



INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS



**ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS
COLOMBIAN SECTION**

JUSTICE FOR JUSTICE

Violence Against Judges and Lawyers in Colombia:

1979 - 1991

Investigation Conducted by Guido Bonilla Pardo under
the Direction of Alejandro Valencia Villa

Bogotá July, 1992



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Final Arts: Comisión Andina de Juristas Seccional Colombiana

Editor: Carlos A. Marín R.

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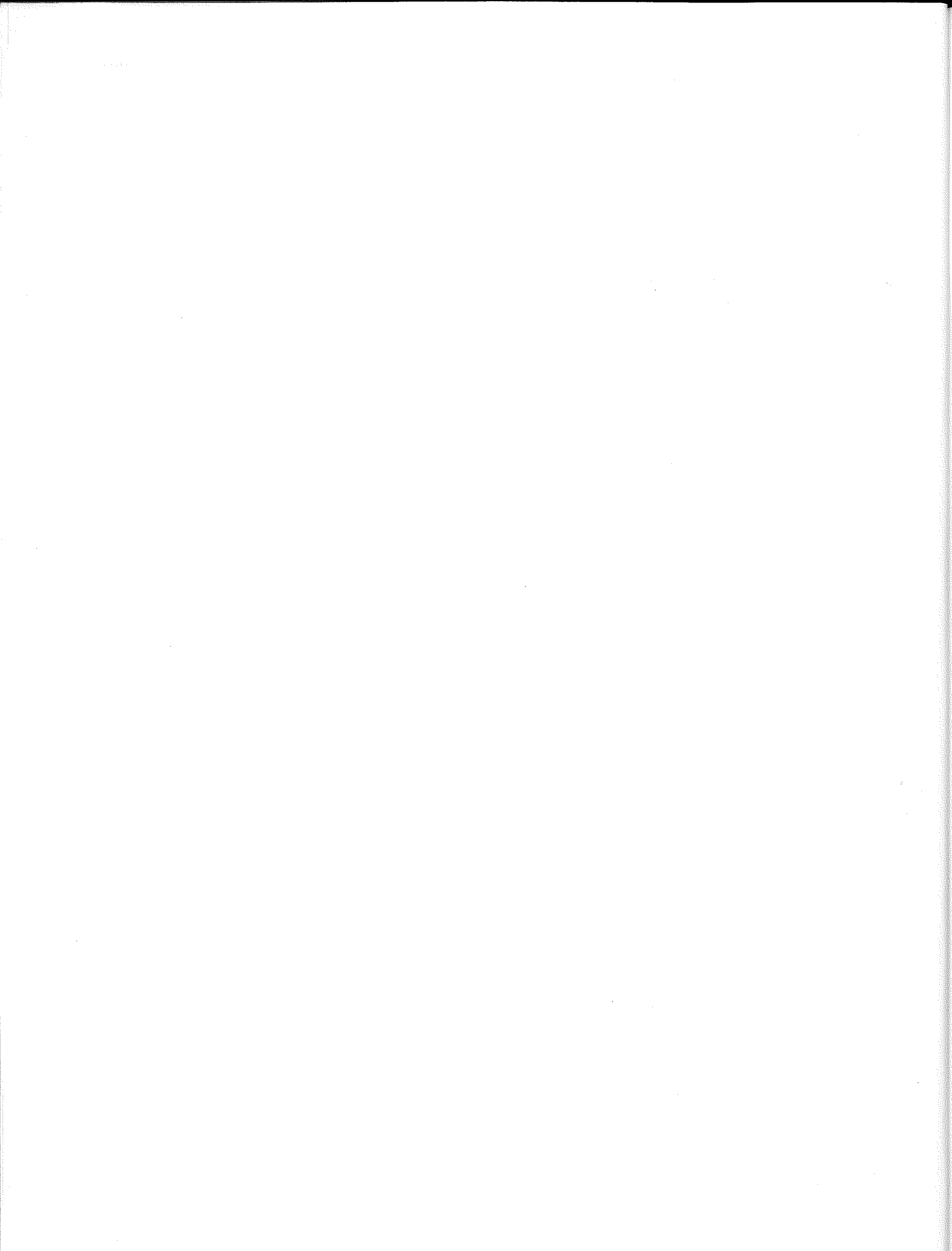
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This investigation was sponsored and financed by the International Commission of Jurists. Guido Bonilla Pardo prepared the statistical appendices, the general list of cases and Chapters 2 and 3; Alejandro Valencia Villa, together with Gustavo Gallón Giraldo, was in charge of coordinating the project and preparing Chapters 1, 4 and 5. This research also included the collaboration of Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes and Roberto Molina Palacios. We sincerely thank Inés Margarita Uprimny Yepes for her diligence in gathering information during the first stage of the investigation; José Vicente Barreto, who edited the general list of cases; the National Unit of Human Rights of Criminal Investigations Court, the Superior District Courts of Pereira, Villavicencio and Medellín, which provided valuable information on the current state of judicial investigations for some cases; and the families and victims of violence who are presented here, particularly the widows and orphans, for their cooperation and their testimony of hope.

FOREWORD

Colombian reality, characterized by long-standing political violence, among other types of violence, has a particularly victimized sector in its judges and lawyers; this has led to the administration of justice or the practice of law as dangerous professions. The following investigation carried out by the "Comisión Andina de Juristas Seccional Colombiana" (Andean Commission of Jurists Colombian Section) and sponsored by the International Commission of Jurists, the purpose of which is to analyze thirteen years of violent acts against judges and lawyers which are the result of the exercising of their profession (1979-1991), shows a dismaying panorama concerning the independence of the judicial power and the protection of legal professionals in Colombia.

The thirteen years covered by the study are a perfect general view of Colombia during the last decade. The violence encouraged by the government as well as that perpetrated by paramilitary groups, drug-traffickers and guerrilla groups appears throughout the period covered by the study, as does the manifest impunity of the acts carried out by them. The efforts encouraged by the State to stop this atmosphere of anguish have not been effective enough, nor can they be considered respectful of human rights.

The remarkable number of cases registered, the combination of different factors and motives for violence that are briefly described in the research report, the types of violence, and even the particularities in the consummation of the deed show the complexity of Colombia's case. This complexity, which can not be assimilated as a state of confusion, has created an atmosphere of resignation that has not promoted integrated responses, but rather temporary, short-term ones to the problem of violence in Colombia.

The invitation to read the following pages, as well as the examination of the statistical tables, is a warning signal for Colombia and for its judicature. At a time when the Political Constitution of 1991 is celebrating its first anniversary, and when the conversations with the "Coordinadora Guerrillera Simón Bolívar" (Simon Bolívar Guerrilla Group Coordinating Unit) have been suspended and there is an increase in war activity, it is worthwhile to draw attention to this particular report. The effective application of the new democratic institutions created by the Constitution of 1991 and the unmistakable demonstrations of the desire for peace shown by the parties at conflict should be taken advantage of in Colombia today to improve the human rights panorama, because otherwise, many Colombians will continue to die, and among them, judges and lawyers.

Without an appropriate judicial system built on democratic bases, one that is efficient and recognized by the population, it is not possible to have a situation based on national respect for a legal system deriving from the Constitution, nor is the preservation of human rights possible.

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General Secretary
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INTRODUCTION

As part of the panorama of violence in Colombia, there are many sectors that are affected by the violation of the right to life. Government employees, peasants, and workers are perhaps the social sectors that have been the most victimized during the last decade. A unique case, which has no precedents in Colombian political history and constitutes one of the most dramatic situations in the world, is the violence that is practiced in the country against legal professionals: lawyers, magistrates, judges, and other judiciary officials and Public Ministry employees.

The United Nations secretary for Extrajudicial Executions, in his report on Colombia presented to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in January, 1991, points out that *During the last years, a Minister of Justice, an Attorney General of the Republic, several magistrates of the Supreme Court and Superior Courts, and many judges and judicial employees have been killed. Several ministers of justice have had to resign their posts because of death threats made against them or members of their families [...]* (Paragraph 43, document E/CN.4/1990/22/Add.1.)

During the second half of the seventies, human rights violations began to play an important role in the framework of political violence; after 1979, violence began to occur against judges and lawyers. This does not mean that other such events did not occur in preceding years. What is really evident is that in that year, as we will see in this report, violence against this sector began to have important connotations: 10 cases. For this reason, the central aim of this investigation is to analyze violence against judicial employees and lawyers that arises as a result of their carrying out their job or because of their professional activity between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1991. During these thirteen years, 515 cases of violence against judges and lawyers have been counted, of which 329 are homicides and attempts, meaning that in Colombia, an annual average of 40 judges and lawyers are the victims of some type of violence, out of which 25 are the victims of attempts or are murdered.

This investigation attempts to specify the regional occurrence of this violence and the factors and motives leading to it. It is thus necessary to make certain methodological annotations concerning the way in which this goal has been carried out.

METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Gathering and systematization of information

Different types of sources of information were used. At first, the country's leading periodicals and the files of several non-governmental human rights organizations were consulted. Later, we requested information from different government entities (National Director's Office of Criminal Investigations, the Presidential Advisor for Human Rights, and the Attorney General's office), the Judicial District Courts of several states, and the labor unions of judges and lawyers (National Association of Officials and Employees of the Jurisdictional Branch - "Asonal Judicial"- at the national level as well as at the state level, and different bar associations in Bogotá and other cities in Colombia). Relatives and persons close to the victims were interviewed, and as far as possible, there was communication with the victims themselves. Trips were made to the cities of Medellín and Cali to obtain and verify information; a large number of letters were sent, and a great deal of the information was verified by phone. This exploration of new sources was due to the need to obtain more reliable, accurate information about the cases reported.

The process of systematization was important in carrying out this investigation. All the information was organized in a data bank in which a file was prepared for each case; this allowed for the preparation of a large number of statistical tables, some of which are included in this publication. In view of the large amount of information gathered, the study basically refers to information related to the circumstances, the perpetrator and the motives of the deeds reported in the clear and most representative cases. Nevertheless, the data bank is available for the pub-

lic to consult at the Andean Commission of Jurists Colombian Section, as well as the file of different kinds of documents, a data bank which is constantly being updated.

This investigation limited its coverage only to judiciary and Public Ministry employees and attorneys. In other words, cases of judicial employees that are not lawyers are not included. This does not mean that judicial employees are a less important sector or less victimized. In such lamentable events as the double siege of the Palace of Justice, which occurred November 6 and 7, 1985, the massacre at "La Rochela" which was committed January 18, 1989, and the massacre in "Usme" which occurred on November 26, 1991, many judiciary employees lost their lives. However, the acts of violence committed against legal professionals is being emphasized here.

Problems of information and the classification of cases

For this investigation, 515 cases were classified as "clear", "doubtful" and "lacking information", with the following results: 272 are clear, that is, in 53% of the cases it is possible to show clearly that the violence occurred as a result of the victim's position or profession; 94 are doubtful, that is, in 18% of the cases it is not certain that the violence was due to the victim's position as lawyer or judicial employee; and 149 are lacking information, that is to say, that in the remaining 29% , there is insufficient information to determine whether the violence is due to the person's professional position or practice. The analysis covers only the cases that are "clear".

However, the lack of information was a constant during the entire process of carrying out the investigation. The responses received from government organizations and the professional associations and labor unions of judges and lawyers were partial, and in some cases there was no response, as in the case of the National Attorney General's office. Otherwise, the information is reliable, although incomplete in some cases, and as up to date as possible.

The factors and motives for violence

Keeping in mind that in the analysis of violence in Colombia there is no definitive way to handle the factors and motives (a situation that becomes more difficult when the sources consulted yield very general information), in the investigation a process was developed for the classification and correlation of information in order to identify different factors and motives. For this purpose, the clear cases especially were taken into account, and the motives for violence against judges and lawyers were differentiated.

Concerning the perpetrators, the investigation does not attempt to single out responsibility, a matter which corresponds strictly to judicial authorities. What is attempted is to determine the factor giving rise to the violent act as far as the correlation between circumstances, the victim's character and the possible motives will allow. It is a cause and effect analysis of responsibility, in which government agents, paramilitary groups, drug-traffickers, guerrilla groups, common delinquency and private agents were identified as the most significant perpetrators of violence against Colombian judges and lawyers.

In the area of the reasons for violence, the motives were grouped by general descriptive categories. For judges, they are related to lawsuits they are responsible for that are related to administrative corruption, human rights violations, drug-trafficking, and others such as contraband, homicides, or robberies. The events related to the sieges of the Palace of Justice make up a specific motive. For lawyers, the motives refer to lawsuits in which they are involved or to the areas related to their professional practice, such as civil and political rights (defense of political prisoners, the civil party in human rights violations, or membership in institutions promoting and defending human rights); economic and social rights (counsel for labor unions, peasant or aboriginal groups, or membership in civic organizations or popular movements); matters related to drug-trafficking (lawyers who managed the properties of drug-traffickers or who represented them in their lawsuits); and other types of civil or criminal lawsuits.

One case that deserved special, exceptional treatment in this investigation was that of the Palace of Justice. The seriousness and the uniqueness of the event, in which more than one hundred persons died and close to thirteen disappeared, considerably affect the Colombian judicial situation, and its impact thus affects our analysis. Therefore, during the corresponding periods, the necessary observations are made, weighing its particular implications in the whole cycle of violence.

Regional coverage and types of violence

The study shows equally the regional coverage of violence to identify the most critical zones of the country, and the positions carried out by the victimized judicial employees are identified in order to know which sectors of the jurisdictional branch have been most affected.

Among the types of violence, 278 were homicides, (of these, 13 magistrates and 18 assistant attorneys who died in the Palace of Justice), 51 were attempts, and 124 cases relate to death threats. It is worthwhile to point out that the number of real threats as well as the number of other types of violence is much higher than the 515 cases mentioned here, for the level of reports of violence is quite low. A very representative example, according to the National Association of Clerks and Employees in the Jurisdictional Branch -Asonal Judicial- is the situation of juvenile court judges in Bogotá. Although their lives have apparently been threatened, there are no formal reports of death threats.

Periods covered

This investigation distinguishes the cases related to homicides and attempts from the other types of violence because the seriousness of the violation is a prime element for looking at the variations in the problem over the period of time. During the thirteen years of the study, the curve of clear homicides and attempts defines certain periods that are the object of analysis. For the situation of judges, there are five: 1979-1982, 1983-1985, 1986-1988, 1989-1990 and 1991; for lawyers there are three: 1979-1983, 1984-1986, 1987-1991. In the socio-political context of Chapter 1 and in the way this study is carried out, each of these stages is described. The periods mainly coincide with the panorama of violence between 1979 and 1991, and they are a general picture of the human rights situation in Colombia during the last thirteen years.

PLAN FOR PRESENTATION

The plan for the presentation of this investigation is the following: the first chapter provides a presentation of the Colombian socio-political context and of violence during the 1979-1991 period. The second chapter is devoted to the violence committed against magistrates, judges, and other judiciary officials and Public Ministry employees, with special reference to the circumstances of means, time, and place, and the factors and motives that trigger such violence. The third chapter deals with violence against lawyers, with the same elements for analysis as the second chapter. The fourth chapter presents the attitude of the Colombian government confronted with the phenomenon of violence against judges and lawyers; first of all, the protective and security measures adopted by the national government to protect judges and lawyers are studied. In addition, the reactions of judges and lawyers to the violence are analyzed; finally, the state of judicial and disciplinary investigations of the cases presented is evaluated. In the fifth chapter, there is a presentation of the study's general conclusions and some recommendations directed at the government (including the Executive Branch, the Jurisdictional Branch, the Attorney General, and Congress), professional judicial associations (of judges as well as lawyers), international organizations and Colombian civil society.

The text is accompanied by several tables, graphs, and appendices. First of all, in relation to magistrates, judges, and other judicial and Public Ministry employees, 5 general tables are included about the state (region) where the event occurred, the position held by the judicial employee, the type of violence, the factor, and finally, the motive of violence. This is done for the entire period covered, year by year (each year with three columns: "clear cases" "doubtful cases" and "cases lacking information"). In addition, the general tables by state, position, factor and motive are accompanied by another three: one of "clear cases", another of "doubtful cases", and

another of "lacking information", which also include all the periods year by year (each year with two columns: attempts and homicides) -Tables 1-17.

Second, for the lawyers, 4 general tables are included with the same characteristics as those of the judges, except that the table on position held is not included, for obvious reasons. In the same way, 9 tables with the same particularities as those of the judges are included, with respect to the variables of region, type, factor, and motive -Tables 18-30.

Third, four graphs are included that cover the whole period, each one with three curves (clear cases, doubtful cases, and cases lacking information), one for all types of violations, and another for attempts and homicides. Two are for magistrates, judges, and judicial employees, and the other two for lawyers.

Fourth, a table corresponding to the whole period is presented, both for judges and for lawyers, concerning the present state of judicial investigations. It points out the respective stage of the lawsuits and also has the three columns of clear cases, doubtful cases, and cases lacking information -Table 31.

Fifth, the publication has a general list of the 515 cases presented with the following descriptive categories: numerical order, complete names of victims, date of occurrence, state and city where the event occurred, possible motive, presumed perpetrator, victim's activity, and type of violation.

Finally, a map of Colombia is included with its political-territorial divisions and the capitals of each state.

CHAPTER I

THE CONTEXT OF SOCIO-POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN COLOMBIA DURING THE PERIOD 1979-1991

Violence exercised against judges and lawyers is part of a human rights panorama which, in the past two decades, has undergone changes in its mechanisms of domination and social control. The transformation models of repression have undergone is crucial in order to understand each of the periods making up the 12 years of analysis. By reviewing these variations, it is possible to establish a number of explanations for the case examined in the following pages.

POLITICAL DOMINATION BASED ON THE STATE OF SIEGE : 1970-1977

The decade of the 1970's was characterized by the predominance of a centralized and institutional repression, based on legal norms and carried out openly by the State ; above all, state of siege decrees of questionable constitutionality and legality which, although frequently violating human rights agreements of which Colombia is a signatory, were presented publicly as no different from any other government norm.

This is not to say that political domination was completely centralized during this period. Indeed, the Colombian political regime - because of the economic liberalism of its elites and particular nature of its makeup - continues to be characterized by a State which lacks autonomy and a relative confusion between the public and private combined with networks of power and private and decentralized institutional forms.

The central element of repression was the state of siege. Since 1949 - beginning in the era of "La Violencia" - Colombia has lived almost permanently under the state of siege. In the 43 years since, the country has spent more than 35 of them under martial law which, although legally a state of exception of transitory duration, has in practice become a normal, everyday element of the exercise of political power.

The state of siege permitted the typification of crimes in order to control the public order, the establishment of measures restricting freedom of association, circulation and expression, the limitation of union freedoms and, above all, the arrest and trial of political opponents, union leaders and others involved in different forms of social protest such as strikes and student demonstrations, in military tribunals of dubious impartiality. The basic form of repression, then, was the arrest and trial of political opponents, combined on certain occasions, especially after 1979, with the torture of prisoners.

Consequently, up until 1977, there were few known cases of forced disappearances. A report from the office of the Attorney General of the Nation, however, reported 230 disappearances in 1984, acknowledging that in 1988 the figure had surpassed 1000. Similarly, the number of political assassinations in the 1970's is relatively modest if we compare it with the decade of the 80's; 830 killings because of political and social protest were registered during the decade of the 70's- a worrying figure expressing the violence of official repression of the period, especially in rural area - but certainly inferior to figures in more recent years.

THE BEGINNING OF THE 'DIRTY WAR'¹ AND THE 'SUPERIOR PHASE' OF REPRESSION BASED ON THE STATE OF SIEGE 1977-1982

Beginning in 1977, this repressive dynamic began to show signs of wear, an evolution which was indicated by a number of events. Beginning early in the decade, in addition to traditional workers' strikes, new forms of urban social protest appeared and were consolidated - the so-called *paros cívicos* - in which urban populations confront official authorities, generally in order to protest against the poor quality of public services. These confrontations became particularly acute during the government of López Michelsen (1974-1978), culminating on September 14, 1977 in a national *paro* or work stoppage, which was violently repressed by the government. This peak in popular struggles was accompanied by a growing autonomy of the military establishment as it attempted to manage questions of public order with more independence.

In 1978, the government of Turbay Ayala (1978-1982) issued decree 1923 - better known as the Security Statute - which satisfied the aspirations of the armed forces and constituted a refinement and synthesis of the forms of repression which had been used during the preceding 13 years of the state of siege. With basis in this norm, new crimes, such as the distribution of subversive propaganda were defined (declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Justice), existing sentences were increased, legal procedures were modified and almost all crimes with even the slightest political connotation were transferred to military judges.

In this manner, the government of Turbay Ayala further strengthened recourse to the legality of exception as a mechanism of political control of the population. In 1980, almost 8000 people were arrested for political reasons as permitted by this decree and this subsequently became the period in Colombian history with *the greatest concentration of political prisoners, the vast majority of them subject to military trial.*²

New forms of repression also appeared during these years. In 1977 - on the occasion of that year's general strike - the first proven case of forced disappearance was denounced, a phenomenon whose numbers subsequently began to increase rapidly. Beginning in 1979 - in particular after the theft of 5000 arms from the army carried out by the M-19 from the Canton Norte in Bogota - torture of political prisoners began to be used with considerable frequency. This practice was acknowledged by Colombian courts and, in a June 27, 1985 sentence, the Council of State ordered the Colombian government to compensate Olga López, a doctor who was detained and tortured in military installations in 1979. The number of political assassinations, carried out both by official forces and death squads³ also began to increase during these years. It seemed that repression based on the legality of exception alone, was not sufficient as a mechanism of controlling the population, and thus such illegal mechanisms began to be employed with more frequency.

It is possible to say that the years 1981-1982 marked both the point of maximum intensity of the preceding model of political control and the transition to new forms and modalities of repression: domination based on a state of exception was accompanied by an important increase in extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances and actions by paramilitary groups. These groups made their public appearance in 1981 with the constitution of MAS (Death to Kidnappers), an organization set up by drug traffickers who put together hundreds of millions of pesos in order to form an armed group capable of confronting kidnappers. Soon, however,

¹For this study, we define dirty war as the violent, illegal and para-institutional repression of popular movements and other diverse forms of political opposition and social protest, through the use of threats, disappearances, torture, selective killings and massacres.

²Comisión Andina de Juristas, *El Derecho a la Justicia*, Lima, 1988, p.101

³Death squads are understood as members of security forces who make use of their institutional infrastructure to obtain arms, vehicles or uniforms in order to commit criminal acts or persecute political leaders.

the organization -which, according to denunciations made by the country's Attorney General on February 16, 1983 included a number of military authorities - became involved in murdering union and campesino leaders, educators, lawyers and journalists.

Within this context of human rights and political violence, drug traffickers presented themselves initially as a sector primarily interested in its economic and social integration. In the 1970's, this nascent 'gangster' bourgeoisie and the country's traditional elites established a pragmatic arrangement: the State designed mechanisms to acquire drug dollars, links between traditional elites and the so-called emerging class were established and the government shifted the responsibility for controlling drugtrafficking to judges and the police.

Although the goal of this arrangement was, on one hand, to maximize the economic benefits of drugtrafficking while minimizing its social and political costs - in this regard, taking advantage of the minimal international pressure against the flow of illegal drugs which existed at that moment - and, on the other, to integrate themselves into the country's public life, it was not long before traffickers, through MAS, became involved in political violence. Perhaps for this reason, up until 1984, drug trafficking was not considered a serious public order problem by successive governments .

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE 'DIRTY WAR': THE PEACE PROCESS AND PARA-INSTITUTIONAL REPRESSION: 1982-1985

Beginning in 1982, the political climate in Colombia underwent a substantial change. On one hand, a number of traditional political sectors manifested their opposition to continuing a repression which had led to a multiplication of human rights violations as denounced by both national and international human rights organizations. On the other, beginning in 1980, the country's guerrilla organizations - whose dynamism had ebbed somewhat in preceding years- began to reactivate and broaden their social influence and scope of action. These factors combined to demonstrate the failure of the purely repressive strategy of the Turbay government and gave rise to the idea of finding a democratic solution to the country's social conflicts and a political solution to the guerrilla problem.

Although this tendency had already manifested itself by the end of the Turbay government, it was the peace process initiated by President Belisario Betancur which marked the decisive shift. By lifting the state of siege (June 1982, almost two months before the end of the Turbay administration), re-establishing a peace commission (September 1982), proclaiming a wide-reaching amnesty law (November 1982), beginning dialogue with the country's armed groups and signing peace accords with almost all of them (March and August 1984), the Betancur administration altered the situation by modifying the political and legal framework of the repression which preceded it, and could now no longer be carried out openly through legal, institutional means. It was precisely during these years that para-state repression and the dirty war were consolidated ; disappearances, death threats and political assassinations all increased while the number of official arrests declined. While in 1980, there were approximately 6800 political detentions , 92 assassinations and 6 disappearances, in 1983 - in the midst of the peace process -only 1325 detentions were registered but the number of disappearances topped 100 and there were 600 political assassinations. In addition, the majority of repressive actions were carried out , not by official authorities, but by ostensibly private paramilitary groups. In 1983, according to statistics from the Permanent Committee for the Defence of Human Rights, these groups were responsible for approximately 70% of the country's disappearances and political assassinations.

In the 1980's, government policy against drugtraffic was much more energetic. President Belisario Betancur and, in particular, his Justice Minister, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, made use of new and more drastic measures to control and criminalize activities related to the transporta-

tion and commercialization of narcotics, chemicals used in their production, and confiscation of traffickers' possessions and airplanes, among others. The traffickers' response varied - from attempts to find agreements to intimidation.

Between May and September of 1984, after the assassination of Justice Minister Lara Bonilla on April 30, 1984, the Betancur government resorted to exceptional measures, military justice in particular, in order to combat drugtraffickers. It also turned to the mechanism of extradition, making use of the treaty signed by Colombia and the United States in 1979. This first declaration of war against drugtraffickers was concomitant with their first attempt at dialogue, dating from 1983, when traffickers made contact with then Attorney General Carlos Jiménez Gómez and, in 1984, when they made a formal written proposal.

THE ESCALATION OF THE DIRTY WAR AND THE SEARCH FOR A "CALCULATED ARBITRARINESS" 1985-1990

As we have seen, the dirty war was, to a large extent, contemporary to the peace process - the period during which it was consolidated - even though its first important manifestations occurred some years earlier. It began by targeting rural and campesino leaders and, subsequently, amnestied guerrillas and individuals considered sympathetic to guerrilla activities: lawyers defending political prisoners, negotiators with the guerrilla and militants of leftist political groups etc. Initially, then, the dirty war can be seen as a mechanism of opposition to the peace process, the legalization of guerrilla activities and the opening up of political spaces to new forces.

In this process, the case of the Patriotic Union - UP- warrants special mention. This political coalition was formed at the end of May, 1985 as a result of the peace accords signed with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - FARC - guerrilla group a year earlier. Since then, several hundred militants of the organization have been murdered, among them the party's president, its presidential candidates, mayors, senators and representatives and other important political leaders.

Very quickly, however, the dirty war began to affect many other sectors. Numerous union leaders have been murdered; since its founding in 1986, the United Workers Central-CUT- has registered the murder of more than 350 union members by paramilitary groups and dozens of disappearances. A number of important journalists have been the target of murder attempts, and others have been forced into exile. Under these circumstances, although the beginning of the peace process coincides chronologically with the consolidation of the dirty war, the crisis in this attempt to find a peaceful solution to political violence did not imply a lessening in the intensity of para-state repression which, on the contrary, tended to worsen after the breaking of the truce by the April 19 guerrilla group in June 1985, and the assault on the Palace of Justice in November of the same year.

The failure of the peace process was accompanied by an intensification of the dirty war as it began to hit at new social sectors. In August 1987, it marked a shift in the logic of political violence and began to affect individuals active in the defence of human rights. On the 25th of that month, Hector Abad Gómez, President of the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights based in Medellín and Leonardo Betancur Taborda, the Committee's vice-president were assassinated in Medellín.

Both were killed as they left a funeral chapel after paying their respects to Luis Felipe Vélez, union leader and human rights militant, murdered that same day. Abad Gómez's successor as President of the Human Rights Committee, Luis Fernando Vélez, was also killed by hired killers on December 17 of the same year. During this period, a number of lists of individuals receiving death threats and possible victims of the dirty war were made public. Most of those

named were not leftist militants but well-known democratic individuals, worried by the increasing violence and precariousness of the right to life in the country. A number of them were subsequently murdered or forced into exile.

As time passed, the dirty war not only intensified but also underwent important qualitative changes: beginning in 1988, a new and terrible practice - the massacre - made its appearance, targeting the very government authorities involved in investigating it.

This collective form of murder claimed hundreds of victims in 1988 and 1989 as more than 130 massacres were committed - a massacre being defined as the simultaneous killing of five or more persons. This new modality of killing became widespread after the November 1987 cold-blooded murder by hired killers of 8 militants of the Communist Youth, in their headquarters in Medellín. This collective killing heads a list of other massacres which would occur in the following months: la Negra and Honduras, la Mejor Esquina, San Rafael etc. One of the bloodiest massacres occurred on November 11, 1988 in Segovia, Antioquia - the first municipality in the country with a Patriotic Union elected mayor - when a paramilitary group killed 43 people and wounded another 53. This same mining municipality was the target of another massacre in 1983 in which 22 peasants were murdered.

The state of siege, which had been lifted in June 1982 at the end of the Turbay administration, was re-instated in April 1984, half way through the Betancur administration. But it was particularly during the Barco administration (1986-1990), in an apparent attempt to re-legitimate domination based on this legal mechanism of exception, when it was made most use of.

Beginning in 1987, the government attempted to consolidate a new jurisdiction of public order substituting, in part, the military criminal justice system, whose practice of trying civilians was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court that same year. This tendency to strengthen the state of siege became even more apparent in 1988. In January, the government issued a statute called, "in defence of democracy" (Decree 180), essentially reproducing the norms contained in Turbay Ayala's security statute, although some of its measures are much more severe, such as that which restricts and renders almost inoperable recourse to habeas corpus (Decree 182/88) and that which authorizes military authorities to carry out raids without prior legal order, also declared unconstitutional by the Court. Earlier in the same month of January, in televised messages, the President attempted to weaken the Supreme Court's constitutional control by blaming its formalism for the government's difficulties in controlling the country's public order situation. In April, the government established a military command for the Urabá region, a banana producing zone in the north of the country. Subsequently, it promoted a constitutional reform (later to fail for a number of reasons) which, although including the incorporation of a number of important human rights in the Constitution, also attempted to make the state of siege more manageable and less susceptible to international criticism. In October, in response to a national work stoppage, the government censored the press and restricted union freedoms - thus violating agreements of the International Organization of Labor - OIT - signed by the Colombian government. And, as a result of an assassination attempt against the Defence Minister carried out by guerrillas, established a life imprisonment sentence, which was also subsequently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Justice.

This revitalization of the state of siege seemed to be part of a search for an 'innocuous domination' and a 'moderate arbitrariness', as if the government itself recognized the institutional danger posed by an extension of the dirty war. The Colombian political regime thus attempted to regain both a monopoly on repression and legitimacy for its use.

