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Asia and the Pacific**

July 1994  
AI Index: DOC 32/03/94  
Distr: SC

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



## ASA 11 AFGHANISTAN

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

Afghanistan. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

### 2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

Afghanistan. In: Getting away with murder: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s (ACT 33/25/93)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 11/01/93

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 15

Afghanistan: Political crisis and the refugees

There is concern that hundreds of Afghan asylum seekers in Europe, North America and other countries may be subjected to deportation to Afghanistan where they could face serious human rights violations. At least one Afghan asylum seeker has been forcibly returned to Kabul in August 1993. His fate remains unknown. This report examines the current political situation and the groups most at risk if deported. They include educated women, academics and other professionals, members of some ethnic and religious minorities, officials of the former government, and families fleeing the war between rival Mujahideen groups. It also examines the Islamic courts where trials are unfair and sentences include the death penalty and amputation.

### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 1

Afghanistan: Government soldiers attack Shi'a minority in Kabul. In: Amnesty International Newsletter May 1993 (NWS 21/02/93)

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 1

**July 1994**  
**AI Index: DOC 32/03/94**  
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Afghanistan: Asylum-seekers on hunger-strike protest. In: AI Newsletter December 1993 (NWS 21/09/93)

#### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 19 March 1993

Pages: 2

Afghanistan: Amnesty International concerned by wide-scale reports of human rights violations. In: Weekly Update Service 22/93 (NWS 11/22/93)

Date: 4 June 1993

Pages: 2

Afghanistan: Widespread human rights violations committed as civil war continues. In: Weekly update service 56/93 (NWS 11/56/93)

Date: 26 October 1993

Pages: 2

Afghanistan: Hundreds of Afghan asylum-seekers risk forcible return. In: Amnesty International News Service 132/93 (NWS 11/132/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Afghanistan: In: Amnesty International's concerns at the 50th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/38/93)

**ASA 12 AUSTRALIA****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Australia. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

AI Index: ASA 12/01/93

Date: 10 February 1993

Pages: 21

Australia: A criminal justice system weighted against Aboriginal people

This report is based on the findings of an AI delegation which visited Australia in April 1992. The delegation visited 24 police lock-ups, juvenile detention centres and prisons and met several federal and state officials and representatives of non-government organizations. The report covers conditions of detention in police custody and prisons, including Alice Springs Prison; incarceration rates; disproportionate criminalization of Aboriginal people; alcohol-related offences; New South Wales Summary Offences Act, 1988; juveniles and the criminal justice system; over-policing of Aboriginal communities; provoked arrests and police harassment. The appendices list detention centres visited by AI and give some information on non-aboriginal deaths in custody.

**4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY**

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 1

Australia: A shameful legacy: human rights violations against indigenous peoples (Focus). In: Amnesty International Newsletter May 1993 (NWS 21/01/93)

**5. PRESS RELEASE**

AI Index: ASA 12/03/93

Date: 10 February 1993

Pages: 2

AI News Release: Australia: Justice system weighted against aboriginal people

## 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 12/04/93

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 2

### Australia: Tasmanian law discriminates against homosexuals

AI is concerned that sections 122a and 122c of the Tasmanian Criminal Code Act 1924 (amended 1987) criminalize all male homosexual acts between consenting adults in private. Homosexuals imprisoned under this law would be considered by AI to be prisoners of conscience. AI urges the Tasmanian State Government to repeal these sections and to ensure that future legislation will not permit the imprisonment for consensual homosexual acts between adults in private.

**ASA 13 BANGLADESH**1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

Bangladesh. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

Bangladesh. In: Getting away with murder: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s (ACT 33/25/93)

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 13/01/93

Date: 28 April 1993

Pages: 39

Bangladesh: A summary of human rights concerns

This paper details AI's concerns about human rights in Bangladesh since the fall of the Ershad government in December 1990. Topics covered include: administrative detention of prisoners of conscience and political prisoners; possible unfair trials by special tribunals; cases of people convicted under martial law; possible extrajudicial killings by police and military; torture, including rape, in police and military custody; the situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, including illegal detention, torture and deaths of tribal people; legal provisions for impunity of human rights violators; and the death penalty.

AI Index: ASA 13/11/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 6

Bangladesh: thirteen-year-old boy raped by police in custody - other children illegally detained, held in shackles or tortured

Mohammad Shawkat, a 13-year-old street child, was raped by two police constables on patrol in Dhaka in July 1993, first assaulting him near where he was staying, and again in Azimapur police post. He was released the following morning. He disappeared from hospital after three days' treatment, possibly because he feared retaliation or was threatened by police. The two constables were suspended, but no charges have been brought against them. Street children are regularly picked up by police who extract bribes, beat, humiliate and harass them. Scores are held in detention without trial. In prison, children have been raped by fellow prisoners and by wardens. Some are shackled. Children are also subject to the death penalty.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 1

Bangladesh: Photograph of 14-year-old Saidul Bashir Shoab, shot and seriously wounded by the paramilitary Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) in March 1992. In: AI Newsletter January 1993

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 1

Bangladesh: A shameful legacy: human rights violations against indigenous peoples (Focus). In: Amnesty International Newsletter May 1993 (NWS 21/02/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Bangladesh: Policemen suspended after streetchild rape (Mohammed Shawkat). In: Amnesty International Newsletter November 1993 (NWS 21/08/93) (includes photograph)

5. PRESS RELEASE

AI Index: ASA 13/03/93

Date: 28 April 1993

Pages: 2

AI News Release: Bangladesh: Serious human rights violations continue

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 2

Bangladesh: Convention No 107, indigenous and tribal populations. In: The 80th International Labour Conference: AI's concerns relevant to the Committee on Application of Standards and the Committee on Action against Apartheid (IOR 42/01/93)

Date: 8 July 1993

Pages: 1

Bangladesh: Amnesty International (AI) appeals for commutation of imminent execution. In: AI news service 77/93 (NWS 11/77/93)



Date: 30 July 1993

Pages: 1

Bangladesh: Amnesty International condemns Munir Hussain's execution. In: AI News Service 88/93 (NWS 11/88/93)

AI Index: ASA 13/12/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 5

Bangladesh: taking the law in their own hands: the village salish

There have been reports over the last two years that local village councils, or salish, have without legal authority tried, convicted and sentenced people to flogging and to death. Cases include the public lashing of Shefali, aged 14, and her mother in Dohar Thana in April 1992. On 1 September 1993 a salish in Kalikapur village, Satkhira district, sentenced a 16-year-old girl, Feroza, to public flogging. She died shortly afterwards. On 10 January 1993 Noorjahan Begum, aged about 21, was stoned to death after her second marriage was declared illegal. Her husband, Motaleb, was also sentenced to stoning, but survived. On 5 May another young woman called Noorjahan was publicly burned in Dokhin Sripur village, Faridpur district.

Date: 4 October 1993

Pages: 1

Bangladesh: Public executions and lashing carried out on the direction of local bodies without legal authority. In: Amnesty International News Service 124/93 (NWS 11/124/93)

**ASA 14    BHUTAN****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Bhutan. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

Date: 8 December 1993

Pages: 2

Bhutan: Prisoner of conscience sentenced to life imprisonment (Tek Nath Rizal). In: AI News Service 163/93 (NWS 11/163/93)

**ASA 15 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Brunei Darussalam. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

## ASA 23 CAMBODIA

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

Cambodia. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

Date: 8 July 1993

Pages: 1

Cambodia. In: Annual Report updates (POL 10/04/93)

### 2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

Cambodia. In: Getting away with murder: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s (ACT 33/25/93) (includes photographs)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 23/01/93

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 26

Cambodia: Human rights concerns July to December 1992

This report details AI's concerns in Cambodia. Apparently politically motivated killings occurred in the first half of 1992 but the number and scale of such armed attacks accelerated in November and December as opposition parties increased their activities and voters began to register for the May 1993 elections. Other major human rights violations include torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, including criminal prisoners, and intimidation and harassment of real or suspected critics of the government. AI believes that the lack of an independent judiciary leaves the police free to exercise arbitrary powers and precludes the possibility of impartial investigation. Also described are abuses by the PDK (Khmer Rouge), including mass killings of Vietnamese civilians.

AI Index: ASA 23/05/93

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 11

Cambodia: Arbitrary killings of ethnic Vietnamese

As the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) continues its process of withdrawal, grave human rights abuses are still occurring in a context of widespread violence and a judicial system which is incapable of serious enforcement of any existing legal code. Since the beginning of the UNTAC operation in early 1992, almost 130 ethnic Vietnamese civilians have been killed and at least 75 have been injured as a result of targeted, politically motivated attacks. A number of others are missing and are presumed to have been killed. Responsibility for these attacks has been placed in nearly all cases with the forces of the Partie of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK), or Khmer Rouge. This report details some of the instances of these killings in 1992 and 1993.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

Cambodia: Political killings increase. In: Amnesty International Newsletter March 1993

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Cambodia: Khmer Rouge step up campaign of terror. In: Amnesty International Newsletter November 1993 (NWS 21/08/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 16 March 1993

Pages: 1

Cambodia: Amnesty International condemns massacre of civilians by Khmer Rouge. In: Weekly Update Service 20/93 (NWS 11/20/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Cambodia. In: AI's concerns at the 50th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/38/93)

**ASA 17 CHINA****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 3

China. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING**

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

China. In: Getting away with murder: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s (ACT 33/25/93) (includes photograph)

**3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

AI Index: ASA 17/12/93

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 8

China: Update on torture

This document summarizes reports of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners in China which AI has received since it published its report "Torture in China" (ASA 17/55/92) in December 1992. The cases described are: the death under torture in police custody of Deng Fujiang in Jiangxi province on 2 March 1992; the case of Yin Jin and other prisoners in Taiyuan, Shanxi province; testimonies of ill-treatment in Tibet, including the cases of Sonam Wangdu and Lhundrup Gaden, both now reportedly in very poor health after alleged severe torture; prisoners ill-treated at Tianjin Prison No. 1; and ill-treatment of members of Protestant groups arrested in Henan and other provinces.

AI Index: ASA 17/11/93

Date: 16 April 1993

Pages: 12

China: Torture and ill-treatment: comments on the additional report of the People's Republic of China to the UN Committee against Torture

This document summarizes AI's concerns about the use of torture in China and comments on an additional report recently submitted to the United Nations Committee against Torture by the Government of the People's Republic of China on its implementation of the UN Convention against Torture. Topics included in this report are: patterns of torture in China; the provisions against torture in Chinese law; long-term detention without charge or trial; incommunicado detention; inadequacy of investigations and impunity. The report concludes with measures suggested by AI to prevent and eradicate torture.

AI Index: ASA 17/09/93

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 10

## China: Victims in their thousands: the death penalty in 1992

In 1992 more than 1,890 people were sentenced to death in China. At least 1,079 were known to have been executed. At least 300 were executed in the first five months of 1993. These figures are believed to be far below the true numbers. In addition to the death penalty becoming more widespread, the legal process is weighted against defendants. Prisoners in capital trials do not always have access to a lawyer and there is no presumption of innocence. Courts almost never hear defence witnesses, but instead rely solely on the basis of files prepared by police and prosecutors. Condemned prisoners are held in shackles, and are not informed of the rejection of their single appeal until a few hours before their execution. Organs for transplants are taken without consent from the executed.

AI Index: ASA 17/34/93

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 10

## People's Republic of China: Appeal for Liu Gang

In an account of his treatment in prison, prisoner of conscience Liu Gang has accused officials at Lingyuan prison of repeated torture and harassment. A translation of his account is attached to this document. He was recently reported to be in very poor health. A physics graduate from Beijing University and a key figure in the 1989 student protests, he was arrested in June 1989 and after two years' detention without trial, was sentenced in February 1991 to six years' imprisonment for "counter-revolutionary crimes". In April 1991 he was transferred to Lingyuan No 2 Labour-Reform Detachment, Liaoning province, with a group of political prisoners. Since then, they have been subjected to appalling conditions, torture, ill-treatment, solitary confinement and beatings.

AI Index: ASA 17/36/93

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 8

## People's Republic of China: Death penalty log: January to June 1993

This is a chronological listing of death sentences and executions reported by various media sources from January to June 1993. It is probable that these figures fall drastically short of the true numbers, which according to Chinese officials are considered a "state secret". It lists, when known, the sources and dates of the reports, the date of the reported death sentence or execution, the province or city where sentences were imposed or carried out, the names or the numbers of alleged offenders, the number of death sentences imposed without stay of execution, the number of executions actually carried out, the number of death sentences imposed with a two-year stay of execution, and other information when available, including the monthly totals.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 1

China. In: Amnesty International Newsletter January 1993 (Focus on religious victims of human rights violations) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 1

China: Prisoner of conscience, Liu Gang, a student leader during the 1989 pro-democracy protests, who has been imprisoned for more than three years, and has reportedly been tortured. In: Amnesty International Newsletter January 1993 (Worldwide appeals)

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

China: The judicial massacre continues. In: AI Newsletter March 1993 (includes photograph)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

China (Tibet): Jigme Sangpo, a 65-year-old former primary school teacher, a prisoner of conscience for more than 23 years because of his support for Tibetan independence. In: Amnesty International Newsletter June 1993 (Worldwide appeals) (NWS 21/03/93)

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

China: Zhang Ruiyu, a 55-year-old Christian and prisoner of conscience, who was reportedly severely beaten by police before her arrest in 1990 and whose ill-treatment may have continued in detention. In: Amnesty International Newsletter July 1993 (NWS 21/04/93) (Worldwide appeals)

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 1

China: Wang Juntao and Hou Xiaotian (photograph). In: AI Newsletter December 1993 (NWS 21/09/93)

## 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 17/04/93

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 2

People's Republic of China: Update to appeal on behalf of Hu Hai

Recent reports indicate that Hu Hai was conditionally released in January 1993 as his case is to be retried. He had been sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in November 1991 for taking part in petitions against local taxes imposed by the Liuzhuang authorities (see ASA 17/38/92). However, AI fears that the new hearing of the case may not be fair as it has been reported that on 26 December 1992 two judges from Xinxiang City Intermediate People's Court attempted to intimidate two witnesses into giving false evidence against Hu Hai.

AI Index: ASA 17/06/93

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 5



People's Republic of China: death penalty log: July to December 1992

This is a chronological listing of death sentences and executions reported by various media sources in China for the latter half of 1992. AI does not believe that the true number of death sentences and executions is reflected here. The following details are given: source and date of report; date of death sentence or execution; province or city where sentence imposed or carried out; name or number of alleged offender; alleged offence; number of sentences imposed without stay of execution; number of executions; number of sentences imposed with two-year stay of execution; and other information, if available.

Date: 3 February 1993

Pages: 2

People's Republic of China: Two prominent political prisoners reported released (Wang Xizhe and Gao Shan). In: Weekly Update Service 08/93 (NWS 11/08/93)

Date: 18 February 1993

Pages: 2

People's Republic of China: Hundreds of dissidents remain detained. In: Weekly Update 11/93 (NWS 11/11/93)

AI Index: ASA 17/07/93

Date: 22 February 1993

Pages: 2

People's Republic of China: New arrests reported in Xinjiang

Four members of the Uighur ethnic group have reportedly been detained in Xinjiang Autonomous Region between June and September 1992. Ahmet Jan, a worker in the personnel department of the XAR People's Government, was reportedly detained in September allegedly charged with establishing a "reactionary organization"; Nurmammed Abdurahman, an architecture graduate, was reportedly detained in August; Muhtar Chong Kadir and Abduweli, two students, were reportedly arrested on 23 June 1992, charged with "counter-revolutionary activities". All appear to be detained incommunicado. AI is concerned that they may be prisoners of conscience.

