

CHILE

Evidence of torture

an amnesty international report



A secret detention centre in Santiago used by the country's secret police, the Central Nacional de Informaciones (CNI) . . . Amnesty International has obtained detailed information about this centre from former political detainees who claim that they were held incommunicado there and systematically tortured.

Contents

PREFACE	2
TORTURE IN CHILE	3
THE ROLE OF THE CNI	6
CNI PREMISES	8
The "Reception Room"	8
The "Medical Room"	9
Individual cells	9
Interrogation rooms	9
Other rooms	9
CURRENT LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND	10
RELEVANT LEGAL REQUIREMENTS: DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL	10
THE LEGAL REMEDIES	13
<i>THE ROLE OF THE JUDICIARY</i>	13
THE PROTECTION OF DETAINEES	13
The <i>recurso de amparo</i>	13
Investigation of allegations of torture	14
MEDICAL ANALYSIS	17
The people examined	17
Method of examination	17
Forms of torture	17
The period in the torture centre	18
Employment before and after arrest	19
Early symptoms described	19
Present symptoms	21
Medical documentation by local doctors	21
Clinical examination	21
Summary	21
Medical findings	22
MEDICAL INVOLVEMENT IN TORTURE	23
TABLES	25
CASE HISTORIES	29
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	64
<i>CONCLUSIONS</i>	64
<i>RECOMMENDATIONS</i>	65
APPENDICES	66
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL—A WORLDWIDE CAMPAIGN	70
An international effort	70
The mandate	71
Amnesty International at work	71
Continuous research	71
A permanent campaign	72
Policy and funds	72
OTHER AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORTS	73

Preface

This report presents the findings of an Amnesty International delegation which visited Chile from 23 April to 15 May 1982 to examine people who said they had been tortured while in the custody of the Chilean security forces between March 1980 and April 1982.

The delegation was composed of two Danish doctors, Marianne Wallach and Ole Vedel Rasmussen, both members of Amnesty International's Danish Medical Group; and a member of the organization's International Secretariat.

On arrival, the delegation wrote to the Ministers of Justice and the Interior, and the *Colegio Médico de Chile*, Chilean Medical Association, notifying them of its presence in Santiago and asking for appointments to speak to them and other government officials. Neither minister replied and the delegation was therefore unable to meet Chilean authorities during its visit. The delegates were, however, able to meet representatives of the *Colegio Médico de Chile* and explain Amnesty International's concerns, which included disturbing reports about medical personnel taking part in the torture of detainees. Evidence of such medical participation in torture was in fact collected by the delegation and is described later.

The delegation interviewed and carried out detailed medical examinations of 19 people, 18 of whom said they had been tortured. It met several human rights groups and local doctors specialized in treating and rehabilitating the victims of torture. It collected written testimonies and evidence of torture from others who complained of having been tortured or from their relatives; one delegate was able to discuss at length the legal aspects of these cases with the lawyers of the people concerned.

The first part of this report provides the background and opens with a review of current and past allegations of torture in Chile. The role of the secret police, the *Central Nacional de Informaciones* (CNI), is examined and an account is given of secret CNI premises in central Santiago and the procedures followed there. This is based on testimonies received by Amnesty International before, during and after the delegation's visit, as well as testimonies received by Chilean lawyers and filed before the courts.

The current legal and institutional background is summarized next, followed by a section dealing with the judicial protection which, in theory, Chilean law provides against torture and ill-treatment of detainees.

The bulk of the report consists of the medical delegation's findings: a section analysing these findings precedes the details of the 19 examinations themselves. This is followed by Amnesty International's conclusions and recommendations.

Torture in Chile

Allegations of torture inflicted by members of the Chilean security forces were made by 18 of the 19 former detainees examined in Chile by Amnesty International doctors in mid-1982. Most of the examinations—lasting for between four and six hours each—took place within six months of the alleged torture.

Seventeen of the former detainees said they had been slapped, punched, kicked or beaten with a blunt instrument and 14 said they were electrically tortured.

- A 19-year-old trainee social worker said she was punched, kicked and electrically tortured; raped four times and threatened with further sexual debasement; and forced to lie beside a decomposing corpse. She has been receiving psychiatric treatment since her release (Case No. 4).
- A 24-year-old carpenter arrested in March 1982 said that for six days he underwent interrogation and torture sessions lasting between four and six hours each and that on the following 10 days he was beaten up in his cell on average 10 times a day (Case No. 3).
- A 33-year-old human rights worker being treated for epilepsy said that he was electrically tortured after being tied naked to a metal bed and that a doctor examined him in between torture sessions (Case No. 8).

The majority of the former detainees alleged that they had been in contact with someone they took to be a doctor while being held in a torture centre and that they had been medically examined just before torture and again afterwards. Six said that while in such a centre they were given non-therapeutic medicine—medicine given for a purpose other than to treat illness; five said the medicine had been injected intravenously. Four said that a man they had

taken to be a doctor had assisted during their interrogations. (The President of the *Colegio Médico de Chile*, Dr Juan Luis González, told Amnesty International's delegation that his association was aware that doctors had been accused of taking part in torture and had condemned such participation—but it had not been possible to identify the doctors allegedly involved.)

The former detainees said that the tortures inflicted on them had included some going under such names as *el quirófano* (the operating theatre), *la parrilla* (the grill), *la bañera* (the bath), *pau de arara* (parrot perch) and *el teléfono* (the telephone).

Most said they had been the victims also of psychological methods of torture, including prolonged blindfolding, sleep deprivation, mock executions, and threats to their lives and those of their families.

Thirteen of the former detainees said they had been tortured in a secret centre in Santiago used by Chile's secret police, the *Central Nacional de Informaciones* (CNI). All of them said they had been arrested without warrant.

The people who made these allegations came from a variety of backgrounds and included a school teacher, an unskilled worker, a telephone operator and a farmer, in addition to those mentioned above; their ages ranged from 17 to 47.

Their allegations are not isolated examples of such complaints against members of the country's security forces and they must be assessed in the context of continuing reports of human rights violations in Chile over the years.

Torture of political detainees by members of the Chilean security forces has been reported regularly since the present military government under General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte seized power in September 1973. Numerous such alle-

gations were documented by an Amnesty International delegation which visited Chile two months after the coup and interviewed prisoners still detained in the National Stadium in Santiago. The following year leading members of the Roman Catholic Church in Chile issued a memorandum listing 17 different torture centres and 27 methods of torture reported to have been used on political detainees. Continuing allegations of torture have been recorded year by year in Amnesty International's annual report.

Between 1979 and 1981 lawyers working with human rights groups in Chile documented the cases of 311 people who alleged that they had been tortured by the security forces or subjected to other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment while in detention in that period. These cases referred only to people who had either submitted formal complaints to the courts or had signed sworn statements before official notaries.

Amnesty International's concerns in Chile

Amnesty International's major concerns in Chile in recent years have included: persistent allegations of torture of detainees by the security forces; the continued detention of prisoners of conscience; the short-term detention of hundreds of people, either individually or in groups, during non-violent demonstrations; and the internal banishment or expulsion from Chile without trial of people for expressing their political beliefs.

Amnesty International is also concerned about the first two judicial executions in Chile in several years—on 22 October 1982.

In addition, the organization is concerned about the lack of progress in official investigations of some 650 documented cases of "disappeared" people since 1973 and the killings in suspicious circumstances of members of opposition groups reportedly by the security forces or by "death squads" alleged to be composed of members of the security forces.

The organization most frequently cited in these complaints as being responsible for the alleged torture was the CNI. *Carabineros* (uniformed police) and members of the *Investigaciones* (plain-clothes police) and the security branches of the army and air force were also cited.

In 1982 Amnesty International received copies of more than 60 detailed testimonies from people who said they had been tortured while in the custody of the security forces; all the testimonies had been filed in the Chilean courts. In the same year a total of 95 such testimonies by political detainees alleging torture are said to have been submitted to the Chilean courts.

These allegations over the years have come from men and women of the most varied backgrounds; the reported victims have included technicians, university lecturers, politicians, farmers, trade unionists, carpenters, bricklayers, labourers and other manual workers.

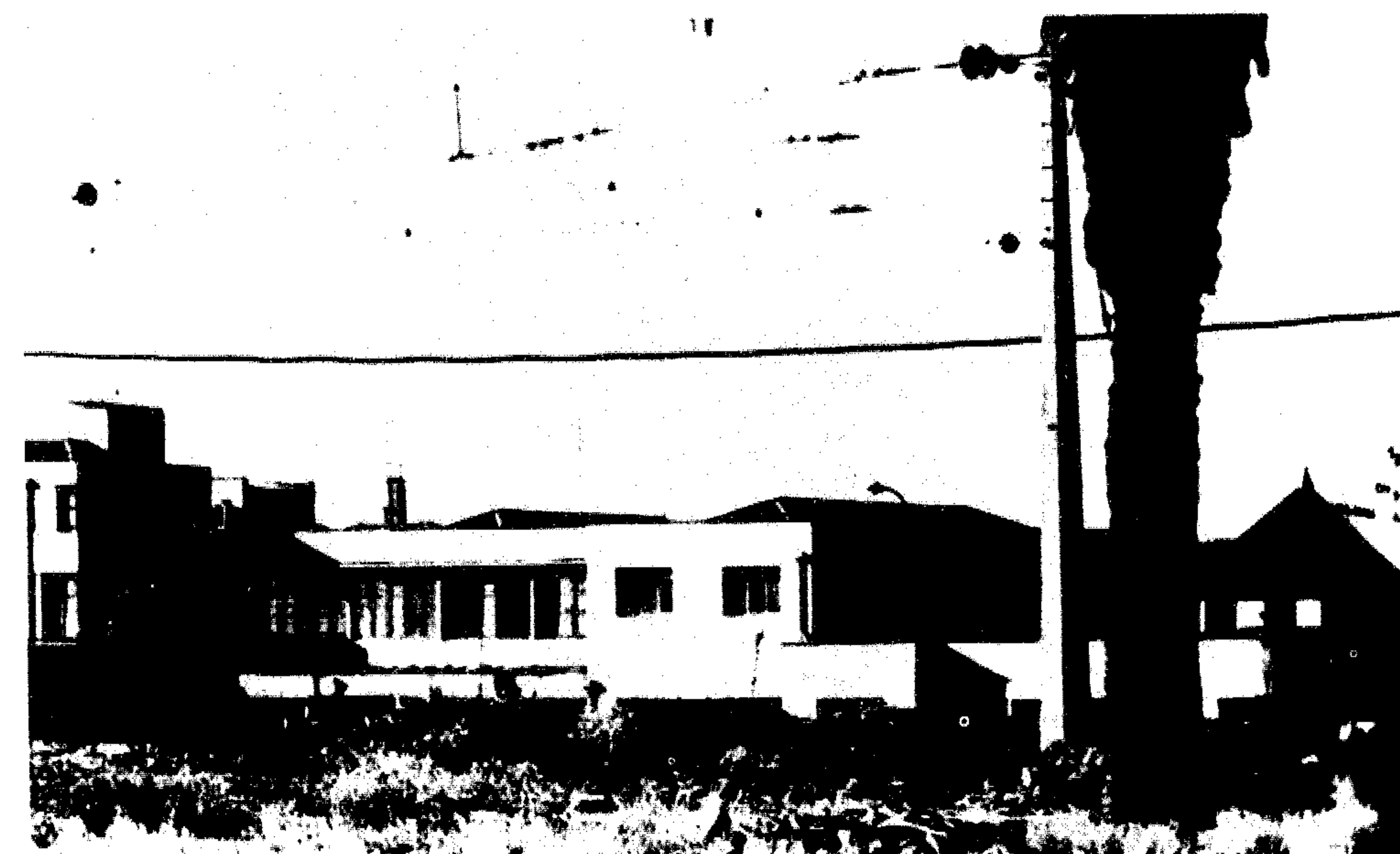
The allegations were persistent and they were consistent. Furthermore, they were concrete—relating to specific people and incidents—and were often transmitted to the authorities in detail.

There has been an equally persistent and consistent failure by the Chilean Government either to resolve concern about the numerous individual allegations of torture or to take preventive, remedial or punitive action—although the means for such action have been available in law.

In view of all this, Amnesty International regards it as beyond reasonable doubt that the use of torture has been a constant feature of the security forces' practice during the past nine years.

During the early years of the present government, torture methods reported were characterized by their extreme brutality. Many detainees were allegedly tortured to death and the bodies of a number were later found disfigured beyond recognition.

Among those reported to have died under torture were many of Chile's "disappeared" who were last seen in detention centres—particularly in the so-called "Villa Grimaldi", a secret centre run by the *Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional* (DINA), the secret police force created by decree law in 1974 and given respon-



The CNI's secret detention centre at 1470 Calle Borgoño . . . the building once housed part of Santiago's *Escuela de Medicina*, Medical School—now it is reported to be a CNI torture centre.

sibility for coordinating all action by the security forces in matters of national security. For example, detailed testimonies were received by Amnesty International from eye-witnesses to the electrical torture—and subsequent death—of Andrés Troncoso Aguirre in a secret centre in 1977. His detention remains unacknowledged by the Chilean authorities, along with those of hundreds of "disappeared" people.

After the formal dissolution of the DINA in August 1977, and its effective rebirth as the CNI, torture continued to be reported as almost routine during the interrogation of political suspects—but increasingly the methods used were ones that left few or no physical marks and were less likely to result in the death of the victim. Towards the end of 1980 a group of lawyers described in court a number of torture methods which, they said, had been used on political detainees. Their statements were made during a request to the Supreme Court for a special investigating judge to be appointed; it was refused.

The lawyers' descriptions were based on testimonies they had received between January and August 1980 from 130 political detainees who said they had been subjected to a systematic process of physical and psychological torture and ill-treatment at the hands of members

of various branches of the security forces, including the CNI, *Carabineros* and *Investigaciones*.

The detainees said that psychological methods were used to create an atmosphere of extreme uncertainty, so that they never knew from one moment to the next what would happen; whether they were to be interrogated, tortured or perhaps even killed.

In many cases continuously blindfold, they were isolated and felt utterly vulnerable and at the mercy of their captors, they said. The interrogators were said to have instilled acute anxiety and fear into them by continually threatening both them and their families. According to their accounts:

Interrogators would insist that relatives had already been arrested and were being held in the same building as detainees. Private family details would be passed on to the captives, who would be told that their relatives were to be tortured and their wives and daughters sexually assaulted. The detainees would be forced to listen to what were said to be the voices and screams of friends and relatives.

The detainees themselves would be threatened with execution: a number of inmates were forced to dig what were purported to be their graves and then put through mock executions.

Threats to inject lethal pathogenic organisms into the detainees were also made—followed by actual injections, although of other substances.

Other methods, according to the testimonies received by the group of lawyers, were aimed at what the torturers called "softening up" the detainees. They included:

- keeping the detainees in absolute silence for long periods until they lost all sense of time;
- forcing them to remain in one position for a long time, either tied to a chair or standing against a wall;
- forcing them to listen to or watch other detainees being tortured;
- punching and kicking them all over the body without making any attempt to interrogate them;
- keeping them constantly blindfold and alone;
- shouting insults and obscenities at them, particularly at the women;
- using noise to disorientate them.

The detainees said these "softening-up" techniques caused them to lose control of their bodies and resulted in intense stomach pains, headaches, cramps, exhaustion and tension.

The most commonly described physical tortures in the testimonies were:

- beating and jumping on the detainees for hours at a time;
- using the torture known as *el teléfono* (blows with the palms of the hands on both ears simultaneously), causing acute headaches and loss of balance;
- using the electrical torture known as *la parrilla* (the grill): the victim being strapped to a metal bed and then having electric current applied to sensitive parts of the body, including the genitals, temples, toes and wrists;
- using the *pau de arara* (parrot perch) torture: the victim is trussed into a crouching position, with arms hugging the legs; a pole is passed through the narrow gap between the bent knees and the elbows and placed between two trestles or desks, with the result that the detainee hangs head down. Electric current is then applied to sensitive parts of the body;

- squirting water under high pressure into the mouth and nose until the victim is on the verge of suffocating;
- hanging a naked detainee from a horizontal pole with wrists bound, and beating him or her with wet towels (so as to leave no bruises);
- burning sensitive parts of the body with cigarettes;
- raping women and sexually abusing them in other ways.

The role of the CNI

Of all the Chilean security service branches alleged to have been guilty of ill-treating or torturing detainees, the most frequently cited has been the CNI. In 15 of the 19 cases examined by Amnesty International's 1982 delegation to Chile, the authorities had acknowledged that the arrests and detentions had been by the CNI. In two other cases (Nos. 13 and 14) the people were arrested and detained by *carabineros* (uniformed police); these were also acknowledged. In the two remaining cases (Nos. 12 and 19), former detainees were unable to identify the branch of the security forces allegedly involved; nor have the authorities acknowledged that they were ever detained. However, the detention and interrogation procedures in these cases were consistent with those used by the CNI in the others.

The CNI was created by Decree Law 1878 of 1977, its declared task being that of "collecting and processing all the information at a national level that the Supreme Government needs to form policies, plans, programs; the adoption of the necessary measures to safeguard national security and the normal development of national activities and the maintenance of established institutions . . . The *Central Nacional de Informaciones* will be linked to the Supreme Government in carrying out its specific missions through the Minister of the Interior . . .".

On the question of the powers of arrest and interrogation of political suspects by the CNI, Manuel Trucco, Chile's observer at the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, stated at a meeting of the sub-commission on 22 August 1977 that "the National Information

Centre [CNI] is a new entity, different from the Directorate of National Intelligence [DINA]; it lacks the powers of detention possessed by DINA." In the Observations of the Government of Chile on the Report of the UN Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile in 1978, it is said that "it must be stated once again that in Chile neither any of the security agencies *nor* the police is entitled to arrest a person unless the person is caught in *flagrante delicto*, or unless a judicial order has been made for the arrest. In the former cases, *the sole purpose of the arrest is to place the person at the disposal of the courts of justice* [emphasis added]. The laws specific to a state of siege or a state of emergency also empower the Head of State, *as an exceptional measure* [emphasis added], to order the enactment of a

Chile in July 1978, General Odlanier Mena, then Director of the CNI, stated that ". . . the decree establishing the CNI does not authorize it to detain persons; when it wishes to do so it must request an order from the Military Prosecutor (for arrests connected with violations of the Arms Control Law), or from the investigating judges in the case of proceedings for offences under the Security of the State Act (No. 12,927), or it must obtain from the Ministry of the Interior a warrant of arrest supported by reasons."

General Mena stated also that people detained on the orders of the Minister of the Interior or an investigating judge were taken to CNI premises for questioning in order to determine whether they were involved in the alleged offences.



Hundreds of people "disappeared" in Chile after the 1973 coup and are still missing. Their relatives have demanded that the authorities account for their whereabouts . . . this photograph shows a relative (circled) of one of the "disappeared" being arrested by a plainclothes member of the security forces during a non-violent commemorative demonstration in Santiago last year.

decree whereby a person may be temporarily detained under the conditions established by the law. *This decree is normally carried out by the civil police or by the carabineros* [emphasis added]."

During the UN Working Group's visit to

Since its creation the CNI has carried out hundreds of arrests in which articles of the Chilean Constitution and Code of Penal Procedure have been violated. Many such breaches of the law have been reported to the judicial authorities but only rarely have prosecutions

ensued.

Irregularities about which Amnesty International is concerned include:

- The persistent CNI practice of arresting people outside the terms of reference laid down by Chilean law: that is, CNI agents persist in arresting people who have not been caught in *flagrante delicto* and for whose arrest they have not received the required judicial order.
In none of the 19 cases examined by Amnesty International's 1982 delegation had a warrant of arrest been presented at the time of arrest, as required by Article 19, 7(c), of the Constitution and Articles 280, 281 and 284 of the Code of Penal Procedure. In the 15 cases where arrest and detention were later acknowledged by the authorities, the CNI obtained arrest-warrants signed by the Minister of the Interior only after making the arrests.
- The interrogation of political suspects by the CNI. This appears to contravene Article 90 of the Constitution, which states: "The forces of order and public security are integrated only by *Carabineros* and *Investigaciones*; they form the public forces and exist to enforce the law, to guarantee public order and interior public security."
- The holding of detainees in secret centres. This is alleged to have happened in the 15 cases in which CNI involvement was acknowledged and in the two in which it appears to have been very likely. This is a direct violation of Article 19, 7(d), of the Constitution, which states that "no one can be arrested, detained, put in preventive custody or imprisoned anywhere other than in his own home, or a public place specifically designated for this purpose".

CNI premises

Since 1973 the security forces are known to have used a number of secret detention centres in which to interrogate and torture political detainees. Numerous allegations of torture have been made by former detainees who were held in the Villa Grimaldi and in houses at 38 Calle Londres and in Calle José Domingo

Cañas, all in Santiago. These places were used by the DINA until 1977. Since then the CNI has used a number of the same centres as its predecessor as well as others. In recent years one of its centres has been at 1470 Calle Borgoño in central Santiago.

Amnesty International has obtained detailed descriptions of parts of this building: 14 of the people examined by its 1982 delegation are believed to have been detained and interrogated there and the evidence they gave is consistent with numerous other accounts by ex-detainees of life in this building collected over the past two years, both by Amnesty International and independent lawyers.

According to the majority of these accounts, detainees spend almost all their time underground in a basement of the building which contains a "reception room"; a "medical room" (for medical examinations); a room where detainees are photographed and fingerprinted; interrogation rooms; individual cells and a bathroom with a shower. Upstairs, in another part of the building, there is said to be a room containing tape and video recording equipment and cameras; makeshift soundproofing is said to have been installed.

The following description of the premises and procedures emerges from the testimonies collected by Amnesty International before, during and after its mission to Chile in mid-1982.

The "Reception Room"

Vehicles transporting the newly arrested detainees pull off Calle Borgoño into an enclosed courtyard at No. 1470. The detainees, many of them blindfold, are quickly bundled out of the vehicles, across to a doorway and down a flight of stairs to the basement, where they are taken immediately to the "reception room". Here, their personal belongings are removed and they are stripped naked and told to put on the denim overalls and lightweight shoes provided by their captors. The overalls are fastened down the front with plastic zips. Ex-detainees say the purpose of the overalls is to make it easier for them to undress for torture sessions and also to prevent their own clothes from being marked during these sessions.

During their journey to the centre a number of detainees will have been compelled to wear

taped glasses (a relatively inconspicuous form of blindfold). These are now removed and replaced by a black mask which will keep them blindfold throughout the detention period spent outside the cells; only when detainees are alone in their cells may the masks be removed. Detainees have said that they were occasionally able to catch brief glimpses of their surroundings by squinting through the bottom of their blindfolds.

The "Medical Room"

Now blindfold, the detainee is led to a room where brief medical details are taken by a man assisted by someone a number of detainees believed to be a nurse. There is evidence that the person recording the medical history is a qualified doctor. A superficial physical examination is carried out: stethoscopy and measurement of blood pressure. These and other details are entered on a *ficha clínica* (clinical record) —see Appendices I and VI. A number of former detainees have reported that at this stage they were also given an intravenous injection by the man they took to be the doctor.

Detainees have said that, although blindfold at the time, they were aware that the "medical room" had a small bed and was equipped with certain medical instruments.

Another medical "examination" is reportedly carried out before they leave 1470 Calle Borgoño.

(Evidence of the involvement of medical personnel during torture sessions is dealt with in a later chapter of this report.)

Individual cells

After the initial medical examination detainees may either be taken immediately for interrogation or led to small, windowless cells; each measures about 1.5m to 2.5m by 2.5m, the yellowish walls being about 2.5m high. A concrete

bunk serves as a bed; there is no other furniture. An electric bulb in the ceiling burns night and day and there is an incessant noise from a generator or a pump. A small Judas-grid near the door allows the guards to look in.

Interrogation rooms

Although ex-detainees report that they have been tortured in their cells, this usually happens in the interrogation rooms which, they say, are specially equipped for torture. The torture methods include beatings, electric shocks, *pau de arara*, *la parrilla*, *teléfono* and *la bañera* (holding the victim's head under water almost to the point of suffocation). In the rooms there are such special items of equipment as metal beds, chairs, poles, sticks and electrical devices.

Other rooms

Before being tortured detainees will have been taken to a room to be photographed and fingerprinted.

A number say they have also been filmed in a specially equipped "studio".

According to testimony by Domingo Namuncura Serrano and others accused of belonging to the *Izquierda Cristiana* (Christian Left) political party, they were placed in front of what appeared to be a television camera and filmed answering questions about their alleged political activities. When their blindfolds were removed for the filming, they said, they saw a large room with empty egg boxes covering the walls (apparently a makeshift soundproofing arrangement). A hooded interrogator stood in one corner, they said. According to other testimonies, the room was also used for torturing detainees with electric shocks. A number of the former detainees examined by Amnesty International's 1982 delegation reported having been "filmed" in this room. They said also that they had been electrically tortured there.

Current legal and institutional background

A state of siege was in force in Chile from 11 September 1973 until March 1978 giving the military *junta* broad powers of detention which could not be challenged by the courts. Since 1978 a state of emergency has been in force; this is similar to a state of siege but less restrictive.

A new Constitution was promulgated on 11 March 1981. It formally replaced the Constitution introduced in 1925 but which, in effect, had virtually been superseded by over 3,500 decree laws and four "constitutional acts" passed since 1973. The 1981 Constitution, which contains 29 interim provisions, will not fully come into force until 1997. President Pinochet has been appointed for a renewable eight-year term of office. During the transition period to 1997, in addition to the authority granted by the Constitution (under the states of exception, Articles 40 and 41), he will be able to exercise extraordinary powers. According to Interim Provision No. 24 "if . . . acts of violence aimed at disturbing public order occur or if there is danger of internal peace being disturbed, the President of the Republic . . . will have, for renewable periods of six months, the following powers: [the power]

"(a) to arrest and detain people for up to five days, in their own homes or in places that are not prisons. If terrorist acts with serious consequences occur, this period can be extended for a further 15 days;

"(b) to limit the right of assembly and freedom of information, the latter being only insofar as the founding, publishing and circulation of any new publications is concerned;

"(c) to prohibit the entry into national territory, or to expel from it, those who propagate the doctrines mentioned in Article 8 of the Constitution, those who are suspected or have a reputation of being followers of those

doctrines, and those who carry out acts contrary to the interests of Chile or which constitute a danger for internal peace; and

"(d) to compel individuals to remain in an urban locality within the national territory for a period of up to three months. . . . The measures adopted by virtue of this provision are not subject to any kind of appeal, except reconsideration by the authority that ordered them."