Given the fact that paramilitary actions had already begun to touch officials responsible for investigating such groups, such government worries seem well founded. On Wednesday, January 18, 1989, twelve judicial employees who were carrying out investigations into

paramilitary groups were massacred in the hamlet of La Rochela, department of Santander. Several weeks earlier, a number of agents of the Administrative Department of Security-DAS-tracking down those responsible for massacres in Urabá, were also murdered. The dirty war, it seemed, had extended to those investigating it.

Due to the increasing autonomy of paramilitary organisms, some in government circles began to talk of the existence of a "subversion of the extreme right" whose actions involved not only human rights violations -the right to life, in particular- but also seemed to endanger the stability of political domination by aggravating the institutional crisis. Government officials recognized that the loss of the monopoly of violence by official institutions endangered the very existence of the State. In summary, the Barco government, especially during its final two years, was characterized by an attempt to re-legalize and centralize repression through the state of exception, but without the genuine will and efficiency to sanction those responsible for the dirty war which continued unabated. This resulted in an articulation of repression based on norms of exception and the continuation of an extermination campaign against political opponents.

It was within this context, that the Barco government instituted a number of measures, initially designed to control paramilitary activities. In April 1989, the Executive acted, it seemed, against the dirty war: a number of groups of hired killers were dismantled, an elite National Police unit, designed to combat private justice groups was set up and several state of siege decrees were issued in order to nullify the legal basis self-defence groups enjoyed. Similarly, the 'war on drugtraffic' declared by the national government, after the assassination of presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán in August 1989 -although some steps had been taken in this regard after the May 1984 assassination of Rodrigo Lara Bonilla - led to the dismantling of a number of the drug cartels' armed groups which, in alliances with regional police and military authorities, had been involved in massacres, disappearances and assassinations.

This shift in government policy was important insofar as, legally and politically, it delegitimized paramilitary groups, breaking the official silence that had existed concerning such activities, and given rise to a tacit alliance between the government and such groups. These measures, adopted several years after the beginning of the dirty war and the assassination and disappearance of thousands of people were not accompanied, however, by an effective purging of the Armed Forces or real sanctions against those responsible for human rights violations. Instead, they seemed more in response to the high-profile killings perpetrated by drug traffickers and the increasing autonomy of paramilitary groups and the challenges they posed to the government than part of a policy designed to ensure full respect for human rights.

Essentially, the government was attempting to re-institutionalize repression by maintaining both authority and verticality in the military command. Thus, while the Police underwent an important purging process, with officials linked to drugtraffickers being removed from service, the army - much more implicated in dirty war activities - underwent no such process.

With the exception of the destitution, in May 1989, of Colonel Luis Bohórquez Montoya, Commander of the Bárbula Battalion of Puerto Boyacá (a region well known as a narco-paramilitary laboratory), for his undeniable links to death squads, there was not, nor has there been an effective cleansing of the Armed Forces.

BETWEEN 'WARS' AND AUTHORITARIAN MODERNIZATION: 1990-1991

The assassination of Luis Carlos Galán in August 1989, selective killings and the use of explosives on public roads attributed to drug traffickers did more than terrorize Colombians; they also hindered the State's response and generated a complex situation of violence which, sometimes through malice and others through ignorance, led to traffickers being blamed for

almost all the killings and murder attempts. Such is the case of the assassination of opposition presidential candidates Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa and Carlos Pizarro Leongómez, assassinated on March 22 and April 26 1990, respectively.

The spectacular nature of the war against drugtraffickers not only diverted attention away from a quieter and less notorious 'dirty war' being waged against the country's popular sectors, but also enabled much of the international assistance to be used in counter-insurgency military operations. This was revealed in large part by the U.S. Congress Committee of Governmental Operations, which reported that of the \$40.3 million earmarked for Colombia as part of the Andean Narcotics Strategy of 1990, \$38.5 were used for counter-insurgency Operation Tricolor 90.

The Barco Vargas administration (1986-1990), was characterized by a privatization of state responsibility for human rights as evidenced in the slogan of the office of the Presidential Counsellor for the Defence, Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, "human rights are everyone's responsibility", treating the actions of private groups and official authorities equally and thus evading state responsibility. By portraying itself as a victim of the violence it did not sponsor, the Colombian government was able to institute a number of exceptional measures and shift the responsibility for solving the human rights problem in its generic form to society as a whole.

There were more killings during the four year Barco Vargas administration than in the ten year Nicaraguan civil war. Each year, our political violence claims as many victims (almost three thousand) as during the sixteen year military dictatorship in Chile. Since 1986, murder has been the country's principal cause of death. According to statistics from the National Police, while in 1985 the murder rate for every ten thousand people was 5.7, for a total of 12,937 murders, in 1990 it was 8.6 for 24,308 murders; while there were 630 political or presumed political extrajudicial executions in 1985, not counting disappearances or victims of armed confrontations between the guerrilla and army, the number rose to 2274 in 1990.

The strengthening of institutional repression by the Armed Forces during the end of the Barco government and beginning of the Gaviria administration (1990-1994) presented some new and important characteristics. At the end of 1989, specialized mobile army units, Mobile Brigades, were created. Subsequently, similar organizations in the national police, the elite and anti-narcotics corps, were strengthened, and, in May 1991, the government presented a national strategy against violence which systematized its policies in the area of public order. These measures have been reflected in the panorama of political violence in recent years.

There are a number of sectors and regions which have been hardest hit during the past two years: peasants, government employees and human rights workers and areas such as the Magdalena Medio, the Llanos Orientales and Urabá region of Antioquia. Worthy of mention are cases in which the Army presents poor peasants as guerrillas killed in combat, subsequent investigations proving they are defenceless civilians, murdered by members of the Armed Forces, and 'social clean-up' killings - the murder of prostitutes, beggars, common criminals, drug addicts and other individuals considered marginal by society - which totalled 1293 between 1988 and 1991

In 1990, a number of initiatives designed to promote a constitutional reform were developed and proposed, essentially by non-traditional sectors of Colombian political life such as students and the April 19 Movement, M-19, which the same year demobilized and reincorporated its members into civilian life. These initiatives resulted in the convocation of a Constituent Assembly made up of seventy four members which, after meeting between February 5 and July 4, 1991 presented the country with a new Constitution.

The Constitution had positive traits such as the elimination of bipartisan rule as a form of institutional hegemony, which was established in 1957 and allowed the two traditional parties (Liberal and Conservative) to share power for four year periods; the renewal of Congress on December 1, 1991, thanks to an important political agreement reached in the Constituent Assembly which dissolved the previous Congress and called for new parliamentary elections on October 27, 1991; and the recognition of the multiethnic and pluricultural nature of the Colombian people. New mechanisms were created to confront the state's arbitrariness. The right to protection (*derecho de tutela*), used to seek fast judicial relief in the event of a violation of fundamental rights, may become a valuable protection mechanism. As may the Public Ministry, named by the Senate, and particularly the Public Defender or Ombudsman, a high official who shall be a Public Ministry candidate named by the House. The first Public Defender was named by the Public Ministry, but he will begin his work in 1992, when a budget is allotted and the Defender's structure is defined. And, in any event, the ample declaration of rights contained in the new Constitution- including economic, social and cultural collective rights- denotes a positive democratic aspiration of the constituents. These efforts lend hope to the public order, which would be far reaching if Colombian law and international human rights law were fully applied. However, this aim may be denied by the continual application of the state of siege, the permanence of an authoritarian justice, restrictions on the right to protection (*tutela*), the non democratic modification of the Armed Forces.

Since the Supreme Court of Justice declared the practice of the military trying civilians unconstitutional, a number of state of siege decrees have combined to reduce the legal guarantees of individuals accused of crimes and to grant ample powers to the Executive in order to control criminal proceedings. Many of these norms have been regrouped and broadened in government issued decrees, based on the state of siege, a number of which were approved and converted into permanent legislation by a Special Legislative Commission, named by the Constituent Assembly in 1991, in accordance with the transitory provisions of the new Constitution.

Among these provisions are the Statute for the Defence of Democracy or Anti-Terrorist Statute and the Statute for the Defence of Justice. The former, essentially contained in Decree 180 of 1988, describes certain behavior as terrorist and considerably elevates their penalties. The second, contained in Decree 2790 of 1990, fuses and restructures the public order and specialized jurisdictions which separately addressed crimes related to drug trafficking and terrorism.

These Statutes, adopted as permanent legislation by decrees 2266 and 2271 on October 4, 1991, are veritable codes of criminal proceeding which should have no place within the exceptional and transitory character of state of siege norms. Those defending this authoritarian restructuring of justice argue that it is necessary in order to combat drugtraffickers, terrorism and the armed insurgency. In reality, the trying of civilians by the military , a common practice from 1965 to 1987, and the restriction of legal guarantees carried out since then, have proven ineffective in combating drugtrafficking and the violence associated with it, as well as hired killers and the guerrilla, activities which are rooted in economic and social phenomena and thus far exceed the capacity of action of the judicial branch. What has been a constant with these kinds of measures, however, are abuses against individual freedom and guarantees of due process of individuals not involved in drugtrafficking or guerrilla activities, such as members of popular organizations, opposition activists or simply common citizens. Far from defending justice, these measures strengthen the role of civilian and military security organisms, granting them wide discretionary powers to collect evidence. Such powers in the hands of intelligence organisms, frequently lead to violations much worse than limiting individual freedom or the right to a fair defence; they often result in torture, forced disappearances and extrajudicial assassination.

The present government decided to substitute the Colombian policy of a 'war on drugs' which was promoted during the final year of the Barco Vargas administration (August 1989-August 1990) and issued several decrees which offered benefits such as reduced or paroled sentences for those surrendering voluntarily to Colombian justice officials and confessing their crimes. This strategy of a secure prison, a reduction in sentences and non-extradition in exchange for traffickers' surrender and confession, although producing results, has also had some adverse consequences for the human rights situation. Although the use of explosives on public roads has ceased and several traffickers- such as the Ochoa Vásquez brothers and Pablo Escobar, confessed heads of the Medellín cartel - turned themselves in, drug related acts of violence continue to occur. And, as if this were not enough, the production and distribution of drugs in Colombia has not disappeared and, on the contrary, shows worrying signs of expansion: the discovery by Colombian authorities of extensive areas sown with poppies - the plant which is the basis for the production of opium and heroin - proves that the business is far from over.

In early 1991, three guerrilla organizations demobilized and reincorporated themselves into civil society following negotiations with the government. These negotiations resembled those which took place a year ago with the April 19 Movement (M-19). These newly demobilized groups are the Popular Liberation Army (EPL), today called the Hope, Peace and Liberty Movement, the Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT) and the indigenous group Quintín Lame Armed Movement. Additionally, the government and the Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinator (CGSB, formed by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, the National Liberation Army, ELN, and a dissident group of the EPL began talks on June 3, 1991 in Caracas, Venezuela. More recently, they have continued in Tlaxcala, Mexico.

The direct dialogue without previous conditions with the CGSB resulted from an increase in armed conflict starting in November 1990. On December 9, 1990, the Military Forces attacked the General Secretariat of the FARC in the municipality of Uribe, department of Meta, on the day of the national Constituent Assembly elections. Meanwhile, on February 5, 1991, the CGSB increased its hostilities and economic sabotage, when the Constituent Assembly began its work sessions.

Although the frequent suspensions of negotiations, the permanent guerrilla offensives and continuous operations of the Armed Forces make results difficult to predict, dialogue is the best way to achieve peace with the guerrilla. As long as the negotiations continue and no transcendent agreements are reached, humanitarian law will continue to be an alternative which can generate trust and a real decrease in the effects of the hostilities.

In conclusion, the Colombian human rights situation, which is today one of the worst in Latin America, needs the decided will of the Colombian state and the solidarity of the international community if it is to improve. This situation, characterized by a justice system which poorly respects judicial guarantees, by an Armed Forces which have not been democratized and a precarious situation of the right to life can be overcome by a justice which guarantees civil liberties, by the purging of the armed and security forces and by respect of human rights and humanitarian law. Otherwise, Colombia runs the risk of remaining one of the world's most violent democracies.

CHAPTER II

VIOLENCE AGAINST MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, AND JUDICIAL WORKERS AND PUBLIC MINISTRY EMPLOYEES*

Violence against magistrates, judges and other employees of the jurisdictional sector and the government between 1979 and 1991 are basically defined by three phenomena which in turn condition the behavior of the factors that affect this violence.

First of all, there are new criminal modalities and the formation of strong criminal associations linked to drug-trafficking; second, there is a verification of what could be called a change or "refinement" of the Government's traditional instruments and means of repression and political control of the popular and opposition movements that were in existence during the "National Front" stage, and which moreover create conditions for the presence of para-governmental forms of repression and private justice; finally, after the militarization of the political system during Turbay Ayala's (1978-1982) government, there is the creation of what some analysts would later call "local insurgent power", that is, the consolidation of the guerrilla's political-territorial presence in certain agrarian regions of the country.

This does not exclude the fact that other factors, such as common delinquency, private individuals or agents, and even hired killers, have also at certain moments played a role, although of little significance, in the violence against judges.

Moreover, both government repression and government leniency have placed judges who investigate criminal lawsuits in the position of "cannon fodder", for the statutory provisions that criminalized the phenomena and behavior mentioned earlier were not accompanied, because of the great risk that their Judging implies, by complementary measures to guarantee their personal safety.

The interrelation of the phenomena mentioned above and the government's attitude also helped to define, during the development of the complex phenomenon of Colombian violence, five periods of attempts and homicides which, because of their seriousness and their clear aim of eliminating the administrator of justice, affected the dynamics of the violence against the Jurisdictional Branch.

These five periods are defined by the following years: the first, from 1979 to 1982; the second, from 1983 to 1984; the third, from 1985 to 1988; the fourth, from 1989 to 1990, and the fifth, 1991. In this division by periods, it is important to highlight the existence of a worrisome tendency towards a worsening of the phenomenon of violence. This is what the annual averages of violence in general show us, as well as the averages of homicides and attempts in particular; for 1979-1982, they were 4.25 and 2.75; for 1983-1984 they were 10 and 3.5; for 1985-1988 they were 17.25 and 10.5; for 1989-1990 they were 18.5 and 10; and for 1991 they were 22 and 9. The study of these periods, which are explained below, is carried out through their regional distribution and based on the factors and motives behind the violence.

PERIOD 1979-1982

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

In this period, common, official and political violence had a strong but not organized impact on the Judicial Branch. The factors and perpetrators acted more in response to specific or

* The investigation limited its coverage only to judicial officials and Public Ministry employees who are attorneys; that is, cases of judicial employees who are not attorneys are not included. This does not mean that these employees are a less important or less victimized sector. We wish to emphasize the acts of violence committed against persons that are legal professionals.

temporary, very particular situations. This is a period in which the judicial branch as such is not the target, but rather specific judges.

However, the situation is still serious. Eleven cases (2.75 per year)¹, which are directly related to the professional exercise of the position (clear cases), were attempts and homicides. These types of violence occurred in nine states, the greatest territorial coverage it reached during the entire period covered by the study².

That is to say, between 1979 and 1982 attempts and homicides were the preferred way to punish the judges' decisions severely. The other cases, 4 death threats, one case of illegal raid and the burning of a judge's chambers, which are of course no less worrisome, had barely a limited geographical presence (three states)³.

If we keep in mind that during these years attempts and homicides were occurring sporadically, we could point out that the violence against judges and employees of this branch displays itself initially as a non-organized phenomenon that is not geographically localized but disperse and even exceptional. It has little impact, except for the strikes and protests made by the labor unions and professional associations, and the pronouncements of certain bar associations and press columnists.

The situation in Medellín, in the state of Antioquia, is an exception to the previous observations, for of the four clear events that occurred, in three of them (the murder of Judges Jairo Marín Jaramillo and Ana Cecilia Cartagena Hernández, in October, 1980, and the burning of several circuit criminal courts, especially the 16th, in November, 1982), in addition to the fact that the perpetrators were clearly drug-traffickers, it is seen that a pole of continuing violence against judges was created there from the beginning.

The situation in the city of Bogotá, although not as delicate as that in Medellín, deserves special attention, for one case of illegal raid, two death threats and one murder convert it into a dangerous city for judges.

THE FACTORS AND MOTIVES BEHIND THE VIOLENCE

In this first stage, there is already a profile, with differential developments, of what will be the basic factors behind the violence against the judicial branch, as far as it is possible to recognize them. It is necessary to keep in mind that it has not been possible to determine the perpetrators or assign responsibility for 34.1% of all the cases and in 44.9% of the homicides and attempts studied here.

Drug-traffickers

First of all, as the most significant factor behind the violence, we find the drug-traffickers, clearly and continually linked to the different types of violence occurring after 1980. Even their criminal actions have clear previous references, such as in the case of Mariela Espinosa Arango, who was the victim of serious threats against her life from 1976, when she was the Municipal Judge of Itagüí (in the Medellín metropolitan area), as the result of a lawsuit for the confiscation of 39 kilos of cocaine, which resulted in the arrest of two persons. As a consequence of these arrests, in 1980 and 1981, when Espinosa Arango was Judge of the 13th Criminal Circuit Court of Medellín, she was the victim of two bombing attempts, both without

¹The measure that most accurately shows us the trend towards the worsening of violence against judges and judicial officials and government employees is the annual average rate of clear homicides and attempts in the defined periods: for 1979-1982, 2.75; for 1983-1984, 3.5; for 1985-1988, 10.5; for 1989-1990, 10, and for 1991, 9. All the data and statistical figures that appear in this section are separated in the 17 tables included at the end of the chapter.

²Concerning territorial coverage of homicides and attempts for the periods 1983-84, 1985-88, 1989-1990 and 1991, it was 3.6.6, and 4 states respectively.

³These acts of violence are basically intimidating mechanisms, unlike homicides and attempts.

personal consequences. Finally, when she was a Justice on the Superior District Court of Medellín, she was slain on November 1, 1989⁴.

In addition, on March 30, 1977, two detectives of the Administrative Department for National Security (DAS) of Medellín who were involved in the capture of the accused criminals and in the confiscation of the 39 kilos of cocaine were killed; and on August 25, 1981, Carlos Gustavo Monroy Arenas, head of DAS at the time that the accused criminals were captured, was murdered. The three were important witnesses in the criminal proceedings that Judge Espinosa Arango initiated in Itagüí, and that the Third Criminal Judge of Pasto, in the state of Nariño, closed several years later with the definitive dropping of charges against the two accused⁵.

Apparently, the aim of the accused was above all to avoid the continuation of a criminal case against them, but later, in spite of the fact that there was a change of jurisdiction, the charges against them were finally dropped and the case was closed, the persecution of Judge Espinosa Arango continued. Besides personal revenge, they wanted to eliminate any trace that might imply their being involved in drug-trafficking.

Government agents

Another of the factors that appears to be significantly involved in the violence against judges and judicial employees during these four years are government agents⁶. In the murder of Juan Fortunato Sarmiento, Municipal Judge with Multiple Jurisdictions, which occurred on July 10, 1979 in the township of Granada in the state of Meta, four local DAS agents who were being tried for theft were involved. This crime included the complicity of hierarchical superiors, for the detective who shot him had escaped from DAS headquarters in Villavicencio, where he supposedly was being held⁷.

In addition, in the murder on June 12, 1981 of Judge Rodrigo Bastidas Sánchez of the 11th Criminal Investigations Court of Bogotá, who was also the Vice-President of the National Association of Officials and Employees of the Jurisdictional Branch -Asonal Judicial-, an organization which unites judicial employees nationally, the responsibility for the crime falls on a detective belonging to the "F-2", the police intelligence service. According to eyewitnesses and press reports, the detective shot Judge Bastidas Sánchez with his sub-machine gun, despite the fact that the judge was unarmed, had his hands up, and identified himself as a judge. This occurred as part of a police operation against an urban cell of the "M-19" guerrilla group (which has since demobilized and returned to a legal political life) that had occupied the headquarters of several criminal investigation courts⁸.

The other two cases that government agents had a leading role in are not less worrisome: the illegal raid made by a small squad of soldiers on the residence of the 56th Municipal Criminal Judge of Bogotá and the verbal threats made by an Army major to the 2nd Municipal Judge with Multiple Jurisdictions of Arauca and her secretary because she didn't order the arrest of several persons who, according to the army officer, deserved to be in jail⁹.

⁴See *El Colombiano*, Oct. 17, 1981, p. 16B "El Prontuario" (The Summation), *Semana*, September 13, 1988, pp. 26 to 34; personal interviews with Medellín judicial authorities, lawyers, and family members. In addition, on November 24, 1982, when she was working as the 14th judge of the circuit criminal court, her chambers were burned, totally destroying files, records being processed, and office equipment. See *El Espectador*, November 25, 1982.

⁵*Ibidem*

⁶We refer specifically to the Armed Forces, the Police and the Administrative Department for National Security DAS.

⁷See "La pena de muerte al revés" (The death penalty backwards), Carta del Día (Letter of the Day). *El Espectador*, March 3, 1980, p. 3a; State Council, Sentence of April 21, 1989.

⁸See *El Espacio*, Subscription copy, June 17, 1981, pp. 1 and 14; *El Bogotano*, June 15, 16, 17, 1981; *El Espectador*, June 13, pp. 1A and 23A and June 16, p. 1A, 1981. In personal interviews with the widow these details were also clarified.

⁹See the "Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los derechos Humanos" (Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights), *CPDH, Press Bulletin* of August 22, 1979; the *Itinerario de la Represión Oficial, Militar y Paramilitar de 1982*, (Itinerary of Official, Military and Paramilitary Repression in 1982), p. 42, and the *CPDH Press Bulletin* of December, 1982, p. 4. In the first case, a personal interview with the victim confirmed and expanded on this information.

Although during this period it is a little complicated to determine the motives of these government agents or what they were looking for with this or that illegal or arbitrary act, it is possible to detect that the locations where they appear most clearly involved are the zones of continuing counter-insurgent operations, as in Meta and Arauca. In the illegal raid of the residence of the 56th Criminal Court Judge of Bogotá, the relation with human rights violations is clearer, since this judicial employee had filed several motions of *habeas corpus* before the Brigade of Military Institutes (BIM), which is now the Thirteenth Army Brigade, trying to solve the juridical situation of those who were being held in these military headquarters and being accused of political crimes. They were generally also the victims of torture.

Paramilitary groups

During this period paramilitary violence also appears, which begins in 1981 with the attempt on the life of Judge Maria Edhel Alvarez, of the Second Criminal Investigations Court of Pereira, in the state of Risaralda, which occurred on July 10 and which left her seriously injured. Although the circumstances surrounding the event are not completely clear, it was possible to ascertain that she was successfully carrying out the investigation into the murder of her colleague, Judge Esperanza Restrepo López of the 11th Criminal Investigations Court of the same city, which occurred on June 14th the same year under circumstance that it has not been possible to clarify¹⁰. According to later official reports, the "death squadron" that supposedly made the attempt on the life of Judge Edhel Alvarez was dedicated to campaigns to "clean up society" and was basically organized by personnel belonging to the local police¹¹.

In addition, the presence of paramilitary groups in Arauca has also been seen. On this occasion, the Judge with Multiple Jurisdictions, who was threatened on December 27, 1982, charged that an Army sergeant was a member of the group of armed persons that followed her for several days on the urban outskirts of Arauca¹².

Other factors

Common delinquency during this period also plays a part in the violence against judges. On January 24, 1980, in the city of Cúcuta, in the state of Norte de Santander, groups of smugglers operating on the Colombian-Venezuelan border murdered Judge Perla Betty Vélez de Prada, chief justice of the Superior District Court of that jurisdiction. On July 31, 1982, in the city of Barranquilla, Atlántico, the First Justice of the Municipal Circuit Court of El Banco, in the state of Magdalena, was injured in an event attributed to a gang dedicated to cattle theft, for the judge had ordered the arrest of one of its members. Apparently, in both cases the events were due to the retaliations of delinquents against the decisions of the chief justice and the judge.

Finally, it is pertinent to make certain observations concerning several cases in which, despite an exploration of the sources of information, it has not been possible to specify the perpetrators. Of these, three are related to administrative corruption.

The first is related to the threats received by the Judge of the 11th Superior Court of Bogotá, whose residence was sprayed with gunfire on April 30, 1980. The judge later received a phone call warning him to drop a case he was investigating concerning a fraudulent administrative contract and the falsification of a public document in 1975, in which several members of the House of Representatives¹³ were seriously implicated, who were also arrested by order of the same judge.

¹⁰See *El Tiempo*, July 11, 1981, p. 15 A. and March 22, 1982. Also, the CPDH. *Itinerario de la represión oficial y militar de 1981* (Itinerary of official and military repression in 1981), p. 14.

¹¹The term "limpieza social" (Cleaning up of Society) refers to the systematic murder of social outcasts, such as homosexuals, prostitutes, indigents, and street children.

¹²See CPDH *El Itinerario de la Represión de 1982*, p. 42, and the CPDH *Press Bulletin* of December, 1982, p. 4.

¹³See *El Tiempo* of April 30, 1980, pp. 1A and 15A, and January 30, 1981, p. 5D; *El Espectador* January 28, 1981, p. 25A.

The second case is that of the Judge of the Ninth Criminal Investigations Court of Barranquilla, José Angel Bolaños, who after quitting his position on October 30, 1979 as a result of the threats he had received, was injured in an attempt made on his life on November 17, 1980, which resulted in the death of Zoila Mery, his eleven-year-old daughter. This judge was investigating a swindle worth million pesos against the National Administration Office in Barranquilla, and denunciations of fraud in the retirement pensions of foremen employees of the Public Utilities Enterprises in the same city¹⁴.

Finally, on April 24, 1981, the threats and harassment of which the judge of the Sixth Moving Criminal Investigations Court of Bogotá had been the victim were made public. This judge was investigating the theft of a check for more than nine million pesos from the offices of the Comptroller's Office of the Ministry of Public Works¹⁵.

PERIOD 1983-1984

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

The period of 1983-1984 was one in which several different phenomena of violence were born. They would have a serious impact on the administration of justice and the lives of justices, judges, and judicial officials and Public Ministry Employees. During this brief period, the characteristics of this violence already show evidence of the changes that occurred:

First, the nature of the violence against the judicial system is expressed as an outright confrontation with the government. On the one hand, the drug-traffickers are beginning their "war" against extradition, and, as a result, paramilitary groups and government agents involved in the "dirty war"¹⁶ use death threats and homicides to intimidate those who are judicially investigating human rights violations.

Second, there is a clearer tendency towards the concentration and intensification of the problem. First of all, the geographic distribution of the clear cases is limited to six states. In addition, in only two years (1983-1984), in absolute terms, the acts of violence rose from 17 clear cases in four years (1979-1982) to 20, and the annual average rate of homicides and attempts went from 2.75 in the first period to 3.5 in this second period.

Medellin and Bogotá were the most critical cities. 65% of the clear cases and 85.7% of the attempts and homicides against justices and judges occurred precisely in these two capitals. The situation in Villavicencio, the capital of the state of Meta¹⁷, is also worrisome; four of the clear cases that occurred in 1983 are related to a single investigation: the criminal activity of the MAS ("Muerte a Secuestradores"-Death to Kidnappers) paramilitary group in Arauca.

FACTORS AND MOTIVES BEHIND THE VIOLENCE

Drug-traffickers and extradition

In this new wave of violence, the first cases that occurred were the attempt on the life of Judge 71 of the Criminal Investigations Court of Bogotá, which took place in this city on October 7, 1983, and the threats on the life of the Second Judge of the Criminal Court of the municipality of El Banco, in the state of Magdalena, which occurred on February 1, 1984.

In the first, Judge 71 of Criminal Investigations Court had ordered the extradition of two brothers, accused culprits and directors of a bankrupt financial group, and in the second, the

¹⁴See *El Tiempo* of January 3, 1981, pp. 1A and 3A, and *El Heraldo* of June 3, 1981, p. 10A.

¹⁵See *El Espectador* of April 24, 1981, p. 20A.

¹⁶By "dirty war" we mean the repression of popular movements done in a violent, illegal, and para-institutional way through clandestine criminal actions such as forced disappearance, selective extra-judicial executions and collective massacres.

¹⁷This capital is also the headquarters of the Superior court whose jurisdiction also covers the states of Arauca, Guanía, Guaviare, Vichada and Vaupés.

Second Judge of Criminal Court had requested the extradition of Lincoln Tamboer, a North American linked to a lawsuit in which there was already a convict accused of drug-trafficking¹⁸.

Other cases involving drug-traffickers are more related to confiscations and the drug trade and the issuance of legal norms that make such behavior criminal. The most dramatic cases were the attempt on the life of Judge 19 of the Criminal Investigations Court of Medellin, which occurred on October 21, 1983, and the assassination of Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, on April 30, 1984. In the first case, the judge received a beating from several individuals, which left her seriously injured and unconscious in the hospital for ten days. The judge, who had been investigating several lawsuits related to the confiscation of drugs, had been threatened since the previous year. According to her, the persons directly responsible for the attempt were drug-traffickers¹⁹. In the case involving the assassination of Justice Minister Lara Bonilla, there is a previous record we can point to: On October 20, 1983, the State intelligence services thwarted a first assassination attempt. On that occasion, three persons were arrested as the persons directly responsible: Joseph Harold Rosenthal, a North American (deported), an individual named Ochoa, and another with the alias of "Piñata"²⁰.

Government agents, paramilitary groups and human rights

In relation to the violation of human rights and the "dirty war" in which government agents as well as paramilitary groups were involved, there were several homicides (although there were predominantly death threats). Of the ten cases investigated for human rights violations, five led to acts of aggression against officials of the National Attorney General's office, the Nation's highest prosecutor, four against justices of the Superior District Court, and one against a Criminal Investigations judge. Of these cases, nine are related to investigations of extra-judicial executions and one to the acquittal of several persons accused of political crimes.

Of the cases in which government agents are involved, we would like to highlight two. One is the murder of the General Coordinator for the Judiciary Police of Medellin²¹, Domingo Cuello Pertuz, and the other involves the threats made against the Regional Attorney General of Antioquia, Augusto Ramirez Gómez, which occurred on September 28 and October 3, 1983, respectively.

Both cases are directly related to the murder of a young high school student, Luis Fernando Giraldo Builes, initially detained by "F-2" police agents (intelligence service) of Medellin, and who was later tied to a pole and blown up with dynamite in Aranjuez Park in that city²². Young Giraldo Builes was accused by his captors of belonging to the ELN (National Liberation Army) guerrilla group and of having participated in the killing of two police agents near the same park. Cuello Pertuz, by resolution of the Regional Attorney General, Ramirez Gómez, began proceedings to determine the whereabouts of Giraldo Builes and found that he had been detained in the F-2 headquarters, a situation which made him a key witness in the criminal suit which Judge 19 of Criminal Investigations Court, who was previously mentioned, was carrying out²³.

¹⁸See *El Tiempo*, Oct. 7, 1983, p. 14B; *El Espectador*, April 10, 1988, p.3; *Informe Consejería Presidencial para La Promoción y Protección de los Derechos Humanos (Presidential Adviser's Report for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights)*, (from now on, *Informe Consejería*), p. 134; also *El Heraldo*, June 9, 1984, p.12B.

