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REPORTS OF TORTURE CONTINUE

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SUMMARY

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Testimonies received by Amnesty International show that torture continued in the last three months of 1988 in spite of the Chilean Government's ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment and the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture in September 1988.

This circular contains extracts from some of the torture testimonies and accounts of torture that have been received by Amnesty International in recent months. Most of the detainees were held by the regular police (carabineros or of Investigaciones), but it is believed that the security police Central Nacional de Informaciones (CNI) which has been responsible for most cases of torture in the past, may have been involved in the interrogation and torture. Many of the detainees were held for long periods of incommunicado detention - 35 days in the case of six men arrested in connection with an attack on a police precinct - which prolongs the effects of torture. In one case, when a detainee told the military prosecutor (fiscal militar) that she had been tortured, he ignored her complaint.

The cases included in this circular show that some of the most cruel and primitive forms of torture, associated with the early years after the 1973 military coup, are still being used. Two of the victims, for example, said they were attacked and bitten by police dogs which were set on them by their custodians.

This summarizes a 13-page document, Chile: Reports of Torture Continue - AMR 22/07/89], issued by Amnesty International in February 1989. Anyone wanting further details or to take action on this issue should consult the full document.

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CHILE - REPORTS OF TORTURE CONTINUE

Testimonies received by Amnesty International show that torture continued in the last three months of 1988 in spite of the Chilean Government's ratification of the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture in September. The cases show that, although ratification is a positive step and must be welcomed, strict measures are still to be taken in Chile to put a real stop to the use of torture. Some of the testimonies of recent victims show that - although torture is not being used as extensively as in the past - the cruel and primitive methods that were common in the 1970s have not been abandoned. Two of the victims, for example, said they had been terrorised and bitten by dogs that were set on them by their custodians.

In mid-October in a public letter entitled "In the name of God, Never again!" ("En nombre de Dios, Nunca más") the Bishop of Copiapó denounced the torture of several detainees with electricity shortly after the government's ratification of the two instruments. "We are very sad to have to denounce these deplorable acts, particularly when we had hoped that such activities would never be seen again in this country. It is all the more serious since only a few weeks ago, the Minister of Foreign Affairs ratified - in the name of the Chilean Government - the International Convention against Torture." [1], he said. Other cases have been reported in Temuco, Talca, Curicó, and Santiago.

Human rights groups in Chile and abroad welcomed the decision by the government to ratify the two international conventions against torture. However, many were disappointed that ratification was not in full. The government made a number of formal reservations with regard to particular articles in both conventions, a procedure that means that it will not be bound by the provisions in these articles. For example, the Chilean Government has not accepted the provisions on due obedience (whereby an order from a superior may not be invoked as a justification for torture), or the possibility of arbitration by the International Court of Justice in case of disagreement between member states about the interpretation of the convention, and they also refused jurisdiction to the UN committee of experts set up especially to investigate complaints of torture. Reacting to the reservations the Chilean Lawyers' Association said: "The efforts of the international community to eradicate such a contemptuous and inhuman practice as torture should be supported without reservation." [2] The Association pointed out that the government's decision not to accept the jurisdiction of the Committee Against Torture set up to monitor adherence to the convention "blatantly diminishes the scope and effectiveness of the Chilean ratification." [3]

This document contains further information about judicial rulings with regard to allegations of torture and summaries and extracts from

testimonies received by Amnesty International in the last few months. It updates Secret Detention Centres Still in Operation - AMR 22/25/88, and Eight Cases of Torture - AMR 22/33/88.

COURTS STRUGGLE TO CONFRONT THE USE OF TORTURE

Since the early 1980s, there have been an increasing number of individual judges who have shown a commitment to bringing an end to the inaction of the courts in the past decade concerning violations of human rights. In some cases, these judges have faced sanctions by the Supreme Court, which has remained largely subservient to the military authorities, and also threats and other forms of intimidation by clandestine squads.

