

INTERNAL (for AI members only)

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Amnesty International
International Secretariat
1 Easton Street
London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom

To: All sections
Chile/CHAN coordinators

From: Americas Research Department

CHAN 02/87

Date: February 1987

CHILE ACTION NETWORK

50 CASES OF TORTURE

ORIGINAL

Summary

Torture is one of Amnesty International's main concerns in Chile, and in 1986 the number of victims increased dramatically. This document illustrates the different types of torture used in Chile citing extracts of some of the torture testimonies received last year. Summaries of 50 torture testimonies are appended.

The Chilean Government has taken a number of steps recently in an apparent attempt to improve its human rights image abroad, particularly in view of the forthcoming debate in the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, and the visit of the Pope to Chile in April. These measures, which are outlined in the attached document, have not however prevented the use of torture. It is therefore important that Amnesty International continues to highlight this issue.

Distribution

As above.

Amnesty International's Concerns

Amnesty International is concerned about the continuing use of torture in Chile and believes that a series of measures need to be taken to ensure that it is abolished and that political prisoners be given a fair trial. These include:

- the full restoration of the right to amparo
- an end to incommunicado detention without access to lawyers and independent doctors
- review of the structure and function of security agencies
- an end to the use of extrajudicial statements extracted under torture as evidence in the trials of political prisoners

- full and impartial investigations into allegations of torture and the bringing to justice of those responsible
- implementation of government assurances that police and security forces will act within the law and cooperate with the courts of justice

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Sections: The attached document is EXTERNAL. It can therefore be used in response to requests for information from the press and others about human rights violations in Chile.

You may wish to submit it together with other recent external documents on Chile to your government and other organizations as a follow up to the Chile Campaign.

CHAN/Chile Coordination Groups: Try to ensure that this circular is distributed as widely as possible in your country to organizations, press contacts etc, especially those which you may have made during the Chile Campaign. If you have limited resources for translation, translate the main part of the circular and omit the case summaries.

CHAN Coordinators should give further guidance to groups suggesting ways in which the recommended actions may be implemented. For example, CHAN coordinators/Chile coordination groups may wish to put together a simple leaflet based on this circular which can be used by all CHAN groups if the groups don't have the resources to put together their own. CHAN coordinators may also wish to divide the case summaries up and assign them to different groups so that action is taken on all the cases.

CHAN coordinators may prefer also to divide the additional tasks up between different CHAN groups so that all of the tasks are carried out. For example, addresses for copies of appeals could be divided up between the groups according to their capacity.

Please note that a separate CHAN action will be prepared with recommended actions for approaches to police and military authorities regarding the implementation of instructions about the use of torture and complying with the courts.

CHAN Groups: Minimum Actions

A. Write one letter, in Spanish preferably, to each of the following addresses, outlining AI's concerns as outlined above and referring to one or two of the cases mentioned in the case summaries as examples. Welcome the positive measures which have been taken by the government but express concern that in spite of these torture has continued.

Sr Jaime del Valle
Ministro de Relaciones
Exteriores
Palacio de La Moneda
Santiago, Chile

General Humberto Gordon Rubio
Miembro de la Junta de Gobierno
Edificio Diego Portales
Santiago, Chile

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

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Amnesty International
International Secretariat
1 Easton Street
London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom

February 1987

CHILE

50 CASES OF TORTURE

The use of torture by the police and security forces to extract information and to intimidate and punish political detainees remains one of Amnesty International's main concerns in Chile. The number of victims increased significantly in 1986. The Vicariat of Solidarity, the Santiago based church human rights organization, reported that in Santiago alone, 109 complaints (denuncias) of torture had been submitted to the courts compared to a total of 84 for the previous year. The real figure is likely to be higher as it does not include those tortured in the provinces and because torture victims are sometimes too afraid to denounce what has happened to them. Some positive measures were taken by the government, for example new facilities granted towards the end of the year giving delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) access after a certain time to detainees held by the Central Nacional de Informaciones, CNI, state security police, and by Investigaciones, criminal investigations police. However, in spite of these measures, reports of torture continue to reach Amnesty International, the most recent cases being those of Dr Manuel Ubilla and Carlos Pino Molina arrested in mid-December and held by the CNI until 2 January 1987.

The torture of political suspects is most frequently carried out by the the CNI. Victims are taken to CNI detention centres where they may be held incommunicado for periods of between one and 20 days, usually blindfold and without access to lawyers or independent doctors. While Carabineros (uniformed police) carried out many arrests in 1986, particularly during demonstrations, and were cited frequently as being responsible for beatings and other forms of cruel inhuman and degrading treatment, the majority of the detainees were not held incommunicado or systematically tortured. A small number of the torture testimonies received by Amnesty International referred to Carabineros or Investigaciones as being responsible for torture.

This document outlines the main methods of torture used in Chile citing extracts from the torture testimonies of detainees held between March and November 1986 as illustrations. Summaries of 50 of the testimonies received by Amnesty International during 1986 are appended.

BEATINGS

Beatings usually begin at the arrest stage. The testimony of Nelson Esteban Donato Guzman, arrested on 3 september, gives a typical description.

"The agents who arrested me were carrying weapons and wearing armbands on one arm. We noticed that some houses were being raided near where we were. At that moment, three cars blocked our passage and 8-10 agents got out who were joined by others so that there were about 15-20. They made us lie face down on the ground, our hands on our necks. They were beating us with their weapons, kicking and punching us. They immediately asked us our names and the occupation of our parents. I explained to them that my father was Jaime Donato Avendaño, one of the hundreds of disappeared prisoners in Chile. When they heard this, they beat me all over my body. They noticed there was something wrong with my [right] leg (I had polio when I was younger). They jumped up and down on it, kicked me and hit me with the butts of their weapons.

Then they blindfolded and handcuffed me and bundled me into a vehicle." 1

Interrogation sessions in the detention centres are often accompanied by blows with sticks and rifle butts, punches and kicks to sensitive areas such as the genitals, soles of the feet, head and kidneys, the body sometimes covered with wet rags to prevent marks showing. The "telefono" technique, where the detainee is beaten on the ears with the palms of the hands is also common, and in a number of cases resulted in auditory problems.

Sergio Buschmann, one of 24 detainees held in connection with the finding of arms caches in August 1986, said he was subjected to severe beatings while held by the CNI in La Serena. On arrival at the detention centre:

" They formed a circle around me, and pushed me around it, shouting and kicking and punching me. Then they took me to the torture room. They sat me in a chair and began to beat me, punching me in the face with their open hands as they walked around me. I lost consciousness several times. They threw water over me and then I came to....

Next morning, they began what was to become a routine for the next five days which was to hang me up and beat me. They had a barometer, which was to make my nose and ears bleed. I noticed that whenever I felt something hot running down my nose and ears, they calmed down and lowered me, or, if they were beating me on the floor, they stopped beating me..." 2

Buschmann was held for at least ten days by the CNI. However, he said the severe torture to which he was subjected caused lapses in his memory and he could only remember being tortured for about five days. Other detainees held with him alleged that they heard him being tortured "24 hours a day" for most of the time he was held. Among the methods used against him was

the insertion of mice in his mouth, anus and inside his shirt a method which had not been used since the early years after the coup.

ELECTRIC SHOCKS

Electric shocks are commonly used either while the person is tied to the parrilla (metal bedframe) or metal chair.

Student leader Manuel Gajardo, arrested on 26 September and held for 24 hours by the CNI before being released said in his official complaint of torture:

"As I didn't confess to what they wanted me to, they said they had a "truth machine" made in Russia. They immediately began to apply electric shocks with a manual instrument to my arms, hands and face. At the end of the interrogation session they asked me about a university professor. As I denied knowing him they told me I was becoming very difficult and that we would go somewhere else. In another room, they undressed me, leaving me in my underpants. They made me lie on a bed and tied down my legs, arms and middle with thick leather ties...The interrogation continued and at a given point they gave me electric shocks to my lower stomach. It caused my head to jerk up, as a result of which I was punched in the face, causing my lip to split."³

A group of seven people were arrested in the coastal towns of Valparaiso and Viña del Mar on 19 March. Taken to a CNI detention centre they said they were repeatedly tortured with electricity.

One of them Jorge Carcamo, described his treatment thus:

"During about 30 interrogation sessions, I was subjected to electric shocks all over my body using the following methods: They made me sit in a metal chair, to which my feet and legs were tied, and my hands tied behind the back of the chair. Wires were connected to my feet, thighs, below the knees, my arms, anus, testicles and penis. There was another wire which remained loose which the torturer used to apply electric shocks to the mouth, tongue, nostrils, temples, eyes and ears. This was interspersed with blows to different parts of the body, insults and death threats against me and my family..."⁴

Another of the detainees, Abelardo Campos Sanchez, said:

"I was tied to the "parrilla chica" but as the current had no effect I was tied to a bigger one. Wires were placed on my feet, chest and anus, and another inserted into the opening of my penis, my arms and armpits. This was repeated countless times and I ended up with blood in my urine. At the end of each session, they took me away, showered me and the "doctor" gave me a white tablet with hot water. Later I was made to sit in the metal chair and a type of metal band with spikes placed around my head through which electric shocks were applied. When the current was passed through the band and the chair, I had the impression that the chair was moving from side to side and

at times turning. Very tight rubber glasses were fastened round my eyes." [According to another of the detainees this was to stop the eyes bulging.]⁵

José Moya Toro, arrested by the CNI on 19 August, described how he was beaten and given electric shocks, and how these affected him:

"They attached a kind of pincer to my testicles and applied very strong electric shocks. I was writhing in pain, I was screaming, they seemed like the screams of an animal. At the same time, two individuals beat the soles of my feet with a kind of baton, while others held down my legs at the ankles in a spreadeagled position. [The beatings and electric shocks] caused immense pain, pains which are difficult for a human being to tolerate.

They applied electric shocks to my penis. I don't know how long I was there but it must have been a long time because the pain stopped me from thinking and made me lose notion of time..[At the same time] the first individual remained with his foot pressing down on my testicles...After they stopped applying electric shocks and started beating and kicking me. They beat me around the head, beating my two ears with the open palms of their hands...

They made me get dressed..they gave me a soup which wasn't really like soup but water, to make me cooperate with them. I couldn't eat because I felt bad. Scabs had formed on my mouth and I couldn't articulate sentences. I had to take the scabs off with my hands to be able to talk because my mouth and lips were so dry, and I was swallowing my tongue."⁶

Electric shocks can be particularly harmful to individuals with medical problems. José Delgado Zapata was receiving medication for epilepsy prior to his arrest on 4 September by carabineros. After being held in a police station for five days, where he was given electric shocks, he was transferred to a CNI detention centre. The torture intensified and apparently brought on several epileptic fits, between eight and ten, according to José Delgado. He was given medication but he alleges that the drugs were given in such quantities that he was permanently in a drugged state while held by the CNI.