¹⁹See *Itinerario de la Represión militar y paramilitar, segundo semestre* (Itinerary of military and paramilitary repression, second semester), Bogotá, 1983, p.7. In a personal interview with the judge, these and other details were confirmed.

²⁰See *El Tiempo*, Oct. 20, 1983, pp. 1A and 12A, and May 31, 1985, p. 1A.

²¹According to the structure of the National Attorney General, this position corresponds to that of the Attorney General Delegate.

²²Responsibility for this crime falls to Laureano Gómez Méndez, Commander of the F-2 in Antioquia at the time of the events, and Lieutenants Jorge Enrique Cock and Alberto Solanilla Garzón. It was later learned that Captain Gómez Méndez committed suicide in the F-2 headquarters where he was being held.

²³See *El Tiempo*, Sept. 29, 1983, p. 12B; *CPDH Press Release*, Nov. 10, 1983, p.3. In interviews with family members and judicial authorities in Medellin, it was possible to verify the circumstances surrounding the incident and the persons responsible for it. In February, 1984, during the criminal trial for the murder of Giraldo Builes the MAS paramilitary group threatened the life of the lawyer representing the civil party. See *CPDH Report*, March 23, 1984, p.3.

The situation created by the actions of the paramilitary members is related to the investigations that were being carried out by the National Attorney General's office concerning the creation, financing, and criminal activities of the MAS paramilitary group.

At the end of 1982, Attorney General Carlos Jiménez Gómez set up a Criminal Investigation unit of five judges to investigate everything related to the MAS case at a national level. The investigation carried out in Arauca by Judge 17 of the Criminal Investigations Court of Villavicencio can be emphasized; it resulted in the detention of the treasurer of the "Fondo Ganadero de Arauca" (Arauca Cattlemen's Fund), a councilor of the municipality of Saravena in Arauca, and two retired army sergeants. This decision was appealed before the Superior District Court of Villavicencio, which ratified the decision for all the culprits, except for the treasurer of the Cattlemen's Fund, in a motion made by the criminal division of the Court.

These decisions triggered the following consequences: the investigating judge and two justices of the Superior District Court received death threats on March 25, 1983, the Chief Justice of the same Court, Miguel Chávez Rey, was slain on May 16, 1983, and finally, on September 30, 1984, the death threats received by Attorney General Carlos Jiménez Gómez were made public²⁴.

Another case related to the investigations of the Attorney General's office on human rights violations was the multiple kidnapping for several days of visiting lawyer Alfonso López Ramírez, retired police officer Darío Tobón, and two agents of the judiciary police. The deed was carried out by a group of approximately 30 members of paramilitary groups from Puerto Boyacá on April 11, 1984. It occurred while the officials were traveling from the rural area of that municipality to Cimitarra, Santander, which is also located in the "Magdalena Medio" region (middle Magdalena River valley)²⁵.

Finally we have the death threats that started occurring on June 14, 1984 against the visiting lawyer from the Second Regional Attorney General's office of Antioquia, who was also investigating crimes imputed to the paramilitary groups and death squadrons that were operating in that state. The official later had to resign from her position. The guerrilla groups, which in this period were linked to the kidnapping of State Council Justice and brother of the President of Colombia, Jaime Betancur Cuartas, were still not a significant factor behind the violence against judges²⁶.

This general picture of the motives and responsibility shows not only the changes in the nature of the country's violence, but also how little by little several of the factors that produce it are becoming interwoven, to the extent that some can take advantage of the criminal infrastructure of the others. In the case of Judge 19 of the Criminal Investigations Court of Medellín, whom we looked at previously, drug-traffickers, as well as death squadrons, paramilitary groups, and government agents made death threats against her during the same period of time. In the case of the justices of the Superior District Court and Judge 17 of the Criminal Investigations Court of Villavicencio, it is also possible to see how members of the Armed Forces as well as civilians participated in the paramilitary structure.

²⁴See *CPDH Itinerary of official, military and paramilitary repression*, August, 1983, p.49; *Itinerary of 1984 and 1986*, pp. 50 and 35 respectively. *El Espectador*, Dec. 15, 1982, p. 10A; January 28, 1983, p. 9A; August 27, 1987, p. 13A. *El Tiempo*, Feb. 23, 1983, pp. 1A and 13A.

²⁵The group of investigators was carrying out different formalities related to the crimes imputed to MAS. See *CPDH. Press Bulletin*, May 18, 1984, p. 3. On a curious note, the place where the investigators were kidnapped is now known as "The attorney general's heights".

²⁶The faction of the ELN guerrilla group "Not a step back, liberation or death" - NUPALOM, which acknowledged its role in the kidnapping, wanted above all for the public to know about its opposition to the peace process being undertaken by President Belisario Betancur. Several weeks later, Betancur Cuartas (the National Council Justice), was freed by his captors in the city of Bogotá.

PERIOD 1985-1988

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

The failure of the peace policy promoted by President Betancur, the lack of restraints on the "dirty war", and the confrontation embarked upon by the drug-traffickers in order to fight extradition and seek a "negotiated solution", all of these increased the vulnerability of the Judicial Branch and of the judges who, whether by obligation or through personal conviction, had to investigate the criminal deeds committed by the perpetrators of violence in Colombia.

The political and military contradictions that were created by the handling of the peace policy finally led to the "double siege of the Palace of Justice" on November 6 and 7, 1985. The M-19 guerrilla group and government troops became entangled in a military confrontation that left approximately 100 persons dead, among them justices, guerrillas, soldiers, and civilians, in addition to 15 persons who disappeared. We will analyze this situation under a special heading.

During these four years (1985-1988), in spite of the continuing trend towards the geographical concentration of violence²⁷, the territorial coverage of the clear cases extended to eight states; in relation to attempts and homicides, the number of states affected rose from three to six, including an incident that occurred abroad (in Budapest). In general terms, in relation to the previous period of time, the violence tripled, going from 20 to 69 clear cases. Bogotá, Antioquia, and now the Valle de Cauca were the critical points. Bogotá displays a more than worrisome situation, for it registered 73.9% of all the clear cases that occurred during this period, 51.

The average rate of attempts and homicides (42 clear cases) was 10.5²⁸. This type of violence occurred in Cali, the capital of the state of Valle de Cauca, and San Gil, Santander, in addition to Bogotá and Medellín (where the rate increased).

Death threats against the administrators of justice also rose: 11 clear cases were reported between 1983 and 1984, whereas in this period there were 27. These cases occurred mainly in Bogotá, a city which concentrated 66.67% of all the threats that were reported.

THE FACTORS AND MOTIVES BEHIND THE VIOLENCE

Drug-traffickers and extradition

Although the judicial investigations for the confiscation and trafficking of drugs continued to cause violence against judges (three cases²⁹), extradition and the suits arising because of the drug-traffickers' violence resulting from the conflict with the government, began to have a multiple impact, for they were crimes that simultaneously triggered violence against those who took on the pertinent investigations.

In the investigation into the assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla (April 30, 1984), the Second Superior Judge of Bogotá, Tulio Manuel Castro Gil, who investigated the

²⁷74.4% of the clear cases were reported in Bogotá, Medellín and Cali.

²⁸This increase is mainly explained by the events at the Palace of Justice on November 6 and 7, 1985. From 1986 to 1988, the pattern of violence against judges, judiciary officials and Public Ministry employees is similar to that reported in the years prior to 1985.

²⁹One, the Superior Court Justice of Medellín, Alvaro Medina Ochoa, murdered on April, 1985. Two the second Superior District Attorney of Palmira, Alba Lucia Ardila, murdered on December 17, 1986. And three, the case of the special government agent (prosecuting attorney) to the 11th Criminal Circuit Court of Cali, who was threatened on June 1, 1987 by the Cali cartel so that he would not interpose an appeal motion to the Superior Court of Cali, thereby closing the investigation that the court was conducting against three well-known drug-traffickers from Valle del Cauca. These threats led first to the agent's transfer and later to his removal from office for not presenting an appeal motion. See CPDH Press Release, June 1987, p.23; *El Espectador*, September 13, 1991, p.6A; and *Informe Consejería* (Advisor's Report)... p.11.

motives, was murdered on July 23, 1985. The following day, the prosecuting attorney who brought the action to this same court received a telephone call threatening his life³⁰.

In the same way, several justices of the Constitutional Division of the Supreme Court received death threats, which the Administrative Department for National Security (DAS) revealed to the press on August 13, 1985. It was later learned that the threats urged the justices to back the lawsuit, which was at the time being considered by that judicial body, seeking to determine the unconstitutionality of Law 27 of 1980, which approved the Extradition Treaty with the United States³¹. On January 16, 1986, Fernando Uribe Botero the new Chief Justice of that judicial body denounced that several recently-elected justices were receiving serious threats against their lives, once again in an attempt to influence their vote against the constitutionality of the Extradition Treaty that they were considering. Two years later, on October 27, 1987, several justices of the same division received threats, but this time they were not related to extradition but to the study of the constitutionality of the new National Drug Statute.

In relation to the extradition of citizens and suspected drug-traffickers, on June 16, 1986, Justice Hernando Baquero Borda was slain. He had also played an active role in writing the Extradition Treaty³². One month later, on August 21 and 23, 1986, three justices of the Court received death threats. In the city of Budapest, Hungary, ex-Justice Minister and Colombian Ambassador to Hungary, Enrique Parejo González, who had replaced the slain Rodrigo Lara Bonilla as Justice Minister, was the victim of an attempt in which he was seriously injured, on January 13, 1987. What is new concerning these events is the way in which the perpetrators acknowledged their role. This group of perpetrators, which took the name of Hernando Botero Moreno, the first Colombian extradited to the United States, defined themselves as an assault commando of "Los Extraditables" (The persons subject to extradition)³³.

Another multiple case is that of Justices Alvaro Medina Ochoa and Gustavo Zuluaga Serna of the Superior District Court of Medellín, and Judge 34 of the Criminal Investigations Court of the same city. Justice Medina Ochoa was killed on April 8, 1985. He was investigating accusations against several drug-traffickers and was in charge of the lawsuit of the beating of Carmelita de Zuluaga, which was imputed to drug-traffickers. Her husband, Justice Zuluaga Serna, who had been threatened since 1983 when he was the Justice of the Superior Court of Medellín³⁴, was killed in that city on October 30, 1986. Judge 34, who had received death threats, was the first investigating judge of the suit filed for the assassination of Justice Alvaro Medina Ochoa³⁵.

This type of multiple violence by drug-traffickers against judiciary officials was also felt in Valle de Cauca. On December 17, 1987, the second Superior Prosecuting Attorney of Palmira, Alba Lucia Ardila, her husband, lawyer Fernando Cuéllar Rodríguez, and two of his relatives were murdered. Both the prosecuting attorney and her husband were independently responsible for cases against well-known drug-traffickers linked to the so-called "Cali cartel".

During the criminal proceedings investigating the above events, the First Superior Court Judge of Cali received serious death threats in April, 1987, resulting from the imminent trial summons for two of the accused, who were known in the north region of Valle as bodyguards

³⁰The district attorney received a call at home warning him he would be killed next. See *CPDH. Itinerary de la Represión y la Violencia Institucionalizadas* (Itinerary of Institutionalized Repression and Violence) 1985, p. 53; *El Espectador*, April 9, 1985, p.2; *Semana*, Sept. 13, 1988, pp. 27-28.

³¹See *CPDH. Itinerary of Violence...* p. 58; and *El Espectador*, October 27, 1987, p. 16. The suit was presented in July of that year, in other words, one month before the first threats.

³²*Ibidem*, 1986, p. 76. Also see *El Espectador*, January 27, p. 11A and August 5, p. 10A of 1987.

³³See the *CPDH. Press Release*, February, 1987, p.11, and *Semana*, August 5, 1986, pp. 34-37. According to the "Hernán Botero" commandos, ex-Minister Parejo González "was tried and condemned, and later executed as a traitor and extraditor", see *Semana*, January 20, 1987, p. 24.

³⁴As Tenth Superior Judge of Medellín, he investigated the case of homicide of the two DAS detectives that in 1976 had taken part in the confiscation of 39 kilos of cocaine and the arrest of the two persons accused of possession. See above, the case of Justice Marcela Espinosa Arango.

³⁵See *El Tiempo*, April 10, 1985 p. 1A; *El Tiempo*, Sept. 30, Nov. 1, of 1986, p.24; *Semana*, Sept. 13, 1988, p. 27, and *El Espectador*, July 28, 1986, p. 13A. *El Tiempo*, January 25, 1986 respectively. In personal interviews with judiciary authorities of Medellín and the victims's friends and families, this information was specified.

for the drug-traffickers referred to. This time, police authorities discovered the criminal plot in time³⁶.

On January 18, 1988, in what seems to have been a change of strategy³⁷, Andrés Pastrana, a candidate for Mayor of Bogotá and son of the ex-President of Colombia, Misael Pastrana, was kidnapped. A few days later, on January 25, the Attorney General of Colombia, Carlos Mauro Hoyos, was assassinated in a kidnap attempt. These events were designed to pressure not only the national government, but also the country's political class, into a negotiation that would avoid extradition of those accused of drug-trafficking and a legal statute prohibiting it. During the criminal investigation of the preceding events³⁸, the prosecuting attorney that presented the evidence to the investigating court received death threats years later. She eventually had to resign from her position³⁹.

Because of the murder of the director of the *El Espectador* newspaper, Guillermo Cano Isaza, which was imputed to drug-traffickers and perpetrated on December 17, 1987, several events occurred. First, the judges investigating the events received death threats: Judge 71 of the Criminal Investigations Court of Bogotá on April 10, 1988, and on September 5, Judge 89 of the same court. Later, on March 29, 1989, Héctor Giraldo Gálvez, the lawyer representing the civic party, was murdered. On August 16 of the same year, Justice Ernesto Valencia García of the Superior District Court of Bogotá, who was investigating the case in the second instance, was slain. In both instances, there was sufficient evidence to summon persons connected to the so-called "Medellín cartel" to trial⁴⁰.

On February 4, 1988, death threats against the Fifth Specialized Judge of Bogotá were revealed. The judge was investigating accusations against Gilberto Molina, a notorious drug-trafficker.

Paramilitary groups, government agents, and the violation of human rights

The panorama of paramilitary violence continued its tendency of intimidating judiciary officials: of ten clear cases in which these groups were involved, nine involved death threats.

In relation to the judicial and disciplinary investigations of extra-judicial executions and forced disappearance, there are the cases of José Cecilio Uribe, the Superior Prosecuting Attorney of the San Gil, Santander Judicial District (murdered April 20, 1985), of Judge 77 of the Criminal Investigations Court of Bogotá (threatened on November 20, 1987), of the Attorney General Delegate for the Judiciary Police, Bernardo Echeverry Ossa (whose car was sprayed with gunfire on November 11, 1986, minutes after he parked it), of Judge 11 of the Moving Criminal Investigations Court of Bucaramanga (threatened on November 6, 1987), and of the Regional Attorney General of Barrancabermeja (threatened on March 3, 1988).

In the first of these events, the judicial court in which the Prosecuting Attorney worked had ordered the capture of two well-known members of MAS who had been accused of various crimes and been released a few months previously; in the second, Judge 77 was investigating the assassination of Jaime Pardo Leal, justice and presidential candidate of the "Unión

³⁶See *El Tiempo*, December 18 1986, p. 9A. In an interview with judicial authorities of Cali conducted on November 21, 1991, this information was specified.

³⁷This change of strategy by drug-traffickers, which consisted of "leaving" the Supreme Court "alone" and re-orienting their criminal actions against representatives of traditional politics, the press, and the government, perhaps conditioned by the decision of December, 1986 (the unconstitutionality of the Extradition Treaty), has its precedents in the attempt on the life of Juan Gómez Martínez (Conservative party), director of *El Colombiano* (newspaper) in Medellín and ex-mayor of that city, in November, 1987, and the murder of the director of *El Espectador* on December 17, 1987. In mid-December, 1989 "Los Extraditables" kidnapped the son of Germán Montoya, the President's private secretary and main advisor; on May 21, 1991, they murdered Federico Estrada Vélez, a Senator and Liberal party politician from Antioquia who had been kidnapped and freed several months earlier.

³⁸Because of the links between Andrés Pastrana's kidnapping and Attorney General Carlos Mauro Hoyos' assassination, the criminal proceedings were put together in the Fourth Public Order Court of Bogotá.

³⁹The prosecutor who replaced her was killed in December, 1989. This case will be dealt with in the next period.

⁴⁰See *El Espectador*, April 10, 1988, p., and *Semana*, September 13, 1988, p. 33, *Informe de derechos humanos* (Human Rights Report) CINEP, Sept. 1988.

Patriótica" (Patriotic Union -a political party); and in the third, the court of Attorney General Delegate Echeverry Ossa was carrying out investigations into occurrences of forced disappearances in the country at the request of the Attorney General of Colombia.

As a result of the massacres in Urabá which occurred in March, 1988⁴¹, perhaps the most representative criminal actions of paramilitary violence, several judiciary officials were threatened: April 28, one month after they occurred, several justices of the Superior District Court of Tunja were threatened, as was the Second Judge for Public Order of Bogotá⁴² (Public Order Courts were established to try cases related to drugs and terrorism) on September 5th of the same year.

In those cases in which members of the National Army are directly involved, the following persons were threatened: on November 6, 1987, Judge 11 of the Criminal Investigations Court of Bucaramanga, who was investigating the criminal suit for the assassination on August 16, 1987, of Patriotic Union Mayor Alvaro Garcés Parra of the township of Sabana de Torres (in the Middle Magdalena River Valley region of Santander); and on March 3, 1988, the Regional Attorney General of Barrancabermeja, who was working on several investigations of the multiple murders that had occurred in the region, causing "problems" for him, as he himself put it, with the staff of the Nueva Granada Army Battalion stationed in that city⁴³.

Other threats were related to the verdict acquitting several persons accused of kidnapping, which was issued by the Fourth Judge of the Criminal Investigations Court of Chiriguana, Cesar. The MAS paramilitary group sent him a message by mail on May 27, 1986 informing him that he and the persons acquitted would soon be "executed"⁴⁴. In addition, the "Comandos Verdes" (green commandos) paramilitary group sent threats to several justices of the Superior District Court of Cali, Valle de Cauca, on November 7, 1985 because of the justices' criticism and condemnation of the national government for its military handling of the siege of the Palace of Justice⁴⁵.

Other cases

During this period there were also two cases that arose out of investigations of administrative corruption: on January 12, 1987, there was a death threat against the Judge with Multiple Jurisdictions of Piojó, Atlántico, and on April 7 of the same year, there was an attempt on the life of the Fifth Superior Judge of Cali, Valle de Cauca⁴⁶. In the latter, the superior judge was seriously injured after several individuals shot him from a moving car. According to the judicial authorities that were consulted, the attempt was in retaliation for the investigation his court was conducting into the millions of pesos swindled from "Empresa Municipal de

⁴¹The massacres occurred on the "Honduras" and "La Negra" banana plantations and in the workers' camps of the "Punta Coquitos" district in the Turbo township (Urabá, Antioquia). Because of the motives and the persons responsible, the three massacres were later combined into one criminal case. During the criminal proceedings that were begun, the following persons were accused as the responsible parties: the civilians Gonzalo Pérez, Henry Pérez, Marcelo Pérez, Hernán Giraldo, Adán Rojas, Reinaldo Rojas, Fidel Antonio Castaño, César Augusto Cura Demoya, Reynel Guzmán, Victor Hugo Martínez, Mario Usuga, and the mayor of Puerto Boyacá, Luis Alfredo Rubio Rojas, all linked to paramilitary groups in Puerto Boyacá and Córdoba; Mayor Luis Felipe Becerra Bohórquez, First Corporal Félix Antonio Ochoa Ruiz, and Captain Marco Fidel Mendieta Sierra, all officers assigned to the Voltigeros Battalion, with headquarters in the township of Apartadó; and drug lords Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha and Pablo Emilio Escobar Gaviria. See *Informe Consejería...* p4.

⁴²As a consequence of these death threats, her father, Alvaro González Santana, a lawyer, was murdered in May, 1989. See *Informe de Derechos Humanos* (Human Rights Report), May, 1989, and *CPDH. Boletín de Prensa* (Press Release) No. 4, May-June, 1989. The judge had to leave the country under government protection because of the seriousness of the threats.

⁴³Captain Luis Orlando Ardila, assigned to the S-2 Intelligence Section of the Army's Ricaurte Battalion, was directly implicated. He signed the special permit for the possession of the weapon used to kill the mayor. Major Oscar de Jesús Echandía Sánchez, an S-3 officer of the same Battalion was also implicated. On behalf of the "local intendance" (the army) he paid the bill for the hospital services and expenses of the injured member of the paramilitary group. The persons directly responsible for carrying out the murders as well as the officers had been pointed out in different investigations as active members of the "Los Grillos" and MAS paramilitary groups. The Regional Attorney General of Barrancabermeja was initially transferred from the city for security reasons and later named National Coordinator for the Technical Judicial Police for Criminal Investigations.

⁴⁴See *El Tiempo*, May 7, 1986.

⁴⁵CPDH. *Itinerario de la Represión...* 1985, p.88.

⁴⁶See *El Heraldo*, January 12, 1987, p. 4B, and *El Tiempo*, April 8, 1987, p. 12C.

Servicios Varios-EMSIRVA de Cali" (the public utilities enterprise of Cali) that was discovered in 1976. Although the authorities have never been able to identify the persons responsible for the attempt, two persons found guilty of the theft were condemned to several years in prison. In addition to the attempt itself, what is worrisome is the persistence of the threats against the judge. Until November, 1991, he was continuing to receive written death threats in his chambers and at his home.

THE TWO SIEGES OF THE PALACE OF JUSTICE

The two sieges of the Palace of Justice on November 6 and 7 of 1985, an event which has no precedent in the long history of Colombian violence, occurred at a dramatic, complicated political turning point that was characterized by the interweaving and coexistence of different types of violence.

First, the M-19 guerrilla group, when it declared in June of that year that the cease-fire signed with the government was broken, committed itself, together with other insurgent organizations, to the creation of the "Coordinación Nacional Guerrillera" (National Coordinating Unit for Guerrilla Groups), a political and military apparatus that would try to strengthen its armed actions against the army and the State. Second, both drug-traffickers and paramilitary groups intensified "their wars", some against extradition and the State, others against opposition movements and popular movements. Third, the Armed Forces intensified their repressive actions and expanded their counter-insurgent operations, mainly affecting the civilian population.

The events occurring in the siege of the Palace thus took place during a period in which there was no restraint on these conflicts, with direct repercussions on the activities of the Supreme Court and the National Council (National Court for Administrative Matters) and display themselves in the following events:

1. In August, 1985, several justices of the Supreme Court of Justice received death threats related to cases they had been studying for the extradition to the United States of several presumed drug-traffickers.

2. In the same period (August, 1985), four justices of the fourth division of the "Consejo de Estado" (State or National Council) were also threatened because of their ruling condemning the nation to indemnify Olga López de Roldán for the tortures she endured during her detention, at the orders of the Brigade for Military Institutes (today the XIII Army Brigade) in 1979; the Defense Minister, Army General Miguel Vega Uribe (BIM commander at the time of the events) attacked the ruling because he considered it weak in terms of the testimony and evidence presented.

At first, the declared aim of the guerrilla commandos was to try President Belisario Betancur for his responsibility in the failure of the peace process and the violation of what was agreed on in the cease-fire agreements and the national dialogue, in addition to the serious human rights situation in the country.

Nevertheless, the siege by the guerrilla commando group and their retention of the magistrates and civilians who were in the building at the moment, as well as the Army's later "recovery" of the building, both constitute actions of war that violate *people's law and international humanitarian law contained in the Geneva agreements of 1949 and the II Protocol of 1977, the first as a result of the apprehension and taking of hostages, and the second as a result of the disrespect for the lives of innocent third parties*⁴⁷

⁴⁷Thirtieth Court of Moving Criminal Investigations "Act qualifying the Merits of the Summary Proceeding". Bogotá, January 31, 1989, cit. Valencia Villa, Alejandro. *La Humanización de la guerra. Derecho internacional humanitario y conflicto armado en Colombia* (Humanization of the war. International Humanitarian law and armed conflict in Colombia). Bogotá, Tercer Mundo Editores y Ediciones Uniandes (Publishers). 1st Ed. 1991. p. 154.

From his review of the judicial record prepared by the Special Court created by the government through the provisions under martial law, lawyer Alvaro Echeverry Uruburu, in a thorough analysis of the role of the Judicial Branch and the National Congress in the processes of peace and violence, emphasizes the following aspects:

- a. The initial investigations practiced on the bodies were irregular.
- b. The conflagration on the upper floors, which is where the Chief Justice of the Court and the Justices of the Constitutional Court could be found, was not the work of the guerrilla commandos.
- c. Incomplete ballistic tests showed that the bullets that ended the lives of several justices came from government-issued weapons and not from those of the guerrillas.
- d. There was disobedience by the military command when it did not suspend the "rescue" operation. The Council of Ministers that was meeting informally at the Presidential Palace requested the suspension to talk with Andrés Almarales, according to what can be deduced from the declarations of Justice Minister Enrique Parejo González.
- e. It has been shown that several persons, among them guerrilla Irma Franco Pineda, left the conflagration alive and were later made to disappear by staff assigned to the XIII Army Brigade.
- f. President Belisario Betancur refused to answer the requests made by Chief Justice Alfonso Reyes Echandía to communicate with him.
- g. There is a lack of any evidence linking the M-19 commandos who seized the building to drug-traffickers in carrying out the siege; this contradicts assertions made by Minister Parejo González to this effect.

At the end of the confrontation between the Antonio Nariño Company of the M-19 and the troops of the Thirteenth Army Brigade, the following were dead: twelve Supreme Court Justices, Chief Justice Alfonso Reyes Echandía, Fabio Calderón Botero, Manuel Gaona Cruz, José Eduardo Gnecco Correa, Fanny González Franco, Carlos José Medellín Forero, Luis Horacio Montoya Gil, Alfonso Patiño Roselli, Darío Velásquez Gaviria, Emilio Sandoval Huertas, Julio César Andrade, Jorge Alberto Correa Echeverri, the National Council Justice, Juan Lisandro Romero Barrios and eighteen assistant attorneys of the two Courts, Carlos Horacio Urán Rojas, Luz Stella Marín Ramírez, María Teresa Muñoz Jiménez, Hermógenes Momelin Cortés, María Isabel Chamucero Hernández, María Cristina Herrera Arango, Cecilia Concha Arboleda, María Lyda Mondol de Palacios, María Janeth Roza Rojas, María Cristina Romero de Díaz, Ana Beatriz Moscoso de Cediél, María Cristina Zuluaga de Correa, María Cristina Rincón Mora, Nury Soto de Piñeros, Aura María Nieto Navarrete, Blanca Inés Ramírez de Angulo, María Teresa Barrios Rodríguez, Jaime Alberto Córdoba Avila, and approximately another 80 persons, among them guerrillas, soldiers, and civilians, in addition to 15 persons who disappeared.

Two final observations. First, at the political moment, both the M-19 as well as the drug-traffickers overestimated the political importance of the Supreme Court and the Justices in relation to the Executive Branch. In a country with such a well-recognized juridical tradition, the highest Courts of the nation were left to their fate at the hands of the armed perpetrators of the Colombian conflict. Therefore, once the courts were reconstructed and they had recovered from the latest threats and crimes of which they were victims, sentence No. 111 of December 12, 1986 declaring the Extradition Treaty with the United States (Law 27 of 1980) as unconstitutional is understandable, for with this decision, the Court delegated all the political responsibility for the matter to the government and to the political classes.

Second, in the complex process of violence, in which the factors promoting it are seen to be interwoven, the phenomenon of the paramilitary groups is emphasized. From a clear link to a counter-insurgency plan managed by the Armed Forces over a long period of time, one in which they act as subsidiaries doing the "dirty" work, they are seen literally confronted against the government because of the very circumstances of their criminal dynamics and their attitude against judges. The complex structure of paramilitary, in which government agents and drug-traffickers now converge, as can already be seen in the cases related to the massacres in Urabá⁴⁸, is gradually becoming a shock force of a para-governmental force that will have a violent impact in the coming years.

PERIOD 1989-1990

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

The consequences of the government's strategies and its responses to the factors behind the violence that they are trying to neutralize were extremely dramatic for the Judicial Branch during this period.

The violence against judges and judiciary officials and Public Ministry employees, which reached 39 clear cases during these two years, represents one of the most violent periods that the Judicial Branch has ever had to face.

For 1989-1990, the geographic distribution of the clear cases, which continue to increase, hit nine states. And although for the cases of attempts and homicides the distribution by states remains the same in relation to the previous period (six cases), the distribution at a municipal level allows us to see the seriousness of the tragic situation of judges: in 11 places there are 20 clear cases, in other words, 10 per year⁴⁹.

Antioquia is the most critical state. It had 18 clear cases, which represent 46.1% of all the clear cases during this period, and among them, 10 attempts and homicides, 55.6% of all the attempts and homicides that occurred. Its capital, Medellín, is the most violent city with respect to judges. Thirteen of the 18 clear cases that occurred and seven of the ten attempts and homicides that occurred took place in this state.

Other critical points are the state of Santander, in which four homicides occurred, two of which were perpetrated on January 18, 1989, in the "La Rochela" district by the "Los Masetos" paramilitary group, who murdered ten judiciary officials in addition to the two judges they murdered, and Bogotá, where one attempt and five death threats were registered. In addition, there were attempts and homicides in Quinchía, in the state of Risaralda, and in the town of Miraflores in the state of Guaviare.

THE FACTORS AND MOTIVES BEHIND THE VIOLENCE

In this, the most critical period of violence against judges and judiciary officials, not only because of its intensity but also because of the combination of factors that play a role in it, there are different dynamics in terms of the motives with respect to the preceding periods.

⁴⁸Let us recall that the MAS paramilitary group, which became publicly known in December, 1981, was initially organized by drug-traffickers to battle the kidnapping of their families and associates but from the beginning, they found allies in the Armed Forces, among cattle ranchers and among traditional ranch owners. The Attorney General of Colombia made this denunciation in 1983.

⁴⁹It is in this period especially that the violence against justice becomes chronic; both the 39 clear cases in general and the 20 homicides and attempts in particular that occurred in these two years arise from judicial proceedings personally directed by the victims; we cannot confirm these circumstances in the case of the two sieges of the Palace of Justice on November 6 and 7, 1985, in spite of the fact that it was clear that the position of the Supreme Court Justices as a high court and head of one of the three branches of political power was what led the M-19 command to carry out the first siege of the Palace.

Drug-trafficking and extradition

In this period, drug-traffickers are responsible for five threats and seven attempts and homicides. Judges investigating or trying the cases of narco-terrorism and those who for some time had been trying cases related to the confiscation and illegal trafficking of drugs against the "cartel of Medellín" are the special target of attacks.

