

---

*amnesty international*

---

**@COUNTRY DOSSIER LIST 1994 ASIA  
AND THE PACIFIC**

March 1995  
AI Index: DOC 32/03/95  
Distr: SC

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

---



## ASIA II AFGHANISTAN

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Afghanistan. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Afghanistan: Women in the war zone. In: AI Newsletter March 1994 (Focus - Women under attack) (NWS 21/03/94)

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Afghanistan: Women and children killed in fighting. In: AI Newsletter March 1994 (NWS 21/03/94)

### 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 21 January 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Afghanistan: Amnesty International fears for the safety of Afghan refugees refused entry into Pakistan. In: Amnesty International News Service 12/94 (NWS 11/12/94)

Date: 14 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Afghanistan: Six civilians killed and over 30 injured in bombardment of bread queues in Kabul. In: AI News Service 50/94 (NWS 11/50/94) (includes correction)

Date: 11 April 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Afghanistan: Incommunicado detention of government emissary and "disappearance" of dozens of other Afghans. In: AI News Service 71/94 (NWS 11/71/94)

Date: 3 August 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Afghanistan: One journalist killed (Mir Wais Jalil), others at risk. In: Amnesty International News Service 171/94 (NWS 11/171/94)

Date: 5 August 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Afghanistan: Update on BBC World Service journalist killing (Mir Wais Jalil). In: Amnesty International News Service 173/94 (NWS 11/173/94)

Date: 28 October 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Afghanistan: 12,000 people killed since April 1992 while the international community has kept quiet. In: *AI News Service* 246/94 (NWS 11/246/94)

Date: 15 December 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Afghanistan: Amnesty International condemns international community for ignoring conflict in Afghanistan. In: *AI News Service* 279/94 (NWS 11/279/94)

Date: 15 December 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Afghanistan: Background information to news release (attacks on journalists; abuses by Mujahideen guards; beatings and killings by armed groups; new methods of torture). In: *Amnesty International News Service* 281/94 (NWS 11/281/94)

## 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: AISI 11/01/94

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Afghanistan: Incommunicado detention and "disappearances"

**Abstract:** AI is concerned about the many people in Afghanistan who are reportedly held incommunicado or have "disappeared" at the hands of both government and opposition forces. The most recent cases of incommunicado detention and "disappearance" reported to AI include the following: Najmuddin Musleh, an Uzbek employed as a personal assistant to President Rabbani, arrested by the forces of Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and General Dostum on 31 December 1993; Ajmal Sahak, a former officer in the presidential guard, arrested on 19 May 1993 and not seen since; three children, Rahmatullah, Ahmadreza and Mustafa, of a family of the Hazara minority arrested in November 1993 and not seen since; Mohammad Yar, a former army officer, and six of his children, arrested in mid-1993 and not seen since; Zia Nassry, a journalist, arrested on 2 October 1992, whereabouts still unknown.

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Afghanistan. In: Amnesty International's concerns at the 51st United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/11/94)

## ASIA 12 AUSTRALIA

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Australia. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 16 June 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Australia: Amnesty International urges the Australian Government to change its policy of automatic detention of asylum-seekers. In: Amnesty International News Service 127/94 (NWS 11/127/94)

### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Australia: Work for legislative change. In: Violations of the rights of homosexuals: extracts from Amnesty International action materials (POL 30/01/94)

## ASIA 13 BANGLADESH

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Bangladesh. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 13/02/94

Date: 1 February 1994

Pages: 8

Title: Bangladesh: Further reports of extrajudicial executions by security forces in 1993

**Abstract:** This report describes AI's concerns about three separate incidents of killings of unarmed civilians. Four men died in April 1993 when members of the paramilitary Bangladesh Rifles opened fire on villagers in Kolar Haat, Naogaon district. The villagers had opposed the BDR's attempt to confiscate cattle they claimed were smuggled. In July 1993, the BDR reportedly opened fire on villagers demonstrating for the opening of a local dyke, killing five men. In November 1993, between 20 and 30 tribal people were killed in Naniarehar, Rangamati district in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The army allegedly fired on protesting tribal people, injuring and possibly killing several people. Many of the frightened tribal people were then attacked and killed by Bengali settlers. Police and army apparently did not take any measures to protect them from attack by the settlers.

AI Index: ASIA 13/09/94

Date: 1 October 1994

Pages: 23

Title: Bangladesh: Fundamental rights of women violated with virtual impunity

**Abstract:** Over the past months, fundamental rights of women have been repeatedly violated by Muslim clerics and Islamist groups in Bangladesh. Imams and religious teachers, acting alone or as part of village arbitration councils (salish), have sentenced women to flogging or stoning to death for what they see as violations of Islamic norms. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) seeking to teach women to be self-supporting have been targeted by Islamist groups: health centres and schools have been destroyed or damaged and their staffs attacked. Writers and journalists reporting such issues have been threatened or attacked and newspaper offices ransacked. Islamist groups have also called for the execution of "infidel" or "apostate" writers and journalists, the banning of "un-Islamic" NGOs and publications and the introduction of a blasphemy law carrying the death penalty and declaring the Ahmadiyya a non-Muslim community. AI is concerned about the virtual impunity with which fundamental rights have been violated by Muslim clerics and Islamic groups and calls on the government to take adequate action to prevent such violations.

### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 July 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Bangladesh: Unlawful sentences of whipping, burning and stoning handed down by local village councils (salish). In: AI Newsletter July 1994 (NWS 21/07/94) (worldwide appeals)

Date: 1 September 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Bangladesh: Writers charged with blasphemy. In: AI Newsletter September 1994 (NWS 21/09/94)

5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 7 June 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Bangladesh: Amnesty International requests further information regarding Taslima Nasrin. In: *AI News Service* 119/94 (NWS 11/119/94)

Date: 17 June 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Bangladesh: Blasphemy charges brought against journalists and writer (Taslima Nasrin, Toab Khan, Borhan Ahmed, Shamsuddin Ahmad and Mohammad Aiqullah Khan Masud). In: *AI News Service* 128/94 (NWS 11/128/94)

Date: 29 June 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Bangladesh: Call to the government to provide equal protection to all sides during general strike on 30 June. In: *AI News Service* 140/94 (NWS 11/140/94)

Date: 14 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Bangladesh: Call for protection of Taslima Nasrin and other journalists. In: *Amnesty International News Service* 151/94 (NWS 11/151/94)

Date: 16 August 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Bangladesh: Update on Taslima Nasrin. In: *Amnesty International News Service* 185/94 (NWS 11/185/94)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Bangladesh. In: *The 81st International Labour Conference: Amnesty International's concerns relevant to the Committee on Application of Standards* (IOR 42/01/94)

## ASIA 14 BHUTAN

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Bhutan. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 14/04/94

Date: 1 August 1994

Pages: 17

Title: Bhutan: forcible exile

**Abstract:** Approximately 86000 people, mostly Nepali-speakers from southern Bhutan, were resident in refugee camps in Nepal by mid-1994. AI believes that many of them have been forced out of Bhutan as a result of measures taken by the Bhutanese authorities and have, in effect, been forced out on account of their ethnic origin or political beliefs. This report describes cases which illustrate different aspects of forcible exile, namely exile as a consequence of the census operation; exile as a form of collective punishment; and "voluntary" migration. Also discussed is the "four-fold classification" of refugees agreed by the two governments in 1993.

### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 September 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Bhutan: Prisoner of conscience Tek Nath Rizal. In: AI Newsletter September 1994 (NWS 21/09/94) (Worldwide appeals) (includes photograph)

### 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 25 August 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Bhutan / Nepal: Governments must respect the rights of Bhutanese exiles in forthcoming talks.  
In: Amnesty International News Service 176/94 (NWS 11/176/94)

### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 14/02/94

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Bhutan: Appeal for the release of Tek Nath Rizal

**Abstract:** Former member of the National Assembly and of the Royal Advisory Council Tek Nath Rizal was sentenced to life imprisonment in December 1993 for charges including treason and sowing communal discord. These relate to non-violent opinions expressed about the situation in southern Bhutan. Tek Nath Rizal has been imprisoned on previous occasions. He has been granted a pardon for his latest sentence but this is conditional on the governments of Bhutan and Nepal resolving the problem of the southern Bhutan



refugees living in refugee camps in Nepal. AI considers him to be a prisoner of conscience who should be immediately and unconditionally released.

## ASIA 23 CAMBODIA

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Cambodia. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 23/01/94

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 12

Title: Kingdom of Cambodia: Human rights and the new constitution

**Abstract:** The Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia was promulgated in September 1993. AI welcomes the constitution's commitment to recognizing and respecting human rights as defined in various international instruments but is concerned that the provisions for safeguarding human rights are inadequate for effectively protecting the rights and freedoms of significant sectors of the population. The new constitution provides guarantees of human rights only to those members of the population who hold Khmer citizenship. AI is particularly worried that the ethnic Vietnamese minority in Cambodia may be discriminated against.

### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 June 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Cambodia. In: The role of the UN: peace at what price? In: AI Newsletter June 1994 (NWS 21/06/94) (Focus) (photograph)

### 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 12 April 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Kingdom of Cambodia: Ethnic Vietnamese civilians need protection from attack. In: AI News Service 72/94 (NWS 11/72/94)

Date: 6 May 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Cambodia: AI calls on RCAF and Khmer Rouge to respect minimum humane standards. In: AI News Service 96/94 (NWS 11/96/94)

Date: 25 August 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Cambodia: Call for release of 16 Khmer Rouge hostages as political demands take over from criminal demands. In: AI News Service 198/94 (NWS 11/198/94)

Date: 9 September 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Cambodia: *AI* quizzes shooting death of Cambodian newspaper editor (Nuon Chan). In: *AI News Service* 208/94 (NWS 11/208/94)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 January 1994  
Pages: 2

Title: Cambodia. In: *Peace-keeping and human rights* (IOR 40/01/94)

*AI* Index: *AI* 23/12/94

Date: 18 July 1994  
Pages: 3

Title: Cambodia: Arrest of newspaper editor Nuon Non

**Abstract:** Nuon Non, 55-year-old editor of a Khmer-language newspaper *Damnoeng Pil Proek* ("Morning News"), was arrested on 8 July in connection with articles which appeared in the 8 July edition of his newspaper about the failed coup attempt of 2 July. *AI* believes that he is a prisoner of conscience, detained solely for exercising his right to freedom of expression. *AI* is also concerned about the fairness of pre-trial proceedings against Nuon Non and about the impartiality of the presiding judge. *AI* is calling for his immediate release.

*AI* Index: *AI* 23/14/94

Date: 1 October 1994  
Pages: 4

Title: Kingdom of Cambodia: Illegal detention of nine Thai nationals

**Abstract:** *AI* is concerned about the continuing illegal detention of nine Thai nationals in T3 prison in the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh. They have been held without charge or trial since 3 July 1994. It appears that the authorities may be holding them to exert pressure on the Thai government to allow a Cambodian investigation committee access to as many as 14 Thai nationals in Thailand. The committee wishes to interview them in connection with a failed coup attempt in Phnom Penh on 2 July 1994. *AI* considers the detention of nine Thai nationals in Cambodia in order to further this cause to be an infringement of their human rights and calls on the government either to charge the nine with a recognizable offence under existing law or to release them.

Date: 1 December 1994  
Pages: 1

Title: Cambodia. In: *Amnesty International's concerns at the 51st United Nations Commission on Human Rights* (IOR 41/11/94)

## ASIA 17 CHINA

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 4

Title: China. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 17/05/94

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 26

Title: China: Dissidents detained since 1992: political trials and administrative sentences

**Abstract:** This document describes the cases of several dozen dissidents who have been detained in China since 1992. Some are still awaiting trial after being held for over 18 months without access to their families; others have been sentenced in 1993 to terms of imprisonment after unfair trials or to terms of administrative detention imposed without trial. Many of the dissidents were arrested on suspicion of having connections with banned underground groups such as: The Liberal Democratic Party of China; The China Progressive Alliance; The Free Labour Union of China; and the Social Democratic Party of China. Details are given of some 16 people awaiting trial in Beijing and of other dissidents facing trial in various provinces. Also provided are details of dissidents tried in 1993 and of sentences imposed without trial.

AI Index: ASIA 17/06/94

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 10

Title: China: Protestants and Catholics detained since 1993

**Abstract:** This report describes the cases of over 50 Protestant preachers and Catholic leaders reportedly detained or placed under restriction in China over the past few months. It also examines two new national regulations on religion which came into force on 31 January 1994, one of which was reportedly invoked by local police officials when several foreign Christians were detained for several days in central China in mid-February 1994. AI believes that those cited here are prisoners of conscience.

AI Index: ASIA 17/15/94

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 17

Title: China: Death penalty figures recorded for 1993: death penalty log July to December 1993 and death penalty photographs

**Abstract:** This document lists chronologically death sentences and executions in China from July to December 1993. The figures are those recorded by AI from various sources including the official media. AI believes these figures fall far short of the true number of death sentences and executions as the Chinese authorities treat such statistics as a state secret. Also attached are a selection of photographs depicting different aspects of the death penalty.

