

ORIGINAL

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Amnesty International
International Secretariat
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United Kingdom

TO: All sections
Campaign Coordinators
Chile/CHAN coordinators
Groups with Chilean prisoners

FROM: Americas Research Department

DATE: 18 July 1986

CAMPAIGN ON CHILE: CIRCULAR 5: APPEAL CASES

Summary

Attached are individual appeal cases which are to feature in the Campaign on Chile between 3 September and 31 December 1986. They are:

Tucapel Jiménez Alfaro;
Manuel Guerrero Ceballos, Santiago Nattino Allende and José Manuel Parada Maluenda;
Eduardo Jara Aravena;
Juan Aguirre Ballesteros;
Nelson Herrera Riveros and Mario Lagos Rodríguez;
Luis Fernando Riquelme Castillo;
Nadia Fuentes Concha;
Rodrigo Rojas De Negri;
Ivan Aqueveque Antileo.

AI CONCERN

Since 1981, some 300 people have died as a result of political violence in Chile, a significant proportion of whom appear to have been the victims of unlawful actions by members of the security forces.

The appeal cases chosen for this campaign illustrate different types of political killings which have become a pattern in Chile and the difficulties faced by lawyers and relatives in pursuing the cases through the courts to find those responsible. They include cases which have been presented by the authorities as deaths in armed confrontations with the security forces but where witnesses and others have refuted the official version. Many others have been killed during days of protest when police and security forces have fired their guns indiscriminately with the intention of killing or maiming local people in areas where demonstrations were being held. Sometimes these killings have been carried out by unidentified armed individuals shooting from inside cars or other vehicles.

One of the young people featured in this circular who died during a day of protest was the victim of a disturbing new form of brutality; a military patrol sprayed him with petrol and set fire to him. Several cases featured are of individuals abducted by clandestine agents and later found dead. In all of these, evidence has emerged implicating members of the official security forces in their deaths. The case of two individuals held in unacknowledged detention and tortured to death have also been included.

Judicial investigations have been initiated in all the cases featured and all are still pending. As explained in the campaign materials, court investigations are a central issue in Chile today. Some parts of the judiciary are still showing reluctance to prosecute members of the security forces, others are beginning to act with more independence. In all cases the investigations face enormous obstacles including elaborate attempts at cover up.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Appeals should be sent:

- expressing concern at the involvement of members of the security forces in political killings;

- calling for prompt and complete investigations into each of the cases and measures to ensure the full collaboration of the security forces with the courts;

- stressing that in a society based on the rule of law it is essential that law enforcement officials responsible for committing crimes be brought to justice without delay.

2. Addresses for Appeals:

Sr. Hugo Rosende
Ministro de Justicia
Ministerio de Justicia
Compañía 111
Santiago, Chile
(Minister for justice)

Sr. Jaime del Valle
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
Palacio de La Moneda
Santiago, Chile
(Minister for foreign relations)

Sr. Ricardo Martin
Presidente
Comision Asesora de Derechos Humanos
Ministerio del Interior
Palacio de La Moneda
Santiago, Chile
(Government appointed human rights commission)

3. Copies of Appeals:

Sections should ensure that some copies of appeals on behalf of individual cases are sent to individual members of the Military Court:

Ministro Hugo Musante	Corte Marcial
Ministro Fernando Torres Silva	Palacio de los Tribunales
Ministro Hernán Chavez	Santiago, Chile
Ministro Efren Araya	(Military Appeals Court)
Ministro Alberto Novoa	

and to individual members of the Supreme Court:

Sr. Octavio Ramirez; Sr. Luis Maldonado; Sr. Osvaldo Erbetta;
Sr. Israel Borquez; Sr. Jose Maria Eyzaguirre; Sr Victor Manuel Rivas;
Sr. Emilio Ulloa; Sr. Enrique Correa; Sr. Estanislao Zuñiga;
Sr. Marcos Aburto; Sr. Hernan Cereceda; Sr. Enrique Zurita;
Sr. Abraham Meersohn; Sr. Carlos Letelier; Sr. Servando Jordon.

