

INTERNAL (for AI members only)

AI INDEX: AMR 22/35/86
DISTR: SC/CO/CC/GR

ORIGINAL

Amnesty International
International Secretariat
1 Easton Street
London WC1X 8DJ
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TO: All sections
Campaign Coordinators
CHAN coordinators
Chile Coordination Groups
Groups with Chilean prisoners

FROM: Americas Research Department/
Campaign and Membership Department

DATE: July 1986

CAMPAIGN ON CHILE - 3 SEPTEMBER 1986 to 31 DECEMBER 1986

CIRCULAR 4

PERSECUTION OF MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY AND LAY CHURCH WORKERS

SUMMARY

This circular is in two parts. The first part is internal and consists of recommended actions for letter-writing, publicity and approaches to religious groups in your country and in Chile. Addresses for letter-writing and copies of appeals are also included.

The second part of this circular is an external document outlining the work of the Chilean church and religious groups in the field of human rights and on behalf of the poor, and describes the types of human rights violations to which members of the church involved in this work have been subjected. The Spanish version of the quotations used in the text are appended.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Recommended actions for sections and groups are given in section one of the attached. Sections with religious and church groups should ensure that they are involved in discussing, planning and participating in the action.
2. The photographs in this circular will be included in the main circular for ordering photographs for the Chile Campaign which will be sent out to you shortly. The instructions for obtaining photographs given in the external document are for non-AI members only.

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CHILE CAMPAIGN: CIRCULAR 4

PERSECUTION OF MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY AND LAY CHURCH WORKERS

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

The "option for the poor", drawn up by Latin American Bishops at their 2nd Assembly in Medellin, Colombia, in 1968, has had a profound effect on the work of the Roman Catholic Church in the region. Stressing the incompatibility of Christian values and unjust economic, political and social structures, the "option for the poor" called for reforms and the restoration of human rights.

Much of the work of the official Roman Catholic Church in Chile has been inspired by the "option for the poor". Its commitment to defending and promoting the rights of "those without a voice" and its work on behalf of the victims of human rights abuses has brought it into conflict with those whose political and economic interests it is challenging, and tension has been growing between the government and the official church hierarchy. Relations between the two at the moment are particularly low due to the recent imprisonment of two workers from the Vicaría de la Solidaridad, Vicariat of Solidarity, the organization within the official church which each year gives legal, medical, social and financial help to hundreds of individuals affected by the repression. The arrests are seen by many as political, and a direct challenge to the work of the church in human rights. (See Imprisonment section in the external document.)

It is important therefore, as part of AI's campaign on Chile, that the church is supported in its work on behalf of victims of repression, and that pressure is put on the Chilean authorities to end the persecution of members of the clergy and lay workers involved; through publicity, appeals to the authorities, letter-writing to churches and ecumenical organizations in Chile, and by encouraging religious leaders and groups in your countries to take up these concerns.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR SECTIONS

1. PUBLICITY

A wide range of materials are available for publicity work:

- o the attached external paper;
- o the photographs contained in this circular which can be used for exhibitions, posters, leaflets etc;
- o the Briefing itself which includes a number of references to members of the church;
- o footage in the Amnesty International video "Chile: The New Victims" which features the cases of Father Guido Peeters and Vicaría worker José Manuel Parada, repression in the poblaciones (poor neighbourhoods) and demonstrations organized by the ecumenically based anti-torture group, the Movimiento Nacional contra la Tortura Sebastian Acevedo. These cases and subjects are all referred to in the attached external document.

You should aim to distribute these materials as widely as possible to the media, and in particular the religious press. Targets should also include all major religious groups in your country, and church-based voluntary organizations. You may also want to follow up contacts you made during International Youth Year to approach national youth organizations since a number of the victims mentioned in the external paper were members of pastoral youth groups.

2. APPROACHES TO PAPAL NUNCIOS

The International Secretariat will convey Amnesty International's concerns directly to the Vatican before the Pope's visit to Chile next year. It is important, in addition, that indirect approaches are made through the Papal Nuncios. You should therefore write a letter to the Papal Nuncio in your country enclosing a copy of the Briefing and the attached paper and asking him to ensure that the concerns described in them are conveyed to the Pope.

3. APPROACHES TO YOUR NATIONAL BISHOPS' CONFERENCE

National Bishops' Conferences should be encouraged and invited to:

- a) send appeals to the Chilean authorities expressing particular concern about the pattern of human rights violations directed towards members of the church and lay workers and urging an end to these practices;
- b) raise these issues with the Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace in the Vatican, either directly or through their Papal Nuncio;
- c) bring these issues to the attention of their Regional Bishops' Conference if there is one. For example, National Bishops' Conferences in countries of the European Community could be encouraged to approach the Commission of Catholic Bishops Conferences of the European Community.

- d) write to Cardinal Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Chile, to Monseñor Santiago Tapia, head of the Vicariat of Solidarity, to the Chilean Bishops' Conference, and to individual bishops throughout Chile to express support for the church's human rights work in Chile, and concern at the human rights violations to which members of the church and lay workers have been subjected.

Copies of appeals to the Chilean authorities and of articles| statements which the National Bishops' Conferences may have prepared can be enclosed with their letters to the Chilean church.

Letters with similar messages can also be sent to the Vicarios given in the attached address list. The Vicarios, special envoys of the Archbishop of Santiago, play a very important role since it is through them that the church's pastoral and human rights work is carried out. Several of their workers have been the victims of human rights abuses.

- e) publicise and distribute as widely as possible information given in the attached circular, through articles in their journals, public statements, directives to dioceses and parishes or other local representatives;
- f) In the main circular of recommended actions for the campaign, sections have been asked to organize demonstrations similar to those of the Sebastian Acevedo Anti-torture Movement. You might like to invite members of your National Bishops' Conference to participate, or organize their own outside a cathedral or church. Copies of photographs of the event could be sent to the religious media in your country, to the Chilean authorities and to Chilean church representatives and bodies.
- g) Bishops may also be approached individually and invited to participate in these actions.

4. APPROACHES TO OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS

We hope that religious leaders and groups of other denominations will also participate in this action as much as possible, both at a national and local level. Actions similar to those described in 3a, 3d, 3e and 3f can be given as ideas for ways in which they can participate.

5. AI GROUPS

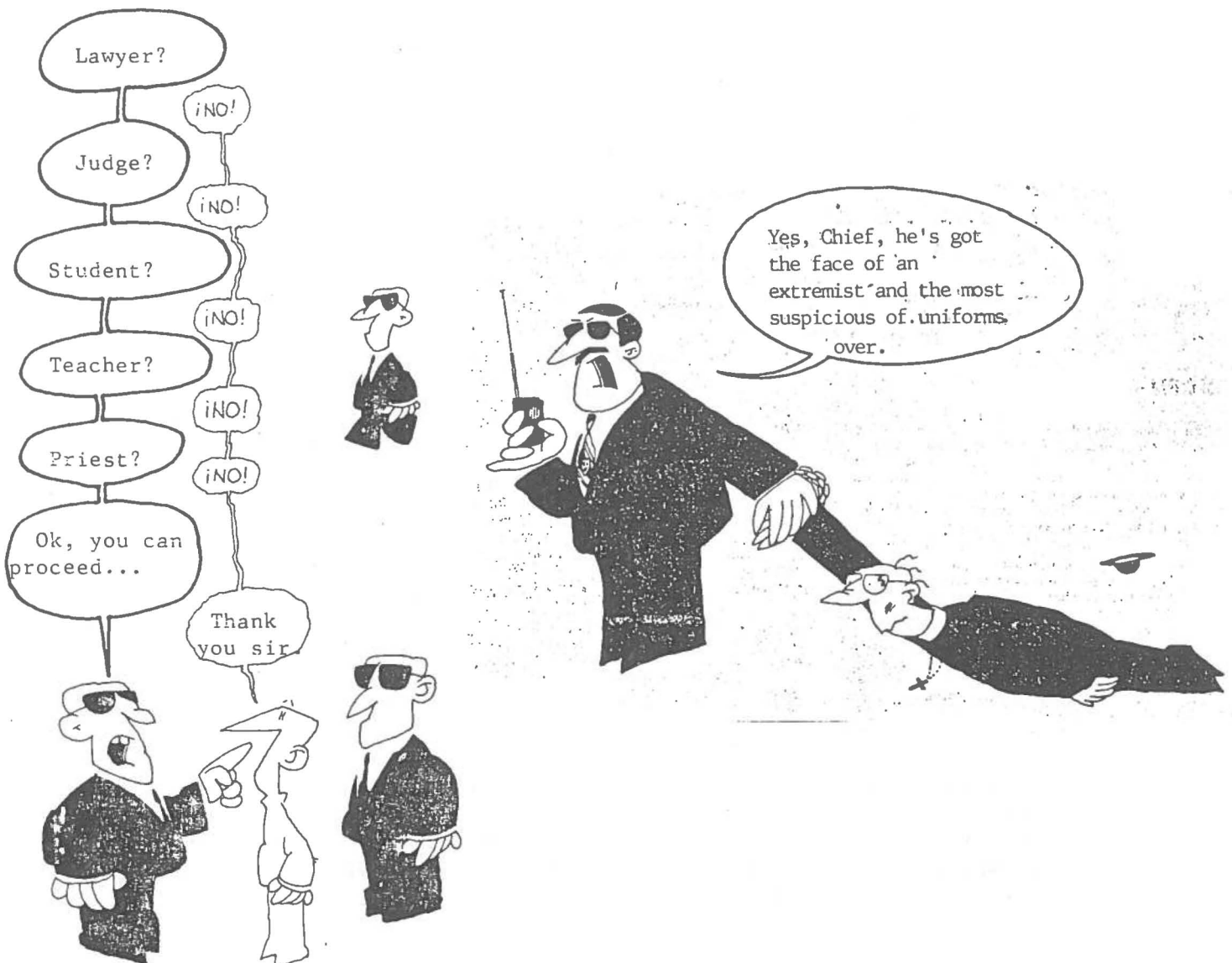
The following are suggested recommended actions for involving AI groups in this action. Addresses for letter-writing to local churches and organizations in Chile, for appeals to the Chilean authorities and for copies of appeals will be given in the main campaign address circular. Addresses should be divided up between the groups to ensure that as many local churches are approached as possible.