AI Index: ASIA 17/20/94

Date: 1 June 1994

Pages: 48

Title: China: Human rights violations five years after Tiananmen

**Abstract:** This report provides detailed documentation about human rights violations which continue in relation to the 1989 crackdown on pro-democracy protestors in China. It names political prisoners whose cases have not been publicized previously. The following documentation is included: a list identifying 75 people reported to have been killed by martial law troops in Beijing in early June 1989; an appeal from political prisoners jailed at Fangang Prison for their activities during the 1989 protests, alleging that they have been subjected to torture and ill-treatment; a list of political prisoners currently held at Qinghe Farm and at Beijing No. 2 Prison who were unfairly convicted of criminal or political offenses for their activities during the 1989 protests; and illustrative cases of prisoners of conscience jailed during the 1989 crackdown now serving long prison sentences.

AI Index: AISI 17/31/94

Date: 1 November 1994

Pages: 16

Title: China: The imprisonment and harassment of Jesus Family members in Shandong Province

**Abstract:** This document reports new information received by AI about the imprisonment of members of the Jesus Family, a Protestant community in Shandong province. At least 51 members are reported currently to be serving sentences of between three and twelve years for their peaceful religious activities. Over 60 members of the community were reported to have been detained after a police raid on their village in June 1992, during which a large part of the village was demolished or damaged. Many of those imprisoned are women, 18 of whom are reported to have suffered cruel and degrading treatment in police custody. This paper gives information about Jesus Family members currently reported to be detained and details of the reported damage to buildings and property confiscated during police raids. An account of the Jesus Family's way of life is also included.

AI Index: AISI 17/33/94

Date: 1 November 1994

Pages: 21

Title: China: Death penalty log: January to June 1994

**Abstract:** This document is a chronological listing of accounts of death sentences and executions from January to June 1994, reported by various sources including the official media. AI has recorded at least 1007 death sentences for violent and non-violent crimes in the first half of 1994. At least 696 executions were carried out in the same period. These figures are believed drastically to fall short of the true numbers, as the Chinese authorities treat statistics about the death penalty as a "state secret". AI is concerned about a trend towards applying the death sentence for non-violent crimes, as evidenced by the execution of 33 people on 27 May 1994, in Guangdong, for stealing cars.

#### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 1

Title: China (Tibet): Children in terror: Tenzin Deqkyong. In: Amnesty International Newsletter January 1994 (Focus) (NWS 21/01/94)

Date: 1 February 1994

Pages: 1

Title: China: State secrets charges gag free speech. In: Amnesty International Newsletter February 1994 (NWS 21/02/94)

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 1

- Title:China: Prisoner of conscience Zhang Xianliang (includes photograph). In: *All Newsletter* March 1994 (Worldwide appeals) (NWS 21/03/94)
- Date: 1 March 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:China: Dramatic increase in death sentences (includes photograph). In: *All Newsletter* March 1994 (NWS 21/03/94)
- Date: 1 April 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:Tibet: Good and bad news concerning prisoners of conscience. In: *All Newsletter* April 1994 (NWS 21/04/94)
- Date: 1 May 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:China: A high price for workers' rights. Pro democracy campaigner Liu Jingsheng (39), not seen since arrest in June 1992. In *Amnesty International Newsletter* May 1994 (NWS 21/05/94) (Focus) (includes photograph)
- Date: 1 May 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:China: Stricter controls strangle religious freedom. In: *Amnesty International Newsletter* May 1994 (NWS 21/05/94)
- Date: 1 June 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:China/Tibet: Imprisonment of 11 nuns from Garu Nunnery, Lhasa. In: *All Newsletter* June 1994 (NWS 21/06/94) (includes photographs)
- Date: 1 June 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:China: Hundreds of dead still unaccounted for five years after pro-democracy protest. In: *All Newsletter* June 1994 (NWS 21/06/94) (includes photograph)
- Date: 1 August 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:China: Fu Shenqi. In: *All Newsletter* August 1994 (NWS 21/08/94) (Focus: Freedom's front line) (includes photograph)
- Date: 1 August 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:China: Dissidents freed but further arrests made. In: *All Newsletter* August 1994 (NWS 21/08/94)
- Date: 1 December 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:China: Zhang Xianliang (Focus: Sending letters of hope - includes photo). In: *Amnesty International Newsletter* December 1994 (NWS 21/12/94)
- Date: 1 December 1994  
Pages: 1

Title:China: worldwide appeal: Pastor Yunsu, his four sons and other members of the Jesus community. In: *All Newsletter* December 1994 (NWS 21/12/94)

##### 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 14 January 1994

Pages: 2

Title:China: Tibetan human rights monitors released (Gendun Rinchen and Lobsang Yonten). In: *Amnesty International News Service* 07/94 (NWS 11/07/94)

Date: 4 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title:China: Prominent dissidents and human rights campaigners detained. In: *Amnesty International News Service* 43/94 (NWS 11/43/94)

Date: 8 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title:China: Some dissidents released following recent arrests, others still detained. In: *Amnesty International News Service* 45/94 (NWS 11/45/94)

Date: 15 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title:China: Update on recent arrests. In: *Amnesty International News Service* 51/94 (NWS 11/51/94)

Date: 29 March 1994

Pages: 1

Title:China: Persecution of Christians stepped up since January. In: *Amnesty International News Service* 59/94 (NWS 11/59/94)

Date: 6 April 1994

Pages: 2

Title:China: Prominent dissident detained for the second time this year (Wzi Jingsheng). In: *All News Service* 66/94 (NWS 11/66/94)

Date: 5 May 1994

Pages: 2

Title:China: Highest recorded death sentence figures probably fall drastically short of the truth says Amnesty International. In: *All News Service* 86/94 (NWS 11/86/94)

Date: 10 May 1994

Pages: 2

Title:China: Arrests continue as China's parliament considers new legislation which will increase police powers to detain dissidents. In: *Amnesty International News Service* 98/94 (NWS 11/98/94)

Date: 1 June 1994

Pages: 2

Title:China: Amnesty International appeals for release of "1989" prisoners. In: *All News Service* 108/94 (NWS 11/108/94)

Date: 26 July 1994

Pages: 1

Title:China: Tiananmen dissident released (Jiang Qisheng). In: *All News Service* 164/94 (NWS 11/164/94)





Date: 5 August 1994

Pages: 2

Title: China (Tibet): Five Tibetans sentenced to up to 15 years for "counter-revolutionary" activities. In: Amnesty International News Service 171/94 (AWS 171/94)

Date: 8 November 1994

Pages: 2

Title: China announces the release of eight political prisoners, including four Tibetans (Yulo Dawa Tsering, Thupten Namdrol, Tsewang Palden, Chungdag, Leng Wanbao, Ge Hu, Wang Xinlong, Wu Zhaoqiang). In: Amnesty International News Service 253/94 (AWS 11/253/94)

Date: 9 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: China: Persecution of a Protestant community (the Jesus Family). In: Amnesty International News Service 277/94 (AWS 11/277/94)

Date: 16 December 1994

Pages: 2

Title: China: Nine prisoners of conscience sentenced today. In: Amnesty International News Service 284/94 (AWS 11/284/94)

## 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 2

Title: China: Work to oppose the detention of prisoners of conscience. In: Violations of the human rights of homosexuals: extracts from AI materials (POL 30/01/94)

AI Index: AISI 17/01/94

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 4

Title: China: Forgotten prisoners: Appeal on behalf of Cheng Xiaogang, Shi Dongting, Zhao Fengxing and Cai Dzecheng

Abstract: While welcoming the release of some political prisoners during 1993, AI remains concerned about Cheng Xiaogang, Shi Dongting, Zhao Fengxing and Cai Dzeching who have been imprisoned since the early 1980s. AI believes that they may be prisoners of conscience. Their cases are summarized in this report.

AI Index: AISI 17/02/94

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 3

Title: China: The death penalty: unprecedented rise in death sentences and executions since September 1993

Abstract: According to reports, some 570 people were sentenced to death in September 1993, of whom at least 373 have been executed. This is an unprecedented number of death sentences to be passed in one month. AI's records for the past few years suggest that numbers of death sentences and executions rise not only during anti-crime campaigns but also on key dates and anniversaries. One factor accounting for the high number of death sentences in September was the launch of an anti-corruption drive in the latter half of August 1993. Dozens of officials have reportedly been shot for crimes such as bribe-taking to extortion and embezzlement.

AI Index: AISA 17/03/94

Date: 2 February 1994

Pages: 2

Title: People's Republic of China: Heavy prison sentences for nuns in Tibet

**Abstract:** Eleven nuns from Garu Nunnery, arrested on 14 June 1993 in Lhasa, have been sentenced to long prison terms for their alleged part in a demonstration. According to unofficial sources Ngawang Dendrol and Phuntsog Chokgyi were sentenced to 7 years each; Ngawang Keldron to five years; Gyaltzen Sangmo and Ngawang Chendrol (also known as Ngawang Deldrol) to three years, and Gyaltzen Kelsang to two years. The sentences passed against the remaining nuns, Rinchen Drolma, Ngawang Chimz, Ngawang Chokgyi and Ngawang Palmo are not known. There is concern that they may be prisoners of conscience. The nuns were taken to Drapehi Prison in Lhasa, officially known as the Tibet Autonomous Region Prison no 1. There is also concern at the reported arrest of Gyaltzen Pelsang, a 15-year-old novice. There is no further news about Tenzin Dzekyong, a 16-year-old novice, detained on 13 March 1993.

AI Index: AISA 17/11/94

Date: 24 February 1994

Pages: 3

Title: People's Republic of China: Prison terms increased for nuns in Tibet

**Abstract:** Fourteen nuns serving various terms of imprisonment in Drapehi Prison have had their sentences increased by up to 9 years for recording in prison pro-independence songs. The nuns are: Tenzin Thubten, Lhundrup Zangmo, Gyaltzen Drolkar, Gyaltzen Chozom, Phuntsog Nyidron, Rigzin Chokgyi, Ngawang Sangdron, Ngawang Tsamdron, Ngawang Lochoz, Ngawang Chokgyi, Jigme Yangchen, Palden Chodron, Namdrol Lhamo and Ngawang Chozom. They come from different Buddhist nunneries in Tibet and were reportedly arrested between 1989 and 1992 for taking part in independence demonstrations. AI believes them to be prisoners of conscience.

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title: China: Liu Jingsheng, a labour activist detained without trial since 1992. In: Trade unionists action 1994: appeal cases (AICT 73/02/94) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 1

Title: China. In: Statements to the 50th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 31 January to 11 March 1994) (OCR 41/01/94)

AI Index: AISA 17/17/94

Date: 27 April 1994

Pages: 3

Title: China: Appeal for dissidents detained in March and April 1994

**Abstract:** AI is concerned about the detention of several dissidents in China in recent weeks. Wei Jingsheng, one of China's most famous dissidents, was detained on 1 April 1994 and is reportedly being held incommunicado without charge. His assistant, Tong Yi, is also reported to be under investigation; it is not known where she is being held. Zhou Guoqian, a lawyer, Yuan Hongbing, a law professor and Wang Jiaqi, a law graduate, were arrested in early March 1994. Wang Jiaqi is reported to have escaped but the others remain detained. Professor Xiao Biguang was detained on 12 April.

File Index: FISFI 17/21/94

Date: 25 May 1994

Pages: 2

Title:China: Appeal for human rights activists detained in Shanghai

**Abstract:**FI is calling on the Chinese authorities to release five human rights activists recently detained in Shanghai, where they are reported to be held without charge. All were members of a Human Rights Association formed in Shanghai last year, which was refused legal representation. The five are: Li Guotao, chairman of the Association; Dai Xuezhong; Lin Muehen; Yang Zhou; and Wang Fuchen. There are unconfirmed reports of the arrest of another dissident, Yang Qingheng, in Shanghai on 10 May but no further information is available about him.

File Index: FISFI 17/23/94

Date: 16 June 1994

Pages: 2

Title:People's Republic of China: More dissidents arrested in the run up to Tiananmen anniversary

**Abstract:**Several dissidents have reportedly been arrested in the days leading up to the fifth anniversary of the pro-democracy protests in Tiananmen. They include Jiang Qisheng, a 56-year-old aeronautics graduate, who was arrested in Beijing after giving an interview to the British newspaper, The Sunday Times. Wang Zhongqiu, a postgraduate law student and an organizer of the League for the Protection of the Rights of the Working People, was arrested in Beijing at the end of May 1994. Zhang Lin, a former pro-democracy activist was arrested on 2 June 1994. In Shanghai, following the arrest of five human rights activists, Bao Ge, a leading dissident, was arrested on 3 June 1994 after sending an open letter to the government calling for a national human rights organization to be set up. All four men are believed to be prisoners of conscience.

Date: 1 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title:China/Tibet: Administrative detention of 12-year-old novice from Michungri Nunnery, a prisoner of conscience (Sherab Ngawang). In: FI Week 1994: cases for appeals (FICT 31/02/94) (includes photograph)

File Index: FISFI 17/26/94

Date: 2 August 1994

Pages: 3

Title:People's Republic of China: Update on dissidents detained in Beijing and Shanghai since March 1994

**Abstract:**Three more dissidents have reportedly been detained for their pro-democracy and labour-rights activities. They are: Liu Nianhun, Liu Huanwen, and Zhu Fuming. Nothing has been heard of them since their detention. Among those still in detention are Bao Ge, Li Guotao, Dai Xuezhong, Yang Zhou, Wang Fuchen and Yang Qingheng. Lin Muehen was released on 24 June 1994. Wang Zhongqiu and Zhang Lin are believed still to be in prison; Jiang Qisheng was released on 11 July. Xiao Biguang is reported still to be detained for "shelter and investigation". The only dissidents whose detention has been confirmed by the Chinese authorities are: Yuan Hongbing, Zhou Guoqiang, Wei Jingsheng and Tong Yi.

