

STATISTICS REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES
DURING 15 YEARS OF MILITARY DICTATORSHIP

Vicaria of Solidarity
September, 1988

I. Right to Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest

1) No reliable records regarding arbitrary arrests exist for the first years of the military regime. Exact figures, therefore, are not available. The only figures on record for the first two years of the dictatorship are those officially given by the government, and relate only to arrests officially recognized by it. "Disappeared" cases, even with eyewitness testimony that the "disappeared" had been arrested by government police or security forces, were explained away as examples of Chileans who left the country without notifying relatives.

In February, 1976, Col. Jorge Espinoza, head of the Servicio Nacional de Detenidos (SENDE), said that as of February 6, 1976, 42,486 people had been arrested. Most, he said, were later set free, expelled from the country, put under legal process or were completing jail terms.

For that same time period the Comite de Cooperacion para la Paz had registered only 12,387 arrests. At that time the number of "detenidos-desaparecidos" cases (arrested and subsequently "disappeared") documented by the Vicaria of Solidarity numbered 554.

2) Arrests from 1976 onward have been recorded by the Vicaria of Solidarity (both individual arrests and arrests en masse at large public demonstrations), and are listed below.

It should be noted that arrests at demonstrations increased considerably in 1983 and thereafter, and account for about 60% of the total arrests reported by police officials.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>At Demonstrations</u>	<u>Totals</u>
1976	670	--	670
1977	346	--	346
1978	374	1249	1623
1979	1873	--	1873
1980	801	1860	2661
1981	646	263	909
1982	312	901	1213
1983	735	3802	4537
1984	2485	2858	5343
1985	1112	4202	5314
1986	1248	5717	6965
1987	699	2596	3295
Totals	11,301	23,448	34,749

In the first six months of 1988 total arrests numbered 1780, 443 individual arrests and 1337 at demonstrations. This is up considerably from the first six months of 1987 (1228).

Combining the government figures and those of the Vicaria, together with the roughly 600 disappeared cases, a very conservative estimate of the total number arrested during the 15 years of military dictatorship is 79,415.

II. Torture and Unnecessary Police Violence

1. The majority of those arrested in Chile are tortured either psychologically or physically. This occurs sometimes at secret locations, but also at police stations or on property of the Armed Services. After the coup, torture occurred at both the National Stadium and the Chile Stadium.

The number of torture cases denounced in the courts is very small, primarily for fear of reprisal. It should also be pointed out that the civilian courts have been ineffective in investigating torture -- legal proceedings almost always are turned over to the military court system.

The Vicaria of Solidarity began using the Chilean justice system to denounce torture in June of 1978. In the years previous formal complaints about torture were taken to the international human rights organizations -- the Human Rights Commissions of both the United Nations and the Organization of American States. By December of 1977, 1429 cases of torture had been denounced before those forums.

The number of torture victims either formally complaining before Chilean courts or who have given sworn statements to the Vicaria of Solidarity since June, of 1978, is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number Tortured</u>
1978	95
1979	374
1980	151
1981	68
1982	57
1983	77
1984	100
1985	84
1986	132
1987	105
1988 (thru June)	42

Total 1,285

Adding the pre-1978 figures to those above, the total number of torture cases recorded in Chile is 2,652 as of June 30, 1988. Reported torture cases the first six months of 1988 (42) are at roughly the same level as the first six months of 1987 (51).

2. Security forces began using greater force in 1983 as nation-wide protests against the military regime grew. Oftentimes innocent passersby are victimized as much as protesters by the indiscriminate behavior of the security forces. Death sometimes results.

Legal complaints against police violence are normally in the jurisdiction of military courts, which have a poor history of investigating military or security operations. Still, there is often publicity in the media, which is beneficial. The table belows shows the number of cases of unnecessary violence by police officials documented by the Vicaria from 1983 through June of 1988.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Death Resulting</u>	<u>Property Damage</u>	<u>Total</u>
1983	578	24	90	701
1984	891	29	20	940
1985	474	12	6	492
1986	408	16	13	437
1987	111	8	19	138
1988	64	--	12	76
(thru June)				
Totals	2526	89	169	2784

III. Threats

1. Since the very beginning of the military regime thousands of Chileans been threatened, harrassed, persecuted or attacked -- both by government security forces and clandestine groups.

Clandestine groups operate in the country with complete impunity. In some cases these groups have information about their victims that could only have been obtained by government security forces. Examples of such groups are "ACHA" (Chilean Anti-Communist Command), Comando Husares de la Muerte, Frente Nacionalista de Combate, and others.

Human Rights organizations are victimized by these groups, as is the Catholic Church. Church leaders and lay members working in human rights have been jailed, beaten, expelled from the country and even killed -- as in the case of Father Andres Jarlan in La Victoria poblacion in September, 1984.

Members of the Catholic Church hierarchy and church property have been victimized. In October, 1984, there was a failed bombing attempt against the Parroquia Nuestra Senora de Fatima in Punta Arenas. The author of the attack, an officer in the Chilean Army, accidentally blew himself up. "ACHA" literature was found among the rubble.

