually died out in the months that followed.

The vast majority of victims were non-Kuwaitis, including Iraqis, stateless Palestinians, Jordanians, Sudanese, Yemenis, Somalis and stateless *Bidun* - many of whom had been living and working in Kuwait for generations prior to the Iraqi invasion. The Kuwaiti authorities have stated that nationality played no part in the arrests, but out of an official list of 546 detainees obtained by Amnesty International in May 1991, only 12 detainees were Kuwaiti. Since the withdrawal of Iraqi forces many non-Kuwaitis have been deported or forced to leave through economic and social pressures applied to them, and few who left during the occupation have been allowed to return. The deadline for non-Kuwaitis to renew their residency reportedly expired on 31 May 1992, after which fines were reportedly imposed for overstayers and the pressure to leave increased.

The Kuwaiti authorities have made little effort to investigate human rights violations committed since the withdrawal of Iraqi forces, and many individuals who "disappeared" in Kuwait remain unaccounted for. As the only way of obtaining information about their cases is to contact individual families, many of whom have now dispersed, the true number may never be known. Amnesty International is calling for investigations into 62 cases about which it has gathered information, but fears that many of them may have died under torture or been extrajudicially executed, while others may have been expelled from Kuwait or possibly still be held in incommunicado detention pending trial by the State Security Court. Anyone found responsible for such human rights violations should immediately be brought to justice and the victims or their families should be compensated.

2. UNRESOLVED "DISAPPEARANCE" CASES

In March and April 1991 an Amnesty International delegation visiting Kuwait examined the burial records at al-Rigga cemetery, which showed that scores of unidentified bodies had been buried since 26 February 1991 - the victims were simply listed as "unknown". Unless the Kuwaiti government undertakes a full investigation of all such cases, including the exhumation of mass graves, the fate of many "disappearance" victims may never be known.

Families who attempted to make inquiries with the authorities after their relatives "disappeared" have alleged that they were often given the "run-around" from one detention centre or prison to another, and that beatings, threats of arrest or deportation and other forms of intimidation were routinely used to discourage them. One woman who appealed to the authorities about her "disappeared" relative told Amnesty International that several men in civilian clothes came to her home, beat her and then locked her inside the house. Several eyewitnesses have told Amnesty International that they saw their relatives being severely beaten, kicked, or otherwise ill-treated while being taken into custody, and expressed fears that they were being tortured. Others feared that relatives who were suffering from severe medical problems may have been denied medication after their "disappearance".

Appendix A of this document gives details of 62 unresolved "disappearance" cases reported to Amnesty International, including the following:

At the end of February 1991 an Iraqi woman, **'Awatif Qasim Muhammad 'Ali al-Maliki**, "disappeared" after she was arrested in the street by state security forces. Her family searched various police stations and were reportedly informed by police officers at one station that she was in custody and would be held "indefinitely". They were told that she had been taken to hospital, but were not given any details about her "illness". There are fears that she may have been severely tortured.

On 7 March 1991 two Iraqi brothers, **Sabah and 'Abd al-Karim Nuri 'Abd al-Karim Layedh Muhammad**, "disappeared" following their arrest from their home in al-Fahahil by seven or eight men wearing civilian clothes and masks and one in military uniform. The family informed the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and filled out forms for the "disappeared" at al-Bayan police station. They were informed by the Public Prosecutor's office that the two brothers were not on a list of detainees facing charges. On the night of 29 March 1991, their father **Nuri 'Abd al-Karim Layedh Muhammad** was arrested by an unidentified man who allegedly came to give him information about his sons. His family searched for him at various detention centres, but he too has "disappeared".

On the evening of 16 April 1991 a group of 12 to 14 men in civilian clothes burst into the apartment of a Jordanian man, **Zuhdi Muhammad Zuhdi Munib**, and reportedly said he was being taken as a "witness". They handcuffed and blindfolded him and proceeded to beat him as they pushed him downstairs. He was then forced into a car and taken away to an unknown location. His parents searched at several police stations and inquired at the Ministry of Interior which allegedly indicated that his name was on a list of people detained at

the headquarters of State Security Intelligence. The family was "advised" to stay away from the headquarters, as they might be arrested too. Unconfirmed reports suggest that he may later have been seen in detention in 1992.

On 13 May 1991 eight armed civilians arrested an Iraqi Kurd, **'Aref Habib 'Aziz**, from his home in Hawalli. His home was reportedly searched and US \$20,000 confiscated. His family searched for him at various police stations, but without success.

In July 1991 Amnesty International issued urgent appeals to the Kuwaiti authorities on behalf of a Palestinian doctor, **Nazmi Salim Khurshid**. He had been arrested on 10 March 1991 from his place of work at al-'Ardiyya Hospital, along with several other Palestinian doctors, and had been held at al-'Ardiyya police station for three days before being transferred to the headquarters of State Security Intelligence. On 25 May 1991 his family was informed by two individuals who had access to the prison that he had lost consciousness as a result of beatings to the chest and head and had died on 14 March 1991. However, information received later suggested that he may not have died but was in a coma and in a critical condition. Having received no response about Dr Khurshid from the Kuwaiti authorities, Amnesty International raised its concerns again in August 1991. In November 1991 the authorities responded by saying that they were investigating the circumstances of the "disappearance" of Dr Khurshid, including any crimes that may have been committed against him. They did not say whether he was alive or dead, and so far have not provided Amnesty International with any further information.

