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EUR 11 ALBANIA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 11/05/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 17

Albania: Human rights abuses by police

This paper documents a number of incidents of police abuses which have taken place since May 1993, based on media reports and testimony by witnesses or victims. Most such incidents have occurred in the context of anti-government demonstrations by the Socialist Party, including those at Kucova on 9 May, Peshkopia on 23 May and Tirana on 30 July. Police violence has also been reported at demonstrations in Gjirokaster on 25 and 30 June following the arrest and deportation of Archimandrite Chrysostomos, and at a demonstration in Tirana on 10 June by 50 former property owners on hunger-strike. It also refers to the cases of deaths in custody of Romeo Gace, David Leka and Pal Zef Qokaj, where police officers are reported to be under investigation.

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Albania: Constitutional human rights guarantees; death sentences; freedom of expression. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 11/04/93

Date: 22 September 1993

Pages: 2

Albania: Idajet Beqiri

Idajet Beqiri, leader of the National Union Party, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on 12 July on charges of slandering and insulting the President of Albania. The charges relate to an article by Idajet Beqiri published on 22 June 1993 in the party's newspaper, Kombi, the Nation. His sentence, which was later reduced to four months on appeal, expires on 28 October 1993. He is considered a prisoner of conscience. There have also been further reports that since his conviction, other members of the party have been victimized by the police for expressing criticism of the verdict.

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

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

EUR 54 ARMENIA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

Armenia. In: Amnesty International Newsletter September 1993 (NWS 21/06/93) (Focus - The shattered union: AI's concerns in the former USSR)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Armenia: Hostage taking in the Karabakh conflict; the death penalty. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

EUR 13 AUSTRIA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 1

Austria (Babur Partener, Mustafa Ali). In: Amnesty International Newsletter February 1993 (Focus - Racism: torture and ill-treatment in Western Europe)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 13/01/93

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 2

Austria: Helmut Hejtmanek

Helmut Hejtmanek, aged 29, is currently in investigative detention for refusing to report for military duty following his call-up on 3 April 1989. He is a prisoner of conscience. He originally submitted an application to perform alternative service on 22 November 1983, which was rejected. He appealed against the decision but his application was rejected again in February 1985; however, his military service was postponed for two years. He was called up again in 1986 and reported for duty but refused to obey military orders, for which he was placed in investigative detention until his trial on 29 October 1986, where he received a suspended sentence. In 1989 he was called up again; he refused to report and failed to appear at the court on the date set for his trial. He was arrested on 16 January 1993.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 2

Austria: Allegations of ill-treatment in police custody; conscientious objection to military service; ratifications. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Austria ratifies Second Optional Protocol. In: Death penalty news June 1993 (ACT 53/02/93)

EUR 55 AZERBAYDZHAN

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 55/08/93

Date: 28 May 1993

Pages: 13

Azerbaijdzhan: Hostages in the Karabakh conflict: civilians continue to pay the price

This paper focuses on the practice of hostage taking which is taking place in the conflict over Karabakh between Azerbaijan and Armenia. Hostage taking is prohibited in all types of conflict by international humanitarian laws. AI is concerned about reports of ill-treatment in detention of hostages. Individual cases of people taken hostage are cited. They are: Lev Vaganovich Avakov-Leokov, Viliq Oganezov and Artavaz Mirzoyan, Saltanat Zulal gyzy Mamedova and her family, and Alisher Gyulaly ogly Binaliyev and five others. AI's other concerns in this conflict include deliberate and arbitrary killings of civilians and the use of the death penalty.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 1

Azerbaijdzhan: Liana and Ulyana Barsegyan (Worldwide appeals). In: Amnesty International Newsletter August 1993 (NWS 21/05/93) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

Azerbaijdzhan. In: Amnesty International Newsletter September 1993 (NWS 21/06/93) (Focus - The shattered union: AI's concerns in the former USSR)

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 1

Azerbaijani: Release of Liana Barsegyan. In: AI Newsletter October 1993 (NWS 21/07/93)
(Worldwide appeals)

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 1

Azerbaijani: Release of Ulyana Barsegyan. In: AI Newsletter December 1993 (Update on Worldwide
appeals) (NWS 21/09/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 55/02/93

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 3

Azerbaijani Republic: Alisher Gyulaly ogy Binaliyev, Dzhabar Gyulaly ogy Binaliyev, Akhmed
Mamed ogy Ilyasov, Aly Rais ogy Badishev, Osman Khamdi ogy Khamdiyev and Gadim Pazli ogy
Pazliyev

The six men named above are all members of the Meskhetian Turkish minority in Azerbaijan. They were detained in February 1992 while fleeing the fighting in Khodzaly, a town in Nagorno-Karabakh populated mainly by ethnic Azerbaijanis which fell to the ethnic Armenian forces. AI is concerned about reports that they are being held hostage by ethnic Armenian forces solely on account of their ethnic origin. Hostage taking by both ethnic Armenians and ethnic Azerbaijanis has been widely reported during the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh. It is not clear who is currently holding these six men; AI is seeking further information on the case.

AI Index: EUR 55/06/93

Date: 15 March 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijani Republic: Yemin Kerimov

A Defence Ministry communique broadcast on 1 March 1993 reported that Yemin Kerimov, a private in the Azerbaijani army, had been sentenced to death for deserting the battlefield. It is not known when or where the trial took place or whether Private Kerimov has lodged an appeal against the sentence. The charge is presumably connected with the current armed conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh. AI is appealing for the sentence to be commuted.

AI Index: EUR 55/07/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijani Republic: Liana and Ulyana Barsegyan

Unofficial sources report that ethnic Armenians Liana and Ulyana Barsegyan were detained on 10 April 1992 when Azerbaijani forces entered the village where they lived (Maraga) in the disputed region of Karabakh. AI is concerned that they are reportedly

non-combatant civilians, held hostage solely because of their ethnic origin. Some 45 inhabitants of Maraga were reportedly killed by Azerbaydzhani forces on 10 April.

AI Index: EUR 55/11/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 3

Azerbaydzhani Republic: Vilik Ilich Oganezov and Artavaz Aramovich Mirzoyan

Unofficial sources report that Vilik Oganezov and Artavaz Mirzoyan, ethnic Armenian citizens of the Republic of Georgia, were arrested by police while in transit through Azerbaydzhani in April 1992. They were reportedly arrested solely because of their ethnic origin and have since been held as hostages.

AI Index: EUR 55/13/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaydzhani Republic: Remi Arutyunov

Remi Arutyunov, an ethnic Armenian citizen of the Republic of Georgia, was reportedly arrested by police on 29 October 1992 while travelling through Azerbaydzhani on the Moscow to Tbilisi train. He is allegedly being held on grounds of his ethnic origin, in the hope that he could be exchanged for Azerbaydzhanis held by Armenians in Karabakh. His situation is apparently complicated by his having no ethnic Armenian relatives in Karabakh, with whom exchange arrangements could be made.

AI Index: EUR 55/14/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaydzhani Republic: Boris Babalyan

Boris Babalyan, an ethnic Armenian citizen of the Republic of Georgia, was reportedly arrested by police on 12 November 1992 while travelling through Azerbaydzhani on the Moscow to Tbilisi train. He is allegedly being held on grounds of his ethnic origin, in the hope that he could be exchanged for Azerbaydzhanis held by Armenians in Karabakh. His situation is apparently complicated by his having no ethnic Armenian relatives in Karabakh, with whom exchange arrangements could be made.

AI Index: EUR 55/15/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaydzhani Republic: Karen Karapetyan

Karen Karapetyan, an ethnic Armenian citizen of the Republic of Georgia, was reportedly arrested by police on 3 August 1992 while travelling through Azerbaydzhani on the Tbilisi to Moscow train. He is allegedly being held hostage solely on grounds of his ethnic origin in the hope that he could be exchanged for Azerbaydzhanis held by Armenians. His situation is apparently complicated by the fact that he has no ethnic Armenian relatives in Karabakh with whom exchange agreements could be made.

AI Index: EUR 55/16/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijani Republic: Khachik Karslyan

Khachik Karslyan, an ethnic Armenian citizen of the Republic of Georgia, was arrested by police on 5 May 1992 on the Kiev to Tbilisi train while it was passing through Azerbaijan. He is allegedly being held solely on grounds of his ethnic origin, in the hope that he could be exchanged for Azerbaijanis held by Armenians. His situation is apparently complicated by the fact that he has no ethnic Armenian relatives in Karabakh, with whom exchange arrangements could be made.

AI Index: EUR 55/17/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijani Republic: Amaik Muradyan

Amaik Muradyan, an ethnic Armenian citizen of the Republic of Georgia, was reportedly arrested by police while travelling on the Moscow to Tbilisi train through Azerbaijan on 1 December 1992. There is concern that he may be held as a hostage solely on the grounds of his ethnic origin. His situation is said to be complicated by the fact that he has no ethnic Armenian relatives in Karabakh with whom any exchange arrangements could be made. If the reports are confirmed he will be considered a prisoner of conscience.

Date: 28 May 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijan: Hostages in the Karabakh conflict - civilians continue to pay the price. In: Weekly update service 51/93 (NWS 11/51/93)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijan: Hostage taking in the Karabakh conflict; the death penalty; reported beating of journalist Zardusht Alizade; ratifications. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 55/22/93

Date: 23 June 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijani Republic: Armen Avanesyan

According to unofficial sources Armen Avanesyan, an ethnic Armenian, has been sentenced to death for taking part in the bombing of a bus travelling from Tbilisi, Georgia, to the town of Agdam in Azerbaijan. Armen Avanesyan is said to have been detained in the town of Mineralnye Vody in the Russian Federation in July 1991, and returned to Azerbaijan, where he was sentenced to death. It is not known where or when the trial took place, or whether he has lodged an appeal against the sentence.

AI Index: EUR 55/23/93

Date: 23 June 1993

Azerbaijani Republic: Salman Farmanov

According to an article in the leading newspaper *Bakinskiy Rabochy* (Baku worker) of 14 April 1992, Salman Farmanov was sentenced to death by the Baku City Court. Salman Farmanov, 35 years old, claimed in an open letter to the newspaper that he admits to a charge of robbery, but denies the other charges of premeditated murder and attempted murder. The exact date of his trial is not known. It is also unknown whether he has lodged an appeal before the Supreme Court of Azerbaijan.

AI Index: EUR 55/26/93

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijani Republic: Shura Artashevna Akopyan

Shura Akopyan is an ethnic Armenian citizen of the Republic of Georgia. There is concern at reports that she was arrested by police on 16 August 1992 at Akstafa train station in Azerbaijan while in transit to Georgia. Her place of detention is unknown, and there is concern that she may be held as a hostage solely on the grounds of her ethnic origin. Her situation is said to be complicated by the fact that she has no ethnic Armenian relatives in Karabakh with whom any exchange arrangements could be made. If the reports are confirmed she will be considered a prisoner of conscience.

AI Index: EUR 55/27/93

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijani Republic: Sergey Nikolayevich Nazarov

Sergey Nazarov is an ethnic Armenian citizen of the Republic of Georgia. There is concern at reports that he was arrested by police on 7 August 1992 at Marnedyan in Azerbaijan while in transit to Georgia by train. His place of detention is unknown and it is alleged that he is being held solely on the grounds of his ethnic origin as a hostage. His situation is said to be complicated by the fact that he has no ethnic Armenian relatives in Karabakh with whom any exchange arrangements could be made. If the reports are confirmed he will be considered a prisoner of conscience.

AI Index: EUR 55/28/93

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijani Republic: Romeo Aleksandrovich Seyranov

Romeo Seyranov is an ethnic Armenian citizen of the Republic of Georgia. There is concern at reports that he was arrested by police on 8 October 1992 at Kazakhe in Azerbaijan while in transit to Georgia by train. His place of detention is unknown and it is alleged that he is being held solely on the grounds of ethnic origin as a hostage. His situation is said to be complicated by the fact that he has no ethnic Armenian relatives in Karabakh with whom any exchange arrangements could be made. If the reports are confirmed he will be considered a prisoner of conscience.

AI Index: EUR 55/29/93

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijani Republic: Gurgen Agasovich Tomoyan

Gurgen Tomoyan is an ethnic Armenian citizen of the Republic of Georgia. There is concern at reports that he was arrested by police on 5 November 1992 at Gyandzha in Azerbaijan in transit to Georgia by train. His place of detention is unknown and it

is alleged that he is being held solely on the grounds of his ethnic origin as a hostage. His situation is said to be complicated by the fact that he has no ethnic Armenian relatives in Karabakh with whom any exchange arrangements could be made. If the reports are confirmed he will be considered a prisoner of conscience.

AI Index: EUR 55/31/93

Date: 23 August 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijani Republic: Arkady Ayriyan

According to unofficial sources Arkady Ayriyan, an ethnic Armenian, has been sentenced to death in the Azerbaijani Republic. The charge, date and place of his death sentence are unknown. It is also unknown whether he has lodged an appeal. Arkady Ayriyan, born in 1951, comes from the village of Nitky Noratakh in the Mardakert district of the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh. He was reportedly first held in the prison of the state security body in Baku after his arrest, where he was nicknamed Ayriyan-Napoleon. It is not clear whether he is still held in the same prison.

AI Index: EUR 55/37/93

Date: 3 December 1993

Pages: 3

Azerbaijani Republic: Kurban Babayev, Ali Guliyev, Dzhulagay Mamedov, Kingiz Pashayev and Sirudin Rifulayev

The above named men were sentenced to death by the Supreme Court on 30 November 1990 for premeditated aggravated murder. The men have lodged numerous petitions for clemency, the latest being to President Aliyev on 10 December 1993. They are detained on death row in the investigation-isolation prison number one in Baku.

AI Index: EUR 55/40/93

Date: 20 December 1993

Pages: 2

Azerbaijani Republic: Gagik Arutyunian, Garnik Arustamyan, Arvid Mangasaryan and Grachik Petrosyan: four ethnic Armenians sentenced to death

The four ethnic Armenians named above were sentenced to death in Baku in March 1993 for the murder of an Azeri journalist and three military personnel in the disputed region of Karabakh. They were due to be executed on 2 April but received a stay of execution; AI has learned that they are still alive and their petitions for clemency are under review by the President. AI is calling for the death sentences to be commuted.

EUR 49 BELARUS

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 2

Belarus: The death penalty; allegations of ill-treatment in prison; ratifications. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

EUR 63 BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

Bosnia-Herzegovina. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

Date: 8 July 1993

Pages: 1

Bosnia-Herzegovina. In: Annual Report updates (POL 10/04/93)

2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

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

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 63/01/93

Date: 21 January 1993

Pages: 14

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and sexual abuse by armed forces

This report provides details of cases which illustrate the sexual abuse of women in the context of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They are based on interviews conducted by AI, journalists and women's and human rights groups. It also refers to three cases alleged to have taken place during the conflict in Croatia. Reports indicate that all sides have committed such abuses but that Muslim women have been the chief victims and that the main perpetrators are members of the Serbian armed forces. The victims include young girls and elderly women. Details are given of rapes in Bosanski Petrovac, Kotor Varos, Klujc, Novi Grad and Bosanski Brod. Women were allegedly raped in detention at Tmopolje, Omarska, Dretelj, Caparde, Visegrad, Teslic and Sarajevo.

AI Index: EUR 63/03/93

Date: 21 January 1993

Pages: 14

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rana u dusi - a wound to the soul

This report focuses on human rights violations committed in the Bosnian Serb-controlled town of Bosanski Petrovac between June and September 1992. AI believes that it illustrates a pattern of deliberate and arbitrary killings, arbitrary detention, torture (including rape), forced labour, widespread destruction of Muslim mosques and houses and forced transfer of property. The pressure of these events caused the local Muslim population to negotiate their departure; despite having guarantees of safe passage and Serb drivers and escorts, the convoy of departing Muslims was fired upon, with up to five people killed. Also included are reports of refugees being attacked and robbed in October and November 1992 as they tried to cross Vlasic mountain.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 1

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Sandzak Muslims abducted from Serbian-held areas. In: Amnesty International Newsletter May 1993 (NWS 21/02/93)

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 1

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Civilian casualties mount as war rages on. In: Amnesty International Newsletter August 1993 (NWS 21/05/93) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 1

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

5. PRESS RELEASE

AI Index: EUR 63/02/93

Date: 21 January 1993

Pages: 2

AI News Release: Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and other human rights violations still going on

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 8 January 1993

Pages: 1

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Amnesty International launches report on rape. In: Weekly Update Service 02/93 (NWS 11/02/93)

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 1

Bosnia-Herzegovina: AI concerned over death sentences (Borislav Herak and Sretko Damjanovic). In: Weekly update service 29/93 (NWS 11/29/93)

AI Index: EUR 63/09/93

Date: 2 April 1993

Pages: 1

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Detention of villagers in Rascani

About 240 Serbs, mostly women, children and men above military age, have reportedly been detained by Bosnian Croat forces in the village of Rascani since autumn 1992. Their movement is reportedly severely restricted although they appear to be allowed to go to the nearby town of Tomislavgrad if they get the permission of the Croatian authorities (HVO). They are apparently being kept in the area as a safeguard against further bombardment by Serb forces. A newspaper report in January 1993 alleged that, according to the HVO commander in Tomislavgrad, the Serb villagers were held because the Bosnian Serbs had refused to return Croat prisoners from this area. AI is concerned that they are being detained as hostages on account of their ethnic origin.

