

SEPTEMBER 1996 - MARCH 1997

# HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN NIGERIA



The Islamic Human Rights Commission has been researching the deteriorating human rights situation in Nigeria, particularly over the last year. This report covers the specific 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. It covers abuses levelled at the Islamic opposition in Nigeria, some of which has been documented,<sup>1</sup> and some of which has been reported in international news media although often incorrectly.

The **Free Al-Zakzaky!** campaign was set up at the time of the arrest of Ibrahim Al-Zakzaky on 12 September 1996, and worked with a variety of organisations, including the Human Rights Committee of the Muslim Parliament, through which it produced its first report on detainees, and atrocities. The campaign now works solely with the Islamic Human Rights Commission.

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.

It has been one of the greatest misrepresentations of the plight of the Muslim brotherhood, particularly by reporting by Reuters<sup>2</sup> that followers of Al-Zakzaky are Shi'ites, and their movement is based on sectarian lines. A reference to appendices I and II, show from the names of those killed and imprisoned that the majority are Sunni.

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<sup>1</sup> particularly in the US State Department report for the year ending 1996

<sup>2</sup> particularly in September and November 1996 reports

## 1. Freedom of protest

There have been severe restrictions on any attempt at protest. Subsequent to the arrest of Mu'allim Ibrahim Al-Zakzaky, demonstrations were organised in various parts of northern Nigeria, for the next day 13.9.96. Anti-riot police and tanks were deployed to prevent all. Only one proceeded in Zaria City, where an estimated 12,000 protesters took to the streets in an organised, peaceful demonstration.<sup>3</sup> This was evidenced by the participation of many women, with young families in tow. Confirmed reports from eyewitnesses and human rights organisations tell of how mobile police units threw tear gas into the crowds, causing confusion and then opened fire. Eleven protesters were killed and two died the next day from their injuries. Amongst the dead on the day were Abubakr Rabi'u Galadimana (pictured on the right), a boy aged three years. His four month old sister was shot in the arm, and his mother was also injured.



*The aftermath of 13.9.96*



*The funeral of those killed 13.9.96*



Arrested with Al-Zakzaky on 12.9.96 was Mr. Hamid Danlami, the publisher of *Al-Mizan*, an Islamic newspaper. He and Al-Zakzaky were detained without charge upon suspicion of inter alia, possession of a newspaper (the said *Al-Mizan*) without a government licence, and illegal possession of a radio station. Neither Al-Zakzaky or Danlami were ever involved with any radio station, and to date neither have actually been charged over publishing without a licence.

A commemoration assembly / demonstration for those killed on 13.9.96 was organised in Kaduna City for 18.9.96. Again mobile police units and military units opened fire on protesters as the demonstration ended in the market area. Ten thousand protesters attended, and many were wounded. Of the 20 killed, 14 were bystanders, and not connected with the demonstration. Again protesters were unarmed and peaceful, with a large number of women and families attending. An estimated 50 men were arrested. In addition to the mobile police units, tanks were also deployed, and protesters also allege that air force helicopter gunships participated in the attack.

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<sup>3</sup> Confirmed by Civil liberties organisation in Nigeria, and in the US State Department report

There are further reports that there were anti-riot police and soldiers, some in armoured tanks, and others in military trucks. Further claims say that the air force were flying air beetles over the city, from where they were able to transmit the position of the protesters to the troops below."<sup>4</sup>

Further large demonstrations were held on Friday 7 February 1997, when protesters marched after Friday prayers for the annual "Quds Day" demonstration in various parts of Nigeria. "Quds Day" is a protest against injustices in Palestine, and takes place every year in many different parts of the world. Although the theme of protests against the detention of Al-Zakzaky and his followers was again present, the demonstration itself was not unscheduled or unusual. At least four were shot dead in Kano<sup>5</sup>, and an estimated 800 taken into custody.

In a similar incident in Sokoto, north west Nigeria, around 200 men and a hundred women, some with their children were arrested. The women and children were later released due to intense local pressure. However all were rendered unconscious during their detention, and subjected to indecent attacks.

The men were split up into groups of about ten and then taken to mobile police barracks for interrogation. In the last week of February those detained were moved into prison custody without charge. The process of detention without charge makes it difficult to ascertain the numbers and identities of those held, and those missing feared dead (see sec.2 below), as formal charges are not usually heard in a court, or even in a special tribunal ( a system set up by Abacha's regime to bypass the regular courts).

On 20 February, news reached us that men arrested and held since the detention of Al-Zakzaky for possession of his speeches, photographs and videos had been summarily sentenced to between 2 to 8 years imprisonment for possession of those items. These judgements were passed by special court ruling, without the attendance of those convicted, and without due process.

