EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

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UA 72/95 Arbitrary detention / Fear of torture 17 March 1995

VENEZUELA Josefina GUZMAN (f)

Rafaél GONZALEZ

René CEDILLO

Gladys MERIDA (f)

Agustín GONZALEZ

Argenis GONZALEZ (f)

Daniel HERNANDEZ

Carmen ALYON (f)

Luis FERNANDEZ

Juan CONTRERAS

Henry GAMBOA

Randol HERNANDEZ

Hilda Elena TORRES (f)

Feliciano GUZMAN

Edgar MAESTRE

Marcos QUINTERO

CHAN (first name unknown)

Alexis CORREDOR

Alirio SALAZAR

Antonio del TORO

Rómulo CANELON

Ruben AVILA

Reyes BAUCIVES

Gisbeth TORRES (f)

Nelson URE

José I. RODRIGUEZ

Doris BETANCOURT (f)

Victor MONTILLA

Juan VILLEGAS

Wiliams HERNANDEZ

Jaime TORRES

Walver Paez

Captain Carlos Luis DUARTE

Jorge MORENO

José Gregorio DARIES (minor)

Cary GARCIA (minor)

and at least 50 others

There are fears for the safety of those lifted above, arbitrarily arrested between 13 and 15 March 1995 by members of the security forces, including the *Dirección de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención (DISIP)*, Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services. They are being held incommunicado at the main DISIP branches in different states, where fears for their safety are heightened by past reports of the torture of detainees held by the DISIP.

The arrests, many of which were carried out by unidentified individuals wearing hoods, are the latest in a government clampdown against political and student activists during recent days (see UA 66/95, AMR 53/04/95, 15 March 1995). It seems that the arrests of those named above are connected with a national day of protest, called for 16 March by various organizations in response to growing economic and social problems. The authorities have claimed that those arrested had been planning a number of actions aimed at destabilizing the country.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Amnesty International has repeatedly complained to the Venezuelan authorities about the widespread use of torture and ill-treatment, and about the lack of safeguards provided to people held in preventive detention. In particular, the organization is concerned that the constitutional safeguards prohibiting the use of incommunicado detention are routinely violated. Police are allowed to hold a detainee in custody for up to eight days before they need be presented to a judge. This is far in excess of what could be considered safe to prevent conditions which facilitate the use of torture. Together with the inoperability in practice of the writ of habeas corpus, detainees are left almost completely at the mercy of those holding them. Amnesty International believes the principal reason for the persistence of torture in Venezuela is the impunity enjoyed by the perpetrators.

Several constitutional safeguards were suspended by President Caldera in June 1994 following a serious banking crisis in the country. These included the right not to be arrested or imprisoned unless caught in flagranti delicto, the right to non-interference in the home and to freedom of movement. In the past, particularly after the serious rioting that occurred in 1989 after the two coup attempts of 1992, the lack of clear guidelines as to whether civilian or military jurisdiction was in force, for example regarding procedures for habeas corpus and other guarantees which had not been suspended, left the population in a state of judicial uncertainty. This lack of clarity persists to this day and leaves the door open to arbitrary acts by the security forces with little chance of redress for the victims.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please send telegrams/telexes/faxes/express and airmail letters either in Spanish or in your own language:

- expressing serious concern for the safety of all detainees held by *Dirección* de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención since their arrest between 13 and 15 March 1995, and seeking assurances that they are being treated humanely in accordance with international standards;
- urging that they be granted immediate access to relatives, lawyers, a representative from the attorney general's office (Fiscalía General de la República) and that they receive an independent medical examination;
 urging that all detainees be charged with a recognizable offence or released immediately.

APPEALS TO:

1) Minister of Interior

Dr. Ramón Escovar Salom Ministro de Relaciones Interiores Ministerio de Relaciones Interiores Carmelitas a Santa Capilla Caracas, Venezuela

Telegrams: Ministro Interior, Caracas, Venezuela

Telexes: 26429 EXTER VC Faxes: +58 2 815796

Salutation: Sr. Ministro/Dear Minister

2) Minister of Defence General Orozco Graterol Ministro de Defensa Ministerio de Defensa Nacional Fuerte Tiuna, Conejo Blanco El Valle,

Caracas, Venezuela

Telegrams: Ministro de Defensa, Caracas, Venezuela

Faxes: + 58 2 6628829

Salutation: Sr. Ministro de Defensa, Caracas, Venezuela

3) Attorney General

Dr. Iván Darío Badell

Fiscal General de la República La Candelaria, Caracas, Venezuela

Telegrams: Ministro del Interior, Caracas, Venezuela

Telexes: 24787 EXTER VC

Salutation: Sr. Fiscal General / Dear Attorney General

COPIES OF YOUR APPEALS TO:

Human rights group

Sres.

Asociación de Defensa de los Derechos Humanos Edif. Facultad de Derecho Apartado Postal 548 Zona Postal 2001-A

Valencia

Estado Carabobo, Venezuela

Faxes: + 58 41 576149 (fax/phone: ask, "Me da tono de fax por favor")

Human rights group

Sres.

PROVEA

Apartado 5156

Caracas, Venezuela
Faxes: + 58 2 81669

Daily newspaper

Sres.

El Diario Nacional

Puente Nuevo a Puerto Escondido

Ed. El Nacional

Caracas, Venezuela

Faxes: + 58 2 4834174

and to diplomatic representatives of Venezuela accredited to your country.

PLEASE SEND APPEALS IMMEDIATELY. Check with the International Secretariat, or your section office, if sending appeals after 3 May 1995.