Groups should distribute and publicise the attached information either in its present form or as leaflets as widely as possible in their community, to local churches and religious groups, church youth groups etc. AI groups and local religious bodies should be encouraged to participate in the following actions:

- send appeals to the authorities expressing concern at human rights violations against members of the church and lay workers and urging an end to these. Refer to cases mentioned in the attached paper.
- write to local churches and church human rights groups in Santiago and the provinces to express their support for the church's work on behalf of human rights victims. They can include in their letters copies of appeals to the authorities and also copies of any articles published in their magazine or local press so that local churches in Chile are aware of international concern and support;
- organize exhibitions/vigils
- refer to the persecution of members of the clergy and lay church workers in sermons, religious meetings etc;
- write articles about the issue for local religious magazines etc.
- representatives of local religious groups could be invited to participate in anti-torture demonstrations as described in the main recommended actions circular. Copies of photographs of these events should be sent to the parishes in Chile assigned to the groups for letter-writing.

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Cartoons by Rufino, from the Chilean magazine Hoy:



ADDRESSES FOR LETTER-WRITING AND APPEAL COPIESLetter-writing to Government Authorities

The following are the main addresses to be used for letter-writing to government authorities regarding persecution of members of the clergy and lay church workers. Sections should also ensure that letters are sent to all the Regional Military Commanders, the addresses of which will be enclosed in the main address circular for the campaign.

		<u>Salutation</u>
Sr. Ricardo García Rodríguez Ministro del Interior Palacio de La Moneda Santiago, Chile	Interior Minister	Señor Ministro
Sr Hugo Rosende Ministro de Justicia Ministerior de Justicia Compañía 111 Santiago, Chile	Justice Minister	Señor Ministro
Sr Francisco Cuadra Ministro Secretario General de Gobierno Palacio de La Moneda Santiago, Chile	Government Secretary General (with rank of minister)	Señor Ministro
Sr Mario Calderón Encargado de Asuntos Especiales y de Derechos Humanos Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores Palacio de La Moneda Santiago, Chile	Responsible for Special Affairs and Human Rights in the Foreign Affairs Ministry.	Excelentísimo Señor

Copies of Appeals

In addition to sending copies of your letters to church officials and institutions as suggested in the recommended actions, copies should also be sent to Chilean diplomatic representatives to your countries and to individual members of the Supreme Court. The salutation is Su Eminencia, and the address to write to: Corte Suprema, Plaza Montt Varas, Santiago, Chile.

Individual members of the Supreme Court:

Sr. Octavio Ramírez; Sr. Luis Mardonado; Sr. Osvaldo Erbetta;
Sr. Israel Bórquez; Sr. José María Eyzaguirre; Sr. Victor Manuel Rivas;
Sr. Emilio Ulloa; Sr. Enrique Correa; Sr. Estanislao Zúñiga;
Sr. Marcos Aburto; Sr. Hernán Cereceda; Sr. Enrique Zurita;
Sr. Abraham Meersohn; Sr. Carlos Letelier; Sr. Servando Jordan.

Addresses for Letter-writing and Appeal Copies to the Church

Archbishops and Bishops

Conferencia Episcopal de Chile Cienfuegos 47 Santiago Chile	Chilean Bishops' Conference	Monseñores
Cardenal Juan Francisco Fresno Arzobispo de Santiago Arzobispado de Santiago Casilla 30-D Santiago Chile	Archbishop of Santiago and head of the Catholic Church in Chile	Monseñor
Monseñor Sergio Walech Obispo Auxiliar de Santiago Arzobispado de Santiago Casilla 30-D Santiago Chile	Auxiliary Bishop of Santiago	Monseñor
Monseñor Francisco Valenzuela Ríos Obispo de Valparaíso Casilla 3306 Valparaíso Chile	Bishop of Valparaíso	Monseñor
Monseñor José Manuel Santos Arzobispo de Concepción Arzobispado de Concepción Casilla 65-C Concepción Chile	Archbishop of Concepción	Monseñor
Monseñor Carlos Oviedo Cavada Arzobispo de Antofagasta San Martín 2634 Antofagasta Chile	Archbishop of Antofagasta	Monseñor
Monseñor Juan Luis Ysern De Arce Obispo de Ancud Casilla 405 Ancud Chile	Bishop of Ancud	Monseñor

Monseñor Ramón Salas Obispo de Arica Obispado de Arica Casilla 147 Arica Chile	Bishop of Arica	Monseñor
Monseñor Juan Bautista Herrada Obispo de Calama Obispado de Calama Casilla 12-D Calama Chile	Bishop of Calama	Monseñor
Monseñor Alberto Jara Obispo de Chillán Obispado de Chillán Casilla 117 Chillán Chile	Bishop of Chillán	Monseñor
Monseñor Fernando Aritzia Ruíz Obispo de Copiapó Casilla 82 Copiapó Chile	Bishop of Copiapó	Monseñor
Monseñor Bernardo Cazzaro Obispado de Coyhaique Riquelme 438 Coyhaique Chile	Bishop of Coyhaique	Monseñor
Monseñor Camus Larenas Obispo de Linares Casilla 107 Linares, Chile	Bishop of Linares	Monseñor
Monseñor Pablo Lizama Obispo de Illapel Valdivieso s/n Illapel, Chile	Bishop of Illapel	Monseñor
Monseñor Javier Prado Aránguiz Obispo de Iquique Obispado de Iquique Casilla 18-D Iquique Chile	Bishop of Iquique	Monseñor
Monseñor Bernardino Piñera Arzobispo de La Serena Casilla 613 La Serena Chile	Archbishop of La Serena	Monseñor

Monseñor Orozimbo Fuenzalida Obispo de Los Angeles Obispado de Los Angeles Los Angeles Chile	Bishop of Los Angeles	Monseñor
Monseñor Miguel Caviedes Obispo de Osorno Casilla 899 Osorno Chile	Bishop of Osorno	Monseñor
Monseñor Eladio Vicuña Aránguiz Obispo de Puerto Montt Casilla 17 Puerto Montt Chile	Bishop of Puerto Montt	Monseñor
Monseñor Tomás González Morales Obispo de Punta Arenas Casilla 35-D Punta Arenas Chile	Bishop of Punta Arenas	Monseñor
Monseñor Jorge Medina Estévez Obispo de Rancagua Obispado de Rancagua Independencia 508 Rancagua Chile	Bishop of Rancagua	Monseñor
Monseñor Manuel Camilo Vial Obispo de San Felipe Casilla 123 San Felipe Chile	Bishop of San Felipe	Monseñor
Monseñor Carlos González Obispo de Talca Casilla 7 Talca Chile	Bishop of Talca	Monseñor
Monseñor Sergio Contreras Obispo de Temuco Casilla 560 Temuco Chile	Bishop of Temuco	Monseñor
Monseñor Alejandro Jiménez Lafoble Obispo de Valdivia Obispado de Valdivia Casilla 520 Valdivia Chile	Bishop of Valdivia	Monseñor

Catholic Church Human Rights Institutions in Santiago and the Provinces

The following addresses are of sections of the official church in Santiago and several provincial towns which deal with human rights issues, including the provision of legal, medical and welfare assistance to political detainees, torture victims and relatives of the "disappeared".