On 11 March 1981 the government renewed the state of emergency under Article 40 of the Constitution and declared a "state of disturbance to internal peace" under Interim Provision 24. These two states of exception have been renewed without interruption up to the time of writing.

The 20-day period for which detainees may be held by the authorities before they are brought before a judge, provided for in Interim Provision 24, is particularly relevant since it is then, with the detainee held incommunicado by the security forces (often in secret places), that torture takes place.

During this period the detainees are totally isolated from the outside world. They do not know whether their families have been officially told of their detention, nor do they know if or when they are to be released or brought before a judge—or indeed whether they will survive at all, since detainees say they are often threatened with death.

Relevant Legal Requirements: Domestic and International

Torture is prohibited in Chile, both by domestic legislation and by international law.

On 10 February 1972 Chile ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political

Rights, Article 7 of which states: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Torture is prohibited under Chile's Constitution, its Penal Code and its Code of Military Justice, which applies to the armed forces. Article 19.1 of the 1981 Constitution guarantees: "The right to life and to the physical and mental integrity of person . . ." and forbids: ". . . the use of all forms of unlawful pressure . . .".

Article 150 of the Code of Penal Procedure punishes with imprisonment:

"1. Those who delay or prolong unduly the period during which a prisoner is held incommunicado; subject him or her to torture, or use unnecessary force on him or her . . .

"2. Those who arbitrarily arrest or detain people in places other than those designated by law. . . ."

Article 330 of the Code of Military Justice states:

"Any member of the armed forces who, by carrying out an order from above or in the exercise of his military duties, uses or orders to be used, without reasonable cause, unnecessary violence in the execution of the actions that he has to carry out will be punished with terms of imprisonment appropriate to the gravity of the injuries caused. *If the violence used against the detainee is perpetrated with the aim of obtaining information, reports, documents, or goods related to the investigation of a criminal act, the penalties will be increased by one grade.*" (Emphasis added)

The Chilean Constitution and the Code of Penal Procedure set out clear norms governing the detention and interrogation of suspects.

Article 19 of the Constitution states:

"No person can be arrested or detained, except by an order from a public functionary expressly appointed by law [and then] only after such an order is made known by legal means. However, a person caught in the act of committing a crime may be detained, but only if he is brought before a competent judge within the following 24 hours.

"Where the authorities arrest or detain a person, they must inform a competent judge

within 48 hours, whereupon the accused person comes under the disposition of the judge. The judge can extend the term to five days, with reasonable justification, and even to 10 days in cases in which incidents classified by law as terrorist activities are being investigated. . . .

"No one can be arrested, detained, put in preventive custody or imprisoned anywhere other than in his own home or a public place specifically designated for this purpose."

Articles 306 to 317 of the Code of Penal Procedure deal with "procedures in cases of arbitrary arrest or detention". Article 317 is particularly relevant since it has been referred to in the vast majority of *recursos de amparo* (similar to petitions for *habeas corpus*) submitted on behalf of people arrested by security forces. It states:

"Any person who knows that someone is detained in a place not designated for use as a detention centre or prison is obliged by law to report the fact to any of the functionaries listed in Article 83, who in turn should immediately report it to whichever court they deem competent.

"On receipt of such notification, or report, from whatever source, a judge will immediately go to the place where the detained or abducted person is and bring about the person's freedom. If a legal motive were given for the detention, the judge will order that the person be brought before him, and will investigate whether the measure taken does, in fact, fall into the category of the special cases authorized by the Constitution or by laws."

Article 21 of the Constitution embodies most of the provisions contained in Article 317 of the Code of Penal Procedure.

According to Article 280, all detention or imprisonment orders are to be issued in writing; for them to have effect, the judge or official authorizing them must issue signed warrants, with the appropriate order being clearly written.

Article 281 states that the order of detention or imprisonment is to indicate:

"1. the name of the functionary who issues the order;

"2. the name of the person who is given responsibility for carrying it out—unless that responsibility is delegated to the public forces as a whole, represented by the security police, by some army corps, or by others;

"3. the full name of the person to be apprehended or, failing this, a description by which the person may be identified;

"4. the motive behind the detention or imprisonment—unless for some grave reason it is necessary for this to be omitted;

"5. the prison or public detention place to which the detainee should be taken;

"6. whether or not the person should be kept in incommunicado detention; and

"7. the complete signature of the functionary, and of the clerk, if there is one."

Article 284 states: "The order should be made known to the detainee at the time of its execution; it will be shown to the detainee at the time the arrest is made, and the detainee will be given a copy of the order."

Article 294 states: "The detainee . . . will be allowed . . . , as long as he is not being held incommunicado by judicial order, to be visited by a minister of his own religion, his lawyer or attorney, by persons with whom he has family or business ties, or by those who can give him advice. . . ."

Article 303 states: "The incommunicado detainee shall be allowed to speak to his lawyer in the presence of the judge with a view to securing an end to the incommunicado period. . . ."

The legal remedies

The Role of the Judiciary

Two aspects of the role of the judiciary in connection with the allegations of torture are particularly relevant to Amnesty International:

- the protection of detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;
- the investigation of complaints filed in the courts by the hundreds of victims of torture.

The Protection of Detainees

The *recurso de amparo*

In Chile, once it becomes apparent that a person has been arrested, relatives, friends or anybody else may file a *recurso de amparo* in the Court of Appeals. This is a legal procedure whereby the plaintiff requests the judiciary to take "all appropriate means to restore the rule of law and ensure the due protection of the detainee" (Article 21 of the Constitution, and Articles 306 to 317 of the Code of Penal Procedure).

Recursos de amparo were filed in at least 12 of the cases examined in this report—but in no single case did the judiciary do anything to protect the detainee against torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

In a typical case (No. 4), a *recurso de amparo* was filed with an appeals court the day the detention took place at the beginning of 1981. After five days the office of the Military Prosecutor certified that the person had been arrested on orders from the Minister of the Interior and that she was being held on CNI premises. However, 12 days after the petition

had been filed, a decision had still not been taken by the court. Relatives of the detainee wrote to the court referring explicitly to the threat to the detainee's physical safety while in the hands of the CNI. Again their appeal was to no avail.

At the same time they wrote to the Military Prosecutor complaining about the arrest by the CNI and requesting him to go to the secret CNI detention centre and investigate the case, as he is required to do under Article 317 of the Code of Penal Procedure, and to order the detainee's immediate release or her transfer to an official place of detention, as required by Article 19 of the Constitution. This, again, was to no avail.

Since the 1981 Constitution was promulgated the President of the Republic has had the power under Interim Provision No. 24 to order individuals to be detained in certain instances for up to 20 days. These orders are issued in decrees signed by the President. A first decree may order individuals to be held for five days and a subsequent decree may order them to be held for a further 15 days "If terrorist acts with serious consequences occur".

None of the detainees interviewed by Amnesty International's delegates who had been held by the CNI for over five days was actually charged with terrorist offences.

The 20-day period of detention provided for had contributed directly to the risk of detainees being tortured or ill-treated, and nearly 200 formal complaints of torture, plus evidence, have been lodged with the courts since the 1981 Constitution came into effect. In a few cases a court has ordered the CNI to produce the detainee before it, on the grounds of the executive's delay in producing the required decree. In these cases, once the court has been informed that the decree does exist, it has promptly rejected the *recurso de amparo* and reversed its own ruling that the detainee should be produced in court. This happened in Case

Nos. 2 and 3 in March 1982—after the rejection of the petition each detainee is alleged to have been further tortured.

In the case of these two detainees, the court had previously ruled that they should be produced before it—but the CNI had refused to comply (only later did it inform the court of the existence of the required decrees). The court complained about this refusal by the CNI to the Supreme Court, which ruled on 28 April 1982 that the CNI was bound to comply strictly with court decisions. This recent Supreme Court decision alone would seem to indicate that there is no legal reason to prevent any competent court—either the Court of Appeal or a military tribunal—from ordering detainees to be produced in court if there is reason to believe that torture is or may be taking place, as in the case of detainees being held incommunicado on CNI premises.

In spite of constitutional provisions for *recursos de amparo*, the courts in Chile do not exercise effective control over the arrest of people or the treatment of those arrested who are under interrogation.

Investigation of allegations of torture

Although not all detainees who claim to have been tortured submit formal complaints to the military or civilian courts, the number of such complaints being investigated by the courts was over 200 in mid-1982. Most of them were submitted after 1980.

Fourteen of the 19 people examined by Amnesty International's delegation have filed complaints of torture. No progress had been reported in the investigations at the time of writing.

The majority of the cases examined in this report relate to comparatively recent arrests, and it is therefore not possible to give a complete picture of the delays and obstructions which occur in the judicial investigation of complaints of torture. However, the earlier cases of Federico Alvarez and Sergio Godoy Fritis provide examples of the difficulties faced by detainees or their families and lawyers in attempts to have torture allegations thoroughly investigated and those found to have been responsible brought to account.

Federico Alvarez was a 32-year-old teacher who died in a Santiago hospital on 21 August

1979 after having been arrested by the *Carabineros* and spending six days in the CNI centre at 1470 Calle Borgoño.

He and Raúl Ramón López Peralta were arrested in Santiago on 15 August allegedly after they had been distributing political leaflets in the street. They are said to have tried to escape and Federico Alvarez received injuries to the head and body. He was taken to a hospital casualty department, which reported his injuries to be "of a light nature". He was then taken to a police station and later in the day handed over to the CNI for interrogation about alleged violation of the *Ley de Seguridad Interior del Estado*, Law of Internal State Security.

A *recurso de amparo* was filed on his behalf the next day. The Appeals Court dealing with the case had still not ruled on it by the time he died on 21 August.

The two arrested men were interrogated at 1470 Calle Borgoño and the authorities said they had confessed to terrorist activities.

After Federico Alvarez had been held in CNI custody for six days, a doctor issued him with a certificate stating that he was in good health. He was then put at the disposal of the First Military Prosecutor's Office in Santiago, which ordered his transfer to the Santiago Penitentiary. Instructions were issued that he was to be interned in the prison's infirmary for medical attention as his condition was thought to be serious.

He arrived at the infirmary at 7.45 pm on 20 August. By midnight he had been taken to the intensive care unit of an emergency hospital in Santiago, the *Posta Central*, and he died less than seven hours later. Doctors at the hospital said they had found "complicated contusion of the thorax, bilateral pulmonary contusion, and acute adult respiratory distress".

A post-mortem examination carried out by the *Instituto Médico Legal*, Institute of Forensic Medicine, found that he had died of a complex fracture of the skull.

The investigating judge ordered a more detailed autopsy report in the light of statements by other detainees who had been held at the CNI centre in Calle Borgoño and said they had heard the victim groaning and saying he had been beaten for six days; further testimony was given on his condition when he left the centre.

The second report stated that "the fracture of the skull was produced by a direct blow—there is no evidence of self-wounding; it appears rather to have been caused by third parties".

In September 1979 the judge concluded that, on the basis of the autopsy reports, it was "feasible to deduce that the facts investigated would constitute a crime of *homicide*, and that there is no alternative but to hold the *carabineros* officer who arrested him and the officials of the CNI who interrogated him responsible as accomplices, and, as accessory, the physician who issued a certificate of good health when Alvarez was taken from the CNI [premises]".

Since the judge had concluded that the security forces and police had been involved, he was required under Chilean law to pass the case on to be dealt with by the military courts. The Third Military Prosecutor investigated and decided that "there was insufficient evidence to commit anyone for trial". This decision was upheld by the *Corte Marcial*, Military Court of Appeal, in August 1980.

The lawyers of the dead man's family complained to the Supreme Court which ruled in November 1980 that "there was indeed needless recourse to violence. On the other hand, there seems to be no valid grounds for thinking that particular persons committed criminal acts or rendered themselves accessories thereto by participating in them or covering up the facts."

This decision rejecting the family's complaint was reached by majority vote. The minority said it believed there was sufficient evidence that Federico Alvarez' death had been caused by unnecessary violence against him and it voted in favour of charging the CNI agents.

No one has been charged or prosecuted in connection with Federico Alvarez' death and his case has been temporarily closed "for lack of further evidence" or "the impossibility of identifying those responsible".

Amnesty International is not aware of any disciplinary measures having been taken against the doctor who issued a medical certificate falsely stating that Federico Alvarez was in good health when he left the CNI centre after interrogation.

Appeals against the Supreme Court ruling were still being lodged in November 1982. The lawyer acting for the dead man's family has not

so far been granted access to the case *sumario*—all the documents relating to the investigation.

Sergio Godoy Fritis

Sergio Godoy Fritis was arrested by members of the CNI on 23 May 1981 and reportedly taken to a secret interrogation centre in Santiago. There he was allegedly tortured, mainly with electric shocks, and then obliged to sign a number of self-incriminatory documents. He remained in the custody of the CNI until 8 June 1981, when he was brought before the Military Prosecutor in Valparaíso.



Sergio Godoy Fritis

Since he showed signs of having been injured, a medical examination by a forensic doctor was ordered by the Military Prosecutor. In his subsequent report (see Appendix II) the doctor stated that on 10 June 1981 he had examined Sergio Godoy and had found the following:

- "1. On both ankles superficial scars from burns, measuring 2.5cm to 3cm, which would correspond to the places to which electric current had been applied.
- "2. Bruising on the back.
- "3. Scar on the inside edge of lower lip.

"4. Complaints of violent headaches caused by tension.

"The lesions were most probably caused by third parties, and would take about eight to 10 days to heal . . .

"signed Dr. J. Mario Ibarra
Médico Legista [forensic doctor]

"[seal of the] *Servicio Médico Legal*

"Valparaíso, Chile."

Two days previously, on 8 June 1981, a clinical record was signed by a CNI doctor stating that Sergio Godoy was "clinically healthy" (*clínicamente sano*), (see Appendix I). Also on 8 June the detainee signed a statement certifying that while held by the CNI he had not been physically ill-treated or put under pressure of any kind. He subsequently stated that he had

signed this statement under duress.

Sergio Godoy complained of the treatment he received during his detention to the Military Prosecutor. The latter questioned two agents who had been involved in his detention and then closed the investigation in January 1982. The complainant's lawyer appealed against this decision to the *Corte Marcial*. In March 1982, however, it upheld the Military Prosecutor's decision by two votes to one. The dissenting judge recorded that there was enough evidence to charge the two CNI agents with using "unnecessary violence".

In April 1982 Sergio Godoy's lawyer again appealed against the decision to close the case, this time to the Supreme Court. Amnesty International does not know the outcome of this latest appeal.

Medical analysis

The people examined

Amnesty International's medical delegates examined 19 ex-detainees between two days and 25½ months after their release: 15 men and four women; their median age was 25: the eldest was 50, the youngest 17 (Table 1).

Eighteen of them said they had been tortured between three days and 25½ months before their examinations. One other person (Case No. 18) said he had been held and interrogated at the CNI centre at 1470 Calle Borgoño, Santiago, 12 months before he was examined by Amnesty International's doctors. The majority said they had been tortured within the previous six months (Table 1).

Seventeen said they had been held and tortured in the capital, Santiago. Thirteen said they were tortured at the CNI's secret detention centre at 1470 Calle Borgoño, central Santiago; one of these said he had first been tortured by the CNI in the provincial city of Valparaíso before being transferred to Santiago; all 13 described the centre in almost identical terms. Two of the others held in Santiago said they were tortured in *comisarias* (police stations); the remaining two said they did not know where in the city they had been tortured.

Finally, two of the 19 said they had been tortured in the provinces: one, mentioned above, in Valparaíso (before being transferred to Santiago) and the second, in the town of Calama (Table 1).

Method of examination

The subjects who claimed to have been tortured were asked to describe how it had been inflicted, their state of health beforehand and any symptoms they attributed to the alleged torture. The medical delegates noted their social situations. After the interview, they gave each person a thorough clinical examination, which included a neurological examination and a psychiatric

evaluation. The delegates also photographed any marks which could be attributed to the alleged torture.

The following procedure was used. The subjects were first asked to describe the alleged torture and the subsequent symptoms in their own words. A structured interview was then held with each on the forms of torture and symptoms, using a questionnaire with non-suggestive questions divided into subject groups; control questions were included. The subject who did not allege torture (Case No. 18) was interviewed and examined along similar lines.

Where possible, documentation was collected from local doctors who had examined the subjects after their release. Between four and six hours were spent on each person's interview and physical examination. No interpreter was used since both delegates speak Spanish. A member of Amnesty International's International Secretariat attended parts of each interview; his first language is Spanish.

Forms of torture

According to the accounts given by the former detainees:

Eighteen were tortured on a number of days ranging from one to 19 (average six).

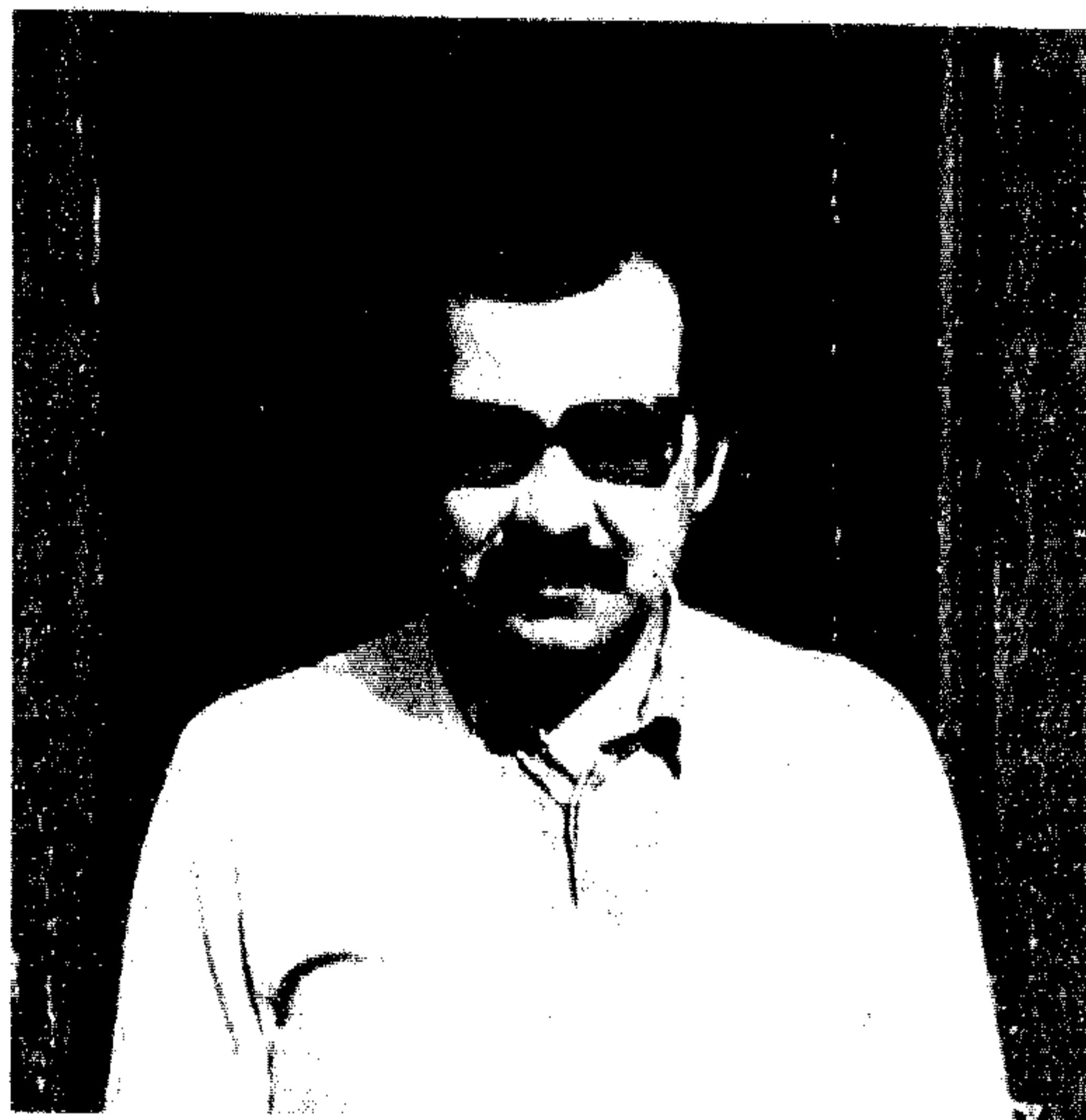
All 19 were held incommunicado for between one and 24 days (average 10 days): they were isolated from their fellow detainees, families and lawyers.

Table 2 lists the different forms of torture described by 18 of the subjects. According to them:

Seventeen were slapped, punched, kicked or beaten with a blunt instrument. Of these: 16 were struck on the head; 16 on the body; and four on the genitals.

Two were slapped on both ears simultaneously, creating high pressure on the eardrums; this torture is known as *teléfono*.

Electricity was used to torture 14 of the subjects; it was applied, through either fixed or movable electrodes, to some part of the body in all 14 cases; specifically to the face in eight cases, and in seven cases to the genitals. Four of



Pablo Arturo Fuenzalida Zegers (Case No. 8), who said one electric shock torture session lasted one and a half hours.

the subjects were tied to a *parrilla* (a special metal bed used for electric torture). Seven of them were naked during the electric torture. (Apart from inflicting great pain, electric torture causes trembling of the muscles, difficulty in breathing and/or loss of consciousness.) In seven cases, the electric torture sessions lasted between one and two hours.

One subject was burned with a lighter.

One was suspended on the *pau de arara* (parrot perch—see description on page 6).

Three were driven to physical exhaustion by being forced either to maintain one position for a long time, or to do prolonged spells of exercises.

Two were nearly asphyxiated: one had a cloth held over his nose and mouth; the other was subjected to a torture known as *la bañera* (the bath—see description on page 9).

Seventeen were threatened: they were told that they themselves would be killed, further tortured or made to “disappear” or that their families would be arrested or maimed; one was warned that his baby would “disappear”.

Four were forced to undergo mock executions: a pistol was pointed at each, usually at

the head, and the trigger pulled; only when the weapon failed to fire did they discover that it was not loaded.

Two women were sexually humiliated by having their bodies fondled by guards.

One woman was raped by four male torturers in succession.

Six of the subjects were forced to take non-therapeutic medicine: medicine which was not given to treat illness; in these cases it was presumed to have been used to make the prisoner lose self-control and cooperate with the interrogators.

Attempts were made to hypnotize three prisoners.

In seven cases attempts were made to undermine the prisoner's resistance by having a “friendly” interrogator question him or her in a “gentle” and “understanding” way.

Partial sleep deprivation was used against six of the subjects, who were allowed less than three hours' sleep during a 48-hour period; they were kept awake by prolonged interrogations, or were forced to adopt positions which made sleep difficult; when they did manage to fall asleep their interrogators would disturb them at regular intervals.

Seventeen were blindfolded whenever they were outside their cells.

Other forms of torture included: being forced to stay in a hot, damp room; *quirófano* (operating theatre), in which the detainee is made to lie on a table for long periods with the upper half of the body unsupported, making it a great strain to keep the whole body horizontal; having hair pulled out; being dragged over stony ground; being put in a room with rats or a growling dog; having to endure deafening noise, with a recorded song being played over and over at full volume.

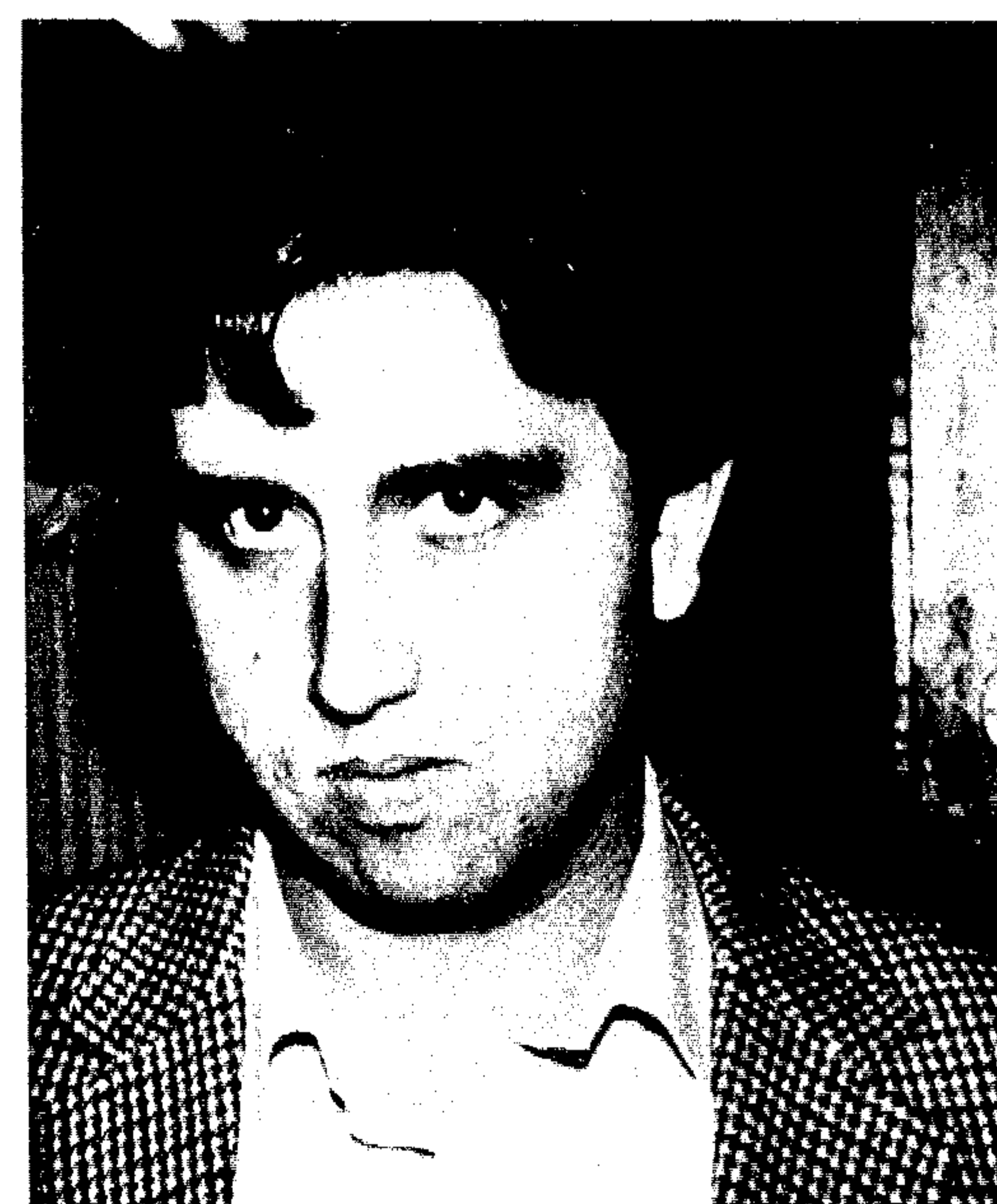
The period in the torture centre

Most of those examined said they had also been under continuous psychological pressure during their detention at the alleged torture centres. They said they existed in total uncertainty as to what would happen to them, whether they were in the torture room or in their own isolation cells—in continual fear of further interrogation and torture, or “dis-

appearance” and possibly death. In addition, they said, they were given no information at all about their families.

