

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

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Extrajudicial execution

11 September 1986

CHILE: José CARRASCO TAPIA
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ORIGINAL

José Carrasco Tapia, a leading journalist and foreign editor of Analisis magazine, was killed on 9 September 1986. José Carrasco had been taken from his home during the night of 8 September 1986 by men in civilian clothes who said they were police. Later, however, all police agencies denied the arrest.

Neighbours living near the Parque cemetery in the northern suburbs of Santiago had reported seeing a man being taken out of a car and shot by unidentified men at 5am on 9 September 1986. The men fled from the scene leaving the body behind. The victim was later identified as José Carrasco. Relatives of José Carrasco had launched an urgent plea for help after he was forcibly taken from his home.

Analisis magazine is one of the most outspoken and widely read current affairs magazines. It has maintained an uncompromising policy of denouncing human rights violations and publishing the views of opposition politicians and government critics. The government has initiated legal action against Analisis five times since the magazine was founded eight years ago. Several of its leading members of staff have been imprisoned for brief periods, and the magazine itself is reported to have been seized and suspended. One legal action filed by the government on 4 July 1986 against 29 members of staff, guest columnists and people who had been interviewed resulted in the temporary imprisonment of the director, Juan Pablo Cardenas, from 29 July 1986 to 26 August 1986; he was accused of offending the President of the Republic.

The Chilean Journalists' Association (Colegio de Periodistas) has issued statements condemning the attacks on Analisis and asking for international support for the defence of freedom of expression.

Several dozen prominent leaders of the political opposition, the church human rights movement, the student movement and human rights organizations were detained following the imposition of the state of siege on 7 September 1986. Others were being sought by police or unidentified men and women in civilian clothes who might be members of clandestine squads.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Telegrams/airmail letters:

- expressing extreme concern about the killing of José Carrasco Tapia
- urging an immediate investigation into the circumstances of his death and that those responsible be brought to justice

Please organize appeals from JOURNALISTS and JOURNALISTS' ORGANIZATIONS.

☎ 01-833 1771 Telegrams: Amnesty London WC1 Telex: 28502

Amnesty International is an independent worldwide movement working for the international protection of human rights. It seeks the *release* of men and women detained anywhere because of their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religious creed, provided they have not used or advocated violence. These are termed *prisoners of conscience*. It works for *fair and prompt trials* for all *political prisoners* and works on behalf of such people detained without charge or trial. It opposes the *death penalty* and *torture* or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of *all prisoners*

APPEALS TO:

Sr. Francisco Cuadra
Ministro
Secretario General de Gobierno
Palacio de La Moneda
Santiago, Chile

Sr. Hugo Rosende
Ministro de Justicia
Ministerio de Justicia
Agustinas 1401-1419
Santiago, Chile

Telegrams to: Ministro Cuadra,
Palacio Moneda, Santiago, Chile

Telegrams to: Ministro Justicia,
Santiago, Chile

COPIES TO:

Señores
Consejo Nacional
Colegio de Periodistas
Amunategui 51
Santiago, Chile

Asociación Nacional de Prensa
Bandera 84
Santiago, Chile

(National Press Association)

(Journalists' Association)

and to Chilean diplomatic representatives in your country.

PLEASE SEND APPEALS IMMEDIATELY. Please check with the International Secretariat, or your section office, if sending appeals after 23 October 1986.

— Please take action as soon as you receive this Urgent Action appeal. Carefully read the recommended action. If possible, send a telegram or express letter immediately to one or more of the addresses given. Other letters can be sent afterwards.

— Telegrams and letters should be brief and courteous. Stress that your concern for human rights is not in any way politically partisan. Refer to relevant provisions in international law, such as the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

Article 3 — "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."

Article 5 — "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Article 9 — "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile."

— The name of Amnesty International may be used, although letters written in a private or personal capacity may be more effective.

— Copies of appeals should be sent to relevant diplomatic representatives in your country.

— In Urgent Action cases, Amnesty International has to act rapidly to prevent the ill-treatment of prisoners. An appeal is issued when Amnesty International believes it has received reliable and accurate information in such cases. It is not always possible to verify all details independently and in some instances the situation outlined in the appeal may change. Urgent Action participants are always notified of any significant new facts.

— Copies of any replies received from government authorities should be sent immediately to your section's Urgent Action coordinator or direct to the Campaign and Membership Department of the International Secretariat. If appropriate, thank the official who has replied and ask to be kept informed about the case.