File Index: FISFI 17/28/94

Date: 1 September 1994

Pages: 3

Title:China: Medical action: health concern: Yan Zhengxue

**Abstract:**Yan Zhengxue, a 50-year-old painter and deputy of the People's Congress of Zhejiang province, has been assigned without formal charge or trial to two years' "re-education through labour". The pretext for his sentence was an alleged bicycle theft but it is feared that he was detained as a result of his efforts to

bring to justice three police officers who assaulted him in Haidan Police Station in July 1993. He now suffers from hypertension and is reportedly not receiving treatment.

AI Index: AISI 17/30/94

Date: 13 September 1994

Pages: 3

Title:China: Further news on dissidents detained in Beijing since March 1994

**Abstract:**AI is concerned that a number of dissidents arrested during 1994 continue to be held in violation of international human rights standards. Tong Yi, detained in early April 1994, is reported officially to have been arrested on 13 August and charged with forgery. AI fears that she may not have a fair trial and that she may be sentenced primarily because of her association with Wei Jingsheng (about whom there is no further news). Zhang Lin has reportedly been given an administrative term of 3 years of "re-education through labour". Liu Huanwen, detained since July 1994, is reported to have been sentenced to two years' detention for hooliganism. Li Hai, associated with the Peace Charter group, is thought to have been detained in late June. He has not been heard of since. Liu Nianchun, Wang Zhongqiu, Xiao Biguang, Yuan Hongbing and Zhou Guoqiang apparently remain detained without trial.

AI Index: AISI 17/32/94

Date: 12 October 1994

Pages: 2

Title:China: Three Shanghai dissidents sentenced without trial

**Abstract:**AI is calling for the release of Yang Zhou, Bao Ge and Yang Qingheng, three dissidents detained in Shanghai since mid-1994 who were recently sentenced to terms of "re-education through labour". They were denied access to a lawyer and the right to defend themselves. AI considers them to be prisoners of conscience.

AI Index: AISI 17/36/94

Date: 18 November 1994

Pages: 3

Title:China: Journalist Gao Yu jailed for six years after a secret trial

**Abstract:**Gao Yu, 50-year-old former deputy editor of the now-banned pro-reform newspaper *Economics Weekly*, was sentenced on 10 November 1994 to six years' imprisonment on charges of "disclosing important state secrets". She was sentenced after an unfair trial during which she had no legal representation and about which her lawyers or husband were not informed. The charges appear to relate to articles she had published in the Hong Kong press, dealing with structural reforms and other matters within state bodies. AI considers her to be a prisoner of conscience and is calling for her immediate and unconditional release.

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title:China: Death penalty and organ donation. In: *Death Penalty News* December 1994 (ACT 53/04/94)

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title:China (including Tibet). In: Amnesty International's concerns at the 51st United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/11/94)

## ASIA 19 HONG KONG

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Hong Kong. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POs 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 19/04/94

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 13

Title: Hong Kong: Arbitrary detention of Vietnamese asylum-seekers

**Abstract:** AI is concerned about the Hong Kong authorities' policy of detaining Vietnamese asylum seekers. The detention is in practice automatic and for an indefinite term. This policy contravenes a number of international standards. The legislation makes no provision for the detention to be subject to judicial control nor does it provide an opportunity for detained asylum seekers to challenge the lawfulness of their detention. The only way to challenge a detention is to apply for a judicial review, which is not an effective remedy. Access to legal counsel in such cases has reportedly been made difficult. The result is that thousands of Vietnamese asylum seekers are arbitrarily detained, committed to detention by the order of an immigration officer and held, in many cases, for several years in prison-like conditions.

AI Index: ASIA 19/01/94

Date: 21 April 1994

Pages: 45

Title: Hong Kong and human rights: flaws in the system: a call for institutional reform to protect human rights

**Abstract:** This report examines the lack of accessible, affordable and effective remedies in Hong Kong for people who wish to bring a complaint alleging human rights violations. The governments of the United Kingdom and Hong Kong have been bound by the ICCPR since 1976 to establish remedies that are effective in practice for all victims of human rights violations in Hong Kong. This is a minimum international treaty obligation and therefore a legal imperative of the present, not an aspiration for the future. The report also highlights the need for much greater priority and resources to be given to human rights promotion, education and training programs.

AI Index: ASIA 19/02/94

Date: 21 April 1994

Pages: 14

Title: Hong Kong and human rights: flaws in the system: a call for institutional reform to protect human rights: summary of Amnesty International's report

**Abstract:** This document summarizes a 45-page report of the same title, AI Index: ASIA 19/01/94, published by AI in April 1994. It examines the lack of accessible, affordable and effective remedies in Hong Kong for people who wish to bring a complaint alleging human rights violations. The governments of the United Kingdom and Hong Kong have been bound by the ICCPR since 1976 to establish remedies that are effective in practice for all victims of human rights violations in Hong Kong. This is a minimum international treaty obligation and therefore a legal imperative of the present, not an aspiration for the future. The report also highlights the need for much greater priority and resources to be given to human rights promotion, education and training programs.

5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 18 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Hong Kong: Amnesty International criticizes flaws in protection of human rights; calls for establishment of a human rights commission. In: Amnesty International News Service 54/93 (NWS 11/54/93)

Date: 14 June 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Hong Kong: AI calls on the Hong Kong Government not to sacrifice principle to political expediency in human rights policy. In: Amnesty International News Service 123/94 (NWS 11/123/94)

Date: 24 June 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Hong Kong: Amnesty International calls for action to protect asylum-seekers. In: AI News Service 135/94 (NWS 11/135/94)

## ASIA 20 INDIA

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 3

Title: India. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 20/09/94

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 8

Title: India: Reports of rape in 1993

**Abstract:** This document describes recent rapes allegedly perpetrated by members of the security forces in several Indian states during 1993. They are: the alleged rape and killing of Sara, a young woman, on 22 November 1993 in Warapora, Sopor, Jammu and Kashmir; the reported rape by police officers of Vijaya, a 17-year-old tribal girl from Athiyar village, South Arcot, Tamil Nadu; the alleged gang-rape of several women, including a 12-year-old girl, by police officers in a Scheduled Caste village in Jagasinghpur district of Orissa on 26 and 27 October 1993; and the alleged rape of an 11-year-old Bangladeshi girl by policemen attached to Sreemapuri police station in north-east Delhi in June 1994. The document also discusses legislation relating to rape.

AI Index: ASIA 20/02/94

Date: 1 June 1994

Pages: 21

Title: India: Deaths in custody in 1993

**Abstract:** There continues to be concern at the number of reports of custodial death as a result of torture or medical neglect, despite official condemnations at the highest level. This document summarises ten cases of alleged custodial death: Khader Babu, Madan Lal, Gyani Ram, Babu alias Iqbal, Dilbagh Singh, Raju Bhujel, Sarabjit Singh, Wilson, Ram Singh and Ganesh Bauri. An appendix lists 36 deaths in custody which occurred in 1993. This list does not include those deaths which were reported from the states of Jammu and Kashmir.

AI Index: ASIA 20/24/94

Date: 1 July 1994

Pages: 12

Title: India: Reaction to the government response to Amnesty International's report on "disappearances" and impunity in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab

**Abstract:** Following the issue of a disappointing response by the Indian Government to an AI report in December 1993, this report challenges the Indian Government to respond seriously to more than 200 cases of "disappearance" in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. The government response concentrated on the Indian Government's views on the political dispute between India and Pakistan and on abuses - condemned by AI - perpetrated by armed opposition groups. Only a few pages dealt with the pattern of "disappearances" in these two states. Several cases of "disappeared" individuals are commented upon here. They are: Mohammed Maqbool Bhat; Javid Ahmad Athangar; Syed Basharat Ahmad Shah; Mohammad Shafi Dar; Wahid Ahmed Athangar; Pizer Mohammed Shafi; Manzoor Ahmed Zargar; Rouf Ahmed Shah; Javed Ahmad Shalla and Mohammed Sidiq Sofi; and Ashaq Hussain Ganai.





AI Index: AISA 20/29/94

Date: 16 August 1994

Pages: 12

Title: India: Response to the comments provided by the Government of India to Amnesty International's memorandum

**Abstract:** While welcoming the government's response to its memorandum, based on a visit to Bombay in January 1994 (AISA 20/20/94), AI is disappointed that the government appears to show little intention to take the effective structural measures recommended by AI to resolve India's key problems in the area of human rights. This paper provides further information about specific comments which the Government of India has made on the following concerns raised in AI's memorandum: the practice of unrecorded detentions; evidence of "hostage arrests"; beatings and other torture in police custody; denial of access to lawyers; denial of access to relatives; prolonged police remand; the detention of suspects under TADA legislation; lack of legal safeguards during interrogation; lack of accountability of police officers; the conduct of the police during the December 1992/January 1993 riots; misuse of TADA; deaths in police custody.

AI Index: AISA 20/20/94

Date: 16 August 1994

Pages: 42

Title: India: Memorandum to the Government of India arising from an Amnesty International visit to India 5-15 January 1994

**Abstract:** This memorandum is based on an Amnesty International visit to the Indian state of Maharashtra in January 1994, the first AI visit to India for 14 years. It describes AI's main human rights concerns in Maharashtra, which include: the problem of unrecorded detentions; use of force to extract confessions; torture; lack of accountability in the security forces; use of lethal force; the misuse of emergency powers (TADA) in Bombay; and deaths in custody. Appendices to the report include reports showing prima facie evidence of human rights violations by police during the December 1992/January 1993 riots in Bombay.

AI Index: AISA 20/26/94

Date: 1 October 1994

Pages: 11

Title: India: Sikkim: torture of an opposition politician

**Abstract:** Biraj Adhikari, (then) Secretary General of the Sikkim Democratic Front, was arrested on 24 June 1993 and tortured in police custody. He suffered serious wounds to his feet and, according to an independent medical examination, may be permanently disabled. AI is concerned about the torture of Biraj Adhikari, particularly as there has been no independent and impartial inquiry. AI is concerned about persistent reports of arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment of opposition politicians in Sikkim. Other instances of torture include: the alleged beating to death of local Congress (I) activist Dharma Dutta Sharma in February 1988; the death in detention, allegedly due to torture, of Dhan Raj Tamang in December 1993; the beating of Duk Nath Nepal, CPI(M) member, in October 1992; the illegal detention and beating of Rajinder Baid, editor of Janpath Samachar, in November 1991; and the detention of Hem Lal Bhandari, a Sikkimese lawyer resident in Bombay.

AI Index: AISA 20/39/94

Date: 1 November 1994

Pages: 25

Title: India: The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act: the lack of "scrupulous care"

**Abstract:** AI shares the growing concern that the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act 1987, (TADA) has been grossly misused. The act's wide powers to arrest and detain without trial under vague provisions facilitate arbitrary arrests of political opponents and members of vulnerable groups, as well as torture and other grave violations. Internationally agreed minimum legal safeguards for fair trial do not apply to those tried under TADA. This report gives both a general discussion of the use of TADA and also an analysis of specific provisions of the act in the light of their compatibility with international human rights

standards regarding freedom of expression, the right to liberty and security of the person and the right to a fair trial. It also comments on procedures for review of TADA.

#### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 January 1994  
Pages: 1  
Title: India: Children in terror: Bilal Ahmed. In: Amnesty International Newsletter January 1994 (Focus) (NWS 21/01/94)

Date: 1 March 1994  
Pages: 1  
Title: India: Victims of armed political groups (Major Kaur). In: AI Newsletter March 1993 (Focus - Women under attack) (NWS 21/03/94)

Date: 1 March 1994  
Pages: 1  
Title: India: Women in the war zone. In: AI Newsletter March 1994 (Focus - Women under attack) (NWS 21/03/94)

Date: 1 July 1994  
Pages: 1  
Title: India: Visit to Bombay sheds light on police malpractice. In: AI Newsletter July 1994 (NWS 21/07/94)

Date: 1 September 1994  
Pages: 3  
Title: India: Interview with Kashmir Singh, whose son, Harjit Singh, "disappeared" on 29 April 1992. In: AI Newsletter September 1994 (NWS 21/09/94) (Focus - The courage to fight on) (includes photographs)

Date: 1 October 1994  
Pages: 1  
Title: India: Prisoners of conscience Shabir Ahmed Shah, Abdul Gani Lone and Sajjad Ali Shah Gzelani. In: AI Newsletter October 1994 (NWS 21/10/94) (Worldwide appeals)

Date: 1 November 1994  
Pages: 1  
Title: India: Government response is "complacent". In: Amnesty International Newsletter November 1994 (NWS 21/11/94)

Date: 1 December 1994  
Pages: 1  
Title: India: Three prisoners of conscience released. In: Amnesty International Newsletter December 1994 (NWS 21/12/94)

#### 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 20 January 1994  
Pages: 2  
Title: India: Amnesty International delegation returns from research visit. In: Amnesty International News Service 11/94 (NWS 11/11/94)

Date: 16 February 1994  
Pages: 1

- Title:India: Amnesty International welcomes proposed invitation to Jammu and Kashmir. In: Amnesty International News Service 31/94 (NWS 11/31/94)  
Date: 16 March 1994  
Pages: 2
- Title:India: Government reportedly goes back on its promise that Amnesty International can visit Jammu and Kashmir. In: AI News Service 52/94 (NWS 11/52/94)  
Date: 10 May 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:India: Amnesty International calls for release of prisoners of conscience. In: Amnesty International News Service 98/94 (NWS 11/98/94)  
Date: 3 June 1994  
Pages: 2
- Title:India: Amnesty International welcomes possible legal amendment making judicial inquiries mandatory in all cases of death in police custody. In: AI News Service 118/94 (NWS 11/118/94)  
Date: 10 June 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:India: AI condemns abduction of two tourists in Jammu and Kashmir (David Mackiz and Kim Housego). In: AI News Service 123/94 (NWS 11/123/94)  
Date: 14 June 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:India: Amnesty International rejects request for meeting with Harkatul Ansar. In: AI News Service 126/94 (NWS 11/126/94)  
Date: 24 June 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:India: Call for release of hostages held by armed groups in Jammu and Kashmir. In: AI News Service 134/94 (NWS 11/134/94)  
Date: 19 July 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:India: Challenge to government to seriously address "disappearances" in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. In: AI News Service 154/94 (NWS 11/154/94)  
Date: 10 August 1994  
Pages: 2
- Title:India: Amnesty International calling for inquiry into alleged police involvement in attacks on civil liberties groups. In: Amnesty International News Service 176/94 (NWS 11/176/94)  
Date: 16 August 1994  
Pages: 2
- Title:India: Complacent response to Amnesty International's findings. In: Amnesty International News Service 182/94 (NWS 11/182/94)  
Date: 16 August 1994  
Pages: 3
- Title:India: Summary of Amnesty International's memorandum to the Government of India arising from an Amnesty International visit to India 5-15 January 1994. In: Amnesty International News Service 183/94 (NWS 11/183/94)

Date: 19 August 1994  
 Pages: 2  
 Title: India: Amnesty International disappointed by Maharashtra state government's response. In: Amnesty International News Service 192/94 (AWS 11/192/94)

Date: 19 October 1994  
 Pages: 2  
 Title: India: AI welcomes release of prisoner of conscience and calls on government to clarify reasons for his detention without trial (Shabir Ahmed Shah). In: AI News Service 241/94 (AWS 11/241/94)

Date: 23 November 1994  
 Pages: 2  
 Title: India: Call for immediate reform of anti-terrorist legislation. In: Amnesty International News Service 257/94 (AWS 11/257/94)

## 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: AISI 20/07/94  
 Date: 1 March 1994  
 Pages: 3

Title: India: Death in custody in Kerala

**Abstract:** This paper describes a death in a Kerala police station, allegedly due to custodial violence. Udagan, a 28-year-old basket-maker, was arrested on 19 January 1994, allegedly for carrying counterfeit currency. He was dead by the following day. The police allege that he hanged himself but this is disputed by his family and others who claim that he had been tortured in custody. Disturbances surrounding his burial resulted in the death of a policeman in uncertain circumstances. AI's concern about the incidence of death in police custody in India was described in a major report in 1992 ("India: torture, rape and deaths in custody"). AI is calling for all such deaths to be investigated independently and impartially and for their perpetrators to be brought to justice.

AI Index: AISI 20/08/94  
 Date: 1 March 1994  
 Pages: 2

Title: India: Arehana Guha: 16 years awaiting justice: the lack of speedy and effective redress mechanisms for torture victims

**Abstract:** On 8 February 1994 the Supreme Court of India expressed concern about the way in which police officers accused of torturing Arehana Guha in 1974 had been able to abuse the legal system by repeatedly seeking the higher courts' interference to delay judicial proceedings at the lower courts. Arehana Guha, then headmistress of a junior school in Calcutta, was arrested on 17 July 1994 and tortured over the next 27 days. The torture caused paralysis of her legs; she is now able to walk with difficulty after prolonged medical treatment. Nearly 16 years later, her torturers have still not been brought to justice.

AI Index: AISI 20/14/94  
 Date: 9 May 1994  
 Pages: 4

Title: India (Rajasthan): medical letter writing action: Jugataram

**Abstract:** According to press reports Jugataram, aged 29, was taken into police custody for questioning in the town of Barmer on 2 February 1994. On 5 February two police officers reportedly used a sharp knife to sever his

penis. A second man, who was being held at the police station, is reported as saying that prior to this he had witnessed two police officers beating Jugataram. Following the incident five police officers were suspended from duty. The police have countered by filing an incident report in which they state that Jugataram had mutilated himself. An investigation into events is reported to have started.

AI Index: AISI 20/17/94

Date: 31 May 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Follow-up to Medical Action (AISI 20/14/94, 9 May) - India (Rajasthan): Jugataram

Abstract: On 9 May 1994 AI reported the case of a young man, Jugataram, in the state of Rajasthan who had his penis severed by police officers while held at Sadar police station in early February 1994. Following a police inquiry, AI has learned that four men, including three police officers, have been charged with conspiracy to detain Jugataram illegally.

Date: 1 July 1994

Pages: 3

Title: India: Alleged sexual assault of an 11-year-old Bangladeshi girl by police. In: AI Week 1994: cases for appeals (AICT 31/02/94) (includes photograph)

AI Index: AISI 20/28/94

Date: 16 August 1994

Pages: 4

Title: India: Summary of Amnesty International's memorandum to the Government of India, arising from an Amnesty International visit to India, 5-15 January 1994

Abstract: This document summarizes a 42-page memorandum which AI sent to the Government of India on 19 May 1994 and subsequently published on 16 August (AISI 20/20/94). The memorandum followed an AI visit to Bombay, Maharashtra, AI's first research visit to an Indian state in 15 years. AI's concerns, as expressed in its memorandum, included: unrecorded police detentions, detention of people as "hostages" to force the surrender of wanted suspects; torture; prolonged incommunicado detention under anti-terrorist legislation; and alleged police killings in the December 1992/January 1993 riots in Bombay. AI's recommendations to the government, arising from this visit, are summarized.

AI Index: AISI 20/32/94

Date: 1 September 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Follow-up to Medical action (AISI 20/14/94, 9 May and follow-up AISI 20/17/94, 31 May) - India (Rajasthan): Jugataram

Abstract: AI has learned that charges have been brought against 3 officers in this case and that Jugataram is receiving medical attention at the government's expense.

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 2

Title: India (Jammu and Kashmir). In: Amnesty International's concerns at the 51st United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/11/94)

## ASIA 21 INDONESIA

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Indonesia and East Timor. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 2. AI RESEARCH PAPER/BRIEFING

AI Index: ASIA 21/16/94

Date: 1 September 1994

Pages: 8

Title: Indonesia and East Timor: An Amnesty International briefing

Abstract: Three decades of suffering; Industrial relations Indonesian-style (Marsinah); State control; Terror reigns in East Timor; Shot while they prayed (Abdul Manan and three others from the Haur Koneng religious community); Human rights and the New Order; Behind the smokescreen; Time stands still; Who is to blame?.

AI Index: ASIA 21/17/94

Date: 1 September 1994

Pages: 126

Title: Indonesia and East Timor: Power and impunity: Human rights under the New Order

Abstract: In this report AI shows that human rights violations are widespread not only in East Timor but throughout the Indonesian archipelago. The report describes violations which are of grave concern to AI, including torture, rape, political killings, disappearances, political imprisonment, unfair trials and use of the death penalty. It describes the structure of state and military power in which such violations have become institutionalized. Armed insurgencies and their repression in East Timor, Irian Jaya and Aceh are discussed and human rights abuses by armed opposition groups noted. The report concludes with recommendations to the international community, as well as to the Indonesian Government, which AI believes are essential to human rights protection.

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 21/05/94

Date: 16 February 1994

Pages: 24

Title: Indonesia and East Timor: fact and fiction: implementing the recommendations of the UN Commission on Human Rights

Abstract: This report reviews the Indonesian Government's record in implementing recommendations made by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) in March 1993. Its general conclusion is that the government, with minor exceptions, has failed to comply with the spirit or the substance of the recommendations. More specifically, the report concludes that: the government has failed to provide sufficient information about the fate and identity of those killed and reported "disappeared" after the Santa Cruz massacre in Dili, East Timor, in November 1991; notwithstanding some prosecutions in 1992, those ultimately responsible for the Santa Cruz massacre have not yet been brought to justice and the serious discrepancy in sentencing of soldiers and peaceful civilian protesters has not been redressed; East Timor's prisoners of conscience arrested after the massacre are still detained; only one of the recommendations made by the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture has been implemented; and

restrictions continue to be imposed on access to East Timor by international human rights organizations.

AI Index: AISA 21/10/94

Date: 1 May 1994

Pages: 15

Title:Indonesia: Labour activists under fire

**Abstract:**More than 100 workers and labour activists were arrested during and immediately after massive strikes and demonstrations in Medan, North Sumatra, in mid-April 1994. The demonstrations marked a peak in a rising tide of labour unrest in Medan and throughout Indonesia in the last two years. However, the protests in Medan degenerated into anti-Chinese violence, resulting in the death of one businessman of Chinese descent, the injury of several others and widespread destruction of property. AI deplors these events but is concerned that the Indonesian authorities may be using the unrest as a pretext for repression of peaceful labour activism. AI is particularly concerned by the arrests of several officials of the SPSI union, of whom at least five may be prisoners of conscience. AI is also concerned about other incidents of repression of labour activists, including the abduction, rape and killing of a young woman, Marsinah, in May 1993 and the killing of a worker, Rusli, in March 1994, shortly after he participated in a strike. Two lists of detainees' names are appended.

AI Index: AISA 21/14/94

Date: 1 June 1994

Pages: 8

Title:Indonesia: Student prisoners of conscience

**Abstract:**AI is calling for the immediate and unconditional release of students imprisoned in Indonesia for their non-violent beliefs and activities. Scores of student activists have been jailed since the early 1990s. In February 1994 student and human rights activist Nuku Solziman was imprisoned for four years for "insulting the president"; his sentence was increased to five years in May 1994. AI further 21 students were imprisoned for six months on the same charge on 18 May. Some student prisoners of conscience have been released, including Bonar Tigor Naipospos, conditionally released on 16 May. AI welcomes his release but believes that he should never have been detained. The military authorities have arbitrarily rejected a request for the conditional release of two others jailed for similar offences. Bambang Subono and Bambang Isti Nugroho remain in prison for possession of banned literature and participating in political discussion groups.

AI Index: AISA 21/27/94

Date: 29 June 1994

Pages: 8

Title:Indonesia: Free speech protesters detained and beaten

**Abstract:**More than 50 people were detained or badly beaten by Indonesian security forces during a peaceful protest in Jakarta on 27 June 1994 against government restrictions on press freedom. They were among some 500 protesters who had tried to march to the Ministry of Information to protest against the banning of three of the country's major news magazines on 21 June (Tempo, Editor and Detik). An appendix lists those detained or beaten.

AI Index: AISA 21/31/94

Date: 13 July 1994

Pages: 37

Title:Indonesia / East Timor: Who is to blame? Statement before the UN Special Committee on Decolonization - July 1994

**Abstract:**This oral statement on human rights in East Timor was delivered by AI to the UN Special Committee on Decolonization on 13 July 1994. It provides detailed evidence of human rights violations committed in the last year and examines continued restrictions on access to East Timor by international human rights organizations. Among the concerns highlighted are: torture and ill-treatment (with several individual

case studies); political imprisonment and unfair trials; extrajudicial execution; "disappearances"; and impunity of perpetrators of violations. The appendices include a list of tried political prisoners from East Timor; a list of those allegedly extrajudicially executed by government forces; and a list of reported killings by opposition groups in East Timor. Also appended is a "Short report on the condition and situation of political prisoners", sent to AI by a confidential source in East Timor.

AI Index: AI 21/34/94

Date: 1 August 1994

Pages: 9

Title:Indonesia / East Timor: Protestors beaten, detained, "disappeared"

**Abstract:** Despite government assurances that the situation in East Timor is normal and that human rights problems have been resolved, tension between Indonesian security forces and the East Timorese has intensified recently. Anybody who expresses criticism of Indonesian rule in East Timor risks human rights abuse and monitoring and investigation by outside human rights agencies, including the UN, continues to be subject to heavy restrictions by the military. Those who approach UN representatives or other foreign delegates risk arbitrary arrest and possible torture. The Indonesian government has also, in recent months, exerted pressure on other southeast Asian countries to forbid conferences at which human rights in East Timor will be discussed. Appended to this document are three lists giving the names of those detained during or after 14 July demonstration at the University of East Timor; those "disappeared" during or after the same demonstration; and those arrested, possibly "disappeared", on 10 July 1994 in connection with a visit by the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, arbitrary and summary execution.

