

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
 PRESIDENCIA
 REGISTRO Y ARCHIVO

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A: 20 JUL 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.I.P.	<input type="checkbox"/>	P.V.S.	<input type="checkbox"/>
M.T.O.	<input type="checkbox"/>	E.E.C.	<input type="checkbox"/>	J.R.A.	<input type="checkbox"/>
M.Z.C.	<input type="checkbox"/>				

ARCHIVO

MISS E. HAWKESWORTH
 19 MONTEITH CRESCENT,
 BOSTON, LANCASHIRE,
 ENGLAND.

9th JULY 1992.

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

Your Excellency

For some time now I have been interested in everyones human rights and particularly in the violations that have been committed against people.

1992 is being celebrated in many countries as the 500th anniversary of the arrival of Europeans in the American continent. It therefore seems appropriate to draw your attention to unresolved human rights violations against indigenous peoples of Chile, in particular the extrajudicial execution of Nelson Wladimiro Curinir Lincoqueo in 1975. I was pleased to learn that investigations are taking place into his killing and hope that the full truth will be revealed and those responsible will be brought to justice.

Amnesty International believes that it is important that the perpetrators of this crime should be identified and also those who have violated human rights in Chile should be brought to justice in order to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities. Amnesty also believes that the amnesty law of 1978 constitutes an obstacle to clarifying past abuses and preventing their recurrence and that the law should therefore be repealed

Please do all within your power to see that human rights are recognised and respected now and in the future

Yours sincerely

E. Hawkesworth