AI Index: EUR 63/10/93

Date: 7 April 1993

Pages: 2

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Dragan Ilic

Dragan Ilic, a retired businessman, aged 65, is an ethnic Serb from Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina. He was reportedly taken away from his home on the night of 1 March 1993 by men who, according to his wife, wore the uniform of the "Croatian army". There have been subsequent reports that Dragan Ilic was being held at the detention camp of Jasenice; however these reports remain unconfirmed.

Date: 29 April 1993

Pages: 4

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Continued human rights abuses. In: Weekly update service 41/93 (NWS 11/41/93)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Deliberate and arbitrary killings; torture and ill-treatment in northwest Bosnia-Herzegovina; rape and sexual abuse by armed forces; continued human rights abuses by all parties to the conflict. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 20 July 1993

Pages: 2

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Amnesty International concerned by killing of 12 people in Sarajevo water queue. In: AI News Service 84/93 (NWS 11/84/93)

EUR 15 BULGARIA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 15/03/93

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 6

Bulgaria: Torture and ill-treatment of Roma

Amnesty International is concerned about reports that members of the Roma community have been increasingly subjected to torture and otherwise ill-treated by police. It is believed that these attacks were motivated by the victims' ethnic background. The following cases are cited: the alleged torture and ill-treatment of Roma in Pazardjik in June 1992; the alleged beating of 14-year-old, Anton Stefanov Assenov, and his father, Stefan Assenov Ivanov, on 19 September 1992; the alleged torture by police of Khristo Nedialkov Khristov in March 1993; and the alleged torture and ill-treatment of Roma in Novi Pazar on 5 April 1993. An investigation is said to have been initiated into the incident at Pazardjik, but none of its findings have yet been made public.

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 15/01/93

Date: 9 March 1993

Pages: 2

Bulgaria: Ill-treatment of Anton Stefanov Assenov and Stefan Assenov Ivanov

Anton Stefan Assenov, a 14-year-old Rom (Gypsy) and his father were allegedly beaten by police at Shumen bus station on 19 September 1992. The police officer who beat Anton later claimed that he had caught the boy gambling. Father and son were later taken to the police station where Anton was beaten again and handcuffed to a radiator for two hours before being released without being formally charged with any offence. A medical examination two days later found his injuries were consistent with the alleged beating. In reply to a complaint filed with the Regional Department of the Ministry of the Interior, Anton's parents were told that the conduct of the police had been assessed as appropriate and without excessive violence.

AI Index: EUR 15/02/93

Date: 8 April 1993

Pages: 2

Bulgaria: Torture of Khristo Nedialkov Khristov

AI is concerned about the reported torture of Khristo Nedialkov Khristov, a 33-year-old Rom (Gypsy) in police custody on 24-25 March 1993. He was arrested on suspicion of attempted theft. He was reportedly beaten with truncheons and kicked all over the

body. Police officers, allegedly armed, reportedly shouted racist insults at Khristo's family on the night of 24 March. He was released on the morning of 25 March in very poor physical condition and had to be hospitalized later that day. A human rights group which spoke to the chief doctor of the surgical unit was told that his injuries probably resulted from kicks. However, they were reportedly prevented by the police from obtaining medical certification of his injuries.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Bulgaria: Allegations of torture and ill-treatment of Roma. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 15/04/93

Date: 6 August 1993

Pages: 2

Bulgaria: Alleged torture of Zaharie Aleksandrov Stefanov

On 3 June 1993 Zaharie Aleksandrov Stefanov, a 23-year-old ethnic Turk, was arrested by police at the railway station in Dubovo, accused of being part of a group charged with theft. According to several witnesses he was severely beaten by the police officers. He was then taken first to his home, then to another house to identify and collect goods he had allegedly stolen. These were subsequently returned. During this time he was still reportedly being beaten. He was then taken to the regional police station in Kazanlak. On 6 June his family were told that he had died the day before, allegedly by jumping from a third storey room while being interrogated. He spoke little Bulgarian and had a speech impediment which may have impaired his ability to answer the charges against him.

AI Index: EUR 15/05/93

Date: 24 September 1993

Pages: 2

Bulgaria: The alleged torture and other ill-treatment of nine Roma in Stara Zagora

There is concern at allegations that nine men from the Roma community in Maglizh were reportedly subject to repeated beatings by armed guards and police near Stara Zagora on 23 June 1993. It is believed that the assault may have been motivated by the victims' ethnic origin. On 25 June, three of the Roma who were beaten were examined by the coroner in the Military Health Institute of Stara Zagora, who issued certificates confirming their injuries.

Date: 18 October 1993

Pages: 1

Bulgaria: Conscientious objectors may be prosecuted and imprisoned for evasion of military service. In: Amnesty International News Service 135/93 (NWS 11/135/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Bulgaria. In: Statement on torture in CSCE states. Statements to the CSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw, 27 September - 15 October 1993 (IOR 52/03/93)

EUR 64 CROATIA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993
Pages: 2

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

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 64/01/93

Date: 1 March 1993
Pages: 5

Croatia: Velimir Zecevic, retired judge

Velimir Zecevic, a retired judge of Serbian ethnic origin, is shortly to be tried by the military court of Split on charges of undermining the territorial unity of the Republic of Croatia, an offence punishable by up to 15 years' imprisonment. He and 12 others were indicted on 12 December 1992. AI is concerned about reports that he was beaten by police. Certain aspects of the charges also concern AI: he did not receive a copy of the indictment for over two weeks after the indictment; some of the charges in the indictment concern activities which allegedly took place before the introduction of the Croatian Criminal Code; the charges involve the use of force but there is no evidence of actual use of force; the other defendants are to be tried in absentia.

Date: 1 June 1993
Pages: 1

Croatia: Extrajudicial executions; deaths in custody alleged to result from torture and ill-treatment; fair trial concerns. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 15 June 1993
Pages: 5

Croatia: Europe must open its doors to take more Bosnian refugees from Croatia where they are at increasing risk. In: Weekly update service 63/93 (NWS 11/63/93)

Date: 1 September 1993
Pages: 1

Croatia. In: Refugee protection at risk: AI's recommendations to the 44th session of the Executive Committee of UNHCR (POL 33/06/93)

Date: 1 October 1993
Pages: 1

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

AI Index: EUR 64/02/93

Date: 19 October 1993

Pages: 2

Medical action: Croatia: Doctor charged with service in an enemy army: Jadrana Funduk

Doctor Jadrana Funduk has been charged with "service in an enemy army" under Article 109 of the Basic Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia. The charges relate to a period of time between late 1991 and early 1993 when she worked in a military hospital in Belgrade. If convicted she faces a sentence of five years or longer. Her trial in a military court opened on 13 October but was immediately adjourned to permit the gathering of further evidence. There is concern that if convicted she may be a prisoner of conscience, imprisoned in violation of Article 16.1 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions, solely for having exercised her profession.

AI Index: EUR 64/03/93

Date: 22 November 1993

Pages: 1

Follow up to medical action (see EUR 64/02/93) - Croatia: Dr Jadrana Funduk

In the week of 15 November 1993 Dr Jadrana Funduk received notice from the courts that charges against her had been dropped.

EUR 17 CYPRUS

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 1

Cyprus. In: AI Newsletter January 1993 (Focus on religious victims of human rights violations)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 17/01/93

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 3

Cyprus: Continued concern about conscientious objectors: Iosif Kourides

Iosif Kourides, a Jehovah's Witness aged 28, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment for refusing to perform compulsory military service by Nicosia Military Court on 21 December 1992. This is an unusually long sentence in comparison with sentences passed in 1990 and 1991; recent sentences for conscientious objection indicate a tendency towards harsher treatment of conscientious objectors. Legislation passed in 1992 recognized for the first time in Cyprus the right to conscientious objection and made provision for alternative service. However, the terms of the legislation fall short of UN and Council of Europe recommendations and are not acceptable to Jehovah's Witnesses. AI considers Iosif Kourides a prisoner of conscience.

AI Index: EUR 17/02/93

Date: 12 January 1993

Pages: 3

Cyprus: Reimprisonment of conscientious objector Athinakis Zinonos (please note corrected name)

On 14 December 1992, Athinakis Zinonos, aged 22, was jailed for the second time in two years for refusing, on grounds of conscience, to perform compulsory military service by the Military Court in Nicosia. He is a prisoner of conscience. In comparison with sentences passed in 1990 and 1991, this sentence is unusually harsh; recent sentences given to conscientious objectors indicate a trend towards harsher treatment of these cases. Legislation passed in 1992 recognized for the first time in Cyprus the right to conscientious objection and made provision for alternative service. However, the terms of the legislation fall short of Council of Europe and UN recommendations and are also not acceptable to Jehovah's Witnesses.

AI Index: EUR 17/03/93

Date: 15 March 1993

Pages: 3

Cyprus: Imprisonment of conscientious objector Haralambos Theodorou Antoniadis

Haralambos Theodorou Antoniadis, a Jehovah's Witness, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Nicosia Military Court on 25 January 1993 for refusing to perform compulsory reservist exercises. AI considers him to be a prisoner of conscience

and is appealing for his immediate, unconditional release. He is one of 10 conscientious objectors currently in prison in Cyprus, all apparently Jehovah's Witnesses. AI is waiting for the new government sworn in on 28 February to make known its position on conscientious objection and on legislation on alternative service passed in 1992.

AI Index: EUR 17/04/93

Date: 15 March 1993

Pages: 3

Cyprus: Imprisonment of conscientious objector Marios Kounides

Marios Kounides, a Jehovah's Witness, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on 19 January 1993 by Nicosia Military Court for refusing to perform compulsory reservist exercises. He is one of some 10 conscientious objectors, all apparently Jehovah's Witnesses, currently in prison in Cyprus. AI considers him to be a prisoner of conscience and is calling for his immediate, unconditional release. AI is waiting for the new government, sworn in on 28 February, to make known its position on conscientious objection and on legislation providing for alternative service passed in 1992.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Cyprus: Conscientious objection to military service; allegations of torture and ill-treatment. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 17/05/93

Date: 13 July 1993

Pages: 3

Cyprus: Reimprisonment of conscientious objector Georgios Anastasi Petrou

On 1 July 1993 conscientious objector Georgios Anastasi Petrou was sentenced by Nicosia Military Court to six months' imprisonment. This is his fourth term of imprisonment for refusing to perform compulsory reservist exercises. As a Jehovah's Witness Georgios Anastasi Petrou is opposed to performing any kind of military service, but Cyprus makes no provision for alternative civilian service. There are some 10 conscientious objectors currently in prison in Cyprus serving sentences of up to one year; they are all believed to be Jehovah's Witnesses. When Georgios Anastasi Petrou is released he will probably be called up again. Upon refusing once again to perform reservist exercises he is likely to face yet a further term of imprisonment.

AI Index: EUR 17/06/93

Date: 15 July 1993

Pages: 3

Cyprus: Imprisonment of conscientious objector Marios Savvas Papadopoulos

On 29 June 1993 conscientious objector Marios Savvas Papadopoulos was sentenced by Nicosia Military Court to six months' imprisonment for refusing to perform compulsory reservist exercises. This is his first term of imprisonment. As a Jehovah's Witness he is opposed to performing any kind of military service, but Cyprus makes no provision for alternative civilian service. He is one of some 10 conscientious objectors currently in prison in Cyprus serving sentences of up to one year, all of whom are

believed to be Jehovah's Witnesses. When he is released he is very likely to be called up again. If he again refuses to perform reservist exercises, he will probably face a further term of imprisonment. He is a prisoner of conscience.

AI Index: EUR 17/08/93

Date: 15 July 1993

Pages: 3

Cyprus: Imprisonment of conscientious objector Yiannakis Andrea Trisoka

On 8 July 1993 conscientious objector Yiannakis Andrea Trisoka was sentenced by Nicosia Military Court to eight months' imprisonment for refusing to perform compulsory military service on religious grounds. This is his first term of imprisonment. Yiannakis Andrea Trisoka is a Jehovah's Witness, and opposed to performing any kind of military service, but Cyprus makes no provision for alternative civilian service. He is one of some 10 conscientious objectors currently in prison in Cyprus serving sentences of up to one year, all of whom appear to be Jehovah's Witnesses. When he is released he is very likely to be called up again. If he again refuses to perform military service, he will probably face a further term of imprisonment. He is a prisoner of conscience.

Date: 26 August 1993

Pages: 1

Cyprus: Amnesty International concerned by deteriorating situation facing conscientious objectors. In: AI News Service 106/93 (NWS 11/106/93)

EUR 71 CZECH REPUBLIC

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Czech Republic: Ratifications. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 18 November 1993

Pages: 2

Czech Republic: Amnesty International concerned by new law which infringes freedom of expression. In: AI News Service 153/93 (NWS 11/153/93)

Date: 22 December 1993

Pages: 2

Czech Republic: AI appeals to Vaclav Havel on refugee law. In: AI News Service 171/93 (NWS 11/171/93)

EUR 16 CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

EUR 18 DENMARK

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993
Pages: 1

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

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 15 June 1993
Pages: 1

Amnesty International visits Denmark. In: Weekly update service 61/93 (NWS 11/61/93)

EUR 51 ESTONIA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 7

Estonia. In: The Baltic States: Time to abolish the death penalty (EUR 06/01/93)

Date: 8 March 1993

Pages: 3

Estonia. In: Medical letter writing action: The death penalty in the Baltic States (EUR 06/03/93)

AI Index: EUR 51/04/93

Date: 25 March 1993

Pages: 1

Republic of Estonia: Ruben Melkonjan

Ruben Melkonjan, a 20-year-old ethnic Armenian, was sentenced to death by Tallinn City Court on 4 March 1993 for the murder of a 17-year-old Azerbaydzhani and his Russian girlfriend in 1991. He has the right to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 1

Estonia. In: Baltic States: Amnesty International launches campaign against death penalty (Weekly Update Service 20/93, NWS 11/20/93)

AI Index: EUR 51/05/93

Date: 7 April 1993

Pages: 1

Republic of Estonia: Vladimir Botchko

According to a report in the Baltic Independent newspaper, Vladimir Botchko was sentenced to death at Harju county court on 16 December 1992, convicted of the rape and murder of a child. The Supreme Court has apparently upheld the death sentence. Vladimir Botchko has now petitioned the President for clemency, the final stage of the judicial process for capital offences.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Estonia: The death penalty; AI calls for investigation into prison deaths. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 51/08/93

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Republic of Estonia: Vassili Otshtalenko

Vassili Otshtalenko was sentenced to death by Tallinn City Court on 14 October 1993. He has the right to appeal to the State Court. If it upholds his sentence, his final recourse will be a petition for clemency to the President of Estonia.

EUR 70 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 70/23/93

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 7

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: International monitoring in Kosovo and beyond: appeal to governments from Secretary General of Amnesty International

Over the last four months the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) has repeatedly blocked intergovernmental attempts to monitor and protect human rights in the FRY, especially Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina. It has closed down the long-term mission there of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), refused permission for the UN Special Rapporteur on the former Yugoslavia to open an office in the FRY and denied visas to members of a CSCE human rights mission. In the light of human rights abuses in Kosovo and other regions and the fear of escalating violence, this is an appeal to member states of the UN, CSCE, Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) and European Community (EC) to put sustained pressure on the Government to reverse its current policy.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 1

Yugoslavia: Ethnic Albanians in Kosovo under increased threat from Serbian police. In: Amnesty International Newsletter April 1993 (NWS 21/01/93)

5. PRESS RELEASE

AI Index: EUR 70/20/93

Date: 12 October 1993

Pages: 2

AI News Release - Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: "My family thought I was dead" - human rights violations continue in Kosovo, Yugoslavia, as authorities deny Amnesty International access to region

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 70/01/93

Date: 2 February 1993

Pages: 4

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Kosovo Province: Amnesty International's concerns

Over the past year there have been reports of at least 16 cases in which ethnic Albanians in Kosovo province have died after being shot by members of the largely Serbian police and military forces in disputed circumstances. They include Nasijet Selimi, Hafiz Arifi, Ragip Abiti and Besim Shala. There have also been frequent reports that ethnic Albanians, including children, have been subjected to beatings and other ill-treatment, which have sometimes resulted in death. Reports also indicate the increased persecution of political activists, in particular members of the main ethnic Albanian political party, the Democratic League of Kosovo (DLK), human rights activists, and former ethnic Albanian police officers. There have also been allegations of unfair trials.