AI Index: AI 21/50/94

Date: 3 November 1994

Pages: 39

Title:Indonesia: "Operation Cleansing": human rights and APEC

**Abstract:** The human rights situation in Indonesia has deteriorated in the run up to the APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) summit being held in Jakarta in November, as the government has sought to rid the capital of "economic and political criminals". The crackdown began in April with an anti-crime campaign known as "Operation Cleansing" but it has broadened in recent months to include government critics, human rights and labour activists, as well as a variety of socially marginal groups. This report gives details of cases of people who have suffered violations of their right to freedom of expression and assembly ranging from imprisonment to ill-treatment and even death. The report also discusses evidence that the official anti-crime drive has contributed to an increase in violations against socially marginalized groups, including squatters, "alcoholics", prostitutes and alleged criminals. Most worryingly, the campaign has led to an apparent increase in the already common practice of killing alleged criminals.

AI Index: AI 21/53/94

Date: 15 November 1994

Pages: 9

Title:Indonesia and East Timor: The 12 November protests

**Abstract:** AI fears that peaceful East Timorese independence protesters detained by Indonesian security forces in Jakarta since 12 November could be in danger of torture and ill-treatment and that some of them are at risk of becoming prisoners of conscience. Twenty-nine protesters, who entered US Embassy grounds on 12 November and who remained there as of 15 November, could face a similar fate if they leave the embassy compound. Meanwhile, East Timorese protesters arrested following three days of rioting and clashes with security forces in Dili may also be in danger of ill-treatment or torture. These events have occurred on the eve of a meeting of the heads of government of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) countries and on the third anniversary of the Santa Cruz massacre.

AI Index: AI 21/56/94

Date: 23 November 1994

Pages: 10

Title:Indonesia and East Timor: Update on the 12 November protests



**Abstract:** This report updates a report published on 15 November 1994 (AWS 21/53/94, Indonesia and East Timor: The 12 November protests). Since then, the group of 29 East Timorese who entered the US Embassy compound on 12 November have accepted the Portuguese Government's offer of asylum and have left Indonesia. The whereabouts of some 35 others, detained by security forces on 21 November, remain uncertain. There is also uncertainty about the number, identity and whereabouts of those detained in Dili since 12 November. Official sources claimed that 30 East Timorese were being held to face trial on 23 November 1994. However, AI has obtained a list of 125 people detained between 12-14 November and is seeking clarification of their whereabouts. In view of evidence of ill-treatment of some protestors in Dili, there is concern for the safety of those detained. AI is also concerned that some of them may be prisoners of conscience.

#### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Indonesia: Women under attack (Djamilah Abubakar). In: AI Newsletter March 1994 (Focus) (AWS 21/03/94)

Date: 1 May 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Indonesia: A high price for workers' rights. Factory worker Marsinah (25) pays horrific price for activism in labour movement. In: Amnesty International Newsletter May 1994 (AWS 21/05/94) (Focus)

Date: 1 August 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Indonesia: Nuku Solziman. In: AI Newsletter August 1994 (AWS 21/08/94) (Focus: Freedom's front line) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 August 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Indonesia: Protests as student dies in police custody (Jerry Manafz). In: AI Newsletter August 1994 (AWS 21/08/94)

Date: 1 November 1994

Pages: 4

Title: Indonesia / East Timor: Human rights scorned: the blatant disregard for human rights in Indonesia and East Timor. In: Amnesty International Newsletter November 1994 - Focus (AWS 21/11/94) (includes photographs)

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Indonesia / East Timor: World spotlight turned on human rights violators. In: Amnesty International Newsletter December 1994 (AWS 21/12/94)

#### 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 10 February 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Indonesia: Labour activists detained. In: Amnesty International News Service 28/94 (AWS 11/28/94)

Date: 16 February 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Indonesia: Failure by the government to implement UNCHR recommendations. In: Amnesty International News Service 31/94 (AWS 11/31/94)

Date: 25 February 1994

- Pages: 2
- Title:Indonesia: Human rights activist jailed (Nuku Solciman), 21 others set to be tried. In: Amnesty International News Service 38/94 (NWS 11/38/94)
- Date: 6 May 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:Indonesia / East Timor: AI welcomes Minister of Foreign Affairs intent to establish dialogue on human rights. In: AI News Service 95/94 (NWS 11/95/94)
- Date: 28 June 1994  
Pages: 2
- Title:Indonesia: AI deplors arrests and beatings of peaceful demonstrators. In: AI News Service 138/94 (NWS 11/138/94)
- Date: 2 August 1994  
Pages: 2
- Title:Indonesia/East Timor: Protesters beaten, detained and "disappeared". In: AI News Service 170/94 (NWS 11/170/94)
- Date: 28 September 1994  
Pages: 3
- Title:Indonesia and East Timor: Power and impunity - three decades of suffering. In: AI News Service 220/94 (NWS 11/220/94)
- Date: 28 September 1994  
Pages: 1
- Title:Indonesia Campaign electronic publishing pilot project: Amnesty International goes on-line. In: Amnesty International News Service 222/94 (NWS 11/222/94)
- Date: 28 September 1994  
Pages: 5
- Title:Indonesia: Marked deterioration in human rights situation in recent months. In: Amnesty International News Service 222/94 (NWS 11/222/94)
- Date: 28 September 1994  
Pages: 4
- Title:Indonesia and East Timor: Power and impunity - opening statement by Pierre Sanz, AI Secretary General, Bangkok. In: AI News Service 224/94 (NWS 11/224/94)
- Date: 1 November 1994  
Pages: 2
- Title:Indonesia: Contact list for journalists during APEC. In: Amnesty International News Service 248/94 (NWS 11/248/94)
- Date: 3 November 1994  
Pages: 2

Title:Indonesia: "Operation Cleansing" and human rights on the eve of APEC. In: Amnesty International News Service 243/94 (NWS 11/243/94)

Date: 8 November 1994

Pages: 2

Title:Indonesia: Independent union leader receives three year prison sentence. In: Amnesty International News Service 254/94 (NWS 11/254/94)

Date: 12 November 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Indonesia / East Timor: Human rights violations continue three years after Santa Cruz massacre. In: Amnesty International News Service 257/94 (NWS 11/257/94)

Date: 12 November 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Indonesia and East Timor: Fear of torture for detained pro-independence protestors and those still occupying US embassy grounds. In: Amnesty International News Service 258/94 (NWS 11/258/94)

Date: 22 December 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Indonesia and East Timor: Amnesty International calls on Indonesian Government to implement UN expert's recommendations. In: Amnesty International News Service 286/94 (NWS 11/286/94)

## 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: AISI 21/06/94

Date: 10 February 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Indonesia: Labour activists detained

**Abstract:** AI is concerned about the detention in recent days of at least 19 trade union activists from the Indonesian Prosperous Labour Union (SPSI). AI believes them to be prisoners of conscience and is appealing for their immediate and unconditional release. Three of the 19, Mochtar Pakpahan, Sunarty and Trisjanto, have been charged under Article 155 of the Criminal Code. The arrests appear to be in response to a call for a general strike on 11 February issued by SPSI.

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Indonesia: The killing of Marsinah, a labour activist. In: Trade Unionists Action 1994: appeal cases (ACT 73/02/94) (includes photograph)

AI Index: AISI 21/08/94

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Indonesia: Nuku Solziman: prisoner of conscience

**Abstract:** Human rights activist and university student Nuku Solziman has been jailed for criticizing Indonesia's president and for calling on him to accept responsibility for human rights violations. He was arrested on 25 November 1993. Twenty-one other peaceful demonstrators arrested in a related incident on 14 December 1993 are currently being tried on similar charges. AI considers Nuku Solziman to be a prisoner of conscience and is calling for his immediate and unconditional release.

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Indonesia. In: Statements to the 50th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 31 January to 11 March 1994) (IOR 41/01/94)

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 2

Title:Indonesia. In: The 81st International Labour Conference: Amnesty International's concerns relevant to the Committee on Application of Standards (IOR 42/01/94)

Date: 1 July 1994

Pages: 3

Title:Indonesia: Torture of 9-year-old Junyonto and his parents, Dasmen and Sudarmono. In: *All Week 1994: cases for appeals* (ACT 31/02/94) (includes photograph)

All Index: AISI 21/25/94

Date: 1 July 1994

Pages: 4

Title:Indonesia: Update on student prisoners of conscience

**Abstract:**21 student prisoners of conscience sentenced in May 1994 to six months' imprisonment have now had their sentences increased by the High Court in Jakarta from between two and 14 months. They had been arrested in December 1993 for holding a demonstration to protest against human rights violations. Two other students, Bambang Subono and Bambang Isti Nugroho, who were sentenced to seven and eight years' imprisonment respectively in 1989, were conditionally released on 5 June 1994.

All Index: AISI 21/28/94

Date: 1 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title:Indonesia: The killing of Jerry Manafe

**Abstract:**On 20 April 1994 Jerry Manafe, a 21 year old university student, was beaten to death by a group of ten police officers and cadets in Kupang, West Timor, Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). The apparent motive was Jerry's involvement in a fight with a plainclothes policeman earlier the same evening. Following angry public protests police authorities publicly condemned the behaviour of the ten policemen and said that they would be dismissed from the service and tried in a military court.

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 2

Title:Indonesia: Muehtar Pakpahan. In: *Trade Unionists' Appeal Cases 1994* (ACT 73/05/94) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 3

Title:Indonesia and East Timor. In: Amnesty International's concerns at the 51st United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/11/94)

## ASIA 22 JAPAN

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Japan. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 22/01/94

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 14

Title: Japan: Asylum-seekers still at risk (includes correction)

**Abstract:** This report updates AI's report of March 1993 on inadequate protection for refugees and asylum-seekers. It highlights cases since the March 1993 report which demonstrate that asylum-seekers continue to face difficulties in submitting claims for asylum, that rules continue to be applied in an overly stringent manner, that there are still problems with the interview process and that people who almost certainly would face serious human rights violations in their own countries are being denied refugee status and being forced to leave Japan.

AI Index: ASIA 22/04/94

Date: 1 July 1994

Pages: 6

Title: Japan: An agenda for human rights: open letter to the Prime Minister

**Abstract:** This is the text of a letter sent by AI to the recently appointed Prime Minister of Japan, Tomiichi Murayama on 5 July 1994. In its letter, AI details its main human rights concerns in Japan, namely: the use of the death penalty and the treatment of prisoners on death row; the protection of asylum-seekers; and the ill-treatment of "daiyo kangoku" detainees. AI also urges the Japanese Government to ratify those international human rights standards to which it is not yet a party.

### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Japan: death penalty poll and executions. In: Death Penalty News December 1994 (ACT 53/04/94)

AI Index: ASIA 22/10/94

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Japan: Urgent appeal following reported execution

**Abstract:** Ajima Yukio, aged 44, is reported to have been executed in Tokyo Detention Centre on 1 December 1994. His was the first execution of 1994. He had been under sentence of death for 16 years, convicted of murder.

AI Index: ASIA 22/12/94

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Japan: Fear for the safety of 11 Burmese denied refugee status

**Abstract:** On 17 November 11 applications for asylum were turned down by the Japanese Government on the sole grounds that they had been submitted too late. The Ministry of Justice took one year and 11 months to come to this decision, without considering the substance of the applications. The applicants are nationals of Myanmar (Burma), who, AI believes, may face human rights violations if returned to Myanmar.

အိတ် ၂၆      လာဝ်

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Laos. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POB 10/02/94)

ASIA 27 MACAO

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 September 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Macau: Ban on capital punishment could remain. In: Death Penalty News September 1994 (ACT 55/03/94)



## အခန်း ၂၈      မလေးရှား

### ၁. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Malaysia. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### ၅. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 4 August 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Malaysia: mass arrests feared following fatwa announcement tomorrow. In: Amnesty International News Service 172/94 (NWS 11/172/94)

### ၆. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Malaysia: Warning to drug traffickers. In: Death Penalty News December 1994 (ACT 55/04/94)

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

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Maldives. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 17 November 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Republic of Maldives: Recent arrests in run up to election may be politically motivated. In: AI News Service 262/94 (NWS 11/262/94)

## ᠠᠰᠢ 30 MONGOLIA

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Mongolia. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POB 10/02/94)

### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ᠠᠰᠢ 30/02/94

Date: 3 August 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Mongolia: L Sanjaasuren

**Abstract:** Colonel Lodoisamjugijn Sanjaasuren, 49-year-old former head of the counter-intelligence department of Mongolia's State Security Directorate, has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for violating Mongolia's law on state secrets. Criminal proceedings were initiated against him after he made public allegations of corruption against senior officials. He was tried in camera on 4 July 1994. AI is concerned by reports which suggest that Col. Sanjaasuren may have been unfairly prosecuted and imprisoned in violation of his fundamental right to freedom of expression. AI is seeking more information about his case.