On 27 February 1997, 50 men arrested in connection with the Kaduna demonstration of 18.9.96 were scheduled to appear in court to be charged. This hearing had already been adjourned twice, and was adjourned once again. They have still not been charged, and remain political detainees (see sec.5)

It appears that possession of copy speeches of Al-Zakzaky, his deputy Mallam Turi and other prominent theologians is now an offence for which summary arrest and sentencing can be enforced.

## **2. Extra judicial killings and assassination attempts.**

Further to the killings of demonstrators by mobile police units and military forces, other credible and alarming reports are coming from northern Nigeria, of extra judicial

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<sup>4</sup> from the pro-regime magazine *THEWEEK* September 30, 1996 'Reign of Terror' by Emmanuel Ado

<sup>5</sup> see Appendix I

killings and assassination attempts. It is believed that those named as missing have been summarily executed<sup>6</sup>. Their bodies have not been returned to families for confirmation. However there are eyewitness reports of a mass burial of 14 men, summarily executed by mobile police forces.

As with the case of the senior wife of Chief Abiola, and other aides of his, extra judicial killings and disappearance are on the increase in Nigeria. There have been attempts on the life of Al-Zakzaky himself in the past. In a previous detention, there were attempts to poison him. In 1995, one of his companions was killed and another seriously injured, in a shooting incident in broad daylight. No police action was taken, and the two assassins never traced.

### **3. Rapes, harassment**

(a) Aside from sexual harassment and indecent assault of women whilst in custody, we also have credible reports of attacks on women associated with the movement, by mobile police forces. These reports are as yet to be confirmed, but seem to be an external extension of a policy that is confirmed to be used by the police force.

We have a confirmed report of a gang rape of one female in police custody. She was accused of being an activist and detained without charge for three days, during which time she was repeatedly and violently raped by a number of officers, before being released without charge. The incident took place in November 1996, in Kano. There have been similar reports from Kano and other parts of Nigeria. Details of the victims are not being released for fear of repercussions.

(b) There have also been a number of cases of victimisation of the families of those arrested and killed as well as those associated with the movement. In particular the family of Al-Zakzaky has been targeted.

In general there have been many cases of intimidation, confiscation of property and savings, and forced homelessness. In the immediate aftermath of the arrest of Al-Zakzaky and twenty four others on 12.9.96, police confiscated a printing machine and materials as well as a large sum of money from the house of Hamid Danlami, one of the men arrested with Al-Zakzaky.

The families of those detained then and subsequently have been faced with eviction or the destruction of their homes. Zeenah Ibrahim, the wife of Al-Zakzaky and her six young children were eventually evicted in November 1996, by their landlord who was ordered by Kaduna State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KASUPDA), since end September, to have them removed from his premises or face having his property destroyed. This left Zeenah Ibrahim, her six children, Al-Zakzaky's mother, two nieces, a nephew and the wives of several members of the movement who had been imprisoned, under threat of homelessness.

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<sup>6</sup> see appendix II

This threat was made by regional authorities, and was executed in other cases by police forces. By end October 1996 there were 300 families of men detained, either without or in imminent danger of losing their homes, due to such pressures. Some also faced starvation or malnourishment due to the lack of earnings from their imprisoned breadwinner. A general sense of fear, on the part of anyone willing or able to provide temporary accommodation has prevailed since October 1996, by the threat of demolition of the property of anyone who offers shelter to someone associated with the movement.

Many lost their homes when, on 10th October 1996, heavily armed security agents numbering in excess of 200 besieged Bekaji Islamic Centre Complex in Bekaji Housing Estate, in Zaria City. Several men, women and children accused of belonging to the movement were arrested and bulldozers and other equipment brought in to destroy the complex (see sec 4 below). Those arrested, including children, were detained for two days and released without charge.

(c) The family of Al-Zakzaky have been particularly targeted. Al-Zakzaky's son Mohammed Ibrahim, aged eleven at the time was severely beaten by police forces in November 1996. There have also been three attempts to arrest Mohammed Ibrahim. An arrest warrant for Zeenah Ibrahim was circulated in November 1996, just days before she was due to have her seventh child. Her account of the incidents, received in November 1996, is printed below. It has been confirmed through other sources.

"I, Zeenah Ibrahim, the wife of Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Zakzaky - who is presently detained unjustly by this tyrannical government of Sani Abacha - wish to make my condition and situation known to the press, the general public and all freedom loving people of the world. I also hope by doing so to expose the dirty face of this government and the extent of Abacha's regime's abuse of human rights.

"After the arrest of my husband, I and my children have been subjected to terrible harassment by the security forces. They constantly raided our house day and night; on one such occasion, the children were about to have their supper when they broke in and they so frightened the children that even after their departure the children slept without having any meal. On about three occasions they attempted to arrest my eldest child Mohammed who is just eleven years old.