The 14 people who said they were held in the CNI centre in Santiago described it in more or less identical terms. According to their accounts, detainees were photographed on arrival, blindfolded and made to change into overalls and *zapatillas* (lightweight footwear). Each was then taken to an isolation cell and given a thin blanket. The cell measured about 1.5m by 2m and had a concrete floor and a concrete bunk bed. Above the metal door, which had a small barred window, a light bulb burned 24 hours a day. When a detainee needed to use the toilet, he or she was taken by a guard to one in the corridor. Detainees were allowed to remove their masks while in their cells, provided no guard was present. They were given three substantial meals a day.

Most of the subjects said that after release from the centre, in which they had been held without contact with the outside world, they were transferred to a conventional prison and either immediately or within a few days allowed contact with fellow prisoners, families and lawyers.



Rodrigo Mario González López (Case No. 11), who said a black baton-like instrument was used to give him electric shocks.

Employment before and after arrest

Seven of them had to leave their jobs or studies after release from prison. Some were dismissed from their jobs or not allowed to resume their studies. In other cases the fact that they were on bail and awaiting the outcome of legal proceedings against them meant that it was very difficult to resume their work.

Twelve of them returned to the job they had held before arrest. One had been dismissed shortly before arrest.

Description of Symptoms

The term “symptoms” refers to the changes in a person's physical and/or mental health, as experienced by that person. “Early symptoms” are those occurring during the alleged torture and the following period. “Present symptoms” are those present at the time of the medical examination. “Signs” are clinical, verifiable findings as recorded by doctors.

Early symptoms described

Fourteen complained of symptoms in the musculo-skeletal system. In all cases, these symptoms included pains and swelling in the places alleged to have been hit or kicked. Three said also that their ankles or wrists had been painful and swollen as a result of restraints applied during the alleged torture. Three said they had pains in their muscles after electric torture.

One man said he had been knocked unconscious after being pushed and had hit his right shoulder so hard it had dislocated. However, it went back into place spontaneously. Afterwards he was in considerable pain whether moving or at rest, and the shoulder was swollen with severe bruising on the inner side of the upper arm.

Seven people complained of tiredness, as well as tenderness all over the body.

Ten described skin symptoms caused by the

torture they alleged had been inflicted. In five cases, the alleged electric torture had caused skin changes; in three of these, the subjects said they observed brown or black scabs; the fourth described the formation of vesicles, and the fifth described the development of a dark pigmentation.

Five said sores or bruises had developed in the places where they had been beaten or kicked, or where restraints had been applied.

Five said they had had symptoms on or in the mouth after being punched; two said they had lost teeth; all five said they had swollen lips and one reported bleeding from a sore.

Nine described heart or lung symptoms. Four said they had difficulty breathing during torture. Four said they had difficulty breathing, pains in the chest or palpitations (all presumably due to anxiety). Two developed coughs, phlegm and pains in the chest after the onset of their breathing difficulties.

Sixteen said they had had symptoms relating to the gastrointestinal tract. Six said they had diarrhoea accompanied by abdominal pains for a number of days while at the CNI centre.

Two reported rectal pains after electric torture of the anus. One said he developed bleeding from the rectal opening.

Nine reported one or more of the following symptoms: reduced appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pains, dyspepsia and constipation.

Seven lost weight; the loss ranged from 2kg to 15kg (average 4kg).

Five reported symptoms relating to the urinary tract. One said he found it painful to urinate after having been kicked in the genital region. One complained of pain on urinating, bleeding from the urinary tract and swelling of the testicles; he said he had been tortured electrically on the testicles and around the penis.

Two women developed symptoms of urinary tract infections, which were treated after their release. (One of the cases, No. 4, may be the result of the alleged rape and torture in the genital region.)

One man reported pains in his testicles after being hit there.

Two women reported gynaecological symptoms. In both cases, these were pelvic inflammation diseases and painful and irregular menstrual periods. (One of the women was

Case No. 4.)

One woman reported pains in one breast and discharge from the nipple, which she thought were the result of electric torture.

Two men said they had developed sexual problems. One complained of reduced libido and attenuated orgasms; the other had a normal libido but was partially impotent (these symptoms have not been included in the individual case histories in the next chapter).

Fifteen people reported central nervous system symptoms.

Eight reported headaches; seven of these said they had been struck on the head during torture.

Three said they had lost consciousness during torture: one during electric torture; one while undergoing *la bañera*; and one while hanging from the *pau de arara*.

Four reported vision disturbances, including blurred and double vision. In the majority of cases, these symptoms were said to have lasted only a short time.

Four said they had suffered from dizziness; seven from difficulty concentrating; four from impaired memory and five from impaired hearing.

One man, an epileptic, said he developed a partial right-sided hemiparesis with numbness and reduced strength throughout the right side of his body. At the same time, he said, he found it difficult to express himself, as he could not control his tongue; in addition, he had had attacks during which his right hand had shaken involuntarily, he had grimaced and had chewed on his tongue.

Eighteen reported psychological disturbances. Fifteen complained of difficulty sleeping; 13 of difficulty falling asleep; 12 of nightmares; and five of intermittent awakening. Five had to take sleeping tablets. Twelve noticed a change in their mood: generally, a tendency to depression; some said they were despairing and indifferent, with a desire to be alone. Eleven said they felt lethargic. Thirteen complained of emotional lability with a tendency to weep, irritability, anxiety attacks or aggressiveness. Five said they lost their sense of time while in detention. Three felt suicidal and one said she had tried to commit suicide.

Present symptoms

Among those who complained of present symptoms:

Six complained of symptoms relating to the motor apparatus. Four had pains in the legs after walking for a short time: they cited trauma during torture as the cause; three of them said they had also been electrically tortured.

Five had heart or lung symptoms; most appeared to be anxiety symptoms and took the form of difficulty breathing or chest pains with accompanying palpitations.

Six complained of gastrointestinal symptoms, including constipation and abdominal distension, diarrhoea, vomiting, dyspepsia and abdominal pains.

One man had pain in his testicles, where, he said, he had been hit. Two women had gynaecological symptoms: painful and irregular menstruation. One, who said she had been raped, also found it painful to urinate.

One woman had pain in one breast and discharges from the nipple, which she ascribed to electric torture.

Two men had sexual disturbances, as described earlier.

Eleven reported symptoms relating to the central nervous system. Six had headaches; five difficulty concentrating; four impaired memory; one impaired vision; and one periodic double vision and a blurring of the letters on a page after reading for about 10 minutes. One person suffered from reduced strength in the right side of the body, a continuation of the symptoms developed after allegedly being tortured.

Thirteen complained of psychological symptoms. Almost all of them (11) had sleeping difficulties: nightmares, problems falling asleep or intermittent awakening. Five had to take sleeping tablets. Five tended to isolate themselves and found it difficult to make contact with others.

Nine reported feeling lethargic. They said they became tired more easily than before; some said also they were more passive than before.

Ten said they were more emotionally labile: eight that they were fearful; four that they wept easily; one spoke of increased irritability. Two

had been severely depressed, and one of them had felt suicidal.

Medical documentation by local doctors

Medical documentation by local doctors was available in seven cases (Nos. 1, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19)—they carried out their examinations between two days and six weeks after the subjects' release. One medical certificate, from the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Santiago, is dated two days after release. In all these cases the clinical findings are consistent with the torture alleged and the symptoms described.

Clinical examination

During the clinical examinations, Amnesty International's medical delegates found changes which could be related to the alleged torture in 13 of the 18 cases where such allegations were made.

In six cases there were changes in the skin—Case Nos. 1, 3, 9, 13, 14 and 15: after alleged electric torture in Case Nos. 1, 3, 13, 15; after allegedly being tied to rods in Case No. 9; after alleged intravenous injection in Case No. 15; and after alleged beating in Case No. 14.

In two, the objective examination showed damage to the teeth after alleged beating: Case Nos. 2 and 3.

The neurological examination showed abnormality in one person, Case No. 8: this man, who suffers from epilepsy, said he had been hit on the head and body, and electrically tortured.

Nine people were found to be psychologically affected by their experiences. The symptoms involved mostly depressive states and anxiety.

Summary

In all 18 of the cases, the alleged torture covered a broad spectrum of physical and mental attacks: the most frequently used methods were said to be blows to the entire body, including the head and genitals, and electric torture all over the body. Many of the subjects were also apparently threatened with harm to themselves or their families. The general

impression is that the alleged torturers alternated between physical and mental torture according to a calculated plan of action. According to the accounts, all detainees were held incommunicado and most were blindfolded when not in their cells. Many of them said that, apart from the torture inflicted on them during interrogation, the very fact of being in the "torture" centre created an enormous psychological pressure: both because they did not know what would happen to them and their families, and because they felt totally powerless in the face of their alleged torturers.

All of those who said they had been tortured at the CNI centre in Santiago gave almost identical descriptions of their processing there: registration, medical examination and torture; and of conditions in the cells. These allegations suggest that the torture process was highly systematic.

Medical findings

Eighteen of the people examined reported early symptoms as a consequence of the alleged torture. The present symptoms found in those examined were numerous. This was partly because many were examined so shortly after the alleged torture and partly because they were in a very pressured situation even then, many of them having lost their jobs and all still being afraid of being arrested and tortured again. This fear was not illusory: Amnesty International has received reports that several of those examined have been rearrested.

Most of the present symptoms were psychological.

As already indicated, there is a great need for medical treatment both immediately after torture, and over a longer period, with psychiatric treatment being imperative. Five of those examined had consulted psychiatrists or psychologists after their release from prison; three were still receiving psychiatric treatment.

In all cases described here there is complete consistency between the descriptions of the tortures alleged and the succeeding symptoms, and the clinical findings.

The documentation on one case includes a certificate from the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Santiago—and this agrees with a medi-

cal certificate issued by a local doctor.

The clinical examination conducted by Amnesty International's medical delegates showed changes which could be related to the alleged torture in 13 out of the 18 cases examined.

Six cases showed skin changes which were considered to be consistent with the alleged influence. Three showed marks consistent with the allegations of electric torture; one showed marks consistent with the allegations of physical violence. Another case showed marks consistent with the allegation that the subject had been tied down and the last case showed marks consistent with allegations of physical violence, electric torture and intravenous injection.

Two of those examined had damage to the teeth which was not incompatible with the torture alleged, especially when their poor dental condition was taken into consideration.

One person manifested neurological abnormalities. He experienced an exacerbation of his epilepsy, as well as new focal symptoms, including hemiparesis and hypoaesthesia. The findings are not unambiguous, but they do point to a cerebral lesion localized in the left brain hemisphere.

Nine people were found to be mentally affected by their experiences. Most of them suffered from depression and anxiety attacks.

The medical delegates did not examine any of the 19 people's families. Previous studies by Amnesty International have shown that families, particularly the children, undergo changes that are sometimes profound. Two of the people whose cases appear in this study mentioned that their children had changed since their arrests. One of the children required psychiatric care.

Seven of those examined had had to give up their work or studies after being released from detention.

For people in such situations, over and above the shock of being arrested, imprisoned and tortured, and suffering from the direct sequelae to torture, the inability to return to work creates both economic and personal problems. It isolates the victim socially and causes loss of self-confidence, contributing to, and perhaps increasing, the psychological sequelae to torture.

Medical involvement in torture

Numerous reports received by Amnesty International over the years have alleged that doctors were involved in the torture of political detainees. In this regard, not only are doctors subject to national and international non-medical laws but their conduct is bound also by a number of medical ethical codes which expressly forbid their involvement in torture. These codes include the Hippocratic Oath, the Declaration of Tokyo adopted by the World Medical Association in 1975, and, most recently, the principles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1982, the "Principles of Medical Ethics Relevant to the Role of Health Personnel, Particularly Physicians, in the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment.

Principle 2 of the last-named states:

"It is a gross contravention of medical ethics as well as an offence under applicable international instruments, for health personnel, particularly physicians, to engage, actively or passively, in acts which constitute participation in, complicity in, incitement to or attempts to commit torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Principle 4 states:

"It is a contravention of medical ethics for health personnel, particularly physicians:

"(a) to apply their knowledge and skills in order to assist in the interrogation of prisoners and detainees in a manner that may adversely affect the physical or mental health or condition of such prisoners or detainees and which is not in accordance with the relevant international instruments;

"(b) to certify, or to participate in the certification of the fitness of prisoners or detainees for any form of treatment or pun-

ishment that may adversely affect their physical or mental health and which is not in accordance with the relevant international instruments, or to participate in any way in the infliction of any such treatment or punishment which is not in accordance with the relevant international instruments."

Fourteen of the people interviewed and examined by Amnesty International's delegates described contact with a person at the alleged torture centre who they thought was a doctor (Table 3). The alleged contacts with the doctors were of three types:

1. Medical examination

(a) *before torture*—that is, a physical examination on arrival at the centre. Twelve people said they were examined at this stage.

(b) *after torture*—that is, a physical examination after the alleged torture was completed. Ten people said they were examined at this stage.

2. Direct medical involvement in the alleged torture

—that is, someone who appeared to the detainees to be a doctor was said to have assisted CNI agents either during or just before the alleged torture. Six people said they had been given non-therapeutic medicine to make them lose their self-control and cooperate with their interrogators. Three said attempts had been made to hypnotize them. The attempts allegedly took place at the CNI centre in Santiago.

3. *Medical treatment*—that is, therapeutic help at the request of the detainee, or when the detainee was seriously ill. Six people said they had been treated; two of them owing to a serious respiratory difficulty caused by alleged electric torture.

It would clearly have been difficult for the detainees to be sure whether the people by

whom they were treated were actually doctors, health workers or people pretending to be doctors. In three cases, however, Amnesty International's medical delegates consider that there are strong grounds for believing that the individual either was a doctor or had had a thorough medical training.

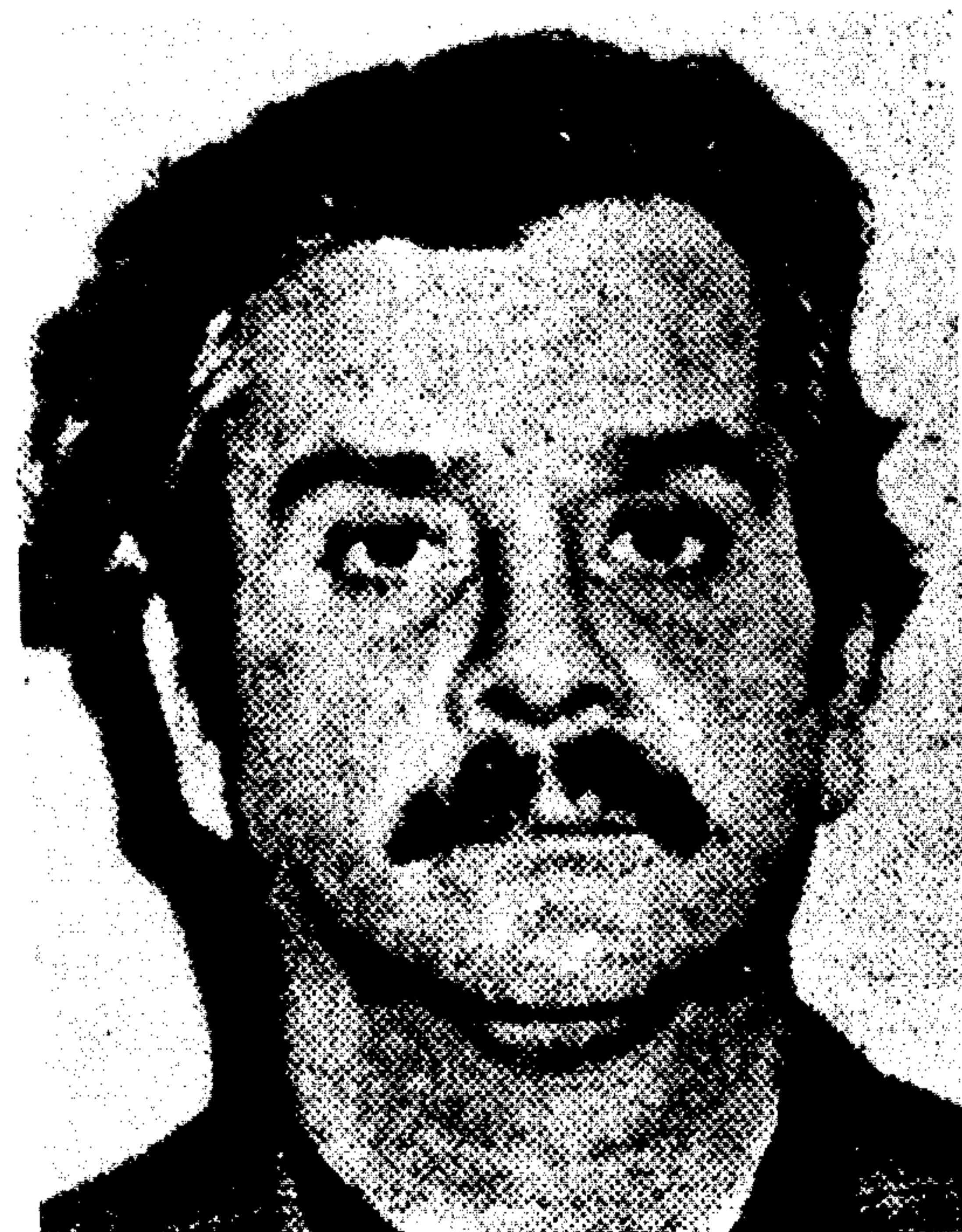
Case No. 8, who developed one-sided paralysis, was seen by a person whose examination appears to have been medically correct, and who used the term "hemiparesis" to describe the condition.

Case No. 10, who has *situs inversus viscerum*—that is, his inner organs are found on the opposite side of the body compared with the norm (for example, his heart is on the right side)—asked the person doing the examination to describe the implications of the condition, which he did correctly.

Case No. 18, who is himself a doctor, felt certain the person who examined him was a doctor, partly because of the questions he asked and partly because of his examination technique.

Amnesty International's delegates could not determine the identities of the alleged doctors, or how many of them were involved. However, one person, apparently medically trained, was identified to some extent in several of the descriptions of the Santiago CNI centre: the man known as "Doc". All three of those who said attempts had been made to hypnotize them claimed to have seen the "hypnotist", who was called "Doc" by the others. A fourth ex-detainee, Case No. 18, also said he saw the person called "Doc". All four described him as being about 45-50 years old, tall and corpulent, with dark

hair greying at the temples, and wearing glasses.



Dr Sergio Arroyo Pinochet (Case No. 18)

● While in Chile, Amnesty International's delegates met the head of the Chilean Medical Association, Dr Juan Luis González, who said the association was aware that doctors had been accused of taking part in torture and had condemned such participation. However, he said, it had not been able to identify the doctors involved and had therefore been unable to act against them. He added that the problem had caused great concern among Chilean doctors.

Table 1
Subjects

Case No.	Age (years)	Sex		Time from alleged torture to examination (months)	Place of alleged torture	
		M	F		Santiago	Provincial town
1	25	X		1	CNI	
2	21	X		1	CNI	
3	24	X		1	CNI	
4	19		X	14	CNI	
5	21		X	6	CNI	
6	29	X		13		Calama/ Antofagasta
7	28	X		1	CNI	
8	33	X		4½	CNI	
9	28	X		1	CNI	CNI Valparaíso
10	29	X		3	CNI	
11	26	X		3	CNI	
12	25	X		5	x	
13	19	X		¼	Comisaría	
14	47	X		3½	Comisaría	
15	29	X		4½	CNI	
16	17	X		2	CNI	
17	17		X	2	CNI	
18	50	X		12	CNI	
19	31		X	25½	x	

median age 25

median time 3½

x: The subject did not know the name of the place of alleged torture.

Table 2
Forms of Alleged Torture

Case No.	Number of days on which torture was allegedly inflicted	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Median	Total	
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	17
10	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	16
10	23	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	16
10	21	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	14
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	14
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	17
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	17
7	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10

Table 3
Reported Medical Involvement in the Torture at the CNI Centre

Case No.	Examination		Direct medical involvement	Treatment given
	Before torture	After torture		
1	X	X		for diarrhoea, tranquilizer
2	X	X		for diarrhoea
3	X	X		
4	X	X	intravenous injection in right cubital fossa	for common cold
5				
6				
7	X			for diarrhoea, respiratory problems allegedly brought about by torture
8	X	X	intramuscular injection to treat high blood pressure, allegedly before beginning of torture	
9	X	X		cream after bruising
10	X	X		
11	X	X		
12				
13		X	intravenous injection	
14				
15	X		intramuscular injection	for respiratory problems allegedly brought about by torture
16				
17	X		intramuscular injection	
18	X	X		
19			peroral (a bitter fluid)	

Table 4
Employment and Education

Case No.	Education/Training	Employment before arrest	Employment after arrest
1	School teacher	School teacher until 1975; after first imprisonment, salesperson	Salesperson
2	High school graduate; evening school course in journalism	Telephone operator, dismissed just before arrest	Unemployed
3	Carpenter	Carpenter	Unemployed
4	Studied to be social worker		Unemployed; studies broken off
5	High school graduate; one-year English course	Worked in church-run library	Works in church-run library
6	High school graduate; printing course	Carpenter	Carpenter
7	Lithographer	Lithographer (self-employed)	Lithographer (self-employed)
8	High school graduate; studied history at university, expelled in 1974	Paid work for humanitarian organization	Paid work for humanitarian organization
9	University education in history and geography	Salesperson	On sick leave
10	High school graduate; social worker	Worked for church organization	Works for church organization
11	Law student		Expelled from university
12	High school graduate; hygiene assistant	Hygiene worker	Unemployed
13	School	Unskilled worker	Had not yet resumed work (recently released)
14	School	Farmer	Farmer
15	High school graduate	Teacher at technical university	Unemployed
16	Student at technical university		Student at technical university
17	In teacher training		In teacher training
18	Doctor	Doctor (self-employed)	Doctor (self-employed)
19	High school graduate	Social worker	Unemployed

Case histories

(A number of those examined are not being named, at their request.)

Case No. 1

Pedro Leonardo López Fabbri

Personal details

He is 28 and worked as a school teacher until his imprisonment in 1975. Since then he has been a clothing retailer. He was married in 1974 and has two sons, aged three and six.

State of health before arrest

At the age of six, he sustained a trauma to the head and lost consciousness. An electroencephalogram test was taken and found to be normal. He has noticed some weakening of the muscles of the left hand, which is especially apparent under conditions of stress. No medical examination has ever revealed any neurological abnormalities.

Previous detention and alleged torture

He was arrested on 11 September 1973 in Valparaíso and held until 16 September. While in detention he was struck behind his right ear with a rifle butt. He did not lose consciousness. He was also struck on his left knee and left elbow. He was not systematically tortured.

From 6 April until 27 June 1975 he was detained in Silva Palma navy detention centre in Valparaíso. For the first 22 days he was held incommunicado, during which time he claims to have undergone psychological torture involving threats and accusations broadcast to him and the other prisoners for about eight hours a day. During this period of detention he tried to commit suicide by throwing himself out of a second-storey window but was prevented from doing so.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested again on 25 March 1982. He was taken to the CNI centre in Santiago where

he was held until 4 April when he was transferred to Valparaíso, from where he was released on 8 April.

Duration of alleged torture

He said he was tortured at the CNI centre on seven days; on the last five days the torture was exclusively psychological.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

He was arrested at 2.30 pm on 25 March 1982. No arrest-warrant was shown. He was blindfolded and forced into a car, in which he was driven for about half an hour. When they reached their destination he was led down a concrete spiral staircase to a large room where he was told to undress and then was given overalls and *zapatillas* (lightweight footwear). His blindfold was exchanged for a mask. He was then taken to his cell, which measured about 1.5m by 2m and a little over 2m high. The cell contained a concrete bunk plus mattress, pillow and a blanket.