Address

Salutation

Vicaría de la Solidaridad
Arzobispado de Santiago
Casilla 26D
Santiago
Chile

Letters can be addressed to Monseñor Santiago Tapia who heads the Vicaría and whose official title is Vicario de la Solidaridad. He should be addressed as Estimado Monseñor.

Departamento Pastoral de Derechos Humanos
Arzobispado de Concepción
Barros Arana 1701
Concepción
Chile

Estimados señores

Departamento de Ayuda Fraternal
Obispado de Linares
Casilla 41
Linares
Chile

Estimados señores

Departamento Jurídico
Obispado de Talca
Casilla 7
Talca
Chile

Estimados señores

Departamento Jurídico y Social
Obispado de Punta Arenas
Casilla 35D
Punta Arenas
Chile

Estimados señores

Comité de Solidaridad
Obispado de Temuco
Casilla 560
Temuco
Chile

Estimados señores

Vicarios

Vicarios are special envoys of the Archbishop with designated responsibilities either for a geographical area or for a specific aspect of the church's work.

Monseñor Cristián Precht Vicario General para la Pastoral Arzobispado de Santiago Casilla 30-D Santiago Chile	Has overall responsibility for pastoral affairs.	Monseñor
Monseñor Juan Andres Peretiatkowicz Valdes Vicario de la Pastoral Juvenil Vicaría de la Pastoral Juvenil Lord Cochrane 171 Santiago Chile	Responsible for pastoral youth work	Monseñor
Vicario Pastoral Universitaria Vicaría Pastoral Universitaria Dieciocho No. 173 Santiago Chile	Responsible for student pastoral work	Monseñor
Sr. Vicario Vicaría de Pastoral Obrera O'Higgins 3155, 2 ^o piso Santiago Chile	Deals with workers and trade union issues	Monseñor
Monseñor Antonio Moreno Vicario de la Zona Norte Olivos 1090 Santiago Chile	Responsible for pastoral affairs in the northern zone of Santiago	Monseñor
Sr. Vicario de la Zona Oriente Los Alerces 2900 Santiago Chile	Responsible for pastoral affairs in the eastern zone of Santiago	Monseñor
Monseñor Jorge Hourton Vicario de la Zona Central Casilla 30-D Santiago Chile	Responsible for pastoral affairs in the central zone of Santiago	Monseñor

Monseñor Olivier D'Argourges
Vicario de la Zona Oeste
Casilla 5667
Correo 2
Santiago
Chile

Responsible for pastoral
affairs in western Santiago

Monseñor

Padre Felipe Barriga
Vicario de la Zona Sur
Casilla 176
Santiago 13
Chile

Responsible for pastoral
affairs in southern Santiago

Monseñor

Ecumenical Organizations

Servicio Paz y Justicia
Casilla 5219
Santiago
Chile

Justice and Peace Committee, whose main area of
work has been in human rights education.

SEPADE
Avenida Bustamente 76
Santiago
Chile

Evangelic Development Service (Servicio Evangélico
para el Desarrollo). An Evangelic organization
which, inter-alia, runs development projects in
the poblaciones.

Local Churches in Santiago

Parroquia Beguin Juan Antonio
San Antonio 378 Of 311
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de María Bravo
Av El Bosque Norte 187
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Alemana St Michael
Av Salvador 1181
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Apóstol Santiago
Bernal del Mercado 394-A
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Beguin Pedro
Dr Manuel Barros Borgoño 104
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Basílica La Merced
Enrique Mac-Iver esq Merced
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Andacollo
Mapocho 2325
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Jesús Nazareño
Padres Trinitarios
Av Manuel Montt 797
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de la Anunciación
Av P de Valdivia 1850
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de la Asunción
Av Vicuña Mackenna 69
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de la Epifanía
Bellavista 0488
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de la Inmaculada Concepción
Av Vitacura 3729
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de la Natividad del Señor
Av Ossa 479
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de la Resurrección del Señor
Chiloé 2671
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de la Sagrada Familia
Los Misioneros 2176
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de la Santa Cruz
Pinguñeros 4255
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de la Santa Cruz de Ñuñoa
Carrera Pinta 2033
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de la Santísima Trinidad
San Francisco 1781
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de la Santísima Virgen de Kazán
Av Holanda 3576
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de los Santos Angeles Custodios
Rodolfo Vergara A 0252
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Lourdes
Lourdes 645
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora de Pompeya
Av Gral Bustamante 180
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora de Dolores
Carrascal 4483
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora del Buen Consejo
Porto Seguro 4595
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora de Fátima
Av Independencia 2321
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora del Carmen
de la Reina
Onofre Jarpa 248
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe
San Pablo 5093
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora del Carmen
de Ñuñoa
Plaza Ñuñoa 140
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora de la
Preciosa Sangre
José Joaquín Pérez 7369
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora del Monte Carmelo
Juan Bastías 2530
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora de los
Angeles
Av El Golf 155
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora del Olivo
Av Fermín Vivaceta 4284
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora de los
Parrales
Santa Rosa 6513
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora del Rosario
5 Norte 850
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora de Lourdes
la Cisterna
Goycolea 0688
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Pirque
1000 metros del puente de Pirque-Río Maipo
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora de Luján
Tegualda 1947
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia de San Juan Evangelista
Santa Victoria 382
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia del Corazón de María
Gálvez 772
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia El Asilo de Nuestra Sra del Carmen
Moneda 2952
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia del Cristo Rey
Carmen 2600
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia El Buen Pastor
Av José P Alessandri 2136
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia del Divino Redentor
Av Vicuña Mackenna 10281
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia El Carmen - El Salto
Los Molles 0340
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia del Espíritu Santo
San Juan 3695
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia El Salvador
Agustinas 1751
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia del Patronato de San Antonio
de Padua
Carmen 1553
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia El Señor de Renca
Diego Portales 4561
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia del Sagrado Corazón
Av Libertador B C'Higgins 3137
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Italiana
Av General Bustamante 180
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia del Sagrado Corazón de
Providencia
Av El Bosque 822
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Jesús de Nazareth
Luis Infante C 123
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia del Sagrario
Plaza de Armas 444
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Jesús Maestro
Av Ecuador 3838
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia del Santísimo Sacramento
Inés de Aguilera 1059
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Jesús Obrero
Gral Velásquez 1090
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia la Ascensión del Señor
Luis Emilio Recabarren 1582
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia La Estampa
Av Independencia 633
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Nuestra Señora de la Reconciliación
Primavera 1551
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia La Transfiguración del
Señor
Av Apoquindo 7228
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes
Los Castaños
Av Vitacura 7401
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia La Victoria
Ranquil 4721
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Nuestra Señora de Lourdes
Baldomero Lillo 9005
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Madre de Dios
Lucila Godoy 02263
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Nuestra Señora del Carmen del Maipú
Av Cinco de Abril 90
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia María Auxiliadora
Av Libertador B O'Higgins 2303
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Nuestra Señora del Perpetuo Socorro
San Alfonso 765
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia María Medianera
Talleres Artesanales La Victoria
Guañaquero 3557
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Ortodoxa Rusa
San Juan Evangelista
Santo Rosa 12830
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Nuestra Señora de Fátima
José J Pérez 1001
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Sagrado Corazón de Jesús
Astaburuaga 500
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Nuestra Señora de la
Divina Providencia
Av Providencia 1619
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Alberto
Muñoz Gamero 625
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Nuestra Señora de la Paz
Av Echeñique 4243
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Alberto
Rinconada 464
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Andrés
Av Manuel A Matta 230
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Felipe de Jesús
Chiloé 1420
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Antonio
Residencia Padre Provisional
Londres 4
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Francisco de Asís
Gran Av José M Carrera 9211
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Antonio María Claret
Gran Av J M Carrera 4160
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Francisco de Sales
Diagonal Oriente 1277
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Bernardo
Freire 516
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Francisco Javier
Paseo de los Profesores 7837
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Bruno
Alc Edo Castillo V 1397
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Gerardo
Av Rondizzoni 2771
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Carlos
La Cañada 7001
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Gregorio
La Serena 8220
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Cayetano
Cmdte Riesle 371
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Isidro
Santa Victoria 566
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Crescente
Av Salvador 1363
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Joaquín
Av Domingo Santa María 2751
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Diego de Huechuraba
Tronador 1747
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San José
Cauquenes 5952
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San José
Benito Cottelengo
Camino a Melipilla 7227
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San José Obrero
Pasaje Cuatro Sur 218
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Luis de Huechuraba
Av Principal 1020
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Juan Bautista
Club Hípico 6020
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Luis de Huechuraba
Iglesia Cristo Rey
Pasaje Madrid 1277
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Juan Bosco
Gran Av José M Carrera 8340
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Marcos
Augusto Calderón Rojas 11537
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Juan Bautista
Andacollo 451
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Martín de Porres
Yungay 2851
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Juan de Dios
Avenida 3 s/n
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Mateo
Pedro Subercaseaux 3190
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Juan de Vitacura
Jacques Cazotte 5600
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Miguel
Gran Av J M Carrera 3520
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Lázaro
Gorbea 1850
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Nicolás
Juan S Bach 236
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Luis Beltrán
San Pablo 8971
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Norberto
Escuela Agrícola 2659
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Pablo
Andes 3241
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Luis de Gonzaga
Av José P Alessandri 3163
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Pablo
Las Hualtatas 6060
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Patricio
Isabel la Católica 6319
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Vincente Ferrer
Hacienda Apoquindo
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Pedro de las Condes
Isabel la Católica 4360
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Vincente Pallotti
Santa Adriana 5970
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Pedro Nolasco
Eyzaguirre 2773
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Ana
Catedral 1549
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Pío X
Berta Fernández 2157
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Bernardita
El Agullucho 3369
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Rafael
Av Manuel A Matta 1029
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Clara
Santa Elisa 50
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Ramón
Av Los Leones 123 P 4^o
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Cristina
Ureta Cox 399
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Ramón Providencia
Mardoqueo Fernández 100
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Elena
Polonia 456
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Roque
Los Guindos 5771
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Filomena
Sagrado Corazón 346
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Vincente de Paul
Av Libertador B O'Higgins 1632
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Gema
Padres Pasionistas
Av Suecia 3150
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia San Vincente de Paul
Walker Martínez 1
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Isabel de Hungría
Las Catalpas Oriente 99
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Lucrecia
Placer 1417
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santo Cura de Ars
Carmen Mena 929
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa María de las Condes
Av Las Condes 9700
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santo Domingo de Gusmán
Av Pedro de Valdivia 4028
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa María Magdalena
Sargento Menadier 221
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santo Tomás de Aquino
Gamero 2095
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa María Reina
P Augusto Winter 3941
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santo Toribio
La Capitanía 473
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Marta
Av Diego de Almagro 5225
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Tránsito de San José
Los Alamos 1155
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Rita
Av Larraín 7376
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Vera Cruz
José Victorino Lastarria 124
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Rosa de Bernechea
Raúl Labbé 100
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Sofía
Pedro Lagos 1414
Santiago
CHILE

