



REPUBLICA DE CHILE  
PRESIDENCIA  
REGISTRO Y ARCHIVO

NR. 92/28044  
A: 10 DIC 92

P.A.A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	R.C.A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	F.W.M.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C.B.E.	<input type="checkbox"/>	M.L.P.	<input type="checkbox"/>	P.V.S.	<input type="checkbox"/>
M.T.O.	<input type="checkbox"/>	E.D.E.C.	<input type="checkbox"/>	J.R.A.	<input type="checkbox"/>
M.Z.C.	<input type="checkbox"/>				

J.R.B.

D I R A S A D  
TRADUCCIONES

TRADUCCION AUTENTICA

(I-754/92)

AMNISTIA INTERNACIONAL

ARCHIVO

AMNISTIA INTERNACIONAL - Sección Japonesa

2-3-22 Nishi-Waseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokio, 169 JAPON

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Sr. Patricio Aylwin Azócar

Presidente de la República de Chile

Palacio de la Moneda

Santiago, Chile



19 de noviembre de 1992

Su Excelencia:

Primero que nada, en representación de Amnistía Internacional, Sección Japonesa, quisiera darle la bienvenida en su visita oficial a Japón. Asimismo, quisiera felicitar el esfuerzo y compromiso del actual gobierno chileno para promover los derechos humanos en Chile. No obstante, existen varios problemas relativos a violaciones a los derechos humanos que nosotros consideramos muy importantes de discutir.

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Una de nuestras preocupaciones en Chile hoy día es el problema de la impunidad que beneficia a miembros de las fuerzas de seguridad y del ejército que fueron responsables de violaciones a los derechos humanos producidas durante los años del régimen militar. Amnistía Internacional recibió informes de miles de casos relativos a violaciones a los derechos humanos, incluidos los desaparecidos, y ejecuciones sumarias durante los primeros años del golpe, casos de tortura, maltratos y asesinatos como resultado de ejecuciones extrajudiciales o violencia innecesaria. Entre las víctimas de estos abusos estuvieron los indios mapuches, especialmente aquellos que habitaban en las áreas más rurales. Amnistía Internacional continúa haciendo campañas para que los responsables sean llevados ante la justicia.



Otro problema sobre el cual quisiéramos llamar su atención es el caso de Alfonso Chanfreau Oyarce, uno de los muchos desaparecidos durante el régimen militar. Nos gustaría expresar nuestro agrado por las investigaciones judiciales que se están llevando a cabo. Esperamos que salga a la luz toda la verdad sobre su destino y que los responsables sean llevados ante la justicia. Además, creemos que el Decreto Ley 2191, que se ha utilizado para entorpecer todas las investigaciones judiciales sobre abusos cometidos antes de 1978, debería ser derogado.

También nos preocupan las torturas y maltratos

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ocurridos incluso después de la reinstauración del gobierno civil. Continuamos recibiendo informes de torturas, especialmente por parte de Carabineros e Investigaciones. Aunque se han presentado querrelas formales por tortura ante los tribunales, éstos parecen haber progresado muy poco en sus investigaciones. Amnistía Internacional insta al gobierno chileno a llevar ante la justicia a aquellos responsables de torturas y maltratos.

La pena de muerte es otro problema que necesita más atención. Por lo que sabemos, el proyecto de ley presentado por el gobierno para abolir la pena de muerte fue rechazado por el Senado. Según los informes, cinco personas fueron condenadas a muerte por los tribunales en 1991. Amnistía Internacional se opone a la pena de muerte en todos los casos. Por ello, exhortamos al gobierno chileno a anular todos los casos de pena de muerte existentes, incluidos los cinco casos mencionados precedentemente. También instamos al gobierno chileno a trabajar por la total abolición de la pena de muerte.