His first interrogation took place two days after arrest. It was conducted in another room in the presence of about five other people. He was asked about his connections with political parties. He was beaten: struck on the head, punched on the right side of his chest and beaten with a rubber truncheon on the shoulders. Afterwards he was stretched out on a bed, to which his wrists were tied with cloth, this causing sharp, painful extension of the elbows. A cloth strap was tied round his thighs; his ankles were tied down and his head was put in a special device which prevented him from raising it. He was gagged with a towel. A metal object was fastened to the inner side of his right foot. Two electrodes (in addition to the one fastened to his foot) were then used to administer electric shocks to the lobe of his right ear, to his chest, abdomen, testicles, penis area, anus, legs and the soles of his feet. He was electrically

tortured three times that day. He thought the electrodes used were electric wires. While he was being electrically tortured he could hear a generator, so he believed it was possible to vary the current. He did not lose consciousness during the electric torture, nor did he have generalized convulsions.

Two days later he was again interrogated and electrically tortured while naked.

Other types of torture inflicted on him included burning with a cigarette lighter in the kidney region and on the palms of both hands. The burns were superficial and left no marks.

He was in addition psychologically tortured for five days, on two of which he was interrogated for eight hours. During these sessions his family's and his own life were threatened and an attempt was made to hypnotize him by a man nicknamed "Doc", who was large and very fat. His mask was removed. He was first told to breathe deeply, then that the pain in his head was being shifted down to his legs. He was then told to conduct an imaginary orchestra and behave as though he were watching a Chaplin film. He was not actually hypnotized but behaved as though he were. He was also asked to write his life story.

He was held incommunicado for 10 days at the CNI centre, masked throughout, except when he was in his cell. He wore overalls and *zapatillas*. The food was good. He was allowed to use the toilet, but his cell was cold and he could not get warm, even though he had a blanket. His cell light was always on.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

Immediately after he arrived at the CNI centre he had a medical examination, carried out, he believed, by a doctor. It consisted of examination of the heart and lungs and measurement of blood pressure. He was asked whether he had any bruises or other marks on his body and what illnesses he had previously had. The doctor was assisted by a woman—a nurse, he presumed. When he showed symptoms of anxiety, the doctor gave him two tranquillizers. He could not see the doctor because of the mask, but thought he was about 50. The doctor made a record of his findings, which the subject later saw when he signed his release papers. He was examined in a special room.

While in prison he had diarrhoea. A medical assistant took him to the doctor, who provided treatment and recommended that he be allowed to stay in bed all day—which was normally forbidden.

Before he was transferred from the CNI centre to Valparaiso he was medically examined again.

Early symptoms described

During one of the torture sessions he had difficulty breathing and was given manual artificial respiration.

He said he had pain, swelling and an accumulation of blood around the elbow which he ascribed to the stretching of his elbows during electric torture. He had pain, swelling, discoloration, weakness and enhanced sensitivity to touch in his legs and feet. There were sharp pains and swelling in the part of his thorax where he had been punched on the right side. He had observed skin changes where he had been electrically tortured: the lowest part of the abdomen, both inguinal regions, the front of his thighs and the insides of his legs at the crura. He explained that the lesions were small and round with brown scabs. After about a week these scabs dropped off leaving some lighter areas which later became hyperpigmented.

During torture he suffered from tachycardia.

He lost 2kg while in prison. Once he vomited, and he had diarrhoea, with accompanying abdominal pains, for four days. There was no blood in the stools.

For four days he had blood in his urine and had pain when he urinated; his testicles were swollen.

While in detention he had headaches around the forehead.

He also suffered from insomnia and nightmares. He was depressed, felt passive and lethargic and easily got tired. He would weep for almost no reason.

Present symptoms described

The leg is still painful after walking for only a short while. There is also some swelling, and he feels weaker and more sensitive to touch. He complains of pains on the inner side of the right elbow. There are no gastrointestinal or urological symptoms. He still has headaches

around the forehead, particularly when he is under stress.

He feels isolated, somewhat as if he were "under a glass bell", but does not have any actual relationship problems.

He suffers from insomnia and nightmares and he awakens easily and frequently. He has been given tranquillizers, which he says help. He feels rather depressed, somewhat passive and lethargic and gets tired easily. He is emotionally labile.

Medical documentation

There is a certificate of a physical examination by a local doctor, dated 12 April 1982, which states:

"Physical examination: There were groups of punctiform, small round burns, scattered over various parts of the body and red burns in the inguinal region and on the thighs, legs and ankles.

"He had pain and tenderness in both ankles and in the middle line of the right thigh. Part of the skin on the thigh and feet is whitish-pink with desquamation of the epidermis, as if punched out. The thigh lesion is 10cm long and 0.5cm wide.

"Diagnosis: Groups of several small, punctiform burns, clustered and diffused (burns caused by electricity); circular erosions on thighs and scabs on the feet; contusion of the ribs on the right side; anxiety."

Clinical examination (one month after the alleged torture)

He seemed somewhat tense but otherwise normal mentally.

There was tenderness in both temporal regions.

Thorax: There was local tenderness and pain on springing the ribs. This was most marked over the right eighth and ninth ribs in the mid-clavicular line.

X-ray thorax (27 April 1982): Normal.

There was tenderness in the trapezius muscle of the shoulder.

There was tenderness and slight swelling of the right medial epicondyle but no limitation of movement.

There was oedemic swelling of both ankles, particularly on the right side. There was marked tenderness over the medial aspect of the lower tibiae, particularly on the right.

Peripheral nervous system: There was altered sensation in the medial part of both legs, especially of the right leg. There was normal sensitivity to pain.

Skin: A number of small, hyperpigmented spots, about 2mm in diameter and often present in clusters, were evident on the entire abdomen as well as proximally on the thighs adjacent to the perineum. On the right leg were two scars measuring 17mm by 7mm and 9mm by 5mm. The central parts of the scars were pale, atrophic and shiny, and there was a reddish purple poorly defined margin.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the symptoms described. There was consistency also between the symptoms described and the description given by a local doctor two weeks after the alleged torture. The findings of the examination by the medical delegates, carried out one month after the alleged torture, were consistent with the symptoms described.

Case No. 2

Anonymous

Personal details

He is 21, unmarried and lives with his parents. He went through high school and is now doing a course in journalism. While he was a student he was also for a time a telephone operator but was dismissed before being detained. He is supported by his parents.

State of health before arrest

When he was two he had tonsillitis, which was apparently complicated by endocarditis. Prophylactic penicillin was prescribed during the subsequent 10 winters.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested in the first quarter of 1982. He was held at the CNI centre in Santiago for 19 days then transferred to the *Cárcel Pública* (Public Prison), where he stayed until his release on bail, 45 days after arrest.

Duration of alleged torture

He said he was tortured on 19 days. On the last 14 the torture was exclusively psychological.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

About 12 people in civilian clothes broke into his home in the first quarter of 1982. No arrest-warrant was shown. They searched the premises for two hours and arrested him, his father and another relative. They hooded and handcuffed him, then drove him to the CNI centre.

For the first five days he was interrogated several times a day, and simultaneously tortured, mainly physically. He was slapped and struck on the head, mouth, body and genitals, and his buttocks and extremities were kicked. He was also electrically tortured on two occasions, each lasting five minutes. He was made to sit on a chair and electric current was applied to his back via a cable conducting current from a machine he thought was hand-driven.

The interrogations continued for the next 14 days he spent at the CNI centre. They included threats, including threats of execution (a pistol was aimed at his temple) and threats to arrest his family.

He often heard his father and relative screaming while they were being tortured. And he heard the voice of a woman who was not his mother, although he was told it was her voice so frequently that eventually he believed it was. (She has not been imprisoned.)

He was held incommunicado throughout the 19 days in a 2m by 2m concrete cell containing a concrete bunk plus a thin mattress. He wore overalls and *zapatillas* and was forced to wear a mask except when alone in his cell. His cell light was always on.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

Both before he was tortured at the CNI centre and before he left he was given a superficial medical examination, by a doctor, he thought. It included measurement of blood pressure and auscultation of the chest.

His pulse was taken every day he was at the CNI centre. On one occasion he was given tablets for diarrhoea.

Early symptoms described

He had aches and pains and felt weak all over, especially in his arms and legs.

After being hit on the mouth he lost an upper tooth, No. 24, and the frenulum of his lower lip bled.

He had diarrhoea for three or four days while at the CNI centre. He had pain in the buttocks and near the anus (as a result of kickings, he said). His left testicle too was painful (because of the beatings, he thought).

Throughout his detention he had headaches every day. After being allowed to remove the mask he found his vision was impaired. Periodically he had double vision and his eyes got tired when he read (the letters began to blur after about 10 minutes).

He got retrosternal pain several times a week, and palpitations of the heart lasting for about 15 minutes, when resting. (This was related to anxiety, he thought.) He had never had such symptoms before. While he was at the CNI centre he lost his sense of time—could not tell night from day. He felt suicidal because of anxiety lest he reveal information. He suffered from insomnia and nightmares and was gloomy, emotionally labile and indifferent.

Present symptoms described

He feels unusually tired and weak and still has pain in his left testicle, although this is diminishing. He gets headaches starting at about noon every day. They are exacerbated by reading, and he still has vision problems: periodic double vision and blurring of letters on the page after he has been reading for about 10 minutes.

He still feels gloomy, emotionally labile and indifferent. He stays at home most of the time and is not involved in anything (partly because he is under surveillance and cannot meet his former friends outside his home).

He suffers from continuing, though less frequent, episodes of precordial pain and palpitations of the heart while resting (probably due to anxiety), and from serious insomnia and nightmares.

Clinical examination

He seemed depressed. Although prepared to cooperate, he was passive, slow and hard to make contact with. He had difficulty expressing himself.



The clinical examination revealed bad teeth, many of them decayed. There was a large cavity in No. 24 and the crown was almost completely gone (see photograph). The lower frenulum of the lip was irregular and had small sores on it. He had muscular pains in the left flank and tenderness in the epididymis.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged, the symptoms described and the results of the physical examination.

Case No. 3

Enzo Ivan Antonio Riffo Navarrete

Personal details

He is 24 and went to school for 10 years. He was trained as a carpenter and worked as one until he was arrested. Since his release he has been unemployed. He is married and has a baby daughter

State of health before arrest

When 15 he had typhoid. He was ill for three months, but there were no sequelae. Apart from this he has been in sound health.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested at his workplace in Santiago at 8.30 am on 8 March 1982. No arrest-warrant was shown. He was driven to the CNI centre in Santiago where he was held until 27 March—19 days in all. Afterwards he was transferred to the *Cárcel Pública*, where he stayed until his release on bail on 22 April.

Duration of alleged torture

He said he was tortured on 16 days while at the CNI centre in Santiago.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events is as follows:

For the first six days he was interrogated and tortured for from four to six hours a day; on one day the torture lasted for 12 hours. There were about four other people present during the interrogations and torture. He was struck: punched on the right side of the face, the front of the thorax, and in the upper abdomen and neck. He was also slapped on the same places. He was kicked in the abdomen and on the thorax. On one occasion an interrogator seized his hair and twice banged his head against a wall.

He was electrically tortured on the front of the thorax, the temples, the mouth, every finger, the penis and testicles, the back and the anus. He was seated naked on a chair for most of the time. The electric torture was inflicted by means of wires and a pencil-shaped object used for the anus. There was a machine which made a noise when the electric shocks were administered, and the louder the noise the more violent the shock.

On the first day one of the interrogators grasped his tongue with a piece of cloth and pulled it sharply three times.

During interrogation his life was threatened, and he underwent mock executions: a pistol was pointed at his head and the trigger pulled; only when the weapon failed to fire did he discover it was not loaded.

On the following 10 days he was not taken out to be interrogated but was tortured in his cell. Each session lasted about 10 minutes, and he was tortured about 10 times a day. He was struck, kicked and electrically tortured. He was not tortured on the last three days at the CNI centre.

He was sometimes confronted with a "friendly" interrogator who seemed sympathetic and gave him tablets, saying that they were tranquillizers.

For the first 16 days at the centre, he slept at most only three hours a night as he was woken up a number of times and forced to get up or leave his cell. He was held incommunicado throughout his 19 days at the centre (he was

also kept in isolation for his first 10 days at the *Cárcel Pública*).

On arrival at the centre he was immediately made to undress and was given overalls and *zapatillas*. The blindfold put on him at the time of arrest was exchanged for a mask.

The food was good.

When he arrived at the centre, he was photographed.

His cell was 2m by 1.5m and a little over 2m high. It contained a concrete bunk. The light was on constantly. He was allowed to remove the mask only when alone in his cell.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

When he arrived at the CNI centre he was examined by a man he thought was a doctor. He was asked about previous illnesses and his skin was examined for marks. His blood pressure and pulse were taken and his heart and lungs were examined clinically. The person who examined him advised him to cooperate if he did not want to be treated badly.

At the time of his transfer to the *Cárcel Pública* he had a similar examination.

Early symptoms described

He bled from the mouth after his tongue had been pulled and his jaw hurt when he moved it for the next two days.

His muscles were painful after the blows and electric torture.

Two of his teeth were damaged by the blows on his mouth: he lost one upper right molar and a piece was broken off an upper incisor. These teeth were already decayed. His lips were swollen after the blows.

He developed a haematoma on his left cheek. Small blisters filled with a dark fluid appeared on the front of his thorax and on his upper abdomen on the places where he claimed to have been electrically tortured. On the other visible parts of his body where he said he had been electrically tortured there were red marks which later turned black. Both the blisters and the red/black marks faded a few weeks after the torture and later disappeared.

Three days after he was arrested his vision became blurred but rapidly returned to normal.

Shortly after his release people complained that they had to shout to make him hear. (He could not explain this and his hearing was

excellent during his examination by Amnesty International's delegates.)

While he was detained, he coughed and expectorated yellowish green phlegm. He also had pains in the chest. He lost about 2kg even though the food was good. While he was at the CNI centre he had diarrhoea for three days. (Since then he has often suffered from constipation.) After electric shocks were administered to his anus he experienced itching and pain in the anal region for three days.

The skin of his scrotum turned red after electric torture in that region but there was no swelling. The redness disappeared after two weeks. (No permanent scars remain.)

He had headaches around the temples and at the back of the head.

He felt dizzy on the days he was tortured but did not lose consciousness.

After being electrically tortured he felt unusually tired.

He suffered from insomnia, slept for only about four hours a night and had nightmares.

Present symptoms described

He tires easily and suffers muscle fatigue after walking short distances.

He still has a cough and expectorates yellowish green phlegm.

There is some discomfort when he breathes deeply.

He complains of constipation and abdominal distension.

He has difficulty concentrating; for example, he finds it hard to concentrate enough to be able to read.

Recently he was given sleeping tablets which enable him to sleep for 10 hours a night instead of four, as previously.

Clinical examination (one month after the alleged torture)

His teeth were in a generally bad condition and carious; No. 11 is fractured and No. 16 missing.

There was muscle tenderness at the shoulders. On the front of the thorax, in intercostal area III in the medio-clavicular line on the right side, a small area was somewhat depigmented.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the symptoms described. In addition, there was consistency

between the symptoms described and the findings of the medical delegates' examination.

Case No. 4

Anonymous

Personal details

She is 19. Before her arrest she was training to be a social worker. Since her release she has been unemployed. She is unmarried. The man she lived with before her arrest is now in prison and she lives with her uncle.

State of health before arrest

She was in good health.

Time and place of arrest and detention

She was arrested in Santiago in the first quarter of 1981. No arrest-warrant was shown. She was taken to the CNI centre in the city and held there until her release 19 days later.

Duration of alleged torture

She claimed that while she was at the CNI centre she was tortured on 17 days, on the last three of which the torture was exclusively psychological.

Interrogation and torture

Her account of events was as follows:

During interrogation she was slapped all over the body and punched in the face, breasts and abdomen. She was kicked on the buttocks and backs of the thighs, usually while lying down. On one occasion when she was in her cell an interrogator seized her hair and banged the back and right side of her head against the wall. She did not lose consciousness. She was electrically tortured. She was stretched out on a metal bed with hands and feet bound. She was given shocks on the temples, chest and heel. A metal object was applied to her vaginal labia and she was electrically tortured there, but the device was not forced inside.

On about the eighth day she was sexually tortured. She was stripped naked and her blindfold was removed. She was made to lie on the floor then kicked and raped by four men, one of whom subjected her to fellatio. This type of torture lasted about an hour. They also threat-

ened to violate her with a dog and to lock her in a room with rats.

She was told the man she had been living with had been killed. She was then taken into a room where a corpse lay with its face covered and told it was this man. She knew it was not however, as the body's height and build were different from his. The corpse had been split open down the middle and there were wounds on the abdomen. It was beginning to decompose, and she was forced to lie right by it facing it. At one stage the towel was removed from its decomposing face.

On five occasions she was taken into a small, very hot room and left there for a few minutes. She had a burning feeling all over but did not think she actually was burned.

She was taken into a room full of rats, but managed to jump up on a bed and so escaped from them. She was threatened: the interrogators said they would kill her, the man she had been living with and her parents. She was also insulted and called a whore.

On each of the last five days of her imprisonment a "friendly" interrogator visited her. He was very fatherly and asked her about her friendships and her life history. He repeatedly assured her (almost hypnotizing her in the process) that she had been very well treated.

She was partially deprived of sleep for the first 14 days, getting only a few hours' sleep between each interrogation session. She was held incommunicado throughout her 19 days at the CNI centre. She was blindfold all the time except when in her cell, when being sexually tortured and when confronted with the corpse. She was naked during several of the torture sessions; the rest of the time she wore overalls and *zapatillas*.

She was handcuffed all the time (including when she ate) except when she went to the toilet. The food was adequate. The day after her arrival at the CNI centre, she was photographed in her cell, which was about 3m by 2m and contained a concrete bunk, blankets and a pillow.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

On arrival at the CNI centre she was examined by a man, probably, she thought, a doctor. The examination included taking her pulse and

blood pressure. She was examined again before release.

After every torture session she was medically examined and her pulse and blood pressure were taken.

The "friendly" interrogator arranged for a doctor to examine her. The doctor said she had caught cold, said she should have more blankets and gave her some tablets.

Medical personnel involved in torture

Before she was sexually tortured she was injected with an unknown substance in the right cubital fossa. (She could not tell who gave her the injection.) She was also injected in the right shoulder.

Early symptoms described

Her recollection of the first 14 days at the CNI centre was hazy as she had partially lost her sense of time. All she wanted to do was die, and she asked them to kill her rather than keep torturing her. She tried to commit suicide. She fainted several times while being tortured, then recovered consciousness in her cell. She had pains all over her body after being beaten and electrically tortured. She had headaches and vomited (she said there was blood in the vomit). After torture she could not walk very well and her arms, legs and hands were swollen. This condition lasted for about a month. The skin on her right buttock and the outside of her thigh was discoloured but the discolouration faded quite fast. Apart from that she had no marks on her body.

After her release she lost her appetite and her upper abdomen ached after eating; and for some time after release she felt as though she were sleep-walking. She could not weep even though she was miserable. She felt utterly indifferent to everything and wanted to be left alone. She was bothered by noise and light, which gave her a headache. She often lay awake at night; at other times she had nightmares.

She lost 13kg while in detention. (After release she went to a doctor because she was aching all over, especially her back and left knee, and because of a vaginal discharge and irritation. She was treated for a pelvic inflammation disease and urinary tract infection.)

She did not menstruate for the first three months after release and since then has done so

somewhat irregularly, her periods being heavier and much more painful than before. Since her release, she has had headaches, especially at the back of the head and around the temples. She went to an optician who told her she needed spectacles. Probably, however, this visual defect is not of recent origin.

For a short time after release she had respiratory difficulties: she coughed and expectorated and had spells of whistling and gasping when trying to breathe.

Towards the end of her time at the CNI centre she could no longer recall what had happened to her and was not sure whether she had been hypnotized. This loss of memory persisted even after she had been released. She wanted to be alone. Her sleep was disturbed by nightmares; she was afraid and had difficulty falling asleep. Later she went to a psychiatrist and had group therapy. In mid-1981 she broke down during a session with her psychiatrist; then she began to remember what had happened to her at the CNI centre. She had a traumatic experience and spent 15 days in a psychiatric hospital. Gradually she began to remember everything that had occurred at the CNI centre.

After leaving hospital she was in a rehabilitation centre for a week, then visited her parents. On several occasions she has behaved as though she were being tortured—has cried, screamed and flung herself about. This last occurred early in 1982. She has been treated with medication.

Present symptoms described

Her left knee and back (around the spinal column) still ache when she moves them. She can now breathe normally again and a recent chest X-ray revealed nothing abnormal.

Recently she has had several bouts of vomiting and a heavy feeling in the stomach and acid reflux after eating. It still occasionally hurts when she urinates; however, her doctor has not found any bacteria in her urine.

Her menstrual cycle is somewhat irregular and her periods are heavier than before. She gets menstrual pain during the first three days of each period.

She gets headaches at the back of the head and around the temples. They last about two hours and are bad enough to make her lie down. She has difficulty reading and can do so

only for about half an hour at a time without getting a headache. She cannot concentrate for long stretches, and is apt to get restless and feel cooped up. She feels different from how she was before she was arrested and likes to be left on her own.

She suffers from insomnia and awakens easily. She feels more withdrawn and nervous. She still sees a psychiatrist, who has treated her with chlorpromazine, imipramine and sleeping tablets.

Clinical examination (nearly 14 months after the alleged torture)

She seemed somewhat tense and melancholy but was cooperative. In the abdominal region there was tenderness in the upper epigastrium and in both iliac fossae. (A gynaecological examination was not carried out.) There was tenderness over the spinal process of thoracic vertebrae II, III, VIII, IX and X.

Conclusion

She said her memory was impaired for about four months and she could not remember certain things she has now said happened to her at the CNI centre.

There are several plausible psychiatric explanations for this. She may be suffering from a reactive psychosis, as is suggested by her loss of time sense, low state of mind plus suicidal thoughts and the fact that she has clearly experienced sufficient emotional trauma to justify such a diagnosis. Or she may have been the victim of a form of hypnotic suggestion, leading her to "forget" what the authorities had done to her and to accept their views totally. Or else her condition may constitute a type of defence mechanism involving a denial of what she went through. Most likely, however, it is a combination of all three.

The medical delegates found complete consistency between the torture alleged and the symptoms described. The findings of their examination, carried out nearly 14 months after the alleged torture, were consistent also with the symptoms described.

Case No. 5

Anonymous

Personal details

She is 21, unmarried and lives with her parents.

She has two brothers. She went through high school and studied English for a year but was forced to discontinue her education for financial reasons. She works in a church library.

State of health before arrest

She had bilateral congenital dislocation of the hips which have been treated surgically. For the past two years the left hip joint has troubled her in cold weather and during periods of prolonged use.

She had a miscarriage in 1979 in the third month of pregnancy.

Time and place of arrest and detention

She was arrested in the last quarter of 1981 in Santiago and held for a day at the CNI centre in Santiago, after which she was released.

Duration of alleged torture

She was tortured on one day.

Interrogation and torture

Her account of events was as follows:

She was arrested in the street in Santiago at 9.00 am by five people in civilian clothes. No arrest-warrant was shown. She was pushed into a car, blindfolded, beaten and had her arms forced behind her back. She was driven to the CNI centre in Santiago.

During the morning she was taken to the interrogation room, questioned and threatened.

In the afternoon she was again taken to the interrogation room. She was beaten for about an hour: slapped in the face and punched, once on the mouth and left cheek, and on the left shoulder. She was also kicked a number of times in the abdomen and on the left hip and buttock. One of the interrogators stood on her stomach for about five minutes. She was electrically tortured for about an hour. She could hear the machine they were using. Electrodes were applied anteriorly on both her wrists and to the soles of her feet.

She was threatened with rearrest and told both she and her parents would be dismissed from their jobs. Throughout her detention a "friendly" interrogator was with her, asking her, in a friendly way, to give the "right" information.

When she was not being interrogated she was held incommunicado in a 2m by 2m concrete

cell containing a concrete bunk. She had to wear a mask except when she was on her own. She wore overalls that were far too big for her and *zapatillas*. The cell was very cold. She was offered a meal but vomited when she tried to eat.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

She was not given a proper medical examination, but a man who said he was a doctor felt her all over and pulled down her underpants when she was lying in the interrogation room.

Early symptoms described

While being electrically tortured on the feet she had severe pain around the left hip (the site of her hip joint prosthesis).

She had a small haematoma on the left cheek, her lips were swollen and there was a haematoma on the back of her left foot. She vomited on one day and for five days suffered from nausea and lack of appetite. Her abdomen, near the navel, was tender for about three days. Periodically she felt dizzy for about half an hour and her powers of concentration were impaired. She was somewhat depressed for several months after release. She became unusually tired even though she slept a great deal. However, she felt her capacity for work had increased. She was frightened when she encountered military or police personnel. She did not dare leave home for the first weeks after release.

She was emotionally labile and prone to weeping without obvious reason. She had nightmares about the police and weapons, and she took sleeping pills and tranquillizers for the first month after release.

Present symptoms described

She has no physical symptoms that can be related directly to torture, but she does still frequently have pain in her left hip upon prolonged use and in cold weather.

She still feels tired all day but is very active—indeed almost hyperactive. She is still afraid of things that did not frighten her before—for instance police and military personnel. She is still emotionally labile and prone to weeping.

Clinical examination (six months after the alleged torture)

She was calm and equable. It was easy to make

contact with her and she was cooperative and good at describing things.

Physically, there was nothing that could be related to torture, but she did have sequelae to the double hip operation, including reduced mobility, especially in the left hip.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the symptoms described.

Case No. 6

Anonymous

Personal details

He is 29 and has four siblings. He went through high school then trained as a printer. He has also been a carpenter. He is married but has no children.

State of health before arrest

He was underweight as a child and had tonsillitis several times. At one stage he had several bouts of skin irritation which left no marks. It was described as an allergy. He had haematuria and dysuria for two weeks in 1979. Some years ago he sustained a forceful blow on the jaw.

Previous detention and alleged torture

He was arrested in the second quarter of 1978 and held for a day, and again in the second quarter of 1979, when he was held for seven days. He was not physically harmed while in detention.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested in the first quarter of 1981 in Calama and held for four days at the CNI centre in Calama. He was then transferred to the CNI centre in Antofagasta, from where he was moved to the town's prison the next day. He remained there for about five months and then was transferred to the *Penitenciaría* (Penitentiary), where he stayed for a month. He was then sentenced to a 12-month period of *Relección* (internal exile).