Parroquia Santa Teresita
Corregimiento 2770
Santiago
CHILE

Local Churches in the Provinces

Parroquia de la Sagrada Familia
Santa María 2112
Arica
CHILE

Parroquia de la Sagrada Familia
Diego Portales s/n
Arica
CHILE

Parroquia de la Santa Cruz
Lincoyán 1542
Arica
CHILE

Parroquia del Carmen
Tucapel 2518
Arica
CHILE

Parroquia del Sagrado Corazón
18 de septiembre s/n
Arica
CHILE

Parroquia San José
Diego Portales esq Chapiquiña
Arica
CHILE

Parroquia San Marcos
San Marcos 260
Arica
CHILE

Parroquia Virgen de Las Peñas
Baquedano 795
Arica
CHILE

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora
del Perpetuo Socorro
Pasaje Santiago 913
Iquique
CHILE

Parroquia del Carmen
Arturo Prat 1260
Tocopilla
CHILE

Parroquia Espiritu Santo
Huantajaya s/n
Iquique
CHILE

Parroquia la Inmaculada Concepción
Corazón de María
Lord Cochrane 2070
Antofagasta
CHILE

Parroquia Lourdes Miramar
Sucre esq Miramar
Antofagasta
CHILE

Parroquia Madre de Dios
Av Angamos 0535
Antofagasta
CHILE

Parroquia Nuestra Señora del Carmen
Colombia 939
Antofagasta
CHILE

Parroquia San Francisco
Iquique 3420
Antofagasta
CHILE

Parroquia de la Merced
Turi esq Almeida s/n
Calama
CHILE

Parroquia de San Juan Bautista
Velásquez 1943
Calama
CHILE

Parroquia de San Juan Bautista
Beter 6
Calama
CHILE

Parroquia del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús
21 de Mayo s/n
Tocopilla
CHILE

Parroquia San Luis
Henríquez s/n
Coquimbo
Chile

Parroquia Jesús Obrero
José Dmgo Negrón esq. P Adriazola
Osorno
Chile

Parroquia San Pedro
Aldunate s/n
Coquimbo
Chile

Parroquia Rahue
Talca 376
Osorno
Chile

Parroquia San Francisco
Valdivieso 291
Illapel
Chile

Parroquia San José
Guillermo Franke 182
Osorno
Chile

Parroquia de Lourdes
Balmaceda s/n
La Serena
Chile

Parroquia San Mateo
Manuel Antonio Matta 664
Osorno
Chile

Parroquia La Merced
Balmaceda s/n
La Serena
Chile

Parroquia Angelmó
Chorrillos 1487
Puerto Montt
Chile

Parroquia San Isidro
Paradero 10
La Serena
Chile

Parroquia Catedral
San Martín 184 P 1^o
Puerto Montt
Chile

Parroquia
Errázuriz 499
Ancud
Chile

Parroquia Cristo Rey
Regimiento 680
Puerto Montt
Chile

Parroquia Llanquihue
Candelaria 499
Llanquihue
Chile

Parroquia María Reina y Madre
Población Pichi Pelluco s/n
Puerto Montt
Chile

Parroquia del Carmen
Guillermo Matta 524
Osorno
Chile

Parroquia San Pablo
Ebensperguer s/n
Puerto Montt
Chile

Parroquia El Buen Pastor
Felizardo Asenjo 215
Osorno
Chile

Parroquia San Agustín
Urmeneta s/n
Puerto Montt
Chile

Parroquia Catedral
Independencia 540
Valdivia
Chile

Parroquia Cristo Rey
Av Gral R Schneider 2795
Valdivia
Chile

Parroquia de la Merced
Aníbal Pinto 2175
Valdivia
Chile

Parroquia de la Preciosa Sangre
Mackenna 486
Valdivia
Chile

Parroquia Santa Inés
Los Lingues s/n
Isla Teja
Valdivia
Chile

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CHILE

PERSECUTION OF MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY AND LAY CHURCH WORKERS

As popular protests in Chile have increased, human rights violations have also become more extensive, affecting a wide range of sectors and organizations. The targets have included not only opposition groups, but trade unions, students, teachers and other professional associations, human rights organizations, community groups and even whole neighbourhoods (poblaciones) in the poor districts.

The church's criticism of the human rights situation in Chile and its calls for political, social and economic reforms have brought it increasingly into conflict with the government. The persecution suffered by members of the clergy of the official Roman Catholic church and its lay workers, and by members of religious groups of other denominations serves to illustrate some of the violations which may be perpetrated against anyone whose views do not coincide with those of the government.

The church's involvement in human rights began only days after the September 1973 coup when members of churches of different denominations came together to form a human rights group, the Comité Pro Paz (Committee for Peace), in response to the "appeal to the churches by desperate people who had nowhere else to turn for help when their loved ones disappeared or were imprisoned." Through the provision of material assistance, legal aid and the collection and dissemination of detailed reports about human rights abuses, the Comité became one of the few sources of information and refuge for thousands affected by the repression unleashed by the new military government. The Comité was dissolved in December 1975 on the orders of General Pinochet, who accused it of being "used as a vehicle by marxist-leninists to create problems which disturb public tranquility and quiet, the preservation of which is my principle duty as governor."¹ By then, several of its workers had been imprisoned, some of them tortured, and its head, German bishop Helmut Frenz, banned from entering Chile after a trip abroad.

The Comité's work was taken over by the Vicaría de la Solidaridad (Vicariat of Solidarity) which was set up in 1976 under the auspices of the official Roman Catholic Church by the then Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago, Monseñor Raúl Silva Henríquez. In spite of being an institution of the official church, the Vicaría has been a target for persecution on numerous occasions during the years it has been in existence.

