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NEWS SERVICE ITEMS: EXTERNAL - **UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**: Please note embargo time of 0001 hrs GMT on 31 January 1995

Please note correction:

The heading on the Russia news item (NS 12/95) should read:
AI raises treatment of captured Russian Troops
not, AI condemns treatment of captured Russian Troops

INTERNATIONAL NEWS RELEASES

Sudan - 25 January - SEE NEWS SERVICES 275 AND 261

UN Commission on Human Rights - 31 January - SEE NEWS SERVICE 06/95

Turkey - 8 February - SEE NEWS SERVICE 261

Northern Iraq - 28 February - SEE NEWS SERVICE 266

Women's Campaign - 8 March

TARGETED AND LIMITED NEWS RELEASES

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"LESS POLITICS AND MORE HUMAN RIGHTS" AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL URGES THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Governments in the United Nations (UN) Commission on Human Rights should deal less with politics and more with human rights, Amnesty International said today.

"Politics, and not human rights, dictates what happens at the Commission. Time and again members of the Commission put their own perceived economic and strategic interests first and accept without question the excuses of governments with abysmal human rights records."

On the opening day of the Commission's six week annual meeting, Amnesty International is calling on this body to take action on **INDIA (JAMMU AND KASHMIR)**, **TURKEY**, **INDONESIA/EAST TIMOR**, **COLOMBIA**, and **ALGERIA**. Once again this year Amnesty International and other NGOs will put before the Commission members overwhelming evidence of severe and systematic violations of human rights in these countries - torture, "disappearances", extrajudicial executions and prolonged detention of prisoners of conscience.

"The UN human rights system will have little credibility left if the Commission continues to ignore reality. Our first question in assessing this year's Commission will be whether it has clearly held these five governments to account for blatantly suppressing the rights they are legally bound to uphold and protect."

Governments scrutinizing their peers at the Commission, being open to scrutiny themselves, and acting swiftly in the face of violations, can make a difference. But a resounding silence sends an even stronger message to governments that they can trample on their people's human rights and the world will only stand by and watch.

Last year the Commission was paralysed by the acute politicization of the debate on **JAMMU AND KASHMIR**. But the Commission, as the UN's principle human rights forum, must find a way to cut through the politics and deal with a grave situation in which security forces have routinely tortured and killed hundreds of young men detained as suspected militants. In a report published today Amnesty International details the cases of more than 700 detainees allegedly tortured to death or shot outright in Jammu and Kashmir. The high incidence of torture accounts for the alarming number of deaths in custody. The Indian Government has repeatedly stated that it works in a spirit of openness and transparency. If so, the Commission should itself investigate the situation:

it should ensure that India grants the requests by the Commission's thematic experts on torture and extrajudicial execution to visit the region.

It is clear that **TURKEY** has escaped scrutiny by the Commission because of the support of powerful allies for whom the country's strategic significance is far more important than its appalling human rights record. Even after the UN's own Committee against Torture concluded in an unprecedented public statement issued as a last resort in November 1993 that "...the existence of systematic torture in Turkey cannot be denied", the Commission refused to act. Turkey has still not agreed to the request made by the Commission's expert on extrajudicial executions in 1992 to visit the country. Yet by 1994 the death count for political killings had reached 1,200, in many of which the security forces were implicated.

Only after the Santa Cruz massacre in **EAST TIMOR** in 1991 did the Commission confront the severity of human rights violations by Indonesia's security forces - a reality confirmed by the visit to East Timor in 1994 of the Commission's expert on extrajudicial execution. Whether because of trade, political or other considerations, the Commission's concern was already muted by the time of the 1994 session. However, serious human rights violations throughout the Indonesian archipelago, including Aceh, Irian Jaya and Java, have been a persistent part of Indonesia's official response to political opposition and also a means of removing perceived obstacles to economic development. The Commission has a duty to address the long-standing pattern of grave human rights violations throughout Indonesia and East Timor.

Will the Commission take heed of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights who, after his first ever visit to **COLOMBIA** last year, concluded that there is a severe human rights crisis in the country? The security forces and paramilitary death squads have been able to murder with impunity in Colombia for many years - more than 1,000 people have been extrajudicially executed during the past year. At least 100 others "disappeared" after being detained. The government's stated commitments to uphold human rights are already being undermined by their own policy initiatives. Amnesty International urges the Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur who would monitor and make recommendations and thereby help the government to summon the political will it needs to introduce reforms and break the cycle of impunity.

Members of the Commission appear simply to have accepted assertions by the Government of **ALGERIA** that its forces have committed no human rights violations and that only the armed opposition is guilty of human rights abuses. The stark reality is that since the cancellation of elections and imposition of a state of emergency in 1992 the human rights situation has dramatically deteriorated, with reports of extrajudicial executions and "disappearances" at the hands of security forces now commonplace. Torture, which had been virtually eradicated in Algeria between 1989 and 1991, is now widespread in police and *gendarmerie* stations and military security centres. The Commission can no longer be silent.

In **INDIA**, **TURKEY** and **ALGERIA** Amnesty International has continued to document gross human rights abuses by armed opposition groups. The Commission, however, cannot take such abuses as an excuse for violations of international law by governments.

"Who else can victims, their families and non-governmental organizations look to if not the chief political human rights body of the UN?" said Amnesty

International. "For thousands of victims it is already too late, but the Commission still has a chance to act decisively in the coming weeks".