Address: Corte Suprema
Plaza Montt Varas
Santiago, Chile

Copies of appeals on behalf of Tucapel Jimenez Alfaro should be sent to:

ANEF	Sr. Sergio Valenzuela Patiño
Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins 1603	18 Juzgado del Crimen
Santiago, Chile	Compañía 1325
	Santiago, Chile

Copies of appeals on behalf of Eduardo Jara Aravena should be sent to:

Escuela de Periodismo	Sr. Alberto Echavarria
Universidad Catolica	6 Juzgado del Crimen
Jose Batlle y Ordenez 3300	Av. España 24 P.3
Santiago, Chile	Santiago, Chile
(where Eduardo studied)	

Copies of appeals on behalf of Rodrigo Rojas de Negri should be sent to:

Comision Chilena de Derechos Humanos	Sr. Alberto Echavarria
Huérfanos 1805	15 Juzgado del Crimen
Santiago, Chile	Av. España 24, P.3
(Chilean Human Rights Commission)	Santiago, Chile

Copies of appeals on behalf of Manuel Guerrero Ceballos, Santiago Nattino Allende and Jose Manuel Parada Maluenda:

Sr José Cánovas Robles	Revista Solidaridad
6 Juzgado del Crimen	Casilla 260
Av. España 24, P.3	Santiago, Chile
Santiago, Chile	

Copies of appeals on behalf of Nadia Fuentes Concha should be sent to:

Monseñor Mario Garfias
Vicario de la Zona Oriente
Los Alerces 2900
Santiago, Chile
Chile

Sr Juez
16 Juzgado del Crimen
Avenida Pedro Montt 1253 P 3
Santiago, Chile

Copies of appeals on behalf of Juan Aguirre Ballesteros should be sent to:

Monseñor Olivier D'Argouges
Vicario de la Zona Oeste
Bernal del Mercado 394
Santiago, Chile

Capitan (J) Enrique Olivares
Carlini
Fiscal Militar Ad Hoc
Galvez 102
Santiago, Chile

Copies on behalf of Ivan Aqueveque Antileo should be sent to:

Sr Juez
18o Juzgado de Crimen de Santiago
Compañía 1325 P 1
Santiago, Chile

Monseñor Olivier D'Argouges
Vicario de la Zona Oeste
Bernal del Mercado 394
Santiago, Chile

Copies on behalf of Luis Fernando Riquelme Castillo should be sent to:

Sr Fiscal Militar
Capitan del Ejercito Enrique Olivares
1a Fiscalia Militar
Galvez 102
Santiago, Chile

Monseñor Mario Garfias
Vicario de Zona Oriente
Los Alerces 2900
Santiago, Chile

Copies on behalf of Nelson Herrera Riveros and Mario Lagos Rodriguez should be sent to:

CODEPU
Calle Exeter 575
Concepcion
Chile
(a human rights organization)

Comandante Alejandro Abuter Campos
Fiscal Militar Ad Hoc
Concepcion, Chile

4. Photographs are available of all the appeal cases except Mario Lagos. Details on how to obtain copies can be found in Campaign Circular 3: Order Form for Photographs for Chile Campaign.

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

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AWAITING JUSTICE: VICTIMS OF POLITICAL KILLINGS

TUCAPEL JIMENEZ ALFARO

More than four years after his death, no one has been found responsible for the murder of trade union leader Tucapel Jiménez Alfaro, and court investigations have been suspended. The only person who was charged in connection with the case was a defence lawyer accused of slandering the Armed Forces after he accused the Central Nacional de Informaciones (CNI - Chilean state security police) of being involved.

60-year-old Tucapel Jiménez, president of the Asociación Nacional de Empleados Fiscales (ANEF - National Association of State Employees) was found dead on 25 February 1982 slumped over the wheel of his taxi on the outskirts of Santiago. He had five bullet wounds in his head and his throat had been slit. It emerged later that his vehicle had been intercepted shortly after he had left home to attend a meeting with other trade union leaders. Relatives, friends and many others believe that he was killed because he was on the point of achieving his goal of unifying the trade union movement into a common front for the first time since 1973.

Before his death, Tucapel - known affectionately as "don Tuca" - had been aware that he was under surveillance and a few days earlier, for example had been followed by a taxi to a friend's house. The vehicle and its occupants remained outside the house while he was there. Early on in the investigations by Sr. Sergio Valenzuela Patiño, the special judge (ministro en visita) appointed to deal with the case, three officials of pro-government trade unions and three members of the CNI were questioned about their involvement in the surveillance. The judge ordered them not to leave the country pending further investigations but the orders were eventually lifted and no charges were brought against them.