It has been accused by the authorities of harbouring "terrorists", and of being "more communist than the communists". A number of its workers - and even their families - have received death threats, been placed under surveillance, arrested and suffered other forms of harassment. A Vicaría lawyer, for example, woke up one morning to find in his garden two dead cats, their throats slit, in a sack. An anonymous phone caller warned him the same would happen to his children. In March 1985, a Vicaría worker was abducted and murdered, his throat slit. In 1986, the attacks on the Vicaría took a new turn with the imprisonment of one of its most prominent lawyers, a member of its medical staff and four other doctors and an auxiliary who work closely with the institution. (See cases of Imprisonment below.) Seven bishops from the provinces who have a programme of work with the Vicaría met together on 28 May "to give our support to this institution and defend it against the campaign which has been launched against it"². At the same time, they criticized the government for "false accusations, campaigns of slander and intimidation against priests and lay church people who defend the poor" which, they said, "do not exactly make for normal relations between the Church and the government."³

Growing criticism by the Roman Catholic Church of the government's resistance to political, social and economic reforms and its failure to end human rights abuses has led to strained relations between the two. Faced with growing opposition and popular protests, the government has responded with measures resulting in a dramatic rise in the level of human rights violations. Alarmed at the prospect of further repression and an increase in violence, the church, through its hierarchy and institutions, has sought to promote dialogue and reconciliation as a means to justice and peace. In August 1985, Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago, Monseñor Juan Francisco Fresno, brought together representatives of a broad range of political opposition parties who drew up the Acuerdo Nacional (National Agreement) calling for political reforms and an early return to democracy. The Acuerdo was rejected by the government, which shortly afterwards blacked out radio and television coverage of the Cardinal's traditional Independence Day Mass.

Recent statements by the Chilean Bishops Conference reflect their concern about the effects of the government's policies. In November 1985, in a document outlining the pastoral orientation of the church for 1986-9 the bishops reaffirmed the church's commitment to human rights and its work on behalf of the poor. It stressed the urgent need for reconciliation and a return to democracy and condemned "state terrorism" and political violence which manifested itself in "arbitrary detentions, banishment, exile, abductions, harassment and even political murder."⁴

The church has campaigned extensively against the use of torture in Chile, and in 1980, a group of bishops decreed that torturers would be excommunicated. In January 1986, Monseñor Sergio Contreras, Bishop of Temuco and Secretary of the Chilean Bishops' Conference recalled that the decree was still effective after a group of young students in his diocese were arrested and tortured by the state security police. Monseñor Contreras has frequently been critical of human rights abuses by the authorities, and like several of the more outspoken bishops, has had property damaged by incendiary devices. The latest attack occurred in April 1986 when two incendiary devices were thrown at his residence. The day before, he had protested at the occupation of Temuco Cathedral by the state security police.

One of the most active ecumenically based organizations involved in the fight against torture is the Movimiento Contra la Tortura Sebastian Acevedo (Sebastian Acevedo Anti-torture Movement), named after the father of two young people who burnt himself to death because the state security police refused to say where they were holding his son and daughter. The organization, originally made up mainly of priests, nuns, and lay church members, make their protests through lightning demonstrations, often of only a few minutes duration, outside strategic buildings such as torture centres or the courts. Their protests, according to one of its founders, Father José Aldunate, "constitute a moral call to the Chilean people so that they will open their eyes to see what is really happening and see the profound contradiction between torture and christian principles. Through the awakening of public awareness we hope to exert so much moral pressure on the government that it will be forced to stop its practice of torture."

The church has also played a vital role defending the rights of those living in the poblaciones (poor neighbourhoods), and it is there also that the persecution of members of the church has been most severe. In April and May 1986, mass raids were carried out on more than thirty poblaciones by uniformed police and army personnel dressed in combat gear and their faces blackened to instil fear and prevent identification. Cardinal Archbishop Fresno called on the government to stop the raids which "violate the dignity of the individual and the rights of the poorest." He said: "The methods used instil fear and insecurity in the whole community, especially the children" and added: "The investigation of crimes, which is the declared aim, does not justify the use of means which cause moral and physical damage to the people." The raids continued in spite of the Cardinal's appeal.

Local priests working in the poblaciones, many of them foreign, and grassroots christian communities (comunidades cristianos de base) have set up projects to help local residents such as soup kitchens (ollas comunes) social welfare and human rights groups as well as pastoral youth organizations. As a result of these activities, some have received death threats or been attacked. Priests have been pressurised to give up their work through the abduction and torture of their pastoral workers in a number of cases.

In 1985, acts of intimidation and threats by clandestine, unidentified forces believed to be linked to the official security agencies reached such a high level that the head of pastoral affairs at the Archbishopric of Santiago, Monseñor Cristián Precht requested the courts to appoint a special judge (ministro en visita) to investigate them. He said the attacks had the "unmistakable intention ... of disturbing the normal functioning of pastoral youth groups in the Santiago church, preventing local church members from participating in pastoral youth work, discrediting members of the clergy involved in it, and in short, terrorizing the rest of the congregation to prevent the ordinary activities of the church from taking place".⁶ The request was rejected.

ooOoo

In the following pages cases are described to illustrate the different types of human rights violations suffered by members of the clergy and lay workers: intimidation and harassment, short-term detention without charge, imprisonment and killings.

INTIMIDATION AND HARASSMENT

Clandestine forces have waged a campaign of intimidation and harassment against members of the clergy and lay church workers, including members of local prayer groups and even several bishops. Acts of intimidation have taken the form of death threats, surveillance, abductions and torture, armed attacks, deliberate fires and in a few cases explosions, and raids on property belonging to the church or ecumenical organizations.

Though these clandestine organizations present themselves as independent private groups, sometimes identifying themselves with such names as Acción Chilena Anticomunista (ACHA, Chilean Anticommunist Action) or Organización de Vanguardia Católica (OVC, Organization of the Catholic Vanguard), their mode of operation and other evidence strongly suggests the involvement of members of the security forces. In his August 1985 presentation to the Supreme Court, Monseñor Precht said that the organization responsible for the intimidation of pastoral workers and priests had been able to act "with the absolute certainty of impunity"⁷ and was made up of numerous personnel, possessed its own vehicles, weapons, detention centres and equipment, as well as large sums of money to persuade their victims to become informers.

Amnesty International believes that sufficient proof exists to conclude that these clandestine groups are composed of members of the official security agencies acting undercover with civilian collaborators.

Though the majority of denunciations of intimidatory acts before the courts have failed to make any progress, and no one has ever been convicted of such an offence, in a few cases evidence has emerged through judicial investigations linking the attacks with the official security forces. Some of these cases, that of Father Guido Peeters, José Manuel Parada, and a bomb attack on a church, are described below.

o Death Threats

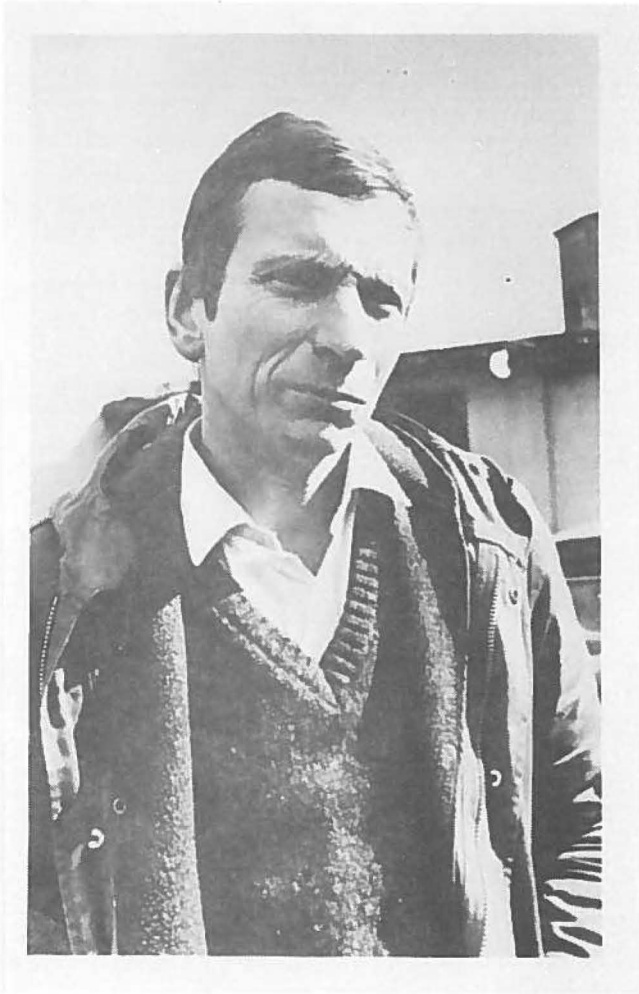
One of the most common methods of harassment is through death or other threats transmitted in a variety of ways. Some have been conveyed through graffiti, such as "Death to Red Priests", on church walls. Others have been transmitted through anonymous telephone calls. Father Guido Peeters, parish priest in the Población La Legua, and the Bishop of Punta Arenas, Monseñor Tomas González, have been among the targets. Monseñor González recently reported that he had handed over a collection of taped threatening phone calls and leaflets he had received to the Regional Military Commander and to the Pope.