He was arrested the day after he was banished because he had gone to a nearby town to

see his uncle. He was kept in isolation in prison for three months then released, but still sentenced to banishment. This sentence expired in the first quarter of 1982 and he was released.

Duration of alleged torture

He was tortured on four days and held incommunicado for 10.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

When he got home one evening he found 10 plain-clothes CNI agents waiting for him. They had searched the house. No arrest-warrant was shown. They blindfolded him, tied his hands behind his back and drove him to the Calama CNI centre. Here he was stripped, his hands were tied behind his back again and the agents immediately began to torture him.

He was beaten every day he was there: slapped in the face, punched in the abdomen and the mouth, and kicked in the abdomen and on the buttocks. He was electrically tortured on the soles of his feet, on his fingertips near the nails, on his testicles, on his penis (including near the urethral opening), around his navel and near his nipples. He was given approximately 10 shocks on each site with a single electrode. During the torture he was seated naked on a chair with his hands tied behind his back. At a later torture session he was stretched out on the floor and given electric shocks in the anus with a pencil-shaped object. Finally, he was given shocks on both temples simultaneously, which he said was much the most painful form of electric torture he underwent.

His mask dropped off on one occasion and he saw the machine that was generating the electricity. It was a small box, apparently an electromagnetic generator, measuring about 15cm by 10cm by 5cm. He said the current could be applied with one or two electrodes or with pencil-shaped objects.

At the CNI centre *quirófano* was inflicted—that is, he was tied to a table with only the lower part of his body, from the lumbar region down, actually on the table, then told to keep the upper part of his body horizontal for about three hours. He was informed that one of his interrogators was "Samudio", the most dreaded of the torturers, and that he would break his back and turn him into a cripple.

They threatened him also with execution a

number of times and with being forced to eat excrement (as one of his friends had been forced to do during an earlier torture session). He was kept in isolation for 10 days altogether: the first four when he was at the CNI centre in Calama, one day at the CNI centre in Antofagasta, and the next five when he was in Antofagasta prison.

The torture sessions lasted for from four to six hours a day.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

He was not medically examined at the CNI centre in Calama. At the CNI centre in Antofagasta he asked for medical attention because of back pains. Someone who may have been a doctor examined him and told him the pains would resolve without treatment.

Early symptoms described

He had abrasions on his lips and tongue as well as swollen lips after being punched on the mouth. He was sore in the lumbar region for about three months. (This was presumably the after-effect of *quirófano*.) He had pain in the anal region for two days on defecation. He lost 15kg.

For some time after being at the CNI centre he felt unusually tired, and his muscles felt tender and sore. He thought that his resistance to infection was diminished because he had had many colds, and minor skin lesions had developed into abscesses.

He had no mental symptoms.

Present symptoms described

On the whole he feels well, but he still tends to get rather tired and to develop abscesses. (He had had an abscess on the back of his right hand which had been lanced the day before the interview.) He has regained weight and has no mental problems.

Clinical examination (13 months after the alleged torture)

He was relaxed, spontaneous, cooperative and expressed himself well.

Physically he appeared to be healthy and normal. On the back of his right hand there was a freshly lanced abscess. On the back of his left hand and on his right buttock there were, respectively, 2cm by 2cm and 2cm by 3cm

roundish circitricial dark scars, which he said were caused by abscesses.

On the left temple there was a 2cm depigmented scar (which developed after the blow on the jaw some years ago).

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between both the description of torture and the early symptoms, and the present symptoms and the findings of the physical examination.

Case No. 7

Anonymous

Personal details

He is 28, a skilled lithographer, unmarried and lives with his father.

State of health before arrest

He has never had any serious illnesses and has never been in hospital. He has suffered from insomnia, having had difficulty falling asleep and managing to sleep for only four to six hours a night.

He described himself as having a somewhat depressed personality. He has had pains in the heart region and (at the same time) breathing difficulties approximately once a month for the past five years. These attacks are brief and do not seem to be related to over-exertion. He was examined by a doctor, who could find no physical reason for the attacks. In addition he has suffered from headaches.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested in the first quarter of 1982 and driven to the CNI centre in Santiago, where he was held for 20 days. He was then transferred to the *Cárcel Pública*, from where he was released 26 days later.

Duration of alleged torture

He was tortured on two days while at the CNI centre in Santiago.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

He was arrested at his home at 5.30 am in the first quarter of 1982. No arrest-warrant was

shown. He was blindfolded then driven for about half an hour. When they reached their destination he was taken downstairs into a large room where he was made to strip and was given overalls and *zapatillas*. He was photographed, then taken to his cell. Later that day he was forced into another room, where he was interrogated and tortured.

He was slapped on the ears and the side of the head so hard that he fell down. He was punched in the abdomen and on the right shoulder. While he lay on the floor the lower parts of his legs were kicked.

He was ridiculed and threatened with execution. He also underwent a mock execution—was told he was going to be shot; he heard rifle-fire, but the guns were not loaded with live ammunition.

He was not electrically tortured but at one point he had to hold a metal rod which he was told was going to be electrically charged. In the event it was not.

He was always clothed during interrogation and torture, and had to wear a mask.

For two days he underwent prolonged interrogation and torture. On both days the torture was stopped when he developed breathing difficulties (without actually fainting). (These attacks were different from those previously described.) A doctor was summoned, and after he had been examined by auscultation he was taken to another room where he was injected (probably with a tranquillizer, he thought) in the right buttock.

He was held incommunicado throughout his 20 days at the CNI centre and the first five days at the *Cárcel Pública*. He wore a mask, overalls and *zapatillas*. His cell was small—about 2m by 1.5m—and contained a concrete bunk, a mattress, blankets and a pillow. He was permitted to remove the mask when alone in his cell.

He was kept in his cell throughout—except on the two days when he was taken out for interrogation and torture—and was interrogated there almost every day (and was once punched). He was ordered to do push-up exercises about six times a day.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

As soon as he arrived at the CNI centre, a man asked him about his previous illnesses and

health. His blood pressure was taken, his heart and lungs were auscultated and he was weighed and measured. He was examined in a special room by someone who claimed to be a doctor.

During his detention he became constipated and was given a laxative by someone he called a "*practicante*" (medical assistant), which he thought brought on diarrhoea.

Medical personnel involved in torture

On the two occasions when he developed breathing difficulties during torture he was examined in the interrogation room by a person he took to be a doctor. He was auscultated and then taken to the surgery, where he was injected with what he thought was a tranquillizer.

Early symptoms described

His legs were stiff and swollen and he ached where he had been beaten and kicked.

During both torture sessions he developed sufficiently severe breathing difficulties for someone he took to be a doctor to be summoned. He did not lose consciousness. He was constipated while in detention and was given a laxative, which he thinks caused diarrhoea, after which he became constipated again. He suffered from insomnia and had nightmares. He lost his sense of time and could not remember how many days he had been in detention. He became labile, prone to weeping, gloomy and withdrawn.

Present symptoms described

His memory is impaired—he finds it hard to remember things like keeping appointments. He has difficulty concentrating, especially when reading, and finds it hard to express himself both orally and in writing. He is more nervous and anxious than before and is emotionally labile and prone to weeping. He feels more insecure, withdrawn and tense, somewhat more depressed, and more passive and "low" than before.

His tolerance for alcohol has changed: now he becomes more easily nauseated by drink than previously. And he now smokes 25 cigarettes a day, compared with 10 before he was arrested.

He suffers from insomnia and gets nightmares so he now takes sleeping tablets.

He is seeing a psychiatrist.

Clinical examination (one month after the alleged torture)

There was muscle tenderness over the shoulders. He seemed rather tense, had somewhat impaired memory and was melancholy and passive, with little facial expressiveness. He cooperated fairly well during the interview but it was not very easy to make contact with him.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the symptoms described.

Case No. 8

Pablo Arturo Fuenzalida Zegers

Personal details

He is 33. He went through high school, then studied history at university until he was expelled in 1974. Since then he has worked for various humanitarian organizations, most recently for the *Comisión Chilena de Derechos Humanos*, Chilean Human Rights Commission. He is married and has two children, aged one and three.

State of health before arrest

In 1962 the back of his head was injured in an accident. He was apparently unconscious for about five minutes and was admitted to hospital for observation. Shortly after the accident he had an epileptic fit, and an electroencephalogram revealed a focus on the left side. He was treated for epilepsy, and since then has had seven epileptic fits in which he lost consciousness. He did not have any fits between 1968 and 1978, his last one occurring in 1980, after which he spent several days in hospital.

In 1978 he was in a car accident in which he suffered a head injury and loss of consciousness.

In 1973 he had an operation for hiatus hernia. His original symptoms have persisted.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested at the headquarters of the Chilean Human Rights Commission in Santiago at 8.00 pm on 10 December 1981 and driven to the CNI interrogation centre. On 14 December he was transferred to the *Cárcel*

Pública, where he was held in the sick bay until 20 December, when he was moved to the *Penitenciaría*. He was released on bail on 23 April 1982.

Duration of alleged torture

He was tortured at the CNI centre in Santiago on four days. On the last day he underwent purely psychological torture.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

At the time of arrest no arrest-warrant was shown. On the way to the CNI interrogation centre he was punched on the back of the head 10 to 20 times.

On arrival his blindfold was exchanged for a mask. He was made to strip and put on overalls and *zapatillas*. Then he was interrogated (without physical torture) for three and a half hours. Next day he was taken to the interrogation room again and electrically tortured. He was made to lie naked on a bed to which he was tied by the wrists, ankles and hips. He was electrically tortured for about one and a half hours, one wire being attached to the upper left side of his chest, another to his left testicle and another to his left ankle. Each shock caused severe pain and convulsions all over, although he did not lose consciousness. Between shocks he was slapped on the face and abdomen.

Next day he was interrogated from 10.00 am till 10.30 pm. He was not physically tortured, but the interrogator, who was called "Doc", tried, unsuccessfully, to hypnotize him.

The following day he was given back his own clothes and taken to a room together with three other detainees. They were interrogated as a group and the session was filmed. They were not blindfolded or tied to their chairs. This interrogation lasted two or three hours, the interrogators wearing half-masks. When they did not reply satisfactorily *picana* (electric prod) torture was inflicted. The instrument used was a black baton about 70cm long and 5cm in diameter, one end of which was red. It had two metal points. The detainees were wearing their own clothes, which the current penetrated. After this group interrogation he underwent a solo three-and-a-half-hour session during which the *picana* was applied to his temples.

In the course of interrogation he was threatened: told his family, who the interrogators said had been arrested, would come to harm.

He was held incommunicado the whole time he was at the CNI centre and kept in isolation for the first two days at the *Cárcel Pública*.

He wore a mask which he was allowed to remove when he was in his cell. The mask was taken off when he was being interrogated by "Doc" and during the filmed group interrogation. Except for during the filming, when he wore his own clothes, he was dressed in overalls and *zapatillas*.

His cell was about 2.2m by 2m. It was painted yellow and contained a concrete bunk plus blankets and a pillow. The light was always on and the cell was cold and damp. He was allowed to use the toilet.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

On arrival at the CNI centre he was given a medical examination by a man he took to be a doctor. He was told to remove his overalls, then his heart and lungs were auscultated, his blood pressure taken and he was questioned about previous illnesses. He described his epilepsy and said he should be allowed to take his daily two anti-epilepsy tablets (Mysoline). He also mentioned the hernia operation. He was told his blood pressure was high (180/90) and that he should get some rest. Instead, he was interrogated. Next morning he was examined by another man he took to be a doctor, who asked him how he was and took his blood pressure (160/80). He was told to lie on a bed and was injected with what he thinks they said was Valium [a tranquillizer]. He heard the doctor say he needed the injection in order to be able to work with "the boys"—it would be "too difficult" otherwise with such a high blood pressure. After being given the injection he was taken back to his cell, where he stayed for about an hour and a half, until his next interrogation, before which his blood pressure was taken in his cell.

Next day—after he had undergone electric torture—a man he took to be a doctor came to his cell and examined him. He complained of a kind of numbness and weakness in his right side; he also told the "doctor" he had difficulty talking. The "doctor" explained that

electric current applied to the left side produced changes in the right side of the body because of the arrangement of the nerve pathways from the brain. He would not give him a tranquillizer, explaining that this would not be wise as he was to be interrogated again. On his last day at the CNI centre, before being taken to the *Cárcel Pública*, he had a medical examination by yet another man he took to be a doctor. His mask was removed, so he could describe this person very clearly (see Appendix III).

A nurse dressed in white was in the room. The subject was examined by the doctor, who told him he had a hemiparesis but that it would resolve without treatment. His blood pressure was taken and he was told that it was 140/70, which was normal.

During his first few days at the *Cárcel Pública* he was isolated in the sick bay.

Medical personnel involved in torture

He was injected with a tranquillizer for high blood pressure, the doctor explaining he needed this to be able to work better with "the boys".

Early symptoms described

After the electric torture he had severe pain in both temples and at the back of the head for two days. He also had impaired vision, especially in the right eye. His lips were dry and he was short of breath. He was aware of numbness and considerable weakness down the whole of his right side, and he found it hard to control his tongue when talking. He also complained of pains in all his muscles, and of swollen legs.

He was able to move both arms and legs, but because his right side was so weak he found walking difficult. He described an incident that occurred after his transfer to the *Penitenciaría*, in which he fell about 2m down a flight of stairs because his right leg gave way under him. He tried to save himself with his right arm but that gave way too and he fell and hit the back of his head—without, however, losing consciousness.

He had pain in the right ear, but no suppuration.

While in detention his weight went down from 74kg to 70kg. He also suffered from acid eructations and heartburn.

From time to time, he said, he had a form of

seizure involving trembling of the right hand, involuntary movements of the facial muscles and tongue chewing. (These attacks did not develop into anything worse; he has never experienced *grand mal* epilepsy or lost consciousness.)

He said his memory and powers of concentration were impaired.

Immediately after release he suffered from insomnia and had nightmares. He said he got tired very easily.

Present symptoms described

His right side still feels weak.

He still has impaired vision, that of his right eye particularly being blurred. He no longer gets headaches, but his memory and powers of concentration are still impaired. For instance, he said, he used to be able to remember telephone numbers but no longer can.

His right hand trembling attacks and tongue chewing have stopped.

He still suffers from insomnia and has begun taking sleeping tablets. He takes an antacid, which has relieved his peptic symptoms. He continues to take the anti-epileptic medicine previously prescribed (Mysoline), and also Tegretol.

Medical documentation

He had a neurological examination on 18 January 1982, one month and five days after allegedly being tortured. It states:

"To sum up, this is the case of a . . . patient with a history of epilepsy which, taking into consideration both the symptomatology (cephalic retropulsion, adverse crisis, language inhibition, right arm clonus) and the latest EEG report, can be classified as a partial focal epilepsy with left-sided fronto-central localization whose evolution has been benign and whose aetiology is unknown.

"The present deterioration in his condition cannot be attributed to the suppression of anti-epileptic medicines for two reasons: firstly because he did without them for five years and there were no problems; secondly because the dose administered was below the anti-convulsant threshold. The neurologic complication at present revealed points to a deterioration of his focal picture with the appearance of right-sided hemiparesis or hypostasis, which requires an investigation

into the aetiology of this epilepsy as well as into the mechanisms that determined its deterioration.

"We suggest that an EEG control, a brain scan and an examination of the ocular fundi be carried out."

Appendix IV is a medical certificate, dated 11 December 1981, issued by the above-mentioned specialist, describing the subject's medical history and treatment.

Appendix V is a medical certificate from a local doctor who wished to remain anonymous; it compares the subject's mental condition after release with his mental state before arrest.

Clinical examination (four and a half months after the alleged torture)

There were opacities in the lenses of both eyes. The field of vision in the right eye was reduced: there was no lateral field of vision, and the subject's field of vision was greatly reduced above and moderately reduced below.

His blood pressure was normal at 130/70, and his pulse was 70. There was a 15cm by 2cm surgical scar from a mid-line upper abdominal incision.

The neurological examination revealed diminished reflexes on the right side. There was reduced sensation on the right side and reduced sense of pain in the right leg. There was a slight weakness in the right arm and leg. There was a minimal tremor of the right hand. The subject walked normally.

The Romberg sign proved negative. There was normal muscle tone, normal finger-nose test and normal knee-heel test. His speech was "heavy", circumlocutory and slow. He has little facial expressiveness.

Conclusion

The torture alleged appears to have exacerbated the subject's epilepsy. New focal symptoms have appeared, including hemiparesis and hypoaesthesia. These findings indicate a cerebral lesion in the left hemisphere.

Not all the findings were unambiguous; therefore a complete neurological examination is suggested, including an EEG, CAT scanning and eye examination, in order to clarify the subject's condition.

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the early and

present symptoms. There was consistency also between the symptoms described and medical certificates issued by local doctors after the alleged torture. The findings of the medical delegates' examination, four and a half months after the alleged torture, was consistent with the symptoms described.

Case No. 9

Anonymous

Personal details

He is 28. His father was an officer who resigned after the military coup. He studied history and geography at university, but has not been able to get work as a teacher since graduating in 1979. He therefore became a sales agent. Because of a knee operation, he has been off sick since early 1982. He is married. His wife was pregnant at the time of his arrest. Their child was born 11 days later.

State of health before arrest

His left knee was injured in mid-1973 and he was in hospital for almost a month. After he left hospital he continued to suffer pain in the knee, so his left medial meniscus was removed in early 1982.

Ever since 1973 he has had sporadic "nervous heart" attacks with precordial pain and difficulty in breathing. Apart from this he did not connect any symptoms with his arrest and detention in 1973.

Previous detention and alleged torture

He was arrested and held briefly in 1973 after attending a student meeting which was surrounded by the police. He was kicked and pistol-whipped all over. Afterwards, he was taken to a boat called the "Maipo", where he was not actually ill-treated, although he was held in appalling sanitary conditions.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested in the first quarter of 1982 and held at the CNI centre in Valparaíso for 10 days. He was then transferred to the CNI centre in Santiago, where he was held for a week. Then he was moved to Valparaíso

prison, where he remained until his unconditional release 21 days after arrest.

Duration of alleged torture

He was tortured on 10 days; on four of them the torture was exclusively psychological. He was held incommunicado for 16 days.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

In mid-March five men in plain-clothes who said they were members of SICAR, the *Carabineros'* intelligence agency, searched his home and removed several of his belongings. No arrest-warrant was shown. He was taken down to a car, hooded and threatened.

They drove him to an old house in Valparaíso, where he was made to sit on a chair to which his hands and feet were tied. He was asked about his personal relationships and kept tied to the chair all night.

He stayed tied to the chair throughout the following day, forced to listen to a cassette recording of a Mexican song played over and over again at full volume. The door was opened loudly a number of times during the day, but those who opened it said nothing to him.

That night he was allowed to go to bed but was tied to it by one hand. During the night he was woken up several times by somebody kicking him in the stomach.

Next day he was tied to the chair again and made to listen to music all day. In the evening, he was interrogated and kicked and beaten, mainly in the abdomen and on the back. He was undressed and electrically tortured for about an hour, primarily on the back and neck.

He sat on the chair throughout the next day, listening to the cassette player. In the evening he was interrogated for an hour and a half. During the interrogation he was punched on the body and neck, hit on the back of the head three or four times, slapped on the face and underwent *teléfono* from five to 10 times. He was also frequently threatened with "disappearance" and execution.

The next day he was tied to the chair again and made to listen to a loud radio all day. A basic medical examination was carried out by a person who claimed to be a doctor.

He was interrogated for most of the following afternoon. Every time he refused to answer

he was punched, mainly on the nose, which bled.

The next day he was interrogated, threatened and insulted, but the day after he was not interrogated—although he was made to spend the entire time sitting tied to a chair.

On the following day a "friendly" interrogator chatted to him all day trying to persuade him to tell the truth and so avoid further torture. Later someone else threatened him again with execution.

He was not interrogated the following day, but the day after his clothes were returned to him and he was made to sign various forms. Then some evidently important person came and shouted that they were incorrectly filled in. All his belongings were again removed and he was taken down to a car. He thought he was going to be killed and felt both frightened and resigned. Instead, however, he was taken to the CNI centre in Santiago where he was given overalls and *zapatillas* and was blindfolded. He was put in a small concrete cell measuring about 2m by 1.5m. That evening a person he took to be a doctor examined him with a stethoscope and measured his blood pressure, and he was interrogated yet again, this interrogation being far worse than any of the previous ones. He was made to lie on a bed and was severely beaten, including on the knee which had just been operated on. He was electrically tortured more severely than before with two electrodes, one attached to his chest, the other shifted about from his testicles to his right ankle to the lobe of his right ear. Later the *picana* torture was inflicted with a pencil-shaped object on his face and lips. A dry cloth was put over his mouth and nose a number of times, which made him feel as though he were being suffocated. Each time he nearly fainted. When he was finally taken back to his cell he heard the voice and screams of a friend (also interviewed by the medical delegates—Case No. 1).

He was left in his cell throughout the next two days. Someone who he thought may have been a doctor applied cream to his bruises.

The following day he was interrogated and beaten, in particular on the abdomen and back.

Next day the "doctor" came to his cell and tried to hypnotize him, but, by making a strenuous effort, he managed to resist this.

He was taken to the *Fiscalía Militar* (Military

Prosecutor's Office) the following day and, still blindfold, made to sign some papers.

Next day he was given back his clothes and belongings and driven to the CNI centre in Valparaíso then on to Valparaíso prison, where he was no longer kept in isolation.

He was freed after 21 days but followed by agents for two days after release.

Résumé of interrogation and torture

He was slapped, particularly in the face. He underwent *teléfono* a number of times. He was frequently punched, once on the neck, once on the nose (which gave him a nosebleed) and many times in the abdomen and on the back, arms and legs. He was frequently kicked, in particular on the buttocks and the knee that had just been operated on.

He was electrically tortured twice: once in Valparaíso for an hour and once in Santiago. The shocks were administered on the lobe of his right ear, chest, testicles, right ankle, neck and back. *Picana* torture (at a lower voltage) was inflicted too, particularly on the lips, earlobes and cheeks.

He was gagged a number of times in such a way that he could not breathe and nearly fainted.

He was partially deprived of sleep the first two nights and made to spend an entire night naked, as well as being naked during several interrogation sessions.

He received many threats. He was threatened with execution and "disappearance", with being tortured in other ways, and with the imprisonment of his wife. He was tortured by noise for many days: forced to hear the same tune on a cassette player again and again at maximum volume.

An attempt was made to hypnotize him, and the "friendly" interrogator tried to get him to give information.

He was kept in isolation and blindfold for 16 days. For the first 10 days he was forced to sit up straight, tied to a chair. Except for the first night, when he was forced to remain sitting, he was allowed to sleep in bed. For his five days in Santiago he was kept in a concrete cell measuring about 1.5m by 2m.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

Once in Valparaíso and the first day in Santiago

he was examined by someone claiming to be a doctor. During his final days at the CNI centre in Santiago he was given ointment to rub on his skin in order, he thought, to hasten the disappearance of his bruises.

Early symptoms described

After being tortured he was tired and stiff, felt sore all over and could hardly move. Near both elbows were two parallel blue stripes which he said were the result of the tight binding of his arms with cord during torture. The cords were tied especially tightly during electric torture when his arms moved involuntarily. There were bruises on the right hypogastrium, as well as medially on the left leg just under the knee. His nose bled after being punched, his lip was swollen for a week and his ears itched and were scaly in the auditory canal. He suffered from precordial pain in the chest, without radiation, and had difficulty breathing for about half an hour several times a week. This happened particularly at night, and he himself believed it was due to anxiety since he had had similar anxiety attacks before being arrested. He had nightmares and his memory was somewhat impaired. Just after he was released he found himself forgetting small matters, such as where he had put things, appointments and telephone numbers. He was emotionally labile, irritable and aggressive.

Present symptoms described

He still has slight discomfort in his left knee and pain in the medial part of his left calf, where he can feel a hard lump near the tibia. He suffers from "nervous" attacks of difficulty in breathing about once a week. His memory is slightly impaired.

Clinical examination (one month after the alleged torture)

He was well-balanced and relaxed, cooperated with the interviewer and was able to give a clear and detailed account of what had happened to him.

There was some soreness in the medial anterior cleft of his left knee, and a slight atrophy of the quadriceps muscle. On the medial side of the left tibia, between 16cm and 19cm below the knee, there was a 3cm by 2cm hard, indolent lump, unattached to the skin and tibia (it felt very much like an organized haema-

toma). The skin over the knot was unchanged. Medial to this area and between 12cm and 16cm distal to the knee joint a 5cm-long, 1cm-diameter, rod-shaped indolent swelling could be felt (probably an area of superficial phlebitis).

Near both elbows were two sets of two light brown pigmented parallel stripes 1cm wide and separated by 2cm, crossing each other approximately in the middle of the bend of the elbow.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged, the symptoms described and the clinical findings.

Case No. 10

Anonymous

Personal details

He is 29. He went through high school, was trained as a social worker and has been employed by a church organization since 1978. He is unmarried but has a steady woman friend.

State of health before arrest

He has *situs inversus* (internal organs in positions which are the reverse of normal; for example, with the heart on the right rather than left side).

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested in early 1982 and was taken to the CNI centre in Santiago where he was held for two days. After two days he was transferred to the *Cárcel Pública* where he was held for a day. Next day he was moved to the *Penitenciaría*, where he was held for 79 days before being released on bail.

Duration of alleged torture

He was tortured on two days, during which time he was held incommunicado.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

While driving early in 1982 he was followed by a car, then stopped. Four men in civilian clothes, armed with pistols, examined his documents, then forced him into their car. No

arrest-warrant was shown. He was blindfolded with tape, handcuffed, required to give information about himself, insulted and threatened with death. (He later learned that his home was searched the same day by CNI agents.)

He was driven to the CNI centre in Santiago, where he was punched hard on the left cheek. He was forced to stand facing the wall for half an hour, during which time he was punched at random on the head and body. Afterwards he was examined by a person he took to be a doctor, photographed and given overalls and *zapatillas*.

