

newly appointed Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, immediately called for a halt to the anti-Sikh violence and ordered the army to be deployed, a number of police officers allegedly failed to oppose the killings and even encouraged them. Several members of the ruling party allegedly instigated or furthered the violence. No information was available by the end of 1984 as to whether the government would investigate these allegations.

Amnesty International also received reports that people in other parts of India were detained without trial for expressing non-violently their views, mostly for short periods. These arrests were made both under criminal statutes and under the NSA. For example, two journalists - Itwari Lal and Bashir Mohammad - were reportedly arrested in Raipur on 20 February, under sections of the code of criminal procedure relating to measures for keeping the peace, immediately after their newspaper had carried a report on alleged police torture of tribal people in Balaghat district. In another case, the Supreme Court of India heard a petition on 20 March brought by two tribal lawyers from Bihar. They had been detained without trial since October 1981 on charges of sedition and criminal conspiracy and claimed that they were arrested for their involvement with tribal people whom they alleged were frequently arrested on false charges by the police.

In the state of Jammu and Kashmir many political activists were detained without trial under the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act while Dr Farooq Abdullah was Chief Minister and, after his dismissal on 2 July, under his successor G.M. Shah. Members of the *Jamaat-e-Islami*, the *Jamaat-e-Tulbu*, the People's League and the *Mahaz-e-azadi*, and several hundred National Conference supporters of the former Chief Minister were reportedly detained for several months without trial. Members of the Congress Party of India were also briefly detained in January in connection with violent demonstrations.

Amnesty International continued to receive reports from nearly all Indian states that criminal suspects and political prisoners were tortured especially in Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. Reports of deaths in police custody as a result of torture were frequent. Amnesty International wrote to the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu calling for judicial inquiries into such cases. (The West Bengal Government set up a judicial inquiry in one case and in Tamil Nadu a judicial commission found that a Harijan girl had not committed suicide as the police had alleged, but that she was killed by officers at the police station.)

On 23 April the Supreme Court ruled that the State Government of Manipur had "misled the court by presenting a distorted version of facts" regarding two Naga civilians in Manipur who were reportedly taken away by the Sikh regiment on 10 March 1982 but who had not

been seen since. Army officials claimed that the two men were not in their custody but the Supreme Court ruled that they had not met "their tragic end in an encounter as is usually claimed" and appeared to have been murdered. It ordered compensation and police investigations. In a letter of 7 November to the Chief Minister of Manipur, Amnesty International expressed concern at the "disappearance" of four people who had reportedly been arrested in the state between 1981 and 1983 and called for an independent inquiry, and for the outcome of police inquiries into the two cases on which the Supreme Court had ruled to be made public.

On 11 February Maqbool Ahmed Butt, a former journalist and President of the Jammu and Kashmir National Liberation Front, was executed for murder. Amnesty International appealed for commutation on 9 February and reiterated its unconditional opposition to the death penalty.

On 9 April Amnesty International informed the Foreign Minister that it planned to send a delegate to India to meet professionals involved with the protection of human rights. In late May Amnesty International was informed that a visa had been refused but no reason was given.



Indonesia and East Timor

Amnesty International was concerned about continuing reports of extrajudicial executions, "disappearances", torture, and arbitrary arrests and detentions on political grounds by the security forces. The victims

were mainly people suspected of supporting independence or resistance movements in Irian Jaya, Aceh, and Indonesian-occupied East Timor, and Muslim activists. Amnesty International continued to be concerned about the prolonged imprisonment of people sentenced in connection with a coup attempt in 1965 after trials which fell short of international standards. The organization was also disturbed at continuing reports of official complicity in the killings of criminal suspects. It remained concerned about the imposition of the death penalty and the rejection of appeals to commute death sentences.