"They took me to a room and began to question me and beat me. The first time they tortured me with electricity they put some keys in my hands and made me take off the shoes they had given me to wear. They told me to press the keys. The current was really too strong for me. After that they tied me naked to a bed and began to give me electric shocks. I don't know how much, because at that moment I had another fit and was transferred back to my cell where I woke up.

After I don't know how many hours, because I lost consciousness, they came to get me again for another interrogation session. The same happened. They gave me many electric shocks all over the body. and accused me of faking the fits. After a long interrogation session with electric

shocks, physical and psychological torture, they took me back to my cell. There I was visited by a person who, according to my captors, was a doctor, who put the blindfold on my eyes and made me take many tablets, I don't know what they were, they just told me to put out my hand and I took them, five or six tablets.

That was the last thing I remember of that day, because I spent the rest of it asleep, until the next day when they came to wake me again, to carry on torturing me, with more beating, more kicks and electric shocks all over my body." 7

Another detainee, Alfredo Malbrich Baltra, arrested on 8 August and held by the CNI in La Serena describes the effects of beatings and electric shocks:

"I was in pain all over my body, and couldn't control my muscles. I was permanently having spasms, and shivering all over, even when I wasn't feeling intensely cold. My lips were completely destroyed, to the point where I could feel pieces of flesh hanging off them because I had bitten them so hard in response to the electric shocks. I couldn't speak clearly or focus on ideas or think, and it was impossible to have a clear idea of what was happening around me..." 8

THE PARROT PERCH

Another common method used is the pau de arara or parrots perch. Lenin Peralta, arrested on 21 October by members of Investigaciones described how it was applied to him:

I was forced to take off all my clothes, then to sit on the floor with my knees close to my chest. A metal bar was pushed between my knees and arms and I was lifted and suspended (upside down) from it. They attached a cable to each of my hands and to my testicles. Immediately they gave me electric shocks first of all to my hands. The intensity increased as my answers did not satisfy my torturers. As the shocks increased in intensity, so did the pain and the impact weakened my physical strength.

Each time I shouted out they increased the volume of the radio which was playing popular music. Each time my screams were drowned by the music, nobody took any notice of them.

Then they applied electric shocks to my testicles, not very intense at first but then increasing gradually and deliberately..." 9

THE SUBMARINE

This method involves submerging the detainee's head under water until the person can no longer breathe. Victor Molina Donoso, arrested on 6 October by the CNI, describes how it was applied to him:

"They took me to a bathroom where there was a tub of water in which they submerged me. Every so often they pulled me up, half drowned. They pushed my whole head under, twisting my arms to keep me down. An agent sat on my back so that I couldn't get up, as a result of which I fractured a rib causing me great pain." 10

His brother, Claudio Molina Donoso, arrested on 4 September and held first by carabineros and then by the CNI, was also subjected to the submarine:

"Once, they took me out of the cell.....and submerged [the top] half of my body in a type of tank with my hands tied behind. They grabbed hold of my hair and pulled me down into the water. It was full of excrement and other things. They kept me there for a while, pulling me out when I was about to lose consciousness or began to wave my arms around desperately." 11

PSYCHOLOGICAL TORTURE

Interrogation sessions are always accompanied by intimidation and threats of different kinds. Detainees are often told they will "disappear" or be killed if they don't cooperate.

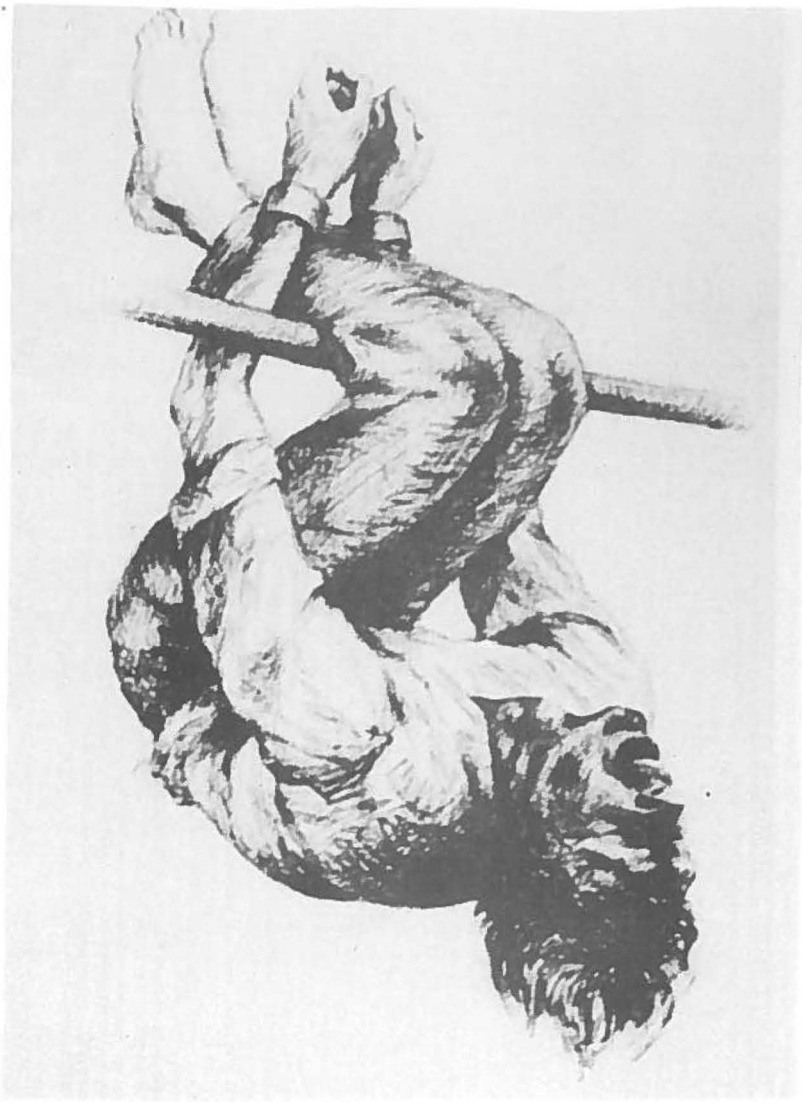
Juan de Dios Márquez, arrested by the CNI on 6 August, said in his testimony:

"They took me out of the detention centre, our destination unknown. Along the way, I realised that they were taking me to the Corrales beach...They started to apply strong psychological pressure (saying) that I was in the country illegally, that I didn't exist in the country, that I wasn't going to exist and that I had been taken out (from Vallenar police station), at night, almost at dawn, to make me disappear in some unknown place." 12

Sometimes the detainees are told their families will be killed or tortured, or they are made to listen to the screams of individuals described as relatives. Claudio Molina, for example, said that while he was blindfold two women were brought to him screaming as if they were being tortured and claiming to be his wife and sister.

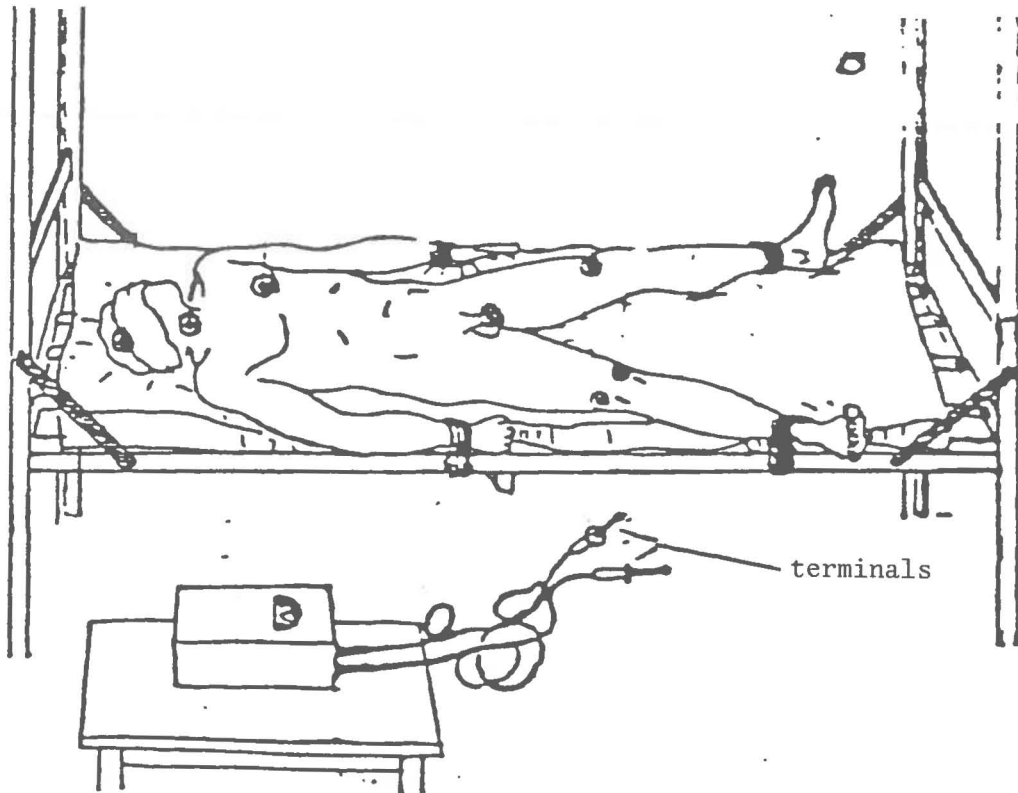
In a few cases detainees have been made to watch their relatives or friends being tortured.

Jose Moya Toro said he was made to listen to his son Italo Moya and his sister-in-law being tortured to try to make him talk. Italo was first taken to see his father. Another detainee held with Italo said that when he came out he was screaming for his father and sobbing.



Artist's impression of the parrot perch. Detainees, usually naked, are given electric shocks or beaten while in this position.

c. Morgen Norgaard.



Drawing of the "parrilla" by torture victim ignacio Vidaurrazaga. The black dots indicate some of the areas to which electric shocks may be applied.