3. "DISAPPEARANCE" CASES THAT HAVE BEEN RESOLVED

Some "disappearance" cases dating back to the early days following the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait were resolved after it transpired that the victims had been extrajudicially executed. Their bodies had been found in rubbish dumps, in the streets, or in hospital morgues. Other "disappearance" cases were resolved after the victims were brought to trial before the Martial Law Court in May and June 1991 on charges of "collaboration" with Iraqi occupation forces: they had been held in incommunicado detention without access to relatives, lawyers, consular officials or humanitarian organizations. Following the lifting of Martial Law at the end of June 1991, some detainees continued to be held incommunicado and were thought to have "disappeared". However, during an Amnesty International mission to Kuwait in November 1991, several such cases were resolved when the victims appeared before the newly established Review Court (*Mahkamat al-Tajdid*) to have their cases reviewed. Other "disappearance" cases were resolved when Amnesty International learned in June 1992 that the victims in question had been expelled from Kuwait after being held incommunicado. The Kuwaiti authorities had failed to inform Amnesty International about the expulsions. Below are several examples:

Palestinian **Usama Suhail Hussain** "disappeared" for nearly one month following his arrest at the end of February 1991. His relatives then located him at the Juveniles Prison

(*Sijn al-Ahdath*), but they were not allowed to see him and he remained in incommunicado detention until July 1991, after he had been tried and sentenced by the Martial Law Court in June 1991 for working during the occupation at the Iraqi-run newspaper *al-Nida'*. He was sentenced to death but this was later commuted to life imprisonment. He is said to have been tortured with electric shocks, beaten repeatedly and burned with cigarettes, and is alleged to have been threatened with further ill-treatment if he mentioned the torture during his trial. He is currently being held at Kuwait Central Prison.

Thirteen-year-old Palestinian **Iyad 'Aqrabawi** "disappeared" after his arrest along with three young men at Sabhan petrol station at the beginning of March 1991. Armed Kuwaiti civilians were said to have controlled the petrol stations at the time. On about 10 March 1991 he was found dead in the street in al-Khaldiyya, showing signs of having been beaten. His identity card was found on his body. He had been shot through the head.

Palestinian student **Muhammad Shawkat Yusuf** was arrested on 19 May 1991 by armed Kuwaiti civilians and subsequently taken to al-Nugra police station, where he may have been killed. According to reports, his body was taken from the police station to al-Sabah Hospital mortuary on 23 May 1991. His body was discovered on 25 May 1991 in a rubbish dump in al-Jabiriyya. His eyes had been gouged out and there was a bullet hole in his cheek.

On 25 May 1991 Palestinian **Maher Husni Muhammad Mahmud Abu Laila** was arrested by Kuwaiti soldiers in the streets of al-Bayan, reportedly because he did not have any identity papers. He had a broken leg at the time. The next day two soldiers came to his house and allegedly told his family that he was under investigation. The family apparently expressed concern that he was mentally retarded and therefore was incapable of undergoing investigation, but were ignored and allegedly threatened against intervening on his behalf. Unconfirmed reports suggest he was expelled from Kuwait in September 1991.

Elias Jadallah Jirjis, a 62-year-old Jordanian who reportedly suffered a heart attack during the Iraqi occupation, was arrested from his sick bed at home on 25 May 1991, and then "disappeared" for four months. He was reportedly denied adequate medical treatment while in custody and suffered another heart attack on or about 2 July 1991. Despite appeals by the ICRC for his release for reasons of health, he remained in detention until his release on bail on 27 November 1991. His case was referred to the State Security Court on charges of "collaboration".

'Umar Shehadeh 'Abdallah Hamdan Abu Shanab, a Palestinian who worked at al-Razi Hospital before and during the Iraqi occupation, "disappeared" following his arrest at his workplace on or about 28 February 1991. According to information received by Amnesty International, his family knew nothing of his fate, whereabouts or legal status until 16 June 1991, when the authorities informed them that he had been tried and convicted by the Martial Law Court, without a defence lawyer, and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. He had been held continuously in incommunicado detention at various locations, including the

Deportation Centre (*Markaz al-Ib'ad*) in al-Shuwaikh, and is said to have been severely tortured. He had reportedly been allowed family visits after his trial, and relatives had expressed fears that his torture was continuing. Information received in February 1992 indicated that he was once again being held incommunicado. In April 1992, Amnesty International appealed to the Kuwaiti authorities, urging that he be given immediate access to his relatives, that an impartial investigation into his alleged torture be set up, and that his case be reviewed. The organization has received no response regarding his case from the government. However, in June a letter was received by Amnesty International members from Kuwait's ambassador to Italy. The ambassador made no reference to 'Umar Abu Shanab; below is an extract from his response:

"When you wrote [your letters], you were aware of the serious crimes inflicted by Iraqi soldiers on the defenceless Kuwaiti people... Throughout this traumatic moment in Kuwaiti history, unfortunately, there was a fifth column in Kuwait who collaborated with the occupying troops despite the security, stability, health and education benefits they were guaranteed by the Kuwaiti Government... After liberation the Kuwaiti Government is punishing these people on a legal basis and taking them to court because of their crimes... Human rights are sacred and so is liberty, and when we speak of these good things, it is not just for one particular group but for everyone."