In October 1988 Judge Luisa López Troncoso of the Appeals Court in Copiapó made legal history when she dropped the charges against a group of nine men on the grounds that they were based on confessions extracted under torture. Rafael Genaro Vega Zambra, Cristóbal Carrasco Oñate, Jimmy Farías Díaz, Jorge López Ubilla, Walter Araya Espinoza, Jairo García Aguirre, Héctor García Díaz, Ernesto Guzmán Morales and Orlando Sarria Pino, had been arrested between 4 and 7 October, held for several days in police custody, and accused of offences under various security and anti-terrorist laws. They would have risked long periods of imprisonment. Although the torture of the detainees was confirmed by medical certificates, the Attorney General of the Republic made a complaint that Judge López Troncoso had been at fault by not taking into account the confessions made by the prisoners before a military prosecutor. To Amnesty International's knowledge, the decision by Judge López Troncoso is unprecedented in the past 15 years.

Also in October, Judge Dobra Luksic of the 3rd Criminal Court in Santiago formally charged six agents of Investigaciones [criminal investigations police] with the torture, in November 1986, of Vasily Carrillo. Although the criminal courts (civilian) that normally receive complaints of torture have found evidence of the physical ill-treatment of the complainants in a considerable number of cases in the past, it has usually been impossible to identify the torturers and to bring them to justice. Vasily Carrillo, who was arrested on 11 November and charged with supplying weapons used in the attempted assassination of General Pinochet in September 1986, was held for three days in the headquarters of Investigaciones before being sent to prison where he was immediately transferred to the prison hospital. According to the medical file opened at the time by the prison hospital, Vasily Carrillo presented, "bruises and swelling in both wrists, punctiform lesions to the medial face of his left leg, with loss of function of the extremity of this leg, local bruising and contusions on his right leg". (4) His lawyer stated that when she saw him on one occasion he could barely walk and was visibly limping. Five months later, after a querrela, [complaint of torture] had been presented, the Forensic Institute (Instituto Médico Legal) noted three punctiform scars in the upper third of the leg that they concluded had been produced by a sharp object. These are the usual marks left by the electric prod.

On 7 November, however, an appeals court overturned the decision by Judge Luksic, dropped the charges against the suspected torturers, and released them unconditionally. The ruling by the appeals court came shortly after Investigaciones issued a statement on 21 October which argued that their duty to protect the public from delinquents was frequently hampered by the ease with which lawyers were able to present complaints to the courts alleging acts of ill-treatment. They added, "these complaints

presented to the courts on behalf of these delinquents are made by professionals or solidarity organizations who have a tendency to stop the police from doing their job in order to increase the problem of delinquency and thereby leave the public undefended." (5).

Judge René García, who has been vigorously investigating more than 30 complaints of torture by members of the Central Nacional de Informaciones (CNI, state security police) [see previous AI documents - AMR 22/36/87 and AMR 22/50/87] was sanctioned by the Supreme Court on 24 October for making public statements about the torture of detainees, and was suspended on half pay for two weeks. The Supreme Court's decision was based on statements made by Judge García to Radio Exterior de España (Spanish foreign broadcasting service) and to Análisis magazine which printed an article by the judge entitled, "No podría retractarme, en Chile se tortura" ("I cannot recant, torture is practiced in Chile") Both statements sprang from the National Television Council's (Consejo Nacional de Televisión) decision to censor a television spot by the Campaign for the No Vote prior to the October 5 plebiscite, which included an interview given by Judge García in November 1987 about the practice of torture in Chile.

The Supreme Court's decision was widely criticised both in Chile and abroad. Judge García was further penalized when the yearly assessment of the judiciary's performance -which consists of four lists according to merit- came out in January placing him in List 3, which includes those judges who have been sanctioned for misconduct. Should he be placed in the same list in 1990, he would risk losing his position. Three judges who expressed support for Judge García during his two-week suspension period were also penalised - first reprimanded and then in January downgraded to list two for the first time in their careers.