"They took me to a small cell where they took off my blindfold so I could see my father. He was in a bad state, battered and covered in bruises. After that they took me out and took him away. I carried on hearing screams which made me feel bad psychologically and very depressed. Hours later they took me to a cell to set up what they called a "cuatica" to pressurise my father to talk. I was kept blindfolded and it appears they brought my father to see me. They threatened to kill my mother who they said was in another room, that they were torturing her and that I would never see my younger brother again because he had been run over." 13

Jose Moya described what happened when his sister-in-law, Viviana Ortega, was brought before him:

"I didn't believe them until they made her speak and then I realised it was her. She said that she had been tortured and also that she had been drugged. I too realised this because when she talked her tongue became tangled and the sentences didn't come out properly....They began to beat her...The beatings continued to make me incriminate myself in what they wanted me to. After quite a while, they stopped beating her and began beating me. One of them took out a whip of the type used for beating horses. They undid the zip of my overalls to uncover my chest and began to whip me across the chest, brutally, wildly, so that my sister-in-law could hear the blows, to make her tell them what [in fact] she didn't know. The blows were terrible...After that, they uncovered my calves and started whipping me there until they bled." 14

In another case, Jose Delgado was tricked into believing he was being taken to see his lawyer:

"He told me I was going to see my lawyer, and made me go up some stairs. We arrived at a room, and he told me to talk, that the lawyers were there. They did not take off my blindfold, and I didn't know whether he was a lawyer or not. The person they said was my lawyer greeted me, asked how I was and told me to tell him everything that had happened to me. I began to tell him, recounting all the tortures to which I had been subjected, the fits this had caused (by that time about 8 or 10). After a while I heard the door and three people entered. They told me that my lawyer wasn't there, that my lawyer was a communist, that all the Vicaria lawyers and the Red Cross were communists..." 15

MOCK EXECUTIONS

Mock executions are a form of psychological torture. Sometimes they occur inside the police station or detention centre. The detainee, usually blindfold, is made to believe that he is about to be shot. A gun may be pointed at his/her head, the trigger cocked and the order given to fire but not carried out, as described for example by Claudio Molina Donoso:

"At other times they threatened me, beat me and put me up against a wall and carried out a mock execution, the whole works - bringing people with guns, setting them up in

formation, getting into positions, asking me what my last wish was. All this was a mock-up, to keep up the psychological pressure." 16

On other occasions, the detainee is driven out of the detention centre to a silent deserted place. Jose Moya describes the mock execution to which he was subjected:

"Then we left behind the noise of other cars and everything became silent. The only noise was that of the car we were driving in. The car was stopped, they made me get out and they threatened that this was the last opportunity I had to talk, because they were going to shoot me. It must have been raining because I was walking through mud. It was extremely cold. I heard a cow mooing. They made me pass by a kind of wall...From the way we were walking I gathered we were on the side of a hill. Suddenly I could no longer hear the cow mooing. We walked up and down hill for about ten minutes. Then they made me stop and I was told to pray, if I knew how, because this was my last journey. If I didn't talk they would shoot me. I told them I didn't know anything so they told me to get ready. I felt two of them grabbing my arms and taking me away from those who had been talking. I heard one of them say, "Right, we're going to kill this communist. Put him over there and you get ready to kill the miserable devil." ...One of them said "throw the flag of the Frente [Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, an armed opposition group] over him so that it looks as if there's been a confrontation." ...At that moment I heard two shots and a round of machinegun fire. I thought that this really was my last day on earth, but I realised it was only a way of threatening me...When they saw that the intimidation was having no effect, they stripped me naked except for my shoes. They ordered me to kneel down but I refused so they forced me down. I heard them put a large tub of water in front of me and say that they were going to subject me to the "submarine"...Two of them pushed my head under water until I couldn't take any more. I thought I was drowning...They did this to me six times, each time until I was half drowned, half asphyxiated... Then they threw me face down into the mud and began to beat me with batons all over the body. I could smell alcohol on their breath... They kicked me with their army boots...They were extremely angry with me. One of them, who acted as the boss, picked me up and threw me onto a hawthorn bush. I felt my body stick on the thorns and then they threw me again naked into the mud. The boss cut a hawthorn branch and began beating me with it. I was completely nude, and shivering with the cold. They began to throw water over my body and then started to beat me again with the branch of thorns which stuck to my body. I think they beat me for about an hour there." 17

He was then dressed and driven back to the detention centre.

SEXUAL ABUSE

Women held by the security forces are particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse and a number of them reported in their testimonies having been fondled and threatened with rape. CNI agents tried to rape Belinda Zubicueta, arrested on 28 April 1986, while she was in their custody. In her testimony, Susana Burgueño, two months pregnant at the time of her arrest, said she was given electric shocks to the vagina. Her captors knew she was pregnant and threatened that her child would be born dead. Rosa Maria Vargas Moreno, arrested on 28 October by Investigaciones and taken to a detention centre she was not able to identify, described how she was tortured:

"They stripped me naked and threatened to rape me and subject me to sexual abuse. They fondled and beat me, and threw icy water over me...They forced open my mouth and made me take a pill, and then made me lie on a bedframe. One of them got on top of my body and sank down onto my stomach. They placed adhesive tape over my mouth to prevent me from screaming. I don't remember anything more about this period of the torture, only that I was lying naked on the bedframe, that I felt sick and very sleepy." 18

Another case reported to Amnesty International was that of Patricia Peña Díaz, arrested 4 September. While held by the CNI she was raped and became pregnant as a result, though she had to wait over a month before a doctor officially confirmed this. By that time, the beginning of November, she had begun to miscarry. Delays in the provision of appropriate medical tests and examinations caused her extreme anguish and resulted in a deterioration of her psychological state. A request for independent psychiatric treatment was rejected by the military prosecutor dealing with her trial. She was finally admitted to hospital on 26 November where she finally miscarried. Though the facts may be unpleasant, Patricia Peña decided to make them public "so that they may never happen again."

"I am 18 years old. I was arrested on 4 September 1986 at about midday. At the time, I was travelling in a taxi with my boyfriend to a friend's house. Suddenly we were intercepted by a lorry full of soldiers who surrounded us, violently pulled us out of the taxi and made us stand up against a wall. There, they fondled me in an obscene manner while the officer in charge shouted insults at me. A large group of civilians arrived and started beating me. Then they put me into a car, blindfolded me and applied electric shocks to my back. The vehicle set off and I was taken to my house where they beat my parents and my 15 year old brother. They got me out of the car and beat me with the butts of their weapons, put me back in the car and then drove me to a place I could not identify because of the blindfold. There they made me take a pill and began to interrogate me, insulting and shouting at me. At the same time they applied electric shocks to my breasts. They asked me for names and addresses. Then they took me to a room where they stripped me and tied me to a bed. One of them raped me and then made me get dressed. Afterwards I was again made to get into a car and taken to a place which I suppose was the CNI detention centre in Calle Borgoño because of its characteristics. My clothes were exchanged for overalls of

lightweight cloth and shoes of the same material. They took me to a room where they made me lie down on a bedframe. I was examined by a man they called a doctor. There were also two women and underneath my blindfold I could see they were dressed in white. The "doctor" listened to my heart and measured my blood pressure and pulse...

Each day I was there, except the last two, I was interrogated using the same methods, and each day I was examined by a "doctor" and made to take pills several times. They made me sign about fourteen sheets of paper, putting my fingerprints on each one. I was not allowed to read the contents so I don't know what was written on them..." 19

PRESENCE OF DOCTORS AND ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS

Many of the detainees refer in their testimonies to the presence of doctors prior to, during or after torture sessions who examined them and determined how much torture they could withstand. Victor Molina Donoso said:

"They took me before a doctor who examined me thoroughly to determine the amount of electricity and torture which they could subject me to. I heard the doctor tell the agents the voltage of electricity they could give me. I had suffered an internal haemorrhage as a result of a small ulcer. The doctor detected this so they didn't apply much electricity." 20

Later on, after being subjected to the "submarine", given electric shocks and beaten around the head kidneys and spine "they took me before the doctor again to check my condition. He gave me an injection, I don't know what it was but it made me feel very lethargic and sleepy. They took me back to my cell where I started to fall asleep but they came to get me again." 21

Detainees also alleged that they were given drugs, usually by someone they took to be a doctor, which brought on drowsiness and loss of memory. 43 year old Luisa Stagno Valenzuela, arrested by the CNI on 17 September, said in her testimony:

"On arrival there, they took away my personal belongings and took down my personal details. Then I was examined by a doctor who gave me an injection. I was taken to a cell where they stripped me and gave me lightweight shoes and overalls. I was blindfolded all the time, and must have been drugged because I lost all notion of time and cannot remember anything that happened to me that night..."

I was interrogated on several more occasions. Each time I was beaten and given electric shocks.. The doctor made me take tablets which kept me in a drugged state...I am very confused about everything that happened in the CNI as I was drugged all the time. What I do remember is the terrible experience of having witnessed the torture of my friends during interrogation." 22



A demonstration against torture in Chile. The banner reads:
"Torture in Chile: World Shame".



One of the most recent
torture victims,
Carlos Pino Molina,
on his way to court
from a CNI detention
centre.

FORCIBLE RATIFICATION OF CONFESSIONS

Towards the end of the period of detention by police or security forces detainees are usually forced, under threat of further torture, to ratify statements drawn up by the security forces or to sign papers which they are not allowed to read. These extrajudicial statements are frequently used as evidence against the detainees in their trials. Sometimes detainees, such as Nelson Ascencio Pardo, are filmed making "confessions".

"In La Serena they made me appear in videos, according to them for routine purposes and internal reports. They asked me questions and I had to read the answers they passed to me. This also happened in Santiago where they even attached electrodes to my ankles when they filmed one session and made me repeat answers they had written down and which they had made me learn practically off by heart. [They warned me] that if I didn't do as I was told my body would be submitted to a [torture] session much more demanding than the ones I had already had to endure." 23

Held by the CNI for 14 days in La Serena, he was beaten and given electric shocks on several occasions.

At the end of the period of detention by the security forces the detainees are in most cases taken before a military prosecutor to ratify statements, under threat of being taken back to the CNI detention centre if they do not cooperate. They often do so in poor physical condition, sometimes still under the effects of drugs, for example in the case of Jose Delgado, who couldn't remember being taken up the stairs to the Military Prosecutors Office. A few hours before Manuel Miranda Chavez was taken to the prosecutor in September, he was forced to the ground and mustard was forced up his nose and chili powder rubbed in his eyes so that he couldn't see properly.

Victor Molina describes the last few hours in the CNI detention centre and his visit to the Military Prosecutor's Office:

"Afterwards, they began to draw up what I suppose was to be my extrajudicial statement which would be presented to the Military Prosecutor. They were in a hurry with me and forced me to sign threatening that if I didn't I would stay with them, and that they could hold me for twenty days, that they would bring all my family. So I had to sign, they even threatened me with death and tried to give me a mock execution.