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

China. In: Oral statement on arbitrary detention. Statements to the 49th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 1 February to 12 March 1993) (IOR 41/07/93)

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

China: Zhou Min, prisoner of conscience. In: Trade Unionists' Action 1993: appeal cases (ACT 73/02/93)

AI Index: ASA 17/13/93

Date: 18 March 1993

Pages: 2

People's Republic of China: Update on Qi Dafeng: prisoner of conscience

On 30 December 1992, Qi Dafeng was "sentenced" without trial to two years' re-education through labour and sent to a labour camp in Anhui Province. Zhu Quoqiang and Mao Wenke, who were detained at the same time in September 1992, were later released. Zhu Guoqiang was released in February 1993 but is reported to be in poor health. Mao Wenke was released on bail in September on medical grounds, but was reportedly informed by the police that she might be tried at any time. There has been no further news about Sun Xiaobai.

AI Index: ASA 17/15/93

Date: 26 March 1993

Pages: 2

### People's Republic of China: New wave of arrests reported in Tibet

At least 26 Tibetans involved in pro-independence demonstrations in Lhasa were reportedly arrested during the past four weeks. The demonstrations coincide with the 33rd anniversary of a failed uprising against Chinese rule. Among those reportedly detained are: Tenzin Dekyong, a 15-year-old novice at Michungri Nunnery; Ngawang Drolma, aged 18; Champa Dedroen, aged 21; eight monks from Ganden Monastery including: Tsunpa Jowa, aged 20, Tenzin Choephel, aged 18, Topjor, aged 20; Champa Gyatso, aged 20, Kelsang Yonten, aged 18 and Dundrup Yugyal, aged 23. Two other monks, Penpa and Norbu, both aged 20 were also reportedly arrested. A monk arrested on 9 March was reportedly beaten during arrest. AI is concerned that those arrested may be prisoners of conscience.

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 2

China (Tibet): Jampel Changchub. In: Our world; our rights: UN World Conference on Human Rights (14-25 June 1993): cases for appeals (IOR 41/08/93)

Date: 16 April 1993

Pages: 2

China: Amnesty International calls for fundamental reforms to bring China into line with the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment. In: Weekly Update Service 33/93 (NWS 11/33/93)

Date: 27 April 1993

Pages: 2

China (Tibet): The Dalai Lama to visit Amnesty International's secretariat. In: Weekly update service 40/93 (NWS 11/40/93)

Date: 28 May 1993

Pages: 4

China: Gross violations of human rights continue. In: Weekly update service 53/93 (NWS 11/53/93)

AI Index: ASA 17/23/93

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 3

Persecution of Christians in China: Appeal for Zhang Lezhi, Yan Peizhi and Xu Zhihe

Eight Christians arrested on 8 and 9 September 1992 in several villages of Shouguang county, Shandong province, were allegedly beaten and subjected to torture or ill-treatment in detention. The 8 Christians were members of a local group of the New Testament Church. Seven of those detained have been identified: Zhang Lezhi, a tradesman; Yan Peizhi, and his wife, Zheng Yulian; Xu Zhihe, and his wife, Guo Ruiping; Zhu Zizheng, and Hu Jinting, all farmers. Five of those detained were held without charge for between one to three months and then released, but three others, Zhang Lezhi, Yan Peizhi and Xu Zhihe, were tried in December 1992 and sentenced to three years' "reform through labour". The exact charges are not known, but may relate to their peaceful religious activities.

AI Index: ASA 17/22/93

Date: 3 June 1993

Pages: 2

#### People's Republic of China: Wang Juntao, Ren Wanding and Bao Tong - new health concerns

According to relatives and unofficial sources, the health of prisoners of conscience Wang Juntao, Ren Wanding and Bao Tong, has continued to deteriorate. According to Hou Xiaotian, Wang Juntao's wife, prison doctors have recommended that he be released on bail for specialist treatment. In addition to suffering from chronic hepatitis B and diabetes, he has also recently developed coronary heart disease. He and his wife have threatened to go on hunger-strike if he is not released. Bao Tong, aged 60, underwent surgery in April 1993 for the removal of a rectal polyp. He is still being held in solitary confinement. Ren Wanding's health is getting worse; he suffers from acute gastritis, chest infections and is losing his eyesight. He has apparently not received proper medical treatment.

Date: 4 June 1993

Pages: 1

China: Prominent dissident released in Beijing (Xu Wenli). In: Weekly update service 56/93 (NWS 11/56/93)

Date: 4 June 1993

Pages: 2

China: Crack down on protests in Tibet. In: Weekly update service 56/93 (NWS 11/56/93)

AI Index: ASA 17/26/93

Date: 18 June 1993

Pages: 2

#### People's Republic of China: Update on Wang Juntao - health concern

According to recent reports from relatives Wang Juntao, a prisoner of conscience jailed in Beijing for his involvement in the 1989 pro-democracy protests, has been transferred from Yanqing prison hospital, where he had been serving his 13-year prison sentence, to a military hospital. There is concern that the military hospital may not have adequate facilities to treat Wang Juntao. He is suffering from chronic hepatitis B and liver disease, and has recently developed coronary heart disease, in addition to diabetes and other unspecified minor illnesses. He had said that he would start a hunger-strike on 4 June if he was not released on bail for medical treatment. He has not yet gone ahead with this hunger-strike.

AI Index: ASA 17/28/93

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 3

China: Appeal for Gendun Rinchen, a Tibetan tourist guide arrested and charged with counter-revolutionary crimes for monitoring human rights

Gendun Rinchen, Lhasa's best known tourist guide, was arrested on 13 May 1993, reportedly because he intended to hand some letters regarding human rights to a group of visiting European Community delegates. His neighbour, Lobsang Yonten, a former monk in his sixties, had been arrested two days earlier. On 25 May the Chinese Foreign Ministry claimed they were arrested for stealing state secrets and threatening national security. Tseten Dorje, reportedly a member of the Religious Affairs Bureau, and Damchoe Pemo, were also arrested in May 1993. The whereabouts of the four are unknown, but it is believed they were arrested by the An Quan Bu, State Security Bureau, and are being held in Seitru detention centre. In 1990 Sonam Dolkar was held there incommunicado and brutally tortured.

Date: 23 July 1993  
Pages: 1

China: Letter from released prisoner of conscience. In: AI News Service 85/93 (NWS 11/85/93)

Date: 23 July 1993  
Pages: 2

China: AI appeals for release of dissidents. In: AI News Service 85/93 (NWS 11/85/93)

AI Index: ASA 17/31/93

Date: 1 August 1993  
Pages: 4

Christians imprisoned in China: Appeal for members of the "Jesus Family" jailed in Shandong Province

According to sources in Hong Kong, 37 Chinese Christians from a Protestant community called the Jesus Family were arrested last year from the town of Duoyigou, Weishan county, Shandong Province and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment or re-education through labour for their involvement in peaceful religious activities. They include Zheng Yunsu, the leader of the community, who was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in September 1992. Two of his sons, Zheng Jiping and Zheng Jike, were sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment, two other sons received sentences of five and six years. Similar incidences have been reported from other areas, such as the repeated short-term detention of a Jesus Family house-church leader, called Feng, from Pingyao town, Shaanxi province.

Date: 12 August 1993  
Pages: 2

China: AI fears mass arrests in Tibet as military surround villages. In: Amnesty International News Service 96/93 (NWS 11/96/93)

Date: 23 August 1993  
Pages: 1

China: Dissident forced into exile after being refused entry into China (Han Dongfang). In: Amnesty International News Service 103/93 (NWS 11/103/93)

AI Index: ASA 17/37/93

Date: 27 August 1993  
Pages: 2

People's Republic of China: August arrests in Tibet

According to unofficial reports from Lhasa, a Tibetan academic Tenpa Kelsang, a group of four nuns and two or three other Tibetans have been detained in a series of arrests of pro-independence activists in Lhasa during August 1993. On 6 August, 30-year-old Tenpa Kelsang was arrested at the University of Tibet. On 17 August, a foreign tourist reported seeing a group of four nuns arrested by plainclothes police after shouting pro-independence slogans at the Jokhang Temple. There are unconfirmed reports that two or three Tibetans were arrested on 18 August at the Norbulingka, a former residence of the Dalai Lama. Over 100 Tibetans have reportedly been arbitrarily arrested since April 1993, and there is concern that many of those detained are prisoners of conscience.

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

China. In: Oral statement on "disappearances" and political killings. Statements to the 45th session of the UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (IOR 41/33/93)

Date: 16 September 1993

Pages: 2

China: One of China's best known political prisoners released (Wei Jingsheng). In: Amnesty International News Service 117/93 (NWS 11/117/93)

Date: 21 September 1993

Pages: 2

China: Amnesty International proposes to visit China in November. In: AI News Service 120/93 (NWS 11/120/93)

Date: 11 October 1993

Pages: 1

China: Letter about released prisoner of conscience. In: Amnesty International News Service 130/93 (NWS 11/130/93)

Date: 18 October 1993

Pages: 2

China: Forthcoming political trials in Beijing and other cities. In: Amnesty International News Service 135/93 (NWS 11/135/93)

Date: 19 October 1993

Pages: 1

China: Prisoner of conscience imprisoned in psychiatric hospital (Xing Jiandong). In: Amnesty International News Service 136/93 (NWS 11/136/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

China. In: AI's concerns at the 50th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/38/93)

AI Index: ASA 17/42/93

Date: 29 November 1993

Pages: 1

#### People's Republic of China: Journalists detained in 1993

Up to eight journalists and state officials are reportedly in detention on charges of allegedly violating China's State Security Law. Gao Yu, a 49-year-old freelance journalist, has been held without trial since 2 October 1993. Bai Weiji and Zhao Lei, both Foreign Ministry employees, were charged with "illegally providing state secrets to a foreigner" in May 1993 and are now serving prison terms. Wu Shishen a sub-editor at the New China News Agency, was sentenced to life imprisonment in August 1993 for "selling state secrets to a foreigner". AI believes these detentions to be politically motivated and is concerned that those held may be prisoners of conscience.

Date: 9 December 1993

Pages: 1

China: Appeal for release of four dissidents recently detained in Beijing (Qin Yongmin, Yang Zhou, Zheng Xuguang and Ma Shaohua). In: Amnesty International News Service 166/93 (NWS 11/166/93)

AI Index: ASA 17/44/93

Date: 22 December 1993

Pages: 4

#### Medical action: People's Republic of China: Wang Wanxing, Wang Miaogen and Xing Jiandong

AI is concerned about three men forcibly confined to psychiatric hospitals in China following their arrest in 1992 and 1993. Wang Miaogen and Xing Jiandong were arrested in Shanghai in 1993 where they are currently confined to police-run psychiatric hospitals; Wang Wanxing was arrested in Beijing in June 1992 and is confined there in a police-run hospital. Two of the men have already been imprisoned on political grounds. AI is concerned that they are being confined for political rather than for genuine medical reasons.

ASA 18    FIJI

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Fiji. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**ASA 19 HONG KONG****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Hong Kong. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

Date: 8 January 1993

Pages: 2

Hong Kong: Chair of Amnesty International Committee to visit Section. In: Weekly Update Service 02/93 (NWS 11/02/93)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Hong Kong abolishes death penalty for all crimes. In: Death penalty news June 1993 (ACT 53/02/93)



**ASA 20 INDIA**1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 3

India. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 3

India. In: Getting away with murder: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s (ACT 33/25/93) (includes photograph)

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 20/05/93

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 24

India: Examination of second periodic report by the Human Rights Committee: recommendations to bring Indian laws and practices in line with international human rights standards

This paper reviews the conclusions drawn by members of the Human Rights Committee about the application in India of those human rights guarantees provided in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which fall within AI's mandate. Topics covered include: general matters relating to the application of the ICCPR, such as dissemination of information and derogations during states of emergency; specific laws (Armed Forces Special Powers Act, Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, National Security Act) and their compatibility with the ICCPR; torture and deaths in custody; and failure to bring human rights violators to justice.

AI Index: ASA 20/17/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 11

India: Sopore: a case study of extrajudicial executions in Jammu and Kashmir

This paper describes the killing of at least 53 men and women in Sopore (Jammu and Kashmir) by members of the paramilitary Border Security Forces (BSF) on 6 January 1993. The BSF allegedly went on a rampage, burning houses and looting shops, in retaliation for an attack earlier that day by Kashmiri militants. It contains a detailed eye-witness account of the alleged killings. AI is disturbed by persistent reports of human rights violations by the security forces carried out in the context of the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir. This paper also draws attention to abuses committed by armed opposition groups. A list of those reported killed is appended.

AI Index: ASA 20/19/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 6

**India: Three reports of deaths in custody and "disappearances" in Punjab**

AI is concerned about persistent allegations that suspected members or sympathizers of armed opposition groups, or their relatives, have been killed in police custody in Punjab, often after torture. Their deaths or "disappearances" are often attributed by officials to an armed "encounter" between militants and police, or to an "escape" during such an encounter. Three such incidents are described here: the death on 6 August 1991 of Avtar Singh, arrested on 25 July 1991; the "disappearance" in police custody on 3 January 1993 of Gurdev Singh Kaonke, a former high priest of the Akal Takht (a Sikh religious body) - the police claim that he escaped but his relatives believe that he was tortured to death; and the alleged beating to death of Harjinder Kaur on 11 August 1992.

AI Index: ASA 20/26/93

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 13

**India: Rising reports of custodial deaths in Delhi**

Between 1 January 1993 and 11 April 1993, three men reportedly died in the custody of the Delhi police as a result of torture. These reports come in the wake of clear condemnation of such practices by the Indian government. The three men were: Vikal Kumar Adhana, a 33 year old assistant in the Ministry of Finance, who died in Lodhi Colony Police station on 23 February 1993; Mr Satyavan, a 35 year old truck driver who died in Najafgarh police station on 2 March 1993; two others arrested with him, Balraj alias Billoo and Ishwar Singh, were also tortured, but were later released; and Rajinder Prasad, a 26 year old factory worker, who died on 11 April 1993 after being tortured by police and factory management strongmen.

AI Index: ASA 20/28/93

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 6

**India: Masroof Sultan: a rare survivor of torture and attempted killing in custody in Jammu and Kashmir**

This document relates the testimony of Masroof Sultan, a 19-year-old college student from Batamaloo, who survived brutal torture and three attempts to shoot him by the paramilitary Border Security Force. He was taken into custody on 8 April 1993 when the bus he was travelling on was stopped and searched. After being beaten together with three other young men by four soldiers, he was then taken to Papa II, an interrogation centre near Srinagar. After being tortured there, he was allegedly taken by jeep to a place where he was shot three times, first in the legs, then in the chest, and finally in the neck. He survived by pretending to be dead, but believes that three other men were killed near the same spot, although their bodies have not been found.

