

APRIL 1997 – SEPTEMBER 1998

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN NIGERIA



The Islamic Human Rights Commission has continued to research the deteriorating human rights situation in Nigeria, particularly over the last year. This report covers the specific period of April 1997 – September 1998. It does however include some detail of human rights abuses which covers the period since the arrest of Mu'allim Ibrahim Yaqub Al-Zakzaky, the well-known Muslim cleric and leader of Nigeria's Islamic opposition, on 12 September 1996. The abuses were not detailed in our previous reports covering these periods. It covers abuses levelled at the Islamic opposition in Nigeria, some of which has been documented, and some of which has been reported in international news media although often incorrectly.

The terms Islamic opposition and Muslim Brotherhood are used interchangeably. During the Hajj season of 1996, when Nigerians were prevented by Saudi authorities from attending the annual pilgrimage, demonstrations called by Mu'allim Al-Zakzaky and the Brotherhood, saw three million Muslims across Nigeria participate. The movement is non-sectarian and consists of a majority of Sunni (mainstream) Muslim followers, as well as a minority of Shia Muslims.

The Nigerian junta under Generals Sani Abacha and Abdulsalami Abubakar, has tried to misrepresent the Muslim Brotherhood as a sectarian movement – effectively a cult, based in northern Nigeria. This misrepresentation has been promulgated in the Nigerian media, and consequently been mirrored in international reporting. A reference to the appendices show from the names of those killed and imprisoned that the majority are Sunni.

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1. Freedom of protest, association

In addition to the information contained in our reports covering the period of September 1996 – October 1997, we can add the following infringements of the peoples' freedom to protest, and of association.

On 13th September 1996, peaceful protests against the detention of Mu'allim Ibrahim Al-Zakzaky and several others (see IHRC report of September 1996 – March 1997) were held in Zaria, Kaduna, Sokoto, Kano, Jos, Bauchi, Yola, Katsina, Marradi, Suleija and Lagos. *IHRC* can confirm that in police violence against protestors 80 were injured, some seriously. For a list of deaths see our previous reports.

In the aftermath of the arrest of Al-Zakzaky, police systematically raided houses, and places of worship associated with members of the Islamic opposition. In the period between the arrest of Al-Zakzaky (12.9.96) and the arrest of his deputy Malam Turi (18.9.98) police in Sokoto State attacked a religious circle in Goronyo L.G. attended by men and women. One member of the circle was killed. The same unit stopped on its return to Sokoto at the village of Yar Rimawa in Sokoto State, and opened fire at an evening lesson in a mosque. Four people were killed, including Malama Alawiya, a sixty year old female and two of her sons. Kashim Umar, Abubakar Abdullahi and Abubakar Talatar Mafara were the others killed. In this incident, police did not release the bodies of those killed for burial for another six days. In Muslim tradition bodies of the dead are usually buried on the same day, as part of Islamic tradition.

At the end of 1996, in Unguwar Sanusi, police summarily arrested a number of the Islamic movement at a religious study circle. A few days later they raided the Islamiyya primary school in the same village and arrested teachers including Hadiza Badiko and her 2 year old son, and Rabiu Unguwar Sanusi. The school was razed, and furniture owned by the school confiscated.

The above information supplements the *IHRC* reports of 1996 – 1997.

In early 1997 a crowd of protestors (number unconfirmed) at the Eid prayer ground in Kano State, was again fired upon by police. The police later stated that this was in response to the raising of a flag by protestors, which bore the Arabic phrase 'There is no god save Allah.'

Demonstrations by the Islamic opposition both against the continued detentions and on other issues have continued in the period until September 1998.

On Friday January 30, 1998 simultaneous demonstrations in Katsina and Kano saw police brutality once more. The demonstration in Kano passed without casualties. However a Muslim Youth demonstration in Katsina, which began after Friday prayers, once more saw police open fire on thousands of protestors. Final reports state that five

were killed. Again protestors were unarmed, and one of those killed included a policeman shot by a stray bullet. Nineteen were arrested. The demonstrations protested for the release of Al-Zakzaky, as well as protesting the then likely military strikes by the US and others against Iraq.

On Tuesday 3rd February 1998, a Quranic study circle in the Sheik Dahiru Bauchi Mosque in Tudunwada, Kaduna, was attacked by police. Police stormed the mosque to disperse the crowd, on the grounds that the meeting had been convened without special permission. One student identified as Adam Isiaka was killed and three others left in a critical condition. It is reported that police used tear gas to disorient the students before opening fire.