AI Index: EUR 70/03/93

Date: 12 February 1993

Pages: 1

Yugoslavia (Kosovo province): Police ill-treatment of Baki Grainca

AI is concerned about the alleged beating of 58-year-old ethnic Albanian Baki Grainca by police in Srpski Babus on 30 October 1992, as a result of which he was seriously injured. He has reportedly suffered from depression since 1981 and a medical certificate issued in November 1992 noted that he was suffering acute psychotic-depressive reaction.

AI Index: EUR 70/04/93

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

Yugoslavia (Kosovo province): Police ill-treatment of Faton Berisha

AI is concerned about the alleged beating by police of Faton Berisha, a 28-year-old ethnic Albanian, in Pristina on 26 November 1992, as a result of which he was severely injured.

AI Index: EUR 70/05/93

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

Yugoslavia (Kosovo province): Police ill-treatment of Kushtrim Citaku

Kushtrim Citaku, a 17-year-old ethnic Albanian student from Pristina, was allegedly beaten by police in Pristina on 13 October 1992, as a result of which he was injured. He had apparently taken part in demonstrations against the closure of secondary schools and university faculties to ethnic Albanian staff and students who rejected the curricula laid down by the Serbian authorities.

AI Index: EUR 70/06/93

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

Yugoslavia (Kosovo province): Police ill-treatment of Lulzim Bytyci

Lulzim Bytyci, an ethnic Albanian aged 28, was allegedly beaten by police on 12 October 1992 in Prizren, where demonstrations took place against the closure of secondary schools and university faculties to ethnic Albanian students and staff who rejected the educational curricula laid down by the Serbian authorities. He was severely injured as a result of the beating and had to have his left testicle removed.

AI Index: EUR 70/07/93

Date: 4 March 1993

Pages: 2

Yugoslavia (Kosovo province): Police ill-treatment of Shefki Ukaj

Shefki Ukaj, an ethnic Albanian journalist aged 44, was allegedly beaten by police in Djeneral Jankovic on 15 July 1992, as a result of which he was severely injured. An account of the incident written by him on 9 November 1992 is included.

AI Index: EUR 70/08/93

Date: 5 April 1993

Pages: 1

Yugoslavia (Kosovo): Dr Ejup Statovci

Dr Ejup Emina Statovci, a 51-year-old ethnic Albanian lecturer in law at the University of Pristina, was summoned to Pristina police station on 23 March 1993. At the police station he was arrested and taken to Pristina prison to serve the remainder of a 60-day sentence which he had started in January 1992 on charges allegedly connected to his writing to the Serbian Rector of Pristina University to request the resumption of education in Albanian. He was released after spending 11 days in prison because the Serbian Supreme Court had annulled the decision of the lower court. However, on 24 June 1992, the Supreme Court revoked the annulment. AI has adopted Dr Statovci as a prisoner of conscience.

AI Index: EUR 70/09/93

Date: 15 April 1993

Pages: 1

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo): Blerim Shala, journalist

On 12 April 1993 Blerim Shala, aged 29, an ethnic Albanian journalist from Kosovo, was called to serve the remainder of a prison sentence which he had started in November 1991. He had been sentenced in connection with an article he published in a local Albanian-language weekly of which he is editor. However, he was released after serving 23 days, when the Supreme Court of Kosovo annulled the decision of the Pristina magistrates' court and ordered a retrial. It appears that the sentence was reinstated on retrial. AI considers Blerim Shala to be a prisoner of conscience.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Kosovo province (Serbia); Sandzak (regions of Serbia and Montenegro bordering Bosnia-Herzegovina). In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 18 June 1993

Pages: 3

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Police brutality in Serbia. In: Weekly update service 65/93 (NWS 11/65/93)

Date: 12 July 1993
Pages: 2

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: International community must act in face of Yugoslav obstruction to UN and CSCE human rights investigations. In: AI News Service 78/93 (NWS 11/78/93)

AI Index: EUR 70/22/93

Date: 1 September 1993
Pages: 3

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia): Vuk and Danica Draskovic

There is concern that despite reports that Vuk and Danica Draskovic were severely ill-treated by Serbian law enforcement officials during and after their arrest on 2 June 1993, no investigation has been conducted into the circumstances of their arrest and detention, and no attempt has been made to bring those responsible to justice. Vuk Draskovic, a writer and President of the Serbian Renewal Movement, and his wife Danica, a law graduate and a member of the board of the same party, were arrested and beaten by police on 2 June following anti-government demonstrations. They were further severely beaten during their detention. On 9 July they were released, although a charge of obstructing the police remains against Mr Draskovic.

Date: 1 November 1993
Pages: 1

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In: "From Vancouver to Vladivostok" newsletter (IOR 61/04/93)

EUR 20 FINLAND

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

EUR 21 FRANCE

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 1

France (Lucien Djossouvi, Jacques Cherigui, Aissa Ihich). In: Amnesty International Newsletter February 1993 (Focus - Racism: torture and ill-treatment in Western Europe) (includes photographs)

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

France: Franco-Algerian suffers second police attack (Jacques Cherigui). In: Amnesty International Newsletter September 1993 (NWS 21/06/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 21/04/93

Date: 9 February 1993

Pages: 2

France: Adoption of prisoner of conscience: Michel Lucia

Michel Lucia is a 22-year-old conscript who is currently detained in military barracks because of his refusal to perform military service. His application for conscientious objector status was rejected on the grounds that it had been made outside the time limits laid down by law. Michel Lucia was brought up a Jehovah's Witness and although he left the religion two years ago, he retains a number of fundamental beliefs based on its teachings, particularly with regard to refusal to bear arms. AI has adopted him as a prisoner of conscience and is calling for his immediate release.

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 2

France: Nzungu Nkanza. In: Our world; our rights: UN World Conference on Human Rights (14-25 June 1993): cases for appeals (IOR 41/08/93) (includes photograph)

AI Index: EUR 21/05/93

Date: 7 April 1993

Pages: 2

France: Further information on the case of Michel Lucia - a conscientious objector to military service

On 24 March 1993 Michel Lucia, who has been adopted as a prisoner of conscience, was tried by a Paris court, the 10eme chambre correctionnelle du Tribunal de Paris. After being found guilty of subordination, sentencing was postponed until 19 May 1993, and he was provisionally released. However his obligation to perform military service remained, and following his release, he was recalled by the army. After again refusing orders, he again appeared before the same Paris court and again sentencing was postponed until 19 May. Although he was provisionally released, he remains liable to further recall by the army and, therefore, further prosecution and imprisonment if he continues to refuse military service.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 2

France: Allegations of ill-treatment, police shootings and deaths in custody; conscientious objection to the national service laws. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 21/06/93

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 3

France: Latest developments in the case of Michel Lucia - a conscientious objector to military service

On 19 May 1993 Michel Lucia, who had been provisionally released on 24 March, appeared before the Tenth Criminal Chamber of Paris Tribunal for sentencing on two charges of insubordination brought as a result of his refusal on two separate occasions to perform military service. The public prosecutor requested the court to pass a sentence of one year's imprisonment for each offence; however the court postponed sentencing until 13 October 1993. Michel Lucia, a 22-year-old conscript, was adopted as a prisoner of conscience when he was imprisoned between 19 January 1993 and 24 March 1993. Although he had presented an application for conscientious objector status to the authorities, it had been rejected on the grounds that it had been made outside the law's time limits.

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

France. In: Statement on freedom of expression and conscientious objection to military service. Statements to the CSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw, 27 September - 15 October 1993 (IOR 52/03/93)

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 1

France: Motion signed calling for the return of capital punishment. In: Death penalty news December 1993 (ACT 53/03/93)

EUR 23 FRG

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 23/03/93

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 8

Federal Republic of Germany: The alleged ill-treatment of foreigners: a summary of recent concerns

Between September 1992 and May 1993, Amnesty International received fresh allegations of ill-treatment by police of foreigners, or of police failing to intervene during racist attacks. The following cases are given: the alleged ill-treatment of residents of Granitz refugee hostel during a police raid in June 1992; the alleged inadequacy of the police response to a racist attack on Ali Ajdadi; the death in prison of Ibrahim Bayraktar; alleged ill-treatment by the Berlin police: the cases of Thiyagarajah P.; Mohammed, a 27-year-old Sri Lankan; and Habib J. This paper also updates two cases first reported in Concerns in Europe, May 1992 - October 1992 (EUR 01/04/92): the racist attacks on a hostel for asylum-seekers in Rostock, and the case of Amadeu Antonio Kiowa.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 1

Germany (Amadeu Antonio Kiowa, asylum-seekers in Bremen and Granitz, Vietnamese workers in Rostock). In: AI Newsletter February 1993 (Focus - Racism: torture and ill-treatment in Western Europe) (includes photographs)

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 1

Germany: Police attacks reported as racist violence escalates. In: Amnesty International Newsletter August 1993 (NWS 21/05/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 19 March 1993

Pages: 1

Germany: Amnesty International concerned by reports of ill-treatment by police in Hamburg. In: Weekly Update Service 22/93 (NWS 11/22/93)

AI Index: EUR 23/01/93

Date: 22 April 1993

Pages: 1

Federal Republic of Germany: Alleged ill-treatment of Thiyagarajah P.

Thiyagarajah P., a Sri Lankan Tamil aged 25, was reportedly stopped by police in the Tiergarten district of Berlin. They allegedly accused him of having stolen the bicycle which he was riding and proceeded to ill-treat and verbally abuse him. He was taken to a nearby police station and questioned, and then to another police station before being released. A medical examination the following day diagnosed a fracture to his left wrist.

AI Index: EUR 23/04/93

Date: 21 May 1993

Pages: 2

Federal Republic of Germany: alleged ill-treatment of Habib J.

The following information is based on statements made by Habib J and an eye-witness, together with medical reports. It is reported that on 24 December 1992 in the Moabit district of Berlin, Habib J, an Iranian student, was assaulted by a bus driver. The driver then informed the police by radio that he had been attacked by a passenger. When the police arrived, they violently arrested Habib J, and subjected him to racial insults and a beating. When he tried to make a formal complaint about his assault, he was thrown out into the street.

AI Index: EUR 23/05/93

Date: 21 May 1993

Pages: 1

Federal Republic of Germany: alleged ill-treatment of Murat Vatandas

The following information is based on a criminal complaint lodged by Murat Vatandas and on medical certificates. It is reported that on the evening of 30 March 1993, a Turkish national, Murat Vatandas, and a friend were arrested on suspicion of having taken drugs. In police custody, Murat Vatandas alleges that he was repeatedly slapped about the face by officers during searching and questioning.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Germany: Allegations of ill-treatment in police custody. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 23/06/93

Date: 2 June 1993

Pages: 2

Federal Republic of Germany: Alleged ill-treatment of Jeong-Seok Lim

On 8 September 1992 Jeong-Seok Lim, a 33-year-old Korean student, and his wife, Haeng-Hee Yun, were involved in a minor car accident while driving home in Berlin. Two police officers who arrived at the scene, after breathalysing him, stated their intention of

taking him to the police station for a blood test. They refused to allow his wife to accompany him although she was afraid of being left alone on the street in the middle of the night. When Jeong-Seok Lim tried to go to her, he was beaten and restrained, and the couple were taken to the police station. There the police continued to beat him in full view of his wife. When she was finally released, she found him slumped in the street outside the station. Doctors found that he had suffered multiple bruising to his head.

AI Index: EUR 23/07/93

Date: 3 June 1993

Pages: 2

Federal Republic of Germany: Alleged ill-treatment of Mimoun T.

On the evening of 7 October 1992, Mimoun T. and a friend were stopped near Frankfurt am Main railway station by several uniformed police officers. According to his statement, Mimoun T., a 25-year-old Moroccan, asked the officers if they wanted to see his identity papers, but before he could show them he was badly beaten, kicked, handcuffed and pushed into a police van. After collapsing at the police station, he was taken to hospital where he was shown to have multiple bruise marks to his face and lower limbs, two weals down his back, and suspected concussion, and spent nine days in hospital as a result. His wife and lawyer have lodged complaints regarding his ill-treatment with the Public Procurator. The police are said to have lodged a counter complaint against him.

AI Index: EUR 23/08/93

Date: 12 August 1993

Pages: 2

Federal Republic of Germany: Alleged ill-treatment of Mongi Ben Saanoun

Mongi Ben Saanoun, a 33-year-old Tunisian national, was allegedly tortured and beaten by police on 10 July 1993 in Berlin. While he was on his way to the zoo with his German wife and baby daughter, he accidentally bumped into a woman police officer outside a crowded underground station. An argument ensued during which the police officer made racist insults and refused to allow his wife to fetch his identity papers from their home. He was then arbitrarily arrested by several police and subjected to severe beating and attempted strangulation on the way to Police Station no 31, where he was thrown into a cell. Shortly afterwards he was released from custody, but was allegedly refused permission to call his lawyer or to make a complaint against the police.

AI Index: EUR 23/09/93

Date: 23 September 1993

Pages: 2

Federal Republic of Germany: Alleged ill-treatment of Abdulkерim Balіkci

Abdulkерim Balіkci, a 25-year-old Turk, was apprehended by police in the early hours of the morning of 3 August 1993 in the Charlottenburg district of Berlin. He alleges that after being unable to produce his identity papers, he was assaulted by police officers. A medical certificate issued the same day shows that he had suffered multiple bruising and abrasions. A complaint about his ill-treatment has been made by his lawyer to the Minister of Internal Affairs in Berlin. Abdulkерim Balіkci has been informed by the Berlin police authorities that he is subject to counter charges of assault and resisting arrest.

AI Index: EUR 23/10/93

Date: 27 September 1993

Pages: 2

Federal Republic of Germany: Alleged ill-treatment of Bora A.

The following information is based on an interview, a written statement made by the victim and a medical certificate. On 28 March 1993, Bora A., a 28-year-old Turk, was stopped by police in the Wedding district of Berlin. He alleges that during the course of an identity check he was assaulted by a police officer, and that at the station he was refused medical attention, and subjected to racial

abuse. A medical certificate issued the next day shows that he had suffered multiple bruising. As a result of injuries to his neck, he was required to wear a neck support for five days.

EUR 56 GEORGIA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 56/07/93

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 11

Georgia: Alleged human rights violations during the conflict in Abkhazia

There have been numerous serious reports of violations by Georgian armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in Abkhazia. There were allegations of arbitrary detention, hostage-taking and extrajudicial execution, with detainees often subjected to torture and rape. Amongst those detained were possible prisoners of conscience, ethnic Abkhazians Garri Anatolyevich Pilia and Taif Adzhba, who was allegedly beaten in detention. Other reports of torture include M K Dzhindzholiya, Murman Zadrovich Kvitsiniya, Sh.G Kverkveskiri and Ayba Sh. Lyutik. Those allegedly extrajudicially executed included L I Topuridze and B T Kvitsiniya. This report also notes allegations of abuses by Abkhazian forces, and examines the use of the death penalty. A list of recommendations is included.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

Georgia. In: AI Newsletter September 1993 (NWS 21/06/93) (Focus - The shattered union: AI's concerns in the former USSR) (includes photograph)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 56/01/93

Date: 6 January 1993

Pages: 3

Republic of Georgia: Igor Arkadyevich Tomilov

Igor Tomilov was originally sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of the Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on 25 October 1989. He was convicted of banditism, attempt on the life of a police officer and premeditated aggravated murder. His appeal was rejected in 1990 and petitions for clemency were subsequently lodged with the Georgian Supreme Soviet and the Clemency Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Following the demise of the Soviet Union, the State Council restored the

1921 constitution, abolishing the death penalty. However, the death penalty was reintroduced in May 1992 and at the end of 1992 Igor Tomilov was still reported to be on death row in Tbilisi. AI is appealing for the sentence to be commuted.