Thus, in the barely eleven months of the criminal case that was opened as the result of the assassination of the Attorney General of Colombia, Carlos Mauro Hoyos (January 25, 1989), the fourth Superior District Attorney of Medellín, who was prosecuting the case in a court of cognizance, received a death threat by phone on August 4, 1989, which led him to resign from the case, and on December 12 of the same year, the District Attorney who replaced him, Gabriel Jaime Vélez Correa, was murdered⁵⁰.

In addition, on August 15, 1989, the Chief Justice of the Court of Public Order of Bogotá and another judge from the same jurisdiction were threatened. The former had been investigating the dynamite attempt on May 30 of that year against General Miguel Maza Márquez, the director at the time of the Administrative Department for National Security -DAS. The latter had been investigating the murder of the governor of Antioquia, Doctor Antonio Roldán Betancourt⁵¹.

On August 16th, Justice Carlos Ernesto Valencia García of the Superior District Court of Bogotá was murdered. He had been trying in the second instance the case of the murder of Guillermo Cano Isaza, the director of *El Espectador*. Valencia García's assassination occurred minutes after he personally filed a decision in the Court secretary's office confirming the arrest warrant against Pablo Escobar Gaviria and Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha, among others, accused of being the persons who plotted Cano Isaza's murder⁵².

On November 1, 1989, Justice Mariela Espinosa Arango of the Criminal Division of the Superior District Court of Medellín was murdered in that city. As we saw in the period 1979-1982, she had been the victim of threats and attempts since 1976. A month later, on December 5th, in the same city of Medellín, Judge 13 of the Moving Criminal Investigations Court, Bernardo Jaramillo Uribe, was murdered. Among the cases he was investigating, one was related to the murder of Colonel Waldemar Franklin Quintero (August 18, 1989), the commander of the metropolitan police of Medellín; one was related to the murder of the governor of Antioquia; another was the case related to the discovery and destruction of cocaine-producing laboratories by the police; another was the case related to the massacre that occurred in November, 1988, in the township of ; and several other cases were related to human rights violations in which paramilitary groups and military authorities were involved⁵³.

Other cases in which drug-traffickers appear to be responsible are: the threats that reached various civil judges of Cali on August 24, 1989, warning them that "for each extradition to the United States and each expropriated piece of property according to the resolutions passed by President Virgilio Barco's government, ten judges would be murdered"; the August 12th attempt on the Sixth Specialized Judge of Medellín⁵⁴; the murder on September 17th of Justice José

⁵⁰See *Informe Consejería presidencial* (Presidential advisor's report), July 10, 90 and October 19, 1991, pp. 40 and 94; *Informe de derechos humanos* (Human rights report), CINEP, December, 1989; *CDPH. Boletín de prensa* (Press release), January, 1990, p. 47. This information was compared in interviews with judicial authorities in Antioquia.

⁵¹See *CDPH. Boletín de Prensa* (Press release), October, 89, p.60 and 66; *La Prensa*, August 24, 1989; *Informe Consejería Presidencial* (Presidential advisor's report) p.64 and p.109.

⁵²See *Informe de derechos humanos*, CINEP (Center for Research and People's Education), (Human Rights Report), August, 89; *CPDH Boletín de Prensa* (Press release), October, 1989, pp. 55-56; *Informe Consejería Presidencial* (Presidential advisor's report) p.54.

⁵³See *Informe de derechos humanos*, CINEP, (Human Rights Report), Dic. 1989, *Informe Consejería Presidencial* (Presidential Advisor's Report)... July 10, 1990 and October 19, 1991, p.67-68; *CPDH Boletín de Prensa* (Press release), January, 1990, p.48. This information was confirmed in interviews with judicial authorities in Antioquia.

⁵⁴See *El Caleño*, August 25, 1989, p.11.

Héctor Jiménez Rodríguez, of the Superior District Court of Medellín; and the attempt on another Justice from the same Court on December 10, 1990⁵⁵.

One special case involves the threats made against the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Cali, Valle de Cauca: he received messages of condolence in his office on October 1, 1989, announcing his future death and warning him not to continue speaking publicly about the disappearance and subsequent murders of Guillermo Mena Lozano (summoner of the fourth superior court) and Rodrigo Quintero de la Pava (substantiator of the sixth criminal court). These two judiciary employees disappeared on October 26, 1989, and their bodies appeared five days later in the Cauca River with signs of torture and multiple bullet wounds⁵⁶. These threats arose first of all because of the public denunciation the judge made of the disappearance and subsequent murder of the two previously-mentioned judiciary employees, and second, because of the criminal charges he was investigating for the assassination in the Bellavista jail of a drug-trafficker from Cali who had infiltrated the "Medellín cartel" and been arrested initially in that city but later transferred to Cali for his own safety. Apparently the two judiciary employees had something to do with the murder of the drug-trafficker from Cali; these circumstances led to their disappearance and subsequent murder.

Previously, in August, 1989, the group calling itself "Los Extraditables" sent the same Chief Justice of the Superior Court a note informing him that 10 judges would be killed for each person extradited to the United States. In April, 1987, a plan to murder him was revealed; the persons responsible for the plan were the protectors of two hired killers at the service of the "Cali cartel", who were arrested and charged with the multiple murder of and personal injuries against Fernando Cuéllar Rodríguez, a lawyer; his wife, Alba Lucía Ardila, the 2nd Superior Prosecuting Attorney of Palmira; Claudia Cuéllar Rodríguez (all dead); and Dámaso Cuéllar Rodríguez and Adriana Millán Cuéllar (injured) in events that took place on December 17, 1986 in the city of Cali. The Chief Justice of the Superior Court was investigating their case. The plan to murder him would be carried out if he called the two persons accused of the massacre to trial⁵⁷. The threats and the plan to murder him were finally revealed.

As we can see, most of the threats against the judicial branch of Antioquia and Bogotá occur in this period, a few days before the assassination of Luis Carlos Galán Sarmiento, the Liberal party's presidential candidate, which occurred on the night of August 18, 1989. His assassination led President Virgilio Barco to declare an "all-out war" against drug-traffickers.

Government agents, paramilitary groups, and the violation of human rights

The human rights crisis in the country is reflected in this stage through the threats, attempts, and homicides directed against the judges and judicial employees in charge of investigating extra-judicial executions or massacres carried out by paramilitary groups or directly by government agents.

In relation to extrajudicial executions, there were threats against the Seventh Judge of the Public Order Court of Medellín (August 4, 1989) and a Judge of the Public Order Court of Bogotá (July 6, 1990). In the former case, the judge was investigating the activities of paramilitary groups in the regions of the towns of El and Tarazá in northeast Antioquia⁵⁸. In the latter

⁵⁵See *Informe de derechos humanos* CINEP (Human rights report), October, 1989 and December, 1990; *CPDH. Boletín de Prensa* (Press release), January, 1990, p. 26; *Informe Consejería Presidencial...*, pp. 46-48 and 102-103; *El Colombiano*, December 11, 1990, p. 1B; *El Espectador*, May 5, 1991, p. 11A. This information was clarified in an interview with judicial authorities in Medellín, conducted on November 21, 1991.

⁵⁶See *El País*, October 30, 1989, and *Occidente*, October 30, 1989, p.1A and 2A. Also, since September 11 of that year the summoner of the Twelfth Criminal Circuit Court, Orlando Cuéllar, has been missing. He was forcefully taken from his home by men who said they belonged to the intelligence service of the F-2 police in Cali.

⁵⁷See *CPDH Boletín prensa* (Press release), October, 89, p.67; Interview with judicial authorities in Valle, Nov. 28, 1991. It is important to point out that in spite of the circumstances, the Superior Court's Chief Justice summoned the two accused persons for trial. The Criminal Division of the Superior Court of Cali would overturn this summons on appeal a few months later.

⁵⁸In the course of the investigations, this judicial office found sufficient evidence to accuse several army officials assigned to the region (names and ranks are unknown) as well as several civilians. In November of that same year, this judge investigated the murder of Mariela Espinosa Arango, Justice of the Superior Court of Medellín.

case, the judge was investigating the case related to the assassination of Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa, the presidential candidate of the "Unión Patriótica", which occurred on April 23, 1990.

On January 18, 1989, one of the most dramatic criminal actions against Colombian judges occurred: the "La Rochela" massacre. A judiciary committee of the Criminal Investigations Court was made up of 12 judiciary employees and headed by Mariela Morales and Pablo Antonio Beltrán Palomino, Fourth and Sixteenth Judges of the Criminal Investigations Court of San Gil, Santander, who were investigating possible arraignments for extrajudicial executions in the Santanderean region of the Middle Magdalena Valley. They were murdered in the "La Rochela" region, a rural area of the municipality of Simacota. Responsibility for the massacre fell to the "Los Masetos" paramilitary group operating in this part of the Middle Magdalena Valley. The judiciary officials were investigating the criminal activity of these groups as well as the disappearance of several businessmen and the theft of the merchandise they were transporting⁵⁹.

Francisco Javier Monsalve, Judge for the Public Order Court of Medellín, was investigating several murders imputed to paramilitary groups in the townships of Quinchía and La Virginia, in the state of Risaralda; he was slain on May 20, 1989⁶⁰.

The panorama with respect to the investigations of massacres is even more serious. The responsibility for these events falls mainly on paramilitary groups (five cases), government agents (three cases), and in one case it has not been possible to determine who is responsible.

In 1989 three judges for the Public Order and one judiciary official were threatened. On February 1, the threats made on the lives of the persons investigating the judicial massacre at "La Rochela" (January 18, 1989) were made public. On August 4, the Sixth Judge of Medellín, who was investigating the massacre at Segovia (November, 1988) in which 42 persons died and more than 50 were injured, was threatened. On August 16, the Seventh Judge of Bogotá was threatened. He had taken on the investigation related to the bloody entry and search of the "Altos del Portal" building by the Special Army Command assigned to the XIII Brigade and stationed in Bogotá, in which four persons died. According to a military source, a gang of drug-traffickers was exterminated there; later judicial investigations established that the entry and subsequent massacre were the result of vendettas between drug-traffickers and that the soldiers had been used for this purpose at the request of Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha. On July 31, an official who had been part of the team from the Third Public Order Court of Medellín to investigate the massacres in Urabá (March, 1988) was threatened⁶¹.

On July 28, 1989, the Third Judge of the Public Order Court of Medellín, María Elena Díaz Pérez, was murdered, and on July 24, 1990, the Regional Attorney General for Apartadó, Antioquia, María Ester Restrepo, was also murdered. The Third Judge, based on the investigations carried out by the Second Public Order Court of Medellín in relation to the massacres in Urabá, confirmed the arrest summons issued against Pablo Escobar Gaviria, Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha, the ex-mayor of Puerto Boyacá, Luis Alberto Rubio Rojas, Army Major Felipe Bohórquez, Captain Pedro Vicente Bermúdez Lozano, First Corporal Félix Antonio Ochoa Ruiz, and several civilians linked to the paramilitary groups of Puerto Boyacá. The Regional Attorney General of Apartadó was investigating the kidnapping and subsequent disappearance of 42 peasants from the Pueblo Bello district in the township of Turbo (January 14, 1990). The person directly responsible was the well-known head of the paramilitary groups, Fidel

⁵⁹In the massacre, in addition to the two judges, two secretaries, six agents of the judicial technical unit and two drivers died; three more persons were injured. In the criminal trial of this massacre several civilians were sentenced to 20, 25, and 30 years in jail. Army officials Lieutenant Luis Enrique Ortiz Andrade and Sergeant Otoniel Hernández, stationed at the Campo Capote military base of the Fifth Army Brigade were among those found guilty. They were accused of "aiding terrorist activities". See *Informe Consejería Presidencial* (Presidential Advisor's Report)... no date, received in August, 1991; also *El Tiempo*, November 22, 1990, p. 8c, *La Prensa*, November 22, 1990; *Informe de derechos humanos*. CINEP (Human rights report), January, 1989.

⁶⁰See *Informe de derechos humanos*. CINEP (Human rights report), May, 1989; Superior District Court of Pereira, Internal Communication No. 36, January 20, 1992.

⁶¹See *Informe de derechos humanos*. CINEP (Human rights report), July and August, 1989; *El Tiempo*, June 16, 1990; *Informes de la Consejería Presidencial* (Presidential Advisor's Reports) and *CPDH. Boletín de Prensa* (Press release), February, 1989, p. 26.

Castaño, also linked to the massacres in Urabá. Later, the bodies of several peasants were found in common graves found on the "Las Tangas" ranch, which belongs to Fidel Castaño and is located in the rural area of the township of Valencia, in the state of Córdoba⁶².

On March 4, 1990, in the rural area of the Puerto Valdivia township in northeast Antioquia, an investigating attorney from the Special Investigations Unit of the Colombian Attorney General's office in Bogotá and Judge 42 of Criminal Investigations were attacked by mortar and machine-gun fire from artillery helicopters of the Colombian Air Force. They had been commissioned to exhume the bodies of five peasants that had originally been presented by the army as guerrillas killed in combat. As a result of this intimidating action and the obstruction of their activities, the officials had to delay the proceedings for two days⁶³. Finally, on March 27, 1990, a grenade was thrown at the house where a judicial commission investigating the murder of six members of the "Unión Patriótica" (Patriotic Union political party) of Apartadó, which had occurred at an ice cream shop in the same town only a few days earlier, on March 18th⁶⁴.

Guerrilla groups

Another of the factors that appears during this period to be seriously linked to the violence against judges, and which had a serious precedent in 1986 when a bomb was placed in the courthouse of the Judge with Multiple Jurisdictions of , Cesar, is the guerrilla groups, especially the ELN (National Liberation Army) and the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia).

Although the motives are difficult to determine, these events occurred in areas where the guerrillas have traditionally had a political and territorial presence.

On April 29, 1990, Luis Eduardo Galvis, the Judge with Multiple Jurisdictions of Miraflores, Guaviare, was told by the FARC front operating in the region that he had 48 hours to abandon the town. On May 17, 1989, two justices of the Superior District Court of Pamplona were kidnapped in the township of Chitagá, Norte de Santander. The ELN guerrillas wanted to check the files of a case which that Court was investigating in the second instance. They were freed five days later⁶⁵.

On June 26 of the same year, another commando of the same organization captured and later "executed" the Judge with Multiple Jurisdictions of Pailitas, Cesar: Isabelia Herrera Gómez. On June 27 of the same year, an ELN commando "executed" Samuel Alonso Rodríguez Jácome, the Second Judge for the Public Order Court of Bucaramanga, Santander, accusing him of handing over information about the cases he was investigating to military intelligence. This Public Order judge was carrying out an inquest of several peasants that were being held at the headquarters of the Fifth Army Brigade stationed in Bucaramanga as part of the proceedings being carried out in relation to the judicial massacre at "La Rochela"⁶⁶. Finally, on July 8,

⁶²See *Informe de derechos humanos*. (Human rights report) CINEP, July, 1989. CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa* (Press Release), October, 1989, p. 27; *Informe Consejería Presidencial*...., July 9, 1990, and October 19, 1991, pp. 88-93. Also, *Informe de derechos humanos*. CINEP, July, 1990; CPDH *Boletín Prensa*, Sept., 1990, p. 62; *Informe Consejería Presidencial*...., June 17, 1991, pp. 35-36, does not grant information about this case because of the new system of justice for public order, according to them; *El Colombiano*, July 23, 1990, p. 1A; *El País*, July 25, 1990, p. 1A; *El Herald*, July 25, 1990, p. 5C; *El Espectador*, July 25, 1990, p. 1A; July 27, 1990 p. 13A, July 28, 1990, p. 13A, Aug. 14, 1990, p. 11A; *Vanguardia Liberal*, July 25, 1990, p. 1A, Aug. 1, 1990, p. 1A; *Informe Consejería, Presidencial*...., Oct. 19, 1991, p. 104-105.

⁶³The commission also included a forensic doctor and four agents of the Technical Unit of the Judicial Police in addition to the lawyer and the judge. The Attorney General's office initiated a disciplinary investigation against several of officers of the Fourth Army Brigade and the Tarazá Military base.

⁶⁴See *In Defense of Rights. Attacks on Lawyers and Judges* in 1990, Ed. Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights, New York, 1990, p. 61.

⁶⁵Besides the justices the ELN guerrillas also kidnapped a lawyer and a land-owner.

⁶⁶The wife of Judge Rodríguez Jácome, Margot Estela Puentes, a lawyer who was with him at the time of the events, also died. Other Sources have denied the guerrilla groups' accusations against this judge.

Jesús Villalba Tafur, the Judge with Multiple Jurisdictions of Murindó, Urabá, in Antioquia, who had been threatened by the guerrillas, was murdered⁶⁷.

Other factors

In relation to the murder of Carlos Campo Donado, lawyer and ex-Justice of the Superior District Court of Barranquilla, which occurred on August 13, 1990, a justice of the same Superior District Court and the third and fourth superior judges received phone calls threatening their lives the same day.

Justice Campo Donado had handled a case dealing with a fraud for millions of pesos from public funds (administrative corruption), and another in which he confirmed the warrant for the arrest of an individual in possession of a sizable sum of American and Canadian dollars. In letters and telephone calls, they were threatened with *the same bad luck as Campo Donado*⁶⁸.

Finally, two cases are reviewed here: first, the murder of Rómulo Arnulfo Calvo Serrato, Assistant Attorney for the Superior District Court of Bogotá, which occurred on October 14, 1990. This murder was in relation to the cases being investigated in the Criminal Division of that Court, according to several family members who were interviewed. Second, there was a threat made to a justice of the Superior District Court of Medellín by a group of hired killers belonging to the "Los Búcaros" gang in November, 1990, warning him that if the judges in that jurisdiction continued being "so tough" on them, several of them would be killed⁶⁹.

YEAR 1991

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

In this year, the levels of violence against judges and officials increased in intensity, a trend that could be indicative of the beginning of a new cycle. In 1991, there were 22 clear cases, a number that represents an increase of 46.7% in comparison to the immediately preceding year; in relation to the rates recorded annually during the entire period covered by the study (1979-1991), it is the third highest figure. Attempts and homicides, which rose from eight in 1990 to nine in 1991, seem to confirm the trend towards the worsening of the violence against judges and judiciary officials.

Now this increase in violence against judges shows some new characteristics. First, in spite of the fact that the rate of attempts and homicides has a tendency to increase, only the assassination of ex-Justice Minister Enrique Low Murtra (April 30) and the attempt against a "secret judge" (August 10), both of which occurred in Bogotá, are related to extradition and the massacres in Urabá, motives which had led to organized acts of violence against the Judicial Branch in previous periods. The other six cases were related to more local and specific circumstances, a situation which shows a trend towards the geographical and possibly organizational dismemberment between the violence against the Judicial Branch and the factors that were behind it in previous periods, above all, drug-traffickers and paramilitary groups, which were the groups with the highest rate of incidence.

Second, territorial distribution shrinks from ten states affected during the 1990-1991 period to seven, and distribution at the level of municipalities, although extensive (12 locations were affected), is somewhat spread out, for the cases that occurred had practically no relation to each other.

⁶⁷ *Informe de derechos humanos*. CINEP (Human rights report) May and June, 1989, June, 1990; CPDH. *Boletín de Prensa* (Press Release), June, 1989, p. 39, and October, 1989, p. 39; July, 1990. *Informe Consejería Presidencial* (Presidential Adviser's Report) pp. 38, 55, 106, 109. *El Colombiano*, July 10, 1990, Pille. *El Espectador*, Sept. 9, 1990, p. 11A.

⁶⁸ See *Informe de derechos humanos*. CINEP. (Human rights report), August, 1990; CPDH. *Boletín de Prensa* February 7 1991, p. 17; *El Colombiano*, August 13, 1990; *El Heraldó*, August 15, 1990, p. 1A; *El País*, August 14 of 1990, p. 1A; *Informe Consejería Presidencial...* (Presidential Adviser's Report) pp. 95-96.

⁶⁹ Interviews with family members and judicial authorities conducted on August 22 in Bogotá and on November 21, 1991 in Medellín respectively.

Third, in global terms, Arauca, Bogotá, Antioquia and Valle de Cauca are the most critical points; however, because of the regional circumstances, Arauca is the state that displays an especially serious situation: in this region, which has been the scene of an acute social crisis and prolonged armed conflict, the situation for the judicial branch is worrisome, for the guerrilla groups, virtually the only factor behind the violence against judges operating in the region, have practically paralyzed the administration of justice. As part of the logic behind their armed struggle with the government, the ELN and FARC fronts and guerrilla commanders are trying to replace the "official" administration of justice with their "revolutionary" way of justice by the use of intimidations and death threats. This situation has virtually paralyzed the courts in several municipalities in Arauca.

THE FACTORS AND MOTIVES BEHIND THE VIOLENCE

Guerrilla groups

In 1991, as we hinted at previously, there were significant changes in the behavior of the factors behind the violence. First, four threats, one kidnapping, one homicide, and one massacre during this period converted the FARC and ELN guerrilla groups into the principal factor behind the violence against judges and judiciary officials.

The intimidating actions were concentrated in the state of Arauca. On March 15, in the rural area surrounding the township of Tame, an ELN commando group intercepted the Judge of the Criminal Investigations Court located in the area, who was carrying out proceedings in relation to the murder of several peasants. Commander Camilo peremptorily told him that "the only justice possible in Arauca is the people's justice"; the judge resigned. On September 25, Judge 21 of the Criminal Investigations Court located in the township of Saravena was threatened by the FARC; a few days later he resigned and left town. Three weeks later, on October 18, the judge replacing him personally received the order from the FARC to leave town or else be executed. As was to be expected, he left. On October 30, the Seventh Judge of Criminal Investigations in Tame was also threatened by the guerrilla groups, according to the Chief Justice of the Superior District Court of Villavicencio⁷⁰. For the guerrillas, these threats against the judges in Arauca show a demonstration of their strength and territorial sovereignty against the government, according to their logic behind the struggle.

Another case was the kidnapping of the Judge with Multiple Jurisdictions of the township of Pailitas, in the state of Cesar, carried out on November 23 by an ELN commando group. According to press sources, the guerrillas wanted to conduct a "trial for responsibility for the administrative and financial administration of the township". On this occasion, the guerrillas also kidnapped the mayor, the town treasurer, the deputy attorney, the secretary of education and several municipal councilors. A week later the kidnapped officials were released⁷¹.

Although in this case, unlike the case of Arauca, the ELN guerrillas permit justice to be administered, or allow the courts at least to function, they nevertheless try to exercise political and military control over the jurisdiction in which they have a territorial presence.

The most serious event imputed to one of the FARC fronts which operates in the Sumapaz region, in the southeast of the state of Cundinamarca, was the massacre of a commission sent by the 75th Criminal Investigations Court of Bogotá, perpetrated on November 26 in the "La Union" region of the rural area surrounding Usme, a township near Bogotá. This commission, directed by Judge Luis Miguel Garavito, also included Prosecuting Attorney Héctor Ojeda; Hernando Trujillo, a secretary; Amanda Gómez, court clerk; Alfonso García, court photographer; Jaime Puerta, forensic doctor; Héctor Romero and Alfonso García Villarraga, investigators from the Technical Unit of the Judicial Police (CTPJ); and Police officer Elkin Ruiz. Luis Ariel Sánchez, Luis Alejandro Chaparro and Martín Barragán, also members of the CTPJ, were

⁷⁰*El Tiempo*, Nov. 13, 1991, pp. 1A and 3A. This information was confirmed by phone with the Superior District Court of Villavicencio.

⁷¹See *El Tiempo*, November 26, 1991, pp. 1A and 12A.

injured. According to what a military source said to the press, the army intercepted a radiotelephonic communication with the Secretary of the guerrilla organization from the column that had carried out the attack, in which the attack was described as a "painful accident", since the charge of dynamite was prepared to be used against a Police patrol⁷².

Drug-traffickers and paramilitary groups

The violence perpetrated by drug-traffickers against judges has decreased substantially as a result of the fact that several heads of the "Medellín cartel" have surrendered in accordance with the government's policy for their submission to the justice system.

The assassination of ex-Minister of Justice Enrique Low Murtra, an active promoter of extradition through administrative channels during the last year of Virgilio Barco's government, occurred on April 30, seven years after the assassination of Minister of Justice Rodrigo Lara Bonilla and seems to be the epilogue of the drug-traffickers' "war" against extradition and the government.

Nevertheless, there were several cases that were due more to local or specific dynamics. A territorial judge with Multiple Jurisdictions of the township of Tame in Arauca was killed on October 30, two days after denouncing publicly from the pulpit of a local church that several public officials were seriously implicated in the drug trade⁷³. On November 17, death threats against three members of the Labor division of the Superior District Court of Medellín were made known. This division had upheld the condemnatory sentence in favor of several workers that had been handed down by a labor judge of the city against a company whose investors were related to the drug trade⁷⁴.

Paramilitary groups are involved in two cases: on August 10, Judge 103 for the Public Order (a secret judge responsible for cases related to drugs or terrorism), who had been investigating the case of the massacres in Urabá, was the victim of an attempt in the north of Bogotá when several individuals sprayed the armored car in which she was riding with machine-gun fire. On June 17, 1991, the judge had passed a condemnatory sentence against Ricardo Rayo (prisoner); Mario Zuluaga Espinel, Luis Alfredo Rubio Rojas, ex-mayor of the township of Puerto Boyacá, Fidel Antonio Castro Gil (all found guilty in absentia); Victor Hugo Martínez Barragán, Mario Usuga Gómez, Gonzalo de Jesús Pérez and his sons Henry de Jesús and Marcelo de Jesús Pérez (murdered); Adán Rojas Ospina, Hernán Giraldo Serna and Reinol Rojas for their direct participation in the massacres on the "Honduras" and "La Negra" banana plantations and in the region of Punta Coquitos, located in the Turbo municipal jurisdiction, in the state of Antioquia.

On October 30, Jesús Abella López, the Third Superior Prosecuting Attorney of Villavicencio, was murdered. Two agents of the local police and two persons whom the judicial authorities later linked to the paramilitary group led by Victor Carranza in the state of Meta have been accused as the material perpetrators of this homicide. This official had been threatened in 1991 while working as the 85th Judge of the Criminal Investigations Court of Bogotá and had investigated the assassination of Carlos Pizarro Leongómez, the presidential candidate for the M-19 (at that time a legally-constituted political party), on April 26, 1990.

Other factors

Finally, in 1991 there were six cases in which the perpetrators and motives are still undetermined. On March 31, in the township of Sopetrán in the state of Antioquia, the 90th Judge of

⁷²See *El Espectador*, November 27, 1991, pp. 1A and 11A; November 28, 1991, pp. 1A, 8A and 9A; November 29, 1991, pp. 1A and 12A; December 12, 1991; *El Tiempo*, November 27, 1991, pp. 1A and 12A; November 28, 1991, pp. 1A and 7A; November 29, 1991; December 1, 1991 and December 6, 1991.

⁷³See *El Tiempo*, November 13, 1991, p. 13A. This press version was verified in a telephone interview with the Chief Justice of the Superior District Court of Villavicencio. He declined to name the judge or the accusations and names of the persons involved in the charges made.

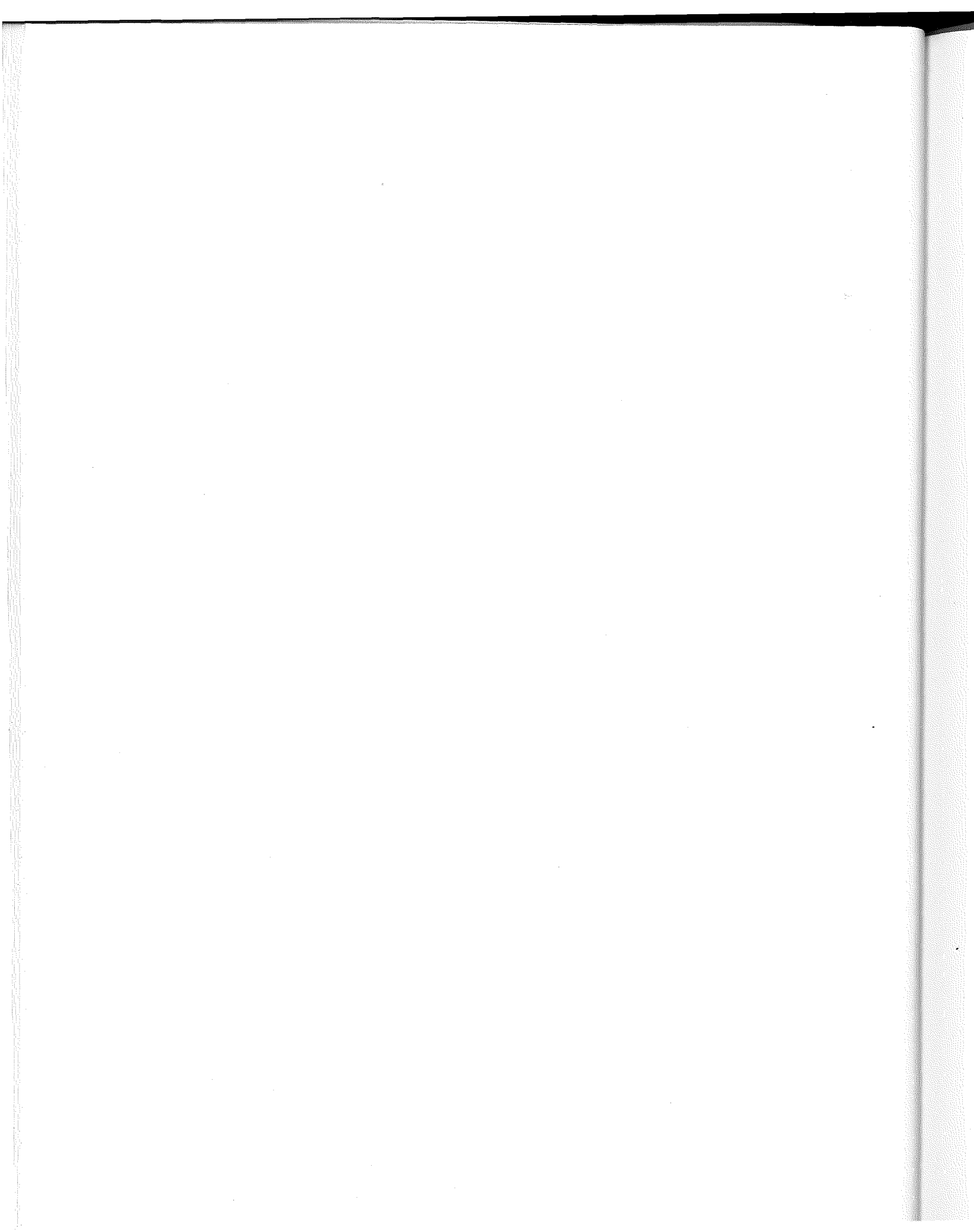
⁷⁴This information was given verbally by judicial authorities of Medellín.

Criminal Investigations was the victim of an attempt in which he was injured. On April 18, Leonel Torres Rincón, 24th Judge of the Criminal Investigations Court of El Castillo in the state of Meta was murdered in his own chambers.