On Wednesday 11th February 1998, five members of a demonstration were arrested by police in Kaduna. Armed soldiers were reported to be on hand to 'quell the demonstration.' T. S. Bindawa (an assistant superintendent and police spokesman) denied that the soldiers were invited by the police, although he admitted that police has prepared 'well in advance, to take adequate measures to control it[demonstration].'

On Friday, April 17, 1998, the wife of Al-Zakzaky, her children and several others were arrested (see 5 below). On Sunday 19 April, a protest march took to the streets of Kaduna, calling for the release of the women and children. The police estimated 1000 protestors but other sources put the figure much higher. The police opened fire, without provocation and killed eight and injured sixteen. Twenty five protestors are confirmed to have been arrested. The following day, April 20th, hundreds attended the funeral rites of those killed. The police once more attended and opened fire, killing a further nine amongst the mourners, including a four month old boy, Muhammad Baqir Junaid. Many others were seriously injured and required urgent medical attention.

There were further casualties amongst passers by, including Rabiu Aliyu who was killed on Zango Road, and three members of the Danladi Dansad family of Yanlilo, Tudun Wada, who were shot in their house. Danladi Dansad's two children Dukwai and Hassan were killed and his wife Aishatu was critically wounded.

A Chinese worker, who was part of the Nigeria – China friendship team rehabilitating the Nigerian railway system was also hit, and received medical attention in St. Gerald's hospital. Police Commissioner Yakuba Shuaibu confirmed that police used teargas to put down the demonstrators. Armed police patrolled the streets in greater numbers for some days following the protests. There are further reports of police firing shots in the Muslim hospital, indiscriminately throwing canisters of tear gas in houses in the Tudun Wada, Unguwar Mu'azu, Unguwar Sanusi and Rigasa areas of Kaduna. During this one week period, it is also reported that the entire congregation of noon prayers at a mosque in Kaduna was arrested and taken into detention.

Further incidents include an attack on students assembled for a Quranic study circle in ABU Zaria Mosque in early August 1998. Those arrested (numbers unconfirmed) were accused of preaching without permit. This incident took place after the address to the

nation of the new Head of State, General Abdulsalami Abubakar, claiming that all political detainees etc. would be released, and that freedom of association, speech etc. would be guaranteed henceforth.

After the announcement of General Abubakar's tour of Britain, France, and the US. More demonstrations involving the Islamic opposition took place. On Friday 11th September 1998, and Friday 18th September demonstrations took place in Kaduna, and Kano and Kaduna respectively. In all three demonstrations police opened fire. In the 11th September march in Kaduna the crowd of 15,000 protestors was dispersing when police opened fire killing four. Videotapes of the demonstration were confiscated by the police. In total 13 people are thought to have been killed over the week.

2. Extra judicial killings and assassination attempts.

On 18 September 1998, at the demonstration at which Malam Mahmood Turi was arrested in Kaduna, in addition to the fifty we have already reported kill, there is now confirmed evidence that Air Force personnel (led by an officer only known as Squadron Leader Diwamp) intercepted some protestors returning home at Kaduna-Zaria Toll Plaza. Some protestors were shot (number unconfirmed), others were arrested and taken to Gabsawa Police Station. The whereabouts of those taken has to date not been ascertained. Some reports have claimed that all those arrested were executed by the police, and their bodies passed onto Abubakar Tureta, a resident of Tudun Wada, Kaduna for burial. Some alarm was raised amongst the public by the burials of too many people, and the police resumed responsibility for burying corpses. Mass graves in Tudun Wada cemetery have been found.

3. Rapes, torture, harassment

(a) Rape and sexual assault.

In the week after the arrest of Al-Zakzaky, in September 1996 in the Unguwar Madaki (Katsina State) incident (also see 3 (b), 5 & 6 below), police carried out a series of sexual assaults on women in this village. The town was raided, and arbitrary harassment of villagers included the confiscation of food and other items from hawkers. Some of these hawkers were women who were also sexually assaulted.

In the same period in Ganuwa, Katsina State, wives of men suspected to be part of the Islamic movement were rounded up at the police station, gang raped, and detained in overcrowded cells.

