

ers of arrest and detention under the TADA, including the possible detention of prisoners of conscience, and about reports of torture, "disappearances", and deaths in custody, as well as the death penalty. The organization investigated the cases of a number of possible prisoners of conscience, mostly Sikhs held in Jodhpur jail, Rajasthan.

Following reports of killings by the PAC in Meerut, Amnesty International called for a full and impartial inquiry, whose findings should be made public. However, the government did not respond and in November Amnesty International published a report on the killings. In October Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi criticized Amnesty International's work, saying that he doubted its credibility and seriousness, and in December stated in a television interview that Amnesty International would not be permitted access to the Punjab to investigate alleged human rights abuses.

Amnesty International submitted details of 32 "disappearances" which occurred in May at Meerut to the United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances.

Amnesty International appealed in January to the Indian authorities to ensure that tribal villagers seeking refuge in India should not be returned to Bangladesh against their will if it appeared that they would be at risk of torture, execution or imprisonment as prisoners of conscience.

INDONESIA/ EAST TIMOR

Hundreds of political prisoners remained in detention, among them at least 20 prisoners of conscience. Torture of prisoners and a number of deaths in custody were reported from Java, Irian Jaya and the territory of East Timor. There was continued use of the death penalty: at least four people were sentenced to death and three men were executed, two of whom had been under sentence of death for 25 years.

Among the prisoners of conscience were a former foreign minister, Dr Subandrio, now aged 73, and three other prisoners arrested in connection with a



coup attempt in 1965 which the government claims was led by the now banned Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI), Indonesian Communist Party. Other prisoners of conscience were 14 Muslim activists and Lieutenant General Hartono Reko Dharsono and Haji A.M. Fatwa, both arrested in late 1984 following their criticism of the government's handling of a riot in which at least 30 Muslim demonstrators were shot dead by government troops (see Amnesty International Report 1986 and 1987).

More than a dozen Muslim activists were tried and convicted of subversion during the year, some of whom may have been convicted for the non-violent expression of their religious beliefs. These included six men from Central Java arrested for having participated in a network of village-based Islamic study courses called usroh in which they criticized the state ideology, Pancasila, and certain government policies as being in violation of Islamic teaching (see Amnesty International Report 1986). Their trials in Brebes and Banyumas brought the total of convicted usroh prisoners to almost 40 since such trials began in 1986. The prisoners were accused of attempting to overthrow the government and establish an Islamic state, but evidence to support the accusations appeared slight.

The torture of both political and criminal suspects continued to be reported from throughout the country. In late January, for example, two young men, Paskalis Kawurim and Anakletus Bitip, were reportedly arrested and tortured in the village of Awayanka, Mindiptanah, Irian Jaya. They had failed to report to local authorities after returning from a refugee camp in Papua New Guinea and may have been suspected of being supporters of Organisasi Papua Merdeka (OPM), the Free Papua

Movement, which has been waging an armed struggle for an independent state in Irian Jaya since the mid-1960s. Both men were held in military detention for two months without charge and then released.

A criminal suspect on trial in Kalimantan alleged in August that police had given him electric shocks to extract a "confession". Police officers who reportedly burned the mouth of a village official in Brebes with cigarettes were put on trial in July. The Indonesian press reported on some cases in which police and military personnel were tried for the torture of criminal suspects, but there were apparently no investigations into reports of torture of political suspects.

More than a dozen deaths in custody in disputed circumstances were reported from all over the country. The victims were criminal suspects, many of whom were said to have been shot and killed while trying to escape or while resisting arrest. Their families challenged such explanations. Investigations were opened into the conduct of police officers in three of these cases; their outcome was not known by the end of 1987.

Human rights violations continued to be reported from East Timor. Two prisoners, Aleixo Guterres and Vicente de Sousa, were reportedly tortured in late 1986 and early 1987 during interrogation in Dili in a house occupied by military intelligence, KOTIS. Aleixo Guterres was reportedly suspected of collaborating with the *Frente Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente* (Fretilin), which continued throughout the year to wage a guerrilla war against the Indonesian Government and in support of independence for East Timor. He was tried and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment early in the year; Vicente de Sousa was held in custody for about a week on suspicion of having desecrated a religious statue.

Trials of political prisoners suspected of supporting Fretilin continued in Dili District Court, with most receiving sentences of two or three years' imprisonment. Although the Indonesian Government claimed they were open to the public, observers from international organizations were not allowed to attend, and friends of the accused were reportedly afraid to do so for fear of being suspected of sympathizing with Fretilin.