That night, around midnight, he was interrogated. During the interrogation he was beaten and electrically tortured for about an hour. Later that night he was again interrogated. Two people he knew were brought into the room and all three were interrogated together for two hours. Towards morning he was once more interrogated, beaten and electrically tortured. This meant he did not sleep at all that night. He was interrogated again at 10.00 am and once more at 2.00 pm. A "friendly" interrogator talked to him for a long time, asking him why he was involved in such "subversive organizations". Towards evening he was given back his clothes and taken into a "TV studio" in the same building. This room had a large mirror on one wall, which he presumed was a two-way mirror. Here, he and his two acquaintances were interrogated, having been told they were being video-recorded. When they did not answer they could hear the machine being switched off. Later that night he was yet again taken to be interrogated, this time on his own. He was dressed in the overalls again and once more beaten, threatened and insulted.

Two days after arrest he was examined by a person he took to be a doctor. Then his clothes were returned to him and he was brought before a judge. He was made to sign a statement and was then sent to the *Cárcel Pública*, where he remained for just under three months.

He was released on bail in April 1982.

Résumé of interrogation and torture

On the first two days, he was frequently slapped on the forehead, neck, chest and back, and was punched on the left cheek, chest and back. He was electrically tortured. He was made to hold a key attached to a wire in each

hand. The wire was then charged with electricity, which gave him violent convulsions. *Picana* was then inflicted—a black, pencil-shaped object was applied to his throat, hands, thighs, lower legs and ankles. He was never sure where they were going to apply the current next. This form of torture lasted for about an hour.

He was held incommunicado for two days and partially deprived of sleep for two days, during which he slept for only three hours altogether. The first night he was interrogated almost continuously; the next, he did not return to his cell until quite late and afterwards was disturbed a number of times. All the while, he was nervous and agitated. He underwent frequent, prolonged interrogations—four three-hour sessions in the course of two days. He was threatened with the *parrilla*. He heard other prisoners crying and screaming.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

On arrival at the CNI centre he was examined by a person he took to be a doctor. He was questioned about previous illnesses and operations. His blood pressure and pulse were taken and he was examined with a stethoscope. To discover whether it really was a doctor examining him he told him he had *situs inversus* and that this was very serious. The doctor assured him it was not and gave a correct account of the condition. He was again examined by a person he thought was a doctor after being tortured.

While in prison, he requested a forensic examination but this was never done.

Early symptoms described

He was generally extremely tired and weak and had difficulty walking and moving for the first few days. His left cheek was very sore—presumably through being punched—and for the first three days he had diarrhoea and nausea. He found it hard to fall asleep while in prison and several times had nightmares. (Following release, he slept for 24 hours.) He did not notice any marks on his skin.

Present symptoms described

He feels completely normal.

Clinical examination (three months after the alleged torture)

He was well-balanced, behaved naturally and

cooperated with the interviewer.

Examination by stethoscope revealed *situs inversus*. He had scattered acne.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the early symptoms described.

Case No. 11

Rodrigo Mario González López

Personal details

He is 26 and has almost completed his law degree course, but has not yet received permission to return to university since leaving prison. He is married and has a six-year-old child.

State of health before arrest

He had hepatitis when he was 12. He was not sent to hospital but was ill for about two months.

He has been operated on for nasal polyps.

In October 1973 he was admitted to hospital with pyrexia of unknown origin. He remained in hospital for 30 days. All tests were negative.

He has also suffered from an irritable colon and has been given medication.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested by CNI agents in the street in Santiago on 17 January 1982 while out for a walk with his wife and child. He was taken to CNI's interrogation centre, from where he was transferred on 22 January to the *Cárcel Pública*, where he was held for a day, then taken to the *Penitenciaría* on 23 January. He was released on 12 April.

Duration of alleged torture

While at the CNI centre he was tortured on two days.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

No arrest-warrant was shown when he was arrested. After being arrested he was forced into a car, where he was blindfolded with tape and made to wear dark glasses. He was driven to the detention centre, where he had to undress and was given overalls and *zapatillas*. The tape

was replaced by a mask. After spending a short time in his cell he was taken for his first interrogation.

He was beaten for about 15 minutes. Four or five people surrounded him and punched him on the neck and shoulders and in the abdomen. They also slapped him on the back of the head and kicked him on the legs and in the stomach, lower back and genitals. Then he was tied to a chair and electrically tortured. As he was able to see from under the mask he could tell what the torture instrument was—a black baton about 30cm long and 7cm in diameter. He was given electric shocks behind the ears, on the neck, chest, arms, lower back, testicles and dorsal sides of the feet. The current penetrated the fabric of the overalls he was wearing. This interrogation lasted two or three hours. Next day he was similarly interrogated and electrically tortured for about an hour and a half. This time he was also slapped on the face and body.

On the penultimate day he was taken to interrogation after being given back his own clothes. He did not have to wear a mask and was interrogated together with two friends. The interrogation lasted three hours and was filmed.

Throughout his five days at the interrogation centre he was held incommunicado.

He had to wear the mask, overalls and *zapatillas* the entire time except when being interrogated on the penultimate day. He could remove the mask when alone in his cell.

The cell was about 1.5m by 2m by 2m high and contained a concrete bunk plus mattress, pillow and blanket. The light was always on.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

After the second day's interrogation he was medically examined. He was made to strip and lie on a bed. A man examined him with a stethoscope, auscultated his heart and lungs, tested his reflexes and measured his blood pressure and pulse. He was asked his name and about previous ill-health. He complained of diarrhoea and was told this was probably due to "nervousness". There was also a woman (a nurse, he presumed) in the room.

Before he was moved to the *Cárcel Pública* he was once again medically examined by a second person he took to be a doctor. This exam-

ination was more thorough than the first, especially as regards marks on the body.

Early symptoms described

While at the detention centre he was thirsty, sweated profusely and felt very tired. He had diarrhoea for one day.

At one point he lost all sense of time.

Present symptoms described

He has no symptoms apart from the recent diarrhoea.

Clinical examination

No abnormalities were detected.

Conclusion

The subject described very few early symptoms that could confirm he had been ill-treated in the way he claimed to have been. Nevertheless, his testimony was consistent with that of others examined by the medical delegates regarding the description of the alleged torture and the conditions at the CNI centre. Amnesty International therefore takes account of his testimony.

Case No. 12

Francisco José Escobar González

Personal details

He is 25. He went through high school, then trained as a public health worker and was employed as such until his arrest. Since his release he has been unemployed. He is unmarried and lives with his parents.

State of health before arrest

He sustained a fracture of the nose as a child. He contracted hepatitis and malaria during a trip to Brazil when he was 22, was admitted to hospital and lost 22kg.

Previous detention and alleged torture

In 1973, at the time of the coup, he was arrested and, he said, brutally treated but not actually tortured.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested on 30 November 1981 in Santiago and held for a day.

Duration of alleged torture

He was tortured on one day.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

He was arrested in the street by CNI agents on 30 November 1981 at about 5.30 pm. No arrest-warrant was shown. A sack was put over his head and arms and tied around his waist. He was bundled into a car and beaten and kicked as he lay on the floor. After a half-hour drive he was removed from the car and taken for his first interrogation. (He cannot describe the interrogation centre as his head was covered by the sack the whole time he was there.) This first interrogation lasted about an hour and a half. In the course of it he was punched on the chest and back and kicked in the right kidney region, abdomen, genitals and on the chest. While this was going on he fell heavily and struck his right shoulder. He thought he had dislocated it. Then he heard a click and could feel that it had slipped back into position. He thinks about four or five people struck him.

Then he was again forced into a car, where he was made to lie on the floor and was kicked if he moved. After about an hours' drive he was again beaten for about two hours. He was ordered to kneel down and not move. If he moved he was beaten. He was kept kneeling like this for about four hours.

During the interrogations he was threatened with rearrest, further torture and death if he spoke of what had happened to him while in detention.

Next morning at about 7.00 am the sack was removed and his shoes and belongings were returned to him.

He was left about 3km from Santiago airport and walked home.

He was not allowed to sleep while under arrest.

Early symptoms described

He experienced great pain where he had been hit, had pain in the right shoulder when it was relaxed and when he moved his arm. His right shoulder was swollen and the inner side of the upper arm discoloured. The discolouration lasted for about a week. He also had pain in the chest and genitals and for about two days it hurt when he urinated.

For two days he had a constant headache. For about a week after release he felt generally debilitated.

On arrival home he slept for about 24 hours, being woken several times, however, by the pain. Later he was nervous and depressed. He kept away from his friends and did not leave the house. He felt passive and lethargic and suffered from insomnia.

His shoulder was treated with immobilization for two weeks by a doctor.

Present symptoms described

His right shoulder still hurts if he exerts it, but he has no other physical problems.

He is still passive, nervous and generally tired, and he still tends to keep to himself and stay indoors. He often finds it hard to go to sleep and is woken by nightmares.

Medical documentation

A local doctor examined him on 4 December 1981 and described contusions on the right lumbar region and right upper arm.

Clinical examination (five months after the alleged torture)

There were sequelae to the nose fracture he had had as a child. There was a slight grating in the right shoulder joint when he moved his arm, but movement and strength were normal and pain-free.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the early as well as present symptoms. A medical examination by a local doctor a few days after the alleged torture revealed conditions consistent with the torture alleged.

Case No. 13

Anonymous

Personal details

He is 19, unmarried and lives with his parents. He has six siblings. He went to school for eight years and then worked as an unskilled labourer.

State of health before arrest

When he was 14 he had a disease which caused

his body to be covered with blisters and possibly also abscesses. (He used a local term for the disease, which it has not been possible to identify.) He was in hospital for a year.

He has always been underweight.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested in Santiago in the first half of 1982 and released seven days later.

Duration of alleged torture

He was tortured on five days.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

He was arrested by four people in civilian clothes and accused of having thrown into the street some "miguelitos" ("partisan nails"—used to puncture tyres). No arrest-warrant was shown. He was punched several times and then taken to the *Comisaría de la Roosevelt*, a police station in Santiago, where he stayed for a few minutes. Then he was driven to the *Comisaría de lo Prado*, another police station. He was briefly interrogated the same day.

Next day he was driven through the quarter where he lived and told to point out the homes of his "co-conspirators". He was beaten on the thighs. When he was back at the *Comisaría de lo Prado* he was immediately interrogated. During this interrogation he was electrically tortured: his hands were sandwiched, palm to palm, between two metal plates attached to electric wires. The torture lasted for half an hour; the current was mainly applied to his left arm and it felt practically continuous.

Afterwards he was forcibly medicated. He was given an intravenous injection into the right cubital fossa which seemed to make him talk unrestrainedly and he answered every single question he was asked.

Two days after the arrest he was taken to the first police station, where he was again interrogated. He was hit in the stomach and face and on the back and again electrically tortured, this time by means of a kind of *picana* involving the use of a square box measuring about 10cm by 10cm. The current was applied particularly to his left cheek, throat, back and the backs of his hands.

For the next three days he was kept in a gymnasium—part of the police station, he presumed. Throughout this time he was made to stay in uncomfortable positions for long periods and do deep knee bends. He was also lifted up by the collar and thrown on the floor several times (he is extremely thin—1.5m tall and weighing only 40kg). Several times he was made to lean with his forehead against a wall; then his feet were pulled away from the wall so that he fell on his stomach.

He was released after a week's detention. The next day he was ordered to appear at a judge's office, where he signed some papers which he was given no chance to read.

Résumé of torture

The torture lasted five days. It included: blows with fists on his nose, chest, thighs and in the abdomen; kicks on the chest and in the abdomen; slaps on the face but not on the ears; electric torture in which his hands were put between two metal plates attached to electric wires, and *picana* applied to his left cheek, throat, back and the backs of his hands; forced medication—an injection in the right cubital fossa.

He was made to stay in the same position for long periods and also to do gymnastics.

He was isolated for four days and blindfolded during torture.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

Someone who seemed to him to be a doctor gave him a superficial physical examination on the fifth day.

Early and present symptoms described

He felt tender and tired all over, especially on the right side of the thorax and back. He had a wound on the bridge of his nose, which turned into a pink scar about a week later. On the back of his right hand he had three wounds a few millimetres in diameter, proximally on the first joint of the fourth finger, which turned into whitish scars about a week later.

His vision was blurred for the first two days, then he had a gritty feeling in the eyes.

He had a ringing sound in his ears for two days and stomach-ache after eating for a few days. He had severe headaches while at the police station, especially after being given the injection.

He felt extremely angry. For the first few days he found it hard to fall asleep.

Clinical examination (one week after the alleged torture)

A very small, thin man, 1.52m tall, he weighed only 40kg. His skin was dry and slightly flaky. His entire body was covered with 1cm to 2cm round, irregular, depigmented spots with blurred edges, especially on the abdomen, thorax and proximally on the extremities. (These spots were presumably due to the disease he had had when he was 14.)

On the bridge of his nose was an irregular shiny pink scar measuring 7mm by 5mm, the result of a recent wound (see photograph).



On the dorsal side of the right hand, proximal to the first joint of the ring finger, was a 2mm by 3mm, slightly depressed shiny pink scar with a whitish border zone. Proximal to the first joint of the little finger and slightly distal to this scar were two just visible, shiny reddish scars about 2mm in diameter flush with the surrounding skin.

In the right cubital fossa there were three black scabs at the cubital vein, all three of which looked like approximately one-week-old injection marks (see photograph).



He was somewhat depressed. His voice was dull and he was passive, made few gestures and was somewhat expressionless.

Conclusion

The marks on the skin on the back of his hand were non-characteristic scars, possibly sequelae to the application of electricity. The skin marks on the right cubital fossa were consistent with typical marks from an intravenous injection given about a week before.

There was consistency between the torture alleged, the subsequent symptoms and the clinical findings.

Case No. 14

Anonymous

Personal details

He is 47, unmarried and lives with his 80-year-old father. He attended school for eight years, then left and went to work for a farmer until 1974, when he became unemployed. Since then he has had his own smallholding and a few animals.

State of health before arrest

He had been in good health.

Previous detention and alleged torture

He was arrested in 1958 and held for eight days but not tortured.

In the third quarter of 1973 he was arrested and held for several hours, during which time he was beaten and electrically tortured. He has a scar from a blow on his left upper arm.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested at his home at 10.00 am in the first quarter of 1982. Before being driven to a police station he was taken to a local doctor for examination. He was held at the police station until 5.00 pm, then released.

Duration of alleged torture

He was tortured on one day.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

When he was arrested his 80-year-old father was knocked to the ground. No arrest-warrant was shown. After being taken to the police station he was interrogated and tortured. He was slapped on the head and punched in the abdomen and on the chest and back. He was beaten with truncheons on the back and on the shoulders. After he fell down he was kicked on the right shoulder and back and in the abdomen. One of the interrogators stood on his stomach, genitals and buttocks.

He underwent *la bañera* (the bath): he was taken outside to a dirty drinking trough for animals and two of the interrogators pinioned his arms, raised him by the legs and forced his head down into the water. He lost consciousness several times so is not sure how often his head was immersed, but thinks it was about six times. The only other thing he can remember about this experience is that at one point he was dragged by the legs with his shoulders bumping on the ground.

He was threatened with execution and electric torture. His interrogators also fastened wires round his wrists but did not administer electric shocks. He underwent a mock execution: a revolver was aimed at his head and the trigger pulled—the weapon turned out to be unloaded.

Later that day he was driven to a remote place and left there.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

Eight days before his arrest he had been brutally attacked, and he still bore the bruises from this on his left arm and right leg. He thought this was why he was taken to a local doctor before going to the police station—so that the doctor could examine him and record his bruising.

He was in such a bad state after his release that his sister took him to the same doctor as before. He was given some medicine that he could not identify.

As he was still distressed on the following day he went to the nearest clinic, where he was again examined and given some medicine that he could not identify.

Medical personnel involved in torture

While he was at the police station, after having undergone *la bañera*, he was in such a poor state that a nurse was called. She gave him an injection, following which he almost lost consciousness.

Early symptoms described

He fainted several times while undergoing *la bañera*. He felt pain where he had been beaten—especially his lower back, shoulders and abdomen.

He had a bleeding wound about 3cm in diameter on the lower right area of his back, as well as an ecchymosis on the lower abdomen, and there were bruises on his chest.

The day after he was released he noticed blood in his stools. This persisted for about two days. There was no pain on defecation and his stools were a normal colour. The blood appeared on the outside stool surface. (He thought the bleeding might have been a result of trauma inflicted while he was unconscious.)

He lost his appetite.

After his release he experienced episodes of breathing difficulty.

He had a headache and shooting pains in the neck. For two days he had hearing difficulties, which he attributed to water in his ears.

For the first few days after being released he suffered from insomnia and had nightmares.

He was also very nervous and pessimistic, had less capacity for work and was weak. He had difficulty in concentrating and got tired easily.

Present symptoms described

He still occasionally has difficulty in breathing. Such attacks are not caused by over-exertion. He still gets headaches plus shooting pains in the neck. His capacity for work has diminished. He has difficulty sleeping and takes sleeping tablets. He feels nervous and despondent and is afraid of being rearrested.

Medical documentation

Four days after the alleged torture he was seen by a local doctor who found an ecchymosis on the anterior part of the thorax as well as a 3cm by 2cm scar in the lumbosacral region and haematomas on both shoulders. A proctological examination the next day revealed slight

bleeding from tears in the anal canal caused by a trauma.

Clinical examination (three and a half months after the alleged torture)

There was a scar, 2cm in diameter, on the right side of the back flush with the iliac crest. The scar itself was an irregular shape and not sharply delineated against the skin. The area was somewhat depressed, shiny and reddish. The scar was consistent with changes observed after a blow with a blunt instrument.

He was somewhat tense and very melancholy but was cooperative.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and both the early and present symptoms.

A medical certificate was issued by a local doctor who examined him four days after the alleged torture, and the results of this examination are consistent with both the torture alleged and the early symptoms.

A medical certificate from a proctologist who examined him five days after the alleged torture mentions slight bleeding from tears in the anal canal caused by a trauma.

The physical examination revealed a scar on the back consistent with skin changes seen after a blow with a blunt instrument.

Case No. 15

Sergio Patricio Aguiló Melo

Personal details

He is 29 and a skilled engineer who has taught economics in a technical school. Since his release from prison he has earned his living as a street vendor. He is married to a teacher and has a child of two and a half. After his release he and his wife moved in with his parents for financial reasons.

State of health before arrest

In 1962 he had an appendectomy with ensuing complications for the next six months because of infection of the operation wound. He has also had a tonsillectomy.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested on 4 December 1981 and taken to the CNI centre in Santiago where he was held until 14 December. Then he was transferred to the *Cárcel Pública* where he remained until 23 December when he was moved to the *Penitenciaría*, from where he was released on bail on 8 April 1982.

Duration of alleged torture

He was tortured on 10 days, on three of which the torture was exclusively psychological. He was held incommunicado for 15 days.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

At 2.30 pm on 4 December 1981 he was in a taxi which was stopped by four people in civilian clothes armed with pistols. They showed him a picture of himself but did not have a warrant for his arrest. He was forced to enter their car and then driven around for half an hour. They stopped at a house where he was taken down to the cellar, made to undress, given overalls and *zapatillas*, blindfolded with a mask and examined by a doctor. Then he was taken to a cell.

An hour later he was interrogated for about four hours. He was questioned about his political views, threatened and given electric shocks on the right side of the thorax and on the thigh with an instrument resembling a bicycle pump (*picana*).

The following morning he was interrogated and threatened for three hours. In the afternoon he was interrogated for about an hour. He was undressed and made to lie on a *parrilla* to which his wrists, chest, thighs and knees were tied with strips of cloth. Electrodes were put under the cloth strips and electric shocks administered.

Next morning he was interrogated and warned that if he did not cooperate he would be treated badly. He was given lunch but, as on ensuing days, vomited after eating only a very small amount. He was then taken to a doctor who took his blood pressure and told him he was nervous. In the afternoon he had an hour's interrogation on the *parrilla*, electric shocks being administered to his chest, thighs, knees and wrists.

The following morning he was interrogated

for about three hours by someone called "Doc". This time he was not masked. He described "Doc" as being 1.8m tall, heavy and strongly built, aged about 50 and dark-haired. "Doc" asked him whether he knew a doctor called Aguiló Melo (the subject's family name). He did—his uncle. "Doc" acted the part of a "friendly" interrogator, saying he was very annoyed that the subject had been tortured, but that this was a very serious matter. He said, among other things, that weapons had been found and that the subject should now tell him everything because if he did not he, "Doc", would be unable to stop the others ill-treating him again.

In the afternoon he was told to write his life history, including an account of his political activities. The interrogators were dissatisfied with what he wrote and told him he was a liar and insulted him.

Next morning he was interrogated for about two hours. He was again undressed and forced to lie on the *parrilla*, and given severe electric shocks laterally on the right side of the thorax, laterally on the left thigh and on the shin. After about two hours he suddenly had such difficulty breathing that he felt as though he were suffocating. The interrogators immediately switched off the electricity and he was given cardiac massage for about two minutes. After this he had no further difficulty in breathing. He was not tortured any more that day.

After lunch next day someone claiming to be a doctor took his blood pressure and gave him an intramuscular injection in the buttock. He then felt less tense and rather dizzy after the injection, although he did not think it made him lose self-control. Afterwards he was interrogated for an hour, receiving severe electric shocks from wires attached to his right wrist and right ankle. His interrogators threatened to arrest his sick wife and child and torture them in front of him.

Before breakfast the following morning he was taken to the doctor and given an injection—probably the same sort as he had had the day before. Then he was interrogated. During this interrogation the torturers said they had brought in his wife and child and that the former was in a special women's room. They also showed him three newspaper clippings about "disappeared" Chilean children. He broke

down and promised to do whatever they wanted provided they did nothing to his wife and child. Even so he was tortured again: made to sit on a chair with wires round his left wrist and left ankle and given severe electric shocks for about half an hour. Then he had to write a fresh confession.

Next morning he was interrogated but not tortured. In the afternoon he was interrogated again. He was taken to a torture room where another political prisoner lay naked tied to the *parrilla*. He recognized him (Case No. 8). He saw him for about 10 seconds and then was ordered to make a statement that the man belonged to the same organization as him.

The next day or the day after (he was not sure which), wearing his own clothes, he was taken with three other political prisoners to a "TV room". They were all asked a number of questions and when their answers did not satisfy their interrogators they were given electric shocks through their clothing.

On 13 December he had to write an account of his political ideology.

The following day he was brought before the *Fiscal Militar* (Military Prosecutor). He made a statement about the physical ill-treatment he had received, even though he had been frequently warned that day that terrible things would happen to him if he talked.

Then he was taken to the *Cárcel Pública*, where he was held incommunicado for the first three days.

On 23 December he was transferred to the *Penitenciaría*. For the first two days he was held incommunicado. He was released on bail on 8 April.

Résumé of interrogation and torture

Picana was applied to both his upper arms and to his thighs. Stronger shocks were administered also (from a machine) on the chest, wrists and ankles, and finally on the right lateral area of the thorax, where he received the most intense shocks. He was threatened with still more severe torture and warned that he was in for a very bad time if he did not talk. They threatened to torture his wife and child, claimed that they were both being held prisoner and hinted that the child might "disappear". (In fact, neither his wife nor child were arrested.) He had a conversation with a "friendly" interrogator. He was held incom-

municado for 15 days and kept blindfold for the 10 days he spent at the CNI centre. When he was not being interrogated he was in a concrete cell measuring about 2m by 2m containing a concrete bunk. He wore overalls and *zapatillas*. He was made to watch another prisoner, whom he knew, lying on the *parrilla*.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

On arrival at the CNI centre he was examined by a man claiming to be a doctor.

He was taken to see a doctor once after vomiting and was told that he was in a nervous state. No remedy was offered.

On the 11th day he was brought before the military prosecutor, to whom he complained that he had been tortured. This complaint was supposed to have gone to the forensic institute so that he might be examined for torture sequelae, but this did not happen until at least 20 days later. He was told at the institute that they would do an electrocardiogram because of his breathing difficulties during torture, but they never did.

Medical personnel involved in torture

When he had difficulty breathing during electric torture he received medical attention, possibly from a doctor.

Twice he was given an injection.

Early symptoms described

He felt extremely tired and weak. This lasted for about two months.

He did not look to see if he had marks on his skin while he was at the CNI centre, but on about 18 December he noticed a number of small, brown, freckle-like spots on the lateral part of the right side of his thorax and on the lateral part of his right thigh. (These marks appeared where he had received the most severe electric shocks.) He thought they had remained for about 10 days.

He felt as though he were being choked while being electrically tortured. He had several attacks of mild breathing difficulty while in prison as well as palpitations of the heart and precordial pain.

While at the CNI centre he vomited after every meal and had abdominal pains. His

weight went down from 78kg to 71kg, and he was constipated.

His powers of concentration and memory were somewhat impaired. He suffered from serious insomnia, hardly sleeping at all while at the CNI centre, partly because he was afraid his wife would be arrested.

He was very moody while in detention. He was also alarmed by sudden noises and when confronted by a guard. He was emotionally labile and prone to weeping. On one of the early torture days the thought of committing suicide entered his mind, but he never seriously contemplated doing so.

Present symptoms described

He still has occasional attacks of breathlessness, palpitations of the heart and precordial pain (probably caused by anxiety). He did not previously suffer in this way. He has vomited four or five times since his release. He still has difficulty concentrating and suffers from insomnia, for which he takes sleeping pills, and still has nightmares. He is quieter and more melancholy than before. He is more passive and nervous (although this is decreasing as time goes on). He smoked much more than usual while in detention but is now back to his previous level of use.

Clinical examination (four and a half months after the alleged torture)

He seemed to be well-balanced. He was relaxed and his face and gestures were expressive in a normal way. He was placid and he cooperated well with the interviewer.

He weighed 76kg.