(b) Torture

In April 1997, Adam Ahmad, an Islamic activist, was arrested because he denied any knowledge and therefore refused to give the whereabouts of the publishing house of Al-Mizan a Hausa newsmagazine that supports the Islamic movement. He was tortured and later died. His body was taken to Gambo Sawaba Hospital, by police officers, where doctors recorded his death as resulting from dehydration. When his body was released for burial the following evidence of torture was noted: the body was severely bruised in various places, one of his testicles had been smashed, his left jaw, upper right arm, left leg and collar bone had all been broken.

Mallam Ahmed was also arrested in Zaria in April 1997, and he also died in his cell in Daura Prison Katsina State, in suspicious circumstances. It is alleged that he too died as a result of torture at the hands of prison guards.

(c) Harassment

The home of Al-Zakzaky's family has been raided at least a dozen times since his arrest. On October 15th 1997, the house was raided whilst the six of Al-Zakzaky's seven children were studying. Muhammad Buhari (see 5 below) was arrested.

In another incident police raided the house whilst the family were asleep during the night. Zeenah Ibrahim states she was awoken by the noise, and found policemen in her room. In previous raids, police are reported to have used teargas and shot rounds of ammunition, outside the property to ensure that no-one could follow them in. On the evening of the arrest of the Al-Zakzaky family (see 5 below) neighbours and the family report that gunshots were fired by police outside the premises.

4. Destruction of places of worship, religious institutions

See Appendix III.

5. Arbitrary arrest, political detention, political imprisonment and trials without due process

At various times, there were an estimated 1000 – 2000 detainees associated with the movement in detention. Kaduna prison alone, held 150.

The Zaria Four

The case of Al-Zakzaky has seen many bizarre twists since his arrest. He is currently in Kaduna prison, with his three co-defendants, Hamid Danlami, Abubakar Abdullahi, and Mohammed Shittu. All were held incommunicado for ten months until they were

charged with sedition in July 1997 (ten months after their arrest) for the publication of the statement attributed to Al-Zakzaky, “Babu gwannah sai ta musulanci” which means “There is no sovereignty except through God.” At one point in their detention from end 1996, they were transferred to Port Harcourt prison, where it was physically impossible for them to receive visitors. They were transferred back to Kaduna prison, in July 1997 and charged.

The four known now as the Zaria Four, have been refused independent legal counsel to represent them in court, and have so opted to defend themselves. Their case has been characterised by continuous adjournment, and the replacing of judges and prosecution counsel, and reframing of charges. In one development at the end of 1997, an arresting officer testified that there were no items were found at Al-Zakzaky’s house when he was arrested that were of a seditious nature. Further he testified that the original reason for the raid on Al-Zakzaky’s house had been given as a search for illegal weapons. None were found. The four were offered bail early 1998, but refused until two thousand Islamic activists then estimated to be detained, were released.

Their case has been rescheduled and adjourned on almost monthly basis since October 1997. At another arraignment on March 25, 1998, the four, led by Al-Zakzaky publicly complained about their maltreatment. Al-Zakzaky referred to the confiscation of blankets and food brought to him during the winter. He also referred to the denial of medical attention, visits from family, and in particular the denial of prison authorities to allow him to see his son Hammed born after his incarceration.

Al-Zakzaky concluded the Zaria Four’s defence in June 1998, when the trial was once more re-adjourned until July 23, 1998 for the prosecution to close its case. This subsequent hearing was also adjourned, and the Four remained detained. Approaches were made through a third party to the Zaria Four in August 1998, offering their release in return for undertakings from them not to continue their activities. Aside for calling for political reform and justice in Nigeria, the Muslim Brotherhood also run literacy programmes and other educational programmes, in particular for women. All four refused the compromise. Subsequent to this refusal, police attacked demonstration protesting at their continued detention (see 1 above).

In the period of March 1997 – September 1997 almost 800 of the then, 1000 Islamic opposition members arrested were released from custody. However a further crackdown against the Islamic opposition ensued early 1998, resulting in large numbers of arrests. Before his death Abacha had released some. However a significant number remain incarcerated. *IHRC* has the names of over one hundred detainees, or those sentenced without due process (Appendix II attached). This list does not include all those detained in police cells, or those bailed. There are other difficulties in ascertaining the identities of others who are detained because formal charges are not usually heard in a court, or even a special tribunal (a system set up by Abacha’s regime to bypass the regular courts).

In the week following the arrest of Al-Zakzaky, the new military governor of Kaduna, Col. Hammed Ibrahim Ali (one of the Auta tribunal which sentenced Ken Sara Wiwo to

death in 1995) ordered a raid on Tudun Wada Muslim Hospital. Suspected members (number unconfirmed) were removed from the hospital.