Almost 80 political prisoners were re-

leased in Dili between August and December after having served all but a few months of their sentences. They had been convicted of conspiracy to commit rebellion in trials which Amnesty International believes were unfair. Over 100 political prisoners tried on similar charges remained in Dili's two prisons. In February the authorities released over 600 political detainees on the island of Atauro, used since 1981 as a place of detention for suspected Fretilin supporters.

At least four death sentences were imposed for murder during the year, and three executions were carried out. On 31 October Liang Wie Tong and Tan Tang Tjoen were executed in Karawang, West Java, more than 25 years after having been sentenced to death for murder. On 17 November Sukarman, aged 68, a former PKI member, was executed in Pamekasan, Madura. Arrested in 1968 for his alleged participation in an armed communist rebellion in Blitar, East Java, he was sentenced to death by Malang District Court in 1976 after a trial which Amnesty International believes may not have been fair. About 30 people remained under sentence of death: among them Muslim activists, people accused of involvement in the 1965 coup attempt and people convicted of criminal offences.

Throughout 1987 Amnesty International raised its concerns in Indonesia through public appeals and in meetings and correspondence with government officials. In January it urged the government to investigate five extrajudicial executions reported the previous year in Irian Jaya and also sought information on nine political prisoners reportedly detained without charge or trial. In September Amnesty International's Secretary General met Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja to discuss concerns in Indonesia.

On the anniversary of Indonesian independence, 17 August, Amnesty International appealed to the Indonesian Government to release all prisoners of conscience immediately and unconditionally and to commute all death sentences.

Amnesty International continued to press for a full investigation into all "disappearances" of East Timorese reported since the Indonesian invasion in 1975. In August Amnesty International presented a statement on its concerns in East Timor to

the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization. It appealed to the government to investigate three alleged extrajudicial executions reported in 1986 from Viqueque and Ainaro and reiterated its concern about the fairness of political trials in Dili.

A major action against the death penalty was launched in November, shortly after the executions of two men in Karawang who had been sentenced to death for murder in 1962.

JAPAN



There was continued use of the death penalty. On 30 September Ohtsubo Kiyotaka and Yabe Mitsuo were executed. They had been convicted of murder in 1977. Five people were sentenced to death by district courts and some 80 prisoners convicted of murder were known to be under sentence of death at the end of 1987.

The first death sentences to be confirmed by the Supreme Court since 1984 were upheld in a ruling on 24 March. Masunaga Toshiaki and Daidoji Masashi, both members of the East-Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front, had been sentenced to death in 1979 for causing death with explosives. Subsequently, the Supreme Court confirmed four other death sentences.

In March the Tokyo High Court upheld the death sentence on Nagayama Norio. In 1981 it had overturned a death sentence imposed on him by the Tokyo District Court, on the grounds that he had a mental age of under 18 at the time of the murder of which he was convicted. However, in 1983 the Supreme Court ordered a retrial, ruling that the 1981 High Court decision ran counter to "social justice".

The Tokyo High Court accepted on 26

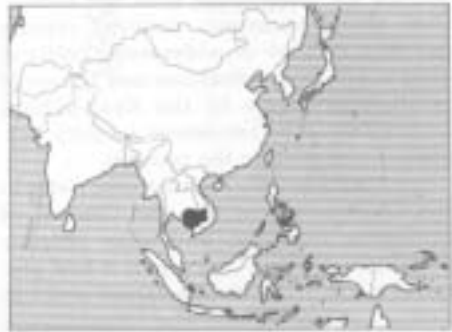
March Akabori Masao's fourth request for a retrial. He had been sentenced to death in 1958 for murder, but has claimed that the police obtained a false confession by using force.

In May the death in prison was reported of Hirasawa Sadamichi, aged 95. He had been under sentence of death since 1950.

Amnesty International continued to press for the commutation of all death sentences and to urge the authorities to abolish the death penalty.

KAMPUCHEA (CAMBODIA)

Although some political arrests and at least one death from ill-treatment in custody were reported, little new information emerged during 1987 about the human rights situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) or about the human rights policies and practices of the opposition forces of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).



Leaders of the diplomatically-isolated PRK Government refused to grant human rights investigators access to the war-torn country, while security authorities in neighbouring Thailand severely restricted access to Kampuchean living there.

Armed conflict continued in various parts of Kampuchea during 1987, although the year ended with talks on a possible peace settlement. Most clashes pitted guerrilla forces of the *Partie of Democratic Kampuchea* (the "Khmer Rouge") and of the National Army of Prince Norodom Sihanouk against local security forces of