The following Criminal Investigations Judges were threatened: on May 23, the Second Judge of Valledupar in the state of Cesar; on October 7, the Third Judge of Barranquilla, Atlántico, who was investigating several employees of the Public Utilities Enterprises of that city for the theft of more than 1.5 billion pesos. On August 15, in the city of Cali, Valle de Cauca, the file of a delicate case that was being tried in that court was burned in the chambers of the Sixth Judge; a note left on the judge's desk said: "leave the case immediately if you don't want what happened to this file to happen to you". On November 28, the 17th Judge of Yumbo, Valle de Cauca received a note in his chambers threatening him. The source we consulted did not wish to make any comments or additional clarifications concerning these last two cases.

APPENDIX I

Statistical Tables of Violence against Magistrates,
Judges, Judiciary Officials and Public Ministry Employees



ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE N° 2

HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, JUDICIARY OFFICIALS
AND PUBLIC MINISTRY OFFICIALS
ACCORDING TO STATE
CLEAR CASES

STATE	PERIOD I						PERIOD II						PERIOD III						PERIOD IV						PERIOD V						TOTAL : GRAND				
	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		A		H		TOTAL %				
	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	%				
1 ANTIOQUIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	23	26.1	
2 ATLANTICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	1.1
3 BOGOTA D.C. (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	42	47.7
4 CESAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	2	2.3
5 MAGDALENA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	1.1
6 META	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	4	4.5	
7 NORTE DE SANTANDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1.1	
8 RISARALDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2.3	
9 SANTANDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	6.8	
10 VALLE DEL CAUCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3.4	
11 ARAUCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1.1	
12 GUAVIARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1.1	
13 ABOARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	1.1	
TOTAL	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	34	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	71	88	100	

A = ASSAULTS
H = HOMICIDES

(*) For 1985 the 13 magistrates and 18 assistant attorney who died at the Palace of Justice are included.

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
 VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE Nº 4

HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
 MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, JUDICIARY OFFICIALS
 AND PUBLIC MINISTRY OFFICIALS
 ACCORDING TO STATE
 CASES LACKING INFORMATION

DEPARTAMENTO	PERIODO I						PERIODO II						PERIODO III						PERIODO IV						PERIODO V							
	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		TOTAL		GRAN		TOTAL	
	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	%	
1 ANTIOQUIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	
4 BOLIVAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	
5 BOYACA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	
6 CALDAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	
7 CAQUETA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	
9 CESAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	
12 HULLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	
14 MAGDALENA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	
17 NORTE DE SANTANDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	
19 RISARALDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	
23 VALLE DEL CAUCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	
24 ARAUCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	
25 CASANARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	
TOTAL	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	17	20	100	

A = ASSAULTS
 H = HOMICIDES

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE Nº 6

HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, JUDICIARY OFFICIALS
AND PUBLIC MINISTRY OFFICIALS
ACCORDING TO ACTIVITY
CLEAR CASES

VICTIM'S ACTIVITY	PERIOD I						PERIOD II						PERIOD III						PERIOD IV						PERIOD V									
	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL					
	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H				
1 SUPREME COURT JUSTICE (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	13	14.8	
2 NATIONAL COUNCIL JUSTICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1.1	
3 SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9	10.2	
4 JUDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1.1	
5 CIVIL JUDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4.5	
6 CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1.1
7 JUDGE WITH DEFERENT JURISDICTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	4	4.5	
8 CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1.1	
9 SUPERIOR JUDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1.1	
10 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION JUDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2.3	
11 JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	13	14.8	
12 SPECIALIZED JUDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4.5		
13 PUBLIC ATTORNEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	1.1	
14 JUDICIARY OFFICIAL (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	20	22.7	
15 ATTORNEY GENERAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5.7		
16 ATTORNEY GENERAL DELEGATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1.1	
17 REGIONAL ATTORNEY GENERAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1.1	
18 EMPLOYEE, ATTY GEN'L'S OFFICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1.1	
19 DEPUTY ATTORNEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0.0	
20 OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	5.7	
TOTAL	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	34	0	3	2	0	2	1	11	4	4	3	6	17	71	88	100					

A = ASSAULTS
H = HOMICIDES

* For 1985, the magistrates and assistant attorneys who died in the Palace of Justice are included

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE N° 9

VICTIMS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF VIOLENCE
MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, JUDICIAL OFFICIALS
AND PUBLIC MINISTRY OFFICIALS

TYPE OF VIOLENCE	PERIOD I												PERIOD II												PERIOD III												PERIOD IV												PERIOD V			TOTAL C D L	GRAND TOTAL %
	1979			1980			1981			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991																
	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L														
1 ILLEGAL RAID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	1	0	5					
2 DEATH THREATS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	2	7	79	37	11					
3 ASSAULT (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	6	3	26	12	2								
4 PERSONAL INJURY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	1	6	2	8								
5 PERSONAL INJURY (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	2	0	9					
6 HOMICIDE (***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	7	17	95	44	6								
7 DESAPPEARANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	2	0	9								
8 DAMAGE TO COURT PROPERTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	2	0	9								
TOTAL	4	1	1	6	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	13	0	1	7	1	3	43	2	0	10	1	4	9	2	2	7	0	7	24	3	1	15	3	2	22	1	3	167	17	29	213	100									

C = CLEAR
D = DOUBTFUL
L = LACKING INFORMATION

* In 12 cases the victim was seriously injured.
** In one case the victim was detained illegally.
*** In one case the victim had been previously kidnapped, and in other two the corpses showed signs of torture and in 1985 the 13 magistrates and 18 assistant attorneys who died in the Palace of Justice.

ANDREAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
 VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE Nº 10

VICTIMS ACCORDING TO FACTOR BEHIND VIOLENCE
 MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, JUDICIARY OFFICIALS
 AND PUBLIC MINISTRY OFFICIALS

FACTOR BEHIND VIOLENCE	PERIOD I												PERIOD II												PERIOD III												PERIOD IV												PERIOD V			TOTAL			GRAND TOTAL X		
	1979			1980			1981			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			TOTAL			GRAND TOTAL X														
	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L	C	D	L						
1 UNDETERMINED (*)	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	3	57	8	27	92	43	2						
2 GOVERNMENT AGENTS (**)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	0	14	6	6												
3 PARAMILITARY GROUPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	0	0	31	14	6												
4 DRUG-TRAFFICKERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	0	1	46	21	6												
5 GUERRILLA GROUPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	1	18	8	5															
6 OTHERS FACTORS (***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	0	12	5	6															
TOTAL	4	1	1	6	1	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	13	0	1	17	1	3	43	2	0	10	1	4	9	2	2	7	0	7	24	3	1	15	3	2	22	1	3	167	17	29	213	100													

C = CLEAR
 D = DOUBTFUL
 L = LACKING INFORMATION

* The magistrates and assistant attorneys who died in the Palace of Justice are included
 ** The Armed Forces, the Police, and Administrative Department for National Security (DAS) are included in this item.
 *** This item includes common delinquency, hired killers, and private agents.

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE N° 16

HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, JUDICIARY OFFICIALS
AND PUBLIC MINISTRY OFFICIALS
ACCORDING TO POSSIBLE MOTIVES
DOUBTFUL CASES

POSSIBLE MOTIVE Judicial investigation for	PERIOD I		PERIOD II		PERIOD III		PERIOD IV		PERIOD V		TOTAL : GRAND		
	1979	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	A	H
	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	A	H
1 UNDETERMINED	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
2 PRIVATE MATTERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0	6
TOTAL	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	6	7
	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	6	7
	100	0	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	200	0	100	100

A = ASSAULTS
H = HOMICIDES

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE N° 17

HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, JUDICIARY OFFICIALS
AND PUBLIC MINISTRY OFFICIALS
ACCORDING TO POSSIBLE MOTIVES
CASES LACKING INFORMATION

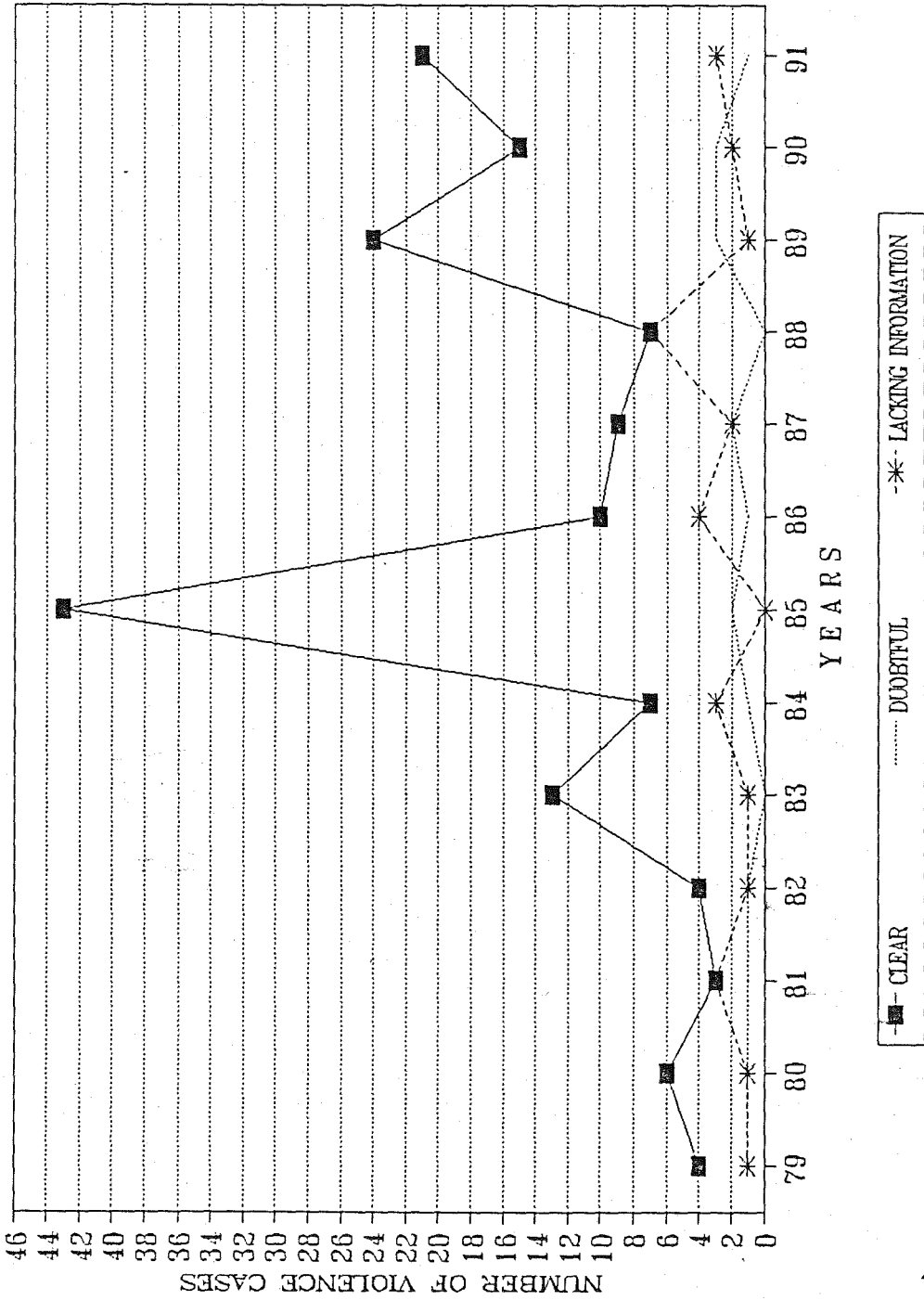
POSSIBLE MOTIVE Judicial investigation for	PERIOD I		PERIOD II		PERIOD III		PERIOD IV		PERIOD V		TOTAL : GRAND		
	1979	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	A	H
	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	A	H
1 UNDETERMINED	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	5	3	16
TOTAL	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	5	3	16
	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	0	200	100	500	300	1600

A = ASSAULTS
H = HOMICIDES

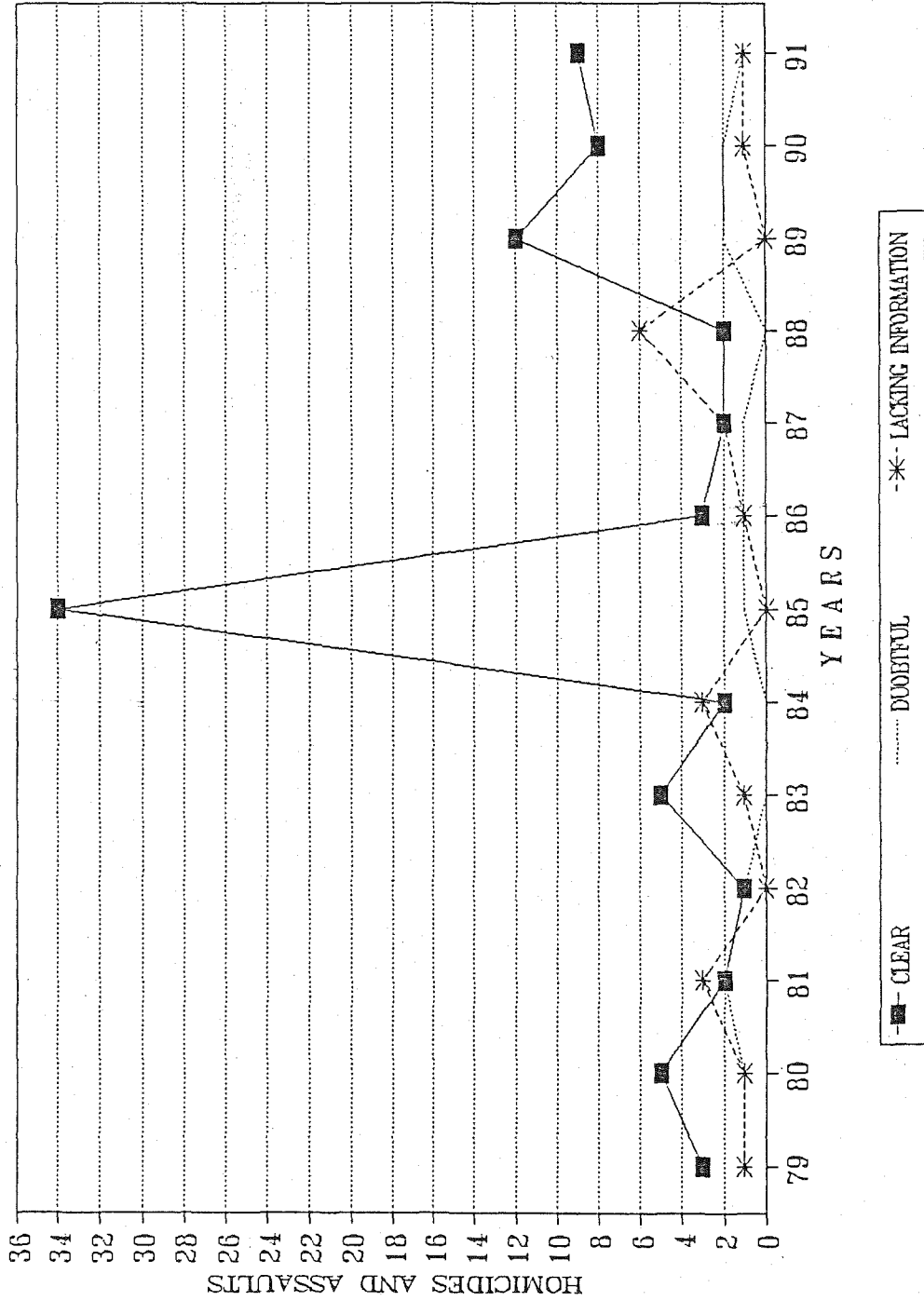
APPENDIX II

Graphs Showing Rates of Violence against Magistrates,
Judges, Judiciary Officials and Public Ministry Employees

RATES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, JUDICIARY OFFICIALS



RATES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST
MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, JUDICIARY OFFICIALS



CHAPTER III

VIOLENCE AGAINST LAWYERS

Between 1979 and 1991, violence against lawyers is very closely related to changes in the political situation and the situation of human rights in the country. The public peace measures taken by the different administrations, the appearance of paramilitary forces and groups of private justice, the impact of the drug trade on the country's economic and social relations, and, perhaps to a lesser extent, guerrilla activities, the rise in common delinquency and the attitude of the lawyers themselves and other individuals in the solution of judicial conflicts, all these are factors that define a dramatic picture of the professional practice of law. In short, as a newspaper heading in Bogotá once read: To be a lawyer in Colombia is *to be a professional in danger*¹.

As in the case of magistrates, judges and judiciary officials and Public Ministry employees, the homicides and the attempts against lawyers because of the practice of their profession (clear cases) display a cyclical activity which characterizes three periods of violence. The first covers the period between 1979 and 1983, the second between 1984 and 1986, and the third between 1987 and 1991. During these three periods, the increase of violence against lawyers seems to be more than worrisome. At least this is the conclusion that can be drawn from the annual averages that were reported for any kind of violence in general and for the cases of homicides and attempts in particular: they were 5.2 and 1.6 for 1979-1983, 6 and 3 for 1984 to 1986, 12.2 and 6.6 for 1987-1991, respectively. The analysis of these periods will be carried out according to the regional distribution (states and cities) and according to the factors and motives behind the violence.

PERIOD 1979- 1983

In a context of political repression and the violation of human rights, this period of violence against lawyers lies in a stage of transition of the types of repression and political control, because the official, institutionalized violence based on martial law legislation is more openly associated with the clandestine and illegal repression by government agents, the activities of paramilitary forces and the groups of private justice².

Under these conditions, a total of 62 cases (34 clear, 14 doubtful, and 14 lacking information) were reported³. Let us see the regional impact that the clear cases had and the factors and motives that generated this violence.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

During these first five years 34 clear cases of violence (6.8 per year) were reported in nine States, among them eight homicides and attempts (1.6 annually). However, the violence against lawyers is basically located in four states, and more precisely in their Capital cities. 82.4% of the clear cases were reported in Bogotá, Cali (Valle del Cauca), Bucaramanga (Santander) and Medellín (Antioquia). Whereas 74.4% of the death threats were reported in Cali and Bucaramanga, the total number of torture cases (6 cases)⁴ and 62.5% of homicides and attempts occurred in Bogotá.

¹La prensa, May 2, 1990, p.2.

²As we saw in Chapter II, the paramilitary forces announced their criminal activities at the beginning of December, 1981. On June 20, 1982, President Turbay Ayala lifted martial law.

³All the data, figures and statistical estimates are based on Tables N° 18 to N° 30 published at the end of this chapter.

⁴In all the cases, the lawyer had been arrested by military authorities.

FACTORS AND MOTIVES BEHIND THE VIOLENCE

Government agents and paramilitary forces

In midst of the official and the para-governmental violence, the practice of law in the country was regarded by government agents and paramilitary forces as part of a political crime, at least this is the case of defense counsels of political prisoners (18 cases), monitors of human rights or the civil party in trials for human rights violations (3 cases), labor union counsels or advisers of popular movements (8 cases), and almost all the lawyers affiliated with non-governmental human rights organizations, who suffered attempts, homicides, death threats, illegal detentions, tortures, and forced disappearance.

In a public statement made to the press on March 10, 1982, lawyer Miguel Antonio Cano Morales denounced publicly that army units, assigned to the Brigade of Military Institutes in Bogotá, (nowadays the XIII Army Brigade) were responsible for the attempts against him which occurred on his doorsteps on March 30, 1979, when some shots were fired at him from a jeep. The lawyer, who was not hurt, was the defense attorney of one of the accused in the court martial which was initiated on account of the murder of Army General Ramón Arturo Rincón Quiñones. On March 9, 1982, Cano Morales received a death threat from the recently created paramilitary group "Muerte A Secuestradores" MAS (Death to Kidnappers). This time he was the defense attorney of some guerrillas of the M-19 movement in the court martial that took place in La Picota prison in Bogotá⁵.

According to the "Comité Permanente para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos" (CPDH - Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights) of Bogotá, in a press release on July 28, 1981, the Army was found responsible for the seven cases of torture, carried out after illegal detention, and almost always in military headquarters, of the following lawyers for political prisoners: Sebastián Arias, Manuel Martínez Camelo, Julio César Pachón, Alfonso Salamanca, Luz Marina Valencia and Jorge Eliécer Franco Pineda, who was arrested between July 28, 1981, and February 1, 1982. He was charged with "possible complicity in the crime of rebellion". This charge was never officially filed against him. The labor union adviser and labor lawyer from Popayán (Cauca), Henry Ruiz Tosse, who was also a victim of tortures during his detention at a military base (August 6, 1982)⁶.

Likewise, lawyer Rubén Carvajalino was the victim of illegal detention in Bogotá, on July 4, 1980, as well as lawyer Jorge Luis Roys Aguilar in Tunja (Boyacá), on December 3, 1980. The former, after being the victim of illegal detentions and illegal entries to his home, opted for exile, whereas the latter was charged with "unlawfully carrying articles of clothing for the exclusive use of the Armed Forces". In fact, all he was carrying was the clothing that people under arrest wear at El Barne prison, in Tunja⁷.

Some of these lawyers were defense attorneys in the court martial against hundreds of guerrilla members of the M-19 and FARC movements, which took place in Bogotá at La Picota prison and at the Baraya Battalion of the Military Police.

On November 19, 1983, two criminal lawyers, from Cartagena (Bolívar), Eduardo Cantillo Romero and César Flórez González (who was murdered on October 29, 1985), received death threats by telephone made by a person who identified himself as a member of the Intelligence Service of the F-2 Police from Bolívar. The lawyers were acting as the civil party of Gabriel Bernal and Hernando Tapias (both arrested, and later murdered), Guillermo Quintana (arrested, tortured, and later injured in an attempt) and Hortensia Méndez Mesa (a minor who was

⁵See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa* (Press release), March 31, 1982, P. 1; *Itinerario de la Represión Oficial, Militar y Paramilitar de 1982* (Itinerary of Official, Military and Paramilitary Repression in 1982), p 8; *El Espectador*, March 10, 1981, pp. 1A and 9A

⁶See CPDH, *Itinerario de la Represión Oficial y Militar de 1981* (Itinerary of Official and Military Repression in 1981), p.15; and *Boletín de Prensa* (Press Release), July 28 and August 13, 1981; *Itinerario de la Represión... de 1982*, p.27; *Informe Consejería...* (Advisor's Report...) pp. 129 and 130

⁷See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa* (Press release) of July 4, August and December 18, 1980.

tortured and raped during her detention). According to the CPDH of Bogotá, some members of the F-2 Police from Bolivar, whose names were not disclosed, were implicated in the facts mentioned above⁸.

On December 2, 1981, the lawyer and leader of the Communist Party, Pedro Nel Jiménez, received a verbal death threat from the Commander of the Military Base stationed at San José del Guaviare (Guaviare), when he was legally representing Abraham Rojas and Huber Duque, held by the army at this garrison. Subsequently and acting as Senator of the Patriotic Union for the State of Meta, Jiménez Obando, a lawyer, was murdered by two men who shot at him in Villavicencio on September 1, 1986. At the criminal trial, María Serrano Humoa, Juan Bautista Correa Serrano, Alvaro Serrano Humoa, Army Lieutenant Miller Tarcicio Coy Muñoz, Second Sergeant Servio Tulio Luna Medina (according to another source he is identified as Servio Tulio Medina) and Warrant Officer Ovidio Tabuco Betancur were accused of the murder. The last three persons mentioned were members of the B-2 Military Intelligence Service, assigned to the Seventh Army Brigade with headquarters in Villavicencio (Meta)⁹.

On December 2, 1980, Orlando Rondón Quinceno, a lawyer, was arbitrarily arrested in the township of Chinchiná (Caldas), when he was participating in a dispute presented against a police officer on account of personal injuries suffered by his client¹⁰.

The paramilitary forces constitute another factor that is seriously involved in violence against lawyers during this period. The first cases known of were the murder of the legal adviser to the Katios aboriginal community, lawyer Luis Anibal Tascón González, and the murder of the criminal lawyer and defense attorney of political prisoners, Jorge Enrique Cipagauta Galvis. The first crime occurred on April 10, 1981, when lawyer Tascón González, who was also being threatened by landowners of the region, was traveling by public service car between the villages of Jardín and Andes in Antioquia¹¹.

The MAS paramilitary group claimed to be responsible for the second murder, committed in Bogotá, on March 9, 1982. This group informed the victim by telephone, two weeks before his death, that he was going to be killed. Previously, on January 21 of the same year, units of the F-2 anti-explosives unit of the National Police had deactivated a bomb placed in a bathroom near the lawyer's office. Lawyer Cipagauta Galvis was in charge of some difficult cases. He was the attorney of Carlos Duplat Sanjuan, a member of the M-19 guerrilla movement, who was at La Picota prison in Bogotá, in addition to representing the civil party in lawsuits against government agents for extra-contractual government liability¹².

On August 20, 1982, the MAS paramilitary group claimed responsibility for the murder of lawyer and University Professor Alberto Alava Montenegro, which occurred in Bogotá. Previously, Alava Montenegro had received some death threats because he was the defense attorney of political prisoners¹³.

On August 10, 1982, lawyer José Adolfo Caicedo Yusti was murdered in Medellín allegedly because he "was defending kidnappers". The crime was attributed to a death squadron. Caicedo Yusti was the defense attorney of the Cañaveral Lazo brothers, common delinquents being held

⁸See CPDH, *Itinerario de la Represión Militar y Paramilitar de 1983 (Itinerary of Military and Paramilitary Repression in 1983)*, second semester, p.10; *Informe Consejería Presidencial para La Promoción y Protección de los Derechos Humanos (Presidential Adviser's Report for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights)*, October 19, 1991, p. 136 (from now on, Informe Consejería).

⁹See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)* of August 25, 1981, p. 2.; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)* p. 124. *Report of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians 85th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, PYAOUNG YANG*, April 29, May 4, 1991, pp. 20 and 21.

¹⁰See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)* of December 2, 1981, p. 3.

¹¹See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)* of April 14, 1981, p. 2; *Informe de Consejería (Advisor's Report)* p. 121

¹²See CPDH *Itinerario de la Represión Oficial, Militar y Paramilitar in 1982 (Itinerary of Official, Military and Paramilitary Repression in 1982)* p. 8; *El Tiempo*, March 10, 1982, pp. 1A and 2B; February 16, 1983, p. 2A; July 5, 1983, p.6A; *El Espectador*, March 10, 1982, pp. 1A and 9A.

¹³See *El Tiempo* August 21, 1982 pp. 1A and last A, August 24, pp. 1A and 2A; *El Espectador*, August 21, 1982, p.13A; CPDH, *Itinerario de la Represión...* p. 28.

at the Bellavista prison in Medellín, accused of kidnapping. Subsequently, they were murdered with other prisoners in a massacre committed by the MAS on May 19 of the same year, as the group of prisoners returned to the prison after being ordered to in the respective courts¹⁴.

After the murders of lawyers Cipagauta Galvis and Alava Montenegro, death threats were publicly announced against several lawyers in Bogotá, Bucaramanga (Santander) and Cali (Valle del Cauca). On March 9, 1982, the defense attorney of political prisoners and Senator of the Republic, Humberto Ciales de la Rosa, received a note in his office in Bogota from the MAS paramilitary group, which textually read: *MAS, after having conscientiously analyzed the services you have performed on behalf of subversive elements and kidnappers who have led the country to the most ignominious insecurity, has decided to send "Humberto Ciales de la Rosa" its sincere condolences in advance, on account of his regrettable and soon-to-occur disappearance and prays to God that Christian resignation may accompany all the jurists who, like you, defend Colombian kidnappers in these moments of grief*¹⁵.

On June 2, 1983, similar notes were sent by MAS to four lawyers in Bucaramanga, Jorge Luis Arenas, Carlos Díaz Saad, Hernán Motta Motta, and Angel Ramiro Aponte Ortiz, all of them defense attorneys of political prisoners¹⁶. On November 10, 1983, The Association of Labor Lawyers at the Service of Workers denounced publicly in the media that death threats had been made by MAS against Fernando Cruz Kronfly, Juan Agustín Lagos, José Rafael Cervantes, José Omar Salazar and León Arturo García, labor union counsels from Cali (Valle del Cauca).

Some cases of disappearance and kidnapping of lawyers linked to the defense of civil and political rights were also reported. On June 27, 1983, lawyer José María Agudelo Rosales disappeared in Bogotá. He was defense attorney of political prisoners and he had also filed a suit against the government for extracontractual liability on account of the tortures he suffered while he was arrested at the Brigade of Military Institutes in Bogotá (nowadays the XIII Army Brigade). It could not be determined who was responsible for this case and we do not know the conclusion of this serious violation of human rights¹⁷.

A case of kidnapping was committed against a lawyer of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury, Fernando Fernández Navia in Cali, on March 12, 1980. At that time, the lawyer was advising some members of the union of that Ministry who had been arrested there for violating the norms of the Statute of Security (Martial Law Decree 1923, 1978), during the national strike carried out by workers of that ministry. Although we could not determine who was responsible for the kidnapping, the lawyer was released in the outskirts of Ibagué (Tolima) three days later¹⁸.

Other Factors

During this period, other factors also took part in the violence against lawyers who were practicing their profession. On July 25, 1980, lawyer José Sánchez Roza was murdered by hired killers in Bogotá. Apparently, the killers had been hired by one of the lawyer's clients who was arrested for illegal drug traffic and who had sent word from jail some days before dismissing him. The four individuals (among them a woman) before killing lawyer Sánchez Roza in his own office and residence, asked him for some documents related to the person in jail¹⁹.

¹⁴See *El Heraldo*, May 21, 1982, pp. 1A and 9A; CPDH, *Itinerario de la Represión (Itinerary of Repression)* p.4. In the *Informe de la Consejería para la Promoción, Protección y Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (Advisor's Report for the Promotion, Protection and Defense of Human Rights)*, p. 128a a man named José Caicedo Yusti is mentioned. He had been arrested as a precautionary measure by the Army in Medellín, on October 25, 1988. Up to the present, we have not been able to determine if he had the same name as the murdered lawyer.

¹⁵See *Voz Proletaria*, March 18, 1982, pp. 1 and 4 (the note is reproduced); CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, March 31, 1982, p. 1. *Itinerario de la Represión (Itinerary of Repression)* p.8; *El Tiempo*, March 18, 1982, p. last A.

¹⁶See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, June 17, 1983, p. 3 and July 28, 1983. *Itinerario de la Represión (Itinerary of Repression)* August, 1983, pp. 53 and 56; *El Tiempo*, August 25, 1983, p. 3A; *Voz Proletaria*, June 15, 1983.

¹⁷See CPDH, *Relación de Casos de Personas Desaparecidas (Missing Persons Record)*, Informe del 23 de octubre de 1983, p. 7. (Report of October 23, 1983).

¹⁸See *El Espectador*, March 13, 1980, p. 12A and *El Tiempo*, March 14, 1980, p. 2C

¹⁹See *El Tiempo*, July 25, 1980, p. 2A; May 26, 1981, p. 2A. Feb. 2, 1982 and July 17, 1982, p. 14B; *El País*, May 27, 1981, p. 7

On March 10, 1982, lawyer Gerardo Ortíz Mejía was murdered in Bucaramanga. An ELN (guerrilla group) commando claimed responsibility for the slaying. The ELN accused the lawyer, who at that time was working as Secretary of Education of Santander, of being responsible for the repression of a protest march organized by teachers and students from some high schools in Bucaramanga, during which some of them were hurt²⁰.