Important evidence emerged in 1983 when Galvarino Ancavil, a self-confessed former collaborator with the CNI, made a sworn statement before leaving the country. In it he alleged that those responsible for organizing the killing were members of a Brigada de Trabajo (Work Brigade) in the CNI who had talked of a "Plan Delta" to eliminate opposition trade unionists. He said that he had supplied them with and disposed of the weapon which killed Tucapel Jiménez. A number of his allegations are reported to be consistent with other information which emerged during the course of the judicial investigations.

Two CNI agents, an army corporal and a security agent named in his statement were arrested in April 1984 but released "for lack of evidence" two days later. In September 1985 Sr Sergio Valenzuela closed his investigations without reaching any conclusion as to who was responsible.

A complaint against an Appeals Court decision confirming the suspension of the proceedings pending additional evidence is currently in the hands of the Supreme Court. Defence lawyers have criticised the slowness of the proceedings and appealed several times against decisions not to bring charges against those they believe to be implicated. They have also complained about apparent attempts by the CNI to obstruct the investigations.

A series of threats and surveillance measures against relatives of Tucape Jimenez, witnesses, lawyers and their families resulted in several of them leaving the country because of fears for their physical safety.

MANUEL GUERRERO CEBALLOS, 36, school inspector and president of the Asociacion Gremial de Educadores Chilenos (AGECH - Trade Union Association of Chilean Teachers), married with two children.

JOSE MANUEL PARADA MALUENDA, sociologist and worker at the Vicariat of Solidarity, the church human rights organization, married with four children.

SANTIAGO NATTINO ALLENDE, 63 years old, artist, married with three children.

On 29 March, Manuel Guerrero was standing at the gates of the Colegio Latinoamericano (Latin American School) where he worked. He was meeting children as they arrived just before the start of the school day and chatting to his friend, José Manuel Parada, who had just left his daughter there. Suddenly a car drove up. Three armed men got out and took hold of the two men, forcing them into the vehicle. Hearing their shouts for help, another teacher went to help them and was shot at point blank range. He was seriously injured. A police helicopter was seen circling overhead.

Santiago Nattino Allende had been abducted two days before, in the early afternoon, in front of witnesses and in a busy Santiago street. Armed civilian agents grabbed and handcuffed him and bundled him into a beige-coloured car.

Nothing was heard of the three men, all members of the communist party, after their abduction until their bodies were found on 30 March 1985 on the outskirts of Santiago. Their throats had been slit and their bodies bore marks of severe torture.

Their brutal execution caused a public outcry in Chile. A special judge, Sr José Canovas Robles, was appointed to investigate the murders. Shortly afterwards, he incorporated into his investigations the case of five AGECH leaders and staff who were abducted and tortured the same day as Santiago Nattino was detained. Several had been interrogated about Manuel Guerrero and one about Santiago Nattino. Although the five were released after two days in secret detention, judge Canovas believed the two cases to be related and that the same people might be behind the two sets of abductions.

At the beginning of August 1985, judge Canovas announced his conclusions that carabineros (uniformed police) had been involved in the abductions, and in the course of his investigations brought charges against nine police officers. Some had been identified by witnesses of the abductions, others were named in a report submitted to the judge by the government's own intelligence service, the CNI. The CNI's own hypothesis was that the motive behind the murders had been the involvement of two of the victims in the investigations by a human rights group into activities of a clandestine unit of the armed forces which had eliminated political opponents in the early years after the 1973 coup.

A decision by the Supreme Court to drop the charges against three of the accused in January 1986 caused a public uproar which was reflected in public demonstrations bearing banners with the slogan "Supreme Shame". The Vicariat of Solidarity issued a statement on 17 January stating its belief "that the loss of faith in the judicial institutions is deeply damaging for the achievement of peace and reconciliation among Chileans, that it could lead to the repetition of crimes committed with impunity, and encourage people to search for justice in their own way".

By March 1986, all the charges against those apparently implicated had been withdrawn. Judge Canovas transferred the investigation into the five AGECH leaders to another judge and is continuing only with his investigations into the triple murder.

NELSON HERRERA RIVEROS, 30 years old.
MARIO LAGOS RODRIGUEZ, 34 years old.