Amnesty International received reports during 1984 of human rights violations in Irian Jaya including extrajudicial executions and torture of detainees held on suspicion of sympathizing with the

separatist movement, *Organisasi Papua Merdeka (OPM)*, Free Papua Organization. The deaths under suspicious circumstances of two men - Arnold Ap, a museum curator and the leader of a cultural group *Mambesak*, and Edouard Mofu, a member of *Mambesak* - gave cause for concern. Both were found dead after escaping from the headquarters of the Jayapura police (KODAK XVII) on 21 April. Amnesty International received reports that they may have been extrajudicially executed by members of the regional military command (KODAM XVII), and urged President Suharto to order an immediate investigation and to ensure the safety of other prisoners in Irian Jaya.

The deaths of Arnold Ap and Edouard Mofu came at a time of increasing conflict between the Indonesian authorities and Irianese. Both the Indonesian army and the OPM intensified military operations in February, leading to the flight of some 10,000 Irianese across the border to Papua New Guinea. Shortly afterwards, Amnesty International began to receive reports of widespread arrests, torture and deaths in detention, and of massacres in Irian Jaya by soldiers of the Indonesian army. However, it was unable to verify these reports.

Amnesty International was investigating the cases of 12 Muslim activists and opposition figures arrested in connection with a riot on 12 September in Jakarta's port area, Tanjung Priok, and a related series of explosions on 4 October. On 8 September a police officer reportedly caused offence by entering a mosque in Tanjung Priok without removing his shoes. Reports of the incident spread quickly. Mosque officials demanded an apology, and an angry crowd reportedly assaulted him. Four men were arrested. Amnesty International was investigating the cases of three of them - Syarifuddin Rambe, Syafwan bin Solaeman and Achmad Sahi - who it believed may have been arrested because of their religious beliefs rather than involvement in the assault.

Four days later an Islamic preacher (*muballigh*), Amir Biki, urged a crowd estimated at 1,500 to march to the police station where the four men were being held. The crowd was met by troops who opened fire. Many protestors, including Amir Biki, were killed (the official total was 18, unofficial counts ranged between 40 and 100). Hundreds were arrested. Several leading *muballigh* who reportedly took no part in the march were also arrested, apparently for having criticized the government in the preceding months. They included Tony Ardie, Abdul Qadir Jaelani, Rani Yunsih, Mawardi Nur, Usman al-Hamidy and Marsahlin Dahlan. Amnesty International took up their cases for investigation. All were expected to be tried on subversion charges in early 1985.

On 4 October bombs exploded at branches of the Bank Central Asia, and a group of Muslim activists, reportedly angered by the deaths at Tanjung Priok, were held responsible. At the end of 1984 Amnesty International was investigating the cases of three people arrested in

connection with the bombings - Mohammed Sanusi, a former cabinet minister; retired Lieutenant General Dharsono, former Secretary General of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); and Haji Achmad Fatwa, a prominent Muslim activist. All three were closely identified with the moderate opposition group "Petition of 50" and Amnesty International believed they might have been arrested because of their political beliefs. Lieutenant General Dharsono and Haji Achmad Fatwa were said to be detained on suspicion of having attended a meeting where the bombings were planned, and Mohammed Sanusi on suspicion of having helped finance them.

Amnesty International received reports that several of those arrested in connection with the riots, the bombings, or the distribution of literature criticizing the government's explanation of the riots, were held in incommunicado detention and denied access to legal counsel. On 16 October it appealed to President Suharto to make public the names and whereabouts of all those arrested and urged that they either be charged or released.

Amnesty International was concerned about the continued detention of approximately 200 so-called "A-category" prisoners who had been arrested and tried in connection with the alleged communist coup of 1965, about 60 of whom the organization had taken up for investigation as possible prisoners of conscience. The organization was concerned that they did not receive a fair trial and that many would have been eligible for release if the rules on sentencing, remission and parole were applied consistently (see *Amnesty International Report 1984*).

Remission and parole were not possible for prisoners under sentence of death, and Amnesty International repeatedly urged President Suharto to commute all death sentences. The organization believed that approximately 35 people remained under sentence of death for alleged involvement in the 1965 coup, and although the government had given informal assurances that they would not be executed, it did not commute their sentences. During 1984 President Suharto rejected appeals for commutation for three "A-category" prisoners, former members of the *Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI)*, Communist Party of Indonesia. On 24 October Amnesty International informed President Suharto of its concern at his rejection of the appeals of Gatot Lestario and Djoko Untung and urged him to commute their sentences. On 8 December it also appealed for commutation for Mohammed Munir, a former member of the Central Committee of the PKI.