AI Index: ASA 20/42/93

Date: 15 December 1993

Pages: 65

**India: "An unnatural fate": disappearances and impunity in the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab**

This report gives details of 208 people who have reportedly "disappeared" since 1 January 1990, 128 of them in Jammu and Kashmir and 80 in Punjab. "Disappearances" have been recorded in several Indian states but, in recent years, most have occurred in the two states named above. The report examines the practice of "disappearance" by the security forces in these two states in which armed opposition groups have also abused human rights. It discusses also the phenomenon of effective impunity for perpetrators and aspects of legislation facilitating human rights violations such as "disappearance". Two appendices list those allegedly "disappeared" since 1990.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 1

India: A shameful legacy: human rights violations against the world's indigenous peoples (Focus). In: Amnesty International Newsletter May 1993 (NWS 21/02/93) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 1

India: Student survives being tortured and left to die (Masroof Sultan). In: Amnesty International Newsletter August 1993 (NWS 21/05/93) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 1

India: "Disappearances" in the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab, including the cases of Ashiq Hussain Ganai and Harjit Singh (includes photographs). In: AI Newsletter December 1993 (Focus) (NWS 21/09/93)

5. PRESS RELEASE

AI Index: ASA 20/45/93

Date: 15 December 1993

Pages: 3

AI news release - India: "Disappearances" in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 20/02/93

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 5

India: New allegations of rape by army personnel in Jammu and Kashmir

AI has received allegations that members of an army unit belonging to the 22nd Grenadiers entered the village of Chak Saidapora around midnight on 10/11 October 1992 to conduct a search operation and during the operation raped at least six and possibly nine women. Medical examinations carried out within hours of the search reportedly found evidence of forced intercourse in the cases of six women, including an 11-year-old girl named Ziatoon and a 60-year-old woman. Bruises and abrasions on the bodies of three other women suggested that they too had been raped. All nine reportedly testified under oath that they had been raped by soldiers. An official army statement given to AI confirms that the search took place but denies that the women were raped by soldiers.

Date: 12 January 1993  
Pages: 2

India: Violence following destruction of Babri Masjid at Ayodhya. In: Weekly update service 03/93 (NWS 11/03/93)

AI Index: ASA 20/07/93

Date: 3 February 1993  
Pages: 3

Medical letter writing action: India: Shah Ajaz Ahmad

Shah Ajaz Ahmad, aged 18, was detained in Srinagar, Kashmir, on 4 September 1992. The reason for his arrest is not known. He was admitted to the Department of Nephrology, Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, suffering from kidney failure on 14 September 1992. According to a medical report issued by the hospital, he had been beaten and given electric shocks while in custody. He remained in hospital for one month, after which he was transferred to the Interrogation Centre in Gupkar Road, Srinagar, where it appears that the specialist care he needed was not available. AI has no information on his current circumstances.

Date: 4 February 1993  
Pages: 1

India: Amnesty International seeks clarification of offer to visit Punjab. In: Weekly Update Service 09/93 (NWS 11/09/93)

Date: 1 March 1993  
Pages: 1

India. In: Oral statement on arbitrary detention. Statements to the 49th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 1 February to 12 March 1993) (IOR 41/07/93)

Date: 1 April 1993  
Pages: 2

India: Jairam Singh and Manoj Singh. In: Our world; our rights: UN Conference on Human Rights (14-25 June 1993): cases for appeals (IOR 41/08/93)

Date: 8 April 1993  
Pages: 3

India: Government denials lack credibility, says Amnesty International. In: Weekly Update Service 33/93 (NWS 11/33/93)

Date: 8 April 1993  
Pages: 1

India: Amnesty International renews its call for access to investigate human rights abuses throughout India. In: Weekly Update Service 33/93 (NWS 11/33/93)

Date: 15 June 1993  
Pages: 2

India: Deaths and torture at the hands of security forces on the increase in Jammu and Kashmir (Masroof Sultan). In: Weekly update service 61/93 (NWS 11/61/93)

Date: 13 July 1993  
Pages: 1

India: Government fails to accept Amnesty International's proposed visit to Bombay. In: AI News Service 79/93 (NWS 11/79/93)

AI Index: ASA 20/33/93

Date: 1 August 1993  
Pages: 5

India: The Human Rights Commission Bill: Amnesty International's observations

On 14 May 1993 the Indian government introduced a Bill for the establishment of a Human Rights Commission in the Lok Sabha (parliament). This report details Amnesty International's main concerns relating to the Commission's mandate, composition and methodology. In particular there is concern that it is excluded from investigating abuses by the army and paramilitary forces in north-east India; there are restrictions placed on its ability to visit jails and other places of detention; it is restricted to those rights contained in the Indian constitution rather than in international standards; and the Commission is bound by a time-limit of one year to act on an alleged violation. A document sent to the government in November 1992 outlining AI's recommendations is appended.

Date: 1 September 1993  
Pages: 1

India. In: Oral statement on "disappearances" and political killings. Statements to the 45th session of the UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (IOR 41/33/93)

Date: 19 October 1993  
Pages: 1

India: Amnesty International concerned about siege of mosque in Jammu and Kashmir. In: AI News Service 136/93 (NWS 11/136/93)

Date: 21 October 1993  
Pages: 1

India: AI concerned by beatings and arrests during Srinagar demonstration. In: AI News Service 137/93 (NWS 11/137/93)

Date: 22 October 1993  
Pages: 1

India: AI concerned by reports of 16 people killed by security forces. In: AI News Service 138/93 (NWS 11/138/93)

Date: 27 October 1993

Pages: 1

India: Amnesty International concerned by rising death toll in Srinagar. In: AI News Service 139/93 (NWS 11/139/93)

Date: 19 November 1993

Pages: 1

India: Amnesty International welcomes peaceful end to siege. In: AI News Service 154/93 (NWS 11/154/93)

AI Index: ASA 20/47/93

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 3

India: Comments on the Government's response to allegations of rape in Shopian, Jammu and Kashmir

The Indian authorities have responded to AI's allegations of the rape of 9 women in the village of Shopian in December 1992 by saying that the result of two investigations, both carried out by the security forces, was that the allegations were "trumped up at the instance of the militant outfit to malign the reputation of the security forces". The authorities reject the findings of medical examinations on the women and girls which provided evidence of sexual assault. AI remains concerned that there is strong prima facie evidence of rape and torture and that there has been no independent, impartial investigation into these allegations.

Date: 30 December 1993

Pages: 2

India: Amnesty International disappointed by Indian Government response to report on "disappearances" in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. In: Amnesty International News Service 172/93 (NWS 11/172/93)

**ASA 21      INDONESIA**1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 4

Indonesia and East Timor. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

Date: 8 July 1993

Pages: 1

Indonesia and East Timor. In: Annual Report updates (POL 10/04/93)

2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 3

Indonesia. In: Getting away with murder: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s (ACT 33/25/93)

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 21/03/93

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 34

Indonesia / East Timor: A new order? Human rights in 1992

This report examines the human rights record in Indonesia and East Timor since the Santa Cruz massacre of November 1991. It finds that no fundamental change has occurred in the official repressive attitude to political dissent and that basic human rights continue to be violated in the name of national security. The violations described here include political killings and "disappearances", arbitrary arrest, incommunicado detention, torture, unfair political trials, the imprisonment of prisoners of conscience and the death penalty. Government initiatives, while welcome, have apparently not addressed the root causes of human rights .

AI Index: ASA 21/18/93

Date: 5 July 1993

Pages: 19

Indonesia / East Timor: Seven East Timorese still in danger

There is serious concern for the safety of seven young East Timorese who entered the embassies of Finland and Sweden in Jakarta on 23 June 1993 to seek political asylum. Four of the seven, Mateus Brito Ximenes, Clementino Faria Oliveira, Oscar Goncalves da Silva and Ventura Valentim de Conceicao, left the Finnish Embassy on 24 June after receiving assurances that they would not be arrested. The others, Florencio Anunciacao Fernandes, Profirio da Costa Oliveira and Jose Manuel de Oliveira Sousa left the

Swedish Embassy on 2 July. In view of past actions taken against these men, including detention, torture and harassment, and recent statements made by the military commander of East Timor, the Indonesian authorities' guarantees of their safety cannot be accepted as genuine.

AI Index: ASA 21/15/93

Date: 13 July 1993

Pages: 17

#### Indonesia / East Timor: State of fear - statement before the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization

In an oral statement to the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization on 13 July 1993, Amnesty International referred to a wide range of human rights violations by Indonesian armed forces that continue to be perpetrated in an institutionalized and systematic manner in East Timor. These include the unfair trials of political prisoners, the arbitrary detention of hundreds of people in unacknowledged and incommunicado detention, during which there are many cases of alleged torture, ill-treatment and rape. There are also reports of people being subsequently subject to internal banishment. There have been dozens of reports of "disappearances" and extrajudicial executions, and the regular harassment and intimidation of civilians, particularly the relatives of political detainees.

AI Index: ASA 21/07/93

Date: 28 July 1993

Pages: 67

#### Indonesia: "Shock therapy": Restoring order in Aceh 1989-1993

Since Indonesian security forces began counter-insurgency operations against an armed resistance movement in Aceh, an estimated 2000 civilians, including children and the very elderly, have been unlawfully killed. At least 1000 people have been arbitrarily arrested and held incommunicado for over a year, often subject to torture and ill-treatment to extract confessions or political intelligence about the rebel group, Aceh Merdeka. Others have "disappeared", and at least 50 have been sentenced to long prison sentences after unfair trials. The international community has failed to respond firmly to these allegations, some governments failing to offer adequate protection to those seeking asylum from Aceh. Human rights abuses by Aceh Merdeka are also described.

#### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 1

Indonesia. In: Amnesty International Newsletter January 1993 (Focus on religious victims of human rights violations)

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 4

Indonesia: Terror in Aceh - ruthless repression by Indonesian forces. In: Amnesty International Newsletter July 1993 (NWS 21/04/93) (Focus)

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1



Indonesia / East Timor: Gaspar Luis Xavier Carlos, a bank employee living in Kupang, West Timor, who "disappeared" after his arrest on 3 September 1992. In: Amnesty International Newsletter September 1993 (NWS 21/06/93) (Worldwide appeals)

#### 5. PRESS RELEASE

AI Index: ASA 21/16/93

Date: 28 July 1993

Pages: 2

AI news release: Indonesia: Systematic abuse in Aceh in name of "restoring order"

#### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 27 January 1993

Pages: 6

Indonesia: Amnesty International representative attends UN human rights workshop. In: Weekly Update Service 06/93 (NWS 11/06/93)

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

Indonesia. In: Oral intervention on extrajudicial executions and "disappearances". Statements to the 49th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 1 February to 12 March 1993) (IOR 41/07/93)

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 2

Indonesia: Drs Adnan Beuransyah. In: Our world; our rights: UN World Conference on Human Rights (14-25 June 1993): cases for appeals (IOR 41/08/93)

Date: 21 May 1993

Pages: 2

East Timor: Xanana trial a travesty of justice (Xanana Gusmao). In: Weekly update service 50/93 (NWS 11/50/93)

AI Index: ASA 21/05/93

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 4

Indonesia / East Timor: Unfair political trial of Xanana Gusmao

Xanana Gusmao, the East Timorese resistance leader, was sentenced to life imprisonment on 21 May 1993 after a blatantly unfair trial. The District Court of Dili found him guilty of rebellion and illegal possession of arms. There are fears that he may have been ill-treated in pre-trial secret detention, when he was denied access to a lawyer. At the trial itself, his defence appeared to have been inadequately prepared, and prosecution witnesses appear to have been subject to undue pressure from military authorities. His final

defence plea was stopped by the presiding judge after just two pages. In his defence plea, which is appended, he states his intention to go on a hunger strike, and there are further fears that he may be in ill-health following recent beatings.

AI Index: ASA 21/11/93

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

#### Medical action - Indonesia: Pudjo Prasetio

Pudjo Prasetio, aged 68 and a prisoner of conscience, has spent over 25 years in prison. He is recently reported to have suffered a stroke, which has left him with very slurred speech, although his memory is said to be good. He was arrested on 2 November 1967, one of many thousands arrested for membership of the now banned Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI), or for alleged involvement in, or support for a coup attempt in September 1965. The majority of those arrested were released in the late 1970s, but an estimated 50 remain in prison, seven of these prisoners are under sentence of death. Over the last few years, his health is believed to have deteriorated before his stroke, and it is unknown what provisions have been made for his medical care.

Date: 13 August 1993

Pages: 2

Indonesia / East Timor: Concerns remain about imprisoned resistance leader, despite clemency (Xanana Gusmao). In: Amnesty International News Service 97/93 (NWS 11/97/93)

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

Indonesia. In: Oral statement on impunity. Statements to the 45th session of the UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (IOR 41/33/93)

AI Index: ASA 21/21/93

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 3

#### Indonesia: Conditional release of political prisoners, hundreds remain in jail

At least four Indonesian political prisoners were conditionally released in August and several others had their sentences reduced. There is concern, however, at the continued detention of hundreds of others, at least 180 of whom are prisoners of conscience, who remain in jail serving lengthy sentences imposed after unfair political trials, some under sentence of death. Prisoner of conscience Andi Mappetahang Fatwa, a 54-year-old Muslim preacher sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in 1985, was conditionally released on 23 August. Three other political prisoners, Abdul Qadir Djaelani, Muhammad Tasrif Tuasikal and Eddy Ramli, were released on 24 August. Dr Thomas Wainggai, Arswendo Atmowiloto and Mohammad Sansui had their sentences reduced.

AI Index: ASA 21/25/93

Date: 8 October 1993

Pages: 3

#### Indonesia: Four shot dead by security forces during peaceful demonstration in Madura, East Java

Four people were killed and three others injured when security forces opened fire on a crowd of at least 500 peaceful demonstrators at a dam site near the town of Banyuates, Sampang regency, on the island of Madura, East Java on 25 September 1993. Those killed were Mutirah, a mother of three in her fifties, a 14-year-old schoolboy named Nindin, Simoki, a 40-year-old

widower, and 30-year-old Muhammad, who died later in hospital as a result of his injuries. Hundreds of local villagers, many women and children, had gathered to protest at plans to build a dam which would lead to the flooding of four villages: Pelanggaran Timur, Nagasareh, Talang and Lar-lar.

AI Index: ASA 21/27/93

Date: 25 October 1993

Pages: 3

#### Indonesia: Cheppy Sudrajat - prisoner of conscience

Cheppy Sudrajat, a 43-year-old farmer from Rancamaya village, Bogor, West Java, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment on 11 October 1993 for organizing a peaceful protest. He is a prisoner of conscience. The protest against a real estate and golf course development in the Ciawi district of Bogor took place on 24 September 1993. 300 or so protestors, including women and children, were detained on their return to Bogor, although most were released without charge after 13 hours. One of those held, M H Sinaga, alleged that he was ill-treated and threatened with a pistol. Following the incident an arrest warrant was issued for human rights activist, Dedi Ekadibrata, and a human rights lawyer, Ahmad Jauhari received death threats.

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Indonesia. In: AI's concerns at the 50th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/38/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

East Timor. In: Amnesty International's concerns at the 50th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/38/93)

## ASA 22 JAPAN

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Japan. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

Date: 8 July 1993

Pages: 1

Japan. In: Annual Report updates (POL 10/04/93)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 22/01/93

Date: 17 March 1993

Pages: 37

Japan: Inadequate protection for refugees and asylum-seekers

This report is based largely on information gathered by AI during a visit to Japan in October 1992 and on the experience and knowledge gained by AI's Japanese Section in monitoring Japanese asylum policies over the years. It analyses procedures for determining asylum claims, pointing out unfair procedures and inadequate protection for asylum-seekers. The cases of a number of categories of people seeking asylum in Japan are described, namely students and others from the People's Republic of China (Zhao Nan, Hong Jianbing, Lin Guizhen and others); Burmese nationals "illegally" resident in Japan; asylum-seekers from Iran; and members of the Ahmadiyya community from Pakistan.