Other threats have been conveyed through letters. Psychiatrist Carmen Hales had just started working with the Fundación Missio a Catholic welfare organization largely funded by the German church, when she received threats that she would be killed if she continued to see one of the foundation's directors, Mother Carolina Mayer, in April 1985. Mother Carolina also received a letter warning her that if she didn't "say goodbye to that dirty commie Hales", she would "end up without workshops and with her [Carmen] dead".⁸ Days later, Carmen was abducted and threatened she would be killed if she returned to work. Her captors accused Mother Carolina of running an extremist organization at the foundation.

"Abducted and Tortured for their Faith": A demonstration by the Sebastian Acevedo Anti-torture Movement to protest at the wave of abductions of pastoral workers in 1985.



Rodolfo Quintanilla, showing the cross which was marked on his chest, and cigarette burns inflicted during the hours he was held by unidentified armed individuals who abducted him in July 1985.

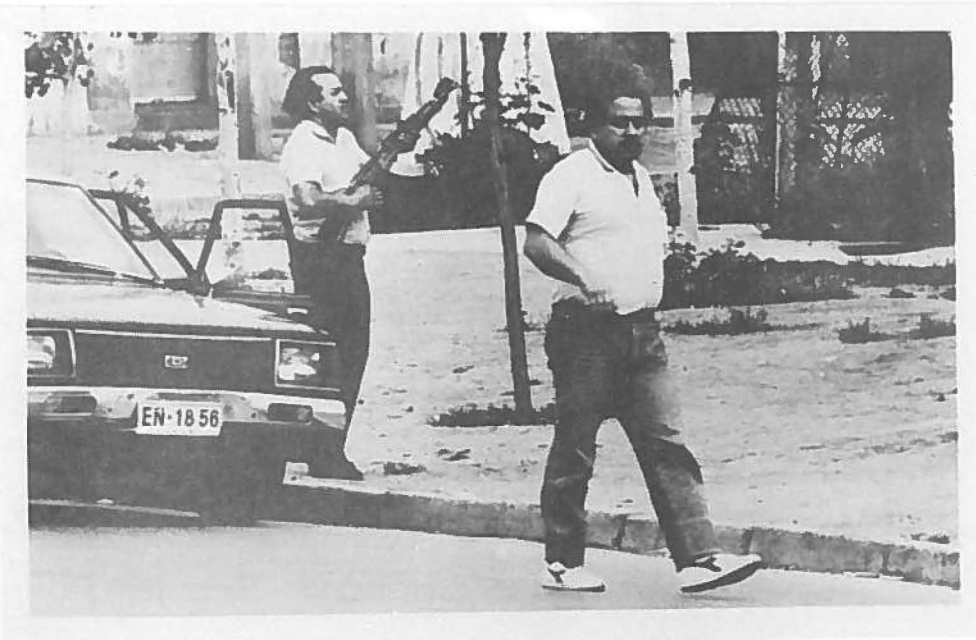


Belgian priest Father Guido Peeters



Cristián Quiñones, who went into exile after being abducted three times. He wrote: "To be a christian today means not only going to mass. It means bearing the cross of our Saviour, the cross which inevitably brings with it the risk of imprisonment, beatings, exile, even one's life, for being amongst those calling for justice and freedom."

21



Two of the three armed assailants who attacked the parish building where Father Peeters lives. They were later identified as CNI agents.

o Abductions and Torture

A wave of abductions and torture of church activists, particularly against members of pastoral youth organizations in 1985, caused serious and widespread concern. Young people such as Rodolfo Quintanilla, Cristián Quiñones and Marcela Pradenas were abducted, usually in broad daylight and in public places, and driven around in cars or taken to secret detention centres. During the several hours they were held, they were beaten, burnt with cigarettes or metal instruments and in some cases sexually assaulted. Their captors knew in great detail about their lives and acquaintances, sometimes showing them photographs of themselves, families or friends. Crosses were often burnt or cut into their bodies as a symbol of their faith. In many cases, they were offered money to become informers, and given warnings and threats to transmit to their local priests. The abductions were sometimes preceded by threats or surveillance.

The case of Marcelito Omar Quiroga Ibaca, 23 years old, was one of those reported to Amnesty International. Forced into a vehicle on 5 August 1985, he was driven around, interrogated about the activities of his local church and shown photographs of some of them. He was beaten in the stomach, and his nose and cheeks forcibly pushed and twisted. Taken to a river, he was made to move along the riverbed on his knees for a hundred meters, his head submerged under the water from time to time. Back in the vehicle, his skin was cut with a sharp instrument and a metal band placed around his head which was tightened until he lost consciousness. When he came to, he had been abandoned by the roadside.

Several of the victims were abducted more than once. Carlos Santibañez Galleguillos was detained three times in September 1985 in the coastal town of Quintero. He was threatened, beaten and interrogated about the head of his local prayer group and about other parish organizations. The third time he was abducted, his captors, three individuals using "antigas masks, firearms, pistols and submachine guns"⁹, interrogated and beat him near a cemetery. He was interrogated again in a vehicle and when he did not give the answers required, he was "made to get out of the vehicle and run alongside it while they trained their weapons on me and interrogated me about the same things as before".¹⁰

o Armed Attacks

Several armed attacks on parish buildings have occurred in the past year in an apparent attempt to intimidate local priests and their colleagues. In the latest attack, on 17 June 1986, individuals wearing balaclavas in two vans and a car fired machine-guns at a parish building in the northern town of Arica. 21-year-old Soledad Quiroz Rojas, who was among the two hundred people present attending catequist discussions, was seriously injured with bullet wounds. Two incendiary devices were also thrown at the building. The attackers left leaflets threatening local priests.

Father Guido Peeters was subjected in 1985 to a persistent campaign of intimidation which culminated in an armed attack on his parish building. One of his pastoral workers, Cristián Quiñones, was kidnapped three times and ill-treated as a warning to the priest. The anonymous attackers warned that Father Peeters had to leave the country before 12 October 1985.

They made daily telephone calls repeating the threat. On the last day, the callers said that an "extension" of one month would be granted. On 15 October, however, three heavily armed men arrived and started firing on the parish building. By coincidence, a group of journalists were in the courtyard of the building and managed to take photographs of the assailants who, after failing to extract the cameras from the journalists, fled from the scene. The three assailants have now been publicly named and identified as members of the Central Nacional de Informaciones (CNI, state security police).

o Raids and Destruction of Property

Several church buildings have been damaged or destroyed in arson attacks, by incendiary devices or bomb attacks. Targets have included parish buildings in Arica and Copiapó, and the residence of the Bishop of Temuco. In most cases those responsible have never been identified. However, on 6 October 1984, the parish church of "Our Lady of Fatima" in the southern town of Punta Arenas was destroyed and a man killed when a bomb he was planting at the church prematurely exploded. Two other people were seen running away from the site. Leaflets signed by ACHA were found by the remains of the church. Inside was the message "We want religion in our Church, not politicians disguised as priests".¹¹ The judge responsible for investigating the attack confirmed that the man who died had been planting the bomb and that he was an intelligence officer of the V Army Division.