Mallam Turi and others

In the November 1996 the police raided the official residence of Dr. Mustapha Said a university lecturer (mentioned in our previous reports). He was not present at the time, and reported to the Kaduna State headquarters on his return. He and Malam Mukhtar Sahabi who also reported to the police station a few days later, were detained with four others without charge under decree 2, until June 1997, when together with Malam Turi they were charged with conspiracy, rioting, and culpable homicide, in relation to the protest of 18.9.96 when a police officer was shot dead, in Sheikh Mahmud Gumi market in Kaduna. The defendants have always maintained their innocence, claiming that the police officer must have been hit by a stray police bullet. Many observers and human rights organisations have confirmed that the protestors at these demonstrations were unarmed.

If found guilty the men face the death penalty.

On October 10, 1996, in the city of Yola, Adamawa State (800 km from Abuja) the Bekaji Islamic Centre built in 1984 was razed to the ground by the military. In the aftermath six men and four women were arrested, including the wife of the Yola city chief Islamic activist Abdulrahman Abubakar and their three year old child and six month old baby.

Jurisdiction of Area Courts

IHRC is particularly concerned about the complicity of certain judges in the process of harassment and victimisation of the Islamic opposition in Nigeria. As a case in point, we refer to Judge Ibrahim Ahmed, a judge in the Palladan area court. Buhari Maradun (arrested outside Al-Zakzaky's home during a raid on 15th October 1997) and a co-accused Malam Abdulkareem Dambam were sentenced in a court appearance of less than five minutes, for two years for being a member of the Islamic movement, and for living in al-Zakzaky's house. The actual details recorded on the case files, however were different. The pair were recorded to having pleaded guilty to stealing a goat.

Other sentences passed on Islamic opposition members by Judge Ibrahim Ahmed range from 2 – 12 years with an option of a fine of up to N25,000. Charges include possessing speeches and videos of Al-Zakzaky and Turi. Area Courts in Nigeria do not have the jurisdiction to try and pass sentence in cases involving imprisonment for these period of time. Many were nor even allowed to attend the hearings at which they were sentenced (see *IHRC* report September 1996 – March 1997).

The longest sentence was passed against, Abubakar Ismail, was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for being 'a Shi'ite' a matter neither illegal under Nigerian law, or proven. A Shi'ite is a reference to a Muslim sect, and the term has been used to stigmatise

members of the Islamic movement from a variety of sectarian backgrounds. He was sentenced by Area Court 2 in Tudun Wada Zaria.

Malama Maryam and others

At 2 a.m. on 13th February 1998, police carried out a house to house search of homes of suspected Muslim activists in the Tudun Wada area of Kaduna. In particular they targeted the home of Malam Shuaibu who was not present, and detained his wife Malama Maryam, as well as Malam Maude, his wife Asabe and their child, as well as Malam Awwal Muhammad, who was reportedly shot in the leg at the time of his arrest.

Upon his return the following day, Malam Shuaibu went to the police station to ask what charges his wife was held on, and to demand her release. He was also taken into custody.

Zeenah Ibrahim and others

In Zaria on April 17th 1998, Al-Zakzaky's wife, Zeenah, together with eight other women and sixteen children were arrested, and detained for over six weeks, before being bailed due to international pressure. At the time of their arrest, no reason was given for their detention. The Nigeria newsmagazine *Punch* speculated that 'it may not be unconnected with the constant use of women and children by the Shi'ites during their demonstrations.'

They were eventually variously charged with insulting General Abacha and other prominent figures, public disturbances and intimidating police officers on Tuesday 21st April. Those detained were Zeenah Ibrahim, six of her seven children aged between twelve years and 16 months, Malama Sa'adiyyah, the wife of Abdulkareem Dambam arrested with Buhari in October 1997 and sentenced for staying in Al-Zakzaky's house. Sa'adiyah was in the advanced stages of pregnancy and gave birth to a girl in prison. Four other women in that household including Zakzaky's nieces and a home help, were arrested: Malama Muslimat, Malama Zainab, Malama Fatima, and Sa'adiyah Abdul Qadir.