In 1986 the residence of Bishop Miguel Caviedes of Osorno was shot at by unidentified civilians. Church property is often painted with offensive slogans. Early in 1988 Mon. Raul Silva Henriquez, former Santiago Archbishop and Cardinal, received

death threats. These are just a few of many, many examples. Not one act of such terror has been resolved by police officials and successfully prosecuted in the courts.

2. These threats are not usually complained about in Chilean courts. Like torture cases, people affected do not wish to call greater attention to themselves and risk reprisals.

When legal action is taken, it is usually in the form of a recurso de amparo preventivo or recurso de proteccion. Such legal remedies (police protection) are usually not granted. Police officials are slow to investigate such complaints and deny that the victims are part of any official kind of vigilance.

But facts often demonstrate that government officials are not telling the truth to the court. For example, on March 14th, 1980, Professor Oscar Salazar Jahnsen complained to the Appeals Court that he was being followed and sought the Court's protection. His petition was rejected six days later after the Court had been assured that Salazar was not part of any official investigation. On April 28th Professor Salazar was killed in a "security operation" of the CNI. The CNI later acknowledged in a public statement that Salazar was "a suspicious individual who had been under surveillance."

Even when recursos have been granted by the courts, the victims are still in risk of harm. For example, Enrique Palet, Executive Director of the Vicaria, was granted a recurso and court ordered police protection after he had received numerous death threats in August, 1986. Days later, on September 4th, the Carabinero guarding his house was seriously wounded by unknown individuals firing from a speeding car.

The following table lists threats complained about and registered at the Vicaria. These figures are for Santiago, only.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number Threatened</u>
1977	152
1978	163
1979	119
1980	114
1981	140
1982	125
1983	216
1984	402
1985	564
1986	657
1987	749
1988 (thru June)	294
Total	3,695

Threats the first six months of 1988 (294) are running slightly ahead of the first six months of 1987 (285).

IV. Deaths, Killings

1. The first report about the human rights situation in Chile was made by the Organization of American States' Special Commission after a visit in July, 1974. It reported that "the most moderate calculations speak of 1500 deaths, 80 belonging to military personel." These figures referenced the time immediately after the coup. This same Special Commission said about 220 people had been summarily executed by the military without benefit of any kind of judicial proceeding.

Chilean human rights groups estimate that since 1974 an additional 500 people have been killed by state repression -- at public demonstrations, in phony "confrontations" with security forces, or just simply killed for actively opposing the government.

These killings are not a thing of the past. Between May of 1983 and May of 1984 over 100 people were killed by government repression, most at protest demonstrations. In 1986, hours after the assassination attempt on President Pinochet, four opposition activists were killed in retaliation. One of these was journalist Jose Carrasco. On June 15th, 1987, twelve people were killed by security agents in an action ("Operation Albania") described to the public as confrontations with subversives. Information given to the Vicaria indicates the twelve were murdered in cold blood.

Other instances of state killing include the death of labor leader Tucapel Jimenez in 1982, the "degollados" (slit throats case which included Vicaria worker Jose Manuel Parada) in 1985, the torture death of Federico Alvarez Santibalez in 1984, and the burning death of Rodrigo Rojas in July, 1986.

2. Listed below are statistics regarding killings in Chile as recorded by the Vicaria since 1983.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Killed in Confrontations</u>	<u>Killed in Unnecessary Violence</u>	<u>Other Deaths*</u>	<u>Totals</u>
1983	7	59	1	67
1984	27	34	24	85
1985	9	16	47	72
1986	17	22	23	62
1987	12	8	12	32
1988 (thru June)	--	1	16	17

* "Other deaths" includes assassinations of police and Armed Services personel, assassination of both political opponents and supporters of the military regime.

V. Arrested and Later "Disappeared"

Most "disappeared cases occurred in the years immediately subsequent to the military coup, but they remain a reality in more recent years as well. In September, 1987, 5 young members of the Communist Party were "disappeared."

Below is a table outlining the number of disappeared cases documented by the Vicaria of Solidarity. Several clarifying points regarding this data need to be made:

-- 52 cases that have been clarified (bodies located) have been deducted from the totals: 15 bodies identified at Lonquen, 19 in Yungay, and 18 in Mulchen.

-- Not included in the figures are cases of "disappeared" Chileans that occurred in Argentina.

-- Occasionally new cases are added which in fact occurred many years ago, but are only now coming to light.

-- these figures are extremely conservative, and are only those cases where the arrest of individuals (later "disappeared") by clandestine groups or security forces was collaborated by others who have given sworn testimony to the Vicaria.

<u>Year</u>	<u>In Provinces</u>	<u>In Santiago</u>	<u>Total</u>
1973	154	103	257
1974	27	195	222
1975	18	57	75
1976	5	104	109
1977	7	5	12
1978	--	1	1
1984	--	1	1
1987	--	5	5
Totals	211	471	682