At least three raids on buildings connected with the church or ecumenical organizations have occurred between April and June 1986. A parish church in Talcahuano, near Concepción, was raided twice by unidentified individuals who smashed windows and destroyed documents, leaving the message "Sorry Father, but Pinochet is here to stay".¹²

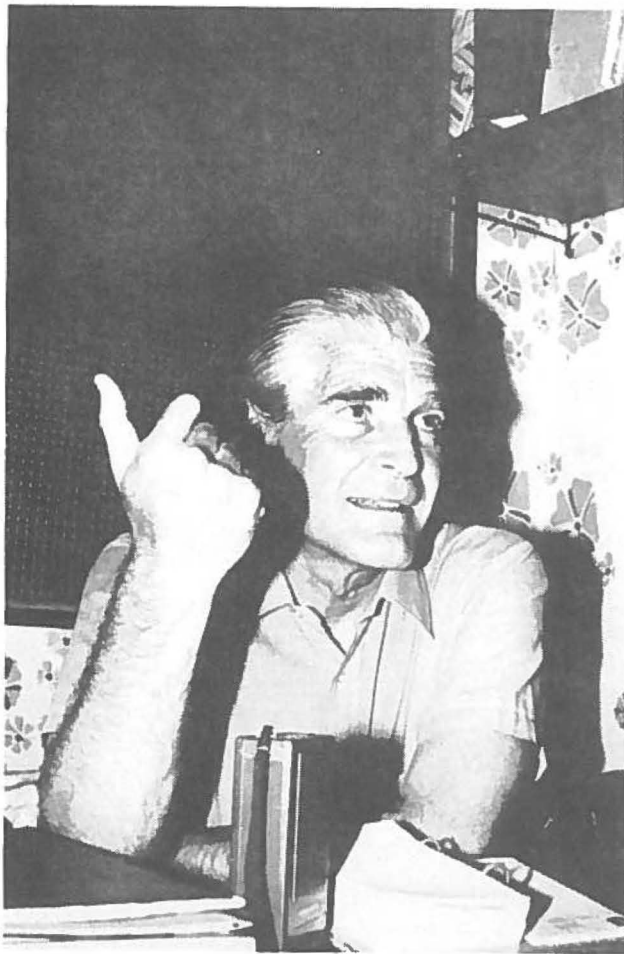
In Santiago, the headquarters of an evangelical organization, the Servicio Evangélico para el Desarrollo (SEPADE, Evangelical Development Service) were violently raided in April 1986 by hooded individuals who identified themselves verbally as members of the CNI. Those present, members of different evangelical churches, were beaten while offices were searched and documents and keys taken away. The CNI denied responsibility, saying it "condemns this type of act, especially when it has been committed against a religious institution."¹³

SHORT-TERM DETENTIONS WITHOUT CHARGE

Short-term detentions by the thousands have become a dominant feature of the human rights situation in recent years. This practice appears to be aimed at intimidating opponents and suppressing public protests. Lay church workers, priests, nuns and church human rights workers have been among those detained for short periods in police custody. Some have been ill-treated.

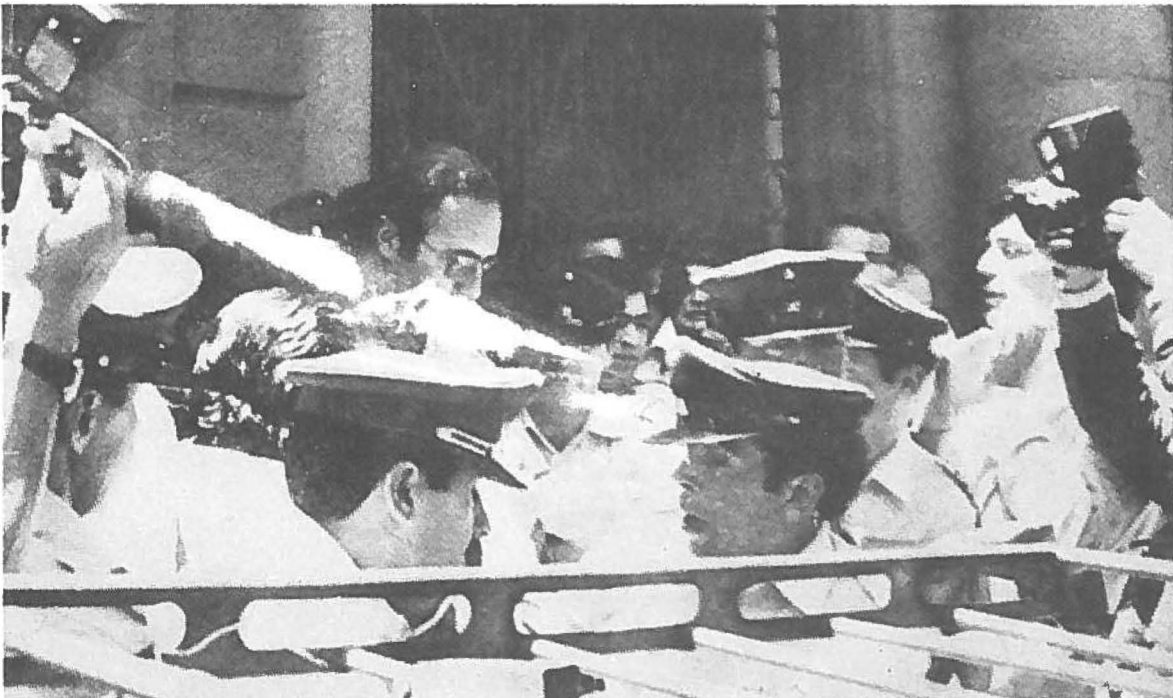
Belgian Father Julio Straiger, the vicario (envoy of the Archbishop of Santiago) responsible for the Western Zone of Santiago, said at a recent press conference after he had been detained for several hours: "If that is how they treat a priest, a vicario, who is the direct

73 year old Father José Aldunate tried to intervene to prevent a member of the Sebastian Acevedo Anti-Torture Movement from being beaten but was himself arrested and badly beaten, kicked and punched.



Father Mariano Puga, detained in a police station for three days in September 1985. He was arrested when police broke up a silent pilgrimage to a river where the procession was to throw flowers "as a symbol of hope and resurrection" in homage to those who died in September 1973.

Fifteen of these seminary students were arrested when police broke up their demonstration calling for the release of the imprisoned Vicaría workers in May 1986.



Father Renato Hevia, after his arrest in December 1985.

representative of the Archbishop, I ask myself what kind of treatment they give to people living in the poblaciones".¹⁴ He had been arrested on 2 June 1986 by a military patrol headed by a civilian agent as he was returning from a seminar. Taken in a van to a police station, he was accused of organizing barricades, causing public disorder and distributing leaflets. He was manhandled and "treated in an abusive manner"¹⁵ before being released.

Many of the arrests, such as that of fifteen seminary students in May 1986, have taken place during peaceful demonstrations broken up by police often wielding batons and using teargas. Protest actions by the Sebastian Acevedo Anti-torture Movement have led to arrests on a number of occasions. According to Father José Aldunate, "We have been beaten. We have had teargas thrown at us and we have been sprayed by watercannons. But we try to prepare ourselves to be ready for whatever comes, whether it be prison, repression or police harassment."

Among the movement's members detained was American priest, Father Denis O'Mara. On Christmas Eve, 1984, he was arrested while distributing Christmas cards in the vestibule of a church. Two nuns and another priest were also arrested. The cards showed a picture of a crowd in front of a church with a banner which read "No to Torture". Inside was the message "Christmas without Herods, New Year without Torturers." ¹⁶ It was the fifth time he had been arrested in fifteen months. A few days later he was expelled from Chile accused of being a "danger to the internal peace of this country."

The cases of Moises Albornoz Rebolledo and Patricia Delgado Saez are among a number reported to Amnesty International where individuals have been interrogated, sometimes under torture, by the official security forces about the activities of local priests. Arrested by uniformed police in February 1986, they were beaten, threatened and covered with paint. Police jumped up and down on Moises Albornoz and hit him in the face while hurling insults about a local priest. They accused the priest of organizing the mural which the two young people had been painting at the time of their arrest. Moises Albornoz was also given electric shocks on the arms and stomach and interrogated about two local priests and young people involved in parish organizations. They were released without charge after a short period.

IMPRISONMENT

Over the last few years, individuals linked to the church have only rarely been imprisoned and charged, the majority of those arrested usually being released after a short period in custody. Among those who have been sent to prison was Father Renato Hevia, director of the Jesuit magazine, Mensaje, who was arrested in December 1985. He was charged with insulting the Head of State after his magazine published a series of articles critical of the human rights situation.

Talking of his experiences in prison, he said: "At first, I had trouble believing what I was going through. I was detained in the headquarters of the Criminal Investigations Police, moved next day to the Penitentiary, and later transferred to the Capuchinos Annex [of the Public Prison]. Prison ritual, however, was convincing: interrogations, a police record opened in my name; stripping, examinations, and finally inside my cell without my belt or my

shoelaces, or my cross hanging around my neck. I was a prisoner, behind bars".¹⁷

He was conditionally released after two weeks in prison and the charges suspended pending further evidence.

The imprisonment in May 1986 of two Vicaría workers, lawyer Gustavo Villalobos and medical doctor Ramiro Olivares has provoked serious concern and widespread criticism and condemnation. They were charged with assisting terrorists after they had given professional treatment to a man with bullet wounds. It later emerged, according to official sources, that he had participated in an armed confrontation with police. When questioned by those who had treated him he had denied any involvement.