AI Index: ASA 22/07/93

Date: 18 August 1993

Pages: 6

Japan: Human rights: open letter to the Prime Minister

On 18 August 1993 Amnesty International wrote to Prime Minister Hosokawa Morihiro and Minister of Justice Mikazuki Akira, setting out the organizations's human rights concerns and urging the new Japanese government to give urgent consideration to human rights issues. In particular it called on the government to ratify the two Optional Protocols to the ICCPR and the Convention against Torture; to provide safeguards against ill-treatment for all detainees, particularly those in police detention facilities, known as "substitute prisons", daiyo kangoku; to abolish the death penalty and to end the ill-treatment of prisoners sentenced to death; and to provide adequate protection for refugees and asylum-seekers.

AI Index: ASA 22/09/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 6

Japan: Resumption of executions and ill-treatment of prisoners on death row

In March 1993 three men were executed, Tachikawa Shujiro, Kawanaka Tetsuo and Kondo Seikichi, ending a de facto moratorium on executions since 1989. Kawanaka Tetsuo, who had been on death row for 13 years, suffered from mental illness, and his lawyer had been preparing to apply for a retrial. Executions are carried out in secret, and are not announced to either the

family or the lawyers of the prisoners. There is further concern at the ill-treatment of prisoners on death row, who are subject to strict segregation in prison, and are allowed only limited contact with the outside world. They also may not always receive necessary medical attention. Two cases of acquittal after a retrial, Akahori Masao and Shimogami Norio, are also described.

#### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 April 1993  
Pages: 1

Japan: Refugees and asylum-seekers at risk. In: AI Newsletter April 1993 (NWS 21/01/93)

Date: 1 June 1993  
Pages: 1

Japan resumes hanging (Kondo Seikichi, Tachikawa Shujiro and Kawanaka Tetsuo). In: Amnesty International Newsletter June 1993 (NWS 21/03/93)

#### 5. PRESS RELEASE

AI Index: ASA 22/02/93

Date: 17 March 1993  
Pages: 2

AI News Release: Japan: Inadequate safeguards to protect those fleeing persecution

#### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 17 March 1993  
Pages: 2

Japan: Amnesty International reiterates its concerns following Japanese Government response. In: Weekly Update Service 19/93 (NWS 11/19/93)

Date: 30 March 1993  
Pages: 1

Japan: AI fears further executions. In: Weekly Update Service 28/93 (NWS 11/28/93)

Date: 1 June 1993  
Pages: 1

Japan: Resumes executions (Kondo Seikichi, Tachikawa Shujiro and Kawanaka Tetsuo). In: Death penalty news June 1993 (ACT 53/02/93)

Date: 18 August 1993

Pages: 2

Japan: AI calls on new Prime Minister to address human rights concerns. In: Amnesty International News Service 97/93 (NWS 11/97/93)

AI Index: ASA 22/10/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 5

Japan: The "substitute prison" system: a source of human rights violations

Police detention facilities, known as "substitute prisons" (daiyo kangoku) are used to hold detainees for up to 23 days prior to indictment. Suspects held in daiyo kangoku have been forced to make confessions, and some have subsequently been sentenced to death. Concerns related to the "substitute prison" system include insufficient access to lawyers, insufficient access to a medical doctor, ineffective procedures to limit the length of interrogation sessions, inadequate records of interrogation and allegations of ill-treatment of detainees.

AI Index: ASA 22/11/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 3

Japan: Police ill-treatment: the case of Huang Yuwei

There is concern at reports that Huang Yuwei, a 23 year old Chinese national resident in Japan, was severely beaten by police on 8 June 1993. He was arrested by police when he failed to produce his alien registration card. At the police station he was kicked and beaten repeatedly. About three hours after he was released he was approached again by police, including the one who had first taken him into detention. He was then rearrested, and again severely beaten. He was released on 9 June about 24 hours after his arrest. He said that as a condition for his release, the police had made him sign a statement saying that he would not contact the Chinese embassy. Police refused compensation for his medical treatment and torn clothes.

AI Index: ASA 22/13/93

Date: 5 November 1993

Pages: 3

Medical action: the death penalty in Japan: resumption of executions in 1993

In March 1993, three men were executed in Japan. The executions of Tachikawa Shujiro, Kondo Seikichi and Kawanaka Tetsuo, which are reported to have taken place in detention centres in Osaka and Sendai on 25 and 26 March, were the first in three years, and ended a de facto moratorium on executions which had lasted since late 1989. Kawanaka Tetsuo is reported to have been suffering from mental illness, and his lawyer had been preparing an appeal for a retrial. The Osaka Detention House authorities were aware of this, and it would appear that he was executed before all avenues for review or commutation of his sentence were exhausted, in contravention of Japanese law.

Date: 30 November 1993

Pages: 2

Japan: Highest number of executions in 17 years - AI criticizes Japanese Government over further secret executions (Deguchi Hideo, Sakaguchi Toru, Kojima Tadao). In: AI News Service 159/93 (NWS 11/159/93)

**ASA 26 LAOS**1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

Laos. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 26/03/93

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 14

Laos: Freedom of expression still denied - multi-party advocates and political prisoners sentenced after unfair trials

Thongsouk Saysangkhi, Latsami Khamphoui and Feng Sakchittaphong, three prisoners of conscience arrested on 8 October 1990 for advocating political and economic reform, were tried and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment on 4 November 1992 at the People's Court in Sam Neua. The trial of the three men, who had already been held without charge or trial for over two years, was unfair. At the same trial three other political prisoners, Pangthong Chokbengboun, Boonlu Nammathao and Sing Chanthakoummane were sentenced to life imprisonment. They had been detained for re-education since 1975. There are also reports on other long-term political prisoners: the release of Khamphan Pradith and Phan Nola; the death of Thuck Chokbengboun; and internal exile of Ly Teng, Tong Pao Song and Yong Ye Thao.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 1

Laos: Thongsouk Saysangkhi, Latsami Khamphoui, Feng Sakchittaphong: advocates of multi-party democracy, who were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment on 4 November 1992. In: Amnesty International Newsletter February 1993 (Worldwide appeals)

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

Laos: Free after 17 years (Khamphan Pradith). In: Amnesty International Newsletter March 1993 (includes photograph)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 9 August 1993

Pages: 2

Laos: Amnesty International calls for release of prisoners of conscience and review of unfair trial of political prisoners. In: AI News Service 87/93 (NWS 11/87/93)

AI Index: ASA 26/05/93

Date: 30 November 1993

Pages: 2

Laos: medical action: Thongsouk Saysangkhi, Latsami Khamphoui, Feng Sakchittaphong

Thongsouk Saysangkhi and Latsami Khamphoui, former government ministers, and Feng Sakchittaphong, an official in the Ministry of Justice, are prisoners of conscience. They were arrested in 1990 for their criticism of the government and their attempts to form a pro-democracy grouping. In 1992 they were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment and have been sent to serve their sentence in a remote prison. All three, who are in their mid-fifties, have medical problems, but there is reportedly no medical attention available at their prison.



ASA 27    MACAO

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Macao. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**ASA 28 MALAYSIA****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Malaysia. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

AI Index: ASA 28/06/93

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 3

Malaysia: Death of an innocent? Death penalty accused presumed guilty

Hassim Escandar was hanged on 30 April 1993. It is likely that he was innocent of the charge of drug trafficking for which he was arrested on 23 November 1985 and sentenced to death on 15 December 1989 by the High Court in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah state. Escandar, a Filipino immigrant worker, was convicted on the basis of anti-drugs squad's evidence that two keys were found on him, which opened a bag of cannabis found on a bus on which he was travelling with seven other passengers, all native Sabahans. One of whom was jointly charged with Escandar, but was freed by the High Court Judge without having to defend himself. The other passengers were not called as witnesses and his counsel was not allowed to cross examine them. Under the Dangerous Drug Act the accused is presumed guilty.

AI Index: ASA 28/08/93

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 2

Malaysia: The cane to claim more victims

AI is concerned about moves by the Government of Malaysia to extend caning as a penalty to those convicted of "white collar" crimes. AI considers caning to be cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment, prohibited by several international human rights standards. AI is also concerned about the role of medical professionals in administering this punishment. This report includes an account of a caning suffered by a prisoner.

**ASA 29 MALDIVES****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Maldives. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

AI Index: ASA 29/01/93

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 33

Republic of Maldives: Prisoners of conscience and unfair trial concerns 1990 - 1993

This report summarizes concerns about the imprisonment of prisoners of conscience, giving illustrative cases, and the unfair trial or detention without trial of other political prisoners, including concerns about the independence of the judiciary, legal representation, the right to appeal, retroactive application of the penal law and arrest and detention procedures. It also contains information on the alleged ill-treatment of prisoners and recommendations for basic human rights safeguards. A list of political prisoners known to have been detained between 1990 and 1993 is provided as an appendix. The report is based, in addition to other sources, on Amnesty International's findings from its two visits to the country in November 1991 and October 1992.

**4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY**

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 1

Maldives: Prisoners of conscience continue to be held after unfair trials. In: Amnesty International Newsletter August 1993 (NWS 21/05/93)

**6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

Date: 29 June 1993

Pages: 2

Maldives: Political prisoners, including prisoners of conscience, still held after three years. In: Weekly update service 62/93 (NWS 11/62/93)

Date: 19 October 1993

Pages: 1

Maldives: Twenty-two possible prisoners of conscience arrested following presidential elections. In: Amnesty International News Service 136/93 (NWS 11/136/93)

**ASA 30 MONGOLIA****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Mongolia. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

AI Index: ASA 30/01/93

Date: 19 February 1993

Pages: 2

Mongolia: Z Byambadorj

According to a report in the English-language newspaper Mongol Messenger of 9 February 1993, Z Byambadorj has been sentenced to death by the Ulan Bator city court.

**ASA 16 MYANMAR**1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 3

Myanmar. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

Myanmar. In: Conspiracy of terror: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s - AI briefing (ACT 33/35/93)

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 2

Myanmar. In: Getting away with murder: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s (ACT 33/25/93) (includes photograph)

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 16/06/93

Date: 8 October 1993

Pages: 24

Myanmar: The climate of fear continues, members of ethnic minorities and political prisoners still targeted

This report examines the continuing violations committed against real or impugned opponents of the government, including the long-term imprisonment of political prisoners after unfair trials, and details of recent arrests. Prison conditions are said to be harsh and several instances of torture, ill-treatment and deaths in custody are noted. Former political prisoners face surveillance and intimidation by the Military Intelligence Services (MIS). Widespread abuses committed by the armed forces, tatmadaw, against members of ethnic minorities in the context of counter-insurgency operations are also noted, including the arbitrary detention of villagers to act as porters and unpaid labourers for the army, and their subsequent torture, ill-treatment and extrajudicial execution.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 1

Myanmar: Prisoner of conscience U Shwe Ohn, a 70-year-old lawyer and chairman of the banned DLNRSS party. In: AI Newsletter October 1993 (NWS 21/07/93) (Worldwide appeals)

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 1

Myanmar: Licence to kill - political killings and "disappearances" focus. In: Amnesty International Newsletter October 1993 (NWS 21/07/93)

#### 5. PRESS RELEASE

AI Index: ASA 16/10/93

Date: 8 October 1993

Pages: 2

AI News Release - Myanmar: Climate of fear amid on-going human rights violations

#### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 19 January 1993

Pages: 3

Myanmar (Burma): Aung San Suu Kyi. In: 1993 Women's Action (ACT 77/02/93)

Date: 16 February 1993

Pages: 2

Myanmar: An open letter from the Nobel Peace Laureates to the State Law and Order Restoration Council of Burma appealing for the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. In: Weekly Update Service 10/93 (NWS 11/10/93)

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

Myanmar. In: Oral intervention on extrajudicial executions and "disappearances". Statements to the 49th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 1 February to 12 March 1993) (IOR 41/07/93)

Date: 23 March 1993

Pages: 1

Myanmar: Amnesty International renews appeal for release of Nobel Peace Prize Laureate (Aung San Suu Kyi) and other prisoners of conscience. In: Weekly Update Service 23/93 (NWS 11/23/93)

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 2

Myanmar: Conventions No 29, forced labour, and No 87, freedom of association. In: The 80th International Labour Conference: AI's concerns relevant to the Committee on Application of Standards and the Committee on Action against Apartheid (IOR 42/01/93)

Date: 1 April 1993  
Pages: 2

Myanmar (Burma): Aung San Suu Kyi. In: Our world; our rights: UN World Conference on Human Rights (14-25 June 1993); cases for appeals (IOR 41/08/93)

Date: 17 June 1993  
Pages: 2

Human rights organizations protest as Myanmar speaks at World Conference. In: Weekly update service 65/93 (NWS 11/65/93)

Date: 18 June 1993  
Pages: 2

Myanmar: Burmese Nobel Prize-winner a prisoner on her birthday (Aung San Suu Kyi). In: Weekly update service 62/93 (NWS 11/62/93)

Date: 1 November 1993  
Pages: 1

Myanmar. In: AI's concerns at the 50th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/38/93)

AI Index: ASA 16/11/93

Date: 24 November 1993  
Pages: 4

Medical action - Myanmar: Dr Ma Thida, Dr Aung Khin Sint and Than Min

Ma Thida, a 27-year-old doctor, writer and opposition activist, was arrested in August 1993 and sentenced on 15 October 1993 to 20 years' imprisonment. In a separate trial on the same day Dr Aung Khin Sint, a doctor and opposition politician, was also sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, together with his assistant, Than Min. All were arrested for peaceful activities connected to their membership of the opposition party, the National League for Democracy, and have been adopted as prisoners of conscience.

Date: 29 November 1993  
Pages: 2

Myanmar: AI calls on government to implement United Nations human rights recommendations. In: AI News Service 158/93 (NWS 11/158/93)

**ASA 31 NEPAL****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Nepal. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

AI Index: ASA 31/02/93

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 8

Nepal: Recent reports of torture by police

Despite positive developments since 1990, AI has continued to receive reports of torture which, as far as the organization is aware, have not been officially investigated. This report documents allegations of torture of at least 18 people in police custody in late 1992. Six people, sympathizers of the opposition UML party, were reportedly tortured in Sindhuli district in October. They believe their arrest on suspicion of murder was due to their political affiliation. In Gorkha district, six people were reportedly tortured in November 1992: Purna Bahadur Bishwokarma, who suffered from depression, has since died. Five people were reportedly tortured in Kaski district in late November and in December Manikala Rai was reportedly beaten and raped by police in Kathmandu.

AI Index: ASA 31/08/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 10

Nepal: Reports of possible extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrests and torture between 25 June and 20 July 1993

Between 25 June and 20 July at least 20 people were reportedly shot dead by police in possible extrajudicial executions, and several hundred people, including possible prisoners of conscience, were arrested during nationwide strikes and demonstrations called by the main opposition party, the Communist Party of Nepal (United Marxist-Leninist) (CPL-UML), in alliance with other opposition parties. It was reported that many detainees were severely beaten, and one man, Bijaya Lama, is alleged to have died as a result of a beating in police custody in Bhaktapur.

**4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY**

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 1

Nepal: Opposition party members tortured. In: Amnesty International Newsletter February 1993



## 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 31/03/93

Date: 19 February 1993

Pages: 5

### Medical letter writing action: Torture in Nepal

Reports of torture continue to come from Nepal despite several improvements in the human rights situation since the restoration of democracy in 1990. This paper includes information about the following cases of alleged torture: the death of Purna Bahadur Bishwokarma, a 61-year-old man who reportedly suffered from "psychotic depression", after torture in police custody in November 1992; the torture of six of eight people, members of the main opposition UML party, arrested on suspicion of involvement in murder in Sindhuli District in late October; the beating and rape of Manikala Rai while detained by police in Kathmandu in December 1992 and the arrest and ill-treatment of people who protested against her rape and ill-treatment.