"Last Sunday 24th November 1996, they again raided our new house when they arrived but I came back while they were still ransacking the house. I parked the car, I was riding just outside the house and was immediately surrounded by some of them, who asked me to give them particulars of the car. Before I could go in and bring out the particulars, they started the car without its keys and went off with it. I followed them to their station in Zaria City where they claimed that they had an order from Abuja to confiscate the car. the next day I pursued the matter with their A.C. at Police Headquarters in Zaria and produced the particulars of the car since they alleged it was a stolen car. The A.C. pretended to me that it was a simple case and that the car could be restored to me that very day. He directed me to go back to the D.P.O in Zaria City Police Station and promised to ask him to co-operate with me over the phone. But on my way to the station I was warned by a friendly security agent not to go near the station for there had just arrived an order for my detention. As I am expecting my baby at any moment from now I decided to go into hiding until

I deliver my baby safely. After delivery, I would certainly go back home and await the execution of this inhuman order.

"I have been forcibly separated from my children. My presence with them was at least a consolation to them. Now that I am away from them, I do not know what inhuman moves could be made against them. To date since the arrest of Mu'allim they have perpetrated great crimes against us, ranging from the killing and maiming of 1000's of people who protested peacefully against the unjust arrest of Mu'allim, destroying our house which is under construction, pressurising the landlord of the house we were renting at the time of the arrest to evacuate us out of the house even before the end of our tenure, denying us access to the telephone services and threatening the Nigerian Telecommunications Technicians in Zaria terrible consequences if they dare restore the line, to ordering the constant arrest and harassment of Mu'allim's students and anyone found in the vicinity of our house each time they raided us, confiscation of my car, beating my niece, destruction of our property, demolition of our schools in some towns and villages and now forcibly separating me from my children, the youngest of which is just 19 months old, this is not to mention the verbal insults passed on to us each time they raided our house. Those in detention have been subjected to terrible tortures, such as beating and breaking of limbs and bones.

"It is the duty of all freedom loving people to protest against these acts of blatant abuse of human rights and atrocities committed by this oppressive government of Abacha. To date, they have denied any access to Mu'allim, so I fear for his safety. They have not said for what crime he is held."

#### **4. Destruction of places of worship, religious institutions**

On 28.9.96 Kaduna State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KASUPDA) demolished a Mosque, Islamic Seminary and teaching and student accommodation, being built by Al-Zakzaky. The structures were in various stages of construction, but all were nearly completed. KASUPDA had previously granted full planning permission to Al-Zakzaky to build the development.

In the destruction of part of Bekaji Housing Estate (3b above), only specific parts were destroyed, which it is assumed were deemed to be important to the movement. Amongst these were the residence of the Imam, a sick-bay, and a nursery / primary school. The grounds given were that the structures were erected without licence. However the Mosque, which was the focal point for these structures, was left standing as was the similar Church complex, all of which infringed the same criteria set down as a reason for the demolition of the Islamic centre complex.

According to the suspended 1979 Constitution of Nigeria (the 1989 constitution never having been implemented), freedom of religion, expression (which includes religious belief), and movement and association are guaranteed by ss35,36 and 39 respectively. Although Nigerian land law allows the appropriation of property by the government "for public use", this law does not extend to cover property which is already in public use. This site was freely accessible to the public. By the secular standards which Abacha's regime claim to have adopted, and by any standard whether secular or Islamic the destruction of these constructions is a grotesque violation of the rights of those affected.

October 1996 also saw the destruction of three Islamic primary schools in different parts of northern Nigeria. There are unconfirmed reports of the destruction of at least 15 more. No reasons have been given by any authority in Nigeria for the destruction of these schools.

## 5. Political detention, political imprisonment and trials without due process

(a) At the date of writing, IHRC estimates that almost 1000 alleged supporters of Al-Zakzaky have been incarcerated since his arrest. Conditions in prison, documented elsewhere<sup>7</sup>, are poor. Prisoners in the main, have to provide their own provisions, either from their savings, or brought to them by relatives and friends. In the cases of those imprisoned from the movement, including Al-Zakzaky himself, many have been moved to prisons outside their home areas, making it difficult to send supplies to them. It also makes it difficult to keep track of their conditions, and indeed in some cases to ascertain whether they are alive or not.

(b) Specific cases.

(i) **Mu'allim Ibrahim Yaqub Al-Zakzaky**. Arrested on 12.9.96. Then resident in Kwarbai quarters, Zaria City, Kaduna. Al-Zakzaky, the 43 year old leader of Nigeria's Islamic movement was forcibly removed from his home at 6a.m. on the morning of Thursday 12.9.96.

"To immobilise the . . . leader and his followers, the police has fired scores of canisters of tear-gas into his home. The entire neighbourhood, including the palace of the emir of Zaria<sup>8</sup> and the home of Nuhu Bamai were not spared."<sup>9</sup>

He was taken "battered and bruised"<sup>10</sup> to the local police station and then on to Kaduna prison, where in the next few days a stand-off situation ensued between supporters who were picketing the prison, and the military, which deployed tanks around the prison. Al-Zakzaky was kept incommunicado, however reports leaked out that an attempt to forcibly inject him with an unknown substance had been made by warders. More protests developed locally (referred to above) which claimed inter alia, that the regime was trying to assassinate Al-Zakzaky in prison.