## ASIA 16 MYANMAR

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Myanmar. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POB 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 16/18/94

Date: 1 November 1994

Pages: 24

Title: Myanmar: Human rights still denied

**Abstract:** Although the SLeORC has taken a number of tentative steps to indicate to the international community a willingness to address human rights problems in Myanmar, AI believes that there has been no fundamental change in its attitude towards respecting the human rights of its citizens. This report discusses ongoing violations in Myanmar, including political detention, such as that of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; use of the death penalty; and violations against the Karen, Mon and Shan ethnic minorities. AI is concerned that certain well-publicized actions by the SLeORC should not divert attention from the ongoing human rights violations in Myanmar.

### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Myanmar: Ma Thida, 27-year-old doctor and writer, currently serving a 20-year prison sentence. In: AI Newsletter January 1994 (NWS 21/01/94)

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Myanmar: Release of prisoner of conscience U Shwe Ohn. In: Amnesty International Newsletter April 1994 (NWS 21/04/94)

Date: 1 September 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Myanmar: Aung San Suu Kyi begins sixth year as prisoner of conscience. In: AI Newsletter September 1994 (NWS 21/09/94) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 November 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Myanmar: Mother and daughter arrested (Daw San San Hwe and Ma Myat Mo Mo Tun). In: AI Newsletter November 1994 (NWS 21/11/94) (includes photograph)

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Myanmar: Ma Thida (Focus: Sending letters of hope - includes photograph). In: Amnesty International Newsletter December 1994 (NWS 21/12/94)

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Myanmar: Zar Gana (Focus: Sending letters of hope - includes photo). In: Amnesty International Newsletter December 1994 (NWS 21/12/94)

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Myanmar: U Shwe Ohn (Focus: Sending letters of hope). In: Amnesty International Newsletter December 1994 (NWS 21/12/94)

## 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 21 January 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Myanmar: Amnesty International calls for the immediate release of Aung San Suu Kyi and other prisoners of conscience. In: Amnesty International News Service 12/94 (NWS 11/12/94)

Date: 28 January 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Myanmar: Nobel laureate and prisoner of conscience Aung San Suu Kyi to remain in detention. In: AI News Service 18/94 (NWS 11/18/94)

Date: 15 February 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Myanmar: Nobel laureate and prisoner of conscience Aung San Suu Kyi speaks out. In: Amnesty International News Service 30/94 (NWS 11/30/94)

Date: 20 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Myanmar: International call for solidarity with imprisoned politicians (Aung San Suu Kyi, U Kyi Maung, Dr Aung Khin Sint). In: AI News Service 14/7/94 (NWS 11/14/94)

Date: 22 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Myanmar government declares it has no human rights problem, while its army torches a civilian refugee camp. In: AI News Service 16/2/94 (NWS 11/16/94)

Date: 21 September 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Myanmar: Amnesty International encouraged by meeting between Burmese prisoner of conscience (Aung San Suu Kyi) and military leaders. In: AI News Service 21/5/94 (NWS 11/21/94)

6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Myanmar. In: The 81st International Labour Conference: Amnesty International's concerns relevant to the Committee on Application of Standards (IOR 42/01/94)

AI Index: AISA 16/05/94

Date: 21 April 1994

Pages: 5

Title: Medical action: Myanmar: Ma Thida, Win Tin, Win Htein, Min Ko Naing

**Abstract:** The four people named above are all held in long-term solitary confinement and are reportedly in need of medical attention. Dr Ma Thida, a 27-year-old doctor and well-known writer, is a prominent activist with the NLD and was sentenced in October 1993 to 20 years' imprisonment. Win Tin, a former journalist and senior member of the Central Executive Committee of the NLD, was imprisoned in 1989. Win Htein is a former army captain and business consultant who was arrested in 1989. He was in charge of the headquarters office of the NLD. AI has adopted all three as prisoners of conscience. Min Ko Naing, a former chairman of the All Burma Federation of Student Unions, was arrested in 1989. AI believes that he may be a prisoner of conscience.

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Myanmar. In: Amnesty International's concerns at the 51st United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/11/94)

## नेपाल 31 NEPAL

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title:Nepal. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: नेपाल 31/02/94

Date: 1 June 1994

Pages: 20

Title:Nepal: Human rights safeguards

**Abstract:**In November 1993 an Amnesty International delegation visited Nepal. Discussions with government ministers and other officials focused on steps to prevent torture and ill-treatment in police custody, possible illegal killings resulting from police shooting on demonstrators and others, and impunity. Delegates also met members of non-governmental human rights organizations and others, as well as fifteen people who claimed to have been ill-treated or tortured in police custody during 1992 and 1993. Those interviewed included street children who had periodically been detained for short periods and beaten. Another case was that of Tenzu Ghale, a 26-year-old owner of a carpet factory who was illegally detained and tortured.

### 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 25 August 1994

Pages: 2

Title:Bhutan / Nepal: Governments must respect the rights of Bhutanese exiles in forthcoming talks.  
In: Amnesty International News Service 176/94 (NWS 11/176/94)

### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: नेपाल 31/01/94

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 3

Title:Nepal: A summary of Amnesty International's concerns on torture and ill-treatment

**Abstract:**Since Nepal's accession to the Convention against Torture in 1991, AI has received reports that torture is still used in police custody, both to obtain information or confessions and, on occasions, to punish political prisoners. AI is concerned by reports that detainees are sometimes unlawfully held incommunicado beyond the legal limit. The use of habeas corpus in such cases is discussed, with reference to the case of 26-year-old businesswoman Tenzu Ghale, who was held incommunicado and allegedly tortured. AI is concerned about the apparent lack of any independent investigation into recent allegations of torture and of criminal proceedings against alleged torturers. Also discussed is the draft Torture Compensation Act 2050.

AI Index: नेपाल 31/03/94

Date: 1 October 1994

Pages: 3

Title:Nepal: Open letter to political parties

**Abstract:** This is the text of a letter from AI's Secretary General, Pierre Sanz, to political parties contesting the elections scheduled for mid-November 1994 in Nepal. In it he asks them to make clear their specific commitments to human rights protection and outlines AI's current human rights concerns in Nepal.



**ASIA 32 NEW ZEALAND**1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 1

Title: New Zealand. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (DOC 10/02/94)

## ASIA 24 NORTH KOREA

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Korea, Democratic Peoples Republic Of (North Korea). In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 24/05/94

Date: 1 June 1994

Pages: 10

Title: North Korea: New information about political prisoners

**Abstract:** This report contains new information concerning 55 people reported to be detained for political offences in North Korea. The fate of many of those described in this report remains unknown after decades of official silence. Some may have died in prison, others may still be detained. There is also concern that relatives of political prisoners may also have been detained. Details of the following cases are given: Cho Ho Pyong and Koide Hidgeko; Kim Duk Hwan; Han Kyong Ji; Hu Ik; Kim Yong Soo; Yi Ki Sok; Yu Chang Sik; Yun Sun Dal; and 49 long-term political prisoners reportedly held in harsh conditions at a detention centre in Sungho Township as at the end of 1990.

### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 1

Title: North Korea: Women under attack (Shin Sook Ja, Oh Hae Won and Oh Rye Won) (includes photograph). In: AI Newsletter March 1994 (Focus) (NWS 21/03/94)

### 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 1 August 1994

Pages: 1

Title: North/South Korea: Amnesty International's concerns. In: AI News Service 169/94 (NWS 11/169/94)

### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 24/01/94

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 2

Title: North Korea: The death penalty

**Abstract:** This paper discusses AI's concern that the death penalty may be widely used in North Korea. The authorities claim that it is rarely used but have provided no statistics about its use. However, according to reports it is widely used and there is concern that some executions are carried out in public and that defendants are not tried in accordance with international standards for fair trials.

FI Index: FISFI 24/07/94

Date: 1 September 1994

Pages: 4

Title: North Korea: Concern about the fate of Shibata Kozo and his family

**Abstract:** FI is concerned about the fate of Shibata Kozo, a prisoner whose case the organization described in its October 1993 report "North Korea: Summary of Amnesty International's concerns" (SISFI 24/05/93). In a letter to FI of 9 June 1994, the North Korean government said that Shibata Kozo and his entire family had been killed in a rail accident in March 1990. However, this appears to be inconsistent with FI's own information that he was in custody at this time. FI is calling on the North Korean Government to provide documentary evidence of the alleged deaths.

## ASIA 33 PAKISTAN

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 4

Title: Pakistan. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (DOI 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 33/03/94

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 7

Title: Pakistan: Five Ahmadi journalists charged with blasphemy

**Abstract:** This paper deals with charges of blasphemy brought against five journalists who belong to the Ahmadiyya community, a Muslim sect regarded as heretical by orthodox Muslims. Changes in the legal system of Pakistan introduced in the last few years make it a criminal offence for Ahmadis to profess, practice and propagate their faith; an amendment to the criminal code in 1986 provides the death penalty or life imprisonment for the offence of "defiling the name of the Prophet". Charges were brought in January 1994 against Noor Muhammad Saifi, aged 77, editor of "Al Fazal" and Agha Saifullah and Qazi Munir Ahmed, publisher and printer respectively of the same magazine. Charges were also brought against the editors of the monthly "Insarullah" Mirza Mohammad Din Naz and Mohammad Ibrahim. The men were held from 7 February to 7 March 1994. The charges remain pending and if convicted they could be sentenced to death for blasphemy.

AI Index: ASIA 33/08/94

Date: 27 July 1994

Pages: 30

Title: Pakistan: Use and abuse of the blasphemy laws

**Abstract:** It is concerned that a number of people facing charges of blasphemy, or convicted on such charges have been detained solely for their real or imputed religious beliefs. Most of those charged with blasphemy belong to the Ahmadiyya community but Christians have increasingly been accused of blasphemy, among them a 15-year-old boy accused of writing blasphemous words on the walls of a mosque despite being totally illiterate. The following case histories are supplied: Anwar Masih, a Christian prisoner; Arshad Javed, reportedly mentally ill, sentenced to death; Gul Masih, a Christian, sentenced to death; Tahir Iqbal, a convert to Christianity, died in jail while on trial; Sawar Masih Bhatti, a Christian prisoner; Dr Akhtar Hamzed Khan, Muslim social activist; Chand Barkat, a Christian acquitted of blasphemy but continuously harassed; Hafiz Farooq Sajjad, stoned to death; Salamat Masih, Manzoor Masih and Rchmat Masih, three Christians.

### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 February 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Pakistan: Worldwide publicity campaign prompts release of journalist (Sailab Masud). In: Amnesty International Newsletter February 1994 (NWS 21/02/94)

Date: 1 May 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Pakistan: Police ignore attacks on Ahmadigya. In: Amnesty International Newsletter May 1994 (AWS 21/05/94)

Date: 1 October 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Pakistan: Blasphemy laws used against minority groups (includes photograph of Salamat Masih). In: AI Newsletter October 1994 (AWS 21/10/94)

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Pakistan: Leader freed from army detention (Shaukat Ali Kashmiri). In: Amnesty International Newsletter December 1994 (AWS 21/12/94)

## 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 5 April 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Pakistan: Mass arrests of members of the Mohajir Qaumi Movement and their relatives in Sindh Province. In: AI News Service 64/94 (AWS 11/64/94)

Date: 27 June 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Pakistan: 91-year-old Sindhi nationalist leader G M Syed still under house arrest without trial after almost 30 months. In: AI News Service 136/94 (AWS 11/136/94)

Date: 27 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Pakistan blasphemy laws abused to persecute innocent victims. In: Amnesty International News Service 163/94 (AWS 11/163/94)

Date: 22 September 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Pakistan: AI urges for inquiry into "disappearance" of opposition politician (Shaukat Ali Kashmiri). In: AI News Service 217/94 (AWS 11/217/94)

Date: 30 September 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Pakistan: Opposition politician released after a month's "disappearance" (Shaukat Ali Kashmiri). In: AI News Service 229/94 (AWS 11/229/94)

Date: 28 November 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Pakistan: Acquittal of Christian prisoner of conscience sentenced to death on blasphemy charge (Gul Masih). In: AI News Service 266/94 (AWS 11/266/94)

Date: 15 December 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Pakistan: Amnesty International calls for impartial investigation of spate of deliberate and arbitrary killings. In: *AI News Service* 281/94 (NWS 11/281/94)

#### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Pakistan to ban public hangings? In: *Death Penalty News* March 1994 (ACT 53/01/94)

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Pakistan. In: *The 81st International Labour Conference: Amnesty International's concerns relevant to the Committee on Application of Standards* (IOR 42/01/94)

Date: 1 July 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Pakistan: fear of death penalty: Salamat Masih, aged 13. In: *AI Week* 1994: cases for appeals (ACT 31/02/94) (includes photograph)

## ASIA 34 PAPUA NEW GUINEA

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Papua New Guinea. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 34/01/94

Date: 5 October 1994

Pages: 4

Title: Papua New Guinea: Human rights commission mooted

**Abstract:** AI welcomes the discussions on legislation for a National Human Rights Commission currently underway in Papua New Guinea. The organization hopes that they signal the start of a genuine effort to address serious human rights concerns, particularly on the island of Bougainville. AI believes that such a body must meet certain minimum standards, if it is to be effective in protecting human rights. This paper outlines AI's recommendations to the government and describes briefly the national and international context within which the recent discussions on the formation of the Human Rights Commission are taking place.