Amnesty International continued to be concerned by reports of detention without trial and ill-treatment during detention. On 17 February the organization issued an appeal on behalf of 26 alleged sympathizers with the National Liberation Front of Aceh Sumatra. Most were arrested during the second half of 1983, along with 13 others

whose names Amnesty International had received earlier (see *Amnesty International Report 1984*). All but one were reported to be detained without charge in the Kedah military prison, Bandar Aceh, and to have been tortured after their arrest.

Amnesty International continued to investigate the cases of 10 villagers from Central Java who were detained in 1978 and 1979 on suspicion of belonging to an organization aimed at establishing an Islamic state. Six had still not been tried at the end of 1984. In July Amnesty International took up for investigation the cases of eight young men, all associated with the Muslim newsletters *ar-Risalah* and *al-Ikhwani*. They were detained without charge reportedly on suspicion of inciting Muslims to rebellion through articles printed in the newsletters. Amnesty International was concerned that they were detained for the non-violent expression of their political beliefs. By the end of 1984 all but one — Irfan Suryahardy, the editor of *ar-Risalah*, — had been released.

Amnesty International continued to receive sporadic reports of so-called "mysterious killings" of criminal suspects in what appeared to be the continuation of an officially sanctioned campaign against crime that reached its height in 1983. By early 1984 government officials were denying any responsibility for the deaths, attributing them to "gang warfare". However, Amnesty International believed that there was strong evidence of security personnel involvement and that at least some of the victims were in the custody of the security forces when they were killed. It reiterated its appeals to President Suharto to investigate the killings.

Amnesty International continued to be concerned about reports of human rights violations in the Indonesian-occupied territory of East Timor, including "disappearances", extrajudicial executions, arbitrary detention on political grounds without legal safeguards, and torture of individuals in the custody of the Indonesian armed forces.

On 20 February Amnesty International issued an urgent appeal on behalf of 23 people reportedly arrested by Indonesian troops between August 1983 and late January 1984, who then "disappeared". They included Father Domingos Soares, a priest from Ossu, Viqueque, East Timor. The whereabouts of most had been determined by the end of 1984; many had been sent to prisons outside East Timor.