Finally, we mention two cases for which it has not been possible to assign the blame. One case is the homicide of lawyer Salomón Manrique Medina, which occurred in Bogotá on April 27, 1981. He was acting as attorney of an ex-public official who had been arrested and accused of homicide. Lawyer Manrique Medina received anonymous telephone calls threatening his life if he succeeded in releasing his client from prison²¹. The other case has to do with death threats against lawyer Darío D'Alemán Escobar, which were publicly denounced on September 29, 1983. This lawyer was acting as the attorney of Pablo Escobar Gaviria, at that time a member of Congress. These threats made lawyer D'Alemán Escobar quit the case being tried against his client at the Superior City Court in Medellín²².

PERIOD 1984- 1986

This is a period of contrasts in the political situation. On the one hand, the first cease fire agreements and National dialogue between the insurgents and President Belisario Betancur's government were signed. This helped to loosen the political climate and opened up possibilities for the recovery of the working and middle-class sectors of the population. On the other hand, the "dirty war", which showed its first dramatic effects in the country between 1977 and 1982, was consolidated as a para-governmental instrument of repression and political control. As we will see, this new situation changes the picture of violence against lawyers, because 51 cases (18 clear, 8 doubtful, and 25 lacking information) were reported during these three years. We will analyze the reasons behind the clear cases.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

The regional distribution of violence against lawyers shows some changes during this period. First, the cases are reduced to seven states in relation to the previous period, but the municipal distribution is maintained in ten places. Second, the phenomenon of violence against lawyers spreads to medium-sized cities and agrarian zones. The critical cities are Medellín (Antioquia), Cali (Valle del Cauca) and Tame (Arauca). 77.8% of the homicides and clear attempts were reported in these places. Almost all of the death threats (six clear cases) were reported in Neiva (Huila), Cartagena (Bolívar) and Rionegro (Antioquia), whereas two lawyers were illegally arrested in Apartadó and Marinilla (Antioquia), two regions noted for their strong union and civil protest movements.

FACTORS AND MOTIVES BEHIND THE VIOLENCE.

The impact of the consolidation of the "dirty war" on the lawyers who were practicing their profession also shows changes during this period. The phenomenon is basically related to the boom in civic and union movements (social and economic rights) and to the work for the defense of civil and political rights, especially the right to life, which was being carried out by lawyers in the regional non-governmental organizations for human rights.

The Paramilitary Forces and the Government Agents

On February 20, 1984, lawyer and union leader Ernesto Ríos received a death threat from the paramilitary forces and the local Police after the civic strike organized by some communities

²⁰See *El Espectador*, March 11, 1982, pp. 1A and 12A. *Informe Consejería (Advisor's report)*, p. 126 and 127.

²¹See *El Espectador*, April 28, 1981, pp. 1A and 5A

²²See *El Tiempo*, September 30, 1983, p. 14B; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)* pp. 133 and 134

from in eastern Antioquia²³. On March 31, 1985, death threats against Hernán Rojas and Efraín Moyano, labor lawyers and attorneys to regional unions, and lawyer Rojas Tafur in Neiva (Huila) were made public. The three lawyers received a message sent by the "Movimiento Latino" paramilitary group in which they were informed verbatim: *Murdered peace commissioner in Huila. This is the first one. You will be the next! The country is fed up with worms like you who are trying to legalize subversion and extortion. Change your ways! First and only warning. Movimiento Latino* ²⁴.

On April 30, the same year, the labor union attorney Ignacio Mustafá Aristizábal was murdered in Medellín (Antioquia)²⁵. On October 29, the same year, lawyer César Flórez González, president of the Committee for Human Rights in Bolívar and civic leader for the Colombian Atlantic Coast, was murdered in a public bus which was traveling from Cartagena (Bolívar) to Riohacha (Guajira). This lawyer had been receiving death threats since November, 1983, at the time he was working with lawyer Eduardo Cantillo Romero as the civil party in a case of multiple homicide, illegal detention, torture of three adults (one of whom was injured) and the arrest, torture and rape of a minor by F-2 police agents in Bolívar. He had also been repeatedly and illegally arrested on account of his activity as a civic leader²⁶.

The defenders of the civil and political rights were also victims of violence in this period. On March 12, 1985, lawyer and Secretary of the Regional Committee for Human Rights in Arauca, Gabriel González Díaz, was the victim of an attempt committed by Hilberto Forero in Tame (Arauca) ²⁷. Some days before, the Committee had denounced that this same person was the commanding officer of the paramilitary group, MAS, which was operating in this township and that was responsible for several murders. This lawyer had received a verbal death threat from the commander of the Military Base stationed there, Captain Carlos Alfredo Roa, on account of his work in the Regional Committee for Human Rights in Arauca. On September 26 of the same year, he was the victim of another attempt. Subsequently, the "Movimiento Cristiano Colombiano" paramilitary group claimed to be responsible for the attempt²⁸.

On October 18, 1985, a member of the Committee for Human Rights in Urabá, lawyer Ramón Castillo Marulanda, was illegally arrested by the local police in Apartadó (Urabá- Antioquia). Afterwards, he was transferred to the police headquarters where he was beaten and verbally offended in front of the Commander, Sergeant Angel Vallejo²⁹. On November 30 of the same year, the new president and secretary of the Committee for Human Rights in Bolívar, lawyers Andrés Pérez Batista and Milton Buevas Mendoza, received death threats by telephone. The Committee for Human Rights in Bolívar linked these threats to the accusation made against the police, and specifically against Police Colonel Ramón Armando Ramírez, for abuses and the violation of human rights. Lawyer Andrés Pérez Batista was substituting for lawyer César Pérez González.

On January 5, 1986, a civic leader of Marinilla (Antioquia), Ramón Emilio Arcila, was illegally arrested by an army patrol. This lawyer, who was organizing a one-day march, was held with 50 other people at the local police headquarters for more than a week. On February 28, 1984, he was threatened by MAS paramilitary forces and he had to leave the region for some time. On April 4, 1987, according to the press, he was threatened again when he was working as a labor union counsel³⁰.

²³See CPDH, *Itinerario de la represión y Violencia Institucionalizadas de 1984. (Itinerary of Government Repression and Violence in 1984)* p. 10

²⁴See CPDH, *Itinerario de la Represión (Itinerary of the Repression)*, 1985, p.16

²⁵*Ibidem*, p.37

²⁶*Ibidem*, pp. 40, 45 and 81; *Itinerario de la Represión (Itinerary of Repression)* 1983, Second Part, p. 16; see also the case of lawyer Eduardo Cantillo Romero, 1979- 1983 in this chapter.

²⁷The same source identifies him also as Hilberto Rosero, alias "sleepy dog".

²⁸*Ibidem*, pp. 12, 73, and 80

²⁹*Ibidem*, p. 30

³⁰See CPDH, *Itinerario de la Represión ... (Itinerary of the Repression)* of 1986, p. 2, and *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)* of March 2, 1984; *La República*, April 4, 1987, p.3A.

Traffic of Narcotics and other Factors

The Drug traffickers are responsible for three homicides during this period. The first case is the murder of criminal lawyer Jorge Edgardo González Vidales, who was murdered in Bogotá on February 23, 1984. The lawyer had filed a suit against the government's decisions which denied the extradition of two alleged drug-traffickers. Lawyer González Vidales considered that the two persons accused by the North American authorities should be extradited by the government³¹.

The second case occurred on August 30, 1985, when lawyer Darío León López Pérez was murdered in Cali. The case seems to be a vendetta between drug traffickers, because when lawyer López Pérez was acting as Second Municipal Judge in Cali, he ruled favorably on an appeal for *habeas corpus* and released alleged drug-trafficker Benjamín Herrera Zuleta³².

The third person murdered was lawyer Fernando Cuéllar Rodríguez. He was murdered with his wife Alba Lucía Ardila (Second District Attorney of Palmira, Valle del Cauca) and some of their relatives in Cali, on December 17, 1986. This multiple homicide was triggered by the criminal proceedings being conducted by lawyer Cuéllar Rodríguez and District Attorney Alba Lucía Ardila against acknowledged drug traffickers of northern Valle, linked to the so called "Cali cartel"³³.

Finally, lawyers Santiago Sabas Arias (on February 8, 1984) and Oscar de Jesús Yepes Cuartas (on April 24, 1986) were murdered in Medellín. The first one was acting as the civil party in numerous deals caused by the bankruptcy of some companies³⁴, and the second one was the receiver of a gold mine located in the jurisdiction of the township of Caucaasia (Antioquia)³⁵. Despite an exploration of different sources, it has not been determined yet who is responsible for these crimes.

PERIOD 1987- 1991

The worsening of the "dirty war" seems to have legitimated the violence against lawyers in this period. Its impact on the situation and personal safety of lawyers was considerable. At the most critical point (1990), private agents (clients as well as lawyers themselves) opted for violence as an attempt to take revenge on their actions or to solve the lawsuits once and for all. 53 clear cases and 55 dubious occurred in this five-year period. There is not enough information to determine if 81 violent cases are related to the practice of law. The highest annual averages were reported for the clear cases: 10.6 for all kinds of violence and 6.6 for homicides and attempts.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Regionally, this is the period with the greatest distribution among states and townships for the clear cases: twelve states and nineteen cities, respectively. In Bogotá, the most violent place for lawyers in the country, Antioquia, Valle del Cauca and Meta, 69.8% of the clear cases and 66.7% of clear homicides and attempts were reported. In this period, violence in the medium-sized cities became worse. 20.8% of the clear cases were reported in the following cities: Manizales (Caldas), Popayán (Cauca), Valledupar (Cesar), Montería (Córdoba), Cúcuta (Norte de Santander), Barrancabermeja (Santander) and Ibagué (Tolima).

FACTORS AND MOTIVES BEHIND THE VIOLENCE

In the middle of the "dirty war", the counter-insurgent operations of the Armed Forces and the Police, and the drug-trade, the defense attorneys for social and economic rights (labor

³¹See *El Tiempo*, February 24, 1984, p.14

³²See *El País*, September 2, 1985, p.6B

³³See Chapter II, 1985-1988 Period, the case of attorney Alba Lucía Ardila

³⁴See *El Espectador*, February 9, 1984, p.9A

³⁵See CPDH, *Itinerario de la Represión (Itinerary of Repression)* p. 36

union counsels and civic leaders) and civil and political rights were especially victimized. Perhaps the organizations most notably affected were the non-governmental organizations for human rights in Bogotá and Antioquia.

The Paramilitary Forces

On April 5, 1987, the National Association of Labor Lawyers at the Service of Workers denounced publicly that there was a "blacklist" of people threatened to death. Lawyer Alvaro Restrepo Ceballos appeared on the list. He lived in Rionegro (Antioquia), was a leader of the Patriotic Union and was affiliated with the civic movement of eastern Antioquia³⁶.

On June 27, 1987, lawyer José Francisco Ramírez Torres, an acknowledged civic leader and leader of the Patriotic Union, was murdered in Valledupar (Cesar). As he was going home, two individuals shot him using an automatic weapon. Some military commanders had threatened him a couple of weeks before his murder, because he was the coordinator of a civic strike carried out by 36 municipalities in northeast Colombia. Likewise, in April of the same year, his secretary received a telephone call from a woman who said that lawyer Francisco Ramírez' remaining days "were being numbered"³⁷.

On December 1, 1987, labor union counsel Gonzalo Delgado López received a note from a paramilitary group "Cali Bella y Limpia" (Cali Beautiful and Clean), threatening his life, in Popayán (Cauca)³⁸.

On October 27, 1987, the mass media published a list of important defenders of democracy whose lives were threatened. The following lawyers and members of the Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Bogotá appeared on the list:

- Alfredo Vázquez Carrizosa, Ex-Chancellor of the Republic and President of the Committee. The note next to his name reads verbatim: *False democrat, useful idiot of Communism, Conservative Party renegade, dangerous as a member of the FARC-UP provisional government.* On March 9, 1982, the press announced that the MAS paramilitary group had also threatened his life³⁹.

- Apolinar Díaz Callejas. The note next to his name reads verbatim: *Lawyer, leader of the committee for human rights, apologist for subversive ideas in the press.* In November, 1978, the "Alianza Anticomunista Americana, Triple A" (Anticommunist American Alliance, Triple A) organization had also threatened his life⁴⁰.

- Gilma Pardo de Guzmán received her two messages at home signed by the "Muerte a Comunistas" MAC (Death to Communists) paramilitary group, in which they announced her death. She had also been threatened between 1979 and 1980, during the court martial that took place at the headquarters of the Military Police Baraya Battalion in Bogotá, in which she was representing a person accused of being a member of the FARC⁴¹.

- Eduardo Umaña Luna, was a member of "José Alvear Restrepo" lawyers' collective. In November, 1978, he was also threatened by the "Alianza Anticomunista Americana, Triple A"⁴².

³⁶See *La República*, April 4, 1987, p.3A

³⁷See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)* September, 1987, p.4; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)* p. 65 and 66.

³⁸See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)* December 1987, p.11.; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)* p.13

³⁹See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press Release)* September 1987; March 31, 1982, p.1; *Itinerario de la Represión Oficial, Militar y Paramilitar (Itinerary of Official, Military and Paramilitary Repression)*, 1982, p.8; *El Espectador*, October 27, 1987, p.13A; photocopy of the list of persons threatened.

⁴⁰*Ibidem.* See also Carta de denuncia al Presidente de la República Julio César Turbay Ayala (Denunciatory letter to the President of the Colombia, Julio César Turbay Ayala), Bogotá, November 27, 1978 (Photocopy).

⁴¹*Ibidem.* See also CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, September, 1987, p 19. This information was confirmed later in a personal interview, on October 30, 1991.

⁴²See *El Espectador*, August 27, 1987, p. 13A; denunciatory letter. President of Colombia, Julio César Turbay Ayala, Bogotá, November 27, 1978 (Photocopy)

- Horacio Serpa Uribe. The note next to his name reads verbatim: *Unconditional ally of the FARC - UP in the Middle Magdalena Valley*. His name also appeared with the names of 13 others on another blacklist which was sent to the Attorney General of Colombia, Carlos Mauro Hoyos. The pamphlet, which was a warning that those people would be killed if they did not change their revolutionary ideology, was signed by several paramilitary groups calling themselves: "Falange", "Amor por Medellín" (Love for Medellín) and "Coordinadora Nacional de Grupos Civiles y Paramilitares" (National Coordinator of Civil and Paramilitary Groups)⁴³.

The same day, David Guillermo Rivera Martínez, a lawyer and member of the Committee for Human Rights in Cauca, received a death threat in Popayán (Cauca)⁴⁴.

Some members of the Committee for Human Rights in Antioquia were murdered in Medellín. These kinds of crimes had not been committed against the Committee previously. On August 18, 1987, Luis Felipe Vélez Herrera, a lawyer and a member of the Committee and the president of the Antioquia Association of Teachers (ADIDA) was murdered⁴⁵. On December 17, 1987, Luis Fernando Vélez Vélez, a lawyer and Professor of the University of Antioquia, was murdered on his way home from the University. He was acting as the new President of the Committee, because the former president, Héctor Abad Gómez, had been murdered on August 19, 1987, when he was going to Vélez Herrera's wake. Apparently, lawyer Vélez Vélez was intercepted by several men and taken to an isolated place on the road in the western part of the city leading to the ocean. He was murdered inside the car⁴⁶. On February 22, 1988, Carlos Gónima López, a lawyer and a founding member of the Committee, as well as assistant deputy attorney in Medellín and State leader of the Patriotic Union, was murdered⁴⁷. According to the Technical Unit of the Judicial Police from Medellín, at that time *dark forces invaded the city and attacked members of the Patriotic Union and people defending human rights*⁴⁸.

Finally, on July 10, 1990, Martha Luz Saldarriaga Vélez, a lawyer for the same Committee and the defense attorney for political prisoners, received death threats. A man telephoned her office and when she answered, the man said: *You will die*. The threat was also addressed to Committee activist Mrs. Elvia Urán viuda de Beltrán, a widow. A man telephoned her at home and said that if she continued supporting political prisoners, the same thing that had happened to lawyer Alirio Pedraza Becerra would happen to her. Lawyer Pedraza Becerra was a member of the Solidarity Committee for Political Prisoners and was made to disappear by government agents in Bogotá on July 4, 1990⁴⁹.

On June 24, 1989, lawyer Ricardo Rodríguez Henao was the victim of an attempt in Villavicencio (Meta). Members of a paramilitary group exploded a highly powerful bomb in his residence. The house was destroyed but he and his wife did not suffer serious injuries. They were rescued and taken to police headquarters where they had to remain barefoot and almost naked under the pretext of carrying out the investigation. A month before (on May 25), he had received an invitation to his own funeral (a funeral wreath), sent by a paramilitary group, "Los Magníficos". Lawyer Rodríguez Henao was acting as the civil party at the 4th Court of Public Order in Villavicencio in criminal proceedings related to the finding of a clandestine cemetery in a farm located in Puerto López (Meta), and in another criminal trial for the murder of Luis

⁴³ *Ibidem*

⁴⁴ See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, September, 1987, p. 19; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)* p. 11

⁴⁵ See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, September, 1987, p. 20

⁴⁶ See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, December, 1987, p. 17; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, October 19, 1991, p. 16

⁴⁷ See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, March, 1988, p. 1; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, pp. 40 and 41

⁴⁸ *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, p. 41.

⁴⁹ See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP. (Report on Human Rights)*, November, 1990; CPDH *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, September, 1990, p. 61; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)* June 17, 1991, pp. 9 - 15 and October 19, pp. 82 - 88

Eduardo Yaya Cristancho, a State leader of the "Central Unitaria de Trabajadores - CUT (United Workers Center)⁵⁰.

On March 29, 1989, Juan Carlos de la Cuesta Gutiérrez, the lawyer and general secretary of the Colombian Carbides Company -COLCARBUROS- was shot in Medellín from a moving car. Apparently, the murder was committed by the "Muerte a Revolucionarios del Nordeste Antioqueño" MRN paramilitary group (Death to Revolutionaries of Northeast Antioquia), because he had advised the leaders of "Empresa Cementos Nare" (Nare Cement Company) labor union; they had been the victims of several attempts, and he advised them to obtain permits to carry personal weapons to defend themselves⁵¹.

On May 4, 1989, Alvaro González Santana, a lawyer and University professor, was murdered in Bogotá by two individuals who were traveling by motorcycle. It was an act of revenge against his daughter, Martha Lucía González Rodríguez, Second Judge for the Public Order in Medellín, who had been threatened and was in charge of the criminal trial for the massacres carried out by paramilitary groups in Puerto Boyacá⁵².

On May 10, 1989, lawyer Hugo del Carmen Saenz Rojas of Ibagué (Tolima) was threatened after he denounced the criminal activity of paramilitary groups in a meeting for peace. He later had to leave the country⁵³.

On October 3, 1990, lawyer Dumar Orlando Murcia Baquero was kidnapped in Villavicencio (Meta). The lawyer, ex-Deputy Attorney for the township of Puerto López, was intercepted by several individuals while he was going to Acacias on private business. The kidnappers forced him to call home and say that he was being held by subversives. However, some days before, he had been threatened by police officers who were arrested for a crime he had denounced⁵⁴. Nowadays, it is still not known what the lawyer's personal situation is.

On March 19, 1991, the lawyer and President of the Regional Committee for Human Rights in the Middle Magdalena, Jorge Gómez Lizarazo, received a serious death threat in Barrancabermeja (Santander). Since January, 1991, and from the moment the Committee denounced to the Attorney General's Office the abuses committed against the civil population and the violation of human rights by the 1st Mobile Army Brigade, during counter-insurgent operations which began in the region in September 1990, lawyer Gómez Lizarazo and the whole Committee have been victims of continuous threats, some of them coming from officials of the Nueva Granada Battalion, stationed in this township. On January 29, 1992, the Committee secretary, Blanca Cecilia Valero, was murdered while she was leaving her office. Three days before, the Committee president, lawyer Gómez Lizarazo, had returned to the country after having left in August, 1991, on account of the continuous threats against his life. On March 19, 1991, José Humberto Hernández, a Committee member and lawyer Gómez' personal bodyguard, had been murdered by two unknown persons⁵⁵. Later, on March 29, Julio César Barrio, a Committee member in charge of security, was murdered. The "Comité de Limpieza del

⁵⁰ See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, June, 1989; CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, October, 1989, p. 53; Human Rights Watch, Dec. 1988 to Dec. 1989; *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Human Rights Report)*, May, 1989; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, pp. 48 and 49.

⁵¹ *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, March, 1989.

⁵² See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)* May, 1989; CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)* No.4, May-June, 1989. Also, in the previous chapter and the appendix of cases published at the end of this report, the case of the Second Judge for Public Order Court of Bogotá.

⁵³ See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, May, 1989.

⁵⁴ See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa No. 7 (Press release No.7)*, February, 1991, P. 50; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's report)* p. 94.

⁵⁵ It is important to mention that on July 11, 1992, lawyer Gómez Lizarazo was the victim of an attempt, while returning from a visit paid to the relatives of four young men who had been murdered the night before in a billiard hall in Barrancabermeja. Apparently, the attempt was committed by members of the popular armed forces of Barrancabermeja, who mistook the President of CREDHOS and his group for the hired killers who had committed the massacre in the billiard hall the night before.

Magdalena Medio" (Middle Magdalena Clean-up Committee) paramilitary group had threatened him previously on July 18, 1983⁵⁶.

Government Agents

Government agents are another factor responsible for violence against lawyers, in particular against defenders of the human rights, in this period.

On April 4, 1988, Asdrúbal Jiménez Vacca, labor counsel to the banana workers in Urabá (Antioquia), was the victim of an attempt in which he was seriously injured. Several individuals who were traveling by motorcycle shot him repeatedly. This lawyer had been verbally threatened by the Commander of the Volligeros Army Battalion, stationed at Apartadó. Before the attempt, his family was also threatened by telephone calls in which they were told that lawyer Asdrúbal Jiménez had to leave the Urabá region and had to stop giving legal advice to the unions of the banana workers if he wanted to remain alive⁵⁷.

On September 8, 1989, a picket of soldiers assigned to the 4th Battalion of the Military Police in Medellín searched the headquarters of the "Instituto de Capacitación Popular" (People's Institute for Training) of Medellín. Lawyer, human rights activist and Institute researcher, Pablo Emilio Angarita Cañas, was illegally arrested together with Luz Aurelia Puyo Vasco, William de J. Balbín Alvarez and Rodrigo Osorio. The four persons, with no charge against them, were transferred to the headquarters of Bomboná Battalion of the 4th Army Brigade, where they were tortured, put into isolation, and blindfolded for several days. On September 12, they were transferred to the Bellavista prison in Medellín, and a month later, lawyer Angarita Cañas, the only remaining person under arrest, was unconditionally released by a judge who found no motive for his arrest. Subsequently, it was learned that the Commander of the 4th Battalion of the Military Police threatened to arrest him again⁵⁸.

On the night of October 17, 1989, lawyer Jose Noé García was murdered by several individuals who arrived at his home in Cali (Valle del Cauca). The lawyer was in charge of two serious cases: in the first one, which he had transacted in the township of Buga (Valle) some months before, he was acting as the defense attorney for several persons implicated in the homicide of an F-2 agent's brother in Palmira (Valle). At the hearing itself, this agent threatened his life verbally. In the second case, he was acting as the defense attorney for a client imprisoned in Villahermosa Prison in Cali and linked to a lawsuit against the B-2 Military Intelligence Service and the Army⁵⁹.

On May 27, 1990, members of the Third Army Brigade arrested lawyer Daniel Libreros Caicedo at the "Bonilla Aragón" airport in Cali. The lawyer, who was tortured at the headquarters of the Third Brigade, had traveled from Bogotá in order to act as defense attorney for union leaders who had been arrested by the Army and were accused of being ELN guerrilla members. After some actions carried out by human rights organizations and the Regional Attorney General's Office, he was unconditionally released⁶⁰.

⁵⁶See Boletín de Prensa del Comité Regional para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos de Santander (CREDHOS) (Press release of the Regional Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Santander), March, 1991; see CPDH, Boletín de Prensa (Press release), July 28, 1983; *Itinerario de la Represión (Itinerary of Repression)*, August, 1983, p. 60.

⁵⁷Testimonio de la Asociación Nacional de Abogados Laboralistas al Servicio de los Trabajadores (Testimony of the National Association of Labor Lawyers at the Service of Workers), August 27, 1991; *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, April, 1988; *La República*, April 4, 1987, p.3A; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)* p. 28

⁵⁸See CPDH, Boletín de Prensa (Press release), October, 1989; *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, September, 1989; Human Rights Watch, December, 1988 to December 1989; *Informe Procuraduría General de la Nación (Colombian Attorney General's Report)*, June 28, 1990; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, pp .57, 58, 59 and 60.

⁵⁹See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, March, 1990; *Informe de la Procuraduría General de la Nación (Colombian Attorney General's Report)*, June 28, 1990. See CPDH, Boletín de Prensa (Press release), January, 1990; *El Tiempo*, August 22, 1983, p.12D; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, pp. 132 and 133; Files of the Human Rights Division of the Criminal Investigations Court of Cali.

⁶⁰See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, March, 1990; *Informe de la Procuraduría General de la Nación (Colombian Attorney General's Report)*, June 28, 1990.

On July 4, 1990, Alirio de Jesús Pedraza Becerra, a human rights defense attorney and a member of the Committee for Solidarity with Political Prisoners, was made to disappear by members of the government security organizations who intercepted him one night at the "La Campiña" mall in the Suba neighborhood in Bogotá. At the moment of his disappearance, lawyer Alirio Pedraza was the legal representative of the relatives of the peasants murdered during a protest march that took place on May 29, 1988, in the Llana Caliente region located in the jurisdiction of the township of El Carmen de Chucurí, Middle Magdalena Valley (Santander). He was also the defense attorney for several union members who had been arrested and tortured at the headquarters of the Third Army Brigade in Cali, in March, 1990. In addition, he was the defense attorney in other lawsuits related to human rights violations in which several members of the Armed Forces were implicated. On account of this disappearance, the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights determined that the Colombian Government had refused to comply with its duty to respect and guarantee the right to personal integrity, the right to personal liberty, and the right to judicial protection⁶¹.

On November 22, 1990, Manuel René Costa Gutiérrez, lawyer, defense attorney for political prisoners and legal adviser to the Patriotic Union (political party), was murdered in Valledupar (Cesar). His brother, ex-Congressman Cesar Benjamín Costa Gutiérrez (murdered on May 29, 1992), had sent a letter to the Governor of Cesar, in which he asserted that in the crime *there are clues that very seriously point to the involvement of several of the F-2 police agents*⁶².

On October 1, 1991, death threats against Eduardo Umaña Mendoza, defense attorney for political prisoners and a member of the "José Alvear Restrepo" lawyers' collective, were made public in Bogotá. This intimidation was related to the massacre of seven people, which occurred at the "El Cafetal" farm, located in the rural area of the township of Fusagasugá, 50 km. away from Bogotá, on August 18, 1991. The victims were initially presented to the mass media as FARC guerrillas who had been killed in combat with the XIII Army Brigade. A lot of allegedly-confiscated weapons were displayed in Bogotá. In fact, they were five members of the Palacios Urrea family and two friends, all of them well known in the region. According to a survivor, all the victims were completely defenseless when slain. It could be determined that three of them had been bound by their hands and feet and that they had been shot in the head⁶³. Lawyer Umaña Mendoza was attempting to act as the civil party of the survivor.

Finally, on December 5, 1991, detectives from the Administrative Department of National Security (DAS) found seventeen bodies in some common graves located in the outskirts of Cúcuta (Norte de Santander) between Villa del Rosario and Los Patios. Among the bodies found was that of trial lawyer Nohora Luz Grass García, who had been reported missing with her chauffeur, William Bermúdez Carvajal, since November 22, 1991. At first, the investigation carried out by the Colombian security organizations in coordination with the Technical Judiciary Police from Venezuela and Interpol allegedly determined that lawyer Grass García was acting as a front for the head of a Colombo-Venezuelan drug trafficking network who was in a Venezuelan prison. According to the police source, the Colombian lawyer did not wish to transfer the properties which were in her name to another person the drug trafficker trusted in. Under these circumstances, orders were given for her "execution". However, on May 5, 1992, judiciary sources informed the press that the real perpetrator of the crime was a death squadron organized and supported by personnel assigned to the Cúcuta police. The last week of March,

⁶¹See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights CINEP)*, July, 1990; CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, September, 1990, p. 2. *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, June 17, 1991 and October 19, 1991, pp. 74 - 82. Organization of American States. Inter-American Commission for Human Rights, *Resolution No. 33, 1991, case 105581, Colombia*, September 27, 1991.

⁶²See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, November, 1990; CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa No. 7 (Press release No. 7)*, February 1991, p.36; *El Tiempo*, November 23, 1990; page lastA; June 1, 1992; *El Heraldo*, November 23, 1990, p.7A, November 24, 1990, p.7C, November 29, 1990, p.6A, April 6, 1991, p.4B; *El Espectador*, May 31, 1992, p.12A; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, pp. 98 to 101

⁶³See Andean Commission of Jurists - Colombian Section *Panorama de los Derechos Humanos y del Derecho Humanitario en Colombia (Report on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in Colombia)*, mimeograph, Bogotá, April 30, 1992. Also testimonies from non-governmental organizations for human rights.

1992, thirteen police officers assigned to the Norte de Santander District, were charged in the criminal suit arising from the discovery of the common graves⁶⁴.

Drug-traffickers

As far as it can be determined, in this period drug traffickers are responsible for the murder of three lawyers in Bogotá. On April 10, 1989, apparently in an act of revenge between the mafias, lawyer Gabriel Rendón Arango was kidnapped and later murdered. Rendón Arango was handling several criminal cases in which some of his clients were accused of being drug traffickers. He also managed some business deals for José Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha, the well known drug trafficker, in the town of Pacho, Cundinamarca⁶⁵.

On March 29, 1989, Héctor Giraldo Galvis, a lawyer and a journalist of *El Espectador* newspaper was murdered. He was acting as their civil party in the criminal trial for the murder of Guillermo Cano Isaza, director of *El Espectador* (murdered on December 17, 1987)⁶⁶.

On December 4, 1990, Duvarado Piedrahita Cardona, a lawyer and University Professor, was slain by two men who were traveling by car. The lawyer had been receiving threats since 1987, when he was the victim of several attempts against his life⁶⁷. On account of this, he received police protection temporarily. Lawyer Piedrahita Cardona had denounced the illegal activities that a criminal organization was carrying out in the north of the State of Valle del Cauca, specifically in the townships of El Dovio and Roldanillo, to the Army and the police. This information facilitated the dismantling of a laboratory for the processing cocaine and the seizure of a large number of weapons and ammunition. Two months before his murder, lawyer Piedrahita Cardona went to the editorial office of *El Espectador* newspaper in order to denounce that if anything happened to him, the criminal organization led by the Iván, Julio Fabio, and Alberto Urdinola Grajales brothers should be held responsible. According to the press, in the criminal trial, Iván Urdinola Grajales was accused of being the intellectual person who plotted the crime⁶⁸.