Date: 15 July 1993

Pages: 2

Nepal: Amnesty International calls for investigation into police shootings. In: AI News Service 80/93 (NWS 11/80/93)

**ASA 24 NORTH KOREA**1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 24/03/93

Date: 14 October 1993

Pages: 18

North Korea: Summary of Amnesty International's concerns

Tens of thousands of people, including prisoners of conscience, have been detained since the 1960s under various forms of arbitrary detention, according to former detainees. Thousands appear to have been tortured and detained in harsh conditions. The death penalty appears to be widely used. This document summarizes cases of "disappearance" and imprisonment of prisoners of conscience, as well as reports of torture and ill-treatment in detention, and information concerning the use of the death penalty. It also outlines the political, social and economic context in which formal safeguards for human rights appear to have been systematically disregarded.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 1

North Korea: Evidence of systematic abuses emerges. In: Amnesty International Newsletter October 1993 (NWS 21/07/93) (includes photograph)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 24/04/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 3

North Korea: Prisoners of conscience: the Shibata family

Shibata Kozo, a Japanese national, who is now 62-years-old if he is still alive, has been imprisoned as a prisoner of conscience since October 1964. He was reportedly still held in a "re-education" camp in late 1990, but there has been no news of him since then. In 1990 his health was said to have deteriorated. His wife, Shin Sung Suk, and their three children, may also have been imprisoned, but there is no information about their fate. He was formally arrested on 7 October 1964, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for "spying". At the time of his arrest, he worked as a Japanese-language editor in Pyongyang.

AI Index: ASA 24/05/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 2

#### North Korea: Prisoners of conscience: Shin Sook Ja and her daughters

Shin Sook Ja, a 50-year-old radio announcer, and her two daughters, Oh Hae Won, aged 17, and Oh Kyu Won, aged 14, have reportedly been held as prisoners of conscience since November 1986 after Shin Sook Ja's husband, Oh Kil Nam, requested political asylum in Denmark. According to unofficial North Korean sources, Shin Sook Ja and her daughters are held in a detention centre in Yodok district, Hamgyong South Province.

AI Index: ASA 24/06/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 2

#### North Korea: Government replies to Amnesty International's report

The North Korean authorities on 14 October commented on an Amnesty International report entitled "North Korea: Summary of Amnesty International's concerns", published on 14 October 1993. They reject the information contained in the report as "either utterly groundless or far from the fact", but they confirm the use of public executions. They fail to address detailed information about prisoners of conscience and people in unacknowledged detention. In addition to giving details of a public execution, they also comment on the report that employees at two foreign trade organizations had been detained for spying, and on the detention of workers at North-Korean administered logging camps in Russia. Their response is appended.

Date: 14 October 1993

Pages: 2

North Korea: Thirty years of human rights violations - thousands suffer systematic torture, summary execution and detention. In: Amnesty International News Service 124/93 (NWS 11/124/93)

Date: 18 October 1993

Pages: 2

North Korea: Government responds to Amnesty International report. In: AI News Service 135/93 (NWS 11/135/93)

**ASA 33      PAKISTAN****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 3

Pakistan. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

AI Index: ASA 33/01/93

Date: 19 January 1993

Pages: 7

Pakistan: Arrests and torture of political activists

Thousands of supporters of the Pakistan Democratic Alliance (PDA) were arrested in Pakistan on and after 17 November 1992 in connection with a demonstration called by the PDA. Several hundred of the arrested are believed to be prisoners of conscience, including journalists and members of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, which was monitoring events. Demonstrators were reportedly injured by the police and several journalists and opposition politicians were reportedly tortured, including Salman Taseer, a senior aide of Benazir Bhutto and information secretary of the PPP and Mariana Baabar, a journalist with "The News" and former federal minister Mukhtar Awan. AI is also concerned about two ordinances introduced in late 1992 which limit prisoners' rights to obtain bail.

AI Index: ASA 33/05/93

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 76

Pakistan: Torture, deaths in custody and extrajudicial executions

This paper discusses AI's concerns about torture, deaths in custody and political killings in Pakistan since 1991. It includes a 30-page appendix which discusses the following cases from 1992/1993: illegal detention and torture of Ghulam Mustafa Soomro; illegal detention and torture of Inderjit Lohana; death of Bebal Khatoon Shirazi; death of Nazir Masih; illegal detention and torture of labourers and their families in rural private jails; the Mohajir Qaumi Movement as perpetrator and victim of human rights abuses; illegal detention, torture and extrajudicial execution of Niaz Hussain Pathan; illegal detention, torture and death of Mujib Aijaz Jatoi; extrajudicial executions of nine men at Tando Bahawal; reported torture and killing of seven young men at Shah Bandar; illegal detention, torture and death of Yusuf Jakhrani; illegal detention, torture and death of groups of villagers.

**4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY**

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 1

Pakistan. In: Amnesty International Newsletter January 1993 (Focus on religious victims of human rights violations)

Date: 1 March 1993  
Pages: 1

Pakistan: Arrests and torture follow demonstrations. In: Amnesty International Newsletter March 1993

Date: 1 April 1993  
Pages: 1

Pakistan: Death by stoning sentence suspended. In: AI Newsletter April 1993 (NWS 21/01/93)

Date: 1 August 1993  
Pages: 1

Pakistan: "Disappearance" of Allah Rakhio. In: AI Newsletter August 1993 (NWS 21/05/93)

Date: 1 December 1993  
Pages: 1

Pakistan: Torture victims tell of abuse. In: AI Newsletter December 1993 (NWS 21/09/93)

## 5. PRESS RELEASE

AI Index: ASA 33/06/93

Date: 7 December 1993  
Pages: 3

AI news release - Pakistan: Election promises must be fulfilled to stop torture, political killings and "disappearances" in Pakistan

## 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 19 January 1993  
Pages: 2

Pakistan: Arrests and torture of political activists and journalists. In: Weekly update service 03/93 (NWS 11/03/93)

Date: 1 April 1993  
Pages: 1

Pakistan: Convention No 111, discrimination (employment and occupation). In: The 80th International Labour Conference: AI's concerns relevant to the Committee on Application of Standards and the Committee on Action against Apartheid (IOR 42/01/93)

AI Index: ASA 33/02/93

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 5

Pakistan: "Disappearance" of customs inspector Allah Rakhio

Allah Rakhio, a customs inspector aged about 35, was arrested on 18 November 1991 by the Qasim Rangers, a paramilitary force under the command of the army. The reasons for his arrest are not known. When his family contacted them, the army at first denied he was in their custody, then over the next two days, they acknowledged his detention, but claimed to have released him, although the hour of his release changed several times. His family filed a petition in the High Court of Sindh challenging his detention. The High Court accepted the Rangers' testimony that he had been released, but expressed concern about the case and urged for there to be an investigation. No such investigation has taken place. His family believe that he is alive and still in the custody of the army.

Date: 20 August 1993

Pages: 2

Pakistan: Thirteen-year-old boy and two others detained on capital charges (Salamat, Manzoor Masih and Rehmat Masih). In: Amnesty International News Service 101/93 (NWS 11/101/93)

AI Index: ASA 33/04/93

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 5

Pakistan: Open letter to the political parties

In an open letter to the political parties and alliances contesting parliamentary elections in Pakistan, Amnesty International is calling on them to outline their position on the protection of human rights. In particular Amnesty International is calling on them to commit themselves to the following recommendations: the release of all prisoners of conscience, fair trial for all political prisoners, the prevention of torture, including rape, and deaths in custody following torture, the abolition of inhuman treatment and punishments like flogging, shackling and stoning to death, the prevention of extrajudicial executions, the abolition of impunity, the abolition of the death penalty and the ratification of international human rights standards.

Date: 17 September 1993

Pages: 2

Pakistan: Amnesty International calls for all political parties to make clear commitment to human rights. In: AI News Service 118/93 (NWS 11/118/93)

Date: 12 November 1993

Pages: 2

Pakistan: Journalist arrested on apparently false charges and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment after unfair trial (Sailab Mahsud). In: AI News Service 150/93 (NWS 11/150/93)

**ASA 34 PAPUA NEW GUINEA****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993  
 Pages: 2

Papua New Guinea. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING**

Date: 20 October 1993  
 Pages: 1

Papua New Guinea. In: Getting away with murder: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s (ACT 33/25/93)

**3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

AI Index: ASA 34/05/93

Date: 19 November 1993  
 Pages: 32

Papua New Guinea: "Under the barrel of a gun" - Bougainville 1991 to 1993

This report examines the continuing human rights violations committed during the armed conflict between Papua New Guinea (PNG) government forces and the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA). It gives details of extrajudicial executions and other violations in the context of military operations, including examples of abuses by BRA members. It examines measures taken by the government and notes the failure of legal and constitutional measures. Further concerns include restrictions on independent human rights monitors, government statements on human rights, and the introduction of the new Internal Security Act. The role of the international community is discussed; the supply of military equipment by the Australian government and the question of Bougainvillean refugees in the Solomon Islands.

**4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY**

Date: 1 November 1993  
 Pages: 1

Papua New Guinea: Island atrocities "inevitable". In: Amnesty International Newsletter November 1993 (NWS 21/08/93) (includes photograph of Jacinta Popo)

**6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

Date: 22 June 1993  
 Pages: 2

Papua New Guinea: Government urged to reconsider Internal Security Act. In: Weekly update service 69/93 (NWS 11/69/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Bougainville (Papua New Guinea). In: Amnesty International's concerns at the 50th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/38/93)

Date: 19 November 1993

Pages: 2

Papua New Guinea: Torture and killing continue on Bougainville - government turns a blind eye. In: AI News Service 148/93 (NWS 11/148/93)



**ASA 35 PHILIPPINES**1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 3

Philippines. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

Philippines. In: Conspiracy of terror: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s - AI briefing (ACT 33/35/93) (includes photograph)

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 5

Philippines. In: Getting away with murder: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s (ACT 33/25/93) (includes photographs)

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

Philippines: Edilberto Bensen, his pregnant wife Haydee, and their 10-year-old daughter, Mary Grace, were shot dead on 28 August 1991 by armed men believed to be soldiers. In: Amnesty International Newsletter March 1993 (Worldwide appeals)

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 1

Philippines: A shameful legacy: human rights violations against indigenous peoples (Focus). In: Amnesty International Newsletter May 1993 (NWS 21/02/93) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 1

Philippines: Romeo Legaspi, a 58-year-old journalist, who "disappeared" after being abducted by armed men in Olongapu City, Zambales, on 11 January 1993. In: Amnesty International Newsletter May 1993: Worldwide appeals (NWS 21/02/93)

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 1

Philippines: Licence to kill - political killings and "disappearances" focus (Chris Batan). In: Amnesty International Newsletter October 1993 (NWS 21/07/93) (photograph)

## 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 35/01/93

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 3

Philippines: Tribal activist shot dead by government militia

Chris Batan, a 26 year-old human rights worker and tribal activist, was shot dead on 23 February 1993 in Betwagan, Sadanga, Mountain Province. Witnesses have identified his killers as members of the government-backed militia CAFGU, used in counter-insurgency operations. Chris Batan worked with Task Force Detainees of the Philippines; he was killed while on his way to investigate human rights violations committed under the Marcos regime. He was a member of the Igorot tribe of the Cordillera Mountains and was an activist in the Cordillera People's Alliance. Background information on the human rights situation of tribal communities in the Philippines as well as on violations committed in the context of counter-insurgency and the perpetrators of such violations is included.

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

Philippines: killing of Efren Gamboa. In: 'Trade Unionists' Action 1993: appeal cases (ACT 73/02/93)

Date: 3 September 1993

Pages: 2

Philippines: Amnesty International welcomes release of peasant leader (Jaime "Ka Jimmy" Tadeo) - urges urgent review of plight of 400 other political prisoners. In: AI News Service 111/93 (NWS 11/111/93)

AI Index: ASA 35/18/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 2

Philippines: Human rights activists detained

There is concern for the safety of two human rights activists, Niel Ballesteros and his wife Ma. Socorro. He works with the Kongreso ng Pagkakaisa ng Maralitang Lungsod (KPML), an organization working with the poor. She is a human rights official with Amnesty International's national office of the Philippines. They were detained for several hours on the night of 11/12 October by six men believed to be military agents. Since their release, their house has been kept under surveillance and the family are now in hiding. There is concern that their abduction and subsequent harassment may have been linked to their human rights activities.

AI Index: ASA 35/19/93

Date: 1 November 1993

Philippines: Jovito Tuldog, evacuee killed by soldiers

Jovito Tuldog was brutally murdered on 29 September 1993 at Barangay Calayucay, Pamplona, Cagayan province, apparently by soldiers of the 50th Infantry Battalion (IB). He was an evacuee who had fled the Marag Valley region of northern Luzon, where military counter-insurgency operations have been intensive. When the corpse was recovered by relatives he had been stabbed three times, bore marks of torture all over his body and had been shot in the mouth. The killing appears to have been entirely arbitrary and to have followed an incident earlier that day in which 50th IB soldiers threatened and intimidated his father, Edag Tuldog, and two others, Santos Alejandro and Boy Kuritog.

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 1

Philippines: Restoration of the death penalty. In: Death penalty news December 1993 (ACT 53/03/93)

**ASA 36 SINGAPORE****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Singapore. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 1

Singapore: Extension of the scope of the death penalty. In: Death penalty news December 1993 (ACT 53/03/93)

**ASA 25 SOUTH KOREA**1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

Republic of Korea (South Korea). In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 25/06/93

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 6

South Korea: Facts about the death penalty and calls for abolition

This paper reports the numbers of executions and death sentences in South Korea in 1992 and describes the legal background to the use of the death penalty. It also comments on the current state of the debate on the abolition of the death penalty in South Korea.

AI Index: ASA 25/09/93

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 8

South Korea: Letters from prisoners and their families

This document contains excerpts from letters received by AI groups during 1992 and early 1993 from prisoners and their families. Some of the prisoners whose cases are described remain in prison; others have been released recently. At the time of writing, there were some 370 political prisoners in South Korea. The cases cited here are: long-term prisoners Kim Song-man and Hwang Tae-kwon; long-term prisoner Ham Ju-myong; Im Su-kyong, a student; parliamentarian Suh Kyung-won and his secretary Pang Yang-kyun; political activist Kang Ki-hun; teacher and trade unionist Lee Bu-yong; army conscript Park Kil-nam; Reverend Hong Keun-soo; and student Im Bong-kyun.

AI Index: ASA 25/15/93

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 7

South Korea: Amnesty International urges ratification of the UN Convention against Torture

This document explains why AI is urging the Government of South Korea to ratify the UN Convention against Torture. It cites cases of alleged torture by security agencies of concern to AI. These are: Kim Nak-jung, Chun Hee-sik, Song Hae-suk and Noh Jung-son, all allegedly tortured or ill-treated in ANSP custody; Pae Choon-il, Kim Sang-chol and Lee Jong-chon, allegedly tortured by police; 25 prisoners sentenced to long prison terms on the basis of confessions allegedly made under torture, including: Ham Ju-myong, Hwang Tae-kwon, Park Dong-oon. AI is also concerned that complaints of torture do not appear to be adequately investigated, as in the cases of Park No-hae, Hong Song-dam and Pang Yang-kyun.