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<sup>7</sup>US State Department Report 1996, Amnesty International Reports

<sup>8</sup> Shehu Idris

<sup>9</sup> from the pro-regime magazine *THEWEEK* September 30, 1996 'Reign of Terror' by Emmanuel Ado

<sup>10</sup> *ibid*

Al-Zakzaky was subsequently transferred to Port Harcourt prison near Lagos in November 1996. Al-Zakzaky is an economist by training, as well as being an eminent and highly learned Islamic scholar. He is internationally renowned for his scholarship.

The background to his arrest, stems from a meeting held by the sixteen military governors in July 1996<sup>11</sup>, in which it was decided to clamp down on the Islamic opposition to the military regime. Kaduna's new military governor Hamed Ibrahim Ali, a lieutenant-colonel is renowned for his brutality. He is a "criminologist and lawyer", and was one of the Auta tribunal which convicted Ken Saro-Wiwa, the Ogoni nationalist, to death in 1995.

Despite some media speculation that the arrest of Al-Zakzaky was in retaliation to verbal protests raised by Muslims to an incident of 'blasphemy' in the first week of September in Kafanchan, Ali's new administration had begun abuses against whomsoever they saw to be an Islamic opponent. In August, 13 men had their beards set alight by police, leaving them with facial burns.<sup>12</sup>

(ii) **Mallam Turi.** Mallam Turi is a senior cleric, and deputy of Al-Zakzaky. He was one of the twenty four arrested with Al-Zakzaky. Of the twenty four, 2 were women, and all but Al-Zakzaky and three others were released the next day. Mallam Turi was one of those released. He addressed the demonstration held the next day (see 1a above).

He is of a similar age as Al-Zakzaky, and is also from Zaria City. He was rearrested on 18.9.96, and is still detained without charge.

Both men are well-known orators, and possession of their speeches whether written or on audio or video cassette is now grounds for detention (see 1 above). They have been arrested and imprisoned before, by various regimes, including Abacha's. However their recent detention has more significance in the support the movement now has, and the respect that the two men now have in Nigeria at large.

In 1996, when Saudi Arabia banned Nigerians from attending the annual Hajj pilgrimage, demonstrations were called by the Muslim Brotherhood. Across Nigeria, it is estimated that 3 million took part in peaceful protests. The movement has openly opposed the Abacha regime, although it has never advocated or condoned violence. By the beginning of February 1997, the Abacha regime had changed its reasons for the detention of Al-Zakzaky from those cited above, to simply for 'security reasons.' It is for these reasons, that IHRC and other bodies fear for the safety of these two men in particular, as well as all those detained by the Abacha regime for political reasons. The transition to a multi-party system promised by Abacha in 1998, although behind schedule would see the Muslim Brotherhood attain true political status.

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<sup>11</sup> reported on the BBC World Service

<sup>12</sup> from the pro-regime magazine *THEWEEK* September 30, 1996 'Reign of Terror' by Emmanuel Ado



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Those arrested come from different backgrounds. Apart from clerics and religious students, a prominent university lecturer was also arrested on 8.10.96, as well as agricultural workers, housewives and many of other employment. Assurances for the safety of all those named in Appendix II have been sought by IHRC from the Nigerian government but no reply has been received. The names are unfortunately not exhaustive, and are constantly being updated.

Of those listed none have been sentenced by due process of law. None have been able to receive legal representation (there are also unconfirmed reports of the denial of medical assistance where required). Those sentenced to imprisonment were not allowed to attend the special session of court which gave these sentences.

Despite representations made by human rights organisations and some governments, there has been no change in the situation. Arbitrary arrest and detention continues. IHRC and other groups await the sentencing of the others detained, although there is no indication of when that may be. In the meantime, we aim to continue seeking assurances for their safety, in the hope that it may not already be too late.