AI Index: EUR 56/02/93

Date: 2 February 1993
Pages: 2

Republic of Georgia: Garri Anatolyevich Pilia

Unofficial sources report that Garri Pilia, an ethnic Abkhazian, was taken hostage on account of his ethnic origin by Georgian forces in August 1992 and remains imprisoned because he is related to an opposition Abkhazian parliamentarian. At the time of his detention he was reportedly staying with friends in Dranda, south of Sukhumi. He started out to return home around 18-20 August but was taken hostage. A former detainee at Dranda Prison has reported hearing that Garri Pilia was held at Dranda but his whereabouts and situation are currently not known.

AI Index: EUR 56/03/93

Date: 5 April 1993
Pages: 2

Republic of Georgia: Taif Adzhba

Unofficial sources have reported that Taif Adzhba, an Abkhazian poet, was beaten and subsequently detained by Georgian forces at his flat in Sukhumi on 9 October 1992, solely because of his ethnic origin. His current whereabouts are not known; it is also not clear if any criminal charges have been brought against him. Other Abkhazian civilians have reportedly been detained as hostages during the present conflict in Abkhazia.

AI Index: EUR 56/04/93

Date: 5 April 1993
Pages: 2

Republic of Georgia: Dzhoto Amichba

Unofficial sources report that Dzhoto Amichba, an Abkhazian, was detained by Georgian forces at his home in Sukhumi in late October 1992, solely because of his ethnic origin. His whereabouts are not known and it is not clear if any criminal charges have been brought against him. Other Abkhazian civilians have reportedly been detained as hostages during the present conflict in Abkhazia.

AI Index: EUR 56/05/93

Date: 5 April 1993
Pages: 2

Republic of Georgia: Grigory Samsoniya

Grigory Samsoniya, an Abkhazian civilian, was reportedly detained by Georgian forces at his home in Sukhumi in late October 1992 solely because of his ethnic origin. His whereabouts are not known and it is not clear if any criminal charge has been brought against him. Other Abkhazian civilians are reported to have been detained as hostages during the present conflict in Abkhazia.

AI Index: EUR 56/06/93

Date: 5 April 1993
Pages: 2

Republic of Georgia: Artyom Badzhgovich Dzhopua

Artyom Dzhopua, an Abkhazian civilian, was reportedly detained by Georgian forces at his home in Sukhumi in late October 1992, solely because of his ethnic origin. His whereabouts are not known and it is not clear if any criminal charges have been brought against him. Other Abkhazian civilians have reportedly been detained as hostages during the present conflict in Abkhazia.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Georgia: Allegations of human rights abuses in Abkhazia; the judicial death penalty. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 3 August 1993

Pages: 2

Georgia: Alleged human rights violations during the conflict in Abkhazia. In: Amnesty International News Service 90/93 (NWS 11/90/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

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

EUR 25 GREECE

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 25/07/93

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 8

Greece: 5,000 years of prison: conscientious objectors in Greece

Since the 1930s Greek conscientious objectors have collectively spent more than 5,000 years in prison. Despite numerous promises, successive Greek governments have failed to bring legislation into line with international standards. The majority of conscientious objectors are Jehovah's Witnesses, and their religious ministers have faced particularly discriminatory treatment by the military authorities. Despite legislation passed in 1988 permitting religious ministers of recognized religions exemption, the military authorities have refused exemption to Jehovah's Witness ministers. Cases cited include Daniel Kokkalis, Dimitris Tsirlis, Timotheos Kouloubas and Tasos Georgiades. Other cases include Michalis Maragakis, Thanasis Makris, Nikos Maziotis and Pavlos Nathaniel.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 1

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

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 1

Greece (Sehmus Ukus, Suleyman Akyar). In: Amnesty International Newsletter February 1993 (Focus - Racism: torture and ill-treatment in Western Europe) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Greece: Government critics face prison. In: Amnesty International Newsletter June 1993 (NWS 21/03/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 25/01/93

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 2

Greece: Violations of the right to freedom of expression: further cases of concern

This paper updates "Greece: violations of the right to freedom of expression" (EUR 25/15/92), giving information about two further instances of convictions of people for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of expression. Michail Papadakis, a 17-year-old high school pupil, was arrested in central Athens on 10 December 1992 after handing out leaflets opposing Greek policy on Macedonia. He was sentenced to 1 year in prison but is at present free pending appeal. Six members of OAKKE, Thodoros Pagomenos, Dionysis Gourmas, Roula Adamopoulou, Stergios Gioulakis, Anna Stai and Kostas Koutelos, were sentenced to six and a half months in prison in connection with illegally posting bills urging recognition of Macedonia. They are at present free pending appeal.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Greece: Conscientious objection to military service; religious discrimination; violations of the rights to freedom of expression. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 2

Greece. In: Statement on freedom of expression and conscientious objection to military service. Statements to the CSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw, 27 September - 15 October 1993 (IOR 52/03/93)

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 1

Greece: Abolition. In: Death penalty news December 1993 (ACT 53/03/93)

EUR 27 HUNGARY

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 27/01/93

Date: 17 February 1993

Pages: 2

Hungary: Ill-treatment in custody of four young Roma from Tarnazsadasnyban

AI is concerned about the reported ill-treatment by police in Heves of four Roma, including three minors. They were detained on 30 September 1992 after an incident in which an old man was attacked and robbed. Istvan Nemeth, aged 19, was arrested twice on that day: he was allegedly beaten and kicked during the second detention period but released when another person was identified as the suspected attacker. Jozsef Loli, Istvan Botos and Jozsef Nemeth, three young Gypsies, were questioned by police on the same day and allegedly beaten. Police reportedly threatened to shoot Jozsef Loli and Istvan Botos if they did not confess to the robbery. A Roma girl, Zsuzsanna Sooz, was detained but not ill-treated. Police reportedly threatened the family of Istvan Nemeth.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Hungary: Allegations of torture and ill-treatment of foreigners; alleged torture and ill-treatment in custody of four young Roma from Tarnazsadasny. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 27/04/93

Date: 19 August 1993

Pages: 1

Hungary: Ill-treatment of Haiszam Mzaik

There is concern at reports that on 28 April 1993 Haiszam Mzaik was allegedly ill-treated by police officers from the Kecskemeti street (also known as 5th District) police station, in an allegedly racially motivated incident. He was approached by two police officers outside his coffee house in Becsi street, Budapest, who then proceeded to ask for his papers. When he went inside to get them they followed him, whereupon he protested that as traffic police, they had no right to come onto his premises. They then severely beat and kicked him and threatened him and another employee, Csilla Szabo, with their guns, and shouted racial abuse. He was then taken to Kecskemeti street police station and then to the Budapest Police headquarters (BRFK) from where he was later released.

Hungary: Ill-treatment at Nagyatad Refugee Camp

There is concern at reports that on 2 August 1993 six Bosnian refugees, Nisvet Safetovic, Senad Maljanovic, Safet Bernicanin, Rasim Sacirovic, Jasmin Omerovic and Damir Salihovic, from the Nagyatad refugee camp were beaten or otherwise ill-treated by police officers at the camp. The six were detained after coming back from a night in Tarany, where they allegedly consumed alcohol and caused minor damage to a street sign. Damir Salihovic and Nisvet Safetovic were both allegedly restrained and beaten after Damir Salihovic became hysterical. The six men were later told that if they signed a statement they would be released and only have to pay a fine of 20,000 forints. At another camp they were forced to sign another paper in Hungarian. They are now at Kaposvar camp awaiting trial.

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Hungary. In: Statement on torture in CSCE states. Statements to the CSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw, 27 September - 15 October 1993 (IOR 52/03/93)

EUR 29 IRELAND

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Republic of Ireland: Allegations of ill-treatment of asylum-seekers. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 29/05/93

Date: 23 June 1993

Pages: 2

Republic of Ireland: Legislation decriminalising homosexuality

The Government of the Republic of Ireland has just published the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Bill 1993, which will repeal the existing law forbidding homosexual acts and introduce provisions prohibiting such acts with persons under 17 years. Current legislation is in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights because it allows for the prosecution of consenting adults engaging in homosexual acts in private.

EUR 30 ITALY

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 30/04/93

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 14

Italy: An increase in alleged ill-treatment by prison guards

This report raises Amnesty International's concerns about the marked increase in reports of alleged ill-treatment in Italian prisons during 1992 and 1993. It cites the following reported cases: allegations of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners at Buoncammino Prison (Cagliari, Sardinia), Pianosa Island Prison, Poggioreale Prison (Naples), and Secondigliano Prison (Naples); reported ill-treatment of Giordano Otello Galati in Asinara (Island) Prison; alleged beating of Gian Carlo Ragnoli in Canton Mombello Prison (Brescia); reported ill-treatment of Biagio Mazzara in Padua District Prison; and the deaths in custody of Carmelo La Rosa in Gazzi Prison (Messina), and Alessandro Ruver in Regina Coeli Prison (Rome). A background of prison conditions is also given.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 1

Italy (Prisoners at Sollicciano Prison, Daud Addawe Ali). In: AI Newsletter February 1993 (Focus - Racism: torture and ill-treatment in Western Europe)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Italy: Further allegations of ill-treatment in prisons; draft legislation on conscientious objection to military service suffers further delays; progress towards total abolition of the death penalty. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Italy: Moves towards total abolition. In: Death penalty news June 1993 (ACT 53/02/93)

AI Index: EUR 30/06/93

Date: 24 September 1993

Pages: 4

Italy: The alleged ill-treatment of Mahrez Chanouf and Salim Sfouli by police officers in Milan

Mahrez Chanouf, a Tunisian national, and Salim Sfouli, an Egyptian national, both 18 years old and resident in Italy, were arrested by Milan police on 19 August 1993. There is concern at allegations of ill-treatment made by both eye-witnesses to the arrests as well as by Mahrez Chanouf and Salim Sfouli themselves.

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Italy. In: Statement on torture in CSCE states. Statements to the CSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw, 27 September - 15 October 1993 (IOR 52/03/93)

AI Index: EUR 30/07/93

Date: 18 November 1993

Pages: 2

Italy: The alleged ill-treatment of a 13-year-old boy in police custody in Rome

According to press reports, a 13-year-old boy, identified only by the initials 'M.C.' alleged that on 8 September 1993 he was ill-treated by an officer of the traffic police, after a unit of the traffic police had stopped a stolen car carrying M.C. After being taken to the traffic police headquarters in via Portuense, Rome, M.C. alleged that one of the officers hit him in the left eye, threatened him with a gun, and then proceeded to beat him repeatedly until he was told to stop by one of his colleagues. He was taken to the casualty department of San Camillo Hospital, where the policeman allegedly threatened to beat him again and to "ruin" his parents if he told the truth.

AI Index: EUR 30/08/93

Date: 22 November 1993

Pages: 2

Italy: The alleged ill-treatment of Giancarlo Malatesta by police in Rome

On 5 August 1993 Giancarlo Malatesta, a 31-year-old Italian citizen, lodged a formal complaint with the Public Prosecutor's office in Rome alleging that he had twice been assaulted by police in Rome on the night of 23/24 July 1993. He attached to his complaint medical certificates recording his injuries. According to his complaint he states that he was stopped by police on suspicion of being in the process of buying drugs. He alleges that he was then repeatedly assaulted by a police inspector and subjected to verbal abuse. Later at Viminale police station he was further assaulted by the same officer after he had attempted to make a formal complaint.

AI Index: EUR 30/09/93

Date: 26 November 1993

Pages: 3

Italy: The alleged ill-treatment and fatal shooting of Tarzan Sulic and the alleged ill-treatment and shooting of Mira Djuric by carabinieri in Padua

Tarzan Sulic, aged 11, and his 13-year-old female cousin, Mira Djuric, residents of a Roma camp outside Padua, were detained by carabinieri from Ponte di Brenta barracks on 23 September, on suspicion of stealing. While in custody a single shot was fired from a carabinieri pistol, which killed Tarzan Sulic instantly and seriously wounded Mira Djuric. The police claimed that the gun went off in a struggle. However Mira Djuric alleged that they had been repeatedly beaten, and that the shot that killed Tarzan Sulic had been fired by the carabinieri. A formal written complaint was made to the Public Prosecutor on 9 October. Attached to the complaint were photographs apparently showing bruises on Mira Djuric's body.

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 1

Italy: Abolition bill passed by the Lower House. In: DP news December 1993 (ACT 53/03/93)

EUR 57 KAZAKHSTAN

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993
Pages: 1

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

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 October 1993
Pages: 1

Kazakhstan: The former USSR - homosexual sex decriminalized in three republics. In: Amnesty International Newsletter October 1993 (NWS 21/07/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 57/02/93

Date: 18 February 1993
Pages: 2

Kazakhstan: Garifulla Kenzhibayev

An unofficial source reports that Garifulla Kenzhibayev was sentenced to death in 1992 by the Mangystau Regional Court. He was convicted of the murder of a fellow-inmate of a strict regime corrective labour colony. He is now awaiting the outcome of petition for clemency addressed to President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

Date: 1 June 1993
Pages: 1

Kazakhstan: Prisoner of conscience Karishal Asanov; conscientious objection to military service; the death penalty. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

EUR 58 KYRGYZSTAN

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993
Pages: 1

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

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 March 1993
Pages: 1

Central Asia - Kyrgyzstan: Human rights activists abducted. In: Amnesty International Newsletter March 1993

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 58/02/93

Date: 14 May 1993
Pages: 2

Kyrgyzstan: Grigory Abramov

An unofficial source reports that Grigory Abramov was sentenced to death on 9 December 1992 by Bishkek City Court under Article 199-1 of the Criminal Code on charges of threatening the life of a police officer (in this case a security guard). The verdict was pronounced on appeal after he had originally been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment under Article 199-1 for the killing of the security guard at a car plant. The Supreme Court upheld the death sentence on 27 January 1993. The fact that Grigory Abramov, 36, is Russian and his victim was of Kyrgyz nationality is alleged to have prejudiced the outcome of the appeal.

Date: 1 June 1993
Pages: 1

Kyrgyzstan: Refoulement concerns; the death penalty. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

EUR 52 LATVIA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 7

Latvia. In: The Baltic States: Time to abolish the death penalty (EUR 06/01/93)

Date: 8 March 1993

Pages: 3

Latvia. In: Medical letter writing action: The death penalty in the Baltic States (EUR 06/03/93)

AI Index: EUR 52/02/93

Date: 22 March 1993

Pages: 1

Republic of Latvia: Andres Sergunts

Andres Sergunts was sentenced to death on two counts of murder on 6 July 1992. His appeal was rejected on 20 October and no judicial review of the sentence was ordered. He is now awaiting the outcome of a petition for clemency. AI fears that he could be executed soon.

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 1

Latvia. In: Baltic States: Amnesty International launches campaign against death penalty (Weekly Update Service 20/93, NWS 11/20/93)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Latvia: The death penalty. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Latvia. In: "From Vancouver to Vladivostok" newsletter (IOR 61/04/93)

EUR 53 LITHUANIA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 1

Lithuania: The former USSR - homosexual sex decriminalized in three republics. In: Amnesty International Newsletter October 1993 (NWS 21/07/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 7

Lithuania. In: The Baltic States: Time to abolish the death penalty (EUR 06/01/93)

Date: 8 March 1993

Pages: 3

Lithuania. In: Medical letter writing action: The death penalty in the Baltic States (EUR 06/03/93)

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 1

Lithuania. In: Baltic States: Amnesty International launches campaign against death penalty (Weekly Update Service 20/93, NWS 11/20/93)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Lithuania: The death penalty; homosexuality. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 53/01/93

Date: 23 August 1993

Pages: 1

Republic of Lithuania: Vladimir Ivanov

There is concern that Vladimir Ivanov has been sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of Lithuania on 21 July 1993. According to a report by the Baltic News Service no judicial review of the sentence has been ordered and reduction of sentence can now only result from a petition for clemency. It is not clear whether an appeal against the sentence was heard.

AI Index: EUR 53/02/93

Date: 23 August 1993

Pages: 1

Republic of Lithuania: Valentinas Laskys

There is concern that Valentinas Laskys has been sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of Lithuania on 5 August 1993. According to a report from the Baltic News Service no judicial review of the sentence has been ordered and reduction of the sentence can only now result from a petition for clemency. It is not clear whether an appeal against the sentence was heard.

AI Index: EUR 53/03/93

Date: 15 September 1993

Pages: 1

Republic of Lithuania: Vidmantas Zibaitis

Vidmantas Zibaitis has been sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of Lithuania on 2 September 1993. According to a report in the Baltic Observer, the 22-year-old man was convicted of three murders in the Panevezys region, Kaunas and Minsk. An accomplice, 41-year-old Yelena Ustinovich from Belarus, received a nine-year prison sentence.