4. ACTION TAKEN BY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL AND THE KUWAITI AUTHORITIES' RESPONSE

On 19 April 1991 Amnesty International added its voice to the growing international condemnation of Kuwait and publicly appealed for the Amir's personal intervention to end the wave of human rights violations taking place.

On 26 May 1991 the Crown Prince called on officials of the Ministry of the Interior to remove "disillusioned and bad elements" in the Ministry who "do not want security and stability as much as they want to fulfil their desires at the expense of the reputation of the Interior Ministry". He said that residents of Kuwait were living in "the shadow of terror, fear and fright" and that certain elements were detaining them and handing them over to police stations, where they were being "tortured". On 29 May 1991 Amnesty International asked the Minister of the Interior what steps were being taken to implement the Crown Prince's directive. He responded that he had instructed the police to work "according to the law" and undertook to provide Amnesty International with a copy of the order. To date, no such document has been made available to Amnesty International. Furthermore, the Minister said 40 persons were under investigation for abusing detainees, and that three cases had been referred to the Public Prosecutor's office. When Amnesty International requested details of these cases, the Minister declined to provide them. Reports of torture continued for several months after the Crown Prince's speech, including beatings all over the body, cigarette and acid burns,

electric shocks, mock executions and the slashing of skin with knives. As far as Amnesty International is aware, no prosecutions have taken place.

In June 1991 Amnesty International called for a halt to the Martial Law Court trials, on the grounds that proceedings were defective in the pre-trial period, during the hearings themselves, and afterwards in the lack of the defendants' right to appeal to a higher tribunal. It also said that the Kuwaiti authorities did not appear to have taken effective steps to end arbitrary arrests, "disappearances", torture and deaths in custody, which were continuing to occur. The Kuwaiti authorities did not respond to Amnesty International's call for a halt to the trials, which continued without any improvements in the proceedings. Out of the 164 defendants tried by the Martial Law Court, 101 received custodial sentences following trials which fell far short of international standards for fair trial. They are currently serving their sentences in Kuwait Central Prison. Since then, Amnesty International has repeatedly urged that all these cases be reviewed, but to date the authorities have refused to do so.

At the end of July 1991, one month after Martial Law had been lifted, the State Security Law was amended to accord defendants certain rights they had previously been denied. Amendments included the abolition of "indefinite" detention, and the provision of the right to complain against continued detention before a "review court" (*Mahkamat al-Tajdid*), which has the power to release detainees unconditionally or on bail, or to renew their detention for a further period of 30 days. However there remain serious deficiencies in the law. Although "indefinite detention" has been abolished on paper, the law still provides for preventive detention, which in practice can be renewed repeatedly.

In October 1991 Amnesty International submitted to the Kuwaiti authorities a list of 24 individuals believed to be in detention, many of them held incommunicado and reportedly tortured, and requested urgent clarification of their legal status and confirmation of their places and conditions of detention. In November 1991 the Kuwaiti authorities replied that three of these individuals (including Elias Jadallah Jirjis - see above) had been referred to the State Security Court on charges of "collaboration", but that the remaining 21 names could not be found in the Public Prosecutor's records. Amnesty International has since received reports that up to nine of them may have been expelled from Kuwait before their cases had even been raised with the authorities, while a further three had reportedly been released from detention. Another detainee, Naser Muhammad Shehadeh Salam, was reportedly expelled from Kuwait on 7 January 1992. Appendix B of this document lists six of those cases about which Amnesty International is still seeking information.

Amnesty International also submitted to the Kuwaiti authorities in October 1991 a list of 11 individuals (including Iyad 'Aqrabawi and Muhammad Shawqat Yusuf -see above) alleged to have died in custody as a result of torture, or to have been extrajudicially executed, and requested urgent clarification of their cases. The authorities replied that none of these names could be found in the Public Prosecutor's records. Their cases are listed in Appendix C.

During the November 1991 mission to Kuwait, Amnesty International raised the issue of "disappearances" with government officials and requested a list of all political detainees currently being held. So far this has not been supplied, nor has a report on deaths in custody which the Minister of the Interior undertook to provide in May 1991.

In May 1992 Amnesty International met the Kuwaiti authorities again and asked them to investigate the cases contained in Appendices A, B and C of this report before it was published. However no reply had been received by October 1992.

5. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

All governments have a continuing obligation to investigate human rights violations vigorously, to bring to justice those responsible for the violations, to compensate the victims or their families fairly and adequately and to provide as full a rehabilitation as possible to victims of torture. Investigations should be independent and impartial and consistent with internationally recognized standards, such as the United Nations Principles for the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions and Amnesty International's own Commission of Inquiry standards.

Amnesty International is concerned that many of the 62 "disappearance" victims in Appendix A of this document may have died under torture or been extrajudicially executed, while some may have been expelled from Kuwait. Others may be held in incommunicado detention pending their trial on charges of "collaboration" before the State Security Court, which was convened on 11 April 1992. The organization is urging the Kuwaiti authorities to carry out immediate and thorough investigations into all of these "disappearance" cases, and is also making a further call for investigations into the cases in Appendices B and C of this document, which were raised with the Kuwaiti authorities in October 1991 but have not met with any substantive response.

Amnesty International believes that effective investigations of these cases require at a minimum the examination of all hospital records during the Martial Law period, particularly those of emergency, surgery and trauma wards, and of records of all police stations, prisons and places where persons were detained. The Kuwaiti authorities should be able to provide:

1. The locations in which each person was detained (including hospitals, medical clinics or other places where the person received medical treatment), the dates of detention in those locations and the legal authority for the detention.
2. Medical records of all medical examinations or treatment the detainee received.
3. Death certificates to the families. Where available, autopsy and inquest reports should also be provided.

4. Copies of the investigation reports, including details of any cases in which officials have been the subject of disciplinary procedures or been referred to the Public Prosecutor.

Amnesty International also urges that:

5. Any individuals whose cases are listed in Appendices A and B of this document and who are still detained should immediately be acknowledged by the Kuwaiti authorities and allowed to challenge the legality of their detention.

APPENDIX A: 62 CASES OF ENFORCED "DISAPPEARANCE" IN KUWAIT BETWEEN FEBRUARY AND JUNE 1991

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; DATE OF BIRTH	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
1.	Mu'az 'Ata 'ALYAN	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1967	Arrested on 14 May 1991. Remedies sought: his family searched for him at several police stations and prisons; informed ICRC and the United States embassy in Kuwait.
2.	'Ali DAIFALLAH	Palestinian possibly with Jordanian nationality; 1936	From al-Nugra; married; arrested on 8/9 May 1991 by over 15 soldiers and armed civilians who broke into his home and searched it, slapped the faces of family members and seized him and his son Muhammad (see below). Remedies sought: no reason was given for the arrest; the soldiers threatened the family with further beatings and with deportation to Jordan if they attempted to intervene.
3.	Muhammad 'Ali DAIFALLAH	Palestinian possibly with Jordanian nationality; 1972	From al-Nugra; arrested on 8/9 May 1991 at home by over 15 soldiers and armed civilians; he was arrested along with his father, Ali Daifallah (see above) and was released from custody after two days of being badly beaten; he was rearrested in the third week of May and "disappeared"; may have been sighted in detention in 1992. Remedies sought: no reason was given for the arrest; however the soldiers threatened the family with further beatings and with deportation to Jordan if they attempted to intervene.
4.	Jalal Amin Dawud As'ad AL-QADDUMI [Picture 1]	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1963	From al-Ahmadi; worked for an engineering company; married with two children; arrested on 2 March 1991 in al-Ahmadi; reports suggest he may have been in the Military Prison but was moved to an unknown destination on 20 May 1991. Remedies sought: ICRC informed.

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; DATE OF BIRTH	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
5.	Jamil Muhammad MUSA (brother of Mahmud Musa, below)	Palestinian	Arrested on 23 May 1991 in al-Jabiriyya by soldiers.
6.	Mahmud Muhammad MUSA (brother of Jamil Musa, above)	Palestinian	Arrested on 23 May 1991 in al-Jabiriyya by soldiers.
7.	Mundhir Muhammad SHA'BAN	Palestinian; 1973	Arrested on 1 May 1991 at his home by two soldiers and one civilian, who searched the house looking for weapons.
8.	Muhammad Ya'qub Hajj Mustafa AL-YA'QUB [Picture 2]	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1970	Student; single; Arrested on 1 March 1991 at his home in al-Salmiyya by ten armed civilians who said they were taking him to al-Rumaithiyya police station and would bring him back in one hour; reports suggest he was transferred from al-Rumaithiyya police station to either Kuwait Central Prison or the Headquarters of State Security Intelligence. Remedies sought: his family informed the ICRC, the Interior Minister, the Public Prosecutor and the Kuwaiti Association for the Defence of War Victims.
9.	Usama Sami 'ABBAS [Picture 3]	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1966	Student from al-Nugra; single; arrested on 25 March 1991 reportedly by two soldiers who forced him into their car.
10.	Bassam Ibrahim MUSA	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality	Civil engineer; employed at Ministry of Islamic Affairs; married with three children; arrested on 20 June 1991; believed to have been held incommunicado in police custody.