Private Agents

On November 1, 1989, criminal lawyer María Mercedes Marengo de Ponce was murdered by an ex-soldier, Luis Fernando Mosquera, in a rural area of Villavicencio. The lawyer was acting in a case against him. This individual, in complicity with three other persons, broke into the lawyer's residence and murdered her as well as her children, Sara and Luis Clemente Ponce Marengo, and two relatives Lucero and Patricia Garzón Marengo. Luis Fernando Mosquera was sentenced to 28 years in prison⁶⁹.

On January 19, 1990, criminal lawyer and University Professor, Alberto Jaimes Peláez, was murdered in Granada (Meta) when he was about to board the bus bound for Bogotá. The man responsible for the murder turned out to be a client's son. The father had filed suit against his son because he refused to return the property which his father had turned over to him as its usufructuary⁷⁰.

In a case never heard of before, two lawyers, party and counterpart, were acting in a judiciary dispute in Cali, which ended in the death of both. On September 6, 1990, lawyer Jorge

⁶⁴See *El Tiempo*, December 6, 1991, December 8, 1991, May 6, 1992, p. last A; *El Espectador*, March 29, 1992, p. 12A.

⁶⁵This information was obtained in an interview with some of the lawyer's relatives.

⁶⁶See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa No.3 (Press release No.3)* April, 1989, p.19; *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, March, 1989; *Informe de Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, October 19, 1991, p.46.

⁶⁷The crimes occurred in February, 1988, and on June 22, 1990. On October 31, 1989, his brother, Félix Antonio, was murdered in Cali.

⁶⁸See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, December, 1990; *El Herald*, December 5, 1990, 11A; *El Espectador*, December 5, 1990, p. 1A; April 29, 1992, p. 16A

⁶⁹See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, November, 1989; see CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, January 1990, p.14; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, pp. 11 and 112.

⁷⁰*Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, January 1990; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, p.43

Clavijo López was murdered by a passenger on a motorcycle while he and his wife were going to his office by taxi. Four days later, on September 10, when he was about to enter his residence, lawyer Oscar Libardo Campo Maya was the victim of an attempt carried out by an unknown person. On September 21, lawyer Campo Maya died in a hospital in Cali due to the serious injuries he suffered in the attempt. According to the Human Rights Division of the Criminal Investigations Court of Cali, both lawyers had threatened each other during a judicial proceeding. At that time, lawyer Jorge Clavijo told lawyer Oscar Libardo Maya *since you threatened me to death, if anything happens to me, you will also die*. What led to their deaths was a litigation for lands located in the township of Yumbo (Valle) and worth more than 4 billion pesos⁷¹. A year later, on September 21, 1991, Chief Justice Fabiola Barrero de Campo of the Superior District Court of Cali, was slain in a church while she was receiving communion during a memorial service for her dead husband, Campo Amaya.

The Guerrilla and other Factors

On May 17, 1989, an ELN commando kidnapped lawyer Manuel Alirio Jaimes Cote in a rural area of the township of Chitagá (Norte de Santander), while he was making a judicial inspection of a ranch with 2 justices of the Superior District Court of Pamplona, León Guillermo Ramírez and Gisela Buendía de Fuentes, a Court secretary and a rancher (whose name is unknown)⁷².

On September 23, 1990, the 19th Front of the FARC, shot Edilberto de Jesús Montero, a lawyer, in a rural area near Valledupar (Cesar). According to the source, the guerrillas sent a message to the local mayor, with the person who accompanied the lawyer, in which they asked him not to appoint police inspectors in certain regions in the township's⁷³.

The common delinquency was also responsible for violence against lawyers who were acting as their defense attorneys. On September 25, 1987, attorney Manuel Motta Motta was murdered in Curití (Santander), while traveling to Bucaramanga, the Capital of the State, and to San Gil. Alberto Gutiérrez Pulido, a doctor accompanying him, was also murdered. Apparently, a group of individuals intercepted the jeep being driven by Motta Motta and forced him to take a detour from the highway in order to take the road to Curití. According to a source in Bucaramanga, a group of delinquents being held in city jail gave the order to murder him because they were not satisfied with his services⁷⁴.

More lawyers, some of them union advisers and defenders of human rights, and others, legal representatives in criminal and civil trials, were also the victims of violence, but it is not well known who the perpetrators of the crimes were. On April 4, 1987, death threats against several labor lawyers were made public: Fernando Arias in Manizales (Caldas), León Ovidio Medina in Medellín (Antioquia), Adalberto Carvajal Salcedo in Bogotá. On June 28, 1990, death threats were made against Próspero Quintero, a lawyer, and civic leader of eastern Antioquia.

On February 4, 1988, the defense attorney for political prisoners, Zenón Conrado Negrete, was murdered by an individual near his office in Montería (Córdoba). A police officer was an accomplice in this homicide. He was a few meters away from the place where the murder was committed and did not do anything at all to stop the murderer, especially in view of the fact that the killer's car would not start and he had to push it to escape⁷⁵. On February 25, 1988, Geminiano Pérez Seña, a defense attorney for political prisoners and representative for the Patriotic Union political party to the State Congress, was the victim of an attempt committed by a man who broke into his home in Montería (Córdoba). The perpetrator died because the

⁷¹See *Occidente*, September 7, p.2A and September 11, 1990, p.12A; *El País*, September 12, 1990, p.8C; *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, September, 1990; CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa No. 7 (Press release No.7)*, February, 1991, p.22; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)* p.56; File of the Human Rights Division of the Criminal Investigations Court of Cali; interview with lawyers and judicial authorities in Cali, on November 29, 1991.

⁷²See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, May, 1989. ; CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa No.4 (Press release No.4)*, May - June, 1989, p.38; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)* p.108.

⁷³See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, February, 1991

⁷⁴See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, November, 1987; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, pp.72 and 73.

⁷⁵See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, March, 1988, p.2; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, p.15.

lawyer and his brother-in-law responded to the attack⁷⁶. On August 8, 1988, labor lawyer Cristian Raúl Aivarez Sánchez was murdered in Cali (Valle del Cauca).

On April 15, 1989, Diego Humberto Córdoba Córdoba, a lawyer in Bogotá, was murdered. His body was found in a rural area in the township of Yolombó (Antioquia). According to the information gathered, the lawyer had traveled to Medellín for a case he was working on and had been reported missing since April 1. Córdoba Córdoba, a human rights activist, had set up an association for the defense of Colombians imprisoned abroad⁷⁷.

On January 28, 1989, trial lawyer Carmen Sofía Cifuentes Villegas was murdered in Cali. She was eight-months pregnant. The lawyer, the wife of a Superior District Court Justice, was alive when she arrived at the hospital and was able to give birth before she died⁷⁸.

On March 13, 1990, lawyer and ex-Justice of the Administrative Contentious Court, Tarcisio Roldán Palacios, was murdered in Bogotá. He had several lawsuits pending against the Government for human rights violations. Apparently, one of the assassins was wearing a police uniform⁷⁹. On June 2, 1990, the body of César Augusto Hernández, a defense attorney for human rights, was found on the road from Bucaramanga to Barrancabermeja (Santander) near to where army troops reported that "they had killed a guerrilla in combat". Attorney Hernández was also the leader of "A Luchar" (Let's fight), a leftist political organization⁸⁰. On August, 13, 1990, trial lawyer Carlos Campo Donado was murdered in Barranquilla (Atlántico)⁸¹. On May 2, 1991, lawyer Luis Guillermo Hernández Camelo was murdered in Villavicencio. He had civil suits going against several creditors of the "Caja de Crédito Agrario Industrial y Minero" (Farm, Industry and Mine Loan Bank) in the townships of Villavicencio and Granada (Meta)⁸².

Finally, two attempts are mentioned, one in Sabanagrande (Atlántico), on November 13, 1990, in which Antero Aguaslimpias Benítez, a lawyer, was seriously injured, and another in Bogotá on May 15, 1991, in which Luis Xavier Sorela Cajiado, also a lawyer, was seriously injured. The latter was acting as legal representative of small investors in several financial frauds⁸³.

⁷⁶See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, March, 1988; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, pp. 40 and 41.

⁷⁷See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, April, 1989; CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, May - June, 1989, p.28; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, p. 36.

⁷⁸See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa No.1 (Press release No.1)*, February, 1989, p.7; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, p.32; lawyers interviewed in Cali, on November 29, 1991.

⁷⁹*Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, March, 1990.

⁸⁰See CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa (Press release)*, September, 1990.

⁸¹See *Informe de derechos humanos. CINEP (Report on Human Rights)*, August, 1990; CPDH, *Boletín de Prensa No.7 (Press release No.7)*, February, 1991, p.17; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)*, pp. 95 and 96.

⁸²See *El Tiempo*, May 3, 1991; A - last page; May 5, 1991, p.12A; *Informe Consejería (Advisor's Report)* p.62.

⁸³See *El Tiempo*, May 16, 1991; *El Espectador*, May 16, 1991, p.1A, May 17, p.13A.

APPENDIX III

Statistical Tables Showing Rates of Violence against Attorneys

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
 VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE N° 19

HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
 ATTORNEYS
 ACCORDING TO STATE
 CLEAR CASES

STATE	PERIOD I						PERIOD II						PERIOD III						TOTAL : GRAND A H : TOTAL %															
	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987			1988		1989		1990		1991								
	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H		A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H					
1 ANTIOQUIA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	10	11	22.0		
2 ATLANTICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	13	26.0
3 BOGOTA D.C.	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	2.0		
4 CAUCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	6.0		
5 CESAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4.0		
6 CORDOBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	2.0		
7 LA GUAJIRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8.0		
8 META	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	2.0		
9 NORTE DE SANTANDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	2.0		
10 SANTANDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	6.0		
11 VALLE DEL CAUCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	7	14.0		
12 ARAUCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	2	4.0		
TOTAL	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	2	0	5	2	3	1	8	1	10	1	10	1	8	42	50	100			

A = ASSAULTS
 H = HOMICIDES

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE Nº 21

HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
ATTORNEYS
ACCORDING TO STATE
CASES LACKING INFORMATION

STATE	PERIOD I						PERIOD II						PERIOD III						TOTAL : GRAND											
	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		TOTAL : GRAND	TOTAL : GRAND		
	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H			A	H
2 ATLANTICO	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	4	3.8	
3 BOGOTA D.C.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	16	15.2	
4 BOLIVAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	2	1.9	
6 CALDAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1.0	
7 CAQUETA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0.0	
9 CESAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2.9	
10 CORDOBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	2	1.9	
11 CUNDINAMARCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1.0	
14 MAGDALENA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	2.9	
15 META	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	2	1.9	
17 NORTE DE SANTANDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	2.9	
18 QUINDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	2	1.9	
19 RISARALDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	1.0	
20 SANTANDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	5	4.8	
21 VALLE DEL CAUCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1.0	
22 ARAUCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	30	32	30.5	
TOTAL	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	4	0	5	0	3	0	13	0	15	1	15	3	14	0	14	0	9	8	97	105	100

A = ASSAULTS (In one of the case the victim was seriously injured)
H = HOMICIDES

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE Nº 23

HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
ATTORNEYS
ACCORDING TO FACTOR BEHIND VIOLENCE
CLEAR CASES

FACTOR BEHIND VIOLENCE	PERIOD I						PERIOD II						PERIOD III						TOTAL : GRAND											
	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		TOTAL : GRAND	TOTAL %		
	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H				
1 UNDETERMINED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	18	36.7	
2 GOVERNMENT AGENTS (*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	10.2	
3 PARAMILITARY GROUPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	14	28.6	
4 DRUG-TRAFFICKERS	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14.3
5 GUERRILLA GROUPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	2	4.1	
6 OTHER FACTORS (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	4	8.2	
TOTAL	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	2	0	5	2	3	1	8	1	10	1	2	8	42	50	102

A = ASSAULTS
H = HOMICIDES

* The Armed Forces, the Police, and Administrative Department National Security (DAS)

** Includes common delinquency and private agents.

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE Nº 24

HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
ATTORNEYS
ACCORDING TO FACTOR BEHIND VIOLENCE
DOUBTFUL CASES

FACTOR BEHIND VIOLENCE	PERIOD I						PERIOD II						PERIOD III						TOTAL : GRAND											
	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		A	H	TOTAL	%
	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H				
1 UNDETERMINED	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	2	-	7	2	7	2	3	-	1	6	29	35	66.0
5 GOVERNMENT AGENTS (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7.5
2 PARAMILITARY GROUPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	5.7
3 DRUG-TRAFFICKERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7.5
4 GUERRILLA GROUPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	5.7
6 OTHER FACTORS (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7.5	
TOTAL	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	2	3	0	9	3	12	2	7	1	1	9	44	53	100

A = ASSAULTS (In one the cases the victim was seriously injured).

H = HOMICIDES

* The Armed Forces, the Police, and Administrative Department National Security (DAS)

** Includes common delinquency and private agents.

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE Nº 25

HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
ATTORNEYS
ACCORDING TO FACTOR BEHIND VIOLENCE
CASES LACKING INFORMATION

FACTOR BEHIND VIOLENCE	PERIOD I						PERIOD II						PERIOD III						TOTAL : GRAND											
	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		A	H	TOTAL	%
	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H				
1 UNDETERMINED	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	4	0	5	0	3	0	13	0	15	1	15	3	14	0	14	0	9	8	97	105	100.0

A = ASSAULTS

H = HOMICIDES

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
 VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE N° 28

HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
 ATTORNEYS
 ACCORDING TO POSSIBLE MOTIVE
 CLEAR CASES

POSSIBLE MOTIVE Professional activities in:	PERIOD I						PERIODO II						PERIOD III						TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL %															
	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988			1989		1990		1991		TOTAL A H	TOTAL A H							
	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H		A	H	A	H	A	H									
1 UNDETERMINED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	18	36.7				
2 CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	5	10.2		
3 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	14	28.6	
4 MATTERS RELATED TO DRUG-TRAFFICKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	7	14.3
5 OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL CASES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	2	4.1	
6 OTHER MOTIVES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	4	8.2	
TOTAL	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	2	0	5	2	3	1	8	1	10	1	2	8	42	50	102					

A = ASSAULTS
 H = HOMICIDES

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE N° 29

HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
ATTORNEYS
ACCORDING TO POSSIBLE MOTIVE
DOUBTFUL CASES

POSSIBLES MOTIVE Professional activities in:	PERICO I						PERICO II						PERICO III						TOTAL : GRAND													
	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		TOTAL : GRAND	A : H : TOTAL %				
	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H						
1 UNDETERMINED	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	3	10	2	5	-	1	7.32	39	73.6		
2 POLITICAL ACTIVISM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	13.2			
3 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1.9			
4 MATTERS RELATED TO DRUG-TRAFFICKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3.8		
5 OTHER MOTIVES	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7.5		
TOTAL	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	2	3	0	9	3	12	2	7	1	1	9	44	53	100

A = ASSAULTS (In one of the cases the victim was seriously injured).
H = HOMICIDES

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
 VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE N° 30

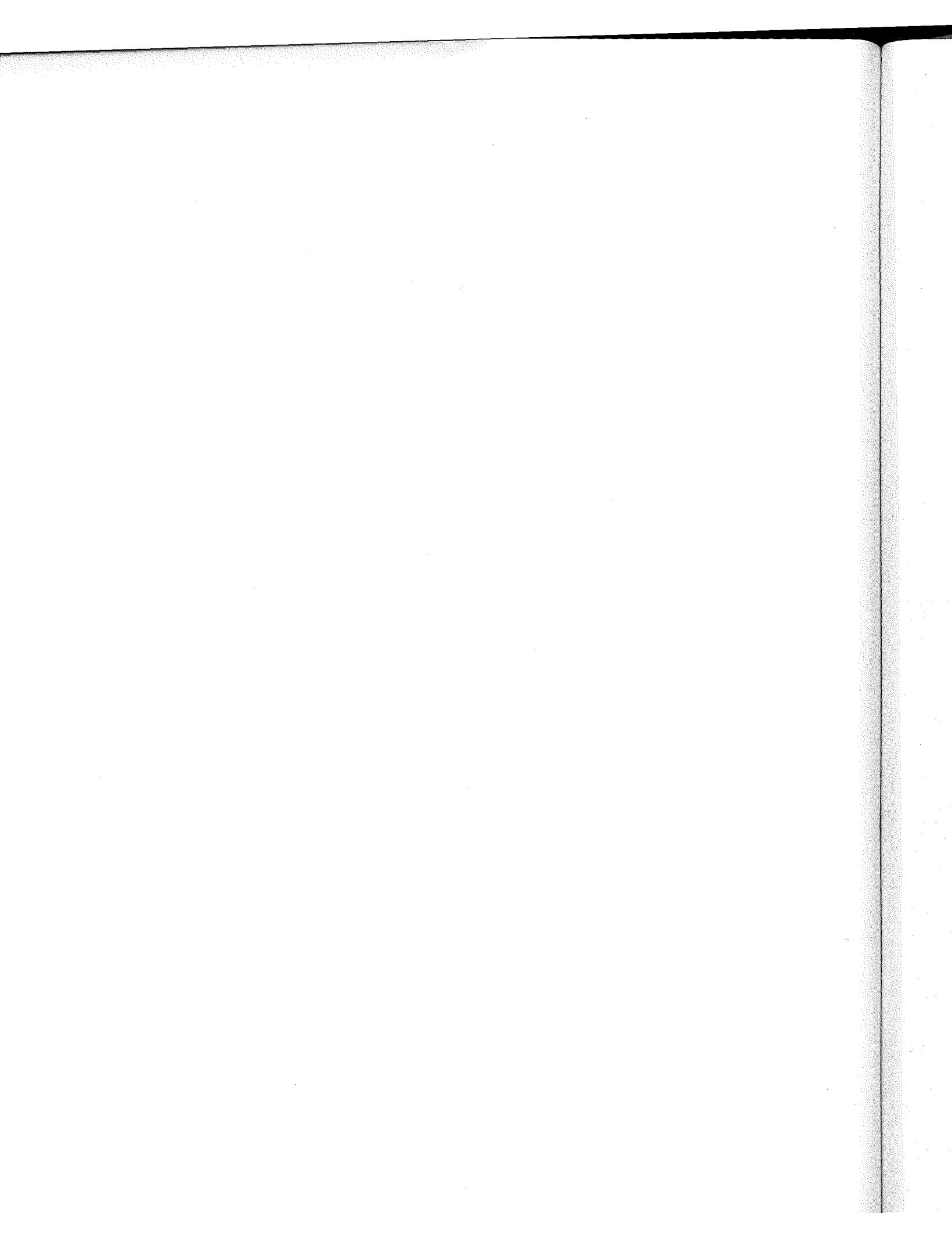
HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS
 ATTORNEYS
 ACCORDING TO POSSIBLE MOTIVE
 CASES LACKING INFORMATION

POSSIBLES MOTIVE	PERIOD I												PERIOD II												PERIOD III												TOTAL : GRAND					
	1979			1980			1981			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			TOTAL		
	A	H	%	A	H	%	A	H	%	A	H	%	A	H	%	A	H	%	A	H	%	A	H	%	A	H	%	A	H	%	A	H	%	A	H	%						
1 UNDETERMINED	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	15	1	15	3	14	-	13	-	9	-	-	8	96	104	99.0			
2 POLITICAL ACTIVISM	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	1	1.0	
TOTAL	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	13	0	13	0	15	1	15	3	14	3	14	0	14	0	14	0	9	8	97	105	100		

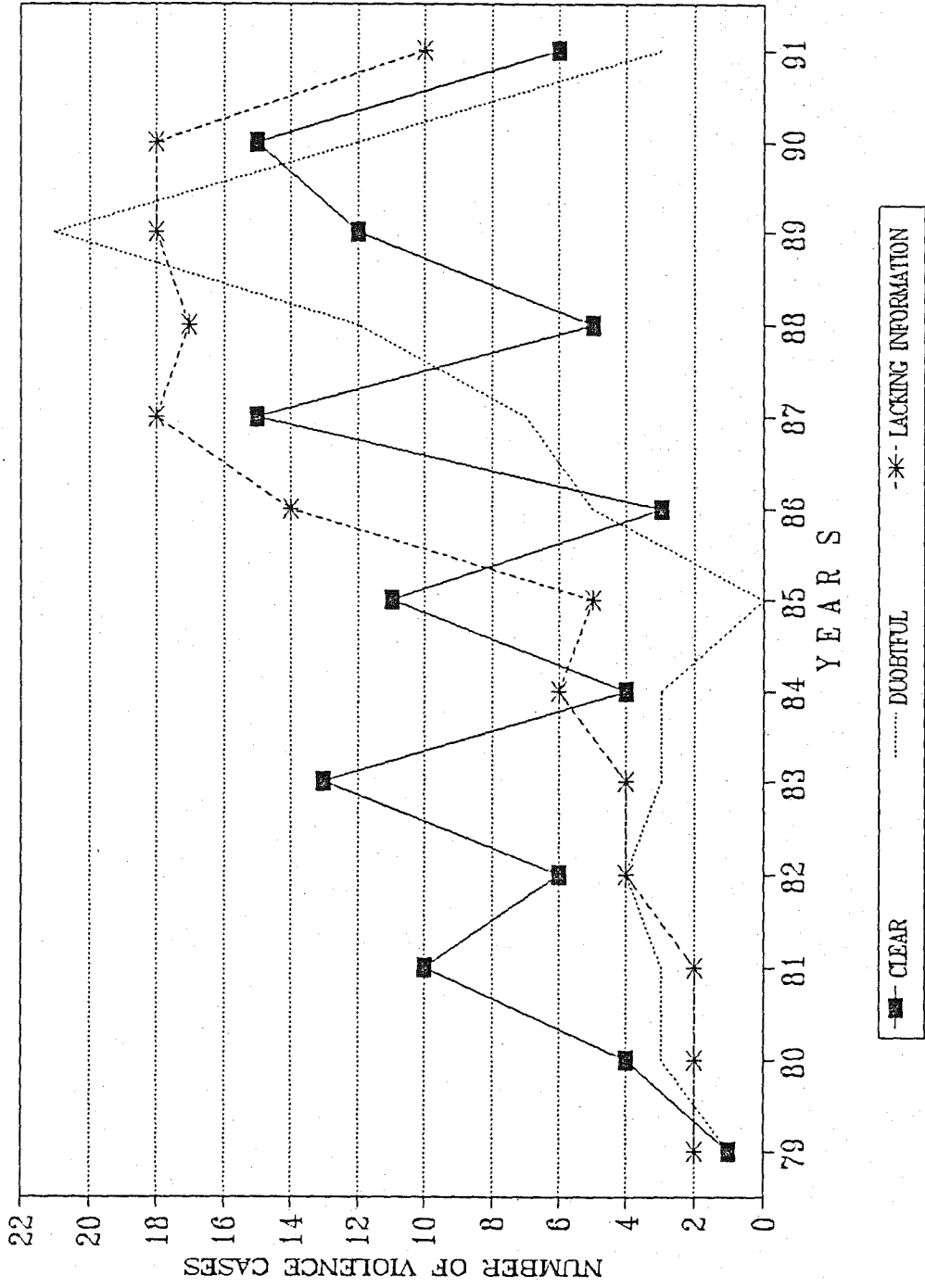
A = ASSAULTS (In one of the cases the victim was seriously injured).
 H = HOMICIDES

APPENDIX IV

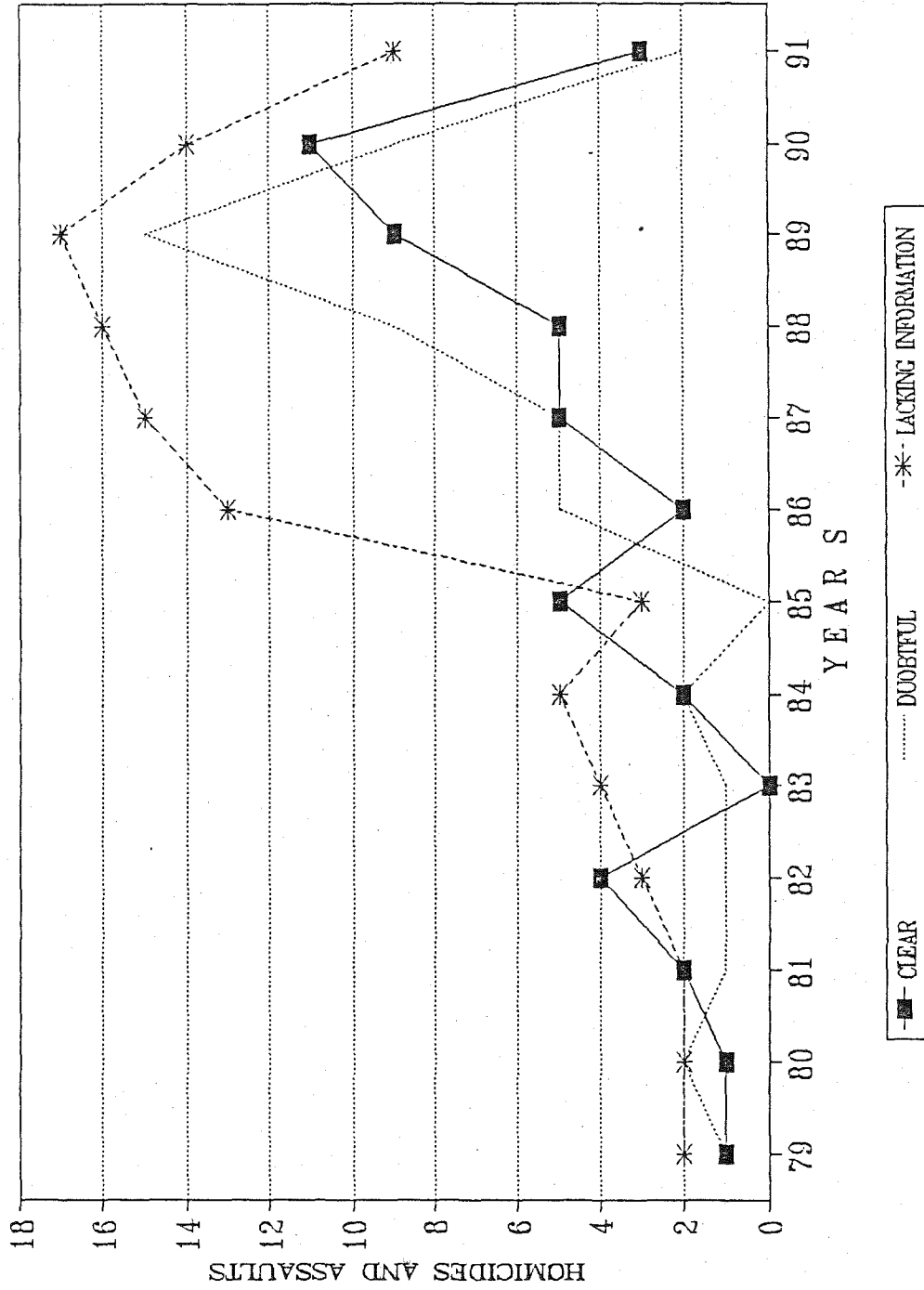
Graphs Showing Rates of Violence against Attorneys



RATES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ATTORNEYS
FOR THE PERIOD COVERING 1979-1991



RATES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ATTORNEYS
FOR THE PERIOD COVERING 1979-1991



CHAPTER IV

THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE AND REACTIONS FROM JUDGES AND LAWYERS

The Government's response to the violence against magistrates, judges, judiciary officials and lawyers, as well as reactions from the latter two, have been precarious. Denouncements, public declarations, protests, strikes, work stoppages and resignations have been commonplace for the last thirteen years. Once a serious act of violence has been committed, particularly an assassination, a new wave of protests emerges, the government is asked to provide more protection and petitions are made that crimes do not go unpunished. An example will illustrate the situation.

The Chief Justice of the Superior District Court of Cúcuta (State of Norte de Santander), Perla Betty Vélez de Prada, was murdered on January 24, 1980 in Cúcuta by two individuals who shot her to death from a motorcycle due to her successful investigation of delinquent gangs operating on the border with Venezuela.

The next day, a security measure adopted by Cúcuta's mayor prohibited motorcycle traffic from nine p.m. to six a.m.; workers and students with an official permit were excluded from the measure. The President of the National Council said: *I am very sorry about what happened to the Chief Justice of the Superior District Court of Cúcuta and share the country's grief. Those of us involved in the administration of justice have nothing. We are willing to offer our lives to fulfill our duties with honesty, uprightness and justice.*¹

"Asonal Judicial" (The National Association of Judicial Officials and Employees) declared, among other things, that *criminal incidents like the one that occurred show how unsafe our society is and the lack of protection resulting from the increase in organized crime that the executive bodies which are responsible for preserving the life, honor and properties of Colombian citizens and for preventing crime, have been unable to control.* In addition, various organizations issued protests and asked authorities to investigate the case so it would go unpunished since similar crimes had been committed in the city during the same year².

These four reactions, which curiously enough occurred in one of the eleven cases in which a guilty verdict was reached, show the situation in Colombia in relation to acts of violence against judges and lawyers; the situation has been the same for the last thirteen years. The measure adopted by City Hall is naive, the attitude of the National Council's president is one of total resignation, and the two declarations, which are authentic, show a real lack of protection for the judicial branch.

The Judicial investigations of the respective criminal proceedings are not all encouraging. Impunity is the general rule. Out of 515 cases, a guilty verdict has been reached in only 12; 4 cases are still being tried and 17 are under summary investigation. The incapability of the justice system to investigate the crimes committed against it reveals the judicial situation of the country. We will now look at what the government's policies have been in the face of this violence, evaluate the judicial sector's attitudes, and analyze the state of judicial investigations.

PROTECTION AND SECURITY MEASURES

Between 1979 and 1989, already existing measures and the few proposals submitted aimed at the provision of government benefits to the family and relatives of judicial employees and officials; the only measures adopted establish a life insurance policy for these employees.

¹See *El Tiempo*, Jan.26, 1980, p.6A and *La República*, Jan.29, 1980, p.4B.

²See *El Colombiano*, Jan.27, 1980, p.5A. *El Espectador*, Jan.26, 1980, p.12A.

Decree 546 of 1971, dealing with security and social protection for jurisdictional workers, stipulated a subsidy equal to 75% of the last earned wage with certain proportions and for a maximum period of three years, to be paid to the spouse and relatives of a dead employee or official regardless the cause of death - be it natural or violent - (Art.20). The decree prescribed medical attention "in all cases of professional risk" and medical treatment including rehabilitation in case of disability, according to the policies of the "Caja Nacional de Prevision" (National Health Plan for Government Employees) (Arts.21 and 22). The decree also stipulated funeral assistance to be provided by the government (Art.24).

In December, 1980, Congressman Félix Salcedo Baldi3n sponsored a bill that would, among other things, provide government benefits to the relatives of judicial employees and officials who ... *are murdered in the fulfillment of their duties and obligations (...)* ³. Undoubtedly, Justice Perla Betty V3lez de Prada's death was one of the reasons Salcedo Baldi3n sponsored the bill since he was a representative of the State of Norte de Santander, where she was killed.