Nelson Herrera Riveros and Mario Lagos Rodriguez were two of seven people killed by the state security police in a series of operations in the south of Chile on 23 August 1984. According to the official version, the two men "as they were about to be arrested, boarded a bus...and proceeded to take the passengers hostage, among them several minors. After a spectacular chase the vehicle was intercepted and during the prolonged exchange of gunfire, all of the passengers were brought to safety without injury. The two subversive delinquents were hit by bullets, one of them dying immediately, the other on the way to hospital."

Many people witnessed the killings. One of them was the bus driver, who later testified to the Second Military Prosecutor's Office in Concepción. He denied that any passengers had been taken hostage. He and other witnesses said that the two men were shot by members of the security forces without offering resistance, and that they got off the bus with their hands in the air. The bullet which fatally wounded Mario Lagos reportedly entered his body below the left armpit, without passing through his arm, suggesting that he had his hands in the air.

Nelson Herrera died, according to the official version, when a CNI agent shot him in self-defence. Reports, based on information from the Forensic Institute, stated that the bullet which killed him was fired from a firmly aimed weapon held only a few centimetres from his head. Gunpowder was visible round the wound.

The two killings have been under investigation by an ad hoc military prosecutor for two years. The lawyers for the families were allowed access to the 5,000 page dossier only for a brief period in 1985 when they were able to see that the members of the CNI involved had long been identified. However, the dossier is still held by the military courts in Santiago and, at the time of writing, repeated requests to make the findings known have not been granted.

LUIS FERNANDO RIQUELME CASTILLO, 14 years old, student.

Luis Fernando Riquelme Castillo is one of the numerous young lives which have been lost as a result of police violence during days of protest in Chile. On 5 August 1985, demonstrations had been called relating to the recent announcement that carabineros (uniformed police) had been involved in the abduction and murder of three opposition party members in March 1985. (See case of Manuel Guerrero, José Manuel Parada and Santiago Nattino).

That day, Luis Fernando Riquelme had gone to visit a friend at his home. At about 7.00p.m. he went to telephone his mother to say he couldn't return because of the lack of transport due to demonstrations in the area. On their way back from the telephone, he and his friends noticed a red vehicle with a punctured tyre and two carabineros waiting beside it. Luis Fernando's friend, Eduardo Hernández, takes up the story: "There had been incidents in the area. We were waiting for my sister and watching the car. Suddenly, someone shouted something, apparently about a bomb, and immediately one of the policemen fired. I heard two shots and we all ran. We didn't realize Fernando had been hurt. When we arrived at my house, he fell to the ground and said "they got me". I looked at him and he was bleeding." Fernando died on the way to hospital.

In the complaint (querrela) submitted to the courts, his family's lawyer stated that the police acted "with premeditation" firing at "defenceless minors" and "knowing exactly what they were doing." He said the group of young people were standing at about 25 metres from the vehicle, and that the carabinero had fired without any provocation from Luis Fernando.

The judge from the 14th Criminal Court dealing with the case soon concluded that there was evidence to charge a named policeman with homicide. The policeman was arrested and formally charged. Then the civilian judge declared himself without jurisdiction, as is the norm in cases involving military personnel, who are tried by military courts. The case passed to the office of the 1st Military Prosecutor on 11 August 1985.

One year later in July 1986, the military prosecutor had still not formally closed the investigation, and the trial had not started. In a decision which caused great surprise in legal circles, the policeman charged with the homicide was granted bail on 11 July 1986 and has now been released. The date for his trial has not been set. The martial court (military court of second instance) confirmed on 15 July that bail could be granted, despite minority votes by the civilian judges in this court who maintained that prisoners could not be released on bail who might constitute a danger to society.

EDUARDO JARA ARAVENA, student of journalism.

Eduardo Jara Aravena was the first of at least ten people known to have died under torture while in the custody of the security forces since 1980. There is evidence - including witness testimonies, and information provided by the Ministry of the Interior, that he was arrested during a clandestine operation by the criminal investigations police (investigaciones) and died on 2 August 1980, while still in custody, as a result of torture.

During the six years since then, Mr Jara's relatives and lawyers have been battling in the courts to ensure that his death does not become another "unsolved" case.

Eduardo Jara was one of a group of people abducted by a squad of the criminal investigations police said to be investigating the murder on 15 July 1980 of an army colonel. Those held included several university students and two well-known journalists. They were taken to a secret detention centre and tortured.