Asimismo, Amnistía Internacional está seriamente preocupada por la situación de los 31 presos políticos que aún restan del régimen militar. Conforme se nos informó, más de 400 han sido liberados, la mayoría de ellos en forma condicional, pero hay por lo menos 22 prisioneros cuyos juicios aún no han terminado. Amnistía Internacional todavía está seriamente preocupada por las

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demoras de los juicios y sigue instando al gobierno chileno para que haga todo lo posible por acelerar los casos que aún restan.

Hemos sabido que ha dedicado su tiempo a lograr el mejoramiento de las situaciones de derechos humanos en Chile. Esperamos que tenga éxito en estos esfuerzos y tome en cuenta nuestras inquietudes indicadas precedentemente.

Gracias por su cooperación.

Esperamos que su visita a Japón sea fructífera.

Atentamente,

M. Hama (firmado)

HAMA MAKOTO

Vicepresidente

Amnistía Internacional, Sección Japonesa



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SANTIAGO DE CHILE, a 9 de diciembre de 1992.



TRADUCTORA OFICIAL





Sr. Patricio Aylwin Azocar  
Presidente de la Republica  
Palacio de la Moneda  
Santiago, Chile

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C.B.E.		MLP.	
M.T.O.		EDEC	
H.Z.C.			

**I.B.U**

November 19, 1992

Your Excellency,

First of all, on behalf of Amnesty International Japanese Section, I would like to welcome your official visit to Japan. Furthermore, I would like to congratulate the current Chilean government's effort and commitment to promote human rights in Chile. However, there are several issues regarding human rights violations that we consider very important to discuss.

One of our concerns in Chile today is the issue of impunity benefiting members of the security forces and the army who are responsible for human rights violations during the years of military rule. Amnesty International received reports of thousands of cases of human rights violations, including "desaparecidos" and summary executions during the early years after the coup, cases of torture and ill-treatment and killings as a result of extrajudicial executions or unnecessary violence. Among the victims of these abuses were Mapuche Indians, especially those who were in the most rural areas. Amnesty International continues to campaign for those responsible to be brought to justice.

Another issue we would like to call your attention to is the case of Alfonso Chanfreau Oyarce, one of many "desaparecidos" which occurred under the military rule. We would like to welcome the judicial investigations that are being conducted. We hope that the full truth about his fate will emerge and that those responsible will be brought to justice. Furthermore, we believe that the Decree Law 2191, which has been used to block full judicial investigations into abuses committed before 1978, should be repealed.

We are also concerned about torture and ill-treatment which occurred even after the restoration of civilian government. We continue to receive reports of torture, mostly at the hands of carabineros and investigaciones. Although formal complaints of torture have been submitted to the courts, they appear to have progressed little in their investigations. Amnesty International urges the Chilean government to bring those responsible for torture and ill-treatment to justice.

The death penalty is another issue which needs more attention. As far as we know, the bill introduced by the government to abolish the death penalty was defeated in the Senate. Reportedly five people were sentenced to death by the courts in 1991. Amnes-





ty International opposes the death penalty in all cases. Thus, we urge the Chilean government to suspend all the existing cases of death penalty, including those five cases mentioned earlier. We also urge the government to work toward the complete abolishment of death penalty.

Moreover, Amnesty International is seriously concerned about the situations of remaining 31 political prisoners from the military rule. Reportedly over 400 have been released, mostly conditionally, but there are at least 22 prisoners whose trials are not yet finished. Amnesty International continues to be seriously concerned at the delays in the trials and continues to urge the Chilean government to do the best to speed up the remaining cases.

We heard that you have been devoting your time into the advancement of human rights situations in Chile. We hope you will be successful in these endeavours as you take our above concerns into consideration.

Thank you for your cooperation.

We hope your visit to Japan will be fruitful.

Respectfully yours,

*M. Hama*

HAMA Makoto  
Vice Chairperson  
Amnesty International Japanese Section

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL  
JAPAN  
10 DUBUKE  
MACHIO HAMA





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