AI Index: ASA 25/14/93

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 6

**South Korea: The test of practice: the National Security Law and human rights**

Following the accession to the ICCPR three years ago, and the election of Kim Young-sam as president in December 1992, there have been indications that legislation would be tabled before the National Assembly at its next session to amend the National Security Law (NSL). However the government has given no firm commitment that it will amend the provisions of the NSL which have been used to detain prisoners of conscience. This report details those provisions, and cites cases of those imprisoned under the NSL, some of whom face or have been sentenced to long prison terms: Hwang Suk-yong, the parliamentarian Suh Kyung-won, Chang Ki-pyo and Kim Nak-jung; and Choi Il-bung, of the International Socialists, imprisoned solely for publishing socialist books and articles.

AI Index: ASA 25/33/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 28

**South Korea: Unfair trial and torture: long-term political prisoners**

Dozens of long-term political prisoners are serving prison terms of between seven years and life imprisonment on national security charges. Many appear to have been tortured during interrogation in incommunicado detention and to have been convicted largely on the basis of these coerced confessions after an unfair trial. Many are prisoners of conscience. This report gives details on the following cases: Yu Chong-sik, Cho Sang-nok, Shin Kui-yong, Kim Tae-hong, Park Dong-oon, Lee Hon-chi, Chong Yong, Ham Ju-myong, Kim Song-man and Hwang Tae-kwon, Kang Yong-ju, Chang Ui-gyun, Suh Kyung-won and Pang Yang-kyun, Baik Tae-ung, and Kim Nak-jung.

**4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY**

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 1

South Korea. In: Amnesty International Newsletter January 1993 (Focus on religious victims of human rights violations) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

South Korea: Photograph of Kim Dae-jung, a former prisoner of conscience, meeting AI's Secretary General during a visit to London in March. In: AI Newsletter June 1993 (NWS 21/03/93)

**6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

AI Index: ASA 25/01/93

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 2

South Korea: Appeal to President-elect

AI is appealing to President-elect Kim Young-sam to release all prisoners held for the peaceful expression of their rights to freedom of expression and association and to commute all death sentences. Human rights groups in South Korea report that some 950 political prisoners are currently in prison, including prisoners of conscience. Many are held under the National Security Law, which bans "anti-state" activities and contacts with "anti-state" organizations.

AI Index: ASA 25/02/93

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 2

#### South Korea: Nine prisoners executed

Nine convicted murderers were executed in Seoul and Taegu prisons on 29 December 1992. They were the first executions since December 1991. Some 50 prisoners are under death sentence in South Korea, mostly convicted of rape, murder and robbery. AI is concerned about the increased number of death sentences imposed since 1990, when the government launched a "war against crime". AI has written to the Minister of Justice and also asked President-elect Kim Young-sam to commute all death sentences as part of the large-scale amnesty he has promised to mark his inauguration.

AI Index: ASA 25/04/93

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 5

#### South Korea: Prisoner of conscience Kang Ki-hun

Kang Ki-hun, a 27-year-old staff member of the dissident organization Chonminnyon, is serving a three-year prison sentence on charges of aiding and abetting the protest suicide of a colleague, Kim Ki-Sol, in 1991. AI believes that the evidence used to convict Kang Ki-hun was inconclusive and unconvincing and that he was wrongly convicted after an unfair trial which failed to prove him guilty.

AI Index: ASA 25/05/93

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 4

#### South Korea: Imprisoned Sanomaeng members

AI is concerned about some 100 members of Sanomaeng (Socialist Workers' League) who are serving sentences up to life imprisonment under the National Security Law. The South Korean authorities regard Sanomaeng as an "anti-state" organization; its members and supporters claim that it is merely an organization with a socialist orientation seeking political representation for the working class. Among those who have alleged torture in incommunicado detention are: Hyon Jong-dok, Park Kwan-oh, Chon Hyon-son, Park No-hae and Baik Tae-ung. Two of them are said to have attempted suicide as a result of these beatings.

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 1

#### South Korea: Nine prisoners executed. In: Death Penalty News February 1993 (ACT 53/01/93)

AI Index: ASA 25/07/93

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 2

#### South Korea: Appeal on behalf of socialist poet Park No-hae

Park No-hae, a 35-year-old poet and alleged leader of Sanomaeng (Socialist Workers' League) is serving a life sentence under the National Security Law for alleged "anti-state" activities. He was arrested on 10 March 1991 and interrogated for 20 days, during which he claims he was beaten and denied sleep. He allegedly attempted suicide as a result of the beatings. The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture raised his case with the South Korean Government in August 1991 but no independent investigation into the complaints of torture appears to have been conducted. Sanomaeng is alleged by the government to be an "anti-state" group with links to North Korea; this is denied by its members. Since September 1990 some 180 of its members have been arrested.

AI Index: ASA 25/10/93

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 2

#### South Korea: Appeal to the new President

AI is urging the newly-elected government of South Korea to demonstrate its commitment to increased democracy by taking the following steps: release all prisoners of conscience; review the convictions of long-term political prisoners; amend the National Security Law; and protect the basic rights of detainees.

AI Index: ASA 25/11/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 3

#### South Korea: Prisoner of conscience Chang Ki-pyo

Chang Ki-pyo, 46-year-old Chairman of Minsahyop (Council for Democratic Reform and Social Progress), was arrested on 26 September 1992 with his wife Cho Mu-ha, Secretary General of Minkahyop (Council of Families for the Realization of Democracy). He was charged under the National Security Law with meeting a North Korean agent, Lee Son-sil, and with failure to report his meetings to the authorities. He is now serving a one-year prison sentence. AI has adopted him as a prisoner of conscience and is calling for his immediate and unconditional release. He was previously adopted in 1977 when he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for "anti-state" activities. In December 1992 Cho Mu-ha was freed on bail and was given a suspended prison sentence at her trial in January 1993.

AI Index: ASA 25/13/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 2

#### South Korea: Appeal for the release of Hwang Tae-kwon

Hwang Tae-kwon, aged 37, is serving a 20-year sentence under the National Security Law on charges of passing state secrets to North Korean agents. He was arrested in June 1985 on return to South Korea from the USA, where he had studied political science. He was held incommunicado until early August, under interrogation by the ANSP. He was allegedly tortured during interrogation and convicted on the basis of a confession made during interrogation. AI is appealing for his immediate release as a prisoner of conscience.

AI Index: ASA 25/18/93

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 5

#### South Korea: Prisoner of conscience Kim Nak-jung

Kim Nak-jung, 61-year-old political writer and activist, has been sentenced to life imprisonment under the National Security Law. He was arrested without a warrant on 25 August 1992 by the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP) with his wife and two daughters. They were held incommunicado, during which time Kim Nak-jung was beaten and deprived of sleep. In November 1992 he was tried on charges which included the collecting of state secrets through his activities in the Minjung Party and the



Research group for Peaceful Reunification, and of meeting and receiving money from North Korean agents. On 23 February 1993 he was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Seoul District Criminal Court. The document includes extracts from statements made by Kim Nak-jung in court.

AI Index: ASA 25/19/93

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 2

### South Korea: Imprisoned publisher Choi Il-bung

Choi Il-bung, aged 36, is serving a two-year sentence under the National Security Law (NSL) for alleged "anti-state" activities. He was arrested in September 1992 and charged under Article 7 of the NSL, accused of publishing socialist material and articles about reunification (between North and South Korea) and the environment. These charges relate to his involvement with the International Socialists, a small group which published socialist books and articles. At least three editorial staff members of the group were arrested in March 1992. Amnesty International believes that Choi Il-bung is a prisoner of conscience held solely for the non-violent exercise of his rights of freedom of expression and association, and is calling for his immediate release.

AI Index: ASA 25/22/93

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 2

### South Korea: Appeal for the release of Kang Ki-hun

Kang Ki-hun, a 27-year-old political activist, is serving a three-year prison term on charges of aiding and abetting the protest suicide of a colleague. Prior to his arrest in June 1991, Kang Ki-hun worked for the dissident group Chonminnyon. During a period of civil unrest, sparked off by the death of a student at the hands of riot police, nine young people committed self-immolation as an extreme form of protest. Chonminnyon was at the centre of the protests and Kang Ki-hun's arrest was seen by many as a means of curbing the group's activities. Kang Ki-hun is believed to be a prisoner of conscience arrested on account of his peaceful political activities and wrongly convicted after an unfair trial which failed to prove him guilty.

AI Index: ASA 25/24/93

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 5

### South Korea: Prisoner of conscience Baik Tae-ung

Baik Tae-ung, 31-year-old leader of Sanomaeng (Socialist Workers' League), is serving a 15-year prison sentence under the National Security Law (NSL). On 27 October 1992 he was sentenced to life imprisonment by Seoul District Court but this was reduced on appeal. He is a prisoner of conscience, held solely for exercising his rights of freedom of expression and association without using or advocating violence. He was arrested on 29 April 1992 by the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP), and interrogated for 22 days, during which time it is alleged he was beaten, deprived of sleep, and given a chemical to weaken him during interrogation. These allegations are consistent with those made by other Sanomaeng members arrested since 1990, including Sanomaeng leader Park No-hae.

AI Index: ASA 25/26/93

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

### South Korea: Long-term prisoner Yu Chong-sik

Yu Chong-sik, aged 53, has served 18 years of a life sentence under the National Security Law. There is concern that he may be a prisoner of conscience, convicted on the basis of a confession obtained under torture. He was arrested on 2 March 1975 by officials

of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), and in July 1975 he was sentenced to death by Seoul District Court on charges of espionage. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment on appeal in November 1975. Human rights groups and relatives claim the charges against him were fabricated, and that he was tortured during interrogation. His case is similar to that of many other political prisoners sentenced to lengthy prison terms during the 1970s and 1980s. He is currently held in Andong prison.

AI Index: ASA 25/25/93

Date: 7 July 1993

Pages: 2

#### South Korea: Trade union leaders face arrest

Arrest warrants were reportedly issued on 2 and 5 July for five trade union leaders under Article 13 (2) of the Labour Dispute Mediation Act. This provision has often been used to deny trade union leaders their rights of freedom of expression and association. The five men belong to the Korean Trade Union Congress (KTUC) and include its President Dan Byung-ho. The men are accused of intervening in the current labour dispute in companies belonging to the Hyundai group. Dan Byung-ho is said to have visited Ulsan and incited Hyundai workers. He is also accused of visiting other trade unions in the area. There is concern that Dan Byung-ho and other trade union leaders should not be barred from the right to instruct trade union members about legitimate trade union activities.

Date: 23 July 1993

Pages: 1

South Korea: Letter from prisoner of conscience (Hwang Tae-kwon) and letter from released prisoner of conscience (Koh Chang-pyo). In: AI News Service 85/93 (NWS 11/85/93)

AI Index: ASA 25/29/93

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 2

#### South Korea: Urgent appeal for the release of Professor Cho Guk

Professor Cho Guk, aged 29, was arrested on 23 June 1993 by National Security Division police. A warrant for his arrest was not issued until 25 June. He was held by police until 12 July when his case was transferred to the prosecution. He was arrested under the National Security Law and may be held for up to 50 days before being formally charged. A lecturer of law at Ulsan University and a highly regarded legal scholar, he has been openly critical of the National Security Law. He is also a member of the Democratic Legal Studies Association and Chairperson of the Committee for Progressive Social Reform. He and several colleagues are accused of belonging to the Social Science Academy, which the authorities have labelled an "anti-state" organization, linked to Sanomaeng.

AI Index: ASA 25/30/93

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 4

#### South Korea: Imprisoned writer Hwang Sok-yong

Hwang Sok-yong, a 50-year-old writer and prisoner of conscience, was arrested on 27 April 1993 by the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP) at Kimp'o Airport, Seoul, under the National Security Law (NSL). He was held for 20 days, during which he was subjected to lengthy interrogation, threats and sleep deprivation. He was then transferred to Seoul Detention Centre where the prosecution interrogated him for a further 30 days. On 14 May the ANSP announced to the media the results of its investigation, before he had been charged or sent for trial. He was charged under several articles of the NSL for forming and participating in an "anti-state" organization and for contacts with North Korea. His trial started on 12 July 1993, and he may face a long prison sentence.

Date: 13 August 1993

Pages: 2

South Korea: Human rights situation still grim, despite promises of reform. In: Amnesty International News Service 97/93 (NWS 11/97/93)

AI Index: ASA 25/32/93

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 3

South Korea: Appeal for the release of human rights activist Noh Tae-hun

Noh Tae-hun, a 30-year-old human rights activist and prisoner of conscience, was arrested on 15 July by officers of the Security Division of the National Police Administration under the National Security Law. The warrant for his arrest was incorrect and when his lawyer and a colleague urged the police to follow the correct procedures, they were themselves threatened and beaten. From 15 July to 24 July he was subjected to long periods of interrogation, threats and sleep deprivation, and for most of this time, his lawyers were unable to meet him in private. Noh Tae-hun is a key member of the recently established umbrella group KONUCH, Korean NGO Network for the World Conference on Human Rights, and has also worked with Minkahyop, STIK and Sarangbang. He is currently held in Seoul prison, and has been refused bail.

Date: 7 October 1993

Pages: 2

South Korea: Torture and unfair trial of dozens of long-term political prisoners. In: Amnesty International News Service 128/93 (NWS 11/128/93)

Date: 24 November 1993

Pages: 2

South Korea: AI delegates return from visit with new evidence of violations. In: AI News Service 156/93 (NWS 11/156/93)

AI Index: ASA 25/41/93

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 4

South Korea: Prisoners of conscience held for over 40 years

AI is calling for the immediate and unconditional release of Ahn Hak-sop and Kim Sun-myung, two prisoners held since the Korean War (1950-1953). They are serving life sentences for espionage. According to reports, they were tortured, convicted unfairly and continue to be held solely for their refusal to "convert" to anti-communism. They are two of the longest-serving prisoners of conscience in the world. Lee Chong-whan, a prisoner of conscience arrested in similar circumstances in 1951, was amnestied in March 1993 after 43 years in prison. He has described his experiences to AI.

AI Index: ASA 25/42/93

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 4

South Korea: Threat of imminent executions

AI is concerned that executions may take place again in South Korea in the coming week. In recent years, several prisoners under sentence of death have been executed towards the end of the year. Some 50 prisoners are reported to be on death row in South Korea; at least 30 of them have been awaiting execution for two years or more. AI is also concerned about the practice of keeping prisoners under death sentence handcuffed for very long periods.

Date: 7 December 1993

Pages: 2

South Korea: Threat of imminent execution of sentenced prisoners. In: Amnesty International News Service 162/93 (NWS 11/162/93)

**ASA 37 SRI LANKA**1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 3

Sri Lanka. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

Sri Lanka. In: Conspiracy of terror: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s - AI briefing (ACT 33/35/93) (photograph)

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 3

Sri Lanka. In: Getting away with murder: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s (ACT 33/25/93) (includes photograph)

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 37/01/93

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 21

Sri Lanka: An assessment of the human rights situation

This report summarizes the findings of an AI delegation which visited Sri Lanka in October 1992. It assesses the implementation of recommendations made to the government by AI in 1991, which included proposals to prevent "disappearances", to protect detainees and their families and to halt extrajudicial executions. The report also describes the present situation in the northeast and south of the country: AI has received reports of "disappearances", torture, political imprisonment, intimidation and killings from these areas. These violations occur in the context of conflict between government forces and the armed opposition: the report includes information on abuses committed by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

AI Index: ASA 37/13/93

Date: 15 September 1993

Pages: 8

"Disappearances" and political killings: human rights crisis of the 1990s - a manual for action (pre-publication version): Chapter C-2 - Sri Lanka: "Disappearance" and murder as techniques of counter-insurgency

In the context of armed conflict against the Tamil separatist movement in the northeast, principally the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), and armed insurgents within the majority Sinhalese community in the south, the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP), People's Liberation Front, the numbers of extrajudicial executions and "disappearances" runs into the tens of thousands. "Disappearance" has been increasingly used by the security forces, particularly after the police commando unit, the Special Task Force (STF), was created. It allowed the torture and killing of prisoners without accountability. This climate of impunity was reinforced by the destruction of legal safeguards under emergency and prevention of terrorism legislation, and condoned by the Indemnity (Amendment) Act of 1988.