Judge García has encountered numerous obstacles since initiating his investigations. His work has been frequently hampered by interference from the military courts who have repeatedly challenged the judge's jurisdiction to investigate allegations against the CNI. In May 1988, he was admonished by the Supreme Court for statements he made in response to the second military judge's decision to challenge his jurisdiction to continue investigating allegations of torture. In his statement, Judge García had argued that: "As has become evident in previous cases, transferring the investigations carried out by civilian judges relating to incidents denounced as crimes allegedly committed by members of the security forces to the military courts has resulted in these investigations being definitively paralyzed and abandoned in the prosecutor's offices which means impunity for those incriminated." (6)

Judge García has been repeatedly threatened by anonymous groups in the past. On one occasion, in 1987, his wife answered a telephone call to be asked, "Are you alone? Aren't you afraid of being alone forever?" (7) Although he was given police protection, another phone call warned him that "protection is no guarantee" (8).

NEW CASES OF TORTURE REPORTED TO AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Below are extracts from testimonies and accounts of torture that have been received by Amnesty International in recent months. Most of the detainees were held by carabineros (uniformed police) or members of Investigaciones. In many of the cases it is not clear whether detainees were tortured by members of Investigaciones, carabineros or by CNI agents who are thought to still be operating in detention centres. (The CNI was forbidden from

holding detainees in its custody in June 1987 - see 50 Cases of Torture: Update II - AMR 22/36/87) Many of the detainees were held for long periods of incommunicado detention - 35 days in the case of the six men arrested in connection with the attack on a police precinct - which prolongs the effects of torture. In one case, when a detainee told the military prosecutor (fiscal militar) that she had been tortured, he refused to acknowledge her complaint.

CASE I

Miguel Angel Colina Valdivia, 22, arrested 26 October 1988
 Manuel Antonio Araneda González, 22, "
 Richard Adrián Ledesma Plaza, 23, "
 José Luis Donoso Cáceres, 25, "
 José Antonio Ugarte González, 19, "
Claudio Danilo Araya Fuentes, 31, arrested 27 October

Accused of carrying out an attack on a police post in the village of Los Queffes in southern Chile, all six were charged under the Arms Control Law and, except for Claudio Araya, under the Anti-terrorist Law. They were tortured and subsequently held 35 days incommunicado, when they were finally given access to their lawyers, relatives and were allowed to mix with other prisoners.

Amnesty International received the testimonies of several of the detainees. The extracts from the testimony of José Luis Donoso Cáceres that follow illustrate the treatment to which they were subjected.

The testimony of JOSÉ LUIS DONOSO CACERES:-

"On 26 October, I was arrested in the area known as Las Peñas at 8.00am by members of the Special Operations Group (GOPE) of the carabineros (uniformed police) ... they began to punch me, then handcuffed us [he was arrested with José Antonio Ugarte González] threw us to the ground and continued to kick me. As well as beating me they asked me about people who they said were in 'the mountain'. When I told them that I didn't know anything and repeated what I had said before, the carabineros set the dogs on me ... These specially trained dogs bit me, inflicting multiple wounds in both my arms, legs and upper part of my body. Some people were watching the scene. Realizing this, one of the officers ordered us into a vehicle and inside continued to interrogate us in the same way ...

At one point, they made me get out of the jeep and take my shoes off. They made me walk the rest of the way up the hill barefoot, kicking me with their feet, and punching me with their hands and the butts of their guns, while a dog continuously bit my arms, legs and body.

On the banks of a stream they proceeded to submerge my head repeatedly in water, until I nearly suffocated.

Once this was over, they ordered me to continue up the hill. It was around midday. At the top of the hill, the officer leading the patrol who was blind in one eye, poked his fingers in my eyes. This was so painful, that even now I have pains in both eyes and a significant loss of vision in both. When they did not find what they were looking for at the top of the hill, we started back down. On the way down, we reached the stream again. Here there was also a beehive. They stopped, formed a human circle around

me and beat me. Again they put their knives against my throat and threatened to cut it ... They carefully opened the lid of the beehive and then stuck my head inside. One member of the group even had the idea of taking one of the bees and pushing its sting into the back of my neck.

At this moment another Jeep arrived and they told me that they were going to take me to the mountain again and that I had to confess, since I was completely defenceless and they could kill me at any moment ... We carried on walking and they carried on beating me while the dog continued to bite me ... I was in a terrible state. My arms, legs and body had multiple injuries as a result of the dog bites (the scars are still there). My wrists and hands were completely swollen and painful as a result of the pressure from the handcuffs, to such a degree that an official told me I should move them about or I could lose them (even today, I have lost a large amount of sensation in both hands and have deep scars in both wrists, as a result of the pressure of the handcuffs). My feet were destroyed (from walking many kilometres barefoot) ..."