On the right side of his thorax were three slightly depigmented, slightly shiny areas measuring about 2mm by 2mm. The shape of these areas suggested an external cause, and the skin marks were consistent with marks previously described as sequelae to the application of electric current. There was an appendectomy scar with a 2cm by 2cm incisional hernia.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the subsequent symptoms described. Physical examination revealed marks on the skin that could have been sequelae to the alleged electric torture.

Case No. 16

Anonymous

Personal details

He is 17, unmarried and studying electronics at technical school.

State of health before arrest

He had been in good health.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested in Santiago in the first quarter of 1982. He was taken to the CNI centre in Santiago and about eight hours later was transferred to a prison for juveniles. Next day he was moved to the *Centro de Readaptación*, where he was kept for 11 days.

Duration of alleged torture

He was tortured on one day while at the CNI centre.

Interrogation and torture

His account of events was as follows:

When he was arrested he was handcuffed, and in the car on the way to the interrogation centre he was slapped hard on the top of his head. When he arrived at the interrogation centre his left hand was handcuffed to a chair. During interrogation he was slapped on the side of the head and punched hard twice near the left ear. He was also hit on the back with a rifle butt and kicked once on the back of the left leg. The interrogation lasted about an hour.

He was then taken back to his cell. Later three people came to interrogate him. During the interrogation he was electrically tortured for about 10 minutes with a black torch-like instrument measuring about 50cm by 5cm. At one end were two electrodes like those on an electric plug. He was wearing his own clothes and was given electric shocks with the device through his clothes on the inner sides of the wrists, his lower left arm, back, the lower left part of the thorax and the upper left part of the abdomen.

Later that day he was again questioned in the interrogation room. A dog was set on him. It jumped onto his chair but it was on a lead and he was not bitten.

He was also threatened with execution: one

of the interrogators aimed a pistol at him. He was told his family were to be arrested and tortured in front of him, that he himself would be tortured again and that the dog would be set on him. That night he was sent to a prison for juveniles.

Early symptoms described

He had considerable pain where he was punched near the left ear and he heard a ringing noise in the ear for two or three days afterwards. The pain lasted two weeks.

The left side of the inside of his mouth bled for a day. For a short time he had difficulty concentrating. He also had difficulty falling asleep and took sleeping tablets. He was nervous and anxious. He was referred to a psychologist, whom he saw five times. He thought this was helpful.

Present symptoms described

He is still nervous, fearing particularly that something might happen to his family. He still feels rather depressed and weak but thinks the psychologist has helped him.

Medical documentation

Seventeen days after his arrest he was examined by a local doctor, who found signs of contusions near his left ear and on his abdomen. The report states:

"He was struck on the ears (*teléfono*), was hit in the back with the butt of a weapon and electric shocks were administered to various parts of the body. He reported being bothered by a ringing sound in the ears, pain in the ear lobes and dizziness.

"Physical examination: Tenderness in the abdomen; tenderness in the ear cartilages.

"Diagnosis: Contusion of the ear and abdomen."

Clinical examination (two months after the alleged torture)

The physical examination showed no abnormality.

He was tense, restless, fidgety and nervous. His relationship with the interviewer was poor. He was somewhat distant, his account of events was rather dull and his mood depressed.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the early and present symptoms.

There is in addition a report of an examination by a local doctor 17 days after the arrest. Its clinical findings are consistent with the alleged torture and the early symptoms described.

Case No. 17

Anonymous

Personal details

She is 17 and undertaking a course in education. She is unmarried and lives with her parents but has a boyfriend who was at the time wanted by the CNI. He has since been arrested.

Previous state of health

As a child she suffered a trauma to the head but did not lose consciousness.

During the past two years she has briefly suffered from depression three times, tending to withdraw into herself and lose her appetite.

When under stress she often suffers from diffuse abdominal pain. She experienced this immediately before her arrest.

Time and place of arrest and detention

She was arrested in the first quarter of 1982 and taken to the CNI centre in Santiago. She was held there until the evening when she was put under house arrest. She was released without charge.

Duration of alleged torture

She was tortured and held incommunicado on one day.

Interrogation and torture

Her account of events was as follows:

At 6.00 am one day in the first quarter of 1982, she was woken up at home by four men in civilian clothes carrying submachine-guns.

Outside the house were about 20 more men in civilian clothes.

The house was searched and she was asked, among other things, where her boyfriend was and to give the location of various papers and "the weapons". When her replies were unsatisfactory she was beaten. The men said they had 20 days in which to get information from her and that anything might happen to her. Then she was handcuffed and tape was fastened over her eyes. The men removed some jewellery, her childhood drawings and a photograph of her boyfriend. They produced no warrant for her arrest. In the car they again questioned her about her boyfriend. When they reached the CNI centre they carried her down a flight of stairs, took off her own clothes and then dressed her in overalls and *zapatillas*. They then asked her for particulars about herself and photographed her, insulting her in various ways the whole time. She was examined by a doctor, who encouraged her to answer the interrogators' questions.

When the doctor had gone she was made to take a tablet which was said to be a tranquilizer, whereupon she became extremely tired and fell asleep. She was woken at about noon and made to walk up and down the hall for some 15 minutes. Then she went to sleep again in her cell.

Towards evening she was interrogated for about three hours. In the course of the interrogation she was threatened, derided and insulted. At about 10.00 pm her clothes were returned to her and she was driven back home. Several CNI agents were still there keeping her parents and sister under house arrest, which lasted until the following midday, the reason being that they wanted to get hold of her boyfriend. They were not tortured while under house arrest, but the CNI agents spent the whole time in the living-room watching them and listening to their telephone calls.

Résumé of alleged interrogation and torture

She was hit in the face a number of times. She was also insulted, derided and humiliated. She was given what she took to be a sleeping tablet.

When not being interrogated she was kept in a 2m by 2m concrete cell containing a concrete

bunk. She was masked. She was offered food but could not eat it.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

When she arrived at the CNI centre a person she thought was a doctor examined her by stethoscope and took her blood pressure. He encouraged her to cooperate with the interrogators.

Early symptoms described

She lost several kilograms; after release she had diarrhoea and constipation alternately for about a week, and almost every day she had a stomach-ache which lasted for about half an hour. She also had headaches and slight dizziness, especially in the evening. She felt tired all day. She slept badly, had nightmares and had to take sleeping tablets. Her mood was one of gloom, and she felt unwell when she woke up in the morning. She tended to keep to herself, was irritable and did not react in her usual way. She was also nervous, frightened, emotionally labile and liable to weep easily.

She has been treated by a psychiatrist.

Present symptoms described

She still has most of the above-mentioned symptoms except for the diarrhoea and constipation, which have disappeared. She has stopped taking sleeping tablets.

Medical documentation

There is a statement from a local doctor which indicates that she has been to a psychiatrist five or six times since her release. She has been very nervous and had two hysterical outbursts in which she cried, screamed and smashed things on the floor.

An evaluation made by the psychiatrist who treated her six weeks after the alleged torture states:

"To sum up, this is a case of an adolescent woman suffering from psychomotor agitation reactive to the psychological torture and the interrogation undergone at the CNI.

"The clinical picture has improved after intense psychotherapeutic and psychopharmacological treatment."

She no longer feels the need for psychiatric treatment.

Clinical examination (two months after the alleged torture)

She was extremely tense throughout the interview. She spoke very fast, tripping over her words and gasping for breath a number of times. But her account was coherent and spontaneous and she answered questions sensibly. She still seemed very detached, as though keeping a very tight grip on herself.

She was very thin: she is 155cm tall and weighs only 38kg. Otherwise no physical abnormality was found.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the psychological symptoms described. There was consistency also between the medical documentation from a local doctor, the symptoms and the findings of the delegates' examination.

Case No. 18

Sergio Arroyo Pinochet

Personal details

He is 50 and a doctor. Before the military coup he taught at university but was then dismissed. After that he worked as a doctor for an industrial concern, but was dismissed after his arrest in 1974. Since then he has been in private practice. He is married and has no children.

State of health before arrest

He had diphtheria when he was eight. A tracheotomy was performed. He has been in good health since.

He has had one arm and one leg fractured.

Previous detention

On 23 April 1974 he was arrested and detained for 54 days. He was held in an old educational centre in which about 40 doctors were imprisoned during the big round-up of doctors in 1974. He was not tortured and was held in reasonable conditions.

Time and place of arrest and detention

He was arrested on 20 May 1981 and kept in the CNI centre in Santiago from 20 May to 8 June. He was then transferred to Valparaíso prison

where he was held until 9 July. Then he was moved to the *Cárcel Pública* in Santiago where he remained until released on bail on 14 July.

Interrogation

His account of events was as follows:

At 7.00 pm on 20 May 1981 he was arrested at his office by three people in civilian clothes who said they were from the CNI. They had no warrant for his arrest. He was taken down to a car. They blindfolded him with tape and then drove for about 20 minutes until they reached the CNI centre. He was taken through an automatic door and down a flight of 12 steps. He was body-searched, and his personal belongings were removed. He was blindfolded and medically examined. Unlike many others, he was allowed to keep his own clothes. He was put in a concrete cell measuring 2m by 1.5m which contained a concrete bunk. The tape over his eyes was exchanged for a mask.

The following day, 21 May, he was interrogated for four or five hours. He was threatened with a variety of tortures. He was questioned and his political activities were commented on. His interrogator (whom he could see as he was not masked) was called "Doc" by the others. "Doc" was described as tall, heavy, with dark brown hair and glasses and aged about 45. He went through a long list of questions. That evening the subject was made to sign a 14-page "confession" which he was not allowed to read. For the next 17 days at the CNI centre he was not interrogated but sat alone in his cell feeling bored, lonely and anxious. Occasionally the monotony was broken by a few short, simple questions by his captors.

He could hear the other prisoners screaming, and once he heard a prisoner, who he thinks was unconscious, being thrown into a nearby cell. Later on he talked to this prisoner, who said that he had fainted under electric torture and had been given heart massage. He thought this prisoner had marks on his skin caused by electric torture.

The night before his release he was taken for a haircut and given another medical examination. The CNI agents had fetched some clean clothes from his home which he was allowed to wear.

On 8 June he was driven to see a judge who interrogated him for many hours. Afterwards

he was transferred to Valparaíso prison, which he found much less threatening.

The thing he remembers most vividly about Valparaíso prison was the wonderful reception he received from the other prisoners and how glad he was to be with other people again.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

On arrival at the CNI centre he was medically examined. He is convinced the person who examined him was a doctor because of the way medical questions were put and the correct procedures followed in the physical examination. (Appendix VI is a copy of the clinical record completed on his arrival at the centre.) He was examined also before transfer from the CNI centre.

While in prison he suffered from dermatomychosis. He was refused medicine for this but was able to get some via his family.

Early symptoms described

While at the CNI centre he suffered from dermatomychosis between the toes and had diarrhoea, which lasted for two days. He had no mental symptoms.

Present symptoms described

He has none.

Clinical examination (12 months after detention)

He appeared relaxed and well-balanced and he was cooperative.

He had a tracheotomy scar.

Conclusion

There is consistency between his description of the conditions in the CNI centre and other prisoners' descriptions. The subject emphasized that he, like two other doctors arrested at the same time, was given special privileges both at the CNI centre and in prison.

Case No. 19

Adriana Vargas Vásquez

Personal details

She is 31 and worked in a factory until June 1979, when she was dismissed because of her

trade union activities. After that she became a social worker with a group of young people. Since her release she has been unemployed but has been an active member of an organization called Relatives of Political Prisoners. She is unmarried, has a nine-year-old child and lives with her parents.

State of health before arrest

She was in a car accident in 1975 and was unconscious for a short time. There was a trauma to the spine which left no persisting after-effects.

Time and place of arrest and detention

She was arrested in the street in Santiago at 9.00 am on 20 March 1980. She was taken to an interrogation centre in Santiago, from which she was released at about 1.00 pm on 24 March 1980.

Duration of alleged torture

She was tortured on four days while at the interrogation centre in Santiago.

Interrogation and torture

Her account of events was as follows:

At 9.00 am on 20 March 1980 she was in a bus. A group of CNI agents entered it and tried to arrest her. When she resisted they tried to remove her by force and her spectacles were knocked off. No arrest-warrant was shown. She was handcuffed, forced into a car and blindfolded. After driving for about 10 minutes they reached the interrogation centre. She was body-searched, stripped naked and stretched out on a bed to which she was tied by the wrists and ankles. She was then electrically tortured for two hours: one electrode was applied beneath the blindfold to her left temple; the other was attached to the second toe of her right foot. They moved other electrodes around her body, giving her shocks on both breasts and the lower abdomen. At one point she could not breathe and someone punched her hard in the stomach while something tasting of ammonia was put in her mouth.

After two hours of electric torture she was made to sit on a chair and undergo mock execution: her interrogators aimed revolvers at her ears and her chest and said they were going to

shoot her. Then she heard a loud noise, which was not in fact made by the revolvers but by the people aiming them. She was slapped on the head. She was allowed to dress and was then taken into another room. There she had to strip again and was then suspended on the *pau de arara* (parrot perch). Her wrists were tied together, she was made to crouch and her arms were forced over her bent legs. A rod was then pushed over her elbows and under her knees. In the course of this her left elbow was injured. She was then suspended for about 15 minutes and again electrically tortured on the same parts of her body as before. The current was so strong that she developed involuntary muscle contractions and lost consciousness for a short time. She was awoken by someone trying to make her take an alcoholic drink. They summoned a doctor, who put a tablet in her mouth. She did not want to swallow it but was forced to. She was allowed to dress again but was left on the floor all night. She was constantly woken up during the night and questioned, but was not actually tortured, although on one occasion a man opened her blouse and ran his hands over her body.

The interrogation continued the next day. She was slapped on the side of the head and simultaneously on both ears (*teléfono*) about six times. Her hair was pulled and the base of her spine and left shin were kicked. One interrogator struck her head with his knuckles.

She then lost all sense of time. She recalled that *eau de cologne* was applied to her skin and that she was taken to a doctor who made her drink a bitter liquid. After she had swallowed it she almost fainted.

During the interrogations she was threatened: told that her son would be arrested and tortured, that her boyfriend and family would be harmed and that she herself would be tortured again.

On her final day at the interrogation centre (24 March) she was taken to see the "friendly" interrogator, who told her that if she cooperated things would improve. She was not tortured that day and was released at about 1.00 pm.

She was kept in isolation throughout her five days at the interrogation centre. She slept for only a few hours each night, was blindfold the whole time and given little to eat or drink.

Medical examination and/or attention during detention

After arriving at the interrogation centre, when she was tied to the bed and before the electric torture started, a man came and felt her all over and said she was healthy. She does not know whether he was a doctor.

Medical personnel involved in torture

On her second day at the interrogation centre she was told she was to see a doctor, and this person told her she was very nervous. He made her swallow a bitter liquid, after which she very nearly fainted. She could not remember what happened next.

Early symptoms described

She completely lost all sense of time after one day's torture. She was unconscious for a short while after being suspended on the *pau de arrara* and her wrists were very painful afterwards. She was in pain after the electric torture; her breasts in particular hurt.

Her wrists and ankles hurt where they had been tied during the electric torture. Her left shin was painful where she had been kicked and the area was bruised and swollen. The inside of her left elbow hurt where she had been injured when the interrogators pushed the rod between her knees and elbows.

There was a sore on her left elbow and swelling and discolouration of her wrists and ankles. There were many small black scabs where electrodes had been applied. After about 15 days, these dropped off. She was unable to see what colour the skin then was as she did not have her spectacles, but she could tell that it was rather rough.

She had swelling round the eyes, and her conjunctivae were red for about a week.

Her throat was very dry and she felt pain on swallowing.

While she was being electrically tortured she had difficulty with her breathing.

She lost about 6kg while in detention and for about 20 days after her release she suffered from nausea but did not vomit. She had almost no appetite initially after her release.

For the first few days after being set free her urine was very dark, and about two months later she developed a urinary tract infection which was treated by her doctor.

Two months, and again four months, after her release her genitals became inflamed. She was successfully treated for this on both occasions. She complained of abdominal pain and headaches when she menstruated—something she had not suffered from before.

Since her release she has suffered persistent painful headaches in the back of the head and around the temples, the pain being so severe that she has had to go to bed. Her memory is impaired and she has difficulty concentrating. She has also had dizzy spells, particularly when out in the street. Since her release, she has suffered from insomnia and had nightmares.

She has been depressed to the point of feeling suicidal. She has avoided company and been emotionally labile and prone to weeping. She has also had anxiety attacks, triggered especially by loud noises. She said that at one stage she cried for several days. She was then referred to a psychiatrist and is now having psychotherapy and being treated with medication.

Present symptoms described

She has dyspepsia with heartburn. (She had similar problems in 1978.) The present difficulty began about six months prior to the examination. She is receiving medicine, which gives relief.

She still gets cramps and headaches during menstruation, but she loses less blood than before. She has had problems with her left breast: it has been painful and she has had a nipple discharge. She has been treated by her own doctor with an anti-inflammatory drug which has stopped the discharge, although her breast still hurts.

Her memory and powers of concentration are still impaired. She suffers from insomnia and has nightmares; her sister says she talks a great deal in her sleep.

Her psychological state has greatly improved, although she still tends to feel nervous, depressed and moody and to avoid company.

Previously she smoked 10 cigarettes a day; now she smokes 20.

Her child's symptoms

Her nine-year-old child did not previously have any emotional problems, but since her release he has had frequent anxiety attacks, wets his

bed at night and is woken up screaming by nightmares. He sees a psychiatrist twice a week, which is proving helpful.

Medical documentation

There is a medical certificate from a local doctor who examined the subject on 25 March, the day after she was released. It states, *inter alia*:

"Multiple ecchymoses of traumatic origin in the limbs.

"Erosions of same origin.

"Punctiform erosions grouped in different parts of the body: . . . which correspond to burns by the application of electric current."

There is a medical certificate from the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Santiago, where she was examined on 27 March. It states:

"Examination:

"Excoriations in right ankle and lineal ecchymosis in left ankle.

"Ecchymosis in upper third part of the left leg.

"Excoriations on the left heel, left elbow and left cheek.

"Multiple punctiform excoriations on the right hip, both nipples and left side of the chest.

"Conclusions:

"Slight injuries caused by a heavy object and the action of a physical agent; should heal if treated within 12 to 14 days."

Physical examination (25½ months after the alleged torture)

No abnormality was detected.

Conclusion

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the early and present symptoms. There is consistency also between the symptoms described and the clinical findings of a local doctor and the Institute of Forensic Medicine one and three days respectively after her release.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

Amnesty International sent its 1982 mission to Chile to help it assess continuing reports of torture by, among other things, interviewing and clinically examining 19 people who were alleged to have been arrested without warrant and held in secret detention.

The organization regards the findings of this mission as highly significant. The allegations of torture made by 18 of those examined were consistent with one another. (Information provided by the one person who did not allege torture corroborated details given by others of procedures followed in a secret detention centre in Santiago.) The allegations were detailed and concrete. The subjects concerned were interviewed in depth and clinically examined by Amnesty International medical delegates, who found the complaints to be entirely compatible with the signs and symptoms described and the signs and symptoms that remained. The three Amnesty International delegates who saw all 19 subjects discovered no inconsistency whatever between the complaints made and their own findings.

This assessment came against Amnesty International's experience of continued, specific and often detailed allegations of torture in Chile over the years made by men and women of the most varied backgrounds; allegations whose persistence and consistency—and the government's failure to resolve them—have caused the organization to regard it as beyond reasonable doubt that the use of torture has been a constant feature of the security forces' practice over the past nine years.

Amnesty International therefore concludes:

1. Detainees were tortured while in the custody of the Chilean security forces between March 1980 and April 1982.

Members of the CNI principally, but also of

the *Carabineros* and *Investigaciones*, were implicated in the abuses, and at least one secret detention centre used by the security forces for the interrogation of political detainees—at 1470 Calle Borgoño, central Santiago—appears to have been specially equipped for the infliction of torture.

2. Emergency legislation (and administrative provisions) now in force in Chile weaken safeguards against torture of arrested people and in some respects positively facilitate their torture. According to Interim Provision No. 24 of the 1981 Constitution, people arrested "where terrorist acts with serious consequences occur" may be held on suspicion for up to 20 days, completely incommunicado.

3. At the same time, arrest, detention and interrogation procedures employed by the CNI and other branches of the Chilean security forces often violate principles embodied in both the Chilean Constitution and the Code of Penal Procedure for safeguarding detainees. Some of the actions by officials of these forces appear to justify prosecution for criminal offences under the Penal Code.

4. The Chilean courts do not take effective action to prevent detainees from being tortured. They commonly fail to respond to *recursos de amparo* within the 48-hour period stipulated by law. They rarely insist that the security forces produce detainees in court within the 20 days during which such detainees may be held on the orders of the Minister of the Interior. (Amnesty International knows of only one occasion on which the security forces have ever complied with an order to this effect.) The civil courts are not permitted to continue investigating a complaint of torture if it is established that the security forces or police were responsible.

In sum, prisoners are, in effect, entirely at

the disposal of the security forces in whose custody they find themselves.

5. Trained medical personnel were present on CNI premises and examined a number of detainees before and after they were tortured; in certain cases there are grounds for believing that one or more of these people actively participated in torture.

Recommendations

In line with these conclusions, Amnesty International makes the following recommendations:

1. The Government of Chile should institute promptly a full, open and independent inquiry into the allegations of torture filed before the courts. The results should be made public. Redress and compensation should be secured for the victims and criminal proceedings should be instituted against public officials found to have tortured detainees.

These steps would be in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations General Assembly Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

2. The government should ensure that the security forces obtain and show proper judicial orders before arresting suspects, as is required by law.

Detainees should be held only in publicly recognized and authorized places of detention.

3. The government should repeal the section of Interim Provision No. 24 which provides for suspects to be held for periods of up to 20 days on the orders of the Minister of the Interior.

4. The government should take effective measures to ensure that prisoners are not held in incommunicado detention, so as to avoid

facilitating their ill-treatment; the measures should specifically ensure that all detainees have regular access to a lawyer and family as soon as possible after arrest, and that all detainees be brought before a court within a reasonable period after arrest.

In addition, all detainees should have access to a doctor who is independent of the security forces immediately upon arrest, at regular intervals afterwards, and before release from detention, and should be provided with appropriate medical treatment at all times. The doctor's examination should be fully documented and should be available to the authorities responsible for the custody of prisoners and those responsible for investigating allegations of torture.

5. The government should take steps so that the courts may fulfil their obligations under Chilean law to ensure that detainees are protected from torture and ill-treatment.

6. The government should order a full, open and impartial inquiry into allegations, including those detailed in this report, about the involvement of medical personnel directly or indirectly in the torture of detainees, especially at 1470 Calle Borgoño. The *Colegio Médico de Chile* should be invited to sit on such an inquiry. Disciplinary proceedings should be instituted against any medical personnel found to have breached medical ethics in this regard and any criminal act found to have been committed should be referred to the courts.

7. The government should circulate widely among police, security and military personnel in charge of prisoners the texts of:

(i) The UN General Assembly Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and

(ii) the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials adopted by the UN General Assembly on 17 December 1979.

Appendix I

Clinical record (ficha clínica) on Sergio Godoy Fritis. It is dated 8 June 1981—the day he was released from CNI custody and taken to prison—and was issued by a doctor working for the CNI (see page 16). It states that the detainee was "clínicamente sano" (clinically healthy) at the time.

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
CENTRAL NACIONAL DE INFORMACIONES

Nº 461

FICHA CLINICA

FECHA 8/6/81 HORA 08²⁵

NOMBRE Sergio S. Godoy Fritis

EDAD 33 PROFESION Contador

PRESION ARTERIAL 110/70 PULSO 68 x' TEMP. —

CABEZA n/c CUELLO n/c TORAX Normal

CORAZON R R 27 PULMON Normal

ABDOMEN n/c GENITALES EXT. n/c

EXTREMIDADES SUP. n/c INF. n/c

NEUROLOGICO —

ANTECEDENTES no by

OBSERVACIONES: clínicamente sano

FIRMA DEL MEDICO

Appendix II

Copy of a report on Sergio Godoy Fritis issued by Dr. J. Mario Ibarra of the Instituto Médico Legal, Institute of Forensic Medicine—see page 15.

INSTITUTO MEDICO LEGAL
DR. CARLOS YBAR
Calle de la Paz 1012 - Teléfono 370329
Santiago - Chile

INFORME MEDICO LEGAL N° 1.505-1981
DE SERGIO GODOY FRITIS

SUMARIO 249-81

(213)

C.P. 15

VALPARAISO 18 JUN. 1981

SEÑOR JUEZ:

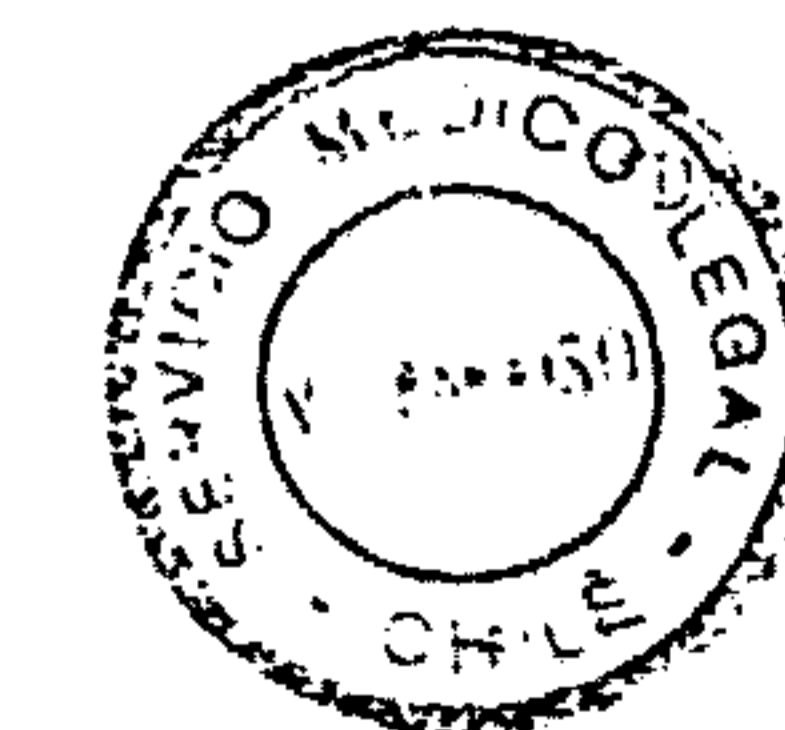
En cumplimiento del decreto de Us. recibido el 10 de Junio, con esa fecha examiné a Sergio Godoy Fritis, de 33 años de edad, casado, domiciliado en Av. Grecia 5055 Dpto 34 Santiago. Al parecer sufrió lesiones el día 29 de Mayo del presente año.