AI Index: ASA 37/19/93

Date: 26 October 1993

Pages: 8

Sri Lanka: The "disappearances" from Eastern University Refugee Camp on 5 September 1990

On 5 September 1990, 159 young Tamil men were rounded up from the Eastern University Refugee Camp at Vantharamoolai, Batticaloa District by soldiers. They have not been seen since. Although the incident took place before thousands of witnesses, no attempt has been made to hold an official inquiry into the case. In its annual report of 29 September 1993, the Human Rights Task Force (HRTF) has published an account of these "disappearances". Extracts are included in this paper. Although relatives have for three years sought an explanation from the authorities, they have been fobbed off with false and conflicting stories. The names of those who "disappeared" are listed at the end of this paper.

#### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 1

Sri Lanka: Human rights safeguards still needed. In: Amnesty International Newsletter February 1993

#### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASA 37/03/93

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 3

Sri Lanka: Recent changes to emergency regulations

President Ranasinghe Premadasa made several amendments to the Emergency (Miscellaneous Provisions and Powers) Regulations on 3 February 1993. These amendments apparently curtail excessive powers granted to the security forces under the state of emergency. This report summarizes the changes made to emergency arrest, detention and inquest procedures and points out their perceived shortcomings. AI believes that the recent amendments do not protect detainees from gross violations such as "disappearance", torture or extrajudicial execution.

Date: 12 February 1993

Pages: 2

Sri Lanka: Despite government promises, gross human rights violations continue. In: Weekly Update Service 08/93 (NWS 11/08/93)

Date: 1 March 1993  
Pages: 1

Sri Lanka. In: Oral intervention on extrajudicial executions and "disappearances". Statements to the 49th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 1 February to 12 March 1993) (IOR 41/07/93)

AI Index: ASA 37/06/93

Date: 1 March 1993  
Pages: 1

**Sri Lanka: Recent changes to emergency regulations - an update**

Since the amendments made to Sri Lanka's Emergency (Miscellaneous Provisions and Powers) Regulations on 3 February 1993, the regulation regarding the issue of certificates of arrest during cordon and search operations has been further amended to require that the arresting officer must issue a certificate of arrest during such operations as a matter of routine.

Date: 7 May 1993  
Pages: 1

Sri Lanka: Amnesty International welcomes measures taken to protect against reprisals following assassination of president. In: Weekly update service 43/93 (NWS 11/43/93)

Date: 21 June 1993  
Pages: 2

Sri Lanka: Arbitrary arrests of hundreds of Tamil people. In: Weekly update service 68/93 (NWS 11/68/93)

Date: 1 October 1993  
Pages: 1

Sri Lanka. In: Political killings and "disappearances": medicolegal aspects (ACT 33/36/93)

Date: 27 October 1993  
Pages: 2

Sri Lanka: More than a thousand arbitrarily arrested and at least six held in unacknowledged detention. In: Amnesty International News Service 139/93 (NWS 11/139/93)

Date: 1 November 1993  
Pages: 1

Sri Lanka. In: AI's concerns at the 50th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/38/93)

**ASA 38      TAIWAN****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Taiwan. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

AI Index: ASA 38/02/93

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 7

Taiwan: Ill-treatment on "death row"

Taiwan (the Republic of China) continues to make active use of the death penalty. According to unofficial sources there were at least 78 executions in 1990, 59 in 1991 and 35 in 1992. Prisoners awaiting confirmation of their sentence and executions are held in inhuman and degrading conditions with their feed permanently shackled. In 1992 Taiwan adopted legislation permitting execution by lethal injection, a practice which risks involving medical personnel in executions. In addition there are concerns at the continuing practice of using executed prisoners as a primary source of organs for transplants.

**4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Taiwan: Debate intensifies (Liu Huan-jong). In: AI Newsletter July 1993 (NWS 21/04/93)

**6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Taiwan: "Model prisoner" executed (Liu Huan-jong). In: Death penalty news June 1993 (ACT 53/02/93)

Date: 22 July 1993

Pages: 1

Taiwan: Cruel, degrading and inhuman treatment of prisoners on death row. In: AI News Service 83/93 (NWS 11/83/93)

AI Index: ASA 38/08/93

Date: 1 August 1993



**Taiwan: Army conscript tortured to death**

Army conscript, Chen Shih-wei, died in army custody on 16 July 1993. Compelling evidence indicates that he was imprisoned and tortured to death by officers of a disciplinary army unit based on Green Island, off Taiwan. Chen Shih-wei is said to have reported to his unit in Ilan on 8 July, about 36 hours later than permitted. As a punishment, he was immediately assigned to the Li-Teh Training Unit where officers were apparently ordered to single him out for severe punishment. He appears to have been handcuffed and tortured while imprisoned for more than two days. On 12 July he was admitted to the Li-Teh unit's infirmary and died on 16 July of intracerebral bleeding and severe brain injury. Suspended officers at the unit have refused to provide a satisfactory account of his death.

Date: 13 August 1993

Pages: 2

**Taiwan (Republic of China): AI stands by its report that death row prisoners are ill-treated. In: Amnesty International News Service 97/93 (NWS 11/97/93)**

Date: 20 August 1993

Pages: 2

**Taiwan: Conscript tortured to death in Taiwan - Amnesty International calls on authorities for public investigation (Chen Shih-wei). In: AI News Service 101/93 (NWS 11/101/93)**

**ASA 39 THAILAND****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

Thailand. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING**

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

Thailand. In: Getting away with murder: political killings and "disappearances" in the 1990s (ACT 33/25/93) (includes photograph)

**4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY**

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

Thailand: Still missing. In: Amnesty International Newsletter September 1993 (NWS 21/06/93)

**ASA 41 VIET NAM****1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY**

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

Viet Nam. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

**3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

AI Index: ASA 41/06/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 6

Socialist Republic of Viet Nam: Continuing concerns

While welcoming recent positive legal and political developments in Viet Nam, there are continued concerns about existing legal and political practices which violate the civil and political rights of its citizens. These include the practice of administrative detention and unfair trials. Cases given include those of prisoners of conscience Doan Thanh Liem, a lawyer, tried on 14 May 1992 and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for allegedly spreading "anti-socialist propoganda", Doan Viet Hoat, sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in March 1993, and Dr Nguyen Dan Que, also sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Other concerns include the broad application of the national security laws and continued use of the death penalty.

**4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY**

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 1

Viet Nam. In: Amnesty International Newsletter January 1993 (Focus on religious victims of human rights violations) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 1

Viet Nam: A shameful legacy: human rights violations against indigenous peoples (Focus). In: Amnesty International Newsletter May 1993 (NWS 21/02/93)

**6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT**

AI Index: ASA 41/01/93

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 2

Viet Nam: Four film-workers imprisoned for role in "reactionary film"

At least four people in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam received prison sentences in November 1992, allegedly for associating with a foreign film company to produce a film in violation of government policies and regulations and for spreading information against socialism. Pham Cong Canh, Pham Kim Thanh, Nguyen Quoc Minh and Huyn Xay were involved in providing administrative services to the Chun Sing Film company from Hong Kong. The men are also accused of being negligent in accepting only \$40 000 in payment to the government instead of the apparently agreed \$80 000 and of using the money in a dishonest manner. AI is concerned that these people may be imprisoned in contravention of their right to freedom of expression as expressed in Article 19 of the ICCPR.

AI Index: ASA 41/02/93

Date: 12 March 1993

Pages: 2

#### Medical action: Viet Nam: Tran Vong Quoc

Tran Vong Quoc, son of the former Chairman of the Viet Nam chapter of the International League for Human Rights who was also, prior to 1975, a leading opposition politician, is reportedly in very poor health. He has suffered from various illnesses throughout his imprisonment and is reported to suffer now from cardiac and renal problems. Now aged 43, he was arrested with his two brothers in 1984 and tried in December 1988 for "anti-government activities". He was sentenced to 12 years' hard labour and five years' probation. The "anti-government" activities reportedly included collecting information about cases of executed activists and intending to pass information to human rights organizations abroad.

AI Index: ASA 41/03/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 3

#### Viet Nam: Doan Viet Hoat and seven others sentenced to long jail terms

Doan Viet Hoat, a prisoner of conscience, and seven others were sentenced to long jail terms at a public trial on 29-30 March 1993 in Ho Chi Minh City. They reportedly pleaded guilty to activities allegedly aimed at overthrowing the government. Doan Viet Hoat was sentenced to 20 years; the others received terms of between eight and a half months to 12 years. All allegedly belonged to an illegal organization called Dien Dan Tu Do (Freedom Forum), which published an unlicensed newsletter. Doan Viet Hoat has spent previous periods in prison for peacefully expressing political opinions. AI is calling for the release of Doan Viet Hoat and others imprisoned solely for the non-violent expression of their political opinions.

Date: 7 May 1993

Pages: 2

Viet Nam: Amnesty International welcomes release of prisoners (Dinh Thien Tu, Tran Dinh Ai, Tran Mai, Do Ngoc Long) and calls for more releases. In: Weekly update service 43/93 (NWS 11/43/93)

AI Index: ASA 41/07/93

Date: 16 September 1993

Pages: 2

#### Viet Nam: medical letter writing action: Quach Vinh Nien

Quach Vinh Nien, a 49-year-old political prisoner was sentenced in 1980 to life imprisonment on charges which appear to have stemmed from newspaper articles he had written. It is believed he may be a prisoner of conscience. He was arrested on 14 June 1978 and detained for two years without charge or trial. He is now being held in a "re-education" camp, no 1870 at Xuan Phuoc in Phu Khanh province, where it appears that little medical attention is available to the prisoners. Quach Vinh Nien has developed cataracts, and is reported to be blind in one eye. He also suffers from chronic arthritis, but he is still required to carry out hard labour.

AI Index: ASA 41/08/93

Date: 18 October 1993

Pages: 2

Medical letter writing action: Viet Nam: Dr Nguyen Dan Que

Dr Nguyen Dan Que is a prisoner of conscience who was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment and five years of house arrest after a trial on 29 November 1992. He is reported to suffer from hypertension and a bleeding gastric ulcer, but is still reported at intervals to be required to undertake hard labour. Reports received in September suggest that he has now been placed in solitary confinement. It is not known what medical treatment he is receiving.

AI Index: ASA 41/09/93

Date: 2 November 1993

Pages: 2

Medical letter writing action - Viet Nam: Doan Viet Hoat

Doan Viet Hoat is a 52-year-old academic who is serving a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment for counter-revolutionary activities. The charge resulted from the discovery of a newsletter containing articles critical of the government. He is a prisoner of conscience. He had previously been detained for a period of 12 years without trial for the peaceful expression of his political opinions and had only been at liberty for two years before his rearrest in 1990. He suffers from kidney stones, but is reported to be without medical attention. He is currently held at labour camp KO2 Z3OD in Ham Tam, where conditions are said to be poor.

## KEYWORD INDEX

If you want information on "disappearances", for example, look up the keyword DISAPPEARANCES here. The AI Index numbers of relevant documents are given. If you turn back to the main list, you will see which documents the numbers refer to. A figure 1 after a keyword indicates substantial or unusual information on that subject.

ACADEMICS

AI Index 11/01/93

ACADEMICS

AI Index 17/12/93	AI Index 17/37/93	AI Index 20/42/93	AI Index 21/03/93	AI Index	21/07/93
	AI Index 25/29/93	AI Index 41/09/93			

ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION

AI Index 13/01/93

ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION

AI Index 17/11/93	AI Index 17/12/93	AI Index 17/13/93	AI Index 20/05/93	AI Index	20/42/93
	AI Index 26/03/93	AI Index 31/08/93	AI Index 41/06/93		

AGED

AI Index 13/01/93	AI Index 16/06/93	AI Index 17/28/93	AI Index 20/02/93	AI Index	20/17/93
	AI Index 21/03/93	AI Index 21/07/93	AI Index 21/21/93	AI Index	22/09/93
	AI Index 23/01/93	AI Index 23/41/93	AI Index 26/03/93	AI Index	33/05/93
	AI Index 34/03/93	AI Index 37/01/93	AI Index 37/19/93		

AI AND GOVERNMENTS

AI Index 20/47/93

AI AND GOVERNMENTS

AI Index 20/19/93	AI Index 20/26/93	AI Index 20/42/93	AI Index 21/07/93	AI Index	21/18/93
	AI Index 21/27/93	AI Index 22/07/93	AI Index 24/06/93	AI Index	29/01/93
	AI Index 31/03/93	AI Index 31/08/93	AI Index 33/04/93	AI Index	33/05/93
	AI Index 34/03/93	AI Index 37/13/93	AI Index 41/06/93		

AMNESTIES

AI Index 23/41/93      AI Index 29/01/93

AMNESTIES FOR VIOLATORS

AI Index 37/13/93

ANNIVERSARIES

AI Index 17/13/93

ARBITRARY ARREST

AI Index 21/07/93      AI Index 21/15/93      AI Index 31/08/93

ARBITRARY ARREST

AI Index 11/01/93	AI Index 16/06/93	AI Index 16/10/93	AI Index 17/12/93	AI Index	17/31/93
	AI Index 17/37/93	AI Index 20/42/93	AI Index 20/45/93	AI Index	21/03/93
	AI Index 21/16/93	AI Index 21/18/93	AI Index 21/27/93	AI Index	25/18/93
	AI Index 23/29/93	AI Index 23/32/93	AI Index 23/33/93	AI Index	33/05/93
	AI Index 33/18/93				

ARCHITECTS

17/07/93

ARMED CIVILIANS

13/12/93

ARMED CIVILIANS

13/01/93      31/02/93      33/04/93      33/05/93      37/13/93

ARMED CONFLICT

11/01/93      16/10/93      23/01/93      34/05/93      35/19/93  
 37/01/93      37/03/93      37/13/93

ARTISTS

21/11/93      33/05/93      37/19/93

ARTISTS

25/15/93

ASYLUM

22/01/93

ASYLUM

22/02/93

BANNING

16/06/93      21/03/93      21/11/93      21/27/93      24/03/93  
 25/01/93      25/05/93      25/14/93      25/24/93  
 25/25/93      26/03/93      33/01/93      41/03/93

BROADCASTERS

20/42/93      24/03/93      24/05/93

BUSINESS PEOPLE

20/42/93      21/07/93      24/06/93      25/26/93      25/33/93  
 29/01/93      37/19/93      41/06/93

CAMPAINS

37/13/93      37/19/93

CENSORSHIP

29/01/93      41/01/93

CENSORSHIP

16/06/93      17/42/93      21/03/93      21/21/93      24/03/93  
 25/01/93      25/14/93      25/19/93      25/25/93  
 26/03/93      41/03/93      41/09/93

CHILDREN

13/11/93

CHILDREN

13/01/93      13/03/93      13/12/93      16/06/93      20/02/93  
 20/17/93      20/26/93      20/47/93      21/03/93

