

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

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UA 67/93 Fear of ill-treatment/Legal concern

10 March 1993

CHAD: The following members of the Chadian National Army, Armée nationale Tchadienne, (ANT):  
Lieutenant Sérayohim DOYO

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Sous-Officier Hassane KABO

Sergent Chef Ndouba NJADIMADJE

Sous-Lieutenant Joachim NODJIHORKEM MBAILLAOU

Amnesty International is concerned for the safety of the above four members of the Chadian National Army (ANT), who have been arrested over the last few weeks and are believed to be held at Moundou military barracks. The arrests appear to be arbitrary and three of them are known to have been beaten after their arrest at Doba, some 100 kilometres from Moundou. They are apparently being held incommunicado and there are fears for their safety.

Sérayohim Doyo, Hassane Kabo and Ndouba Njedadimadje were arrested in Doba on 6 February 1993, apparently because they were accused of having links with the rebel Comité de sursaut national pour la paix et la démocratie (CSNPD), Committee for the Revitalization of Peace and Democracy. They were reportedly tied and beaten and then moved from Doba to Moundou on 15 February, where they have since been kept incommunicado. Joachim Nodjihorkem was arrested on 23 February after being urgently summoned to Moundou by his commander. The reasons for his arrest are unknown.

These arrests have occurred in connection with an armed conflict in southern Chad between government troops and the CNSPD, a rebel group led by Lieutenant Moïse Ketté, a former senior government official and former officer in the ANT, who broke away from the army and Chad's ruling party early last year. In the last few weeks, at least 45 people are believed to have been extrajudicially executed in the vicinity of Goré in southern Chad by the ANT apparently because of their suspected association with CNSPD insurgents.

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The first clashes between the CSNPD and government troops occurred in N'Djamena on 21 February 1992, when the insurgents reportedly attacked a police station in the capital's Chagoua district. In the wake of the attack dozens of people were killed indiscriminately by the security forces; most of the victims were unarmed civilians from southern Chad, who were not involved with the insurgents. In mid-August 1992 members of the Garde républicain (Republican Guard) were responsible for over 100 extrajudicial executions of civilians during reprisal killings following fighting with the CSNPD in Doba, also in southern Chad. Despite numerous appeals, the Chadian government has so far failed to initiate any inquiry into the incident or to discipline any of the soldiers engaged in the killings. It is also reported that the town of

Doba and the surrounding area have also been militarized and its citizens live under virtual martial law, with no protection from human rights violations.

After 26 years of insecurity and war in Chad, a National Conference opened to discuss the country's political future on 15 January 1993 in N'Djamena. Delegates from political parties, human rights groups and religious organisations were invited to attend by the government. However, fighting between the army and different insurgent groups in southern Chad as well as in the lake Chad region has been continuing since the beginning of the National conference.

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**RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please send telegrams/telexes/faxes/express and airmail letters either in French, Arabic, English or in your own language:**

- expressing concern at the arrest of the four members of the ANT named above and at their apparent incommunicado detention at Moundou;
- asking that the reasons for their detention be made public and seeking assurances that they are allowed immediate access to legal counsel, relatives and any necessary medical attention;
- expressing concern that Sérayohim Doyo, Hassane Kabo and Ndouba Njdadimadje who were arrested at Doba on 6 February 1993 were reportedly beaten before being transferred to Moundou;
- seeking assurances that all the detainees are not being subjected to torture or any other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

**APPEALS TO**

1) President:

Général Idriss DEBY  
Président de la République  
Présidence de la République  
N'DJAMENA

**Salutation: Monsieur le Président de la République /  
Dear President**

République du Tchad

**Telegrams: President Déby, N'Djamena, Chad**  
**Telexes: 5201 PRESIREP KD or 5307 PRESIREP KD**  
**Faxes: + 235 51 4501**

2) Minister of Defence:

Monsieur Loum Hinassou LAINA  
Ministre délégué auprès de la Présidence  
de la République, chargé de la Défense nationale  
Ministère de la Défense nationale  
N'DJAMENA

**Salutation: Monsieur le Ministre /  
Dear Minister**

République du Tchad

**Telegrams: Ministre Defense, N'Djamena, Chad**  
**Faxes: c/o + 235 51 4501**

3) Commander of army, Moundou region:

Commandant de la Zone 2, Etat-Major  
Armée nationale tchadienne  
MOUNDOU

**Salutation: Monsieur le Commandant /  
Dear Sir**

République du Tchad

**Telegrams: Com-Zone 2, Moundou, Chad**  
**Telephone: + 235 69 14 59**

**COPIES OF YOUR APPEALS TO:**

French language independent weekly  
newspaper:

Rédacteur-en-Chef

N'Djamena-Hebdo

11 Avenue Charles de Gaulle

BP 760, N'Djamena

République du Tchad

and to diplomatic representatives of Chad accredited to your country

Human Rights Organization:

Monsieur Djondang TCHAKNONE

Président

Ligue tchadienne des droits de l'homme

BP 2037

N'Djamena

République du Tchad

**PLEASE SEND APPEALS IMMEDIATELY.** Check with the International Secretariat, or your section office, if sending appeals after 21 April 1993.