I was taken before the II Military Prosecutor in the morning at about 08.30 by two CNI agents. The prosecutor read me the extrajudicial statement. I signed because at that moment I was in a complete state of shock. They had given me more injections, and two tablets and apart from that the two CNI agents were there in the Fiscalia. I thought that if I refused to ratify the statements brought by the CNI that the fiscal could send me back to the CNI." 24

PROLONGED INCOMMUNICADO DETENTION IN PRISON

A disturbing pattern developed in 1986 of prolonged incommunicado detention immediately after the detainees were transferred to prison. In some cases the period of incommunicado detention from the moment of arrest to the time of the lifting of the incommunicado detention order in prison amounted to more than 40 days during which time relatives and lawyers were given no indication about the welfare of the detainees. Many of them had been severely tortured while held by the security forces. Among those held for several weeks incommunicado were Claudio Molina Donoso, and also Dr Manuel Ubilla and Carlos Pino Molina, whose cases are described below. Amnesty International believes that it is essential that detainees are given access to lawyers and to independent doctors without restriction from the moment they are arrested both to safeguard the integrity of the detainees and to reassure relatives of the detainees' condition.

LEGAL PROTECTION AND OTHER SAFEGUARDS AGAINST TORTURE

Court Protection: Amparo (Habeas Corpus)

In January 1987, the Inter-American Court for Human Rights resolved that habeas corpus "directly protects personal and individual liberties against arbitrary detentions" and plays an essential role in "protecting respect for the life and integrity of the individual, preventing disappearances..and protecting detainees from torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

Though guaranteed by Chilean law, the right to amparo, similar to habeas corpus, has in practice been severely restricted and ineffective in protecting detainees from torture. In numerous cases, appeals courts dealing with petitions for amparo have failed to order the security forces to present detainees before them or to allow the detainees visits by lawyers.

In the past year, some courts have made efforts to investigate the condition of detainees in a significant number of cases. However, their attempts have frequently been obstructed by the CNI, which has refused to bring detainees before the court or to allow access to lawyers, forensic doctors and even court officials. The pursuit of investigations even led in at least one case to death threats.

Complaints by several appeal courts about the CNI's acts of contempt of court in September 1986 led the following month to a statement by General Pinochet to the Supreme Court that he had "immediately issued instructions to the ministers of the Interior and National Defense ..that they reiterate to [the CNI] that it should act in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws.." 25

Despite these assurances, reminiscent of others given in 1982 after similar complaints, the CNI continued to disregard court orders. It ignored a series of orders issued by a Santiago appeals court that Carlos Pino Molina, arrested on 18 December, be brought before it and that he and another detainee, Dr Manuel Ubilla, be given medical examinations by forensic doctors. There was serious concern for both men as they were seen to be in poor physical condition when taken before a military prosecutor on 2 January, and because Dr Ubilla was said to be in need of hospital

treatment when seen by an ICRC delegate on 26 December. Both men were held for several weeks in incommunicado detention after their transfer to prison.

At the request of the Supreme Court, Monica Maldonado, prosecutor of the appeals court dealing with the petition for amparo, visited the detainees in prison on 7 January and recorded the injuries they sustained while held by the CNI. She noted that the whole of Carlos Pino's left leg was inflamed and swollen, and that when the leg was painful to touch. He also had difficulties walking. In the case of Manuel Ubilla, she recorded that he had scars on his wrists, especially the left hand, and on his chest, and that he was anxious and tense. She submitted her findings, together with statements by the detainees about their treatment by the CNI to the 20 Criminal Court (Juzgado del Crimen) in the form of an official complaint of torture (querrela) for investigation. Shortly afterwards she began receiving threatening telephone calls in the name of the "Commando 11 September" which last year claimed responsibility for the abduction and murder of four government opponents. The anonymous caller threatened the lives of both herself and her children.

Other Safeguards: ICRC Visits

Between October and December 1986, the Chilean Government agreed to new facilities being given for delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to visit detainees in police custody. In the past, ICRC visits were made only to prison establishments within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice.

The new facilities enable ICRC delegates to ask to see detainees in the custody of Investigaciones after 24 hours, and people held by the CNI after five days. Detainees who are charged and transferred from the CNI before the 5 days can be medically examined before being presented to the courts. Both the CNI and Investigaciones have agreed to inform the ICRC daily about any new detentions. In January new facilities were also arranged with the third major police body, Carabineros, which in principle enables the ICRC to see any detainee at any time.

The increased facilities for ICRC work are a positive and important development and may give some protection to detainees. It is hoped also that they will help to secure better medical attention when needed by torture victims. However, they do not constitute in themselves a guarantee that ill-treatment will not occur.

In practice, those detained by the CNI can still be held without access to anyone for five days. Prisoners may be ill-treated before or after visits, or even despite such visits. At least one detainee, Dr Manuel Ubilla, was tortured in December before being visited by the ICRC delegate, according to the findings of a court official who was able to see him in prison (see above).

It is part of the ICRC's policy not to publicise their findings. They report in confidence to the relevant authorities in the country. It is reported in the Chilean press, however, that the Chilean Government has agreed to the ICRC providing information to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Chile, who compiles annual reports on the human rights situation in Chile.

Amnesty International believes that further urgent measures need to be taken to end the use of torture and guarantee political prisoners the right to a fair trial, including:

- full restoration of the right to amparo
- an end to incommunicado detention without access to lawyers and independent doctors
- review of the structure and function of security agencies
- implementation of government assurances that police and security forces will act within the law and cooperate with the courts of justice

- an end to the use of extrajudicial statements extracted under torture as evidence in the trials of political prisoners

- full and impartial investigations into allegations of torture and the bringing to justice of those responsible.



Demonstrators call on the Chilean Government to explain why it has not ratified the United Nations Convention against Torture

CASE SUMMARIES

Throughout 1986 Amnesty International received numerous torture testimonies, some in the form of legal documents submitted to the courts for investigation and other in the form of a personal account. The cases summaries below have been taken from some of the testimonies to illustrate the type of treatment to which the person was subjected. Although Amnesty International is not in a position to verify all the details, the cases are consistent with the pattern of torture in Chile. Most of the detainees are being held on serious charges under the Arms Control Law or Anti-terrorist Law. Whether or not they committed the offences of which they were accused, Amnesty International believes that under no circumstances should a government resort to torture in order to extract information or as a form of punishment.

Julio ARANGUIZ ROMERO, Held for 7 days by CNI, then transferred to prison on charges under the Arms Control Law.

Arrested in Concepción on 14 November at the house of a friend by about 12 CNI agents who bundled him into a car, blindfolded and handcuffed him and took him to a CNI detention centre. Stripped naked and tied to the "parrilla" by the feet and hands. Electrodes placed on the penis, testicles and feet. Dressed and taken to another room where there were about five men. In the next room he could hear several women groaning in pain. Not tortured again physically until 18 November. Tied to a chair, a rag placed in his mouth and electric shocks applied to his ankles. Almost lost consciousness as a result.

Lucila del Carmen CARDENAS LEIVA, 54, housewife Held four five days by Investigaciones, then transferred to San Miguel prison on charges under the Arms Control Law.

Arrested with her husband on 8 November by members of Investigaciones, leaving her five year old son in the street. Taken to the headquarters of Investigaciones and beaten, along with her husband, son, and daughter-in-law. Three times in the night she was taken from her cell sat on a chair and given electric shocks to the vagina. Beaten around the head and back. A rag was placed in her mouth to stop her shouting out. She was made to listen to the screams of her son who was being tortured nearby. Suffers from a kidney disease which deteriorated as a result and she could hardly stand up.

Marcial MORAGA CONTRERAS, 32

Held for 7 days by Investigaciones and transferred to the Carcel Publica, Santiago on charges under the Anti-terrorist Law.

Arrested at night on 7 November by about 15 men dressed in civilian clothing. Blindfolded, handcuffed and held face down on the floor while his flat was searched. Forced into a vehicle and taken to the headquarters of Investigaciones in Santiago. Stripped naked and a band placed around his head. Electric cables were placed on his temples, thorax, armpits, genitals, legs and other parts of the body, and his hands tied behind his back. Strung up in the parrot perch position and given electric shocks. Was taken down for short intervals then suspended again. After several hours, taken down and allowed to get dressed. Taken out of the police station to check information and then back again. Returned to the police station where the interrogation continued. He was stripped and strung up as before. Treatment repeated until 9 November. Lost consciousness on

several occasions. Interrogation sessions continued without physical torture but during hours of "rest" had to remain seated in a chair, and was not allowed to sleep. On 13 November sleep prohibition order lifted but he was placed in a cell where he could hear the screams of other detainees all night long as they were being tortured.

Oswaldo QUEZADA QUEZADA and LAUTARO CRUZ SANDOVAL

Held in an unidentified detention centre, possibly by Investigaciones, then transferred to the Cárcel Pública, Santiago.

Arrested on 8 and 10 November respectively, they were blindfolded, stripped and subjected to the parrot perch. Given electric shocks to the testicles, penis and temples. Oswaldo Quezada also given electric shocks while seated in a chair. Both were beaten.

Rosa Maria VARGAS MERINO, 26 Held for several hours in an unknown detention centre, then transferred to the headquarters of Investigaciones. Now in San Miguel prison.

Arrested on 28 October at home in Santiago by Investigaciones, violently forced into a car and blindfolded. Taken to an unknown detention centre where she was stripped naked, beaten, threatened with rape, drugged and sexually abused. Electric shocks applied to her groins. After a few hours transferred to the headquarters of Investigaciones and the following day to prison.

Luis Ernesto RAMIREZ AZUA Held for 3 days by the CNI, then transferred to Santiago Penitentiary.

Arrested in the early hours of the morning of 29 October by about 12 heavily armed men. Blindfolded. Taken to CNI detention centre where he was stripped and given electric shocks to the chest, back, under the tongue between the toes and to the genitals. Given a medical examination then taken to cell and given overalls and lightweight shoes. Beaten all over the body. Tied to the "parrilla" and given electric shocks again, including to the genitals. Lost consciousness and woke up in his cell.

The following day was allowed short visit by his sister and aunt. Then taken back to cell for further interrogation. One of his captors stood with all his weight on the instep of his left foot. Beaten around the ears. ("Telefono"). Also visited by ICRC delegate.

Victor MOLINA DONOSO, 40, lathe worker. Held by CNI for several days then transferred to Santiago Penitentiary.

Arrested early on 6 October by CNI. Thrown onto floor of car, beaten and taken to detention centre in Borgoño Street. Examined by doctor to determine level of electricity to apply. Left on a chair - kicked, hit on the head and given the "teléfono". "Submarino". Tied to "parrilla" and given shocks to feet and arms. Beaten constantly all over his body, including: head, kidneys and spinal column, soles of feet. Given several injections.

Leila PACHECO LABRIN, 19, student

Arrested 3 October at 01.00h by a group of men in civilian clothes who identified themselves as police. Bundled into a van, beaten on the head

and insulted. Threatened she would be raped and thrown into a canal. Taken to a local football pitch. Inside the van, her captors took down her trousers, opened her blouse and gave her electric shocks to the vagina and breasts. She was fondled and again threatened with rape. The van set off again and during the journey she was given more electric shocks. Abandoned four hours later at her home with warnings not to denounce what had occurred.