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Bougainville (Papua New Guinea). In: Amnesty International's concerns at the 51st United Nations Commission on Human Rights (IOR 41/11/94)

## ASIA 35 PHILIPPINES

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Philippines. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Philippines: Children in terror. In: Amnesty International Newsletter January 1994 (Focus) (NWS 21/01/94) (includes photograph)

### 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 7 October 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Philippines: Death penalty - at least seven people sentenced to death in six months. In: Amnesty International News Service 253/94 (NWS 11/253/94)

Date: 15 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Philippines: Japanese man becomes fifteenth person sentenced to death (Hideshi Suzuki). In: Amnesty International News Service 282/94 (NWS 11/282/94)

### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 35/01/94

Date: 9 February 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Philippines: Human rights worker threatened

Abstract: AI is concerned for the safety of Evelino F Javier, Regional Director for Mindanao of the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, a church-based NGO. He received written death threats in December 1993 and January 1994, shortly after he had spoken publicly about human rights under the government of President Ramos.

Date: 1 June 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Philippines: First death sentence passed since reintroduction (Fernando Galera). In: Death penalty news June 1994 (ACT 53/02/94)

Date: 1 September 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Philippines: Church and human rights groups petition Supreme Court. In: Death Penalty News September 1994 (ACT 53/03/94)

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Philippines: Warning to drug traffickers. In: Death Penalty News December 1994 (ACT 53/04/94)



## ASIA 36 SINGAPORE

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Singapore. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (DOI 10/02/94)

### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 36/06/94

Date: 13 June 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Singapore: medical letter writing action: Physician participation in corporal punishment

**Abstract:** Singapore law requires a medical officer to be present during caning. In response to continuing protests, the president of the Singapore Medical Association (SMA), Tan Kok Soo, recently defended the role of doctors as participants at corporal punishment. Amnesty International believes that caning is a cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment and that medical participation in it is a violation of medical ethics. It is calling on the SMA to object publicly to medical participation at canings and to amend the SMA code of ethics.

## ASIA 25 SOUTH KOREA

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 4

Title: Korea, Republic of (South Korea). In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POB 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 25/02/94

Date: 1 February 1994

Pages: 6

Title: South Korea: Resisting police abuse: the case of Noh Tae-hun

**Abstract:** This report states AI's concern about the arrest and detention of human rights activist Noh Tae-hun in 1993. While detained Noh Tae-hun was adopted by AI as a prisoner of conscience. AI has concluded that the South Korean Agency for National Security Planning (ANSIP) and police appear to have disregarded legal procedures in their investigations. AI is particularly concerned by indications that Noh Tae-hun was under illegal surveillance before his arrest and that he appeared to have been targeted because of his work in defence of human rights.

AI Index: ASIA 25/08/94

Date: 9 March 1994

Pages: 29

Title: South Korea: Human rights violations continue under the new government

**Abstract:** Following a year of close monitoring of the human rights situation under the government of President Kim Young-sam, AI has concluded that it has not improved substantially. This report discusses AI's human rights concerns in South Korea under the following headings: prisoners of conscience and political prisoners; failure to rectify past human rights violations, including cases of prisoners of conscience held for over 40 years and the case of Kang Ki-hun; torture and ill-treatment; and the death penalty. The appendix lists AI reports issued on South Korea during 1993.

AI Index: ASIA 25/36/94

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 9

Title: South Korea: Summary of Amnesty International's concerns

**Abstract:** This report summarizes the findings of an AI delegation which visited South Korea in October 1994. It also includes information gathered by the organization throughout 1994. The report gives, first, an overview of the human rights situation in South Korea and then highlights some of the most pressing human rights problems. These are: the use of the National Security Law to detain prisoners of conscience; the failure to review the cases of long-term political prisoners; problems in arrest/interrogation procedures and ill-treatment of suspects; alleged illegal activities by the Agency for National Security Planning, such as the provision of false evidence about a suspect or the provision of information violating the presumption of innocence; the use of the death penalty; and the arrest of trade unionists during peaceful protests.

4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 February 1994

Pages: 1

Title: South Korea: Ahn Hak-sop, aged 63, a former student and soldier in the North Korean army, he has been imprisoned since 1953 after being convicted of espionage. He is a prisoner of conscience. In: *All Newsletter* February 1994 (NWS 21/02/94) (Worldwide appeals)

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 1

Title: South Korea: A letter of thanks for AI support. In: *Amnesty International Newsletter* April 1994 (NWS 21/04/94)

Date: 1 May 1994

Pages: 1

Title: South Korea: A high price for workers' rights. Photograph and caption. In *All Newsletter* May 1994 (NWS 21/05/94) (Focus)

5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 21 January 1994

Pages: 1

Title: South Korea: Letter from prisoner of conscience (Kim Song-man). In: *Amnesty International News Service* 12/94 (NWS 11/12/94)

Date: 9 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title: South Korea: Human rights violations still rife under new government. In: *All News Service* 32/94 (NWS 11/32/94)

Date: 29 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title: South Korea: Arrests of left-wing activists. In: *Amnesty International News Service* 61/94 (NWS 11/61/94)

Date: 1 August 1994

Pages: 1

Title: North/South Korea: Amnesty International's concerns. In: *All News Service* 169/94 (NWS 11/169/94)

Date: 18 August 1994

Pages: 1

Title: South Korea: New arrests in clampdown on freedom of expression. In: *Amnesty International News Service* 188/94 (NWS 11/188/94)

Date: 7 October 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Amnesty International delegation visits South Korea. In: *Amnesty International News Service* 233/94 (NWS 11/233/94)

Date: 16 November 1994

Pages: 2

Title: South Korea: Renewed call for release of prisoner of conscience (Kim Sam-sok) following former South Korean intelligence official's revelations. In: *AI News Service* 261/94 (NWS 11/261/94)

Date: 29 November 1994

Pages: 1

Title: South Korea: Government breaches copyright on Amnesty International reports. In: *Amnesty International News Service* 267/94 (NWS 11/267/94)

## 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: AISI 25/05/94

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 4

Title: South Korea: Journalist Choi Chin-sop, prisoner of conscience

**Abstract:** AI is calling for the immediate and unconditional release of 35-year-old journalist Choi Chin-sop who is serving a three-year prison term on charges under national security legislation. AI is concerned by reports that he was beaten and deprived of sleep during interrogation. The authorities allege that he belonged to an "anti-state" group, allegedly linked to a "spy" ring operated by North Korea. AI believes that his alleged "anti-state" activities amount to no more than the non-violent exercise of his rights to freedom of expression and association and is also concerned that his arrest may be linked to his published articles on political and human rights issues.

AI Index: AISI 25/06/94

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 4

Title: South Korea: Prisoner of conscience Lee Kun-hye

**Abstract:** AI is calling for the immediate and unconditional release of Lee Kun-hye, a 27-year-old Democratic Party Worker who is serving a three-year prison sentence on charges under national security legislation. AI is concerned by reports that he was beaten and deprived of sleep during interrogation. Lee Kun-hye was one of 67 people arrested in September/October 1992 for their alleged links with a "spy" ring operated by the North Korean government. Around 40 of them were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one year to life. To AI's knowledge, there is no evidence that many of them, including Lee Kun-hye, had any connection with spying activities. His arrest, along with those of scores of others, appears to have been timed to influence the outcome of the 1992 presidential election.

AI Index: AISI 25/07/94

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 2

Title: South Korea: The case of Son Pyong-son

**Abstract:** Son Pyong-son, a 55-year-old former politician is now serving life imprisonment in South Korea on charges of joining an "anti-state" organization and passing state secrets to North Korea. He was one of 67 people arrested in late 1992 for alleged links with a "spy ring". AI is concerned that he was arrested without a warrant and allegedly tortured during interrogation in incommunicado detention. His daughter, Son Min-yong, was also arrested. Song Pyong-son denies the charges of espionage and AI is concerned that he may be a prisoner of conscience.

FI Index: FISFI 25/09/94

Date: 1 February 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: Ill-treatment of prisoner of conscience Park Sok-jin

**Abstract:** Park Sok-jin is a conscientious objector and prisoner of conscience, serving an 18-month prison sentence for "desertion" in Yongdungpo Prison. According to his lawyer, on 19 January, he was beaten, tied with rope and ankle chains, and put into a small punishment cell for 48 hours for showing "disrespect" to the director of the prison, after he failed to stand to attention during an inspection. He is still believed to be in the punishment cell, but the restraints have apparently been removed. According to his family, he is now denied access to some visitors and is unable to exercise.

FI Index: FISFI 25/11/94

Date: 1 February 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: Appeal for the release of Chon Kyong-hye

**Abstract:** FI is calling for the release of Chon Kyong-hye, a 32 year old art teacher, editor and practising Christian who was arrested in 1992. She was arrested because of her membership of Sanomaeng (Socialist Workers League), an organization defined by the authorities as "anti-state". FI believes that there is no evidence that Chon Kyong-hye or other members of Sanomaeng planned the violent overthrow of the state; Sanomaeng has stated its commitment to using non-violent methods of political activism.

FI Index: FISFI 25/01/94

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 5

Title:South Korea: Recent human rights violations: Kim Sam-sok and Kim Un-ju

**Abstract:** FI is calling for the immediate and unconditional release of Kim Sam-sok, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment under national security legislation on 28 February 1994. His sister, Kim Un-ju, arrested with him on 8 September 1993, was released after being given a suspended sentence. FI is calling for her release to be unconditional. FI is also concerned about claims that the two were ill-treated during interrogation by the ANSP in September 1993.

FI Index: FISFI 25/15/94

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: Appeal for the release of Kim Chin-ju

**Abstract:** FI is calling for the release of Kim Chin-ju, a 38-year-old pharmacist and editor who is serving a four-year sentence under the National Security Law for belonging to an "anti-state" organization. She was arrested in February 1991 and interrogated for 20 days, during which time she was reportedly ill-treated. She was accused of belonging to Sanomaeng, an organization which the authorities define as "anti-state". However, FI believes that there is no evidence that she and other Sanomaeng members planned to overthrow the state using violence, as the authorities claim. Her husband, Park Ho-hae, a well known poet and leader of Sanomaeng, has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

FI Index: FISFI 25/17/94

Date: 6 April 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: Appeal for the release of three publishers

**Abstract:** FI is calling for the release of three publishers arrested in March 1994 under national security legislation. Kim Yon-in is the owner of Heem Publishing Company; Lee Song-woo and Kim Byong-hak are the owner and managing director of Ilbit Publishing Company. FI believes that these three men are prisoners of conscience.

FI Index: FISFI 25/18/94

Date: 11 April 1994

Pages: 1

Title:South Korea: Further information about detained publishers

Abstract:Kim Byong-hak, managing director of Ilbit Publishing Company, was released without charge on 18 March after questioning. The other two men, Lee Song-woo and Kim Yon-in, are still held under the National Security Law, accused of publishing and distributing material which benefits the enemy (North Korea). They are prisoners of conscience.

FI Index: FISFI 25/20/94

Date: 1 May 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: Appeal for the release of Lee Jang-hyong

Abstract:FI is calling for the immediate and unconditional release of Lee Jang-hyong, a 61-year-old former lieutenant and restaurant manager, who has been serving a life sentence under National Security Law since 1984. He was arrested in June 1984 and reportedly held incommunicado for 67 days, during which time he was allegedly tortured and forced to confess to spying for North Korea. FI believes that he was convicted unfairly on the basis of a confession extracted by torture and is therefore a prisoner of conscience.

FI Index: FISFI 25/22/94

Date: 27 May 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: National Security Law used to silence singing troupe

Abstract:Five members of the singing troupe Hyeomangsa are currently on trial under National Security law. Three of them, Kim Tae-il, Cho Ja-hyun and Lee Chang-ryol were arrested on 22 February 1994; the other two, Lee Yoon-jun and Lee Sang-yeop, were arrested on 24 March during a peaceful demonstration to protest the arrest of their colleagues. FI believes that they are prisoners of conscience; the organization is also concerned about reports that some of the prisoners were ill-treated during interrogation.

FI Index: FISFI 25/24/94

Date: 1 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: Appeal for the release of Kim Sun-myung; held for 42 years

Abstract:FI is appealing for the release of Kim Sun-myung, 69, a former textile worker who has been in prison in conditions of extreme isolation since 1951. FI believes that his refusal to sign a statement of "conversion", renouncing his alleged communist views, is the reason why he has been held for so long in poor conditions. Kim Sun-myung was reportedly tortured during interrogation after arrest and convicted unfairly.

FI Index: FISFI 25/25/94

Date: 20 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: Death of Kim Il Sung leads to arrests in South Korea

Abstract:Dozens of people have reportedly been arrested in South Korea following the death on 9 July 1994 of North Korean leader Kim Il Sung. They are accused of holding or preparing mourning ceremonies; of expressing sympathy for Kim Il Sung; or of attempting to travel to North Korea to attend his funeral. Those detained include over 50 students and two leaders of the dissident organization Pommington (Reverend Kang Hee-nam, aged 72, a former prisoner of conscience, and his assistant, Ahn Hee-chan, aged 29). Others facing arrest include the editor of the newspaper Segye Times, Park Bo-hee.