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; DATE OF BIRTH	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
11.	George Victor SALSA	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality	Bank officer from al-Salmiyya; arrested on 9 May 1991 at his home by two State Security policemen; reportedly beaten before being taken into custody; in January 1992 AI received information that he was being held incommunicado at Kuwait Central Prison; according to recent information he was allegedly tortured and was being held in Kuwait Military Hospital. Remedies sought: ICRC informed.
12.	Zuhdi Muhammad Zuhdi MUNIB	Jordanian	Arrested on 16 April 1991 between 9.30 and 10pm at his family's apartment by 12 to 14 men in civilian clothes who came in four cars and said he was being taken as a "witness"; they handcuffed and blindfolded him and allegedly beat him and pushed him down the stairs, then forced him into a car and drove away; possibly taken to Headquarters of State Security Intelligence; may have been sighted in detention in 1992. Remedies sought: his parents have searched at several police stations and inquired at the Ministry of Interior which indicated that his name was on a list of those detained at the Headquarters of State Security Intelligence; the family was "advised" to stay away from the Headquarters of State Security Intelligence as they might be arrested too.
13.	'Abd al-Qader Ahmad 'Atiyya ABU SHANAB	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1973	Student from al-Salmiyya; arrested on 12 or 13 April 1991 at home by three or four State Security men dressed in civilian clothes who asked for him by name; they took him into custody without informing his family of the reasons for his arrest or where they were taking him; the ICRC informed the family in early November that he was alive and in a hospital in Kuwait although the name of the

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; DATE OF BIRTH	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
			hospital was not known; there are fears that he was severely tortured. Remedies sought: ICRC.
14.	'Ammar 'Ali Nimr Yasin ABU HAFIDHA	Jordanian; 1968 (approx)	Automobile electrician; single; from al-Salmiyya; arrested on 12 April 1991 by State Security police. Remedies sought: ICRC; inquiries were also made by his parents with the Interior Ministry and various places of detention.
15.	Feraf Nayef TAHA	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1973	Auto mechanic from al-Farwaniyya; single; arrested in late March or early April 1991.
16.	Muhammad Samir Hafidh 'ABD AL-HALIM	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1936	Power plant maintenance foreman from Hawalli; employed for 25 years; married with six children; arrested on 5 March 1991 in al-Doha Power Station; he is said to have high blood pressure and to be a diabetic dependent on insulin. Remedies sought: ICRC informed; his family searched various prisons, and informed the United States Embassy in Kuwait.
17.	Dawud Ahmad Dawud ABU ZAID [Picture 4]	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1967	Single; worked at the Department of Public Utilities in Kuwait; arrested on 14 March 1991 in al-Salmiyya. Remedies sought: ICRC informed.
18.	'Umran Lutfi 'Abd al-Hafidh Ahmad SAWWAN [Picture 5]	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1971	Student; single, arrested at 3pm on 25 March 1991 on Sharhabil Street in al-Nugra near a mosque; eye-witnesses saw two soldiers force him into a military vehicle. Remedies sought: family inquired about him at numerous police stations where they were said to have been verbally abused.

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; DATE OF BIRTH	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
19.	Salih 'Ali Salih ABU KHAMIS	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality	Arrested by a Kuwaiti civilian on 10 April 1991 in front of his house while playing football with friends. Remedies sought: family requested information from the Kuwaiti civilian who refused, saying he could do nothing.
20.	Jihad Hafidh Ibrahim AL-YAMMUM [Picture 6]	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1973	Student from Hawalli; single; arrested on 1 March 1991 at his home; four days after his "disappearance" two unidentified Kuwaiti men informed the family that he was alive but gave no further details. Remedies sought: ICRC informed.
21.	Muhammad al-'Abed Hassan 'ID (brother of Jamal and Khudr 'Id, see below)	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1970	Car mechanic; single; arrested on 6 or 7 March 1991 at al-Surra police station; he had apparently gone there in order to inquire about some people who had previously been arrested.
22.	Jamal Muhammad Hassan 'ID (brother of Muhammad and Khudr 'Id, see above and below)	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1970	Electrician; single; arrested in March 1991 in al-Maghreb Street in Hawalli.
23.	Khudr Muhammad Hassan 'ID (brother of Jamal and Muhammad 'Id, see above) [Picture 7]	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1963	Warehouse superintendent; single; obtained a diploma in commerce; arrested on 7 March 1991 in al-Maghreb Steet in Hawalli by armed civilians.
24.	'Umar 'Abd al-Hafidh HUSSAIN	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality	Driver from al-Nugra; married with eight children; worked as a driver for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Kuwait three years prior to his arrest; arrested on 1 March 1991 at his home by armed civilians. Remedies sought: ICRC said he was alive but no information was available about his place of detention.