## APPENDIX I

### LIST OF THOSE KILLED IN PROTESTS IN NIGERIA SINCE SEPTEMBER 12, 1996

Name	M / F	Home town / village	Date of death
1. ALHASSAN BADAMASI	M	D/TAGWAI-IKARA	13.9.96
2. ABDULLAHI MUSA	M	FUNTUA	13.9.96
3. USMAN S. KWANGILA	M	S/GARI ZARIA	13.9.96
4. ASHIRU YUSUF	M	MAHUTA-MAKARFI	13.9.96
5. NUHU ADAMU	M	D/MAJAKI-IKARA	13.9.96
6. MUSA MUHAMMAD	M	DUMBI IGABI	13.9.96
7. LAWAL MUHAMMAD	M	MAGANDA	13.9.96
8. ALIYU SADAU TOHU	M	S/GARI ZARIA	13.9.96
9. SALISU ABDULLAHI	M	GABARI ZARIA	13.9.96
10. YUSUF T/JUKUN	M	T/JUKUN ZARAIA	13.9.96
11. ISAH MUSA	M	MUCIYA ZARIA	13.9.96
12. JABU MUHIDDIN	M	KANO CITY	13.9.96
13. USMAN WAZIRI	M	SAMARU ZARIA	13.9.96
14. ISHAQ SALIHU	M	MAHUTA MAKARFI	13.9.96
15. ABUBAKR RABIU	M	GALADIMAWA KANO	13.9.96
16. SAMINU BACHIRAWA	M	BACHIRAWA KANO	18.9.96
17. ABUBAKR NUHU	M	BARGI KANO	18.9.96
18. MUHAMMAD NABIBU	M	BICHI KANO	18.9.96
19. SANI NAFI'U	M	FANDARE KATSINA	18.9.96
20. FALALU NATARAWA	M	U/NABUKKA KAT.	18.9.96
21. IBRAHIM DANLAMI	M	HUGUMA KANO	18.9.96
22. LURWAN BATSARI	M	BATSARI, KATSINA	18.9.96
23. AMINU ISAH	M	DANRIMI KANO	18.9.96
24. M'MD SANI MAICARBI	M	KANO CITY	18.9.96
25. IDRIS KWABO	M	GANO KANO	18.9.96
26. M'MD INUWA GURI	M	GURI JIGAWA STATE	18.9.96
27. ABDUL MUMMIN USMAN	M	HND Chemical engineering student in Kaduna	18.9.96
28. UMAR HUSSAIN	M	KILLED IN KADUNA	18.9.96
29. MUHAMMAD SANI SUFU	M	KILLED IN KADUNA	18.9.96
30. ABDULLAH KURNA	M	buried KANO	7.2.97
31. MUHAMMAD SALISU	M	buried KANO	7.2.97
32. MAHMOOD SALIHU	M	buried KANO	7.2.97
33. unknown	M	buried KANO	7.2.97

Not all names are available  
 March 1997

## 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	
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
8.	M	MUJAHEED, MUHAMMAD	ABUJA	NOV 96	DETAINED
9.	M	YAHAYA, SHAYKH YAQOUB	KATSINA	SEP 96	DETAINED
10.	M	ABBAS, AHMAD	KATSINA	SEP 96	DETAINED
11.	M	LOW COST, ABDULLAHI	KATSINA	SEP 96	DETAINED
12.	M	ABDULLAH, ABUBAKR	FUNTUA	SEP 96	DETAINED
13.	M	ABDULLA, ABUBAKAR	INGAWA	SEP 96	DETAINED
14.	M	SANI, USMAN	FUNTUA	SEP 96	DETYAINED
15.	M	KANOMAH, AYUBA	K/HAKI	SEP 96	DETAINED
16.	M	YANKARA, ABDULKARIM	YANKARA	SEP 96	DETAINED
17.	M	IDRIS, MUHAMMAD	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
18.	M	NASIR, MUHAMMED	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
19.	M	SULEIMAN, DANLAMI	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
20.	M	DANJUMA, AIYU	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
21.	M	ALIYU, USMAN	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
22.	M	SALIHU, AMINU	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
23.	M	MUHAMMAD, ABDULLAH	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
24.	M	IDRIS, MAHDI	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
25.	M	ALIYU, MUHAMMED	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
26.	M	MAGAJI, AHMAD	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
27.	M	BADAMASI, HUSSAIN	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
28.	M	KAFANCHAN, YUSUF	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
29.	M	KAFANCHAN, ABDULLAH	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
30.	M	ABDULLAH, ABUBAKR	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
31.	M	MUJAHEED, ABDULLAH IDRIS	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
32.	M	AUWAL, MUHAMMAD	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
33.	M	GWAGWARMAYA, ABDULLAH	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
34.	M	MUSA, ABUBAKR	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
35.	M	SANI, MUHAMMAD	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
36.	M	DANBAUCHI, ABUBAKR	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
37.	M	ALIYU, USMAN	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
38.	M	ABDULLAH, IDRIS	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
39.	M	ALIYU, IMRAN	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED

40.	M	YUSUF, NADABO	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
41.	M	YAHAYA, ABDULKADIR	KAFANCHAN	SEP 96	DETAINED
42.	M	ABBAS, ABDULLAH	ZARIA	SEP 96	DETAINED
43.	M	MUSTAPHA, AHMAD	ZARIA	SEP 96	DETAINED
44.	M	ABDULLAH, YUNUSA	ZARIA	SEP 96	DETAINED
45.	M	AMINU, ABDULLAH	ZARIA	SEP 96	DETAINED
46.	M	MARADUN, MUHAMMAD BUHARI	ZARIA	SEP 96	DETAINED
47.	M	ALI, AL HAJ YUSUF	BICHI KANO	18.9.96	DETAINED
48.	M	TIJJANI, AHMAD	BICHI KANO	18.9.96	DETAINED
49.	M	IBRAHIM, ABUBAKR	BICHI KANO	18.9.96	DETAINED
50.	M	HARUNA, AHMAD	BICHI KANO	18.9.96	DETAINED
51.	M	YAHAYA, AHMAD	BICHI KANO	18.9.96	DETAINED
52.	M	ABDULLAH, MIKAILU	KADUNA	18.9.96	DETAINED
53.	M	MUHAMMAD, BASHIR	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
54.	M	RABIU, AMINU	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
55.	M	DANJA, AMMAR	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
56.	M	ABDULLAH, ISAH	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
57.	M	IDRIS, MUSA	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
58.	M	MUAZZAM, IBRAHIM	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
59.	M	GARBA, HASHIMU	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
60.	M	MUHAMMAD, AMINU	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
61.	M	MUHAMMAD, IBRAHIM	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
62.	M	SANI, HASSAN	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
63.	M	ALIYU, UMAR	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
64.	M	RABILU, HARUNA	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
65.	M	SALISU, AHMAD	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
66.	M	HAMDALA, ISYAKA	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
67.	M	ADAMU, (DR) SALIHU	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
68.	M	ABUBAKR, MUSA	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
69.	M	AMINU, MUHAMMAD	KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
70.	M	IDRIS, UMAR FAROUQ	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
71.	M	KOFA, MUHAMMAD SANI	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
72.	M	LIMAN, HARUNA	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
73.	M	USMAN, DAIYAB	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
74.	M	IBRAHIM, AUWAL	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
75.	M	MUSA, ABUBAKR	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
76.	M	ADAMU, HASSAN	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
77.	M	MUSA, AHMAD	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
78.	M	SALEH, ABUBAKR	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
79.	M	MUHAMMAD, YUNUSA	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
80.	M	ABDULLAH, SANI	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
81.	M	ABUBAKR, MUSA	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
82.	M	AHMADU K., MAIANGUWA	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
83.	M	DATTI, MUSA	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
84.	M	TANKO, JIBRIN	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
85.	M	AHMADU, SHUAIBU	KADUNA	OCT 96	DETAINED
86.	M	JUNAID, MUHAMMAD	KUDAN	18.9.96	DETAINED
87.	M	IS'MMAIL, JA'AFAR	KUDAN	18.9.96	DETAINED
88.	M	ALIYU, ABDULLAHI	KUDAN	18.9.96	DETAINED
89.	M	HUSSAIN, SULAIMAN	KUDAN	18.9.96	DETAINED
90.	M	ABDULLAH M., SULAIMAN	KUDAN	18.9.96	DETAINED
91.	M	SALEH, ABDULSALAM	KUDAN	18.9.96	DETAINED

92.	M	HUSSAIN, DALHATU	KUDAN	18.9.96	DETAINED
93.	M	AL-HASSAN, SADISU	JAJI	18.9.96	DETAINED
94.	M	UMAR, JIBRIL	JAJI	18.9.96	DETAINED
95.	M	JAJI, YAHAYA	JAJI	18.9.96	DETAINED
96.	M	HALLIRU, MAS'UD	JAJI	18.9.96	DETAINED
97.	M	UMAR, TIJJANI	JAJI	18.9.96	DETAINED
98.	M	ISMA'IL, DAUDA	JAJI	18.9.96	DETAINED
99.	M	MUSA, ABUBAKR	JAJI	18.9.96	DETAINED
100.	M	MADAKI, YAHAYA	JAJI	18.9.96	DETAINED
101.	M	HUSSAIN, IBRAHIM	JAJI	18.9.96	DETAINED
102.	M	ABUBAKR, YUSUF	SAMINAKA	18.9.96	DETAINED
103.	M	AHMAD, YUSUF	SAMINAKA	18.9.96	DETAINED
104.	M	MUHAMAD, UMAR	SAMINAKA	18.9.96	DETAINED
105.	M	AHMAD, AUWAL	SAMINAKA	18.9.96	DETAINED
106.	M	BASHEER, AMINU	SAMINAKA	18.9.96	DETAINED
107.	M	MUKHTAR, AMINU	SAMINAKA	18.9.96	DETAINED
108.	M	HASHIM, MUSA	SAMINAKA	18.9.96	DETAINED
109.	M	UMAR, KABIRU	SAMINAKA	18.9.96	DETAINED
110.	M	ABDU, USMAN	SAMINAKA	SEP 96	DETAINED
111.	M	GANO, AL HAJ ADAMU	GANO KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
112.	M	GANO, DANBABALE	GANO KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
113.	M	ISAH, IBRAHIM	GANO KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
114.	M	IBRAHIM, YAHAYA	GANO KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
115.	M	SHUAIBU, ISMAILA	GANO KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
116.	M	SHEHU, IBRAHIM	ZURU	SEP 96	DETAINED
117.	M	SHEHU, ALIYU	ZURU	SEP 96	DETAINED
118.	M	CINDO, ABDULLAHI MUHAMAD	ZURU	SEP 96	DETAINED
119.	M	MUHAMMAD, USAMA	ZURU	SEP 96	DETAINED
120.	M	MUSA A., IBRAHIM	ZURU	SEP 96	DETAINED
121.	M	JAJI, MUSA	DANBAM	SEP 96	DETAINED
122.	M	MUSA, ABDULLAHI S.	DANBAM	SEP 96	DETAINED
123.	M	ABDULLAHI, IBRAHIM	KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED

124.	M	MAISAH, IBRAHIM	KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
125.	M	FAGE, MUHAMMAD MUNIR	KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
126.	M	SALIHU, ABUBAKAR	KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
127.	M	MAILGIYA, IBRAHIM BALA	KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
128.	M	GALIMJA, LABARAN HARUNA	KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
129.	M	LAWAN, SALISU	KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
130.	M	ADAM, YUSUF	KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
131.	M	ALIYU S.K., SADA	KANO	SEP 96	DETAINED
132.	M	ALIYU, JIBRIL	LERE	SEP 96	DETAINED
133.	M	MUHAMMAD, SHEHU	LERE	SEP 96	DETAINED
134.	M	BARA'A, YUSUF	LERE	SEP 96	DETAINED
135.	M	ABDULLAHI, IBRAHIM	LERE	SEP 96	DETAINED
136.	M	AUWAL, UMAR	LERE	SEP 96	DETAINED
137.	M	ISMAILIA, SANI	KATSINA	SEP 96	DETAINED
138.	M	MUHAMMAD, YA'U	GURUM	SEP 96	DETAINED
139.	M	SANI, RABI'U	DUSTINMA	SEP 96	DETAINED
140.	M	ABDULLAHI, RABI'U	GALADIMAWA	SEP 96	DETAINED
141.	M	SANI, ALIYU M.	D/DAURA KADUNA	SEP 96	DETAINED
142.	M	UMARFAROUAQ, SHUAIBU S.	AZARE	SEP 96	DETAINED
143.	M	DINYA, ADAMU ABUBAKR	KADAGE DINYA	SEP 96	DETAINED
144.	M	MUHAMMAD, NUHU	MAKARFI	SEP 96	DETAINED
145.	M	ALIYU, MAMUDA	M/YAKAWADA ZARIA	SEP 96	DEATINED
146.	M	ABUBAKR, MUSTAPAHA	D/KURA	SEP 96	DETAINED
147.	M	MUSA, ABDULHAMID	KUTAMA GWARZO	SEP 96	DETAINED
148.	M	ADAMU, USMAN	DARAZAU	SEP 96	DEATINED
149.	M	ALIYU, DALHATU	GAYZA- GAMAGIRA	SEP 96	DETAINED
150.	M	ABUBAKR, AHMAD	B/YERO	SEP 96	DETAINED
151.	M	HARUNA, HASSAN	M/YAKAWADA -ZARIA	SEP 96	DETAINED

152.	M	KHAIRAN, ABDULLAHI	KATSINA	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
153.	M	IBRAHIM, ABDULFATAH	KATSINA	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
154.	M	ISYAKU ABDULAZIZ	KATSINA	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
155.	M	YA'U, IBRAHIM	KATSINA	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
156.	M	RABE, ILYASU	KATSINA	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
157.	M	MUHAMMAD, AUWAL	KATSINA	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
158.	M	KHALIL, ALHAJI	RIMI	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
159.	M	ABDULKARIM, ALHAJ	RIMI	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
160.	M	IBRAHIM, UMMAR	RIMI	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
161.	M	ABUBAKR, SALIHU	RIMI	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
162.	M	IBRAHIM, BELLO	RIMI	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
163.	M	ISMAILA, AHMAD	RIMI	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
164.	M	MUSA, USMAN	RIMI	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
165.	M	MUSA, BELLO	RIMI	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
166.	M	BELLO, ABUBAKR	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
167.	M	TUKUR, MUSA	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
168.	M	SHUAIBU, NUHU	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
169.	M	ABDURAHIM, ALHASSAN	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
170.	M	RABIU, ALIYU	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
171.	M	IISHAQ, ALIYU	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
172.	M	ISHAQ, HUDU	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
173.	M	ISAH, ABUBAKAR	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
174.	M	ILIYASU, HARUNA	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
175.	M	DAHIRU, SIRAJU	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
176.	M	LAWAL, IBRAHIM	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
177.	M	ABUKUR, IBRAHIM	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
178.	M	BILAL, ABUBAKAR	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
179.	M	ABUBAKAR, MUSA	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT

180.	M	IDRIS, YAQOUB	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
181.	M	AHMAD, YAHAYA	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
182.	M	ISHAQ, ALIYU	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
183.	M	ABDULLAHI, ASHIRU	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
184.	M	ABUBAKAR, NUHU	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
185.	M	ABUKUR, IDRIS	ABUKUR	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
186.	M	MUSA, ABDULAHAMAN	MANI	OCT 96	SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT
187.	M	ADDA'U, ADDA'U	MANI	OCT 96	6 MONTHS
188.	M	DANJUMA, ABDULLAHI	MANI	OCT 96	6 MONTHS
189.	M	BATSARI, M. SADA	BATSARI	OCT 96	ONE YEAR
190.	M	BATSARI, M. KABIR	BATSARI	OCT 96	ONE YEAR
191.	M	BAKORI, BASHIR	BOKORI	OCT 96	ONE YEAR
192.	M	ABBU, MUHAMMAD	GYAZA	OCT 96	ONE YEAR
193.	M	ABDULKAREEM, M	MASHI	OCT 96	ONE YEAR
194.	M	TURARE, YUSUF S.	KATSINA	OCT 96	ONE YEAR
195.	M	LEMO, LAWAL MAI	KAYAUKI	OCT 96	ONE YEAR
196.	M	USMAN, SALISU	SOBA	SEP 96	FOUR YEARS
197.	M	ADAM, ABUBAKAR	YAKASAI	SEP 96	FIVE YEARS
198.	M	POLY, ALIYU MUSA	KADUNA	SEP 96	FIVE YEARS
199.	M	TARABA, ABDULHAMID M.	ZARAI	SEP 96	FIVE YEARS
200.	M	USAINI, SAFIYANA	NGURU	SEP 96	FIVE YEARS
201.	M	KABIR, MUHAMMAD	S/GAR ZARIA	NOV 96	EIGHT YEARS
202.	M	AMINUMUHAMMAD,	SAMARU ZARIA	NOV 96	SIX YEARS
203.	M	BELLO, RABIU	S/GAR ZARIA	NOV 96	SIX YEARS
204.	M	BARNAWA, ABUBAKR ISMAIL	KADUNA	NOV 96	FOUR YEARS
205.	M	ABDU, RABIU	S/GARI ZARIA	NOV 96	FOUR YEARS
206.	M	MUHAMMAD, ABDULLATIF	S/GAR ZARIA	NOV 96	FOUR YEARS
207.	M	MUSTAPHA, MUHAMMAD	FAKI	NOV 96	THREE YEARS



208.	M	SANI, MUHAMMAD	S/GAR ZARIA	NOV 96	THREE YEARS
209.	M	SANI, MUHAMMAD	GIMBA	NOV 96	FIVE YEARS
210.	M	MUHAMAD, ALHAJ ALI	RICHIFA	NOV 96	FIVE YEARS
211.	M	MUHAMMAD, UMAR	RICHIFA	NOV 96	SIX YEARS
212.	M	MUHAMMAD, YAHAYA	SOBA	NOV 96	FOUR YEARS
213.	M	SANI, MUHAMMAD	FAKI	SEP 96	TWO YEARS
214.	M	DANJUMA, HAMISU	FAKI	SEP 96	TWO YEARS
215.	M	YUSUF, NASIR	FAKI	SEP 96	THREE YEARS
216.	M	MALIKANCI, IBRAHIM	MALIKANCHI	SEP 96	FIVE YEARS
217.	M	YUNUSA, SANI	GALADIMAWA	SEP 96	THREE YEARS
218.	M	AUTA, ABDULQADIR	T/WADA ZARIA	SEP 96	EIGHT YEARS
219.	M	MUHAMMAD, SALISU	S/GARI ZARIA	SEP 96	EIGHT YEARS
220.	M	KUSFA, KABIR NASIR	ZARIA	SEP 96	EIGHT YEARS
221.	M	SHEHU, ILYA	ZARIA	SEP 96	EIGHT YEARS
222.	M	LEMU, YAKUBU SALE	SOBA	SEP 96	FOUR YEARS
223.	M	ABDULLAH, DALHATU	RICHIFA	SEP 96	THREE YEARS
224.	M	SANI, AMINU	FAKI	SEP 96	TWO YEARS
225.	M	AHMAD, AMINU	T/WADA ZARIA	NOV 96	THREE YEARS
226.	M	LEMU, MUHAMMAD AUWAL	SOBA	SEP 96	FOUR YEARS
227.	M	MAGAJI, ABDULQADIR	SOBA	NOV 96	FOUR YEARS
228.	M	KHALIFA, HASSAN	ZARIA	NOV 96	TWO YEARS
229.	M	IYAL, MUHAMMAD	ZARIA	NOV 96	TWO YEARS
230.	M	BELLO, ABDULHAMID	ZARIA	OCT 96	TWO YEARS
231.	M	KOKI, SHAYKH MUHAMMAD KABIR	KANO	NOV 96	SIX YEARS
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March 1997