Four weeks later, on 29 October, a group of men who said they were members of Investigaciones arrived at her home and told her mother that she was being taken to a military prosecutor to make a statement and would be back in an hour. Instead she was taken blindfolded to a place she believed to be a CNI detention centre where she was handcuffed and blindfolded, beaten and threatened she would be given electric shocks and raped. From there she was taken to the headquarters of Investigaciones.

Yoia del Carmen NARVAEZ MIRA, 46 Held for 5 days by CNI, then transferred to San Miguel prison.

Arrested 28 September by eight men in civilian clothes who identified themselves as CNI agents and bundled her into a van. Taken to a CNI detention centre where she was blindfolded and beaten in the face. Examined by a doctor, and then taken to a cell where she was made to strip and put on overalls and lightweight shoes. Electric shocks applied to hands and back.

Manuel GAJARDO NEGRETE, vice-president of the Students Centre at the Metropolitan University, history and geography student, 22 years old. Held for 24 hours by CNI, then released.

Dragged out of his home late at night on 26 September by CNI. Forced into car and beaten. Blindfolded. Taken to CNI detention centre where given medical examination. Made to crouch down on tiptoe and remain still for a while with his arms stretched out. Threatened that if he moved he would be beaten. Then made to do strenuous exercises. Beaten and punched. Electric shocks applied to arms, hands and face. Stripped to underpants and tied to "parrilla". Electric shocks applied to lower stomach. When his head jerked up from the force of the shocks, he was punched in the face.

Nelson DONATO GUZMAN, 24 years old, son of a "disappeared" prisoner. Held for 7 days by CNI, then transferred to Santiago Penitentiary. and charged under the Arms Control Law.

Arrested by CNI on 3 September. Beaten. Blindfolded, handcuffed and bundled into a car. Taken to his home which was raided. Beaten again there when he responded negatively to their questions. Taken to CNI detention centre in calle Borgoño. Head beaten against a wall which resulted in loss of consciousness for a few seconds. Given overall and lightweight shoes. Electric shocks to the shoulderblades, genitals and soles of the feet. Tied to a bedframe at the ankles and wrists and given electric shocks to feet, chest, genitals, penis and wrists for about two hours. Left for a while then again given electric shocks of greater intensity. Captors tried to force him to say "My father is in Moscow, he is not "disappeared". When he refused to say it they gave him electric shocks. Piece of metal inserted into leg through which current passed. Tied to a bedframe, beaten with heavy object (probably a rubber baton) on legs, soles of feet, knees and thighs. Head beaten against the wall again till he lost

consciousness. As he was coming to in a cell he could hear his captors calling urgently for a doctor. After a while he was treated and given several injections at different intervals.

Ana Aurelia VALDES LORCA Held for six days by the CNI, then transferred to San Miguel prison and charged under the (Arms Control Law).

Arrested 3 September by six armed individuals in civilian clothing wearing red and yellow armbands. Forced into vehicle and taken to a CNI detention centre where blindfolded, stripped and given overalls and lightweight shoes. During interrogation sessions, kicked and punched. Stripped, tied to the "parrilla" and given electric shocks to the right breast, legs, vagina and stomach. Lost consciousness. After one torture session she was examined by a doctor who said she had gastroenteritis and gave her a pill to take.

Manuel Joel MIRANDA CHAVEZ Held for 9 days by CNI then transferred to Santiago Penitentiary.

Arrested 9 September in the street by three men who at first said they were members of investigaciones but later said they were CNI agents. Forced into a car and severely beaten on the head, back, stomach and arms throughout the journey to the CNI detention centre. Stripped and given lightweight shoes and overalls. Given electric shocks to hands and feet. Head submerged in tank of water until he lost or almost lost consciousness on numerous occasions. Tied to the "parrilla" and given electric shocks to the temples, ears, neck, armpit, chest, testicles, penis, hands, feet, knees, mouth. This treatment was repeated every day. On the last day, 17 September, shortly before he was taken before the Military Prosecutor, open of the CNI agents, punched and jumped on him, rubbed chili powder in his eyes and pushed mustard up his nose so that he was unable to see properly for sometime afterwards. While held by CNI, examined by a doctor who gave him two tablets daily which made him sleep.

Hugo SANHUEZA ARAVENA Held in Concepcion by Carabineros, then transferred to Concepcion prison.

Arrested on 17 September by carabineros in Concepcion at home. Taken to a Comisaria where he was stripped and made to remain in a tub of water for more than an hour. Taken back to cell and made to put on wet clothes. Water sprayed into cell through hose. On the second day, blindfolded and given electric shocks while seated in a chair to nostrils, mouth and feet. Body covered in wet cloth and beaten with sticks. Left naked in cell. In middle of night taken out and beaten till he lost consciousness. Woke up in cell feeling ill. Taken out at intervals, his body wetted and given electric shocks.

Jose CIFUENTES ARAVENA Held by Carabineros for two or three days then transferred to Concepcion prison.

Arrested in the street on 16 September in Concepcion by Carabineros who punched and kicked him in the chest, stomach, ribs and back. Taken to a comisaria where he was thrown into a cell which was full of urine. Blindfolded, stripped and his body wetted. Given electric shocks. Taken back to cell. Cell door opened every half hour and water thrown in wetting the cell and his clothing. Stripped and beaten to the point where he almost lost consciousness. Later on beaten again and given electric shocks to the testicles and mouth.

Ricardo CARRASCO MUÑOZ, 22, student Held for five days by CNI, then transferred to prison.

Arrested on 4 September by two armed men who beat him and forced him into a car and blindfolded him. Taken to a detention centre where he was stripped and given overalls. Tied to a bedframe and beaten. Stripped and given electric shocks to knees, stomach, armpits, genitals and temples. Taken to rest every now and then. Each time he began to relax two or three agents came along kicking the doors and getting him up, at the same time beating him, only to ask him one or two questions.

Luisa STAGNO VALENZUELA, 43. Held for ten days by CNI, then transferred to a prison hospital before eventually being taken to San Miguel prison on charges under State Security Law. Currently released on bail.

Arrested by 20 heavily armed civilians wearing armbands with yellow stars on 17 September. Beaten and forced into a van with her friend who was with her and another person already under arrest. Blindfolded. Taken to CNI detention centre. Given medical examination and an injection. Stripped and made to put on overall and lightweight shoes.

Next day, interrogated and given electric shocks on her legs. Could hear the screams of others being tortured. Interrogated, beaten and given electric shocks on several occasions. Several times given drugs, which she believes made her lose notion of time and confused her. She said that the agents were drunk on a number of occasions during the time she was held.

José Pedro DELGADO ZAPATA, 23, gardener. Held by carabineros and CNI for a total of 13 days. Charged under Arms Control Law and currently in the Santiago Penitentiary.

Arrested 4 September by carabineros. Hooded and taken to comisaria. Stripped and given electric shocks all over his body. Transferred to CNI detention centre 9 September. Could hear cries of other people being tortured. Beaten on numerous occasions. Made to hold some keys through which electric current applied. Tied, naked, to the "parrilla" where electric shocks continued. He suffers from epilepsy and electric shocks brought on several fits throughout this period. Given large number of drugs on several occasions. Underwent mock execution.

Claudio MOLINA DONOSO, 34. Held by carabineros for four and a half days and by CNI for six days. Transferred to Santiago Penitentiary, charged under Arms Control Law.

Arrested by seven carabineros on 4 September with three others. Beaten and driven blindfolded to 17 Comisaria. Handcuffed. Beaten and kicked by civiles and given electric shocks all over his body. Transferred to CNI detention centre and beaten with rifle butts. Tied to "parrilla" and shocks administered to feet, penis, mouth chest and hands until he fainted. With his hands tied behind his back, top half of his body was submerged in water full of excrement. Subjected to mock execution and "telefono". Liquids forced down his nostrils. When he tried to breathe through the mouth, liquid was forced into his mouth. Beaten at the same time on his nose and ears. Not permitted to sleep for four or five days. Stripped and hung up by handcuffs for 4 or 5 hours causing semiparalysis of arm for which he

needed treatment. Handed a gun which was put to his head to play "Russian Roulette".

Juan de Dios MARQUEZ MIRANDA, Rafael PASCUAL ARIAS, Alfredo MALBRICH BALTRA, Diego LIRA MATUS, Jorge CONCHA GONZALEZ, Pablo FLORES CASTILLO, Italo MOYA ESCANILLA, Nelson ASCENCIO PARDO, Alex CASTRO CADIZ, Yuri FORTTE BERRIOS, Mauricio GOMEZ ROGERS, Sergio BUSCHMANN SILVA, Eduardo NIEDBALSKI AJAGAN. Held for between 7 and 20 days by the CNI, then transferred to prison in Santiago. All have been charged under the Arms Control Law in connection with the finding of arms caches in the north of the country in August.

The thirteen men were arrested between 6 and 13 August in an extensive operation by carabineros and the CNI in the north of the country. Some transferred directly to a CNI detention centre in La Serena, others taken first to a police station in Vallenar then to La Serena. The following methods were described in their testimonies: severe beatings all over the body. Mock executions. Constantly listening to the screams of fellow detainees being tortured. Repeated interrogation sessions, some lasting for several hours, during which electric shocks were applied while tied to the "parrilla". Made to watch other detainees being tortured. Beatings to the ears ("telefono"). Electric shocks applied using a cattle prod (picana).

José Abelardo MOYA TORO, 39 years' old, tradesman. Held by CNI for seven days.

Arrested 19 August in the morning by 10 CNI agents. Handcuffed and beaten in vehicle. On arrival, stripped, legs opened and a foot pressed down on his testicles. Electricity repeatedly applied to testicles and penis. Beaten on soles of feet and given "teléfono". Given overalls and light-weight shoes to put on. Taken to another detention centre where stripped, given electric shocks to penis and testicles until bloodied. Tried to pull nails off his fingers. Also shocks to ankles, nose, ears, teeth and head. Sister-in-law beaten up in front of him. Beaten on chest and calves with a whip.

Taken to outskirts of Santiago. Mock execution. Stripped and given "submarino" six times. Taken back to detention centre.

Jorge VELASQUEZ UGARTE Held for about six days by CNI, then transferred to prison in Santiago on charges related to the finding of arms caches.