CASE II

CRISTÓBAL CARRASCO OÑATE: 32 years' old, a tradesman in Copiapó. He was one of nine people detained between 4 and 7 October 1988 who were released when the prosecuting judge ruled that the confessions had been made under torture, and that apart from the confessions there was insufficient evidence to hold them. (For further details about his case see pps. 1 and 2.)

According to Cristóbal Carrasco's testimony, he was arrested on the 5 October 1988 by men in civilian clothes, who he took to be members of the CNI and Investigaciones. He was taken to the headquarters of Investigaciones, where they initially led him to believe that he was in the CNI headquarters. When he was arrested no arrest warrant was shown, nor did the men identify themselves.

He was thrown on to the floor of the car, blindfolded and handcuffed. At the headquarters he was stripped and his hands and feet were tied to a metal bar and he was strung up in the "pau de arara" (parrot's perch) where electric shocks were applied to his genitals, anus, soles of his feet, chest and head. These areas were dampened beforehand.

He calculated that this treatment lasted for about three hours. He was given coffee which produced colic, abdominal cramps and vomiting.

He was accused of offences under the State Security, Anti-terrorist and Arms Control Laws.

Psychological torture ensued: death threats, threats that they were going to torture his mother who, they alleged, was held in the next room, and sleep deprivation. Subsequently he was beaten and kicked, although the agents took care not to leave any marks, rubbing cream into his arms.

On the fourth day he was visited by a doctor who removed his blindfold. The doctor did not make a full examination even though he still bore the marks of electric burns and his genitals were swollen. On the sixth day, he was transferred to prison where he was held for 7 days before being released unconditionally on 18 October.

CASE III

MIRKO ZARKOVIC ORREGO, 22 years' old and VICTOR PAVEZ RAMIREZ, 26, were arrested by members of the Investigative Assault Brigade of the criminal investigations police (BIA - Brigada Investigadora de Asaltos de Investigaciones) on 24 October. They were charged under the Arms Control Law.

"We were blindfolded on arrest and taken to the central headquarters of investigaciones ... we were taken blindfolded to a place inside the headquarters. We were stripped, beaten and insulted. Once we were completely naked ... we were made to sit on a metal chair and our feet and hands were tied to our wrists and ankles with wet cloths. Then they applied electric shocks through a machine ..." (10)

According to the detainees, the torture session lasted for about 15 to 20 minutes, after which they were taken to separate cells. Víctor Pávez said he was taken out of his cell later on, handcuffed and made to squat naked on a metal table. An object was introduced into his rectum and electric shocks were applied until he lost consciousness.

CASE IV

LUIS CARLOS GODOY CORTES: 42 years' old, furniture maker. He was arrested in the town of Talca on 3 October and charged under the Arms Control Law. He is currently in Talca Prison.

"I was detained on 3 October at around 10pm as I was walking towards my house. Several people came out of the shadows and started beating me, handcuffed me and put a hood over my head. I managed to shout for help. But I was violently pushed into a vehicle that sped off. We arrived at a place I could not identify. They warned me not to shout, otherwise they would kill me. We seemed to go through a tunnel. We arrived at the torture room. There was a group of people who punched and kicked me. Then they took off the handcuffs and put me on to the metal frame ("parrilla") tying my hands and feet to it and left the hood on (which stayed on throughout the night and part of the next day). They applied electric current all over my body - particularly my genitals and head. They threatened me as well by talking about my wife and children ..." (11)

CASE V

OSCAR PATRICIO MOLINA OSSANDON: 29 years' old, car salesman.

He was arrested in Santiago on 4 October by members of Investigaciones at midday while travelling with two others in a car. On arrival at the Investigaciones headquarters he was blindfolded and led into a room where he was stripped and tied to a chair. Electric current was applied to his genitals and right arm. This was alternated with repeated blows to his face and stomach. He was told that his girlfriend had been "liquidated" and that they were going to bring her child to witness him being tortured. He went before the military prosecutor later the same day and was transferred incommunicado to the Santiago Penitentiary (Penitenciaría).