The arrests took place in the late evening, and Zeenah Ibrahim was beaten during the arrest. Her hand needed stitches. After these arrests the police proceeded to the house of Hamid Danlami, one of the Zaria Four and managing director of IM Publications, and promptly arrested his wife Maryam Uthman and four of their children. Other detained from that house include woman named Muhibbatullah with her infant son Mahdi, Hauwa Uthman and Ummu Huzaifa (both women). In total 9 women and 16 children were arrested and detained in one overcrowded cell, and denied food or drink for some 24 hours. The following day, the police allowed one of the detainees, an eight year old child Muhsina to go and fetch food from whoever was willing to give some, for the detainees. However medication was denied those incarcerated, in particular to Hammad Ibrahim, the youngest son of Al-Zakzaky, who was suffering from measles. Subsequently, as is par of the course in Nigerian prisons, they detainees were allowed to buy food. *IHRC*

notes that most prisoners find this difficult as they are either denied access to visitors who can bring funds, or do not have any income due to their imprisonment.

The police attempted to transfer the detainees to Kaduna prison, but the authorities refused to take them, because there were infants involved. The conditions in Nigerian detention cells, either police or prison, are notoriously poor. Overcrowded cells have led to outbreaks of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

From letters received from Zeenah Ibrahim whilst in detention, IHRC notes that police guards were exceptionally cruel in the case of Hammad Ibrahim, whose ill health could have deteriorated into fatality. In all the detainees were moved to four police stations, twice in the middle of the night, before being released at the beginning of June 1998. Lawyers for the women and children both personal and sent by the human rights organisation *Network for Justice* based in Zaria, were able to attend, and their hearing at the end of May, when they were eventually bailed. The charges against all 25 remain. All are charged with insulting General Sani Abacha (including the then 16 month old son of Zeenah Ibrahim). Zeenah Ibrahim's 12 year old daughter Nusaiba was charged with "beating" a police officer.

Other prisoners

At the time of writing, IHRC has serious concerns regarding the health and well-being of prisoners in Lapai Prison (NigerState), Daura (Katsina State) and Kafanchan (Kaduna State). IHRC has reports that prisoners held in these prisons are also being denied medical attention.

Release and re-arrest

Many detainees have been released only to find themselves re-arrested before they even leave the court room premises. In early August 1998, four detainees in Zaria were discharged and acquitted, and re-arrested before they left the court compound. At the end of July 1998, Malam Yakub Yahaya, was twice acquitted by two different courts in Katsina, and re-arrested.

Stance of General Abdulsalami Abubakar

The new Nigerian Head of State, General Abubakar addressed the nation on Monday 20th July 1998. In his address he stated:

“As a proof of the genuineness of the call for reconciliation on the part of the Administration, and the desire to have all hands on deck for the new dispensation, this Administration has released all political detainees. The government has also decided to withdraw all charges against political offenders. I therefore call on all Nigerians at home

and abroad to reciprocate this gesture. Those who are in self-exile should return and join our effort to build a greater nation.

“This Administration will respect human rights. In particular freedom of expression, of peaceful assembly and association as enshrined in the laws of our country, will be protected.”

In the light of the foregoing, this unfortunately is patently not the case. Despite General Abubakar’s assurances, not a single prisoner associated with the Islamic opposition has been released. Of course others also remain incarcerated.

6. Confiscation of property, extortion

By the end of 1996, a pattern of extortion had developed amongst the security forces. In November 1996, Alhaji Ibrahim Yaro, a suspected Islamic activist in Badiko ward, Kaduna, lost over N50,000 to mobile policemen, who went to arrest him. The police in this incident also tore through the house and looted property. One of Yaro’s wives was beaten with rifle butts by the police when she attempted to pick up a copy of the Holy Qur’an knocked over by them.

The pattern developed into one where many were targeted and accused of being involved in the movement, and then offered his or her freedom in exchange for a substantial financial payment to the police officers involved.

On December 24, 1996 police from Panteka Area command, chartered three buses and took them to Sheikh Abubakr Mahmood Gumi central market. There passengers climbed aboard mistaking them for regular bus services. They were then taken to Panteka police area command, accused of being ‘Sh’ites’ (the term levelled against members of the Islamic movement) and informed that they could be released on a non-refundable bail of N300.

In the same month, an employee at Nigerian Universal Bank in Badiko Kaduna, was arrested and charged with being a member of the Islamic movement. Despite the testimony of several witnesses to the contrary, he was only released after the sum of N30,000 was raised by friends and relatives to pay for his release.

In the following month, three young Samaritan Fulani cattle rearers from Samink village, Lere L.G. Kaduna State, were arrested and accused of being Islamic activists.. the parents of the accused had to give the police a substantial number of cattle and N90,000.