The arrests were not officially acknowledged. All were released - but Eduardo Jara could not withstand the torture and died. An autopsy revealed that he had died from shock caused by blood loss, dehydration and the application of electricity.

For the next six years, however, the investigations made little progress, raising doubts about the impartiality of the proceedings.

The investigating judge tried to close the case several times for "lack of evidence". In September 1985, one of the members of the squad responsible for the abductions, who had participated in the operation as a driver, escaped from the country and - once abroad - made a confession that included details about the arrests. In his statement, former driver Celso Quinteros Martinez said that on 1 July 1980 he had seen Eduardo Jara in a very weak state, and he had wet his lips as he was asking for water. He said he knew that they were not supposed to give him water to drink, because he had been put through "the machine" for electric torture.

The courts closed the investigation in November 1985 in spite of the new information provided by Quinteros.

However on 6 June 1986 the Supreme Court granted the request in a complaint submitted by the family's lawyer and ordered the investigation to continue.

JUAN AGUIRRE BALLESTEROS

When 23-year-old baker Juan Antonio Aguirre Ballesteros went missing after his arrest in 1984 there was much alarm in the poblaciones (poor suburbs) of Santiago, where he lived. It was feared that a pattern of "disappearances" may start again which had left some 700 people missing after arrest in the early years after the coup.

Juan Aguirre had been arrested by police, in front of witnesses, on 4 September 1984. Other youths were arrested with him, but were released after a few days. Juan could not be found. Police denied that he had been arrested. As the days passed, fears for his life grew. His mother pleaded "All I want is that they give him back to us, in whatever condition he is in".

Demonstrations were held. The Catholic Church intervened. In a letter to the Ministry of Interior dated 14 October, the Bishop's delegate for Human Rights, Monsignor Ignacio Gutiérrez, appealed to the government: "... in the name of his family, whose daily plight we share, and recalling the teachings of Christ about the value of human life, I request that you exercise your authority with efficacy and determination so that Juan Antonio Aguirre Ballesteros may be found and so that we can all regain the trust that there will be no repetition of the methods that are still an open wound for many hundreds of people in Chile (the relatives of the "disappeared")."

After 55 days without news, the headless and mutilated body of Juan Aguirre was found in a river near Santiago. It had apparently been disposed of in this way in order to cover up his death under torture. One of the youths who had been detained with him at the 26th Comisaria (police station) testified that "they began to interrogate the other youth, whom I later found out to be Juan Aguirre. I could hear a loud buzzing from the electricity generator. There was a loud scream and then silence ... I noticed that the agents who were carrying out the torture suddenly became very agitated ... one of them said something like 'We've lost the bastard' ..."

The police have continued to deny that Juan Aguirre was arrested. A special military investigator was appointed to look into the case - but to date the investigation has made no progress, as is often the case with judicial investigations into human rights abuses.

RODRIGO ROJAS DENEGRI, 19 years old.

"Few times in Chile has there been a crime so cruel. A culture of death is being imposed on us. If this crime is covered up or denied, it will lead to a spiral of violence and more crimes" - was the comment by a representative of the Chilean Commission on Human Rights which summed up the country's reaction to the events surrounding the death of Rodrigo Rojas.

Rodrigo Rojas Denegri (19) and his companion Carmen Quintana Arancibia (18) were among a group of youths walking in the street in the morning of 2 July 1986. These were the early hours of a 2-day national stoppage called by the opposition as part of a program of peaceful protests against the military government. According to witnesses, the group dispersed when a military patrol appeared, but Rodrigo Rojas and Carmen Quintana were seized. Rodrigo Rojas was "beaten and kicked to pieces" (lo deshicieron a golpes y patadas) and both he and the girl were dragged towards a side street. There they were doused with petrol by the soldiers and set on fire. Then they were wrapped in blankets and put in the van, their bodies still smouldering.

Another witness said "The military tried to block the street so that nobody would be able to see what was happening, but they were not able to stop people from witnessing the events..." (NT: Los militares quisieron bloquear la calle para impedir que nadie viera, pero no pudieron hacerlo totalmente..) They were abandoned in the outskirts of the city where they were found hours later. Rodrigo Rojas died in hospital three days later. His mother, who was a political exile and has lived in the United States of America for many years, had flown in and was at his bedside. Carmen Quintana is, at the time of writing, fighting for her life in a burns unit at a Santiago hospital.