EUR 32 LUXEMBOURG

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 32/01/93

Date: 15 March 1993

Pages: 1

Luxembourg: Prolonged isolation: Satko Adrovic and Lazlo Osko

Satko Adrovic and Lazlo Osko have been in isolation in Schrassig prison since 16 November 1992. Both were placed in isolation as a punishment for trying to escape. Satko Adrovic is not due to be released from solitary confinement until 15 November 1993; Lazlo Osko received a sentence of 8 months' solitary confinement, two months of which were suspended. AI is concerned that prolonged isolation may have serious effects on the physical and mental health of prisoners.

AI Index: EUR 32/02/93

Date: 6 May 1993

Pages: 1

Luxembourg: Prolonged isolation: Jean-Marie Sauber

Jean-Marie Sauber was placed in isolation in Schrassig prison on 7 April 1993. He is not due to be released from solitary confinement until 16 December 1993. Amnesty International is concerned that prolonged isolation may have serious effects on the physical and mental health of prisoners and may constitute cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Luxembourg: Prolonged solitary confinement of prisoners. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

EUR 65 MACEDONIA

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Allegations of torture and ill-treatment. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

EUR 59 MOLDOVA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 59/02/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 11

Moldova: The trial of the "Tiraspol Six"

Ilie Ilascu, Alexandru Lesco, Tudor Petrov-Popa, Andrei Ivantoc, Petru Godiac and Vladimir Garbuz, known as the "Tiraspol Six", are currently standing trial in the self-proclaimed Dnestr Moldovan Republic (DMR). Arrested last year on charges of murder and terrorism, which five of the six deny, they face a possible death sentence if convicted. There is concern at reports that some of the men were beaten and ill-treated in prison (including being subject to mock executions), and that confessions were obtained under duress. There is concern that they are not receiving a fair trial.

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 2

Moldova: The death penalty; allegations of deliberate and arbitrary killings; ratifications. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

EUR 35 NETHERLANDS

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993
Pages: 1

Kingdom of the Netherlands. In: Amnesty International Report 1993 (POL 10/01/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993
Pages: 1

Kingdom of the Netherlands: Netherlands Antilles: Commission of Inquiry confirmed unlawful use of police violence. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

EUR 36 NORWAY

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

EUR 37 POLAND

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 2

Poland: Conscientious objection to military service; ratifications. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 37/01/93

Date: 16 July 1993

Pages: 2

Poland: Radoslaw Jamrozik - conscientious objector

Radoslaw Jamrozik is a prisoner of conscience, detained because he refused on grounds of conscience to perform military service. Although there is provision in Polish law for alternative service, this right is not in practice available for all conscientious objectors. Radoslaw Jamrozik requested to perform alternative service on 30 March 1992. His request and appeals were repeatedly turned down. In every case it appears that this was due to his being a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The authorities view that as the Roman Catholic Church does not object to military service, this overrides his personal convictions. On 14 January 1993 he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Silesian District Military Court and has been imprisoned since 13 April 1993.

AI Index: EUR 37/02/93

Date: 16 July 1993

Pages: 2

Poland: Ryszard Baranek - conscientious objector

Ryszard Baranek is a prisoner of conscience, detained because he refused on grounds of conscience to perform military service. Although there is provision in Polish law for alternative service, this right is not in practice available for all conscientious objectors. In February 1993 he refused to report for military service, and in March 1993 he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. His appeal against the sentence was turned down in June, and he was imprisoned in late July, exact date unknown. It appears that his request to perform alternative service was turned down because he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The authorities view that as the Roman Catholic Church does not object to military service, this overrides his personal convictions.

AI Index: EUR 37/03/93

Date: 16 July 1993

Pages: 2

Poland: Bogdan Kunniak and Tomasz Jarosik - conscientious objectors

Bogdan Kunmiak, aged 23, and Tomasz Jarosik, a 22-year-old construction worker, were tried and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by the Silesian District Military Court on 19 July 1993 and 28 July 1993 respectively. Both men are currently free pending appeal, but if, as is likely, their appeals are turned down, and they are imprisoned, they will both be considered prisoners of conscience. It is likely that their requests to perform alternative service were turned down because they are Catholics, and the authorities view that as the Roman Catholic Church does not object to military service, this overrides their personal convictions.

AI Index: EUR 37/04/93

Date: 13 October 1993

Pages: 2

Poland: Dariusz Matczak - conscientious objector

Dariusz Matczak is a prisoner of conscience detained because of his refusal to perform military service on the grounds of conscience. Although there is provision in Polish law for alternative service, this right is not in practice available for all conscientious objectors. He was tried in April 1993 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Wroclaw Military Court. An appeal was turned down in May, and he was imprisoned some time in early August. His request to perform alternative service was turned down because he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The authorities' view is that as the Roman Catholic Church does not object to the carrying out of military service, this overrides his personal pacifist convictions.

EUR 38 PORTUGAL

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 38/01/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 10

Portugal: torture and ill-treatment: summary of Amnesty International's concerns

This report describes continued concerns regarding allegations of torture and ill-treatment by public order officials from all the law enforcement agencies and the prison service in Portugal. It is illustrated by specific cases of torture and examines the concern over the functioning of the criminal justice system in investigating complaints of ill-treatment and bringing those responsible to justice. It also contains comments on Portugal's Initial Report submitted in May 1993 to the United Nations Committee against torture.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 1

Portugal (Marcelino Baessa, Luis Gravanita). In: Amnesty International Newsletter February 1993 (Focus - Racism: torture and ill-treatment in Western Europe)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Portugal: Police officers sentenced in Alexandre Gravanita case; trial of former governor and guards of Linho Prison opened in March in Cascais; investigation of Judiciary Police by Ombudsman. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Portugal. In: Statement on torture in CSCE states. Statements to the CSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw, 27 September - 15 October 1993 (IOR 52/03/93)

Date: 15 November 1993
Pages: 2

Portugal: Torture and ill-treatment by police: authorities fail to bring perpetrators to justice. In: AI News Service 149/93 (NWS 11/149/93)

Date: 18 November 1993
Pages: 2

Portugal: United Nations Committee against Torture criticizes "relative impunity" of state officers guilty of torture and ill-treatment. In: AI News Service 153/93 (NWS 11/153/93)

EUR 39 ROMANIA

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 39/07/93

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 12

Romania: Continuing violations of human rights

This report documents Amnesty International's current concerns, and cites the following cases as examples: The torture and ill-treatment of ethnic minorities: the case of the Roma community in Piata Rahova, Bucharest, in July 1992; the alleged torture and ill-treatment of detainees: the cases of Stefan Tasnadi, an ethnic Hungarian, and Mihai and Petrica Poteras; ill-treatment of homosexuals or those suspected of being homosexual: the cases of Doru Marian Beldie, Marcel Brosca, and Ienel S.; Article 200 of the Penal Code which allows for the imprisonment of homosexuals: the case of Milorad Mutascu and Mirel Ciprian Cucu; fair trial concern: the case of Viorel Baciu; restrictions on freedom of speech: the cases of Sorin Titei and Mihaela Nicolae.

AI Index: EUR 39/13/93

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 15

Romania: Update to Amnesty International's concerns

Concerns described in this report include cases of alleged torture and ill-treatment by police, including that of Roma in Piata Rahova in June 1992 and the cases of Stefan Tasnadi, Mihai and Petrica Poteras, Andrei Tanase Zanopol, and Costel Covalciuc. Another concern is the alleged imprisonment on the grounds of homosexuality of Milorad Mutascu and Mirel Ciprian Cucu, and the alleged torture and ill-treatment of homosexuals, including the cases of Doru Marian Beldie, Marcel Brosca and Ienel S. There is concern at the imprisonment of possible prisoner of conscience Viorel Baciu after an unfair trial. Sorin Titei and Mihaela Nicolae may have been imprisoned as a result of possible restrictions on their freedom of speech.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 1

Romania: Authorities failed to protect community (Roma). In: Amnesty International Newsletter December 1993 (NWS 21/09/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 39/01/93

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 2

Romania: Extrajudicial execution of Andrei Frumusanu and Aurica Crainiceanu

Andrei Frumusanu and Aurica Crainiceanu were both shot by military officers outside the Government Building in Piata Victoriei during anti-government demonstrations on 25 September 1991. AI is concerned that as yet no one has been charged with these killings. An investigation into the death of Andrei Frumusanu has reportedly been initiated and the identity of the officer who killed him apparently established. However, no one has yet been charged.

AI Index: EUR 39/04/93

Date: 30 March 1993

Pages: 2

Romania: Ill-treatment of Ienel S

Ienel S., aged 21, was arrested on 29 October 1990 in Corod, Galati County. He was accused of forcing another man to have oral sex with him. A cousin of the alleged victim (reportedly previously arrested for homosexual acts and suspected of being a police informer) allegedly witnessed the scene. AI is concerned about reports that Ienel S. was beaten by police for more than 12 hours in order to force him to confess to the charge. Reports suggest that his physical build makes it unlikely that he could have used force in connection with the acts for which he was charged. AI is also concerned that a doctor who examined him after the alleged beatings signed a clean certificate of his physical condition. Ienel S. was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, which he is serving in Galati.

AI Index: EUR 39/02/93

Date: 31 March 1993

Pages: 1

Romania: Torture of Doru Marian Beldie

Doru Marian Beldie was arrested in Bucharest on 16 June 1992. At the time he was a 19-year-old student with no previous criminal record. He was charged and convicted on 8 January 1993 for seducing a 14-year-old boy. He claims that he had a relationship with the boy which was found out by the boy's parents who forced him to report to the police that he had been raped. Doru Marian Beldie was reportedly beaten for several hours after arrest to force him to confess. He was sentenced to four-and-a-half years in prison. It is alleged that he has been raped repeatedly by other prisoners. AI is concerned that his ill-treatment by the police may have been because of his homosexual orientation.

AI Index: EUR 39/03/93

Date: 31 March 1993

Pages: 1

Romania: Torture of Marcel Brosca

AI is concerned that Marcel Brosca, a student aged 20, was beaten and ill-treated by police officers in Tecuci in March 1992 in order to make him sign a confession. He was reportedly arrested in the waiting room of Tecuci railway station where he had been sleeping; he had overslept on the train and missed his stop. The police allegedly tortured him during interrogation, before telling him what he was charged with: forcing a youth to perform oral sex. He was allegedly beaten to force him to confess, which he

eventually did. He was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment by the County Court in Galati. AI is concerned that courts in Romania reportedly have used as evidence confessions which were later retracted.

AI Index: EUR 39/05/93

Date: 31 March 1993

Pages: 3

Romania: The case of Viorel Baciu

AI is concerned that Viorel Baciu may be a prisoner of conscience prosecuted on false charges of murder, rape, robbery and assault because of his father's religious activities as a Jehovah's Witness. Members of such evangelical sects were often persecuted under the Ceausescu government. Following his arrest in late 1988 he was reportedly tortured by police at Suceava in order to make him confess to the charges. He was originally sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment in 1989, reduced to 10 in 1990. An appeal by the General Prosecutor on the grounds that the charges against Viorel Baciu were groundless and essentially illegal was rejected in April 1992 and Viorel Baciu was reimprisoned on 8 February 1993.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Romania: Continuing violations of human rights. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 39/10/93

Date: 28 June 1993

Pages: 2

Romania: Ill-treatment of Dorel Dinca

Dorel Dinca, a driver at a private parking lot in Bors, a small locality near the Hungarian border was allegedly ill-treated by police officers on 20 February 1993. While helping a German driver park his lorry, they were stopped by police, who asked the German driver for his documents. When he initially failed to understand them, they made the two men dismount, and forced Dorel Dinca to strip, whereupon he was beaten for about two hours. On account of this beating, he was hospitalized for four days in February, and again in March 1993. After allegedly being threatened by local police he was officially obliged to leave the area. Two eye-witnesses have been pressured by the police not to testify, and no investigations appear to have been carried out into his ill-treatment.

AI Index: EUR 39/11/93

Date: 3 August 1993

Pages: 1

Romania: Alleged torture of Andrei Zanopol

On 27 June 1993 Andrei Tanase Zanopol was stopped by two non-commissioned police officers close to where he lives in Mazepa, a quarter of Galati. He was then arrested without a warrant and reportedly severely beaten. He was refused access to his lawyer for five days after his arrest by the local prosecutor. On 1 July his lawyer was finally allowed to see him and reported that there were signs of beating all over his face and body. Andrei Zanopol had received medical treatment from a doctor, who had refused to give him a certificate describing his injuries. He has reportedly been charged under Article 257 of the penal code, relating to an alleged incident in 1991 when he was an official of the metalworkers union. He currently writes for Impartial and a national daily, Ora.

AI Index: EUR 39/12/93

Date: 15 September 1993

Romania: Alleged torture of Costel Covalciuc

Costel Covalciuc, a 35-year-old labourer from Dorohoi, died in custody on 4 July 1993 in suspicious circumstances, possibly as a result of torture. He had been arrested by police on 29 June for allegedly threatening his wife and mother-in-law and on 30 June he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Family members who saw his body at the morgue claimed that it was covered with bruises and blood, and a woman who was in custody at the same time reported that she had heard a man begging for his life. According to the report made by the Dorohoi police he had complained of abdominal pains during the night, and when taken to hospital in the morning had died on arrival. After an autopsy, the coroner stated that he had died of a heart attack.

Date: 4 October 1993

Pages: 2

Romania: Police fail to protect three Roma from public lynching (Lucian Repa Lacatus, Pardalian Lacatus, Mircea Zoltan). In: Amnesty International News Service 124/93 (NWS 11/124/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Romania. In: "From Vancouver to Vladivostok" newsletter (IOR 61/04/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Romania. In: Statement on torture in CSCE states. Statements to the CSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw, 27 September - 15 October 1993 (IOR 52/03/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

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

Date: 21 December 1993

Pages: 1

Romania: Amnesty International calls for release of three prisoners of conscience imprisoned solely for practising homosexual acts in private (Marius Aitai, Cosmin Hutanu, Ovidiu Chetea). In: Amnesty International News Service 170/93 (NWS 11/170/93)

EUR 46 RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 46/21/93

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 17

Russian Federation: Overview of recent legal changes

Various legislative changes have been implemented aimed at bringing Russian laws in line with international standards. This report examines the death penalty and moves towards abolition, including the fall in numbers of executions and the rise in commutations; the reduction in the death penalty's scope and application; and the introduction of trial by jury. It notes the decriminalization of consensual homosexuality, and reforms made with regard to conscientious objection to military service. These include moves towards the provision of an alternative service, although at least two conscientious objectors, Aleksandr Sergejevich Chizhikov and Oleg Nikolayevich Astashkin, were sentenced to imprisonment this year.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 1

Russian Federation: The former USSR - homosexual sex decriminalized in three republics. In: AI Newsletter October 1993 (NWS 21/07/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 46/01/93

Date: 7 January 1993

Pages: 2

Russian Federation: Vladimir Mikhaylovich Yelesin

Vladimir Yelesin was sentenced to death on 1 March 1991 after being convicted of premeditated, aggravated murder of two people on 9 August 1990. The Criminal Cases Collegium of the Russian Supreme Court turned down Vladimir Yelesin's appeal on 29 April 1991. He has lodged a petition for clemency with the President of the Russian Federation.

AI Index: EUR 46/02/93

Date: 7 January 1993

Pages: 2

Russian Federation: Igor Yurevich Volkov

Igor Volkov was sentenced to death on 23 April 1990 after being convicted of premeditated, aggravated murder. The Criminal Cases Collegium of the Russian Supreme Court turned down his appeal on 23 July 1990. A petition for clemency is currently being considered by the Clemency Commission of the Russian Presidency.

AI Index: EUR 46/03/93

Date: 7 January 1993

Pages: 2

Russian Federation: Semyon Ayurovich Khultsev

Semyon Khultsev was sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of the Buryat Republic in Ulan-Ude on 8 July 1991. He was probably convicted of premeditated, aggravated murder. No other information is available on the case.

AI Index: EUR 46/04/93

Date: 16 February 1993

Pages: 2

Russian Federation: Andrey Stakhanov

Andrey Stakhanov, aged 25, was sentenced to death by Pskov Regional Court in 1992. The exact date of his trial and other information is unknown.

AI Index: EUR 46/05/93

Date: 18 February 1993

Pages: 2

Russian Federation: Vladimir Anatolievich Grachyov

Vladimir Grachyov was sentenced to death by Kamchatka Regional Court on 24 February 1992. His appeal against the death sentence was turned down by the Supreme Court on 17 June 1992, and he now has a petition for clemency pending before the Presidential Clemency Commission.