During the time of Zeenah Ibrahim’s arrest (see 5 above) videotapes of Al-Zakzaky were removed from her premises. During her six week incarceration, police raided her home on three occasions and removed almost all possessions and property, including clothing. In August 1998, some of this property was returned.

Conclusion

IHRC is deeply concerned that subsequent to these atrocities cited in (1)above:

- the EU announced it was ready to review sanctions on Nigeria,
- the Commonwealth secretariat agreed to meet with General Abubakar, and facilitate a meeting of Nigerian and other Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in October, to discuss Nigeria's status.
- Rt. Hon Tony Blair, Jacques Chirac, Bill Clinton (to be confirmed), have agreed to meet with General Abubakar;

all signal a desire on the part of the international community to reintegrate Nigeria into its fold. *IHRC* notes that the proffered rapprochement, before the release of all political detainees etc. has either been completed or genuinely guaranteed, will give the green light to the new Nigerian administration to carry on with the previous regime's reign of terror.

IHRC urges all campaigners, human rights organisations and governments to:

- seek assurances for the safety of all those listed in this report and all political detainees of whatever ethnic, confessional or political background;
- demand the unconditional and immediate release of all detainees;
- the dropping of all charges against political opponents;
- proper restitution to all who have been victims of state sponsored harassment;
- the safeguarding of freedom of worship, association, assembly and protest.

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APPENDIX I

LIST OF THOSE KILLED IN PROTESTS IN NIGERIA SINCE April 1997

Name	M / F	Home town / village	Date of death
ISHAQ, Adam	M	Kaduna	February 1998
ADAM, Mallam	M	Zaria	June 1997
GOMB, Umar Faruk	M	Kaduna	19 – 20 April 1998
KWEST, Mohamed Tukur	M	Kaduna	19 – 20 April 1998
DAUDA, Adamu K.	M	Kaduna	19 – 20 April 1998
CHARANCHI, Ahmadu	M	Kaduna	19 – 20 April 1998
RIGASA, Abdullahi	M	Kaduna	19 – 20 April 1998
MAITAKARDA, Jibrin Aliyu	M	Kaduna	19 – 20 April 1998
NASARAWA, Aliyu M.	M	Kaduna	19 – 20 April 1998
JUNAID, Mohammad Bagir	M (4 months old)	Kaduna	19 – 20 April 1998
KUJAMA, Aliyu Saadu	M	Kaduna	19 – 20 April 1998
DOGO, Sani Umar	M	Kaduna	19 – 20 April 1998
HASSAN, Suleiman	M	Kaduna	19 – 20 April 1998
GWAZA RD, Saleh	M	Kaduna	19 – 20 April 1998

Not all names are available.
September 1998

APPENDIX II

NIGERIA

LIST OF THOSE DETAINED WITHOUT CHARGE OR SENTENCED WITHOUT PROPER TRIAL
SINCE 12.9.96

	M/ F	Name Family, first names	Home town / village	Date of detention	
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Kaduna Prison

1.	M	AL-ZAKZAKY, MUALLIM IBRAHIM	ZARIA	12.9.96	DETAINED
2.	M	DANLAMI, HAMEED	ZARIA	12.9.96	DETAINED
3.	M	ABDULLAH, ABUBAKR	ZARIA	12.9.96	DETAINED
4.	M	TURI, SHAYKH M. MUHAMMAD	ZARIA	26.9.96	DETAINED
5.	M	UMAR, MUHAMMAD SANI	KADUNA	21.9.96	DETAINED
6.	M	UMAR, (DR) MUSTAPHA SAEED	KADUNA	NOV 96	DETAINED
7.	M	SAHABI, MUKHTAR	KADUNA	DEC 96	DETAINED
113.	M	ISAH, IBRAHIM	GANO KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
147.	M	MUSA, ABDULHAMID	KUTAMA GWARZO	SEP 96	DETAINED
57.	M	IDRIS, MUSA	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
B/1	M	YAKUBU, MAL ALIYU		JUN 97	Arrested June 1997, after granting a BBC Radio interview. Charged with rioting, conspiracy and culpable homicide. Case has been abandoned after one court appearance. Still detained.
B/2	M	GADO, MALAM ABUBAKAR		END 97	Charged with conspiracy, riot and culpable homicide.*

