



**amnesty  
international**

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT  
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United Kingdom

**URGENT  
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: AMR 29/48/83  
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20 December 1983

Further information on UA 213/83 (AMR 29/35/83 21 September, AMR 29/37/83  
7 October) - "Disappearance"

EL SALVADOR: Pedro FLORES PEÑA  
Hugo Francisco CARRILLO CABRERA  
=====

On 19 November 1983 the *Comando Anticomunista de Salvación Universitaria* (Anti-Communist Command for University Salvation), a right-wing paramilitary group, reportedly claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of Hugo Francisco Carrillo Cabrera. Hugo Carrillo, who is a lecturer at the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences at the University of El Salvador, and also Head of the University's School of International Relations, was kidnapped from his home by armed civilians on 14 September 1983.

There has been no further news of Amilcar Martínez Arguera, also a lecturer at the School of International Relations and Director of Economic and Social Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was taken from his home in San Salvador on 20 September 1983. A right-wing death squad, the *Brigada Maximiliano Hernández Martínez*, reportedly claimed responsibility for his abduction. There is considerable concern for Dr Martínez as he is reported to have recently undergone brain surgery and to be still in need of medical care.

There has been no further news of Carlos Abdulio Díaz Cárdenas and Jaime Enrique Bautista (note corrected names). Originally reported as a student, Carlos Obdulio Díaz Cárdenas is an employee of the *Banco Central de Reserva*, Central Reserve Bank, and a member of the *Sindicato de Instituciones Financieras*, Financial Institutions Trade Union. He was abducted together with Jaime Enrique Bautista, a law student at the Matías Delgado University, on 24 September 1983.

Conflicting information has been received concerning Pedro Flores Peña. His wife was reported to have found his severely tortured and decapitated body near the University of El Salvador on 24 September 1983. However, reports indicate that there is some uncertainty as to whether this was in fact the body of Pedro Flores Peña: four days after the body was found, the *Ejército Secreto Anticomunista* (ESA), the Secret Anti-Communist Army, a paramilitary group, admitted responsibility for his kidnapping but claimed that he was still alive in their custody. Pedro Flores Peña was abducted in San Salvador on 13 September 1983.

During the past two months, three other lecturers from the National University have been killed and several lecturers and students have "disappeared", allegedly at the hands of right-wing death squads. Amnesty International is deeply concerned at reports of the renewed activity of the so-called death squads, who are in fact members of the Salvadorian security and military forces acting under direct orders of higher-placed officers of these units.

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☎ 01-833 1771 Telegrams: Amnesty London WC1 Telex: 28502

Amnesty International is an independent worldwide movement working for 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*

Further recommended action:

Please continue to send appeals:

- expressing concern about the abduction of Hugo Francisco Carrillo Cabrera, Amilcar Martínez Arguera, Carlos Obdulio Díaz Cárdenas and Jaime Enrique Bautista;
- urging that their whereabouts be made known and they be humanely treated while in detention:
- requesting that they be immediately released unless charged and brought before a court;
- urging that an investigation be undertaken into reports that Pedro Flores Peña is still alive and that all efforts be made to discover his whereabouts.

Appeals to:

S.E. don Alvaro Magaña  
Presidente de la República  
Casa Presidencial  
San Salvador, El Salvador

General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova  
Ministro de Defensa y Seguridad Pública  
Ministerio de Defensa y Seguridad Pública  
Casa Presidencial  
San Salvador, El Salvador

Coronel Carlos López Nuila  
Director de la Policía Nacional  
6a Calle Oriente  
San Salvador, El Salvador

Copies to:

Dr Arturo Zeledón Castrillo  
Presidente de la Corte Suprema  
Palacio Nacional  
San Salvador, El Salvador

Lic. Miguel Angel Parada  
Rector  
Universidad de El Salvador  
San Salvador, El Salvador

Comisión de Derechos Humanos  
Dr Benjamin Cestoni  
2a Planta  
Edif. Fiscalía General de la República  
Centro de Gobierno  
San Salvador, El Salvador

*(governmental human rights commission)*

and to diplomatic representatives of El Salvador in your country.

Check with the International Secretariat if sending appeals after 31 January 1984.

— Please take action as soon as you receive this Urgent Action appeal. Carefully read the recommended action. If possible, send a telegram or express letter immediately to one or more of the addresses given. Other letters can be sent afterwards.

— Telegrams and letters should be brief and courteous.

— **Telegrams and letters should be brief and courteous. Stress that your concern for human rights is not in any way politically partisan. Refer to relevant provisions in international law, such as the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights:**

Article 3 — "Everyone has the right to life, liberty

Article 3 — "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."

Article 5 — "No one shall be subjected to torture

Article 5 — "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Article 9 — "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary

Article 9 — "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile."

— The name of Amnesty International may be used, although letters written in a private or personal capacity may be more effective.

— Copies of appeals should be sent to relevant diplomatic representatives in your country.

— In Urgent Action cases, Amnesty International has to

— In Urgent Action cases, Amnesty International has to act rapidly to prevent the ill-treatment of prisoners. An appeal is issued when Amnesty International believes it has received reliable and accurate information in such cases. It is not always possible to verify all details independently and in some instances the situation outlined in the appeal may change. Urgent Action participants are always notified of any significant new facts.

— Copies of any replies received from government authorities should be sent immediately to your section's

— Copies of any replies received from government authorities should be sent immediately to your section's Urgent Action coordinator or direct to the Campaign and Membership Department of the International Secretariat. If appropriate, thank the official who has replied and ask to be kept informed about the case.