AI Index: EUR 46/06/93

Date: 18 February 1993

Pages: 2

Russian Federation: Eduard Ignatyevich Zlobin

Eduard Zlobin was sentenced to death by Kamchatka Regional Court on 3 July 1992. His appeal against the death sentence was turned down by the Supreme Court on 27 November 1992, and he now has a petition for clemency pending before the Presidential Clemency Commission.

AI Index: EUR 46/07/93

Date: 19 February 1993

Pages: 2

Russian Federation: Alexey Alexeyevich Katukov

Alexey Katukov was sentenced to death on 19 July 1991 by the Military Tribunal of the Leningrad Military District in the course of a second retrial. In May 1989 this same court had sent the case materials for further investigation, and at his retrial in May 1990 they were again judged to be insufficient for conviction. At his second retrial in July 1991 he was convicted. He has submitted an appeal contesting the verdict, and on 14 July 1992 the case materials were sent to the Military College of the Supreme Court.

AI Index: EUR 46/08/93

Date: 9 March 1993

Pages: 2

Russian Federation: Vladimir Vladimirovich Zhurin

Vladimir Zhurin was arrested on 23 April 1988 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan (still part of the USSR at that time). He was transferred to the Russian Republic and was sentenced to death for aggravated murder in January 1990; an appeal was turned down on 11 May 1990. A petition for clemency is pending with the Presidential Clemency Commission.

AI Index: EUR 46/12/93

Date: 28 May 1993

Pages: 2

Russian Federation: Oleg Nikolayevich Astashkin

Oleg Astashkin, a 19-year-old pacifist and conscientious objector, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by a Moscow court in May 1993 for refusing his call-up papers. He had been called up five times between October 1991 and March 1992, but did not respond, leaving instead for the Baltic republic of Latvia. He returned in September 1992 and was arrested on 17 November 1992 by officers from Police Department 140 in Moscow. As Russian law offers no alternative to military service, Amnesty International regards Oleg Astashkin as a prisoner of conscience, imprisoned for the peaceful exercise of his right to freedom of conscience.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 2

Russian Federation: The death penalty; conscientious objection to military service; ratifications. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 11 October 1993

Pages: 1

Russia: Amnesty International concerned at reports of ill-treatment of political opponents in Moscow. In: AI News Service 130/93 (NWS 11/130/93)

Date: 15 October 1993

Pages: 2

Russia: AI fears political refugees endangered by forcible return to home states from Moscow. In: AI News Service 134/93 (NWS 11/134/93)

EUR 72 SLOVAK REPUBLIC

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Slovak Republic: Ratifications. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 14 September 1993

Pages: 2

Slovak Republic: Prime Minister's racist remarks about Roma people are irresponsible, says Amnesty International. In: AI News Service 116/93 (NWS 11/116/93)

EUR 41 SPAIN

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 2

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 41/01/93

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 6

Spain: Torture and ill-treatment: summary of Amnesty International's concerns

This paper describes AI's concerns about allegations of torture and ill-treatment by the security forces in Spain. A brief outline is given of the system of preventive detention and legal representation, including details of amendments introduced as part of anti-terrorist legislation. Some cases of torture or ill-treatment are described. They are: over 30 people arrested in 1992, suspected of involvement with ETA; two tourists, Mohamed Mahmoud Amer Hegazy and Emad Raed Shilbi, arrested in Ibiza in September 1991; members of a multinational rugby team allegedly attacked by police in May 1992; trade union leader Antonio Copete Gonzalez, arrested in May 1992.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 1

Spain (Mohamed Hegazy and Raed Shibli). In: Amnesty International Newsletter February 1993 (Focus - Racism: torture and ill-treatment in Western Europe) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

Spain called to account on torture record. In: AI Newsletter July 1993 (NWS 21/04/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 2

Spain: ill-treatment of Antonio Copete Gonzalez. In: Trade Unionists' Action 1993: appeal cases (ACT 73/02/93)

Date: 21 April 1993

Pages: 2

Spain: United Nations Committee against Torture considers Spanish Government's report. In: Weekly Update Service 37/93 (NWS 11/37/93)

Date: 18 May 1993
Pages: 1

Spain: United Nations Committee against Torture criticizes Spanish Government's report. In: Weekly update service 48/93 (NWS 11/48/93)

Date: 1 June 1993
Pages: 1

Spain: Spain criticized by the United Nations Committee against Torture; allegations of torture and ill-treatment; torture trial in San Sebastian. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 11 August 1993
Pages: 1

Spain: AI condemns ETA for taking Basque industrialist hostage (Julio Iglesias Zamora). In: AI News Service 95/93 (NWS 11/95/93)

AI Index: EUR 41/03/93

Date: 8 September 1993
Pages: 2

Spain: The alleged ill-treatment of Carlos Vina Pena

Carlos Vina, the 39-year-old director of a security company and a serving officer in the reserve of the Guardia Civil, Civil Guard, was allegedly beaten by police on 4 August 1993. He went to the police station in La Coruna with another man, to make a statement about a car accident. At the station, without apparent reason or warning, he was allegedly assaulted by a uniformed corporal of the National Police with his truncheon. A doctor who later examined him noted extensive bruising to his body. He was later informed of his rights and charged with resisting arrest. He has made a formal complaint to the court about his ill-treatment.

Date: 29 September 1993
Pages: 1

Spain: AI concerned by recent deaths in custody and reports of torture (Maria Jose Lizarribar, Xabier Galparsoro, Miren Gurutze Yanci). In: Amnesty International News Service 123/93 (NWS 11/123/93)

Date: 1 November 1993
Pages: 1

Spain. In: Statement on torture in CSCE states. Statements to the CSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw, 27 September - 15 October 1993 (IOR 52/03/93)

Date: 1 November 1993
Pages: 1

Spain: Basque industrialist hostage released by ETA (Julio Iglesias Zamora). In: Amnesty International News Service 143/93 (NWS 11/143/93)

EUR 42 SWEDEN

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 12 August 1993

Pages: 2

Sweden: AI fears forcible return of asylum seeker (Monica Castillo Paez). In: Amnesty International News Service 96/93 (NWS 11/96/93)

EUR 43 SWITZERLAND

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Switzerland: Conscientious objection to military service; report of the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 43/02/93

Date: 2 September 1993

Pages: 3

Switzerland: The alleged ill-treatment of Sidat S Sisay

Sidat Sisay, a 44-year-old Gambian citizen, was allegedly ill-treated by police at Geneva airport in January 1993. Employed as a credit officer for the British based charity Action Aid, he had been suffering for some time from a neurological problem resulting in severe pain in his lower back and a weakness in his legs. He was due to enter a medical clinic in the USA on 1 February 1993 and left the Gambia on a Swissair flight on 30 January. At Geneva where he was due to catch a connecting flight for New York, he was allegedly stopped by three frontier police officers who proceeded to strip-search him. They then started to beat him and kick him on his back, legs and sides. He was returned to the Gambia, where he lost his job, owing to the delays in his treatment.

EUR 60 TADZHIKISTAN

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

Date: 8 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 60/04/93

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 9

Tadzhikistan: Hidden terror: political killings, "disappearances" and torture since December 1992

Since the eruption of factional violence in May 1992, civil war has left up to 20,000 people dead and displaced over 600,000 people in Tadzhikistan. This paper describes AI's concerns about violations which have taken place since December 1992. These include: alleged political killings (Muso Isoyev, Shogumbek Davlatmirov, the Rizvonov family; extrajudicial executions and killings at Varzob state farm; the "disappearances" of Rakhmatsho Khushbaktov and Makhmadrakhim Mamadrizobekov; indications of a shoot-to-kill policy by law enforcement officials; capital punishment for the possession of firearms; the alleged torture of Mirbobob Mirrakhimov, Akhmadsho Kamilov, Khayriddin Kasymov and Khurshed Nazarov; and evidence of torture prior to extrajudicial execution.

AI Index: EUR 60/17/93

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 11

Tadzhikistan: Human rights violations against opposition activists

On 21 June 1993 the Supreme Court banned four political parties and movements, the Democratic Party, the Islamic Renaissance Party and the Lali Badakshon and Rastokhez movements. Since November 1992 a number of people linked with these parties have been arrested. This report details the cases of prisoner of conscience Bozor Sobir, and possible prisoners of conscience

Dzhumaboy Niyazov and Nuriddin Sadiriddinov. There is also concern at continuing allegations of torture of Mirbobo Mirrakhimov, Akhmadsho Kamilov, Khayriddin Kasymov and Kurshed Nazarov; the death sentence passed on Adzhik Aliyev, and the "disappearance" of Ayniddin Sadykov and Saidsho and Siyarsho Shoyev. Human rights abuses by opposition groups are also reported.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 1

Tadzhikistan: The tragedy the world ignores. In: Amnesty International Newsletter May 1993 (NWS 21/02/93) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

Tadzhikistan. In: AI Newsletter September 1993 (NWS 21/06/93) (Focus - The shattered union: AI's concerns in the former USSR) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

Tadzhikistan: Mirzonazar Imomnazarov, a 42-year-old architect who "disappeared" in December 1992 after being detained by armed men. In: AI Newsletter September 1993 (NWS 21/06/93) (Worldwide appeals)

5. PRESS RELEASE

AI Index: EUR 60/08/93

Date: 5 May 1993

Pages: 2

AI News Release: Tadzhikistan: Hidden abuse of human rights

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 60/05/93

Date: 24 March 1993

Pages: 2

Tadzhikistan: Dzhumaboy Niyazov

Dzhumaboy Niyazov, a 46-year-old university lecturer and activist in the opposition Democratic Party of Tadzhikistan, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on 5 March 1993 for illegal possession of cartridges for an automatic weapon. AI would not normally take up the case of someone charged with such an offence; however, the organization is concerned about allegations

that the cartridges were planted by the security forces in order to fabricate a criminal case. AI believes that Dzhumaboy Niyazov may be a prisoner of conscience and is calling on the Tadjik authorities to review his case.

AI Index: EUR 60/10/93

Date: 25 May 1993

Pages: 1

Tadjikistan: Bozor Sobirov

Bozor Sobirov, a 56-year-old poet, was arrested at the airport of Dushanbe on about 26 March 1993. He has reportedly been charged with treason, and is being held at the investigation-isolation prison of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Dushanbe. He has reportedly been denied access to his lawyer and to his family, and there are fears that he is being tortured in detention. He is said to suffer from a serious kidney illness.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Tadjikistan: Extrajudicial executions, "disappearances" and torture; probable prisoner of conscience Dzhumaboy Niyazov. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 60/11/93

Date: 19 August 1993

Pages: 2

Tadjikistan: Nuriddin Sadiriddinov

Nuriddin Sadiriddinov, an activist in the opposition Rastokhez ("Renaissance") movement was sentenced in March 1993 to 10 years' imprisonment by a court in Asht district, Leninabad region, for illegal possession of a firearm and ammunition. There is concern about allegations that the firearm and ammunition were planted by law enforcement officials in order to fabricate a criminal case against him because of his political opposition to the government. He may be a prisoner of conscience and Amnesty International is calling on the authorities to conduct a review of the case against him.

AI Index: EUR 60/14/93

Date: 23 August 1993

Pages: 2

Tadjikistan: Ayniddin Sadykov

Ayniddin Sadykov, a neurosurgeon and chairman of the Democratic Party branch in Dushanbe's Frunze district, "disappeared" after being detained by armed men on 21 April 1993. There is concern that forces operating with the approval of the government may have been responsible. On the morning that he "disappeared", Ayniddin Sadykov was carrying a medical certificate for Bozor Sobir, a well-known poet and former Democratic Party member, who had been arrested in March. He had just collected this certificate and reportedly intended to deliver it that day to the authorities holding Bozor Sobir, in the hope of securing his release from custody on grounds of poor health.

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

Tadzhikistan. 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)

AI Index: EUR 60/16/93

Date: 3 September 1993

Pages: 2

Tadzhikistan: Bozor Sobir

Bozor Sobir, a 56-year-old poet, was arrested without a warrant on 26 March 1993, and is expected to go on trial soon on charges of "incitement to illegal deprivation of freedom" and "attempting to inflame inter-ethnic discord". These charges are believed to be without reasonable foundation. He is considered a prisoner of conscience. He is also reported to suffer from high blood pressure and from a serious kidney complaint. A doctor and Democratic Party activist, Ayniddin Sadykov, who initiated moves to have Bozor Sobir released from pre-trial detention on the grounds of ill-health, "disappeared" in April. He was allegedly seen being abducted by armed men in Dushanbe as he was on his way to deliver a medical certificate about Bozor Sobir to the authorities.

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Tadzhikistan. In: Statement on freedom of expression and conscientious objection to military service. Statements to the CSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw, 27 September - 15 October 1993 (IOR 52/03/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

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

AI Index: EUR 60/22/93

Date: 26 November 1993

Pages: 2

Tadzhikistan: Takhir Tagayevich Pirov, Umakhon Laktayevich Ibodov, Ikhron Baglonov

An unofficial source reports that the above men were tried and sentenced to death on 11 June 1993 by the Criminal Cases Collegium of the Supreme Court, convicted of premeditated, aggravated murder. It is not known if an appeal has been heard yet against these sentences.

AI Index: EUR 60/23/93

Date: 2 December 1993

Pages: 2

Tadzhikistan: Rakhimbek Nurullobekov, Davlatbek Makhmudov

Media and unofficial sources report that Rakhimbek Nurullobekov and Davlatbek Makhmudov were tried and sentenced to death on 27 November 1993 by the Supreme Court. They were convicted under Article 104 of the Criminal Code, of the murder of Nurullo Khuvaydullayev, Tadzhikistan's Procurator General, and his driver in August 1992.

EUR 44 TURKEY

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993
Pages: 3

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

Date: 8 July 1993
Pages: 1

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

2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993
Pages: 3

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 44/09/93

Date: 1 March 1993
Pages: 6

Turkey: Selahattin Simsek: 12 years in prison after unfair trial

Selahattin Simsek, a teacher now aged 39, has been in prison since May 1980. He was convicted in 1983 of involvement in a robbery and killing on behalf of the banned Kurdish PKK, and sentenced to death. This sentence was later commuted to 20 years' imprisonment. Selahattin Simsek has consistently protested his innocence. He was allegedly tortured severely for four weeks during police interrogation but refused to make a confession. Eye-witnesses to the crime failed to identify him and he was eventually convicted on the evidence of statements by other defendants who had been tortured and who made use of a law allowing for the reduction of their sentences if they made confessions incriminating others. AI is calling on the authorities to review his case.

AI Index: EUR 44/17/93

Date: 2 April 1993
Pages: 19

Medical action: Turkey: human rights and the medical profession in the southeast

This report describes AI's concerns about pressures placed on health personnel in southeast Turkey, where government forces and the armed Kurdish opposition are in conflict. The Turkish Medical Association has documented pressures placed on doctors in the region, including pressure from the authorities to produce false medical reports in cases of torture and suspicious deaths. Doctors in the area have themselves suffered human rights violations. The following were arrested or killed in 1992: Dr A Samet

Menguc, Dr M Veysi Ulgen, Dr Zeki Budak, Dr Cemaladdin Alicioglu, Dr N Serdar Necmioglu, Dr Racit Yuce, Dr Ilhan Diken (all arrested); Dr Oktay Turkmen, killed on 2 February; Dr M Emin Ayhan, killed on 10 June.

AI Index: EUR 44/64/93

Date: 1 July 1993
Pages: 10

Turkey: Escalation in human rights abuses against Kurdish villagers

Following the breakdown of a ceasefire there are reports that a major offensive by government forces against the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) has begun, with fears that this will lead to an increase in human rights violations committed by both sides. In the past, security forces have raided villages, particularly those which refuse to join the village guard system. These villagers have then been subjected to torture, ill-treatment and extrajudicial execution, by members of the police, military or civil defence. Those who are detained are at risk of further torture, death in custody or "disappearance". In urban areas, relatives of guerrillas, government opponents and alleged PKK supporters are assassinated. PKK guerrillas are also responsible for the killing of prisoners and civilians.