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; DATE OF BIRTH	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
25.	Hassan Mahmud Hassan HUSSAIN	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1938	Driver and technician for air conditioning systems; married with nine children; arrested on 3 March 1991 at a petrol station by police from al-Jabiriyya police station; believed to have been taken to al-Jabiriyya police station and to have been severely tortured. Remedies sought: family made enquiries at al-Jabiriyya police station and were told he would be kept there for one day only; they were not allowed to ask for further information or to see him; they do not know where he is currently detained; the ICRC have been informed.
26.	'Umar Najib Ibrahim al-Hajj NAJIB [Picture 8]	Jordanian	Barber; single; arrested on 1 March 1991 at his in al-Salmiyya by armed men.
27.	'Abdallah NAZZAL	Palestinian; 1942	Arrested on 28 April 1991.
28.	'Izzat KAMEL	Palestinian	Arrested on 28 May 1991.
29.	Muhammad ZAZA	Palestinian	Arrested on 26 March 1991.
30.	Nidal Salah 'Abd al-Ra'uf AL-NIMRI	Palestinian	
31.	Haidar 'Enayat HUQMARMAN	Iraqi Kurd born in Kuwait; 1955	Private teacher from Hawalli; married with four children; arrested on 4 April 1991 at his home by armed civilians. Remedies sought: his family informed the Interior Ministry and other government bodies.

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; DATE OF BIRTH	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
32.	Khalid Rashid Muhammad AGHA-MIR [Picture 9]	Iraqi Kurd born in Kuwait; 1965	From al-Nugra; worked as a cashier at al-Salam Gynaecological Hospital; married with one child; arrested on 4 April 1991 at his home by armed civilians and soldiers; may be held incommunicado at the Headquarters of State Security Intelligence; however he was also reportedly seen at al-Salmiyya police station and subsequently moved to an unknown destination. Remedies sought: Minister of the Interior.
33.	Nuri 'Abd al-Karim Layedh MUHAMMAD (father of Sabah and 'Abd al-Karim, see below) [Picture 10]	Iraqi; 1930	A driver from al-Fahahil; married with two wives and 15 children; arrested on 29 March 1991 at night in front of his home by an unidentified man in a car who reportedly came to give him information about his two "disappeared" sons (see below); suffers from diabetes. Remedies sought: his family have searched at various detention centres, the command headquarters near al-Fintas, the Military Prison and the Juveniles Prison; ICRC informed.
34.	Sabah Nuri 'Abd al-Karim Layedh MUHAMMAD (son of Nuri, see above) [Picture 11]	Iraqi; 1964	A student from al-Fahahil; single; arrested on 7 March 1991 at his home by seven or eight men in masks and civilian clothes and one in military uniform; his brother (see below) was arrested along with him. Remedies sought: ICRC informed, forms for the "disappeared" filled out at al-Bayan police station; Public Prosecutor's office informed the family that he was not on list of those facing charges; his family also searched for him at various police stations, prisons and hospitals.
35.	'Abd al-Karim Nuri 'Abd al-Karim Layedh MUHAMMAD	Iraqi; 1971	A car mechanic from al-Fahahil; single; arrested on 7 March 1991 at his home by seven or eight men in masks and civilian clothes and one in uniform; his brother

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; DATE OF BIRTH	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
	(son of Nuri, see above) [Picture 12]		and father have also "disappeared" (see above). At the time of his arrest, he had not recovered from serious gunshot wounds sustained during the occupation. Remedies sought: ICRC informed, forms for the "disappeared" filled out at al-Bayan police station; Public Prosecutor's office informed the family that he was not on list of those facing charges; his family also searched for him at various police stations, prisons and hospitals.
36.	Hussain 'Abd 'Ali Muhammad AL-TURK [Picture 13]	Iraqi; 1966	From al-Salmiyya; was employed by a trading company in Kuwait; single; arrested on 6 March 1991 at his home by five armed and masked men heard firing gunshots outside the house; the five men entered the home and asked for him by name, took his identity card and searched the house; he was allegedly pushed against the wall and threatened with being shot; he was handcuffed and taken to an unknown location.
37.	Jamil Ra'uf Hashem AL-KADHIMI [Picture 14]	Iraqi; 1932	Economist and businessman from al-Jabiriyya; married with at least two children; arrested on or about 10 March 1991 from his home in al-Jabiriyya possibly by the Kuwait security police or armed civilians; it is believed he may have been tortured; suffers from high blood pressure. Remedies sought: inquiries were made at al-Jabiriyya police station, the ICRC and the Kuwaiti Association for the Defence of War Victims. In February 1992 unconfirmed reports were received that he was detained in al-Doha Prison and had been hospitalised. In March 1992 Amnesty International appealed to the Kuwaiti authorities about his case, but has received no reply.