Al examen actual presenta:

- 1.- Cicatrices superficiales de 2.5 a 3 cms, por quemaduras en ambos tobillos, que se avendrían a polos de aplicación de corriente eléctrica.
- 2.- Contusión dorsal.
- 3.- Cicatriz del borde interno del labio inferior.
- 4.- Acusa caídas tensionales.

Se trata de lesiones producidas lo mas probable por agresión de terceros, de las que tardaría en sanar alrededor de ocho a diez días con igual incapacidad.

Saluda atte. a Ud.



J. Mario Ibarra
Médico Legista

22 J FISCALIA MILITAR
VALPARAISO

Appendix III

The following description by Pablo Arturo Fuenzalida Zegers (Case No. 8) is of one of the doctors who, he said, attended him while he was in CNI custody (see page 43). The description was included in a letter to the Colegio Médico de Chile.

- "**Height:** Between 1.70 and 1.72m.
Weight: Between 62 and 66kg approximately.
Hair: Dark brown, short, combed back and parted on the left.
Build: Slim.
Complexion: Fair, in spite of his face being sunburnt. However, his arms and hands were very white.
Eyes: Light—I'm not sure whether they were green or a very light colour. He used glasses for reading and for carrying out the examination, but later, when he was leaving, he took them off.
Voice: It was serious, authoritarian and calm.
Clothing: Elegantly dressed—he wore a dark grey three-piece suit with very fine stripes. His tie was dark red or garnet-coloured. His shoes were black and very shiny and he wore a white shirt.
His body: I got the impression that his arms were a bit out of proportion in relation to the length of his legs. I am not absolutely sure of this as it's possible that his suit caused this impression.
Age: Between 38 and 42. He had grey hairs, but not many.
Face: Lips—thin. Mouth—neither big nor small. Nose—fine, tending towards aquiline. Chin—protruding. His general appearance was well-shaven and tidy.
Shape: His face was slightly elongated, but only very slightly.
Ears: Normal.
In conversation: When talking to both me and those interrogators who were present, he stood with his hands clasped behind his back. . . .

He wrote with his right hand."

Appendix IV

Translation of a medical certificate on Pablo Fuenzalida Zegers (Case No. 8) issued on 11 December 1981 by Dr Otto Dörr Zegers.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

The undersigned doctor certifies that he has professionally attended Sr. Pablo Fuenzalida Zegers,

aged 33, for a Generalized Epilepsy which began in 1966 and which has undergone a rather malignant development. The initial occasional fits have become more and more frequent; to begin with they occurred only in the mornings but over the years they have also begun to occur at night and at times not linked with the sleep-wakefulness (*sueño-vigilia*) pattern. However, the most negative element in the development of his illness has been the onset of focal seizures during the last two years; these have occurred in conjunction with the fits from which he has suffered since 1966. The focal seizures tend to occur very frequently. In view of the development of his epilepsy, Sr. Fuenzalida needs intensive medical care and supervision if we are to avoid running the risk of a greater decline and an eventual psychic deterioration due to the number and frequency of his seizures.

Drawn up at the request of his family for use as they consider appropriate.

Dr. Otto Dörr Zegers, Professor of Psychiatry
Santiago, 11 December 1981

Appendix V

Translation of a medical report on Pablo Fuenzalida Zegers describing his mental condition after his detention by the CNI. The report was issued by a doctor who wished to remain anonymous for fear of reprisals by the authorities.

REPORT

NAME: PABLO FUENZALIDA ZEGERS

These observations were made in the course of visits to Pablo Fuenzalida Zegers while he was in prison and during subsequent contact with him after he had been freed.

During the most acute period of his neurological picture his faculties had slowed down; he had problems in communicating and semantic aphasia was noted. His facial and bodily gestures were inhibited in the sense of a diminution in expressiveness (*déficit hipomania*) and he had obvious difficulty in coordinating his major bodily movements (*sus movimientos más gruesos*).

There was an obvious decrease of strength in the right side of his body.

Later this [neurological] picture diminishes gradually and there is a spontaneous improvement due to the fact that, having the status of political

prisoner, he does not receive specialized therapeutic treatment.

Those who knew Pablo before have noticed a change in him since he came out of prison: he behaves differently now from before he was arrested and tortured.

Some of the changes they see in him are that superficially he looks motivated but this [apparent] motivation does not result in any coherent behaviour—much of his time is passed without his achieving any concrete objective; he does not feel moved to help with jobs in the home which before he would have done on his own initiative; he is irritable and tires easily and is less tolerant with the children.

His gestures suggest happiness, but this conflicts

with his behaviour. An absence of facial and bodily gestures persists and his thoughts and actions remain slow.

Other observations suggest a possible depressive undercurrent.

Apparently he has still not been able to forget the situation he had to endure. During a routine ophthalmic examination he suffered extreme distress because his chair was similar to the one in the CNI office.

To sum up, the changes observed (not examined) indicate a slowing down of his psychic processes (apathy, psychomotor inhibition) and the possible presence of a depressive state associated with his organic epilepsy.

Appendix VI

Copy of clinical record on Sergio Arroyo Pinochet (Case No. 18) completed and signed by a doctor at the CNI centre on 20 May 1981 (the date of detention).

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
SERVICIO NACIONAL DE INFORMACIONES

Nº 405

Rúbrica número 4080, 11/1

FICHA CLINICA INGRESO

FECHA 20/11/81 HORA 20:45

NOMBRE SERGIO PATRICIO ARROYO PINOCHET

EDAD 49 años

PROFESION MEDICO

PROFESION ARTERIAL 140/90 PULSO 100 regular TEMP. 37.5°

CABEZA normocefalo. NUCLEO simétrico, flexible TORAX simétrico flexible sin ruidos

CORAZON R.R. 21. TT. A. sofos

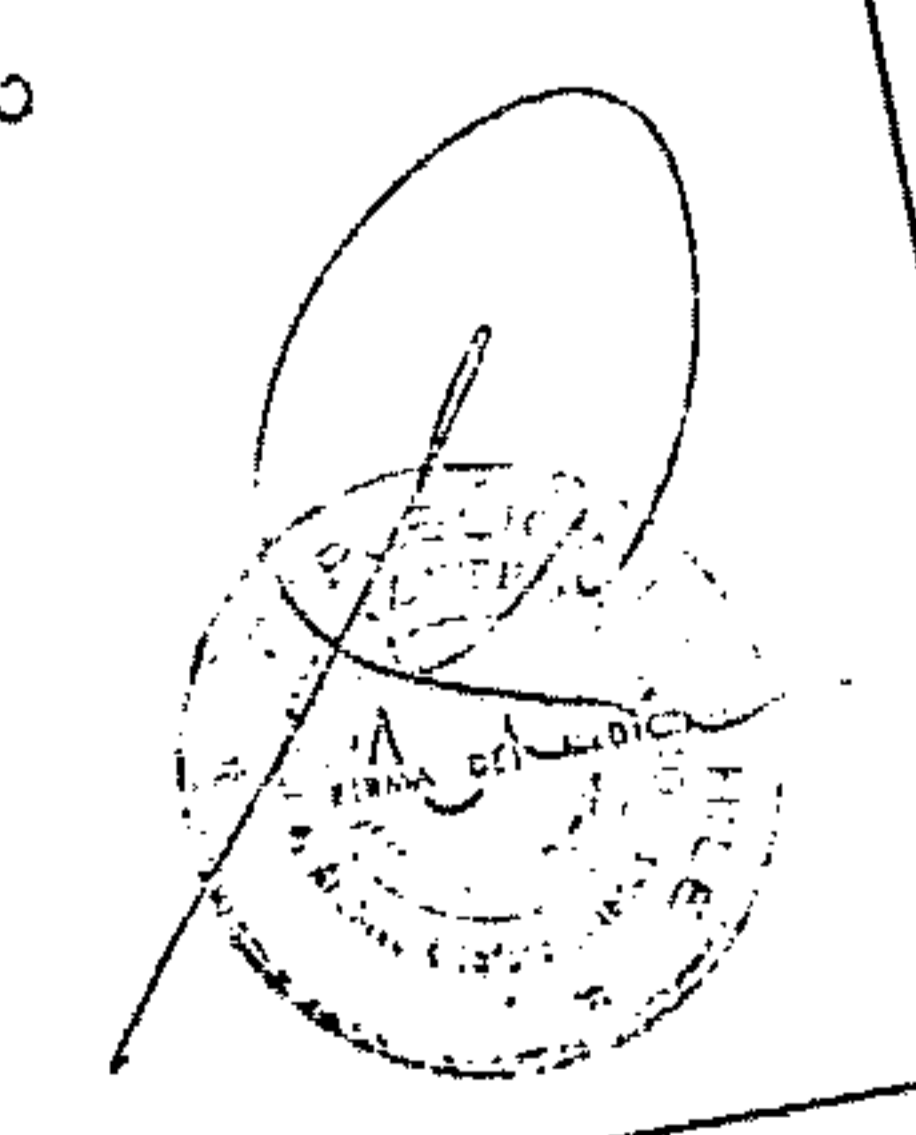
ABDOMEN B.D.I. - Hígado: N.P. Páncreas: N.P. GENITALES EXT. masculinos, N.P.

EXTREMIDADES SUP. simétricas, móviles INF. simétricas, móviles, N.P.

NEUROLOGICO consciente, orientado, sin signos déficit neurológico

ANTECEDENTES Trastorno x difteria en la infancia

OBSERVACIONES:
MÉDICO - ESPECIALIDAD NEFRÓLOGO
NO TRABAJA EN HOSPITAL SNS



Amnesty International— a worldwide campaign

In recent years, people throughout the world have become more and more aware of the urgent need to protect human rights effectively in every part of the world.

- Countless men and women are in prison for their beliefs. They are being held as prisoners of conscience in scores of countries—in crowded jails, in labour camps and in remote prisons.
- Thousands of political prisoners are being held under administrative detention orders and denied any possibility of a trial or an appeal.
- Others are forcibly confined in psychiatric hospitals or secret detention camps.
- Many are forced to endure relentless, systematic torture.
- More than a hundred countries retain the death penalty.
- Political leaders and ordinary citizens are becoming the victims of abductions, “disappearances” and killings, carried out both by government forces and opposition groups.

An international effort

To end secret arrests, torture and killing requires organized and worldwide effort. Amnesty International is part of that effort.

Launched as an independent organization over 20 years ago, Amnesty International is open to anyone prepared to work universally for the release of prisoners of conscience, for fair trials for political prisoners and for an end to torture and executions.

The movement now has members and supporters in more than 150 countries. It is independent of any government, political group, ideology, economic interest or religious creed.

It began with a newspaper article, “The Forgotten Prisoners”, published on 28 May 1961 in *The Observer* (London) and reported in *Le Monde* (Paris).

Announcing an impartial campaign to help victims of political persecution, the British lawyer Peter Benenson wrote:

Open your newspaper any day of the week and you will find a report from somewhere in the world of someone being imprisoned, tortured or executed because his opinions or religion are unacceptable to his government. . . . The newspaper reader feels a sickening sense of impotence. Yet if these feelings of disgust all over the world could be united into common action, something effective could be done.

Within a week he had received more than a thousand offers of support—to collect information, publicize it and approach governments. The groundwork was laid for a permanent human rights organization that eventually became known as Amnesty International. The first Chairperson of its International Executive Committee (from 1963 to 1974) was Sean MacBride, who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974 and the Lenin Prize in 1975.

The mandate

Amnesty International is playing a specific role in 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* without reservation.

This mandate is based on the civil and political rights set down in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and it reflects the belief that these rights transcend the boundaries of nation, race and belief.

Through its practical work for prisoners, Amnesty International participates in the wider promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

Amnesty International does not oppose or support any government or political system. Its members around the world include supporters of differing systems who agree on the defence of all people in all countries against imprisonment for their beliefs, and against torture and execution.

Amnesty International at work

The working methods of Amnesty International are based on the principle of international responsibility for the protection of human rights. The movement tries to take action wherever and whenever there are violations of those human rights falling within its mandate. Since it was founded, Amnesty International groups have intervened on behalf of more than 20,000 prisoners in over a hundred countries with widely differing ideologies.

A unique aspect of the work of Amnesty International groups—placing the emphasis on the need for *international* human rights work—is the fact that each group works on behalf of prisoners held in countries other than its own. At least two prisoner cases are assigned to each group; the cases are balanced geographically and politically to ensure impartiality.

There are now over 2,500 local Amnesty International groups throughout the world. There are sections in 40 countries (in Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe and the Middle East) and individual members, subscribers and supporters in more than 100 other countries. Members do not work on cases in their own countries. No section, group or member is expected to provide information on their own country and no section, group or member has any responsibility for action taken or statements issued by the international organization concerning their own country.

Continuous research

The movement attaches the highest importance to balanced and accurate reporting of facts. All its activities depend on meticulous research into allegations of human rights violations. The International Secretariat in London (with a staff of 150, comprising nearly 30 nationalities) has a Research Department which collects and analyses information from a wide variety of sources. These include hundreds of newspapers and journals, government bulletins, transcriptions of radio broadcasts, reports from lawyers and humanitarian organizations, as well as letters from prisoners and their families. Amnesty International also sends fact-finding missions for on-the-spot investigations and to observe trials, meet prisoners and interview government officials. Amnesty International takes full responsibility for its published reports and if proved wrong on any point is prepared to issue a correction.

Once the relevant facts are established, information is sent to sections and groups for action. The members then start the work of trying to protect the individuals whose human rights are reported to have been violated. They send letters to government ministers and embassies. They organize public meetings, arrange special publicity events, such as vigils at appropriate government offices or embas-

sies, and try to interest newspapers in the cases they have taken up. They ask their friends and colleagues to help in the effort. They collect signatures for international petitions and raise money to send relief, such as medicine, food and clothing, to the prisoners and their families.

A permanent campaign

In addition to case work on behalf of individual prisoners, Amnesty International members campaign for the abolition of torture and the death penalty. This includes trying to prevent torture and executions when people have been taken to known torture centres or sentenced to death. Volunteers in dozens of countries can be alerted in such cases, and within hours hundreds of telegrams and other appeals can be on their way to the government, prison or detention centre.

Amnesty International holds as a matter of principle that the torture and execution of prisoners by *anyone*, including opposition groups, can never be accepted. Governments have the responsibility of dealing with such abuses, acting in conformity with international standards for the protection of human rights.

In its efforts to mobilize world public opinion, Amnesty International neither supports nor opposes economic or cultural boycotts. It *does* take a stand against the international transfer of military, police or security equipment and expertise likely to be used by recipient governments to detain prisoners of conscience and to inflict torture and carry out executions.

Amnesty International does not grade governments or countries according to their record on human rights. Not only does repression in various countries prevent the free flow of information about human rights abuses, but the techniques of repression and their impact vary widely. Instead of attempting comparisons, Amnesty International concentrates on trying to end the specific violations of human rights in each case.

Policy and funds

Amnesty International is a democratically run movement. Each year major policy decisions are taken by an International Council comprising representatives from all the sections. They elect an International Executive Committee to carry out their decisions and supervise the day-to-day running of the International Secretariat.

The organization is financed by its members throughout the world, by individual subscriptions and donations. Members pay fees and conduct fund-raising campaigns—they organize concerts and art auctions and are often to be seen on fund-raising drives at street corners in their neighbourhoods.

Its rules about accepting donations are strict and ensure that any funds received by any part of the organization do not compromise it in any way, affect its integrity, make it dependent on any donor, or limit its freedom of activity.

The organization's accounts are audited annually and are published in its annual report.

Amnesty International has formal relations with the United Nations (ECOSOC), UNESCO, the Council of Europe, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of American States.



Symbol of
Amnesty International

Other Amnesty International reports

The following list includes a selection of reports issued since 1976. For a complete list, including available translations, write to Amnesty International Publications, London.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

This annual report provides a complete country-by-country survey of Amnesty International's work to combat political imprisonment, torture and the death penalty throughout the world. The report is arranged in regional sections and normally covers developments in over 100 countries.

This is probably the most widely read—and most influential—of the many reports published by Amnesty International each year.

Now available: the *Amnesty International Report 1982*. This 368-page report, illustrated with regional maps for easy reference, covers events in 1981. Published in October 1982. £5.00.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER

This monthly bulletin provides a regular account of Amnesty International's work: the latest reports of fact-finding missions, details of the arrest and release of political prisoners, reliable reports of torture and executions. It also gives practical information for Amnesty International supporters: each issue includes appeals on behalf of prisoners of conscience and victims of torture around the world.

The newsletter is written—without political bias—for human rights activists throughout the world. It is widely used by journalists, students, political leaders, doctors, lawyers and other professionals.

Individual subscriptions: £5.00 (US \$12.50) a year.

HOW TO ORDER THESE REPORTS

If you live in a country where a section of Amnesty International has been formed, you can obtain all these reports from the section. Section addresses are available from the International Secretariat.

If there is no section in your country, you can order these reports direct from the International Secretariat of Amnesty International:

- select the publications you wish to order
- note the listed price
- make out a money order or bank draft payable to AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL for the total price of all the publications
- send your order and payment to
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
10 SOUTHAMPTON STREET
LONDON WC2E 7HF
UNITED KINGDOM

POLITICAL KILLINGS BY GOVERNMENTS

Hundreds of thousands of people have been killed by the political authorities in their countries in the past decade. The deaths continue. Security forces, "death squads" and government assassins are implicated in these deliberate, unlawful killings. This 120-page report is part of a global campaign to stop the killings and includes background studies on mass killings in countries ranging from Uganda to Kampuchea and incidents reported from more than 20 countries in the 1980s. First published 1983; illustrated. £2.50.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Who are today's prisoners of conscience and why are they in jail? This 48-page report highlights cases in 15 countries and offers an excellent introduction to worldwide efforts to free them. First issued 1981. £2.00.

Africa

GUINEA

A 12-page briefing on political imprisonment, torture and the death penalty. First issued 1978. £0.40.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN ETHIOPIA

An account of political killings, the destruction of the rule of law, political imprisonment and use of torture. First issued 1977. 26 pages. £0.50.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN UGANDA

An examination of human rights violations during the presidency of Idi Amin, including the overthrow of the rule of law, murder of judges, public executions, torture and killings. First issued 1978. 25 pages. £0.50.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN ZAIRE

Details on political prisoners and their treatment, together with the political and legal background. First issued 1980. 22 pages. £1.00.

NAMIBIA

A 16-page briefing on political imprisonment, torture and the death penalty. First issued 1977. £0.40.

POLITICAL IMPRISONMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

A detailed report, including photographs and case histories, on the political and legal background to human rights violations, the treatment of prisoners, killings, use of torture and the death penalty. First issued 1978. 108 pages. £1.00.

The Americas**CUBA: MEMORANDUM TO THE GOVERNMENT**

Findings and recommendations of a mission that visited Havana in 1977 to examine questions of long-term political prisoners, prison regimes, the situation of released prisoners and the application of the death penalty. First issued 1978. Eight pages. £0.50.

"DISAPPEARED" PRISONERS IN CHILE

A dossier on political prisoners held in secret detention camps, with background information on "disappeared" prisoners, appeals from their relatives and numerous photographs. First issued 1977. £1.45.

GUATEMALA: A GOVERNMENT PROGRAM OF POLITICAL MURDER

Eye-witness testimony on political abductions and killings directed from secret offices in an annex of the presidential palace. First issued 1981. 32 pages, illustrated. £2.00.

PARAGUAY

A 16-page briefing on political imprisonment, torture and the death penalty. First issued 1978. £0.40.

PERU

A 12-page briefing on political imprisonment, torture and the death penalty. First issued 1979. £0.40.

POLITICAL IMPRISONMENT IN URUGUAY

A dossier of documents on political

imprisonment, law and justice for political prisoners, detention conditions, ill-treatment and torture, with 14 case histories. First issued 1979. £0.40.

TESTIMONY ON SECRET DETENTION CAMPS IN ARGENTINA

Testimony of two detention camp victims, including detailed information about their fellow prisoners; list of prisoners and correspondence to and from government officials about missing people. First issued 1980. 60 pages. £1.00.

USA: PROPOSAL FOR A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES ON CRIMINAL TRIALS

A 144-page study of misconduct in the cases of convicted minority militants. First issued 1981. £3.00.

Asia**AFGHANISTAN: VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS**

A report, released in September 1979, on consistent violations: widespread arrests, torture, "disappearances" and deaths in detention between April 1978 and May 1979. 34 pages. £0.50.

ALI LAMEDA: A PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF THE EXPERIENCE OF A PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The personal story of a Venezuelan poet and Communist Party member subjected to six years' political imprisonment in North Korea. First issued 1979. 39 pages. £0.50.

BANGLADESH: REPORT OF AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION

Representations to the Bangladesh Government reflecting Amnesty In-

ternational's concern about trials of civilians by martial law courts and the execution of military personnel. First issued 1978. 20 pages. £0.50.

INDIA: REPORT OF AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION

The findings and recommendations of an investigation following the 1975-1977 Indian Emergency. First issued 1979. 84 pages. £1.00.

INDONESIA

A detailed account of political imprisonment between 1965 and 1976, including description of trials, prison conditions and forced labour, permanent post-release "resettlement" and case histories. First issued 1977. 146 pages. £2.00.

MALAYSIA: REPORT OF AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION

An examination in 1978 of the Internal Security Act, under which political prisoners, including members of political parties and trade unions, have been held without charge or trial and tortured. First issued 1979. 67 pages. £0.50.

PAKISTAN: REPORT OF AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION

Findings of a mission in 1978 that documented martial law provisions curtailing fundamental freedoms and military trials of civilians exercising the right of free speech. First issued 1978. 24 pages. £0.50.

POLITICAL IMPRISONMENT IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A major report on the constitutional, legal and penal systems under which political dissenters have been detained, interrogated, tried and punished. First issued 1978. 171 pages, illustrated. £2.00.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA: VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The report that launched a world-wide campaign against human rights abuses inflicted on South Korean

dissenters. First issued 1981. 44 pages. £2.00.

SINGAPORE: REPORT OF AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION

A 1978 examination of preventive detention, trials, arrest and interrogation, prison conditions, torture and the use of the death penalty. First issued 1978. 60 pages. £2.00.

TAIWAN (REPUBLIC OF CHINA)

A 14-page briefing on political imprisonment, torture and the death penalty. First issued 1976; second edition 1980. £0.40.

THE PHILIPPINES: REPORT OF AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION

Evidence collected in 1981 of illegal arrests, torture, "disappearances" and killings by security forces. First issued 1982. 127 pages. £3.00.

VIET NAM: REPORT OF AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION

The published exchange of memoranda between the government and Amnesty International following an on-the-spot examination of the re-education system in 1979. First issued 1981. 42 pages. £2.00.

Europe**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

A 20-page briefing on political imprisonment and the death penalty. Second edition 1981. £0.60.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

A 12-page briefing on political imprisonment and the death penalty. Second edition 1981. £0.60.

NORTHERN IRELAND: REPORT OF AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION

The findings and recommendations of a mission in 1977 that investigated allegations of ill-treatment of detainees and called for a public inquiry. First issued 1978. 72 pages. £1.00.

ROMANIA

A 19-page briefing on political imprisonment and the death penalty. First issued 1980. £0.60.

SPAIN: REPORT OF AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION

First published in November 1980, the findings of a mission that examined the treatment of security detainees, plus Amnesty International's recommendations to prevent torture. 68 pages. £3.00.

TORTURE IN GREECE: THE FIRST TORTURERS' TRIAL 1975

A rare insight into the inner clockwork of a torture state, this 98-page report analyses a contemporary example of the possibility of submitting accused torturers to due process of law. First issued 1977. £0.85.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE IN THE USSR: THEIR TREATMENT AND CONDITIONS

This 200-page report, containing photographs of prisoners of conscience and camps in which they are held, examines Soviet laws and their application to dissenters and includes new material on the treatment of dissenters in psychiatric institutions. First issued 1975; second edition 1980. £5.00.

YUGOSLAVIA: PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

This illustrated report describes the arrests, trials and prison conditions of people imprisoned on political grounds in recent years. First issued 1982. 50 pages. £2.00.

Middle East**EGYPT: VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

Details of political arrests and trials, torture of detainees and the imposition of the death penalty are pre-

sented with recommendations to the government in this 38-page report. First issued 1983. £2.00.

IRAQ: EVIDENCE OF TORTURE

This report, published after painstaking research into allegations of political torture, presents detailed findings in 15 cases and calls for the protection of all detainees. First issued 1981. 44 pages, illustrated. £2.00.

ISRAEL: REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION

Report of a mission in 1979 that examined allegations of ill-treatment in the Occupied Territories and legal procedures used. Includes Amnesty International's recommendations and the government's reply. First issued 1980. 71 pages. £2.00.

LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

An examination of legal procedures, revolutionary tribunals, offences and post-revolutionary executions during the first seven months after the 1979 revolution. First issued 1980. 216 pages. £10.00.

MOROCCO: REPORT OF AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION

The findings and recommendations of a mission in 1981 concerned with recent political cases, torture and "disappearances". First issued 1982. 74 pages. £2.00.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

A 12-page briefing on political imprisonment, torture and the death penalty. First issued 1976. £0.40.

SYRIA

A 16-page briefing on political imprisonment, torture and the death penalty. First issued 1979. £0.40.