Arrested with Jose Moya Toro by CNI on 19 August, handcuffed and forced into a car. Taken to an unknown destination. Stripped and tied to the "parrilla". Electric shocks applied to ankles, testicles and chest. While some agents stood on his chest, another beat the soles of his feet with a baton. Taken to another place where he was tied to a post. Beaten in the stomach which caused an appendix wound to open. At one point the baton broke and an agent hit him in the mouth with the handle splitting his lip. Taken back to Santiago, given further sessions of electric shocks to anus, temples, testicles and chest and beatings which intensified. Strung up and beaten with batons and an instrument covered in rubber. Blows aimed at stomach, kidneys and chest. Electric shocks also. Taken out of Santiago to a hill where stripped and beaten again with a baton and with a thorny branch. Subjected to the "submarino" and mock execution on the hillside.

Roberto GOMEZ MERINO, 22, student

Held for 24 hours by days by Investigaciones, then released. Rearrested later, transferred to prison and charged under Arms Control Law. Currently released on bail.

Arrested on 5 June by Investigaciones who took him to their headquarters. Next day taken to office of the Brigada de Asalto. Forced to undress except for underpants. Blindfolded, and hands tied together. Beaten around the head. Tied to a chair. Interrogated about someone who had been in his house. Electric shocks repeatedly applied to thigh and wrist. A rag was placed in his mouth to stop him screaming. Intensity of shocks increased to the point where one of his captors had to stand on his feet so that he wouldn't jump up.

Claudio ALVAREZ GUZMAN, 15 year old student. Released after being held by carabineros for a few hours.

Arrested by carabineros on 6 June 1986 who kicked him in the stomach and caused him to defecate. Had been watching a peaceful demonstration by students against the municipalization of secondary schools. Taken to the 5 Comisaria where he was interrogated by a police officer who repeatedly tried to suffocate him with his hands. He was stripped and electricity applied to his testicles, and he was beaten on the neck. On the 7 June, in the early hours of the morning he was transferred in poor physical condition to a police station for minors, and from there to hospital to receive medical treatment for the injuries sustained.

Susana BURGUEÑO MUÑOZ, 27 years old, two months pregnant at time of arrest. Held for six days by CNI, then transferred to San Miguel prison and charged under the Arms Control Law.

Arrested by CNI agents on 8 May 1986 by individuals who didn't identify themselves. Her 86 year old grandmother who was staying with her was beaten in the face. Badly beaten and interrogated about an alleged collection of arms which had been discovered that day. Handcuffed, blindfolded and bundled into a vehicle. Taken to CNI detention centre at Calle Borgoño. Stripped and given overalls and lightweight shoes. Forced to take a bath in icewater then given electric shocks to breasts, teeth, vagina, legs, hands and behind the ears. Beaten on the head and back during interrogations. Doctor present who "determined the duration and intensity of the electric shocks to which I was being subjected." Captors threatened they would kill the baby she was expecting.

Angelica ROJAS TOLEDO, 24 years old. Held by CNI for six days then transferred to San Miguel prison and charged under the Arms Control Law.

Arrested 8 May 1986 by carabineros who handed her over to the CNI. Forced to lie on the floor, hands and feet tied together, with a plastic bag over her head while civilians, military and carabineros entered the patio of her house. Forced into a taxi where beaten especially on the breasts. Taken to a detention centre where she was taken to a cell and left half naked. Taken for interrogation. Examined by a doctor, tied to a metal bedframe and given electric shocks to the ears, neck, mouth, armpits, stomach, legs, chest and vagina. Beaten around the head and made to do exercises with the cables still in her hands. Threatened she would be raped by trained dogs.

Eduardo BUSTOS RIVERA, 22 years old. Held for five days by CNI, then transferred to Santiago Penitentiary and charged under Arms Control Law.

Arrested 8 May 1986 in Santiago during a raid by uniformed police, military personnel with blackened faces and CNI agents. Taken to CNI detention centre where he was blindfolded, beaten with books in the back of the head region, subjected to other types of blows all over the body, and to the "telefono". Made to stand in uncomfortable positions. Water forced at high pressure into his mouth and nostrils while he was lying on the floor. Electric shocks to the head, genitals and the stump of his right upper arm.

Eduardo Ismael GARCIA HORMAZABAL, singer/songwriter. Held by carabineros for then transferred to Santiago Penitentiary.

Arrested on a bus on 19 May 1986 by uniformed police on the pretext that he was suspected of committing a robbery. Taken first to a police station.

Kicked in the ankles, thrown to the floor and stripped to the waist. Dragged out onto a patio covered with gravel, while being kicked.

Blindfolded and handcuffed, and strung up by the wrists from a tree. Interrogated by at least three people who punched him in the face, abdomen and chest.

His fingers curled up because of the pressure of his hanging body on his hands. His captors forced him to stretch them. The resulting pain made him lose consciousness for a few moments. He could hear the agents laughing as he came to.

A pistol was put in his mouth and to his stomach, and he was given the impression it was about to be fired.

Jorge MARIN CORREA, 26, skilled worker. Held for eight days by carabineros. Transferred to Santiago Penitentiary and charged.

Arrested 28 April 1986 by carabineros at his home in Santiago. Taken to the Tenencia Lo Lillo police station. Photographed and hooded. Forced to strip. Punched and beaten with rifle butts. Made to lie on the floor. Electric shocks to genitals. Tape placed over eyes then taken to another room.

Transferred to 10 Comisaria where he was held for five days. Kicked in kidney area, back. Given further electric shocks. Subjected to the "telefono" whereby the ears are beaten repeatedly with the palms of the hands. Subjected to three mock executions, where his captors prepared their guns and the order given to fire but not carried out. Given no food or water for at least three days. On the fourth or fifth, was given food but each time he began chewing the food was removed from his mouth and he was beaten around the head and almost strangled.

German ALFARO ROJAS. Held for eight days by carabineros, transferred to Santiago Penitentiary.

Arrested with Jorge Marin on 28 April 1986 by carabineros in a house near a bakery where an armed confrontation with police had taken place. Beaten and dragged by the hair to the street. Taken to the Tenencia Lo Lillo. Kicked and punched all over body by a group of policemen. Electric shocks applied to anus and testicles. Subjected to a mock execution.

Transferred to 10 Comisaria. Strung up by hands. Beaten especially in kidneys/back, soles of feet. Given more electric shocks, subjected to the "telefono" and several mock executions with Jorge Marin.

Belinda ZUBICUETA CARMONA, 31, textile worker Held for 7 days in different detention centres, transferred to San Miguel prison and charged under the Anti-terrorist Law.

Arrested at work on 28 April 1986 by CNI, Investigaciones and Carabineros. Thrown into jeep and taken to a Comisaria. Beaten and subjected to verbal abuse for two hours. Blindfolded and taken to CNI detention centre. Stripped naked. Examined by a doctor, interrogated. Hood placed over her head. Tied to the "parrilla" and given electric shocks. Gun placed at her head three times and the triggers cocked. Given a gun and driven around in a vehicle. Threatened there would be a mock confrontation and she would be killed. Taken to another detention centre where was interrogated by someone described as the "psychiatrist". Offered cigarettes, coffee and food to try to make her cooperate. Taken back to the Comisaria for two days. Blindfolded. Hands tied behind her back. Made to stay for day and night kneeling down on paving stones. Only allowed to wear overalls. Transferred back to CNI detention centre where she was tied to the parrilla on several occasions and given electric shocks. Threatened. Attempted rape. Beaten in the chest and vagina.

Jorge CARCAMO CASTRO, 38, furniture maker. Jorge Carcamo and the six men whose cases are referred to below were arrested in the Valparaiso region and held in a CNI detention centre for several days before being transferred to Valparaiso prison and charged.

Arrested 19 March in a taxi driven by Hector Vega, who was also arrested. Five civilians armed with machine-guns dragged Jorge out of the taxi and forced him into another car while two others got into Vega's taxi with him. Taken to a CNI detention centre in Vina del Mar. Stripped and handed a blue overall and a pair of lightweight shoes. Kicked and punched all over the body throughout, as a result of which his ribs and sternum collapsed. During about 30 interrogation sessions subjected to electric shocks all over body while tied to metal chair by feet legs and hands. Electric shocks to feet, thighs, knees, arms, anus, genitals, mouth tongue, nostrils, temples, eyes, ears. Alternated with blows to different parts of his body, insults and death threats.

Hector VEGA RISSO, 26, taxi-driver

Arrested 19 March with Jorge Carcamo. Kicked and punched in different parts of the body. Electric shocks. Lost consciousness several times.

Roberto WEIBEL NAVARRETE, 33, brother of two "disappeared" prisoners.

Arrested 18 March in the street. Bundled into a van, handcuffed and blindfolded. In CNI detention centre, tied to the "parrilla" and electric shocks applied to his feet, chest, legs, anus, testicles, penis. Beaten all over the body with wet rags. Electric shocks applied while tied to a chair, all over the body, using a movable wire which the torturer applied to different parts of the body including the eyes, nostrils, mouth, temple. Threatened with castration and execution (a gun was placed in his mouth).

Carlos PINTO ADONIS, furniture maker, 45

Arrested 18 March in the street by a civilian agent who hit him on the head. Bundled into a van by three or four men who sat on him. In the CNI detention centre, electric shocks applied all over body including the anus, testicles, penis, stomach, armpits while tied to the "parrilla" and later to the metal chair. There were about twenty sessions, each about half an hour long. Beaten in the kidneys and for several days there was blood in his urine.

Abelardo CAMPOS SANCHEZ, 36, worker

Arrested on 18 March in the street by about ten heavily armed men. Bundled into a van, handcuffed and blindfolded. In the CNI detention centre, tied to the "parrilla". Wires were placed on his feet, chest, and anus, other wires inserted into the opening to his penis, arms and armpits. This was repeated countless times. Blood in urine as a result. At the end of each session, taken away, showered and a "doctor" gave him a white tablet with hot water. Also tied to metal chair and a type of metal band with spikes placed around his head through which electric shocks were applied.

Alfonso FIGUEROA CELIS, dockworker, 36

Arrested with Abelardo Campos. In CNI detention, tied to the "parrilla" and electric shocks applied to different parts of his body - chest, legs, feet, anus, penis, testicles, armpits, stomach, mouth, tongue. Repeatedly punched and kicked in different parts of the body.

Luis Guillermo CLAVERO HERNANDEZ, 38, solderer, currently released on bail.

Arrested at his home on 19 March by ten armed civilian agents. Beaten in front of his young children. Kicked in the head, ribs, legs and testicles. Taken away in a car, handcuffed and blindfolded. In CNI detention centre, kicked and punched all over body. Tied to an ordinary chair and electric shocks applied to arms, stomach, legs, feet, temples.