Amnesty International believes that the detainees acted solely in their professional and humanitarian capacity and that their imprisonment is a political move aimed to discredit the Vicaría and challenge the church's work in human rights. A lawyer acting on their behalf said in an interview that at most, the doctors could have been charged with failing to inform the authorities they had treated a man with bullet wounds, an offence which carries a maximum sentence of sixty days imprisonment. Over the years there have been numerous attempts to discredit the Vicaría, for example through allegations that it is a communist organization. Fears have been expressed that this case will be used to attack the institution as a whole. In June 1986, the Military Prosecutor (Fiscal Militar) dealing with the case is known to have asked for a full list of staff employed by the Vicaría. There are fears also that the authorities may attempt to search confidential legal files held by the lawyers working for political detainees.

The Vicaría, whose human rights work has achieved international recognition, has received many messages of support and solidarity for its imprisoned workers and for its work as an institution both from within Chile and abroad.

KILLINGS

In the last two years, a priest and a church human rights worker have lost their lives as a result of human rights abuses.

44 year-old Father Andres Jarlan was a French priest who dedicated much of his time to helping young drug addicts in the Población La Victoria where he lived. On 4 September 1984, a national day of protest, Father Jarlan was killed when police patrolling the area ran down the street firing their guns at a group of journalists. The bullets penetrated the walls of his wooden house and he died sitting at his desk reading the Bible. Dozens of people have been killed or injured since 1983 in similar incidents, especially in the poblaciones, as police and the military have combed the streets during days of protests and fired indiscriminately at anyone who may be present, with the apparent intention of killing or causing injury.

Father Pierre Dubois, with whom he shared the house, found the body:

"At the end of the afternoon, at about 6.00p.m., Andres went up to his room to read the Bible and take a rest from the tension which we had lived through during the day, which began with the killing of a young man, and continued with many people beaten and injured. A boy, who was very close to Andres, had been terribly ill-treated. Andres was very sad, very affected. When I returned home, where Andres was. Noone knew. So I went up, to the second floor and found him sitting at his desk. He looked as if he was asleep...He was dead." 18

Imprisoned Vicaría workers Gustavo Villalobos and Dr Ramiro Olivares on their way from court to prison after being charged.



Gustavo Villalobos, well known in Chile for his work on the case of murdered Vicaría worker José Manuel Parada Maluenda.

c.Revista Solidaridad

Dr Ramiro Olivares



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The house where Father Andres Jarlan died. "It wasn't an accident. It's what happens in all these poor areas. The bullet was not aimed at Andres, but it was aimed at anyone who happened to be around. In that sense, he shared, in life and in death, the fate of the people here...."



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José Manuel Parada Maluenda,
with his four children.

Police immediately denied responsibility for the killing and threatened to take legal action against Father Dubois who publicly stated that he had witnesses and proof that the police had fired the shots which caused the death of Father Jarlan. The judge appointed to investigate the killing brought charges against a uniformed policeman. However, because of the involvement of military personnel the case was transferred to a military court, where investigations have proceeded very slowly. Almost two years after the incident, no one has yet been convicted.

José Manuel Parada Maluenda began working with the Comité Pro Paz, and joined the Vicaría after it was dissolved. He was also a communist party member. On 29 March 1985, he was abducted by civilian agents outside this children's school, together with teachers' union leader Manuel Guerrero. The following day, their bodies were found mutilated and with their throats cut, together with that of a third man, Santiago Nattino. The murders caused a public outcry in Chile. The authorities denied responsibility, but on 1 August, the special judge (ministro en visita) appointed to investigate these and five other related abductions announced there was enough evidence to attribute responsibility to carabineros (uniformed police) and in particular, to the Dirección de Comunicaciones de Carabineros (DICOMCAR, Carabineros' Communications Directorate). Twelve carabineros were charged. The head of carabineros resigned. However, the announcement was followed by a legal battle of appeals and counter appeals in the course of which the courts gradually released all the carabineros without charge.

José Parada's wife, Estela Ortiz, has taken part in weekly peaceful protests in the centre of Santiago calling for justice in the case. She has been arrested several times when police have broken up the demonstrations.

A year after his death, Vicaría workers said in a message of homage:

"José Manuel:

From your sacrifice springs that force
which moves us to carry on our work.

For you, and for all the victims of repression
we will persist until the
truth is known and
justice carried out..." 20

Note: Details of how to obtain copies of the photographs used in this document can be obtained from:

Anne Jenkins
Documentation Centre
International Secretariat
1 Easton Street
London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom

APPENDIX: Quotations in Spanish

1. "un medio del cual se valen los marxistas-leninistas para crear problemas que alteran la tranquilidad ciudadana y la necesaria quietud, cuya mantención es mi deber principal de gobernante."
2. "para respaldar a esta Institución ante la campaña que se ha organizado en su contra".
3. "Acusaciones falsas, campañas de desprestigio y hostigamiento a los sacerdotes y laicos que defienden a los pobres no constituyen precisamente una relación normal entre la Iglesia y el gobierno."
4. "Se ejerce violencia en la detención arbitraria, el exilio interno y externo, la práctica del secuestro, del amedrentamiento y hasta del asesinato político".
5. "atenta contra la dignidad de las personas y vulnera el derecho de los más pobres...la forma en que se realizan infunde temor e inseguridad en toda la población, especialmente en los niños"..."la investigación del delito, que es el fin perseguido, no justifica la utilización de medios que acarrearán daños morales y físicos a las personas".
6. "inequívoco propósito ...de alterar el funcionamiento normal de la Pastoral Juvenil de la Iglesia de Santiago, de inhibir a los fieles en la participación en dicha Pastoral, de desacreditar a miembros del clero que tienen relación con ella, y en definitiva a aterrorizar al resto de fieles impidiendo las actividades normales de la Iglesia."
7. "una certeza absoluta de impunidad".
8. "Dile adiós a tu comunacha Hales o te quedas sin talleres y sin ella viva".
9. "máscaras antigases, armas de fuego, pistolas y ametralladoras".
10. "se me obliga a bajar del vehículo y conminado a correr junto al automóvil, apuntándome con sus armas de fuego..me preguntan lo mismo a las veces anteriores".
11. "En nuestra Iglesia queremos religión y no políticos con disfraz de cura".
12. "Perdone Padre, pero Pinochet permanecerá para siempre".
13. "condena este tipo de actos, en especial si afecta a una institución de carácter religioso".
14. "Si a un sacerdote, a un Vicario que es un representante directo del Cardenal lo tratan así, yo pienso cómo tratarán a los pobladores".
15. "recibió un trato grosero".
16. "Por una Navidad sin los Herodes y Año Nuevo sin torturadores"
17. "Al principio me costó creer lo que estaba viviendo. Detenido en el Cuartel General de Investigaciones, pasado al día siguiente a la Penitenciaría y trasladado después a Capuchinos. Pero el ritual de prisiones fue convincente: interrogatorios, fichaje, desnudarse, exámenes, y, finalmente, la celda, sin cinturón ni cordones de zapatos ni mi cruz colgada al cuello. Era un reo, encerrado."

18. "Al final de la tarde, cerca de las seis, Andres subió a su pieza para leer la Biblia y descansar un poco de toda la tensión que habíamos vivido durante el día. Había sido una jornada tremendamente dura. Que empezó en la mañana con la muerte de un joven de 25 años, y continuó luego con muchos golpeados y heridos. Un muchacho, muy amigo de Andres, había sido tremendamente maltratado. El estaba muy triste, muy impactado.

Cuando yo volví a la casa cerca de las siete y veinte, pregunté por Andres. Nadie sabía donde estaba. Entonces subí al segundo piso y lo encontré sentado en su escritorio. Parecía dormido... Estaba muerto."

19. "No fue por casualidad sino que eso es la situación que ocurre a todos los pobladores...el disparo no fue dirigido particularmente contra Andres... este iba destinado a cualquiera que lo pudiera recibir. En este sentido, él compartió plenamente, con su vida y con su muerte, la suerte de los pobres".

20. "José Manuel:

De tu sacrificio brota aquella fuerza
que nos ayuda a continuar nuestra tarea.

Por tí y por todas las víctimas de la represión
persistiremos hasta lograr
que la verdad se imponga
y obtener que se haga justicia..."

21. "Ser cristiano hoy en día, no sólo significa asistir a misa, sino también aceptar la cruz que cargó Cristo, esa cruz que inevitablemente puede traer consigo el ser encarcelado, golpeado, arriesgar incluso la vida o el que tener que salir del país por ser solidario con el que clama por justicia y libertad."