	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/27/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	23/05/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	31/08/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	37/19/93
<u>CIVIL DEFENCE</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 35/01/93			
<u>CIVIL SERVANTS</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/17/93
		ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93
		ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93
<u>CIVIL UNREST</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/22/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93		
<u>CLERICAL WORKERS</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/17/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/19/93	
<u>COMMON CRIMINALS</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93		
<u>COMMUNAL VIOLENCE</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 15/01/93			
<u>COMMUNITY LEADERS</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93		
<u>COMMUTATION</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/41/93			
<u>COMPENSATION</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93
		ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93			
<u>CONDITIONAL RELEASE</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/21/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/41/93
<u>CONFESSIONS<sup>1</sup></u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93				
<u>CONFESSIONS</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/09/93
		ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/09/93
		ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93
		ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93		
<u>CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/08/93			
<u>CONSCRIPTION</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/08/93			
<u>CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE</u>					
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93			



CONTINUED DETENTION

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93
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CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 28/08/93
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CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/04/93
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COUPS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/11/93
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DEATH IN CUSTODY

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/19/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93
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DEATH IN CUSTODY

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 12/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 12/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 15/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/10/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/45/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/16/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/21/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/03/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 38/08/93

DEATH PENALTY

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/06/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 28/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 38/02/93	

DEATH PENALTY

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/03/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/14/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93		

DEATH SENTENCE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/36/93
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DEATH SENTENCE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/21/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 30/01/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93			

DEMONSTRATIONS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/25/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/27/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/22/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/01/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93			

DEPORTATION

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/01/93
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DETENTION FOR RE-EDUCATION

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/23/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/31/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/41/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/07/93	

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93
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DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

13/03/93	16/06/93	17/11/93	17/23/93	17/28/93
	17/42/93	21/18/93	22/01/93	22/07/93
	22/10/93	23/29/93	26/03/93	29/01/93
	31/02/93	37/01/93	41/06/93	41/07/93

DISABLED PEOPLE

21/07/93	33/05/93
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DISABLEMENTI

17/12/93
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DISABLEMENT

13/01/93	16/06/93	21/03/93	21/07/93	21/18/93
	33/05/93	34/05/93		

DISAPPEARANCESI

20/19/93	20/42/93	21/03/93	21/07/93	21/15/93
	37/01/93	37/19/93		

DISAPPEARANCES

20/45/93	21/16/93	21/18/93	23/01/93	23/05/93
	24/03/93	33/02/93	33/05/93	33/06/93
	34/05/93	37/03/93	37/13/93	

DISPLACED PEOPLE

33/19/93
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DOCTORS

11/01/93	16/11/93	20/17/93	20/42/93	41/06/93
	41/08/93			

DRIVERS

20/17/93	20/26/93	20/42/93	21/07/93	29/01/93
	37/19/93			

DRUG TRAFFICKING

17/09/93	17/36/93	28/06/93	29/01/93	41/06/93
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ECONOMISTS

25/33/93
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EDITORS

17/42/93	20/42/93	21/21/93	24/03/93	24/04/93
	29/01/93	41/06/93		

ELECTIONS

16/06/93	20/42/93	23/01/93	23/05/93	33/04/93
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EMERGENCY LEGISLATIONI

13/01/93	20/05/93	37/03/93
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EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

16/06/93	20/33/93	20/42/93	20/45/93	21/07/93
	31/08/93	34/05/93	37/06/93	37/13/93



FAMILIES

12/01/93	15/01/93	15/12/93	16/06/93	17/34/93
	20/19/93	20/42/93	21/03/93	21/07/93
	21/18/93	23/01/93	24/04/93	24/05/93
	25/15/93	25/33/93	26/03/93	29/01/93
	31/02/93	33/05/93	35/19/93	41/02/93

FARMERS

16/06/93	17/23/93	20/42/93	21/03/93	21/07/93
	21/15/93	21/27/93	25/33/93	33/05/93
	37/01/93	37/19/93		

FISHERMEN

21/07/93	25/01/93	23/05/93	25/33/93	37/01/93
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FORCED LABOUR

16/06/93

FORCED LABOUR

16/10/93	21/15/93	33/05/93	34/05/93
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FORCIBLE RECRUITMENT

21/07/93

FOREIGN NATIONALS

21/03/93	22/11/93	24/03/93	24/04/93	28/06/93
	41/06/93			

FORESTERS

24/03/93	24/06/93
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GOVERNMENT CHANGE

22/07/93	25/14/93	25/33/93
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GOVERNMENT MINISTERS

26/03/93	33/01/93
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HABEAS CORPUS

20/42/93

HABEAS CORPUS

13/01/93	20/45/93	33/02/93	33/05/93	37/13/93
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HARRASSMENT

20/28/93	23/01/93
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HARRASSMENT

11/01/93	12/01/93	12/03/93	13/11/93	16/06/93
	17/04/93	17/31/93	17/34/93	20/19/93
	20/42/93	21/03/93	21/03/93	21/07/93
	21/15/93	21/18/93	21/27/93	25/33/93
	31/02/93	33/05/93	34/05/93	35/18/93
	35/19/93	37/01/93	37/13/93	

HEALTH WORKERS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93

HOMOSEXUALS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 12/04/93

HOSTAGE TAKING

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/45/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93

HOUSE DESTRUCTION

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/17/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/05/93  
    ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93

HOUSE/TOWN ARREST

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/10/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93

HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 35/01/93

HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/28/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/27/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/01/93  
    ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/32/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/01/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 35/18/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/02/93

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/05/93

HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/11/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/07/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/14/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/04/93

HUNGER-STRIKE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/22/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/34/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93  
    ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93

ICCPR

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/05/93

ICCPR

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/17/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/33/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/07/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/09/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/10/93  
    ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/14/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93

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ILLEGALITY

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    ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/07/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/11/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/09/93  
    ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/04/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/26/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93  
    ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/41/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/03/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/05/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/02/93  
    ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/07/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/08/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/09/93

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ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/05/93

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ

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	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	34/05/93
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JUVENILES

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	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/17/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	20/42/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/47/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	21/18/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	29/01/93
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	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/32/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	33/01/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93		

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ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 12/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 12/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	17/11/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	22/09/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/25/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/29/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/30/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 28/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	28/08/93
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ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93

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LONG-TERM IMPRISONMENT

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	17/26/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/31/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/34/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	21/05/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	21/16/93

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/21/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	24/04/93
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/13/93
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/14/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/24/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/26/93
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	41/07/93
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/09/93			

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MANUAL WORKERS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/01/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93
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MASS ARREST

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/01/93				
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MASS ARREST

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93	
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MCC

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/13/93				
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MEDICAL ACTIONS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/44/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/13/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/07/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/09/93		

MEDICAL CONFIRMATION

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/47/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 38/08/93			

MEDICAL TREATMENT

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/22/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/07/93	
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MENTAL HEALTH

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/05/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/03/93	

MIGRANT WORKERS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93			
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MILITARY

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93	
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MILITARY

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/05/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/43/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/47/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/16/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/18/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/19/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/19/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 38/08/93

MILITARY AS VICTIMS



ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/05/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 38/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 38/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/41/93
<u>MILITARY TRIBUNALS</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/41/93			
<u>MINERS</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93					
<u>MINORITIES</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93					
<u>MINORITIES</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/19/93	
<u>MISSIONS</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 12/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/05/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/01/93
<u>MSP</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/13/93				
<u>NON-GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93	
<u>NON-GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/45/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/17/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93
<u>NURSES</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93				
<u>OCCUPATION</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/18/93				
<u>OUTREACH</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/28/93				
<u>PARAMILITARIES</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/17/93					
<u>PARAMILITARIES</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/33/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/16/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/45/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93
<u>PARADONS</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93					
<u>PARLIAMENTARIANS</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/14/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93			
<u>PEASANTS</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/51/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93			

PHARMACISTS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93

PHOTOGRAPHERS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/18/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/02/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/05/93

PHOTOGRAPHS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	17/28/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/34/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/44/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/17/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	20/19/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	21/07/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	22/11/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/11/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/22/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/29/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/30/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/32/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/41/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	29/01/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 38/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/07/93		

POLICE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93

POLICE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 12/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 12/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 15/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	17/23/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/31/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/37/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	20/19/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/45/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	21/15/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/27/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	22/11/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	31/03/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	37/01/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/13/93				

POLICE AS VICTIMS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/17/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93

POLICE/MILITARY TESTIMONIES

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93

POLITICAL ACTIVISTS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/15/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/01/93

POLITICAL ACTIVISTS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	17/12/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/34/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/37/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/44/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	20/19/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/21/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/04/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/18/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/22/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/24/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/29/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/33/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	33/04/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93				

POLITICAL GROUPS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/05/93

POLITICAL GROUPS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/21/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/07/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/02/93      ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/03/93

POLITICAL PRISONERS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/33/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93				

POLITICAL PRISONERS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/34/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/16/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/21/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/03/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/07/93

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/05/93

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/17/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/19/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/45/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/47/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/16/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/21/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/19/93	

POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMINAL CHARGES

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/22/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/26/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/32/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/41/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/02/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93			

POLITICIANS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/09/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93			

POST MORTEMS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/19/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/03/93
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PREGNANCY

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93
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PRISON CONDITIONS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 12/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93
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PRISON CONDITIONS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 12/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/34/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/03/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/09/93	

PRISON STAFF

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/34/93
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PRISON VIOLENCE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/04/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/41/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/03/93	

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	17/13/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/22/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	17/34/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	21/16/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/21/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/27/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	24/04/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/10/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/14/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/19/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/22/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/24/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/29/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/30/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/32/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 26/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	33/04/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	41/08/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/09/93				

PRISONERS' LISTS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/36/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	33/05/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/19/93				

PRISONERS' TESTIMONIES

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93
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PRISONERS' TESTIMONIES

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/34/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	20/26/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	21/15/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/24/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/30/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 28/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	31/08/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93		

PRIVATE SECURITY GUARDS AS VICTIMS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/19/93

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 38/02/93

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	25/15/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 28/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93		

PSYCHIATRIC ABUSE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/44/93

PSYCHIATRIC CONFINEMENT

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/44/93

PUBLISHERS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/14/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/19/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93
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RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 12/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 12/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/05/93
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REARREST

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/44/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/26/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	29/01/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/03/93				

REDUCTION OF SENTENCE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/21/93

REFOULEMENT

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93		
<u>REFUGEES</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/19/93		
<u>REFUGEES</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	22/07/93
<u>REGIONAL ACTION NETWORKS</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93				
<u>RELEASE</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/13/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93		
<u>RELIEF WORKERS</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93					
<u>RELIGIOUS GROUPS</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93				
<u>RELIGIOUS GROUPS - CATHOLIC</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/07/93				
<u>RELIGIOUS GROUPS - HINDU</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93				
<u>RELIGIOUS GROUPS - ISLAMIC</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/21/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/03/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	21/07/93
<u>RELIGIOUS GROUPS - PROTESTANT</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/23/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/31/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93		
<u>RELIGIOUS GROUPS - SIKH</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93				
<u>RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/23/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/31/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	33/04/93
<u>RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS - BUDDHIST</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/15/93					
<u>RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS - BUDDHIST</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/37/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/06/93		
<u>RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS - CATHOLIC</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93					
<u>RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS - ISLAMIC</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/21/93					
<u>RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS - PROTESTANT</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/31/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/09/93				

RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS - SIKH

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/19/93

RESTRAINTS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	17/12/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/23/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/31/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/34/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	17/44/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	33/05/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 38/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 38/08/93		

RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/41/93
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RETIRED PEOPLE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/28/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/05/93
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RETRIALS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/04/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/09/93
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SEALORS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93
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SCHOOLCHILDREN

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/25/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93
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SECOND GOVERNMENTS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/13/93
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SEXUAL ABUSE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/47/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/02/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93
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SEXUAL ABUSE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 11/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/11/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	13/12/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/10/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/42/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	20/45/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	31/03/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93		

SHOP-KEEPERS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/17/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93
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SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/22/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/34/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/15/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	22/07/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/03/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/41/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	26/03/93
	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 41/08/93		

SQUATTERS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93

STATISTICS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/06/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/09/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/36/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/06/93
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STATUS OF EXECUTION

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/36/93

STRIKES

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93

STRIP-SEARCHING

1993-07-22 1993-10-22

STUDENTS

1993-01-13	1993-12-15	1993-07-17	1993-12-17	1993-	1993-08-20
	1993-02-20	1993-03-21	1993-07-21	1993-	1993-05-21
	1993-08-21	1993-01-22	1993-09-25	1993-	1993-03-25
	1993-03-25	1993-01-29	1993-02-31	1993-	1993-05-33
	1993-01-37	1993-09-37			

TEACHERS

1993-01-11	1993-12-15	1993-06-16	1993-02-20	1993-	1993-07-21
	1993-01-21	1993-09-25	1993-01-29	1993-	1993-03-41

TECHNICIANS

1993-03-25 1993-01-29

TORTURE/ILLEGAL TREATMENT

1993-06-16	1993-11-17	1993-12-17	1993-09-20	1993-	1993-06-20
	1993-03-21	1993-07-21	1993-05-21	1993-	1993-01-25
	1993-05-25	1993-02-31	1993-08-31	1993-	1993-01-33
	1993-05-33	1993-05-34	1993-01-37		

TORTURE/ILLEGAL TREATMENT

1993-01-11	1993-01-15	1993-03-15	1993-11-15	1993-	1993-10-16
	1993-09-17	1993-05-17	1993-03-17	1993-	1993-08-17
	1993-04-17	1993-05-20	1993-07-20	1993-	1993-08-20
	1993-02-20	1993-05-20	1993-05-21	1993-	1993-06-21
	1993-08-21	1993-07-21	1993-07-22	1993-	1993-10-22
	1993-11-22	1993-03-24	1993-05-25	1993-	1993-07-25
	1993-09-25	1993-10-25	1993-03-25	1993-	1993-08-25
	1993-04-25	1993-06-25	1993-02-25	1993-	1993-03-25
	1993-01-25	1993-01-29	1993-03-31	1993-	1993-04-33
	1993-06-33	1993-09-35	1993-03-37	1993-	1993-02-38
	1993-08-38				

TRADE UNIONISTS

1993-05-25

TRADE UNIONISTS

1993-06-16	1993-12-17	1993-11-21	1993-09-25	1993-	1993-05-25
	1993-05-33				

TRADERS

1993-12-17	1993-03-17	1993-05-33	1993-05-34
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TRANSLATORS

1993-12-17

TRANSPORTATION

1993-06-16 1993-05-34

TREASON

1993-03-26

TRIALS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/12/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/03/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 29/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	21/07/93
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<u>UN</u>					
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<u>UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93					
<u>UN CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE</u>					
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<u>UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/05/93					
<u>UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/33/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/14/93				
<u>UNHCR</u>					
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<u>UNLAWFUL DETENTION</u>					
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<u>VIOLATION AFTER RELEASE</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/19/93					
<u>WITNESSES</u>					
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<u>WOMEN</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 13/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/06/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/23/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/42/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/47/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/25/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/10/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/04/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/11/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/03/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 34/05/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 16/10/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/28/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/17/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/03/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/27/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/01/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 24/05/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/15/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 31/08/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 35/18/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/13/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 17/31/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 20/19/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 21/07/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 22/01/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 23/05/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/05/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/33/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 33/01/93 ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 37/01/93	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	17/15/93 17/37/93 20/42/93 21/18/93 22/09/93 24/03/93 25/09/93 31/02/93 33/05/93
<u>WRITERS</u>					
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ 25/07/93					



WRITERS

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ 16/11/93

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ 25/15/93

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ 37/01/93

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ 25/18/93

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ 41/07/93

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ 25/30/93

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ

25/33/93