FI Index: FISFI 25/26/94

Date: 10 August 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: Professors targeted in latest National Security Law crackdown

**Abstract:**Nine professors from Kyongsang University in Chinju city face prosecution and imprisonment under national security legislation for writing a textbook which the authorities allege to be pro-North Korea. The nine are: Chang Sang-hwan, Cho Tae-ryong, Park Choi-hum, Lee Hyu-suk, Lee Chang-ho, Song Ki-ho, Kim Chun-hyong, Kim Ui-dong and Chong Chin-sang. The book, "Understanding Korean Society", has been used as a university textbook since 1990. FI believes that they are the latest victims in a crackdown on people expressing leftist or progressive views since the death in July 1994 of North Korean leader Kim Il Sung. If imprisoned, FI will regard them as prisoners of conscience.

FI Index: FISFI 25/27/94

Date: 17 August 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: Appeal for the release of Lee Chang-bok and Hwang In-sung

**Abstract:**FI is calling for the immediate and unconditional release of Lee Chang-bok and Hwang In-sung, chairman and executive committee member of the dissident organization Chonkukyonhap. They were arrested on 9 August 1994 for alleged pro-North Korean activities. FI is concerned that they are victims of a recent crackdown on progressive and leftist activities in South Korea since the death of North Korean leader Kim Il Sung. FI believes the men to be prisoners of conscience.

FI Index: FISFI 25/28/94

Date: 1 September 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: Unfair trial concern: long-term prisoner Lee Ilon-chi

**Abstract:**FI is calling on the South Korean Government to review the case of Lee Ilon-chi, who has been in prison since 1981 on charges of espionage. FI is concerned by allegations that he was tried unfairly and convicted largely on the basis of a confession obtained under torture. The organization believes that he may be a prisoner of conscience.

FI Index: FISFI 25/30/94

Date: 1 November 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: New appeal for the release of Kim Sam-sok

**Abstract:**Amnesty International is renewing its calls for the release of Kim Sam-sok, an anti-nuclear and peace activist, following allegations that his conviction and sentence were based on false evidence provided by the KNSP, South Korea's intelligence service. He was arrested in September 1993 with his sister, Kim Un-jun, accused of contacting an alleged pro-North Korean group in Japan and "leaking state secrets". FI adopted both on the grounds that the charges against them were unfounded. Kim Un-jun was released in February 1994. Both were reportedly ill-treated during interrogation.

FI Index: FISFI 25/33/94

Date: 30 November 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: Medical letter writing action: Yu Chong-sik

**Abstract:**Yu Chong-sik, a 54-year old prisoner of conscience, is reported to be in need of medical attention. He is said to suffer from a number of physical and mental health problems but has received little medical treatment. Yu Chong-sik was convicted of espionage on behalf of North Korea in 1975 and initially sentenced to death; the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. FI believes that he was convicted unfairly, on the basis of a confession extracted under torture. It is common in the cases of political prisoners convicted



of espionage in South Korea, Yu Chong-sik is forced to remain in virtual isolation. AI is calling for him to receive appropriate medical treatment without delay. AI continues to call for his unconditional release.

AI Index: AISI 25/31/94

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 3

Title:South Korea: Over 41 years in prison: two of the world's longest-serving prisoners of conscience

**Abstract:**This document updates a report published in December 1993 about Ahn Hak-sop and Kim Sun-myung, two men who have been in prison for over 40 years and whom AI considers to be prisoners of conscience. One year later, they are still in Taegjon prison, with little apparent prospect of early release. They continue to be held in solitary confinement and there is concern about their physical and mental health. They were originally sentenced to life imprisonment during the Korean War on charges of espionage on behalf of North Korea. Available information suggests that they were tortured during interrogation and tried unfairly. AI believes that the reason for their continued detention is their refusal to sign a statement of "conversion" to anti-communism.

AI Index: AISI 25/37/94

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 2

Title:South Korea: Appeal for prisoner under sentence of death

**Abstract:**AI is concerned about the case of Kim Chol-oh, a 24-year-old prisoner under sentence of death in South Korea. AI is calling on the authorities to commute his death sentence and order a review of his case, following reports that he was ill-treated during police questioning and may have been denied a fair trial.

## ASIA 37 SRI LANKA

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 3

Title: Sri Lanka. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 37/04/94

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 17

Title: Sri Lanka: New emergency regulations

**Abstract:** This report is concerned with certain aspects of the new emergency regulations issued in June 1993 which relate to AI's main concerns in Sri Lanka, particularly those regulations governing arrest and detention and governing post-mortems and inquests where deaths have occurred in custody or as a result of the official action of security forces. AI welcomes the prohibition of secret detention and the publication of a list of authorized detention places. However the regulations still provide for indefinite preventive detention on renewable orders and also for detention in conditions which AI regards as conducive to torture. Other concerns discussed here are detention for rehabilitation; detention of people who surrender; changes to post-mortem and inquest procedures; and impunity for human rights violators. AI is also concerned about regulations promulgated in December 1993 requiring the registration of NGOs and the monitoring of their income and expenditure.

AI Index: ASIA 37/09/94

Date: 1 February 1994

Pages: 10

Title: Sri Lanka: Summary of human rights concerns

**Abstract:** This document provides an overview of AI's concerns in Sri Lanka since the beginning of 1993. During this period thousands of people, including prisoners of conscience, were arbitrarily arrested and hundreds of political prisoners remained in detention without trial for over two years. Torture and ill-treatment in custody continued and over 25 "disappearances" were reported. Political killings were reported in both the northeast and the south, though at lower levels than in previous years. Reports continued of harassment and deaths threats to journalists. Violations by the LTTE were also reported. Although some measures to improve the human rights situation were taken by the government, impunity for human rights violators remained a major obstacle to the long-term improvement of human rights.

AI Index: ASIA 37/10/94

Date: 1 February 1994

Pages: 25

Title: Sri Lanka: Balancing human rights and security: abuse of arrest and detention powers in Colombo

**Abstract:** AI is concerned about the reported arrests of thousands of Tamil people every month in Colombo, mostly without any valid reason. The government says there were 15,000 arrests in Colombo under emergency legislation between June and December 1993 in an almost continuous operation against the Tamil Tigers (LTTE). The report discusses patterns of arrest and detention in Colombo. Also discussed are: torture in secret detention, e.g. the case of Arulappu Jude Arulrajah; unjustified rearrests; notification of arrests to

families; allegations of police extortion; access for lawyers; language difficulties in interrogation; and length of detention.

AI Index: AISI 37/15/94

Date: 1 July 1994

Pages: 47

Title: Sri Lanka: When will justice be done?

**Abstract:** Although the Government of Sri Lanka has several times during the past few years undertaken to prosecute those responsible for extrajudicial executions, "disappearances" and other violations, there are, to date, few signs that this undertaking is being implemented. This report highlights incidents of political killing and "disappearance" committed in Sri Lanka since 1983. Each of the cases illustrates different aspects of AI's concern about the lack of proper investigation and prosecution. In many cases, some form of investigation or prosecution has taken place but with very unsatisfactory outcomes. The vast majority of cases of extrajudicial executions and "disappearances" in Sri Lanka have never been investigated.

AI Index: AISI 37/17/94

Date: 15 July 1994

Pages: 6

Title: Sri Lanka: Open letter to political parties contesting forthcoming elections

**Abstract:** This is the text of a letter sent by Amnesty International's Secretary General, Pierre Sanz, to the political parties contesting parliamentary elections scheduled for 16 August 1994. In it he asks that they make clear their specific commitments to human rights protection and suggests three main areas for action: constitutional and legal reform, ending impunity and the further ratification of international human rights and humanitarian standards.

#### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 January 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Sri Lanka: Troops seize 68 children. In: Amnesty International Newsletter January 1994 (Focus: Children in terror) (NEWS 21/01/94)

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Sri Lanka: Victims of armed political groups (Thiagarajah Selvanithy) (includes photograph). In: Amnesty International Newsletter March 1994 (Focus - Women under attack) (NEWS 21/03/94)

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Sri Lanka: A step in the right direction. In: AI Newsletter April 1994 (NEWS 21/04/94)

Date: 1 June 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Sri Lanka: Article prompts response from minister. In: AI Newsletter June 1994 (NEWS 21/06/94)

#### 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 18 January 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Sri Lanka: Discovery of mass graves at Surigakandz. In: Amnesty International News Service 10/94 (NWS 11/10/94)

Date: 24 January 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Sri Lanka: Amnesty International welcomes ratification of UN Convention against Torture. In: Amnesty International News Service 14/94 (NWS 11/14/94)

Date: 15 July 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Sri Lanka: Open letter to political parties calls for public commitment to human rights. In: News Service 144/94 (NWS 11/144/94)

Date: 1 September 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Sri Lanka: Amnesty International welcomes investigations into past human rights violations. In: AI News Service 202/94 (NWS 11/202/94)

## 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: AISI 37/13/94

Date: 1 February 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Sri Lanka: Secret detention in Colombo: the case of Arulappu Jude Arulrajah

**Abstract:** The case of Arulappu Jude Arulrajah illustrates several concerns AI has about the continuing abuse of the already broad powers of arrest and detention given to the security forces under the Emergency Regulations of 17 June 1993. Arulappu Jude Arulrajah was reportedly arrested in Colombo on 2 October 1993 and held in two unauthorized places of detention until 15 December, when he was transferred to the custody of the Criminal Investigation Department. AI has evidence to suggest that he was tortured and ill-treated during his unacknowledged detention. Also, his arrest was never notified to the Human Rights Task Force.

Date: 1 April 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Sri Lanka. In: Statements to the 50th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (OR 41/01/94)

Date: 1 December 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Sri Lanka. In: Amnesty International's concerns at the 51st United Nations Commission on Human Rights (OR 41/11/94)

ASIA 38 TAIWAN

1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Taiwan. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

## ASIA 39 THAILAND

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Thailand. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (POL 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 39/02/94

Date: 8 September 1994

Pages: 18

Title: Thailand: Burmese and other asylum-seekers at risk

**Abstract:** AI is concerned about the treatment of asylum-seekers in Thailand, which, the organization believes, does not meet international minimum standards. Hundreds of thousands of refugees, mainly from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar (Burma) and Viet Nam, have sought refuge in Thailand in the last 40 years and have been allowed stay for many years. However, recently, the treatment of asylum-seekers and refugees has become increasingly harsh. Some refugees are reportedly subjected to detention, ill-treatment and forcible return to countries where they may face persecution. In particular, those from Myanmar, now the largest single group of refugees in Thailand, are at risk of detention and forcible return.

### 4. NEWSLETTER ENTRY

Date: 1 October 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Thailand: Refugees face detention, fines and deportation. In: AI Newsletter October 1994 (NWS 21/10/94)

### 5. PRESS RELEASE

Date: 6 September 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Thailand: Crackdown on illegal immigration puts refugees at risk. In: AI News Service 204/94 (NWS 11/204/94)

## ASIA 41 VIET NAM

### 1. ANNUAL REPORT ENTRY

Date: 7 July 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Viet Nam. In: Amnesty International Report 1994 (DOI 10/02/94)

### 3. MAJOR EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 41/05/94

Date: 1 May 1994

Pages: 12

Title: Socialist Republic of Viet Nam: Buddhist monks in detention

**Abstract:** Several monks of the banned Unified Buddhist Church of Viet Nam (UBCV) were arrested in central and south Viet Nam in 1993, evoking the confrontations between monks and the authorities over 50 years ago in the former Republic of (South) Viet Nam. AI believes that some of the monks in detention are prisoners of conscience while others may have been convicted after unfair trials. This report describes the arrests in Hue in May 1993 and the Son Linh Pagoda arrests in July. Information is given about the following Buddhist monks in detention or under restriction: Thich Huyen Quang, Thich Quang Do, Thich Ngyuen Giae, Thich Tri Siu, Thich Tue Sy, Thich Thien Tan, Thich Phue Vign, Thich Tri Tuu, Thich Hai Tang, Thich Hai Chanh, Thich Hai Thinh, Thich Han Due and Thich Thien Tho.

### 6. BRIEF EXTERNAL DOCUMENT

AI Index: ASIA 41/03/94

Date: 1 March 1994

Pages: 1

Title: Viet Nam: Rearrest of government critic

**Abstract:** Ngyuen Ho, 77-year-old former chairman of the veterans association "Club of Resistance Fighters", was reportedly rearrested on 7 March 1994 for writing an article critical of the Communist Party of Viet Nam. His place of detention is not known to his relatives. AI is concerned that he may be a prisoner of conscience. Ngyuen Ho suffers from digestive tract infection and dizzy spells.

AI Index: ASIA 41/02/94

Date: 3 March 1994

Pages: 2

Title: Viet Nam: medical action: Ngyuen Van Thuan

**Abstract:** Ngyuen Van Thuan is a 61-year-old prisoner of conscience on political charges relating to his work with the Cao Trao Nhan Ban (High Tide of Humanism) movement and the group known as Dien Tu Do (Freedom Forum). He is a writer, poet and formerly a teacher and journalist. He is serving a 12 year prison sentence. In mid-February 1994 he suffered a stroke resulting in hemiplegia, and although admitted to hospital, has been given only 30 days to convalesce. There is concern for his future well-being if he is returned to Thuan Hai prison camp in Ham-Tan City, where he is likely to receive very little medical attention. Amnesty International is calling urgently for his unconditional release.