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; DATE OF BIRTH	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
38.	'Aref Habib 'AZIZ	Iraqi Kurd; 1961	Freelance worker from Hawalli; arrested on 13 May 1991 at his home by eight armed civilians; his home reportedly was searched and US \$20,000 confiscated. Remedies sought: his family searched at various police stations.
39.	Karim Muhammad AHMAD	Iraqi Kurd; 1961	Arrested on 20 April 1991 at his father's home in Hawalli by four armed civilians. Remedies sought: relatives searched at various police stations and raised his case with ICRC.
40.	Haidar 'Enayat SAYYID	Iraqi Kurd; 1953	From Hawalli; employed by the Ministry of Education; arrested on 9 April 1991 in the street by armed civilians; he is deaf and mute. Remedies sought: relatives searched at various police stations, and raised his case with ICRC.
41.	Haidar Amin Murad KHAN [Picture 15]	Iraqi Kurd; 1954	From Hawalli; married and has four children; employed at the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research; arrested on 4 April 1991 at his home by three armed civilians and two armed military men. Remedies sought: relatives searched at various police stations and raised his case with ICRC.
42.	'Abd al-Latif 'Ali MUHAMMAD	Iraqi Kurd; 1949	Surrendered himself to police station in al-Nugra on 10 March 1991. Remedies sought: relatives searched at various police stations and raised his case with ICRC.
43.	Hashem 'Ali MUHAMMAD	Iraqi Kurd; 1961	Arrested on 29 February 1991 at a friend's home in Hawalli by four armed civilians. Remedies sought: inquiries were made at various police stations.

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; DATE OF BIRTH	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
44.	Samir Faris Muhammad 'ALI	Iraqi Kurd; 1969	Single; from Hawalli; mechanic employed by the Ministry of Transport; arrested on 28 February 1991; held at various police stations, including al-Qadissiyah and al-Sha'b police stations; also held at Kuwait Central Prison; reportedly transferred to Military Hospital after his hand was broken at al-Sha'b police station.
45.	Isma'il Faris Muhammad 'ALI	Iraqi Kurd; 1962	From Hawalli; married with two children; arrested a few days after the withdrawal of Iraq forces from Kuwait.
46.	Faruq Mahmud 'Ali 'AMMAR	Egyptian	Arrested on 1 March 1991 by State Security police; believed initially to have been held at al-Shuwaikh police station.
47.	Maher Muhammad Ahmad AL-M'ADDY	Egyptian	Arrested on 17 April 1991.
48.	Muhammad Abu al-Hassan IBRAHIM	Egyptian	Arrested on 24 May 1991.
49.	'Abd al-'Ati Sayyid RAJAB	Egyptian	Arrested beginning of May 1991.
50.	Muhammad 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman AL-SA'ID	Egyptian	
51.	Laith AL-MULLA	Egyptian	
52.	Jamal HUSSAIN	Probably Egyptian or Palestinian with	Seized while waiting at a bus station.

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; DATE OF BIRTH	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
		Egyptian travel documents; 1975	
53.	Ahmad AZAD	Unknown; 1975	Seized while waiting at a bus station, possibly by armed civilians.
54.	Najeh 'Abd al-'Aziz JABER	Unknown	Arrested on 26 May 1991.
55.	Suhaila Yad Kar AHMAD (female)	Iraqi Kurd; 1956	Housewife from Hawalli; arrested on 27 February 1991 at her home by three armed civilians. Remedies sought: relatives searched various police stations.
56.	'Awatif Qasim Muhammad 'Ali AL-MALIKI (female)	Iraqi; 1964	From al-Salmiyya; arrested on 26 or 27 February 1991 in the street by state security forces. Remedies sought: family searched various police stations; at one station the police officers informed her family that she was in custody and would be kept "indefinitely"; they were also informed that she was ill and taken to a hospital; there are no details about her "illness" and there are fears that she may have been severely tortured.
57.	Sahar Mahmoud Ahmad DIRBAS (female)	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 1979	Young girl; arrested at her home.
58.	Mu'ayyid Yasir AL-HILU	Palestinian; 1968	Arrested by group of armed Kuwaiti civilians; allegedly accused of belonging to the Arab Liberation Front (<i>Jabhat al-Tahrir al-'Arabiyya</i>) and of possessing weapons; may have been seen in detention in 1992.

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; DATE OF BIRTH	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
59.	Dr Nazmi Salim KHURSHID [Picture 16]	Palestinian with Lebanese travel document; 1945	Employee of Ministry of Health; married with four children; arrested at al-'Ardiyya Hospital along with several other Palestinian doctors on 10 May 1991; held for three days at al-'Ardiyya Police Station and subsequently transferred to Headquarters of State Security Intelligence; he may have died as a result of torture on 14 May 1991. The Kuwaiti authorities have said they are investigating his case, which has been assigned a dossier number 2258/1991 (110/91).
60.	'Adnan Muhammad Amin RASHID	Iraqi Kurd; 1966	Single; cashier; "disappeared" in March 1991.
61.	Khalid Rashid MUHAMMAD	Iraqi Kurd; 1965	Cashier at al-Salam Gynaecological Hospital; married with one child; arrested by armed civilian in al-Nugra in February 1991; said to have been tortured.
62.	Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahim AL-SHALABI	Jordanian; 1944	Married with four children; mechanical engineer; arrested by armed civilians on 27 February 1991. Remedies sought: ICRC, Ministry of Interior.