AI Index: EUR 44/73/93

Date: 29 September 1993
Pages: 12

"Disappearances" and political killings: human rights crisis of the 1990s: a manual for action - Chapter C-5: Turkey: Responses to an emerging pattern of extrajudicial executions (pre-publication version)

Since mid-1991 more than 300 people active in the legal opposition to the government or suspected of having contacts with the Kurdish Workers' Party, (PKK), have been killed, either directly by, or with the collusion of the Turkish security forces, principally in the ten provinces in southeast Turkey under emergency rule. This report documents the rise of political killings in the southeast, both in the towns and the countryside, citing several cases, including Ramazan Aslan and Vedat Aydin; and the state of impunity in which they are committed as a result of the failures of the prosecution service. Members of the Turkish Human Rights Association (THRA) and journalists who report these violations are themselves increasingly the victims of harassment and killings.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 February 1993
Pages: 1

Turkey: Killing of Resul Sakar. In: AI Newsletter February 1993 (includes photograph)

Date: 1 March 1993
Pages: 1

Turkey: Torture equipment discovered. In: AI Newsletter March 1993

Date: 1 April 1993
Pages: 1

Turkey: "Thought-crime" still grounds for imprisonment (Osman Aytar). In: AI Newsletter April 1993 (NWS 21/01/93) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 1

Turkey: Attacks on human rights workers continue. In: AI Newsletter May 1993 (NWS 21/02/93)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Turkey: "Your plainclothes policeman is waiting". In: Amnesty International Newsletter June 1993 (NWS 21/03/93) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Turkey: Metin Can, a lawyer and human rights activist, and his friend Dr Hasan Kaya were found dead a week after they disappeared on 21 February 1993. Their bodies bore marks of torture. In: AI Newsletter June 1993 (Worldwide appeals) (NWS 21/03/93) (includes photographs)

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 1

Turkey: Police shoot to kill in hit-and-run house raids. In: Amnesty International Newsletter August 1993 (NWS 21/05/93)

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

Turkey: Police torture villagers in sub-zero conditions. In: Amnesty International Newsletter September 1993 (NWS 21/06/93)

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 1

Turkey: Death in custody of Baki Erdogan. In: AI Newsletter December 1993 (Worldwide appeals) (NWS 21/09/93)

Date: 1 December 1993

Pages: 1

Turkey: Eight die in reprisal violence (includes photograph). In: AI Newsletter December 1993 (NWS 21/09/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 19 January 1993

Pages: 3

Turkey: Leyla Zana. In: Women's Action 1993 (ACT 77/02/93) (includes photograph)

AI Index: EUR 44/13/93

Date: 25 February 1993

Medical letter writing action: Turkey: Dr Hasan Kaya and Metin Can

Metin Can, a lawyer and chairman of the Turkish Human Rights Association in Elazig, southeast Turkey, and Dr Hasan Kaya, a medical doctor, have not been seen since leaving Metin Can's home on the evening of 21 February 1993. On 22 February an unknown person telephoned Metin Can's home, saying that the two men had been killed. On 23 February a relative of Metin Can received a telephone call purporting to come from the PKK and saying they they were holding him. However, his family believe that the phone call may have been a deliberate attempt to create confusion about his "disappearance". The Turkish Human Rights Association has been subject to constant official harassment, particularly in Kurdish areas under emergency legislation.

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

Turkey. 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: 2 March 1993

Pages: 3

Turkey: Amnesty International urges Prime Minister to prevent killings at Nevruz (includes text of open letter from Amnesty International to Prime Minister Demirel, sent 19 February 1993). In: Weekly Update Service 16/93 (NWS 11/16/93)

AI Index: EUR 44/23/93

Date: 5 March 1993

Pages: 4

Follow-up to medical action (EUR 44/13/93, 25 February) - Turkey: Dr Hasan Kaya and Metin Can

The bodies of Metin Can, a lawyer and president of the Turkish Human Rights Association in Elazig, southeast Turkey, and his friend, Dr Hasan Kaya, were found on 27 February 1993, a week after they "disappeared". The bodies, bearing signs of torture, were found under a bridge about 120 km from Elazig. Autopsies were conducted on the bodies in both Tunceli and Elazig but the results have apparently not been published.

AI Index: EUR 44/24/93

Date: 12 March 1993

Pages: 3

Medical action: Turkey: Cemal Cakmak and others

AI is concerned about Cemal Cakmak and other prisoners who have been on hunger-strike in Yozgat Prison since mid-February. The prisoners were allegedly beaten after the discovery of the escape of 18 prisoners from Nevsehir Prison and were transferred to Yozgat, where they were allegedly beaten again in the presence of a prison doctor, who reportedly later refused to treat injuries sustained during the beatings. Cemal Cakmak, arrested in June 1992 and thought to be a member of the illegal TIKKO armed group, is said to be in poor health and not to be receiving adequate medical care.

Date: 1 April 1993
Pages: 2

Turkey: Selahattin Simsek. In: Our world; our rights: UN World Conference on Human Rights (14-25 June 1993): cases for appeals (IOR 41/08/93) (includes photograph)

AI Index: EUR 44/33/93

Date: 1 April 1993
Pages: 2

The trials of Kurdish writer Edip Polat

Edip Polat, a Kurdish writer and former biology teacher, is facing imprisonment, having been sentenced to two years for one of his books. He has already been in prison three times, in 1979, 1982 and 1990. His first two imprisonments were on charges of belonging to an illegal organization; he was imprisoned in 1990 on charges relating to a book he had written about conditions in Diyarbakir Military Prison. He has since been on trial for two books he has published since 1990, charged in both cases with "making separatist propaganda". In December 1992 he was convicted in connection with one of the books and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine. An appeal is pending. If imprisoned, AI will consider Edip Polat to be a prisoner of conscience.

AI Index: EUR 44/36/93

Date: 1 April 1993
Pages: 2

Turkey: Kurdish writer / publisher Osman Aytar on trial

Osman Aytar, General Publishing Director of the Kurdish magazine Medya Gunesi and author of two books, was arrested on 22 January 1993 on charges relating to an article of his which the magazine had published on 16 January. He and the magazine's owner, Cemal Ozelik and chief editor Salih Bal were charged with "making separatist propaganda"; their trial opened on 12 March. After a second trial hearing on 31 March, Osman Aytar was conditionally released while the trial continues. AI is concerned that if convicted, Osman Aytar would become a prisoner of conscience. Details are given about previous periods which Osman Aytar has spent in prison, which allegedly included torture.

Date: 30 April 1993
Pages: 2

Turkey: Response to Turkish Ambassador's letter concerning human rights abuses by armed opposition groups. In: Weekly update service 42/93 (NWS 11/42/93)

AI Index: EUR 44/38/93

Date: 15 May 1993
Pages: 2

Turkey: Party leader Dogu Perincek convicted

On 15 January 1993 Dogu Perincek was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Ankara State Security Court for having made "separatist propaganda" during the 1991 election campaign. His appeal against the verdict will be heard on 26 May. If the sentence is confirmed and he is reimprisoned, Dogu Perincek, 50, a former prisoner of conscience and leader of the Workers' Party (Isci Partisi), will again be considered a prisoner of conscience. He has been the subject of many court cases for the non-violent expression of his political views.

Date: 1 June 1993
Pages: 1

Turkey: Cease-fire brings hopeful signs but deaths in custody continue. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 15 June 1993
Pages: 2

Turkey: Amnesty International urgently appeals to new Turkish Prime Minister and Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) to prevent further human rights abuses in Southeast Turkey. In: Weekly update service 59/93 (NWS 11/59/93)

Date: 22 June 1993
Pages: 1

Turkey: Kurdish writer's conviction confirmed by Appeal Court - a serious retrograde step for human rights (Edip Polat, Salih Bal, Osman Aytar). In: Weekly update service 69/93 (NWS 11/69/93)

Date: 1 July 1993
Pages: 3

Turkey: Renewed hostilities lead to serious escalation in human rights abuses in Southeast Turkey. In: Weekly update service 75/93 (NWS 11/75/93)

AI Index: EUR 44/66/93

Date: 1 July 1993
Pages: 3

Turkey: Student Soner Onder still held

Soner Onder, a 17-year-old student at Istanbul Technical University, was arrested following a demonstration on 25 December 1991 and an arson attack on the Cetinkaya department store in Istanbul's Bakirkoy quarter. Several hundred people were subsequently detained, in particular, students or youths who were born in the southeastern, mainly Kurdish provinces. Soner Onder, a Syriac Christian, was born in Mardin province. He was interrogated at the Anti-Terror Branch of Istanbul Police Headquarters until 8 January 1992, where it is alleged he was tortured and made to sign a confession, which he subsequently retracted. He is currently remanded in custody on trial, charged with terrorist offences. There is strong evidence to support both his torture claims and his innocence.

Date: 30 July 1993
Pages: 2

Turkey: Kurdish villagers tortured and extrajudicially executed by security forces and deliberately killed by PKK in "total conflict". In: AI News Service 89/93 (NWS 11/89/93)

Date: 26 August 1993

Pages: 1

Turkey: AI condemns hostage-taking by PKK. In: AI News Service 107/93 (NWS 11/107/93)

Date: 6 September 1993

Pages: 2

Turkey: Possible police involvement in killings of Kurdish MP and local Kurdish politician (Mehmet Sincar, Metin Ozdemir, Nizamettin Toguc). In: Amnesty International News Service 112/93 (NWS 11/112/93)

Date: 10 September 1993

Pages: 1

Turkey: Amnesty International urges PKK to release civilian prisoners. In: AI News Service 114/93 (NWS 11/114/93)

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 1

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

AI Index: EUR 44/92/93

Date: 7 October 1993

Pages: 2

Turkey: Attacks on DEP MPs continue

Leyla Zana, MP for Diyarbakir, and other MPs belonging to the Democracy Party (DEP) continue to be subjected to attacks on their lives. Leyla Zana has narrowly escaped three attempts on her life in the past seven months. The latest attempt came on the night of 10 September, when 16 parliamentarians assembled at the home of Mehmet Sincar, the MP for Mardin, who was assassinated on 4 September 1993. In the same attack Metin Ozdemir, chairman of the DEP in Batman, was also killed, and another MP, Nizamettin Toguc, was wounded. That night three hand grenades were thrown into the house injuring five adults and a child. There are strong grounds for believing that the security forces may be involved in these attacks.

Date: 12 October 1993

Pages: 1

Turkey: Arrest order issued for Recep Marasli - increased pressure on publishers and writers dealing with Kurdish issues. In: Amnesty International News Service 131/93 (NWS 11/131/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Turkey. In: Statement on torture in CSCE states. Statements to the CSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw, 27 September - 15 October 1993 (IOR 52/03/93)

Date: 1 November 1993
Pages: 1

Turkey. In: Statement on freedom of expression and conscientious objection to military service. Statements to the CSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw, 27 September - 15 October 1993 (IOR 52/03/93)

Date: 1 November 1993
Pages: 1

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

Date: 19 November 1993
Pages: 2

Turkey: United Nations Committee against Torture confirms torture in Turkey is widespread and "systematic". In: AI News Service 154/93 (NWS 11/154/93)

Date: 26 November 1993
Pages: 2

Turkey: Fears of imminent resumption of executions after nine-year moratorium (Seyfettin Uzunoz). In: AI News Service 157/93 (NWS 11/157/93)

AI Index: EUR 44/114/93

Date: 29 November 1993
Pages: 2

Turkey: Threat of imminent resumption of executions

On 17 November, nine out of fifteen members of the Judicial Commission (Adalet Komisyonu) approved the death sentence of Seyfettin Uzunoz, who was convicted in 1992 of murder and armed robbery. His file will now be sent to the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM - the parliament) for approval, which requires a simple majority. Execution is by hanging and could be carried out immediately the death sentence has been ratified by parliament. There is concern that this move would end a de facto moratorium on executions in Turkey since 1984.

Date: 1 December 1993
Pages: 1

Turkey: Death sentence approved for the first time in nine years. In: Death penalty news December 1993 (ACT 53/03/93)

EUR 61 TURKMENISTAN

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 61/06/93

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 11

Turkmenistan: A summary of concerns about prisoners of conscience, ill-treatment and the death penalty

In the two years since independence there have been persistent human rights violations. Current concerns include the repeated short-term detention of opposition activists, usually to prevent them from meeting foreign visitors or attending international meetings. They are prisoners of conscience. There have also been reports of assaults on opposition activists, including Mukhammedmurad Salamatov in October 1992. Possible prisoner of conscience Karadzha Karadzhayev was also badly beaten by police on 26 October 1992. At present he is in prison on charges of gross embezzlement and slander, but there is concern that these charges may be false. A further concern is the continued use of the death penalty.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 1

AI delegates expelled from Turkmenistan. In: Amnesty International Newsletter January 1993

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

Central Asia - Turkmenistan: Human rights activists abducted. In: AI Newsletter March 1993

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Turkmenistan: Renewed house arrest of opposition activists; refolement concern; the death penalty. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Turkmenistan: Karadzha Karadzhayev

Karadzha Karadzhayev, an opposition activist, was arrested on 12 August 1993 in Ashgabat, and has been charged with gross embezzlement and slander. There is concern at allegations that these charges may be without foundation, brought about to punish him for his opposition activities. He works as an accountant in a state enterprise, and although not affiliated to any opposition political grouping, he has acted as a financial backer for the independent newspaper Dayanch ("Support"), which was forced to close by the authorities. He has also worked as a correspondent for the Moscow newspaper Ekspress Khronika ("Express Chronicle"), which specializes in human rights issues. He is currently held in investigation-isolation prison No 1, allegedly incommunicado.

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 3

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

2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 45/01/93

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 9

United Kingdom: Northern Ireland: the right of silence

This report describes AI's concerns about the application of the Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 to people arrested under emergency legislation in Northern Ireland. Unlike in other jurisdictions in the UK, people who exercise their right to remain silent during police questioning or during trial risk having inferences of guilt drawn against them under this order. Three cases, those of Dermot Quinn, Kevin Sean Murray and Daniel Morrison, are described to illustrate AI's concerns about the application of this law.

AI Index: EUR 45/07/93

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 9

United Kingdom: Northern Ireland: fair trial concerns in Casement Park trials

The 19 March 1988 shooting of British Army corporals David Howes and Derek Wood at a funeral procession, led to over 200 arrests and 41 prosecutions, many of which failed to satisfy international fair trial standards. Patrick Kane, Michael Timmons and Sean Kelly, were convicted on 30 March 1990 after trial in a "Diplock Court" and sentenced to life imprisonment. The Northern Ireland Office is currently reviewing their cases. Patrick Kane, aged 29, with the IQ of an 11-year-old and a serious hearing disability, was interrogated without a lawyer or other appropriate adult. His confession was admitted despite evident falsehoods. Sean Kelly, who exercised his right to silence, was convicted after the presiding judge drew inferences of guilt from this.

AI Index: EUR 45/10/93

Date: 1 August 1993

Pages: 6

United Kingdom (Northern Ireland): Alleged coerced confessions during ill-treatment at Castlereagh Holding Centre of eight youths from Ballymurphy, Northern Ireland

Eight young men, Anthony Garland, Hugh McLaughlin, Stephen McMullen, Michael Hugh Beck, Daniel Pettigrew, Ciaran McAllister, Brendan McCrory and James Morgan, allege that they were ill-treated in incommunicado detention at Castlereagh Holding Centre in connection with bomb attacks in Belfast on security forces in the summer of 1991. All were charged on the basis of statements which they signed during interrogation, in the absence of their lawyer, and which they allege they were coerced into signing after being physically and/or mentally ill-treated or threatened. James Morgan was tried and convicted in March 1993, and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. The trial of the other seven is due to start on 6 September 1993.

AI Index: EUR 45/11/93

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 6

United Kingdom: Ill-treatment in Northern Ireland: Comments on proposed Codes of Practice for interrogation centres

The new Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1991 required the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland to make codes of practice for the detention, treatment, questioning and identification of persons detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act 1989. Draft codes of practice have been circulated but, to date, no final version has been issued. AI is concerned about this delay and is also concerned that the draft codes are not in conformity with international standards and do not provide sufficient safeguards to ensure the protection of detainees from ill-treatment in incommunicado detention.