Kafanchan Prison

B/3	M	DANJUMAI, ALIYU		SEP 96	Detained
B/4	M	SULIEMAN, ABDULLAHI		SEP 96	DETAINED
36.	M	DANBAUCHI, ABUBAKR ABDULLAHI	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
B/5	M	KAFINTA, ABDULLAHI	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
B/7	M	BOJO, ABDUL KADIR		SEP 96	DETAINED
B/6	M	YAHAYA, ABDUL KAREEM		SEP 96	DETAINED
B/8	M	ABDULLAHI, ABUBAKAR		SEP 96	DETAINED
B/9	M	IDRIS, ABUBAKAR		SEP 96	DETAINED
26.	M	MAGAJI, AHMAD	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
19.	M	SULEIMAN, DANLAMI	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
B/10	M	ISMAIL, HASSAN		SEP 96	DETAINED

B/11	M	MAHDI, MOHAMMED		SEP 96	DETAINED
B/12	M	NAZIR, MOHAMMED		SEP 96	DETAINED
B/13	M	BABANGIDA, MOHAMMED BASHIR		SEP 96	DETAINED
B/14	M	MOHAMAD, MURTALA		SEP 96	DETAINED
B/15	M	IHYASI, MALAM		SEP 96	DETAINED
B/16	M	YUSUF, SAIDU		SEP 96	DETAINED
63.	M	ALIYU, UMAR	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
B/17	M	ALIYU, UBALE		SEP 96	DETAINED
B/18	M	LABARAN, YUSUF		SEP 96	DETAINED
B/19	M	ABDULLAHI, SALISU		EARLY 1998	Charged with preaching without permit, and incitive preaching. Case abandoned, currently detained
B/20	M	LAWAI, MALAM		EARLY 1998	Charged with preaching without permit, and inceptive preaching. Case abandoned, currently detained

Kano Prison

B/21	M	JIBRIL, MALAM IBRAHIM		AUG 97	Charged with conspiracy & culpable homicide Case abandoned
B/22	M	ADAM, MALAM LAWAL		AUG 97	Charged with conspiracy & culpable homicide Case abandoned
B/23	M	SANI, ABULAZEEZ		AUG 97	Charged with conspiracy & culpable homicide Case abandoned
B/24	M	ABUBAKAR, UMAR		AUG 97	Charged with conspiracy & culpable homicide Case abandoned
B/25	M	DAWISU, MOHAMMED		AUG 97	Charged with conspiracy & culpable homicide Case abandoned
B/26	M	BADAWA, RABIU		AUG 97	Charged with conspiracy & culpable homicide Case abandoned
B/27	M	KAWO, IBRAHIM		AUG 97	Charged with conspiracy & culpable homicide Case abandoned
B/28	M	D/KUDU, IBRAHIM		AUG 97	Charged with conspiracy & culpable homicide Case abandoned

Katsina Prison

B/29	M	YAHAYA, MALAM YAKUBU		OCT 96	Originally detained under Decree #2 Charged several times. Discharged and acquitted twice, by two different courts, but re-arrested before being able to leave either. Current charges against him are incitive preaching, unlawful assembly and rioting. Case characterised by extra-judicial interference, and prolonged adjournments
B/30	M	S/UNGUWA , MALAM ABUBAKAR		Variousl y arrested between Februar y - April 1998	Charged with unlawful assembly, public disturbances and rioting.
B/31	M	K/YANDAKA, MALAM BASHIR			
B/32	M	GALANDACHI, MALAM IBRAHIM			
B/33	M	ABATUWA, IBRAHIM			
B/34	M	Y/ADUWA, IBRAHIM YA'U			
B/35	M	S/UNGUWA, SULEIMAN			
B/36	M	KANKIA, SANI			
B/37	M	MAGAMA, SANI			
B/38	M	K/KAURA, MUHAMMADU, LAWAL			

Lapai Prison

225.	M	AHMAD, AMINU	T/WADA ZARIA	NOV 96	THREE YEARS	All Cc
218.	M	AUTA, ABDULQADIR / ABUBAKAR	T/WADA ZARIA	SEP 96	EIGHT YEARS	Ch inc
204.	M	BARNAWA, ABUBAKR ISMAIL	KADUNA	NOV 96	FOUR YEARS	
219.	M	MUHAMMAD, SALISU	S/GARI ZARIA	SEP 96	EIGHT YEARS	•
B/39	M	HARUNA, MOHAMMAD SANI				•
B/40	M	HUSSAINI, SUFIYAN				•
206.	M	MUHAMMAD, ABDULLATIF	S/GAR ZARIA	NOV 96	FOUR YEARS	
222.	M	LEMU, YAKUBU SALE	SOBA	SEP 96	FOUR YEARS	
B/41	M	NASIR, MUAHHAMD AWWAL				
B/42	M	MOHAMMED, USMAN				
217.	M	YUNUSA, SANI	GALADIMAWA	SEP 96	THREE YEARS	

