

ORIGINAL

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Further information on UA 183/86 (AMR 22/37/86 4 July) - Torture

CHILE: Carmen QUINTANA ARANCIBIA Rodrigo ROJAS DE NEGRI

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and others

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Amnesty International is deeply distressed to learn of the death of Rodrigo Rojas, aged 19, who died in hospital on 5 July 1986 as a result of extensive burns. According to his mother, his body also showed signs of having been beaten. Carmen Quintana, aged 18, is now in a hospital special burns unit with 60 per cent burns to her body.

The two young people were set on fire by a military patrol after being captured on 2 July 1986 in the first hours of the two-day protest called by opposition groups. Several young people who were with them at the time said that Rodrigo Rojas and Carmen Quintana were taken into a side street and severely beaten. A member of the military patrol group then took a can of petrol, poured it over them and set them on fire. A few minutes later the soldiers wrapped them in blankets and drove them to the outskirts of Santiago and abandoned them. Despite eye-witness accounts, the army has denied any responsibility. The courts are expected to decide on 8 July 1986 whether to appoint a special investigating judge (ministro en visita) to look into the case.

According to reports, the people held by the CNI following their arrest in the poor neighbourhoods (poblaciones) during the night of 1/2 July 1986 were released without charge a day later. Some are reported to have been tortured.

Further recommended action: Please send further appeals:

- expressing grave concern about the death of Rodrigo Rojas de Negri and the serious burns inflicted on Carmen Quintana Arancibia who is now in a critical condition
- urging that a special judge (ministro en visita) be appointed to investigate the torture of Rodrigo Rojas, and Carmen Quintana and that those responsible be brought to justice

☎ 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 should be sent to:

Sr. Hugo Rosende
Ministro de Justicia
Ministerio de Justicia
Compañía 111
Santiago, Chile

Telegrams to: Ministro Justicia,
Santiago, Chile

General Julio Canessa Robert
Miembro de la Junta de Gobierno
Edificio Diego Portales
Santiago, Chile

(Member of Government Junta for
the Army)

Telegrams to General Canessa Robert,
Santiago, Chile

Copies should be sent to:

Señores
Miembros de la Corte Suprema
Plaza Montt Varas
Santiago, Chile

(Members of the Supreme Court)

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

(Catholic Church human rights
organization)

and the Chilean diplomatic representatives in your country.

Please send appeals immediately. Please check with the International
Secretariat, or your section office, if sending appeals after 25 July 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.