CASE VI

SANDRA RANZ VELASQUEZ, 21 years' old, student. She was arrested on 9 October and accused of transporting weapons from Temuco to Valdivia. She

was taken by members of the CNI and carabineros before the military prosecutor in Valdivia and subsequently tortured with electricity and beatings. She was made to sign a confession. When she was taken before the military prosecutor again, she told him that she had been tortured but he ignored her complaint. She was transferred to prison where she was held incommunicado for 16 days.

CASE VII

HECTOR ZUÑIGA, JUAN ABARCA, MIGUEL ANGEL MARCIEL AMOR, GUILLERMO HIDALGO: were arrested on 4 October in the southern town of Curicó. According to reports Héctor Zúñiga, Juan Abarca and Miguel Marciel Amor were subjected to electric shocks to their genitals, the "telephone" (where the ears are simultaneously beaten with the palm of the hand) and threatened with execution. Héctor Zúñiga was taken to an electricity pylon and told that they were going to blow him up and make it look as if he had been planting a bomb. When they discovered that Juan Abarca had illegally entered the country they threatened to make him "disappear". The agents showed Miguel Marciel Amor a picture of his car with bullet holes in it, simulating a confrontation. The men were not allowed to sleep and were kicked in the soles of their feet. They were made to sign a confession.

A fourth man, Guillermo Hidalgo, arrested a day earlier by members of Investigaciones was taken to the headquarters where he was beaten, deprived of food, and prevented from sleeping for 2 days. He was made to sign a confession while blindfolded and after going before the military prosecutor he was transferred to prison where he was held incommunicado for 11 days.

CASE VIII

LUIS HERNAN BRAVO ORDOÑEZ: 31 years' old, leather-worker. He was arrested on 23 June 1988 and has been charged under the Anti-terrorist Law and with robbery with intimidation. He is currently in the San Miguel Prison in Santiago.

"I was arrested at around midday on 23 June 1988 as I was walking near the central headquarters of the criminal investigations police. The arrest was carried out by three men who said they were members of the BIA. The detention was completely illegal as they did not show any arrest warrant.

I was taken to the headquarters, where I was immediately handcuffed and blindfolded.

I was brutally kicked and punched by various people for a long time. They applied strong electric current to my temples and testicles.

After a while, they stopped beating me to ask me various questions about different people who I did not know.

As my replies were not what they wanted, they started kicking and punching me again. This went on for a long time. Then they made me crouch down and in that position walk to another room. There they made me sit in a chair ... having first stripped me. My arms and feet were tied to the chair and they continued to interrogate me, while they beat me without pause. Then they applied electric shocks again, with strong currents to my temples and testicles where electrodes had been placed beforehand. The pain became intolerable when they squeezed my testicles to attach the electrode and dropped water on my body while they continued to apply the

electric shocks. They put a dirty folded cloth in my mouth which they spat on continuously.

This 'treatment' went on for several hours".

He was left in a narrow cell overnight where, he said,

"The handcuffs were serrated and the slightest movement caused them to pinch my skin even more, making me bleed.

The next day, 24 June, at around 8.30am the intense questioning by the same people as the day before began again. There were six of them. This I discovered during the moments when the blindfold slipped as a result of the beatings. As they questioned me, they beat me incessantly with their hands, feet and sharp objects..."

He was taken by car to various parts of Santiago in order to identify some people and was then taken back to the police headquarters where the torture began again.

"They stripped me again, tied me to the same chair as before and applied electric shocks to all the most sensitive parts of my body. At the same time, they continued to get me wet, thereby increasing the intensity of the electric shocks. Several times they left me alone for a few moments before renewing the torture. I lost all notion of time. I do not know how long this went on. During one break they showed me photos of my two young children, threatening to kidnap them and harm them if I did not tell them what they wanted.

On 25 June, another session of beatings and torture began. I felt I could not go on and that I was dying ..." (12)

CASE IX

MARCO ANTONIO SEPÚLVEDA SENOCEAIN: 23 years' old, French teacher. He was charged under the Arms Control Law and is currently in the Cárcel Pública (Public Prison) in Santiago.