QUOTATIONS IN SPANISH

1. "Los agentes que me detuvieron portaban armas y los distinguía un brazalete en uno de sus brazos. Observamos que muy cerca de donde nos encontrábamos estaban allanando unas viviendas; en ese instante se nos cruzaron tres automóviles, bajan de ellos alrededor de 8 a 10 agentes, que al rato sumaron entre 15 a 20, nos hicieron tendernos en el suelo boca abajo, manos en la nuca mediante golpes de culatazos, pies y puños. Inmediatamente nos preguntaron el nombre y la ocupación de nuestros padres, a lo que respondí que mi padre Jaime Donato Avendaño era uno de los cientos de detenidos desaparecidos que hay en Chile. Al oír esto los agentes me propiciaron golpes por todo el cuerpo. Observaron que mi pierna tiene una deficiencia, (secuela de poliomielitis en la pierna derecha) en ella saltaban y me daban golpes de culatazos y puntapiés."

2. "Hacían un círculo gritando y todos pegaban patadas y puñetes, me hacían girar alrededor del círculo, o sea ellos giraban alrededor mío y me dejaban a mí en el centro del círculo. Posteriormente me hacen pasar ya a la sala de tortura. Me hacen pasar a una primera pieza, donde me sientan y empiezan a pegarme una paliza entre todos. Esto consistía en ir girando también alrededor mío y cada uno me pegaba un puñete con las manos abiertas en la cara. Perdí creo que una o dos veces el conocimiento. Me tiraban agua y lo recuperaba..."

"Al otro día en la mañana, allá se da una rutina que se da durante los cinco días, que era colgarme y darme palizas. Tenían un barómetro ellos, que era que reventara en sangre de nariz y que sangrara por la nariz y por los oídos. Veía yo que cuando sentía caliente chorrear algo por la nariz y por los oídos, se calmaban y me bajaban, o si me estaban pegando en el suelo me dejaban de pegar. Esto durante todo el día..."

3. "Al no reconocer sus imputaciones, me dicen que tienen una "maquinita de la verdad" de fabricación soviética. Acto seguido comienzan a aplicarme corriente con un instrumento manual en los brazos, manos y cara. Termina el interrogatorio cuando me preguntan por un profesor de la Universidad. Como yo niego conocerlo me dicen que me estoy poniendo pesado y que iríamos a otro lado. En otra pieza me desvisten, dejándome en calzoncillos. Me acuestan en una cama y me aprisionan las piernas, los brazos y el tronco con gruesas correas de suela... Sigue el interrogatorio y en un momento dado me aplican corriente en el bajo vientre. Reacciono levantando el rostro, a consecuencias de lo cual recibo un violento golpe de puño que me rompe el labio..."

4. "Durante unas 30 sesiones, soy sometido a la aplicación de corriente eléctrica en todo el cuerpo a través del siguiente procedimiento: se sienta en una silla metálica, a la cual se amarra de pies, piernas y manos por detrás del respaldo de la silla, se me conectan unos alambres a los pies, otros a la altura de los muslos y bajo las rodillas, otro a los brazos, uno al ano y otro a los testículos y pene, y otro alambre que queda suelto el que el torturador va aplicando indistintamente a la boca, lengua, narices, sienes, ojos, oídos y, simultáneamente, se procede la descarga eléctrica; ello alternado con golpes en diversas partes del cuerpo, insultos y amenazas de muerte tanto para mí como para mi familia."

5. "Me instalan en lo que ellos llaman "parrilla chica" y como me resistía

a la corriente..me ponen en una más grande en que me amarran, me instalan alambres en los pies, pecho, ano, pero me introducen un alambre por el orificio del pene, brazos y axilas, esto se repite incontables veces, quedo orinando sangre; Al término de cada sesión de estas, me sacaban y me duchaban al tiempo que el "médico" me daba una pastilla blanca con agua caliente. Posteriormente, me instalan en la silla metálica y además me ponen una especie de corona con agujas en la cabeza, todo ello con aplicación y para la aplicación de corriente. Al momento de aplicar la corriente a la "corona" y la silla tuve la sensación de que la silla oscilaba de lado a lado y a veces giraba; en la silla me colocan los lentes de goma muy presionados sobre los ojos."

6. "Me aplicó corriente en los testículos, una corriente bastante fuerte. Los espasmos, me retorcian de dolor, me salían gritos, más bien dicho parecían gritos de animal..y el método de aplicarlo eran como pinzas que me ponían en los testículos.. A la vez, dos individuos más, de los que me tenían con las piernas abiertas y amarrados los tobillos, me daban golpes en las plantas de los pies con una forma de laque..sintiendo unos dolores inmensos, dolores que un ser humano difícil los puede aguantar...Me la aplicaban [corriente] en el pene; utilizaban más o menos como unas pinzas y me las mantenían ahí no sé cuanto espacio, pero calculo que era bastante porque el dolor no me hacía pensar ni darme cuenta de la noción del tiempo. El primer individuo me seguía con el pie apretando los testículos...Después, me dejaban de poner corriente y me empezaba a interrogar con golpes de manos y de pies, siempre golpeandome en la cabeza, un método que ellos llaman el teléfono, que consiste que con las dos palmas abiertas, golpean en ambos oídos..."

Me hicieron vestirme, me dieron una sopa, que más bien no parecía sino que agua, para que yo pudiera cooperarles. No me la pude somer porque me sentía mal. Se me formaron unas costras en la boca y no podía articular frases. Tuve que sacarme esas costras con mis manos para poder hablar, porque la boca la tenía, los labios, secos, la lengua se me trababa."

7. "Me entraron a mí a una sala y empezaron a preguntarme cosas y a pegarme ahí en el cuartel de CNI. La primera tortura con corriente me pusieron unas llaves en las manos y me hicieron sacar las zapatillas que yo andaba trayendo, que eran las que ellos daban ahí, y me decían que apretara las llaves, en realidad me daba la corriente demasiado fuerte. Después, me subieron a una cosa como una cama, donde me amarraron desnudo y empezaron a aplicarme corriente, no sé hasta que punto porque en ese momento, a mí me dió otro ataque y fui trasladado de nuevo a mi pieza, y desperté después en la pieza."

Después, pasaron no sé cuántas horas, porque realmente ya había perdido el conocimiento, cuando de nuevo me vinieron a buscar para llevarme nuevamente a interrogatorio. Ahí pasó lo mismo. Me aplicaron mucha corriente, muchos golpes y ahí me aplicaron corriente en todo el cuerpo y me decían que yo me hacía cuando me daban esos ataques, que era cosa mía. Después de un largo interrogatorio con corriente, tortura psicológica y física, me llevaron de nuevo a mi celda, y de ahí me iba a atender una persona que según ellos decían que era médico, quién me ponía la venda en los ojos, y me hacía tomar muchas pastillas, no sabía que pastillas eran en realidad, porque ellos decían que colocara la mano y yo las tomaba, 5 o 6 pastillas."

Ese día, eso fue lo último que recuerdo porque me lo pasé durmiendo hasta el otro día cuando me vinieron a despertar nuevamente, para seguir torturándome, y de ahí vinieron otra vez corriente en todo el cuerpo,

golpes, patadas.."

8. "Tenía adolorido todas las partes del cuerpo, no podía controlar los músculos y estaba en un estado permanente de espasmos, tiritones en todo el cuerpo, aún cuando no sentía una sensación intensa de frío. Los labios tenía absolutamente destrozados, hasta el extremo de sentir colgar pedazos de carne de los labios, producto de habermelos mordido yo mismo, al resistir los golpes de corriente. Me encontraba incapacitado de hablar en forma clara y de fijar ideas o de pensar, o de darme cuenta claramente de lo que ocurría a mi alrededor."

9. "Allí se me indicó que me sacara toda la ropa. Luego, desnudo, obligaron a sentarme en el suelo con las rodillas pegadas al pecho. Me pusieron un fierro por el hueco que dejaban las piernas. Me levantaron con él dejándome en suspensión. Tan pronto estuve en posición, pusieron un cable en cada una de mis manos y en los testículos. De inmediato se me aplicó una dosis graduada de electrodos, primero en las manos. La intensidad aumentaba en la medida que mis respuestas no obedecían con las de mis torturadores. El voltaje aumentaba, como asimismo el dolor y el impacto minaban mis fuerzas físicas.

En un momento determinado, más precisamente cuando yo gritaba, elevaban el volumen de una radio con música popular. Siempre mis gritos se diluían con la música y nadie los escuchaba..

Luego la aplicación de corriente en los testículos, tenue en un comienzo, aumentada gradual y deliberadamente en su intensidad.."

10. "Me llevaron a un baño donde había una tiña llena de agua al cual me sumergía y me sacaban cada cierto tiempo, semi-ahogado, producto de eso, al tiempo que me retorcian los brazos para mantenerme abajo, un agente torturador se me sentó en la espalda cuando me tenían sumergido para que no me levantara, producto de eso, me fracturo una costilla, lo cual me produjo un gran dolor."

11. "En una oportunidad me sacaron de la celda...me sumergieron en una especie de tiña, medio cuerpo, con las manos amarradas atrás, me agarraron del pelo y me metieron a viva fuerza en una tiña. Estaba con excrementos y otras cosas. Me mantuvieron allí durante un tiempo, me sacaban cuando ya estaba perdiendo el conocimiento o empezaba a mover los brazos en forma desesperada."

12. "Me sacaron del lugar con destino desconocido. En el transcurso del camino me enteré que me llevan hacia la Playa Corrales..Comienza una fuerte presión psicológica, en que yo me encontraba ilegal en el país y según lo que me explicaban, como yo no existía en el país, no iba a existir... lo quedaba a entender que la sacada del lugar, que fué por la noche, prácticamente amaneciendo, era con el objetivo de hacerme desaparecer en un lugar desconocido."

13. "Me llevaron a una pequeña celda, en la cual me hicieron sacarme la venda y ver a mi padre. Mi padre se encontraba todo amoratado, maltrecho y mal. Después de esto, me sacaron a mí, se lo llevaron y siguieron sintiendo gritos, lo cual yo quedé mal, se podría decir, psicológicamente y animicamente. Horas después, me hicieron meterme a una celda y montarle un "cuática", como le llamaron ellos, a mi padre para que dijera una serie de cargos que ellos le imputaban. También en este entonces, yo me mantuve con

la vista vendada y, al parecer, trajeron a mi padre para que me viera y me amenazaron de que iban a matar a mi madre que estaba en la otra pieza, que la estaban torturando y que a mi hermano chico no lo iba verlo más porque ya lo habían atropellado."