APPENDIX B: CASES OF INDIVIDUALS BELIEVED TO BE IN DETENTION AND RAISED WITH THE KUWAITI AUTHORITIES IN OCTOBER 1991

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; AGE	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
1.	Samer Ahmad Mus'id SAMARAH	Palestinian	Employee of a British company in Kuwait; arrested on 6 March 1991 then taken to the Public Prosecutor's office; assigned a case number [91/7564]; not provided with a lawyer; allowed visits from his employer.
2.	Jihan Mahmud RIDHA	Iraqi Kurd; 33	Unemployed for medical reasons; arrested on 26 April 1991 by three armed soldiers; located at the Juveniles Prison; allowed family visits but not informed of the reason for his arrest or provided with a lawyer; reportedly severely tortured.
3.	Fu'ad Jihan Mirza MURAD	Iraqi Kurd; 31	Arrested at his home in Hawalli on 29 April 1991 by four armed civilians; taken to al-Nugra Police Station then moved to the Deportation Centre; allowed one family visit but never informed of the reason for his arrest or provided with a lawyer; reportedly tortured.
4.	'Abd al-Latif SHASWAR	Iraqi Kurd; 33	Taken from his home in Hawalli by three armed civilians on 12 May 1991 and taken to al-Nugra police station; allowed family visits but not informed of the reason for his arrest or provided with a lawyer; reportedly tortured.
5.	'Adel 'Abd al-Nabi Agha RIDHA	Iraqi Kurd; 28	Taken from his home in Hawalli by four armed civilians on 12 May 1991; held at al-Nugra police station then transferred to the Department of Criminal Investigation, (<i>Idarat al-Mabahith al-Jina'iyya</i>) in Salwa; allowed family visits but not informed of the reason for his arrest or provided with a lawyer; reportedly tortured.
6.	Khalid Muhammad AHMAD	Iraqi Kurd; 30	Detained on 28 May 1991 by two armed civilians at a cafe in al-Nugra and taken to the Department of Criminal Investigation in Salwa; not allowed family visits but was able to communicate with them by telephone; not informed of reasons for his arrest nor provided with a lawyer.

APPENDIX C: CASES OF INDIVIDUALS BELIEVED TO HAVE DIED IN DETENTION AS A RESULT OF TORTURE, OR TO HAVE BEEN EXTRAJUDICIALLY EXECUTED

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; AGE	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
1.	Dawud 'Abd al-Karim Dawud 'ABD AL-GHANI	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 21	From al-Nugra; arrested on 27 February 1991; reportedly taken to G-1 Military Complex where he is said to have died in custody.
2.	Hassan 'Atiyya Muhammad MUSA	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 38	Soldier in the Kuwaiti Army and car mechanic; "disappeared" on 27 February 1991; reported to have been held at Kuwait Central Prison and then transferred to the Military Prison; last seen alive on 23 March 1991; allegedly died on 4 April 1991 at al-Farwaniyya Hospital and buried in a mass grave, along with eight other people, at al-Rigga Cemetery.
3.	Iyad 'AQRABAWI	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 13	Arrested at Sabhan petrol station on 1 or 2 March 1991 along with three other young men; found dead in the streets of al-Khaldiyya on about 10 March 1991; his identity card was found on his body; he showed signs of having been beaten and had been shot through the forehead.
4.	'Amer Sami AL-SHAKHSHIR	Palestinian	Said to have died in custody in March 1991.
5.	Khalil Salim BAHHUR	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality	Headteacher of Abbad Ibn Bishr School at Abu Halifa; arrested at home on 1 April 1991 and taken to a local police station where he was kept in incommunicado detention; for ten days his relatives were allowed to take food to the police station for him but were not permitted to see him; they were subsequently informed that he was not well and had been taken to al-'Addan Hospital where he died; his body allegedly had multiple stab wounds; his ears and nose are said to have been cut off.
6.	Dr Salem Sa'id MUKHTAR	Palestinian	Died on 4 April 1991 after reportedly being shot in the head, neck and chest by armed men at a checkpoint in Hawalli.

No.	NAME	NATIONALITY; AGE	OTHER DETAILS REPORTED TO AI
7.	Muhammad Shawkat YUSUF	Palestinian with Jordanian nationality; 21	Student at Kuwait University and employed by Murjan Barber Salon; arrested on 19 May 1991 by armed civilians and taken to al-Nugra Police Station, where he may have been killed; his body was reportedly taken from the police station to the al-Sabah Hospital mortuary on 23 May 1991; his body was discovered on 25 May 1991 in a rubbish dump in al-Jabiriyya; his eyes had been gouged out, and there was a bullet hole in his cheek.
8.	Muhammad Musa AHMAD	Palestinian	Arrested on 27 May; reportedly died of unknown causes in custody shortly afterwards.
9.	Dhiya' WA'EL	Palestinian	Arrested and reportedly killed on 29 May 1991.
10.	Hassan Dawud 'ATIYYA	Palestinian	Alleged to have died as a result of torture at the Juveniles Prison.
11.	Taysir Ahmad AS'AD	Palestinian	Alleged to have died as a result of torture at the Juveniles Prison.