AI Index: EUR 45/13/93

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 11

United Kingdom: Unlawful killing of detained asylum-seeker Omasese Lumumba

Omasese Lumumba was killed on 8 October 1993 while in detention at Pentonville Prison in London pending a decision on his asylum claim. While being transferred to the prison hospital he was subjected to a method called "control and restraint 1" during which he died. In July 1993 an inquest jury found that he was unlawfully killed as a result of "use of improper methods and excessive force in the process of control and restraint". Omasese Lumumba had fled Zaire to Europe after being imprisoned without trial for 18 months and ill-treated. On 15 September 1991 he was arrested and later transferred to Pentonville Prison. There he was locked in a cell for more than 20 hours a day, and his health rapidly deteriorated. Apparently he could not understand why he was being held in prison.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 February 1993

Pages: 1

United Kingdom (Leslie Burnett, Mohammed Hajjazim, Trevor Monerville). In: Amnesty International Newsletter February 1993 (Focus - Racism: torture and ill-treatment in Western Europe) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 September 1993

AI Index: DOC 32/04/94

Country Dossier List 1993: Europe

United Kingdom (Northern Ireland): Unfair trials in Diplock Courts. In: Amnesty International Newsletter September 1993 (NWS 21/06/93)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 45/04/93

Date: 25 March 1993

Pages: 4

United Kingdom (Northern Ireland): Alleged forced admissions during incommunicado detention after an IRA attack in Beechmount, Northern Ireland

AI is concerned about the prosecution of five youths after making alleged forced admissions during incommunicado detention following an attack by the IRA in Beechmount, West Belfast, in which an RUC officer was killed. Following the attack on 1 May 1991, 18 local youths were arrested. Five of them, Liam Coogan, Laurence Hillick, James McCabe, Kevin Mullolland and Mark Prior, were charged with murder and other crimes in relation to the attack. All five allege that they signed statements in the absence of their lawyers as a result of being ill-treated and/or intimidated during interrogation in the Castlereagh Holding Centre.

Date: 30 April 1993

Pages: 1

UK (Northern Ireland): The shooting of Damian McCartan. In: Weekly update service 42/93 (NWS 11/42/93)

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

United Kingdom: Fair trial issue: the right of silence; killings by the security forces in Northern Ireland / inquests. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

Date: 24 June 1993

Pages: 1

United Kingdom (Northern Ireland): "Punishment" shooting of Edward Kane by IRA. In: Weekly update service 70/93 (NWS 11/70/93)

Date: 6 August 1993

Pages: 1

United Kingdom: AI calls for fully independent inquiry into allegations of ill-treatment during deportation procedures (Joy Gardner, Dorothy Nwokedi). In: Amnesty International News Service 92/93 (NWS 11/92/93)

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

UK. In: Refugee protection at risk: AI's recommendations to the 44th session of the Executive Committee of UNHCR (POL 33/06/93)

Date: 1 October 1993

Pages: 4

Northern Ireland: The killing of defence lawyer Patrick Finucane. In: The lives behind the lies: the campaign against political killings and "disappearances" (ACT 33/43/93)

Date: 8 October 1993

Pages: 1

United Kingdom: Amnesty International concerned by plans to abolish right to silence. In: AI News Service 129/93 (NWS 11/129/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

UK. In: "From Vancouver to Vladivostok" newsletter (IOR 61/04/93)

AI Index: EUR 45/15/93

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 5

United Kingdom: The right of silence - update

The Government of the United Kingdom has recently announced its intention to curtail the right of a detained or accused person to remain silent during police questioning and at trial in England and Wales. Legislation curtailing the right of silence was enacted in Northern Ireland in 1988. AI is concerned that the curtailment of this right violates international standards. The organization has urged the government to repeal the Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 and opposes the introduction of similar legislation for England and Wales.

Date: 3 November 1993

Pages: 2

United Kingdom: Amnesty International calls for respect for human rights amid escalating violence. In: AI News Service 145/93 (NWS 11/145/93)

Date: 8 November 1993

Pages: 2

United Kingdom: Amnesty International concerned by unlawful killing of asylum-seeker in Pentonville Prison (Omasese Lumumba). In: AI News Service 148/93 (NWS 11/148/93)

EUR 50 UKRAINE

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 50/01/93

Date: 25 February 1993

Pages: 2

Ukraine: Yury Nikolayevich Nagimbeda

Yury Nagimbeda was sentenced to death by Zaporozhe Regional Court on 22 January 1993.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Ukraine: The death penalty. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

EUR 62 UZBEKISTAN

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 1

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 62/09/93

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 14

Uzbekistan: Clampdown on dissent

Since mid-1992 there has been a clampdown against government opponents in Uzbekistan. This report focuses on the following cases: prisoners of conscience - Babur Shakirov, Khazratkul Khudayberdy, Otanazar Aripov, Olim Karimov and others (the Milli Mejlis case); Abdumannob Pulatov and Vasilya Inayatova, prosecuted for slandering the president; the use of administrative arrest and short-term police custody; possible prisoners of conscience - Pulat Akhunov and Inamzhan Tursunov; the "disappearance" of Abdullo Utayev; assault of Birlik chairman, Abdurakhim Pulatov, co-chairman Shukhrat Ismatullayev, and activist Miralim Odilov; attacks on the homes of Mikhail Ardzinov, deputy chairman of the Human Rights Society, and Anvar Usmanov, a journalist and Birlik activist.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 January 1993

Pages: 1

Uzbekistan: Prisoner of conscience, Babur Shakirov, a 44-year-old political activist who has been detained since August 1992 on a charge of "calling for the overthrow of the state and social order". In: Amnesty International Newsletter January 1993 (Worldwide appeals)

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 1

Central Asia - Uzbekistan: Human rights activists abducted. In: Amnesty International Newsletter March 1993 (including photograph)

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 1

Uzbekistan. In: Amnesty International Newsletter September 1993 (NWS 21/06/93) (Focus - The shattered union: AI's concerns in the former USSR)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 62/01/93

Date: 13 January 1993

Pages: 2

Uzbekistan: Odanazar Arifov (corrected from Atanazar Aripov)

Odanazar Arifov, secretary of the registered opposition party Erk (Freedom) was arrested on or around 20 December 1992 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. He is reportedly being held in an investigation-isolation prison in Tashkent, charged with "calling for the violent overthrow of the state and social system". The charge relates to his involvement in the foundation of a non-violent social organization, Milli Mejlis (National Council). AI considers him a prisoner of conscience, detained solely because of his non-violent political activities. Two other members of Milli Mejlis have been detained in 1992 and other members, including Odanazar Arifov, were repeatedly questioned by the police.

AI Index: EUR 62/02/93

Date: 28 January 1993

Pages: 2

Uzbekistan: Olim Karimov

Olim Karimov, a 67-year-old professor of agricultural sciences who is also a member of the presidium of the opposition Birlik Movement and deputy chairman of the unregistered Free Peasants' Party, was arrested on or around 19 January in Tashkent and is reportedly detained in the investigation-isolation prison of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Tashkent. He was apparently charged with organizing an illegal political party in violation of a recent law on political parties. AI is seeking more information about the charge against Olim Karimov.

AI Index: EUR 62/04/93

Date: 2 February 1993

Pages: 2

Uzbekistan: Abdullo Utayev

Abdullo Utayev, a religious teacher and leader of the unregistered Islamic Renaissance Party, was arrested at his home in Tashkent on or around 6 December 1992. It is not known where he is being detained and his family have apparently had no news of him since the arrest. He is reportedly charged with organizing an illegal political party in violation of a recent law on political parties. AI is currently seeking more information about the charges. At least five other members of the Islamic Renaissance Party are believed to have been arrested around the same time. However, AI has no more information about these people.

AI Index: EUR 62/05/93

Date: 19 February 1993

Pages: 4

Medical letter writing action: Uzbekistan: Olim Karimov

Olim Karimov, 67-year-old professor of agricultural sciences who is a member of the presidium of the opposition Birlik movement and deputy chairman of the unregistered Free Peasants' Party, is reported to have suffered a stroke in detention in the Ministry of the Interior's investigation-isolation prison in Tashkent. He is reported not to have access to specialist care in the prison hospital where he is now held. Olim Karimov was arrested on 19 January 1993, charged with "organizational activity directed towards commission of especially dangerous crimes against the state". AI is seeking further information about the basis for the charge. Members of opposition parties in Uzbekistan have been subjected to official harassment and imprisonment.

AI Index: EUR 62/06/93

Date: 24 February 1993

Pages: 1

Further information on medical action (EUR 62/05/93, 19 February) - Uzbekistan: Olim Karimov

AI has learned that Olim Karimov, a 67-year-old prisoner who recently suffered a stroke, has been released from prison into house arrest. He is reported to be receiving the medical attention he requires.

AI Index: EUR 62/13/93

Date: 21 May 1993

Pages: 3

Uzbekistan: Prisoners of conscience - the "Milli Mejlis" case: Babur Shakirov, Khazratkul Khudayberdy, Odanazar Arifov and Olim Karimov

Babur Shakirov, a 44-year-old journalist and former dissident, was arrested without a warrant on 14 August 1992, charged under Article 62 of the Criminal Code, which provides for a possible death sentence. Seven others have been arrested on the same charges, which relate to the foundation of a non-violent social organization, Milli Mejlis ("National Council"). Three have been placed in detention: Khazratkul Khudayberdy, and Odanazar Arifov and Olim Karimov, a 67 year old stroke victim, both of whom have been released on bail. Four others have been charged but not detained: Shukhrat Ismatullayev, Abdulazif Makhmudov, Salavat Umurzakov and Mukhammad Solikh. AI is calling for all charges to be dropped and for the immediate unconditional release of the four men detained.

AI Index: EUR 62/10/93

Date: 24 May 1993

Pages: 2

Uzbekistan: Inamzhan Tursunov

Inamzhan Tursunov, the chairman of the regional organization of the opposition political party Erk ("Freedom") in Fergana viloyat (region), was sentenced on 20 February 1993 by the Fergana City Court to two years in a strict regime labour camp for malicious hooliganism (Article 204 of the Criminal Code). There is concern at allegations that a criminal case was fabricated against Inamzhan Tursunov, a writer and playwright in his late thirties, because of his peaceful political opposition to the Uzbekistan Government.

Date: 1 June 1993

Pages: 1

Uzbekistan: Prisoners of conscience. In: Concerns in Europe November 1992 - April 1993 (EUR 01/01/93)

AI Index: EUR 62/19/93

Date: 30 July 1993

AI Index: DOC 32/04/94

Country Dossier List 1993: Europe

Uzbekistan: Dmitry Vasilyevich Rassokhin

Dmitry Rassokhin, an ethnic Russian, was sentenced to death on 20 July 1992 by the City Court in Tashkent. An appeal against his sentence was turned down by the Supreme Court on 19 April 1993. His last remaining avenue is an appeal for clemency to the President of Uzbekistan. He was convicted of the murder of two Uzbek brothers, and there is concern that the outcome of his trial may have been influenced by the fact that he is Russian and the murder victims were Uzbeks.

AI Index: EUR 62/20/93

Date: 30 July 1993

Pages: 2

Uzbekistan: Venera Kasymova

The limited information currently available on this case comes from an unofficial source, which reports that Venera Kasymova, a mother of two small children, was sentenced to death in Uzbekistan, and that her appeal to the Supreme Court has been turned down. Her last remaining avenue is an appeal for clemency to the President. No information is currently available about the crime for which she was convicted, nor where or when her trial took place.

AI Index: EUR 62/26/93

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 3

Uzbekistan: Clampdown on dissent - an update: prisoners of conscience on trial

The trial of six defendants in the so-called Milli Mejlis case ended on 6 August 1993, with their receiving conditional sentences for "conspiracy to seize power". This meant the release of three defendants who had been in detention before and during the trial, who were considered prisoners of conscience: Babur Shakirov, Khazratkul Khudayberdi and Salavat Umurzakov. It was reported shortly afterwards that all except Babur Shakirov were appealing against their convictions. On 17 August Pulat Akhunov, a probable prisoner of conscience, who was already serving an 18-month sentence on allegedly fabricated charges, was sentenced to a further three years' imprisonment for illegal possession of narcotics and assault. These charges were also allegedly fabricated.

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

Uzbekistan. In: Statement on freedom of expression and conscientious objection to military service. Statements to the CSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw, 27 September - 15 October 1993 (IOR 52/03/93)

AI Index: EUR 62/28/93

Date: 6 December 1993

Pages: 2

Uzbekistan: Nosir Zokhir, Akhmadkhon Turakhon-ogly

Nosir Zokhir and Akhmadkhon Turakhon-ogly were arrested on 26 November 1993 in connection with the discovery of hand grenades during searches of their homes in the city of Namangan. There is concern at allegations that the grenades were planted by state security officials, and that the charges were fabricated against the two men, because of their political opposition to the government. Nosir Zokhir, a musician, is the chairman of the Birlik (Unity) regional organization in Namangan region. Akhmadkhon Turakhon-ogly, an Islamic cleric, is chairman of the Birlik organization in Namangan city.

EUR 47 VATICAN

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 5 April 1993

Pages: 2

Death penalty: new catechism clarifies Roman Catholic Church position. In: Weekly update service 31/93 (NWS 11/31/93)

EUR 48 YUGOSLAVIA

2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

Date: 20 October 1993

Pages: 3

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

3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: EUR 48/01/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 13

Former Yugoslavia: From Nuremberg to the Balkans: seeking justice and fairness in the international war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

On 22 February 1993, the UN Security Council decided in principle to set up an ad hoc international tribunal to try serious violations of humanitarian law committed during the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia since 1991. In this document Amnesty International sets out 15 guiding principles by which it will judge whether the Tribunal is just, fair and effective. These incorporate the following concerns: the Tribunal must be judicially independent and objective; have powers to effectively prosecute and convict; ensure the accused receive a fair trial; provide compensation and rehabilitation for victims; ensure victims, families and witnesses are protected; give special consideration to cases involving violence against women; it must not adopt the death penalty.

AI Index: EUR 48/02/93

Date: 1 April 1993

Pages: 34

Former Yugoslavia: Memorandum to the United Nations: the question of justice and fairness in the international war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

In this Memorandum, submitted to the UN Secretary-General, Amnesty International makes a number of recommendations about the establishment, jurisdiction, composition, powers and safeguards of the Tribunal. Part A of this document gives an overview and summary of these recommendations. Part B provides a detailed discussion of the recommendations under the following headings: creation of the Tribunal; independence and qualification of judges; competence of the Tribunal; investigations; prosecution; trials in absentia; protection of the accused; protection of victims; rights to compensation, restitution and rehabilitation; relationship between international and national jurisdictions; rights of appeal; penalties and supervision of sentences; and resources.

AI Index: EUR 48/03/93

Date: 1 May 1993

Pages: 7

Former Yugoslavia: Moving forward to set up the war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

In April Amnesty International set out 15 guiding principles it called on governments and the United Nations to abide by in creating the ad hoc international war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. On 3 May the UN Secretary General, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, released his recommendations to the Security Council about how the Tribunal should be set up. This document

assesses to what extent the Secretary General's proposals reflect AI's 15 guiding principles, and calls on the Security Council to give political backing to his recommendations if the Tribunal is to be just, fair and effective.

AI Index: EUR 48/05/93

Date: 1 July 1993

Pages: 9

Former Yugoslavia: Bosnian refugees - a continuing need for protection in European countries

On 16 July the latest in a series of inter-governmental meetings organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to discuss refugee issues in connection with the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, will be held in Geneva. Amnesty International is calling on European governments to take effective steps to protect refugees fleeing into Croatia, and to allow more of these refugees to enter their countries. There are an estimated 270,000 Bosnian refugees in Croatia, the overwhelming majority of them are Muslims. In the light of increasing obstacles being placed on their entry to Croatia, their lack of legal protection there, recent forcible returns, and increased fighting between Bosnian government and Bosnian Croat forces, Croatia is no longer a safe haven.

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 26 February 1993

Pages: 2

Amnesty International calls for ad hoc war crimes tribunal for former Yugoslavia to be fair and to be first step in establishing permanent international criminal court. In: Weekly Update Service 15/93 (NWS 11/15/93)

Date: 1 March 1993

Pages: 3

Former Yugoslavia: Gross human rights abuses in the former Yugoslavia. In: Statements to the 49th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 1 February to 12 March 1993) (IOR 41/07/93)

Date: 16 April 1993

Pages: 3

From Nuremberg to the Balkans: seeking justice and fairness in the international war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. In: Weekly Update Service 34/93 (NWS 11/34/93)

Date: 16 April 1993

Pages: 2

Yugoslavia: extract from report on war crimes tribunal in former Yugoslavia: Amnesty International's expectations. In: Weekly Update Service 34/93 (NWS 11/34/93)

Date: 14 May 1993

Pages: 2

Former Yugoslavia: Amnesty International "Caravan of Conscience" sets off for borders of former Yugoslavia: "Stop the torture, stop the rape, stop the killings, bring those responsible to justice". In: Weekly update service 47/93 (NWS 11/47/93)

Date: 15 June 1993

Pages: 5

Former Yugoslavia: Europe must open its doors to take more Bosnian refugees from Croatia where they are at increasing risk. In: Weekly update service 63/93 (NWS 11/63/93)

Date: 1 September 1993

Pages: 2

Former Yugoslavia. In: Refugee protection at risk: AI's recommendations to the 44th session of the Executive Committee of UNHCR (POL 33/06/93)

Date: 1 November 1993

Pages: 1

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