14. "Yo no les creo, sino hasta cuando la hacen hablar y ahí me doy cuenta que está mi cuñada, la señora de mi hermano, y ella me habla que la habían traído y que la habían maltratado e incluso estaba drogada. Me di cuenta yo de eso porque se le enredaba la lengua al hablar y no le salían bien las frases...Empiezan a golpear a mi cuñada.. Continúan dándole golpes para que yo me culpe de los que ellos tenían programado. Pasa bastante tiempo y la dejan de golpear a ella y empiezan a golpear a mí. Uno de ellos saca una fusta de ésas que usan los jinetes para golpear a los caballos y me corre el cierre del buzo y me descubre el pecho y empieza a golpearme con la fusta en el pecho en forma brutal, en forma enloquecido, diciéndme que tengo que hablar, para que mi cuñada sienta los golpes, sienta que me están torturando, para que ella también hable lo que no sabe.... Los golpes son terribles. Después, me suben las piernas del pantalón y me dejan al descubierto las pantorrillas y con esta misma fusta me dan de golpes en las pantorrillas, dejándome sangrando las pantorrillas.."

15. "Me dijo que me iba a llevar a ver a mi abogado, me hizo subir una escalera. Llegamos a una sala y me dijo bueno habla, aquí están los abogados. En ese momento no me sacaron la venda de la vista y yo no sabía si en realidad era un abogado. El abogado según ellos me dijeron, que él era mi abogado, esta persona me saludó a mí. "Como está?" dijo..que le contara lo que me habían hecho. En ese momento yo empiezo a contarle todas las torturas que había tenido, los ataques que me habían dado, que en ese momento eran ya 8 o 10 ataques, no recuerdo bien. Pasó un momento se sintió la puerta y entraron otras personas y dijeron que ahí no estaba mi abogado, que mi abogado era comunista, que todos los de la Vicaría eran comunistas, que los de la Cruz Roja eran comunistas."

16. "Otras veces me amenazaban fuerte, me golpeaban y me ponían contra un muro y me hacían un simulacro de fusilamiento: todo un aparato trayendo gente con fusiles, los hacían formarse, se ponían en posiciones, hacían que pidiera el último deseo y todo era más que una simulación para mantener la presión psicológica."

17. "Después se pierden las bocinas, se pierde el ruido de motor de otros vehículos y se escucha un silencio, solamente el motor del vehiculo en que me llevan. Cuando llegamos a un lugar, se detienen y me hacen bajar. Me amenazan que hable, que ésta es mi última oportunidad porque me van a fusilar. Pareciera que había llovido porque siento que al caminar piso barro y hacía un frío terrible..Sentía mugir una vaca. Me hacen pasar una especie de cerca. Por lo que piso, me doy cuenta que estamos en un faldeo de cerro. De repente se pierde el mugir de la vaca. Subimos y de repente bajamos, por un lapso de unos 10 minutos. Me hacen detenerme y me dicen que si sé rezar, que rece porque este va a ser mi último viaje, y si no largo todo lo que sé se va a cumplir el fusilamiento. Les digo que nada sé..Me dicen: Prepárate. Siento que dos más me toman de ambos brazos y me llevan, me retiran de las voces que había escuchado. Siento a uno que dice: "Bueno.. a este comunista lo vamos a fusilar, así ponganlo ahí y ustedes dos prepáranse para matar a este infeliz." Uno le dice "Tírale la bandera del Frente, tírasela encima, para que crean que hubo un enfrentamiento aquí...En ese momento pasan bala y siento dos tiros de fusil, y acompañado de esos dos tiros, siento una ráfaga. Yo pensé que efectivamente ésa era mi última estadía en la tierra, pero me di cuenta que no fue así, sino que

fue una forma de amedrentarme...A todo eso vieron que el amedrentamiento no surtío efecto. Me desnudan y solamente quedo con zapatos. Me dicen que me arrodille y yo les digo que no, que no tengo por qué arrodillarme y ellos me obligan a arrodillarme por la fuerza y siento que me ponen delante de una paila grande con agua. Les escucho de que "a este hay que hacerle el submarino"...Entre dos me sumergen la cabeza, por un espacio que ya no aguantaba más. Sentía que me ahogaba...Esta operación la hicieron 6 veces, 6 veces me metieron la cabeza en esa palangana, hasta que yo salía medio ahogado...Me hicieron tirarme "de guata" en el barro y empezaron entre todos a golpearme con laques por todas partes del cuerpo. Yo sentía el aliento de ellos a alcohol..Me empezaron a golpear con laques, piernas, con sus zapatos de comando...Tenían una rabia contra mí bastante grande. Uno de ellos, que hacía de jefe, me levanta y me empuja hacia unos espinos y siento que mi cuerpo se clava en las espinas y me vuelven a tirar de nuevo al barro, desnudo, y el que hacía de jefe corta una rama de espino y me empieza a golpear con esa rama de espino. Digo yo que estoy completamente desnudo y con un frío terrible, tirito de frío y empiezan a tirarme agua encima del cuerpo y luego a repetir golpeándome con esa mata de espinas que se clavan en mi cuerpo. Yo pienso que fue más o menos una hora que estuvieron ahí golpeándome por todo el cuerpo."

18. " Me desnudaron y amenazaron con violarme y someterme a aberraciones sexuales. Me manosearon, me golpearon y me lanzaban agua helada ... También me obligaron a tomar una pastilla, abriéndome la boca a la fuerza y después me obligaron a acostarme en una camilla, allí un individuo se subió sobre mi cuerpo, hincándose sobre mi vientre. Me pusieron tela adhesiva en la boca para impedir que gritara. De este período de la tortura no recuerdo nada más, sólo que me encontraba desnuda en la camilla, que me sentía mareada y con mucho sueño.

19. "Tengo 18 años. Fui detenido el 4 de setiembre de 1986 cerca del mediodía. Me detuvieron cuando iba en taxi a la casa de un amigo en compañía de mi pololo. Repentinamente fuimos interceptados por un camión de militares, los que nos rodearon, nos bajaron violentamente del auto y nos pusieron contra una pared. Allí me manoseaban en forma grosera en tanto el oficial a cargo me gritaba insultos. En seguida llegó un grupo numeroso de civiles los que me golpearon en el mismo lugar, y luego me introdujeron a un automóvil colocándome una venda en los ojos y aplicándome electricidad en la espalda. Después pusieron en marcha el vehículo y me llevaron a mi casa; allí golpearon a mis padres y a mi hermano de 15 años. Me bajaron del auto y comenzaron a golpearme con culatazos de las armas que llevaban. Me volvieron a subir al auto y me llevaron a un lugar con los ojos vendados por lo que no pude identificarlo. Ahí me obligaron a tomarme una pildora y comenzaron a interrogarme con gritos y groserías, y a la vez que me aplicaban electricidad en los senos; me preguntaban por nombres de personas y direcciones. Luego me llevaron a una habitación en donde me desnudaron y me amarraron a una cama; en ese lugar un individuo me violó y luego me obligó a vestirme. Después me introdujeron nuevamente a un vehículo, en el cual me llevaron a un lugar que supongo era el cuartel de Borgoño por sus características. Ahí me hicieron cambiar mi ropa por un over-all de mezclilla y zapatillas del mismo material. Me hicieron pasar a una sala en la que había una camilla donde me hicieron acostar y me revisó un individuo al que llamaban doctor. En ese lugar había también dos mujeres, y bajo la venda, pude ver que estaban vestidas de blanco. El "médico" me auscultó, me midió la presión y el pulso ...

Todos los días que permaneci allí, excepto los dos últimos, me interrogaron utilizando idénticos procedimientos. También todos los días me revisaba un

"médico" y me obligaban a tomar pildoras varias veces al día. Me obligaron a firmar alrededor de 14 hojas, colocando en ellas mis huellas digitales. No me permitieron leer el contenido y por lo tanto no sé que decían ..."

20. "me llevaron ante la presencia de un médico el cual me examinó minuciosamente para determinar el grado de corriente y el grado de tortura me tenían que aplicar. Eso lo escuché el médico al decirle a los agentes de la cantidad de voltios que me tenían que poner de electricidad. Yo sufría de una hemorriagia interna producto de una pequeña úlcera ... eso lo detectó el médico, producto de eso no se me aplicó gran cantidad de corriente."

21. "me hicieron pasar por el médico para ver mi estado como me encontraba. Este me puso una inyección , no sé para que sería pero me produjo un gran letargo, sueño. En la celda me puse a dormir, no sé que hora sería pero me fueron a buscar nuevamente ..."

22. "Al llegar allí, me quitaron mis cosas personales, me preguntaron mis datos y luego me revisó un médico, el que me colocó una inyección. Luego me trasladaron a una celda donde me desnudaron y me dieron zapatillas y un over-all de mezclilla. Estuve todo el tiempo con una venda en los ojos y seguramente drogada pues perdí la noción del tiempo y no recuerdo nada de lo que ocurrió esa noche..."

Fui interrogada en varias ocasiones más, siempre con golpes y electricidad ...El médico me obligaba a tomar pastillas que me mantenían drogada...Tengo muy confuso todo lo ocurrido en la CNI pues estuve todo el tiempo drogada; lo que si recuerdo es la terrible presión de haber presenciado la tortura de mis compañeros durante los interrogatorios.."

23. "En Serena, se me hizo firmar para efectos de rutina, según ellos, e informes internos, videos de television, en los cuales se me hacían preguntas y yo debía leer las respuestas que me pasaban. Esto mismo se me hizo en Santiago, donde incluso, me pusieron electrodos en los tobillos cuando se me hizo una sesión de video y me instaron a recalcar la respuesta que tenía por escrito y que, además, me la habían hecho aprender de memoria prácticamente y que de no hacerlo así, sería sometido a una sesión, según las palabras textuales de estos señores, mucho más exigente que las que ya había tenido sobre mi cuerpo."

24. "Después empezaron a elaborar lo que sería supuestamente mi declaración extrajudicial que sería presentada a la Fiscalía. Esta gente estaba muy apurada conmigo y me obligaron a firmar bajo amenaza que si no firmaba iba a seguir con ellos ahí. Me decían que tenía 20 días para tenerme adentro, que iban a traer a toda mi familia. Así que bajo todas esas amenazas incluso de muerte - me intentaron hacer un fusilamiento falso, intentaron sacarme y amarrarme, pero después desistieron - tuve que firmar."

Fui presentado al fiscal en la mañana como a las ocho treinta horas, presentado a la segunda fiscalía por dos miembros de la CNI. El fiscal me leyó la declaración extra judicial. Yo ratifique la declaración porque en ese momento estaba totalmente choqueado. Me habían puesto otras inyecciones, me habían dado dos pastillas y aparte de eso que estaban los dos miembros de la CNI. Ahí en la fiscalía pensaba que si yo me negaba a ratificar las declaraciones extrajudiciales que traía el CNI pensaba que el fiscal me podía mandar de nuevo al CNI."

25. "impartido de inmediato las instrucciones correspondientes a los ministros del Interior y de Defensa Nacional para que...reiteren a ese servicio las ordenes en cuanto a que se ha de proceder con estricta sujecion a la Constitution y a las leyes...".