"On 25 July I was walking down the XXX Avenue towards my house at about 6.30pm. It was nearly dark. Suddenly, I was violently and illegally detained by a group of men in civilian clothes and short hair, who got out of several vehicles that had stopped nearby. They beat me with their hands, feet, batons and other sharp objects and I was pushed into a car, where I was tied up, and blindfolded while they continued insulting me and beating me all over my body. They did not show an arrest warrant nor give any reason for the arrest.

I was driven to a detention centre where I was held incommunicado for 11 days. From the conversations I heard around me, I learnt that the people who had arrested me were members of carabineros, more precisely, their security branch, OS-4 Special Forces. For the first three or four days, CNI agents were also present ...

Throughout the period I was there, I was subjected to continuous torture, in particular:- beatings all over my body, with punches, kicks and other sharp objects; the "telephone", which consists of simultaneous slaps to the ears, and; electric shocks in my mouth, face, wrists, genitals, stomach and all the most sensitive parts of my body, as well as other

brutal and inhumane acts.

As a result of this treatment, my left hand was twisted, which led to a visit by a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross on the fifth day of incommunicado detention. He treated my hand and put a plastercast on it. However, the plaster was ripped off six days later before it was completely healed ..." (13)

SPANISH QUOTATIONS

(1) "Nos duele mucho tener que denunciar la realización de estas lamentables acciones, que creíamos alejadas para siempre de los procedimientos empleados en el país. Es más grave todavía ya que hace pocas semanas el señor ministro de Relaciones Exteriores ha ratificado - en nombre del gobierno de Chile - el Convenio Internacional contra la Tortura."

(2) "se entiende que los esfuerzos de la comunidad internacional por erradicar una práctica tan condenable e inhumana como la tortura, debe ser apoyada sin reticencia alguna".

(3) "Esta reserva disminuye notoriamente el alcance y eficacia de la ratificación chilena."

(4) "erosiones y edemas en ambas muñecas, lesiones puntiformes en la cara medial de la pierna izquierda, con impotencia funcional de la extremidad, edema local y contusion en la pierna derecha."

(5) "las presentaciones hechas ante los tribunales por los delincuentes son patrocinadas por profesionales o instituciones de solidaridad que tienden a buscar la inacción policial para aumentar la delincuencia y, por ende, dejar indefensa a la ciudadanía".

(6) "Como se ha hecho evidente en casos anteriores, trasladar a la Justicia Militar las investigaciones que realizan los jueces civiles y que corresponden a hechos denunciados como delitos, presuntamente ejecutados por agentes de servicios de seguridad, quedan definitivamente paralizados y abandonados en las fiscalías lo que implica impunidad para los inculcados."

(7) "estás solita? No tienes miedo de quedarte sola para siempre?"

(8) "no importa la protección".

(9) "El día 26 de octubre en la localidad llamada Las Peñas, a las 00.8 horas fui aprehendido por funcionarios de carabineros pertenecientes al Grupo de Operaciones Especiales (GOPE) ... comenzaron a brindarme golpes de puño, para luego espozarnos, tirarnos al suelo y continuar dándome golpes de pie. Junto con golpearme me preguntaban por personas que según ellos se encontraban en 'la montaña'. Al responder que nada sabía y reiterar lo dicho antes, los señores carabineros procedieron a azuzar y hecharme dos perros ... Dichos perros, de acuerdo al entrenamiento que tienen, me inferieron múltiples heridas en ambos brazos, piernas y en el torso, como resultado de sus mordidas. Mientras, algunos campesinos, presenciaban la escena. Al darse cuenta de esta circunstancia, uno de los dos oficiales que había ordenado que nos subiéramos a uno de los vehículos en que se movilizaban (furgon) y que allí nos continuaron interrogando de la misma manera ...

Llegado un momento, me hacen bajar del vehículo me ordenan descalzarme, y me obligan a seguir caminando el resto de la ascensión al cerro, con los pies desnudos, a golpes de pie, puño y culata, con un perro que continuamente mordía mis brazos, pierna y torso.