207.	M	MUSTAPHA, MUHAMMAD	FAKI	NOV 96	THREE YEARS
B/43	M	ABDULLAHI, IBRAHIM			
227.	M	MAGAJI, ABDULQADIR	SOBA	NOV 96	FOUR YEARS

Daura Prison

B/44	M	ADAMU, SABIU			Convicted by Area Court Giwa, as above, for terms between 3 – 5 years
B/45	M	GARBA, LAWAL			
B/46	M	SADA, MOHAMMAD SANI			
B/47	M	ISHAQ, BADAMASI			Convicted by Area Court in Katsina, for their religious beliefs, this year.
B/48	M	GANUWA, YAHAYA			
B/49	M	MUDURU, SADISU			
B/50	M	MUDURU, ADAM			To serve 1 and a half years each
B/51	M	BATSARI, ABDULLAHI			
B/52	M	BATSURI, SIRAJU			
B/53	M	GARBA, HARUNA			Convicted by Area courts this year, as above to two and half to seven years each.
B/54	M	BARNAWA, SALAUDEEN			
B/55	M	ABDULLAHI, IDRIS			
B/56	M	TASIU, MOHAMMAD			
B/57	M	SALEH, SAIDU			
B/58	M	JIBRIN, MANSUR			
B/59	M	USMAN, DAN ASABE			

Zaria Prison

79.	M	MUHAMMAD, YUNUSA	KADUNA	OCT 96	
46.	M	MARADUN, MUHAMMAD BUHARI	ZARIA	SEP 96	Sentenced to two years for staying in Al-Zakzaky's house in October 1997
B/60	M	DAMBAM, ABDULKAREEM			
B/61	M	MOHAMMAD, SAEED			Sentenced to four years for, inter alia, staying in Al-Zakzaky's house
25.	M	ALIYU, MUHAMMED	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	Detained without specific charge
B/62	M	YAKASAI, ABUBAKAR			
B/63	M	U/BASHIR, ABUBAKAR			
B/64	M	U/BASHIR, ABDULKADIR			
B/65	M	MUAZU, UMAR			

Gusau Prison

B/66	M	GALADIMAWA, JIBRIL MOHAMMAD			Sentenced to three years in 1998 for his religious belief.
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Old Maiduguri Prison

B/67	M	USMAIL, MOHAMMED			Held incommunicado for
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B/68	M	USMAN, ALI			over a year
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New Maiduguri Prison

B/69	M	BADA, MAL. ABUBAKAR			Held incommunicado for over a year
B/70	M	HAMMA, UMAR			

Bama Prison

B/71	M	BUKAR, BABAGANA			Held incommunicado for over a year
B/72	M	YAKUBU, NASARA			

Gwoza Prison

B/73	M	AHMAD, SALEH			Held incommunicado for over a year
B/74	M	ABDULLAHI, YAHAYA			

This list excludes those being detained in police cells, and those released on bail.

Detainees indexed B/.. are new prisoner details added since the last list of March 1997. Other numbers refer to the IHRC prisoner index of March 1997.

Release details of those on the March 1997 list have yet to be confirmed.

September 1998.

Appendix III

Destruction of places of worship, schools, etc.

The following are places built by and / or providing services to the Muslim community associated with the Islamic opposition. Some of the centres include living quarters, which were also destroyed making hundreds homeless.

Kaduna State

1. Islamic Centre Zaria (Zawiyya)
2. Islamic Centre Dinya
3. Fudiyya Islamic School Kaduna

Katsina State

4. Islamic Centre Katsina
5. Fudiyya Islamiyya School Funtua

Kano State

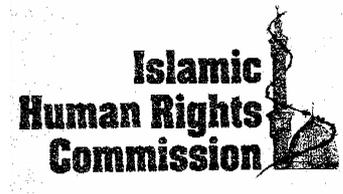
6. Islamic Centre Dawakin Kudu

Adamawa State

7. Islamic Centre Bekaji Yola

September 1998

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