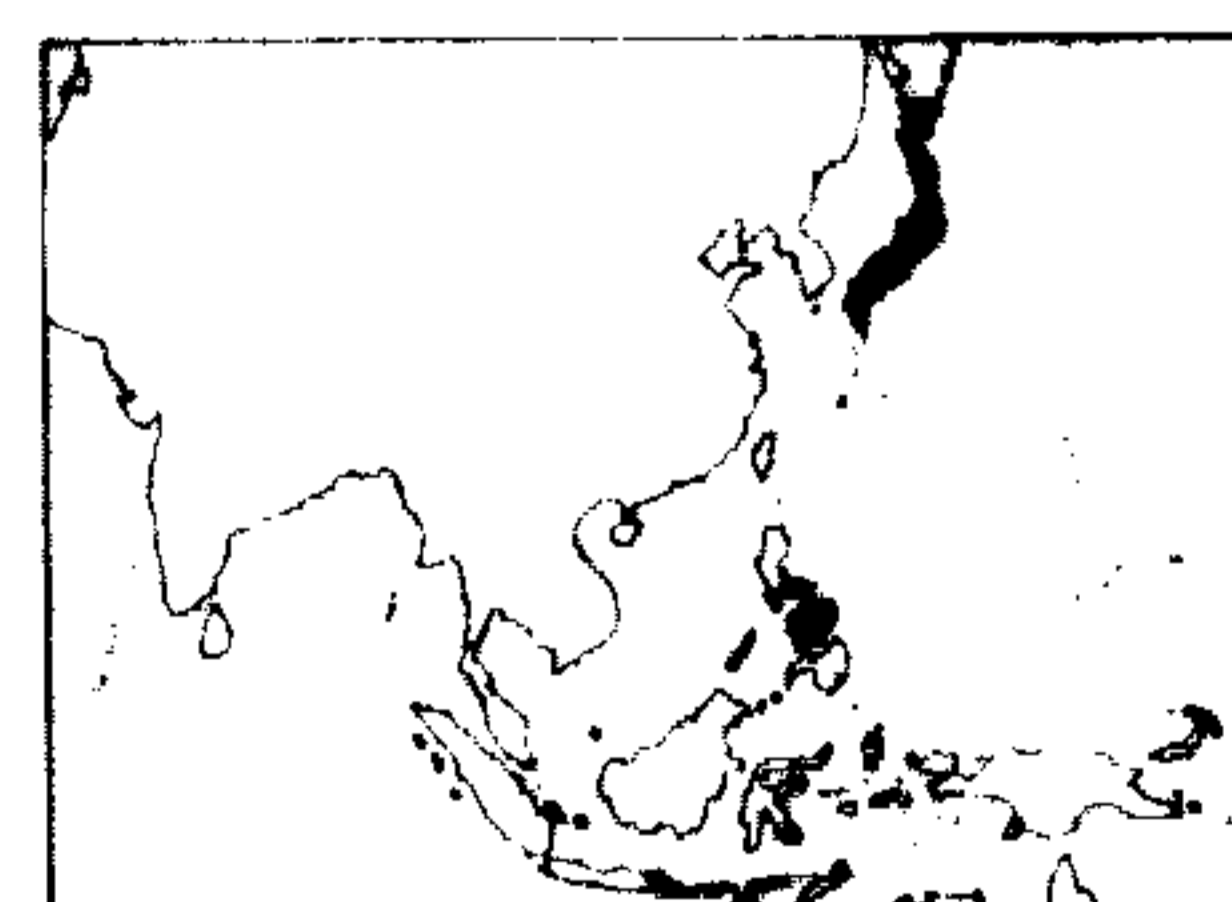
Amnesty International continued to receive reports of extrajudicial executions of non-combatants by Indonesian troops. In March approximately 100 men living near the village of Hauba, near Bobonaro in the west of the territory, were reportedly taken into custody and killed by Indonesian troops. In a statement to the UN Special Committee on Decolonization on 20 August Amnesty International noted that Indonesian forces had persistently resorted to arbitrary killings of

non-combatants in East Timor and urged that reports of such killings be fully investigated, and monitored by outside observers.

In February Amnesty International learned that a number of people associated with the *Frente Revolucionara de Timor Leste* (Fretilin), Revolutionary Front of East Timor, had been tried in Dili and that others were awaiting trial. Accordingly, on 12 March, Amnesty International wrote to the Minister of Justice asking to be allowed to send observers to the trials to assess their conduct in terms of international legal standards. On 20 April the request was turned down on the grounds that the trials were "essentially a matter of domestic jurisdiction". Amnesty International remained concerned, however, that defendants may not have been allowed legal counsel of their choice, and that there had been no public announcements about the trials in East Timor to its knowledge. It understood that by November 79 people had been tried.

Amnesty International continued to be concerned about the imposition of the death penalty in Indonesia. In addition to appeals made on behalf of the former PKI prisoners mentioned above, it appealed to President Suharto during 1984 to commute death sentences passed on several people, including Azhar bin Mohammed Syafar whose second appeal against his death sentence was rejected in September. He was a member of the so-called "Imrongroup" in West Java, whose leader was executed in 1983, and had been convicted of subversion after storming a police station, allegedly to obtain weapons for an Islamic revolutionary movement.

In April Amnesty International submitted information about its concerns in East Timor under the UN procedure for confidentially reviewing communications about human rights violations. Amnesty International asserted that the evidence revealed a "consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights" warranting UN investigation.



Japan

Amnesty International continued to urge the authorities to commute all death sentences and to abolish the death penalty. It investigated reports that some criminal suspects had been tortured to force them into making confessions.

According to a statement made in August by an official of the Ministry of Justice, there were 28 prisoners under sentence of death