Al llegar a orillas de un riachuelo proceden a sumergir reiteradamente mi cabeza, hasta el borde la asfixia.

Una vez que acaban con ese procedimiento, ordenan continuar cerro arriba. Es alrededor del mediodía. Al llegar a la cumbre, como los oficiales que mandaban la patrulla, cuyo rasgo más característico es de ser tuerto, procede a introducir sus dedos en mis ojos, cuestión de por si dolorosa y grave, pues aún persisten los dolores en ambos ojos y una significativa pérdida de visión en ellos. En este momento, al llegar a la cumbre, después de no haber encontrado lo que buscaban, y a la hora ya indicada, regresan, conmigo por supuesto, montaña abajo. En el camino y al llegar al riachuelo antes mencionado, y en donde también se encontraba un panal de abejas, se detienen, hacen un círculo humano en cuyo interior me encontraba yo, recibiendo los golpes de los funcionarios que se encontraban en el perímetro. Nuevamente pusieron sus corvos en mi cuello amenazándome con degollarme ... Acto seguido proceden a abrir cuidadosamente una caja del colmenar, para luego introducir mi cabeza en el interior, incluso un funcionario del GOPE tuvo la idea de tomar una de las abejas y con su lanzeta, clavómela en la parte posterior del cuello.

En ese momento llega otro Jeep, me dicen que nuevamente me llevarán a la montaña y que tenía que confesar, pues yo me encontraba indefenso, y ellos en cualquier momento podían matarme, incluso degollándome ... se me habría reducido al estado de verdadera piltrafa humana. Los brazos, piernas y torso con múltiples heridas por las mórdivas del perro (las cicatrices están presentes aún en las zonas indicadas). Las muñecas y las manos absolutamente hinchadas y adoloridas por la presión de las esposas, a tal punto que un oficial me señala que las mueva pues corro el riesgo de perderlas (aún hoy presento una importante pérdida de sensibilidad en ambas manos y profundas cicatrices en ambas muñecas, como resultado de la presión de las esposas). Los pies destrozados (caminé muchos kilómetros descalzo) ..."

[10] "Al momento de ser detenidos en estas calles fuimos vendados los ojos y luego llevados al Cuartel General de Investigaciones ... nos conducen a un lugar que desconocemos, este lugar está adentro de las dependencias del Cuartel General de Investigaciones. Fuimos llevados a ese lugar con los ojos vendados. Una vez llegado a ese lugar fuimos desnudados enteros entre golpes e insultos. Una vez desnudos enteros y con el vendaje en los ojos, nos hicieron sentarnos en una silla metálica atándonos de pies y manos con trapos mojados en las muñecas y en los pies. Luego aplicaban la corriente a través de una máquina."

[11] "Fui detenido el 3 de octubre ... cerca de las 22 horas, cuando caminaba en dirección a mi casa. Desde un lugar oscuro salieron varias personas, procediendo a golpearme, esposarme y encapucharme, sólo alcancé a gritar pidiendo ayuda a los vecinos. Pero violentamente fui introducido en un vehículo que partió a toda marcha. Llegamos a un lugar. No sabía a esa altura dónde estábamos. Me advertieron que no gritara o si no me liquidarían. Pasamos al parecer por un túnel. Llegamos a la sala de torturas. Había un grupo de personas que me golpearon con puños y pies. Luego me sacaron las esposas y fui subido a la parrilla y allí amarrado de pies y brazos y por cierto con la capucha con la que permanecí toda la noche y parte del día siguiente. Me aplicaron corriente en todo el cuerpo, de preferencia en los órganos genitales y cabeza. Me amenazaban también con mi compañera y mis hijos ..."

[12] "El jueves 23 de junio de 1988 alrededor del mediodía fui detenido cuando transitaba por las inmediaciones del Cuartel Central de Investigaciones. La detención la efectuaron tres hombres, los cuales

dijeron ser miembros de la BIA. La detención fue completamente ilegal, ya que en ningún momento se exhibió orden de detención emanada de tribunal o autoridad competente.

Fui conducido al Cuartel General de Investigaciones, donde se me esposó y vendó la vista de inmediato. Durante un largo rato, fui brutalmente golpeado con puños y pies por varios sujetos. Me aplicaron descargas eléctricas muy fuertes en las sienes y en los testículos.