The military authorities issued a statement categorically denying the involvement of troops in the incident.

A special judge has been appointed to investigate the case. The investigation is seen as a test for the Chilean judiciary, which has been widely criticised for failing to bring to justice members of the security forces responsible for serious human rights abuses .

NADIA FUENTES CONCHA, 13 years old.

Nadia Fuentes Concha, a girl of 13, was shot dead as she returned from the baker's on 2 July 1986. She lived in Los Copihues, one of the poor neighbourhoods around Santiago where street protests are common and where the population have been subjected to raids, beatings, and arbitrary killings with increasing frequency.

2 July was the first of two days of national protest called by opposition groups. According to Nadia's mother: "She had already been to the breadshop once, but, as the baker told her that there would not be bread in the afternoon, I asked her to go again. I didn't want any of the eight members of the family to go without bread"... "The military killed my girl..When they saw that they had hit her, they drove off. They didn't even try to help..." (NT: Ya había ido a la panadería una vez, pero como le dijeron que en la tarde no iban a vender, la mandé a comprar de nuevo. No quería que faltara para ninguno de los ocho en la casa")

According to neighbours, that morning barricades and trenches were being made by local people in the area, as is common during protests. Police, troops and civilian agents have often used firearms in these locations, and numerous people have been killed and injured, whether they were participating in the protests or not. One witness said the military patrol had positioned themselves near where she was standing. She was told to step back and heard one say "Shoot low, so that we hit someone, that will make them stop mucking about" (NOT: Tira abajo para que muera uno y se dejan de huevear") A few seconds later Nadia Fuentes fell, as she crossed the road. A woman from one of the suburbs said: "Here we have killings, killings and only killings. Tomorrow it could be one of my children. The killers are never found. They keep us starving, and on top of that they come to kill our children".

(NT: Muertes, muertes y muertes hay aquí. Mañana puede tocarle a uno de mis hijos. Nunca se encuentra a los culpables. Nos tienen muriendo de hambre y más encima mandan a matar a nuestros niños)

IVAN AQUEVEQUE ANTILEO, 21 years old.

Ivan Aqueveque was one of eight people killed by security forces during the two days of national protest called by a broad coalition of opposition groups for 2 and 3 July 1986. Demonstrations and other acts of protest against the military government have been increasingly common since 1983. The authorities have responded with massive police and military operations involving tanks and war weapons.

Many of the dead were people from the poblaciones - the poor districts around Santiago which are perceived by the authorities as breeding grounds for protest. Numerous incidents have been reported of arbitrary and indiscriminate beatings and shooting.

Ivan Aqueveque died in the early hours of 2 July - when police and military were carrying out pre-emptive patrols and raids often carried out just before days of protest. According to the local priest in the Sara Gajardo district "About three in the morning a group of young people were at a gathering . A military patrol passed just as they were coming out of the house. This is very common here . They passed last night, and the night before - they always come. The police, and the military, they come, they watch us, they shoot. Young people are used to it and they run for cover, because if they are caught they are beaten and taken away". (NT: Alrededor de las tres de la madrugada había un grupo de jóvenes haciendo una convivencia entre vecinos. Al salir de la casa donde estaban reunidos, pasó una patrulla militar. Eso es bien común aquí. Pasaron anoche, anteanoche, pasan siempre. Los carabineros, los militares, llegan, vigilan, disparan. Y los jóvenes están acostumbrados a arrancar, porque saben que si obedecen la orden de detenerse, van a ser golpeados y detenidos".

Ivan Aqueveque was shot in the back and died instantly. Several of his friends were injured or captured. Dagoberto Rubio Ruiz, 18, was shot in the leg. Jorge Vera Abello ,20, was captured. He was forced to put out a fire that was still burning from disturbances the previous day with his bare feet. According to the local priest, "then they put him in the military truck and there they kicked him. Hours later he was found abandoned in a water canal, naked, with cigarette burns and bruises on his face, head and back.." (NT: Posteriormente, lo subieron al camión y allí lo patearon. Horas después apareció en un canal desnudo, con quemaduras de cigarrillo en su cuerpo, con los pies quemados y con contusiones en la cara, la cabeza y la espalda."