Luego de un rato, dejaron de golpearme, para hacerme variadas preguntas sobre diferentes personas a las que yo desconocía.

Como mis respuestas no eran las que ellos esperaban, procedieron a golpearme nuevamente por largo rato con puños y pies. Luego, me hicieron caminar agachado hasta otra habitación. Allí me hicieron sentar en una silla ... previo a lo cual me desnudaron. Fui atado de pies y brazos a la silla y continuaron interrogándome, mientras me golpeaban sin interrupción. Volvieron luego a aplicarme corriente eléctrica, con fuertes descargas en las sienes y testículos donde había electrodos colocados previamente. El dolor se hizo intolerable cuando me pisaron los testículos para sujetar el electrodo e hicieron correr agua por el cuerpo mientras proseguían las descargas eléctricas. Me colocaron entre los dientes un sucio paño doblado, en el cual ellos escupían continuamente.

Este 'tratamiento' se prolongó por varias horas ... Las esposas eran dentadas, y al menor movimiento, se me introducían más en la piel, haciéndome sangrar.

Al día siguiente, 24 de junio, alrededor de las 8.30am se reanudaron los interrogatorios intensos por parte de los mismos sujetos del día anterior, y que eran seis, como había podido darme cuenta en momentos en que la venda se corría por efectos de los mismos golpes. Mientras me interrogaban, me golpeaban incesantemente con puños, pies y objetos contundentes ...

Otra vez se me desnudó y ató a la misma silla y me aplicaron fuertes golpes de corriente por todos los lugares más sensibles del cuerpo. Al mismo tiempo, me mojaban continuamente, logrando efectos multiplicadores en la aplicación de la electricidad. Varias veces, me dejaron solo por algunos momentos, para luego reanudar la tortura. Perdí la noción del tiempo esa tarde, ignoro por cuántas horas esto se prolongó. Durante un intervalo, me exhibieron fotos de mis dos pequeños hijos, amenazándome con secuestrarlos y hacerlos daño si yo no declaraba lo que ellos querían.

El sábado 25 de junio comenzó nuevamente otra sesión de golpes y torturas, encontrándome ya en el punto que no podía resistir más y me sentía morir ..."

(13) "El pasado 25 de julio yo transitaba por la Avenida XXX alrededor de las 18.30 horas en dirección a mi domicilio. Estaba ya casi oscuro. De improviso, fui violento e ilegalmente detenido por un grupo de hombres vestidos de civil con pelo corto, que descendieron de varios vehículos que se habían detenido cerca del lugar donde yo transitaba. Con brutales golpes de manos, pies, lumas y otros objetos contundentes fui introducido en uno de los vehículos, donde se me ató, vendó la vista, y continuaron los soeces insultos y golpes por todo el cuerpo, sin que se exhibiera orden alguna de detención ni se diera razón de este vejatorio y delictual accionar.

Se me condujo a un lugar de detención donde se me mantuvo incomunicado durante 11 días. Por los diálogos que se desarrollaban a mi alrededor, supe que mis aprehensores eran miembros del cuerpo de carabineros, más precisamente de sus aparatos de seguridad, OS-4 Fuerzas Especiales. Durante los tres o cuatro primeros días, también estuvieron presentes efectivos de la CNI ...

Durante toda mi permanencia allí, fui sometido a continuas torturas, particularmente a golpes por todo el cuerpo de puños, pies y objetos contundentes, al "teléfono", constitente en fuertes golpes simultáneamente en ambos oídos, a aplicaciones de electricidad en la boca, cara, muñecas, genitales, estómago y todas las partes más sensibles del cuerpo, así como a otros brutales e inhumanos procedimientos.

A consecuencia de todas estas torturas, se me produjo un esguince en la mano izquierda, lo motivó la visita de un facultativo de la Cruz Roja Internacional en el 5 día de mi incomunicación. Me curó la mano y me colocó yeso. Sin embargo, antes de poder sanar, este material me fue rudamente arrancado seis días después, antes de ser trasladado a la Penitenciaría de Santiago."

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CHAN 02/88

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