The seriousness of the violence against the judicial branch began to be acknowledged with Decree 774, dated April 29, 1987, providing judicial employees with insurance in the event of death. One of the clauses thereof states that *as a result of the acts of violence suffered by justice employees, who have been despicably killed while defending and maintaining the prestige of our democracy, it is necessary to establish an insurance policy in the event of death by violence*⁴.

Decree 774 authorizes the Ministry of Justice to settle a contract with an insurance company to provide judiciary officials with insurance in case they die in or as a consequence of violent acts in the fulfillment of their duties. Such insurance will cover funeral expenses and will also include cases of permanent or temporary disability (Arts. 1 and 2). The amount of the insurance will be paid to the beneficiaries designated by the employee; in their absence, it will be paid to the compulsory beneficiaries in the order prescribed in the Civil Code (Art.7); this insurance complies with the ordinary health system regulations of the judicial branch (Art.8).

Decree 774 was later replaced by Law 16 of January 28, 1988, passed by Congress and in effect ever since. This law, which is very similar to the Decree even in the criteria for disability, also extends insurance coverage to Public Ministry employees and officials and to all those temporarily carrying out jurisdictional functions (except for Congressmen) who die in violent acts during or because of the fulfillment of their duties (Art.1) ⁵.

Until 1989, life insurance to employees of the jurisdictional branch and the Public Ministry was the only reply from the government to compensate for the risk of administering justice. What is paradoxical about the government's attitude is that it was not seeking to protect the lives of its employees but to offer a symbolic compensation for their death to the beneficiaries of the insurance policy or indemnification in the case of disability.

THE JURISDICTIONAL BRANCH SECURITY FUND

In 1989 the Colombian government became more aware of the problem and, based on the faculties conferred it by martial law, issued legislative Decree 1855 of August 18 through which the Jurisdictional Branch's Security Fund was created. As can be seen in its clauses, the Decree was issued because (...) *it is absolutely necessary to provide Jurisdictional Branch employees with every security measure that may be required so that their functions can be carried out normally (...), [because] the persistent actions of armed groups and drug-trafficking organizations aimed at creating unstable social institutions (...), has been particularly directed against members of the Jurisdictional Branch of the Public Ministry and has been made effective through attempts, and the murders of judges and magistrates, thus creating an insecure environment for these public servants* ⁶.

³See *El Colombiano*, Jan.9. 1981, p.4A.

⁴See *Diario Oficial* N3 37865, May 4, 1987.

⁵See *Diario Oficial* N338193, Jan.29, 1988.

⁶See *Diario Oficial* N338945, Aug.18, 1989.

The Decree was essentially issued as a reaction to the murder of Justice Carlos Ernesto Valencia García, of the Superior District Court of Bogotá, which occurred on August 16; Justice Valencia García had confirmed on the same day that well-known drug dealers involved in the murder of Guillermo Cano Isaza, director of *El Espectador* newspaper, would be brought to trial. The judicial sector's strong reaction to the crime also contributed to the issuance of the Decree, which was the first of a set of measures adopted by President Barco which gave birth to what is known as the "war against the drug-traffickers."

The Fund was created as a public organization forming part of the Ministry of Justice and in charge of the construction of buildings and the purchase and supplying of elements for the security of judicial officials. Due to its reserved nature (Art.3 of Decree 1855), the Fund's structure and functioning are unknown. From what we have learned, the Fund receives international help from the government of the United States and some European countries; efforts are being made to transfer some of the money confiscated from drug dealers to the Fund⁷.

The Political Constitution of 1991 allowed decrees issued during the martial law to remain in effect for ninety days from the date of the Constitution's enactment; Decree 1855 of 1989 is included therein. Similarly, the Constitution created a special Legislative Commission through which all decrees issued during the martial law and presented by the government became permanent legislation. In this way, the government submitted the Jurisdictional Branch Security Fund to the consideration of the Special Commission; the Fund was approved and is regulated in accordance with the provisions of Decree 2273 of October 4, 1991⁸.

Measures adopted for the protection of judges have been unrealistic, too late, insufficient and contradictory. They have been unrealistic because most of the interviewed officials say the Fund has not fulfilled its objectives, in spite of the fact that the Fund's functions are secret. The steps taken are unknown even to members of the judicial branch and the results produced are not reflected in effective guarantees of protection. This is insufficient for the delicate security situation Colombia is facing in the administration of justice. Several information sources say that the Fund is just a "ghost" office to lodge complaints⁹.

Measures are late because they were adopted ten years after the cycle of violence erupted and after the death of dozens of judges and lawyers. Between 1979 and August 18, 1989, there were 159 cases of violence against judges and judicial officials (112 clear cases); of that number, 44 were homicides and attempts (34 clear cases). The seriousness of the situation had been denounced for some time by members of the jurisdictional branch both at a personal level and through "Asonal Judicial" (The National Association of Judicial Employees), human rights groups and the mass media.

Measures are insufficient because protection has been occasional, partial and temporary. Shortly after the Fund was created, some protective measures were adopted by the Superior District Court of Medellín in response to the continuous protests and strikes judicial officers went on because of the acts of the violence against them (Justices Hector Jiménez Rodríguez and Mariela Espinosa Arango of the Superior District Court of Medellín were slain on August 12 and November 1, 1989 respectively; Bernardo Jaramillo Uribe, Judge 13 of Medellín's Moving Criminal Investigations Court, was murdered on December 5). Some of the measures adopted were the installation of a mobile police station at the Court entrance, a metal detector in the main door of the building, several magistrates were given four cars (two of them armored) and bodyguards to protect them; the Administrative Department for National Security -DAS- carried out a study of the building's security measures. Six months later, the police station and the metal detector were removed from the building, and some months later the same was done with

⁷When the United Nations' Reporter on Extrajudicial Executions visited the country in October, 1989, the Fund had not started to function because of a lack of funds. See Paragraph 69 of his report submitted in January, 1990, to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations (Document E/CN.4/1990/22/Add.1).

⁸See *Diario Oficial* N° 40078, Oct.4, 1991.

⁹Mr. Joinet's report says that The Government did not give any information about it (the Security Fund) in his reply to the verbal communication of the (United Nations) Secretary General (Paragraph 156, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/30).

the bodyguards. Moreover, the study made by DAS showed that the building was highly risky and unsafe. However, these observations were not taken into account.

The Fund has only set aside some money for the purchase of certain elements (armored cars, bulletproof vests, metal detectors), courses on the use of firearms (although the government has not issued weapons), bodyguards and a private security service for offices. Transferring judiciary officials to another part of the country, at best, or having them go abroad for good, at worst, are some of the Fund's duties. However, these measures are insufficient since they are not the result of a security policy. Judicial officials interviewed declared that the Fund is precarious and that there is a lack of criteria for the administration of funds. Solutions are short-term, unplanned and this does not at all help to solve the problem.

Measures are contradictory because, first of all, they only protect a small number of judges disregarding most judiciary officials. Those who benefit from the measures are basically justices belonging to the Supreme Court of Justice and the National Council; a few belong to Superior District Courts located in Bogotá and other capital cities, and are preferably justices and judges of the Public Order Jurisdiction. The only protected headquarters are those of the Supreme Court, the National Council and the Public Order Jurisdiction. This privilege granted to just a few has led to discontent on the part of those who are totally unprotected, the majority. Their disagreement is well-founded since most victims are trial judges (40 cases, out of which 12 are clear homicides and attempts) and Superior District Court Justices (31 cases, of which 9 are clear homicides and attempts).

Similarly, measures are too restricted for they only cover judiciary officials. Although life insurance also applies to Public Ministry employees and all those temporarily performing jurisdictional tasks, the Fund is exclusively dedicated to the judicial branch. Moreover, there are a great number of lawyers who are government officials with prosecuting and quasi-judicial functions and against whom acts of violence are constantly committed. Any employee who practices law in a government ministry, the General Comptrollership of the Nation, the Customhouse General Direction, police inspection offices, municipal attorneys' offices and the like do not have any kind of protection.

STATUTE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

Decree 2790 of 1990, also known as the Statute for the Defense of System of Justice, made the jurisdiction for public order secret for security reasons. This jurisdiction deals with crimes related to drugs and terrorism. The Statute deserves special attention and criticism since it is one of the few legal measures supposedly aiming at the protection of judges.

In his report on the judicature independence and the protection of practicing lawyers, presented to the United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities in June, 1991, Mr. Joinet says: *Based on the statement that "the independence of judges has been jeopardized by intimidation, threats or the latent risk of retaliations from powerful criminal organizations of great economical influence", the [Colombian] Government drew our attention to the provisions specifically adopted to guarantee the physical security of judges "in charge of understanding (sic) and judging crimes and conducts which are considered a threat to public order". Decrees 2790 of 1990 and 0099 of 1991 maintain the anonymity of magistrates and judges in the proceedings they have knowledge of. It should be recalled, for instance, that from now on the Superior District Court for Public Order allocates to the magistrates the cases related to each Justice's competence in accordance with the pre-arranged procedure in its internal regulations. In addition, even though sentences are signed, they are notified through a copy with no signature. Moreover, cases can be sent to another jurisdiction if there are serious enough reasons to believe that the judge's physical integrity is endangered. (...)* (Paragraph 156, document E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/30).

In fact, judges, witnesses, experts and judiciary police agents remain nameless according to the Statute. Similarly, decisions and evidence remain secret if the judge so wishes. One of the clauses of the Decree says that it is necessary to find legal mechanisms to provide security to

Colombian judges and to all those who are constantly threatened because of their participation in investigations against (...) [the] terrorist groups and drug traffickers¹⁰.

Consequently, measures are contradictory since they are based on considerations that do not take into account that the government itself is also a threat to the system of justice. Both Decree 1855 of 1989 and Decree 2790 of 1990 identify armed groups, terrorists and drug-trafficking organizations as the sole threat to justice; nevertheless, investigations reveal that, besides such groups, there are paramilitary groups (45 clear cases) and government agents (13 clear cases) which are an important factor behind violence.

However, not only the Clauses of the Statute for the Defense of the System of justice, but also their contents are a threat to justice itself. The Statute ignores important guaranties and grants open faculties to the executive power to administer criminal action disregarding the independence of the judicial power. In this way, the Statute poses a double lack of protection: for the judicial branch, whose autonomy to investigate is even more restricted, and for the ordinary citizen, who loses several guarantees.

The Statute, turned into a permanent law by virtue of Decrees 2266 and 2271 of October 4, 1991, ignores several judicial guarantees recognized in international documents on human rights. The presumption of one's innocence is violated by the dangerous nature of some articles assuming that an accused is always guilty. The right to public judgement disappears with the establishment of an invisible system of justice that allows secrets concerning the identity of judges, witnesses, experts, the judiciary police and evidence. Thus, the accused has no right to a fair trial or to be heard during the initial proceedings, guarantees generally accepted by virtue of Articles 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by Article 25 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Mankind, and more specifically, by Article 14 of the International Agreement on Civil and Political Rights and Article 8 of the American Convention on Human Rights. This indifference to international instruments was emphasized by the Justices of the Supreme Court, who refrained from voting for the sentence which made the Statute applicable¹¹.

The Statute hinders the independence and autonomy of the jurisdictional branch. The Executive Power is enabled to control criminal proceedings since the functions of the Regional Directors of Public Order are strengthened in detriment to those of the judges. The National Direction of Public Order, part of the Ministry of Justice, is allowed to appoint the judge in charge of the investigation, and the Judiciary Police force is authorized to gather the evidence it considers necessary without being subject to orders from the corresponding judge.

Finally, the secret nature of the public order jurisdiction is contradictory because invisibility is not a guarantee for its members. Although the number of violent acts is unknown because they remain secret, and threats have decreased more than 80% according to an official source of information, there are still some cases of violence primarily caused by guerrilla groups and drug-trafficking organizations. The regional offices for Public Order in Cali and Medellín are constantly threatened and harassed by the drug cartels living in those cities, and the office in Cúcuta is also menaced by guerrilla groups. One example was the attempt to murder Judge 103 for the Public Order of Bogotá, on August 10, 1991.

Official information sources declared that presidential directive Number 5 of 1991 has not been fulfilled in terms of the evaluation of these protective measures. Presidential directive Number 5 of December 28, 1991, regarding the responsibilities of the government entities in the development of a National Strategy against Violence - a document presented by the na-

¹⁰See *Diario Oficial* N° 39584, Nov.20, 1990.

¹¹In our opinion it is the enthronement of the law of the jungle where only the Government's repressive interests are important; it does not agree with the Constitutional charter and completely ignores the integrity of the Letter and the international obligations we assumed by the ratification of the Universal Agreement and the American Convention of Human Rights. This clear nonfulfillment of the obligations would make it convenient for the Government to denounce those treaties since they are being ignored. (Disagreeing Opinion on the Sentence pronounced in full session of the Supreme Court of Justice on April 11, 1991, concerning constitutional revision of Legislative Decree N°2790 of 1990, Statute for the Defense of Justice, File N°2263 (367-E), p.10 of the Statement of abstention).

tional government in May, 1991, which describes the general policy for the struggle against all factors behind violence -- points out in number 2.5 in relation to the strengthening of the judicial system: *All security programs designed for the protection of officials of the jurisdictional branch will be revised by the Ministry of Justice in cooperation with the Ministry of Defense, the Administrative Department for National Security (DAS) and the National Director of Criminal Investigations.*

Finally, lawyers who are not judicial officials who have also been victims of acts of violence should be mentioned here. Besides its primary obligation to protect those administering justice, the Government is also responsible for the integrity and security of all its associates, including lawyers, as well as for guaranteeing the free practice of all professions, the practice of law among them.

Neither life insurance nor the Security Fund, nor any other measure adopted by the government, can protect independent lawyers. The government has only assisted judiciary officials in the ways mentioned here. The lack of awareness about the problem is so extreme that lawyers themselves do not realize they are victims.

LACK OF RECOGNITION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

In summary, while unrealistic, too late, insufficient and contradictory, protective measures adopted by the government ignore the "basic principles concerning judicature independence" of the United Nations¹². The first principle says that *Judicature independence will be guaranteed by the government and proclaimed by the national Constitution or legislation. All government and other institutions will respect and observe the independence of the judicature. Other principles stipulate that judges will resolve the matters they have knowledge of (...) without undue threats or intromissions, direct or indirect, from any sector or by any reason and that the law guarantees (...) the independence and security [of judges] (...)* (Principles 2 and 11).

The measures also ignore "the guidelines about the duties of public prosecutors" and "the basic principles concerning the functions of lawyers" both from the United Nations¹³. *In particular, the personal independence of public prosecutors is guaranteed by the obligation the government has to ensure the fulfillment of their duties with total freedom and, be it necessary, to provide physical protection to them and their families in case their security is in danger* (Articles 4 and 5).

Principles about judges, public prosecutors and lawyers are rules of the United Nations governing the independence of the judicial power and the protection of lawyers; as such, they are general principles of international law that must be observed by all nations, especially if they wish to continue receiving advice from the Commission on Human Rights, whose technical assistance Colombia and other nations are receiving¹⁴.

REACTIONS FROM JUDGES AND LAWYERS

In spite of the high risk the administration of justice implies in the country, judges and lawyers in Colombia are totally unprotected. Judges oriented by "Asonal Judicial" (The National Association of Judicial Employees) as well as bar associations have reacted on different occasions and under certain circumstances with the only means available to them: protests, strikes, work stoppages, marches and declarations of rejection. Judges have not received any real or clear answer from the Government; however, they have not proposed any al-

¹²Principles adopted by the Seventh Congress of the United Nations for Crime Prevention and Delinquent Treatment held in Milan from August 26 to September 6, 1985, and confirmed by the General Assembly by virtue of Resolutions 40/32 of November 29, 1985 and 40/146 of December 13, 1985.

¹³Principles adopted by the Eighth Congress of the United Nations for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Delinquents, held in La Habana in August and September of 1990 (A/CONF.144/28) and confirmed by the General Assembly in its forty-fifth session period by virtue of Resolution 45/166 of December 18, 1990.

¹⁴See Paragraphs 22, 21, 304 and 62 to 67 of the report on the independence of judges and protection of practicing lawyers, presented by Mr. Joinet (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/30).

ternative solutions leading to medium or long-term plans or government policies for their personal protection. Bar associations have not realized they are highly affected by violence.

What follows clearly illustrates the situation: after Justice Fabiola Borrero viuda de Campo, of the Superior District Court of Cali, was murdered on September 21, 1991, the National Association of Judicial Employees organized a work stoppage that ended up with the creation of a "crisis committee" made up of members of the Ministry of Justice, the Administrative Department for National Security (DAS), the National Police and the National Association of Judicial Employees. As far as we know, the committee has been unsuccessful probably because it has no legal foundation (law, decree or resolution) and because it was created for and under particular circumstances.

A similar situation was generated by the massacre that occurred on November 26, 1991, in the rural area of Usme (Cundinamarca) close to Bogotá. The members of a judicial commission (a judge, a forensic expert, three secretaries, two members of the Technical Unit of the Judicial Police and a policeman) were killed. The murder brought about another work stoppage and reaffirmed the urgent need to guarantee the security of judicial officials and employees. Judges went back to work with the promise that the government would refinance the Security Fund, reorganize the government's security units in charge of protecting the judicial system, promote the system of moving judges and earmark some money for housing and education programs for widows and orphans. Finally, the board of directors of the National Association of Judicial Employees sent a written communication to judges suggesting they refrain from participating in judicial proceedings in conflict areas. The government has not met its obligations and the communique has been followed only by those who freely and autonomously have decided to do so.

The political and labor union-like nature of "Asonal Judicial" the National Association of Judicial Employees has put the credibility of the institution into doubt in many cases, thus making its demands unsuccessful. Bar associations are neither an important pressure group nor do they represent practicing lawyers; their profile in the fight against violence has been very low and their participation has been limited to public denunciations and support to protest marches led by judiciary officials.

THE PRESENT STATE OF JUDICIAL INVESTIGATIONS

Impunity in judicial investigations is really alarming. In spite of the fact that jurisdictional authorities were asked to supply information about the situation of judicial investigations, in 80% of the cases (412 cases) there was no evidence of criminal action being carried out¹⁵.

12% of the cases (62 cases) are under inquiry, that is to say, police and judicial investigations have been unable to find valid reasons to start criminal action. 3.3% of the cases (17 cases) are in the summary proceedings investigation stage to identify the person(s) responsible for the crime. 0.8% of the cases (4 cases) are being tried, the last stage in which criminal responsibility of the accused is determined. In only 2.3% of the cases has there been sentencing: a verdict of guilty in 2.1% of the cases (11 cases) and acquittal in 0.2% (1 case). 1.6% (8 cases) have been filed.

Although the numbers speak for themselves, the question remains "what are the reasons for this situation? The jurisdictional branch is called "Cinderella" and this name is not unfounded. The divisiveness of the Colombian political system, the lack of funds¹⁶, the absence of

¹⁵In 5.2% of the cases (27 cases) the National Direction of Criminal Investigations does not know if there are judicial proceedings being carried out.

¹⁶The Budget assigned to the judicial system has generally been from 2% to 3% of the national budget whereas that of the military forces has been from 15% to 18% ; service of the Government's external debt has represented about 20% of the budget in the last years. Thus, according to the Comptroller General's Office, in 1987 the judicial system share of the national budget was 1.9%, while defense expenses were 18.3% and service on foreign debt was 17.6%.

an efficient judicial investigations unit¹⁷, the fact that a lawsuit passes through several judicial offices without being efficiently investigated¹⁸, and the expressions of violence mentioned herein are some of the answers to the question.

In relation to the last point here mentioned, the situation is so extreme that in several investigations of acts of violence committed against judiciary officials, the judges in charge of such investigations were also threatened or menaced. Judge Maria Edhel Alvarez Ramirez, of Criminal Investigations in Pereira, was shot on June 10, 1981 while she was investigating the murder of her colleague Esperanza Restrepo López. Judge Alcides Guerra Arango, of Criminal Investigations in Medellín, was threatened while investigating the murder of Justice Alvaro Medina Ochoa. Both judges had to resign their posts and leave the country.

However, impunity is even more dramatic because of the government's lack of interest in clarifying the violence. There is lack of interest at every level, particularly in the executive branch, but also in the judicial branch itself and in the Ministry of Public Affairs. On several occasions, the Attorney General was asked to provide information about the number of cases (out of 515) in which disciplinary investigations were being carried out and public officers were involved and what their present status was.

Policies aimed at the protection and security of judiciary officials are useless unless accompanied by investigation results that show those responsible for criminal acts. Only twelve sentences (one of them for acquittal) have been reached for a total number of 515 cases; this situation is out of keeping with the serious problem affecting lawyers.

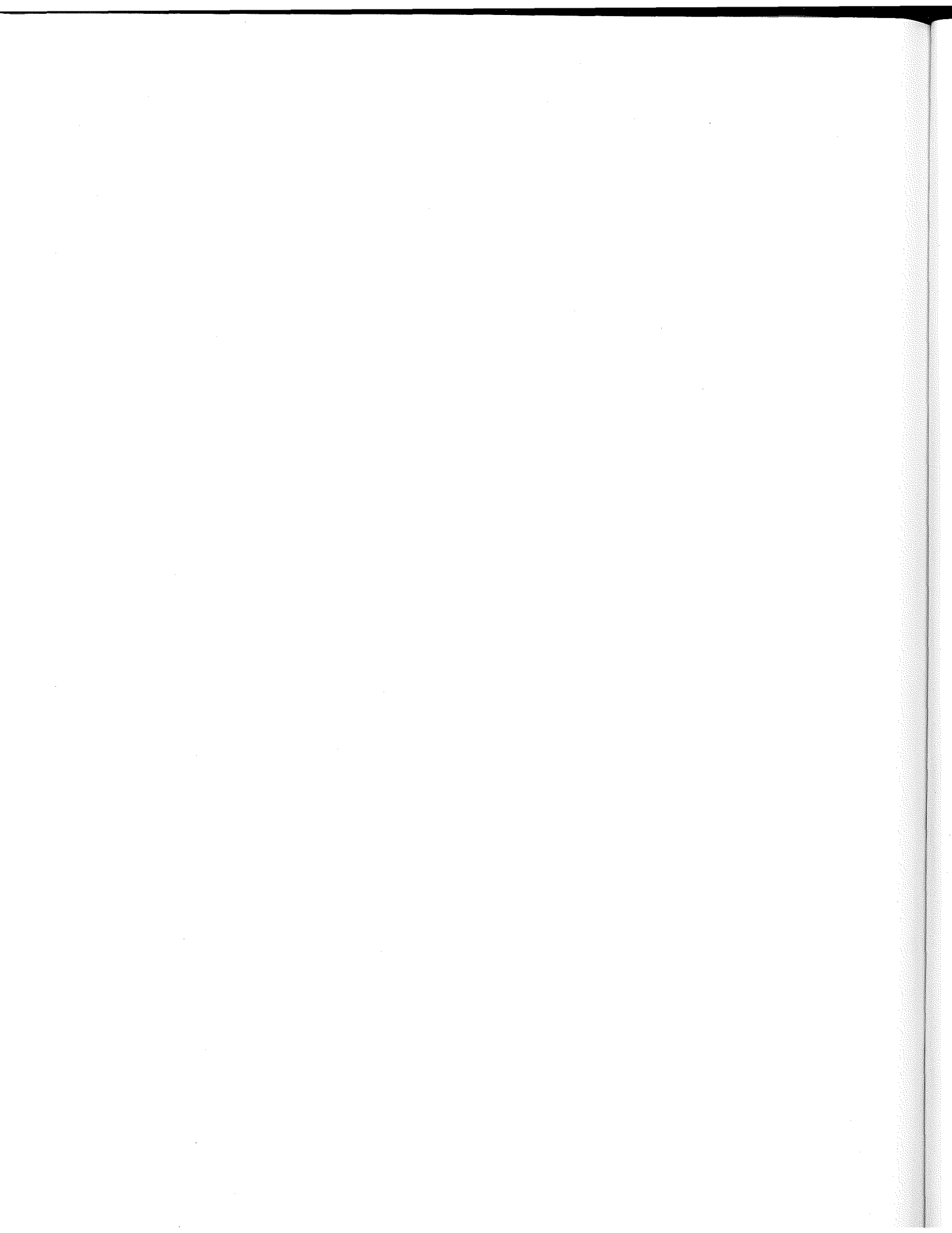
In short, the panorama of the situation is critical in view of the fact that Government's responses to the needs of protection for judiciary officials and the punishment of criminals are insufficient. In spite of the seriousness of the situation, and given such deplorable circumstances as the siege of the Palace of Justice and the massacre at "La Rochela", no long-term, democratic and global policy has been designed in the upper spheres of the Government. Its response has been either circumstantial or oriented by an authoritarian mentality that perceives the security of judges as a synonym of the restriction of guarantees. We do not know how long we will have to wait or what else has to occur before efficient measures and policies observing human rights and aiming at the protection of magistrates, judges, judiciary officials and employees and independent lawyers, are adopted.

¹⁷The Statute for the Defense of the System of Justice created Investigative Units for the Public Order headed by the Armed Forces, which even temporarily worked as judicial police in relation to the civilian population. When the Statute was converted into permanent law by the Special Legislative Commission, the powers given these units with respect to the civilian population were not approved.

¹⁸A dramatic case was the one that occurred in the investigation of lawyer Manuel Rene Costa Gutiérrez, assassinated in the city of Valledupar, in the State of Cesar, on November 22, 1990. The 14th Court of Criminal Investigations removed the corpse, the 13th Court of Criminal Investigations received statements from suspects, the 15th Court of Criminal Investigations carried out preliminary inquiries which were then passed to the moving Criminal Investigations Court 1; this Court was declared unable to proceed by the Superior District Court of Valledupar. Later on, investigation was continued by the 65th Court of Criminal Investigations of Bogotá which assessed the merit of the summary proceedings and sent it back to moving Criminal Investigation Court 1; this Court declared itself incompetent to carry out the investigation and the file was sent to the Supreme Court of Justice. In short, as of October, 1991, the investigation had passed through eight judicial chambers without sentencing.

APPENDIX V

Present State of Judicial Investigations



ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
 VIOLENCE AGAINST JUDGES AND LAWYERS 1979 - 1991

TABLE N° 31

PRESENT STATE OF JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION
 MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, JUDICIARY OFFICIALS,
 PUBLIC MINISTRY OFFICIALS, AND ATTORNEYS

STAGE OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS	CLEAR	DOUBTFUL	LACKING INFORMATION	TOTAL	%
1 UNDETERMINED	189	70	126	385	74.8
2 NO LAWSUITS FOUND	20	3	4	27	5.2
3 PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION	34	13	15	62	12.0
4 INDICTMENT	11	4	2	17	3.3
5 TRIAL	3	1	-	4	0.8
6 ACQUI TAL	1	-	-	1	0.2
7 SENTENCING (*)	7	2	2	11	2.1
8 FIELD	6	2	-	8	1.6
TOTAL	271	95	149	515	100

(*) In the cases LACKING INFORMATION, there was no access to the file.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As far as we know, this is the first systematic report on violence committed against judges and lawyers in Colombia, from a human rights perspective. The investigation is not exhaustive, and it will be complemented as we obtain access to more information. There are still matters that are not deeply explored in the investigation: regional studies, specific characteristics of the factors of violence, and an examination of the means of violence, to mention just a few examples.

CONCLUSIONS

Regional distribution

Out of the total number of cases, 213 are related to magistrates, judges and other officials, and 302 to lawyers. It was decided to separate the analysis of those cases related to officials working for the jurisdictional branch or the Attorney General's Office from those related to lawyers. The characteristics of violence and procedures are different in both sectors and this made it necessary to study them separately.

In Colombia, the judiciary officials most affected by violence were Criminal Investigations Court judges (40 cases in which 19 judges were killed or were victims of attempts) and Superior District magistrates (31 cases in which 11 justices were killed or victims of murder attempts).

The city with the highest rate of violence is Bogotá (144 cases); levels are also alarming in the following states: Antioquia (110 cases), Valle del Cauca (78 cases), Santander (26 cases), Meta (20 cases) and Arauca (17 cases).

In only the case of homicides and attempts, the city of Bogotá is the most violent (82 cases, including the events surrounding the Palace of Justice), followed by the state of Antioquia (75 cases) and Valle del Cauca (56 cases). The states of Santander (15 cases), Meta (14 cases), Cesar (11 cases) and Arauca and Risaralda (10 cases each) have similar situations.

Factors and Motives behind the Violence

The results of the process identifying the factors and motives behind violence, although somewhat incomplete due to the lack of information in more than half of the cases, are the following: the factors behind violence against judges and lawyers are paramilitary groups in 80 cases (79 clear); drug-traffickers in 58 cases (52 clear); government agents in 48 cases (35 clear); guerrilla groups in 32 cases (19 clear); other factors in 22 cases (private agents in 13 cases, 6 clear; common delinquency in 7 cases, 3 clear; hired killers in 1 clear case). There are 71 clear cases perpetrated by drug dealers and guerrilla groups, and 106 perpetrated by government agents and paramilitary groups.

"Clear cases" against judges are related to investigations they were trying concerning drug-trafficking (45 cases), human rights violations (39 cases), administrative corruption (10 cases) and the dual siege of the Palace of Justice (31 homicides and one threat).

The motives for violence against lawyers are related to investigations they participated in relation to civil and political rights (63 cases, 48 clear), economic and social rights (24 cases, 23 clear), drugtrafficking related matters (13 cases, 9 clear) and other civil or criminal investigations (12 clear cases). In addition, among the motives for violence against both judges and lawyers, there are 28 cases (14 clear) imputable to other causes (especially private agents and common delinquency).

In the report about the independence of judges and protection for practicing lawyers, prepared and presented by Mr. Louis Joinet to the United Nations Subcommission for the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities in its 43rd session in 1991, reference is made to attempts against physical integrity, which have weakened the application of guarantees for their independence and protection: *Assassinations and disappearances seem to affect judges of both superior and inferior jurisdictions whenever their activities are related to drug dealers or whenever they try to identify or persecute human rights violators. (...) lawyers in Colombia are as or more exposed than judges, especially those who defend human rights* (Paragraphs 214 and 219, Document E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/30).

In this way, investigation results agree with Mr. Joinet's report in the sense that both identify cases related to drug trafficking and human rights violations as the main motives for violence against judges and investigations involving the defense of human rights as the main motives behind violence against lawyers.

The Government's Response and the Attitude of Judges and Lawyers

Measures adopted for the protection of judges have been too late, insufficient and contradictory. They are too late because they were adopted ten years after violence broke out and after the deaths of dozens of judges and lawyers; the Jurisdictional Branch's Security Fund was created on August 18, 1989. They are insufficient because protective measures are precarious and are the result of particular circumstances and not of a security policy. Measures are contradictory because the jurisdiction for Public Order Courts, which try cases related to drug trafficking and terrorist crimes and were re-structured at the end of 1990, has provided judges with more protection by keeping their names secret; however, they only benefit a small number of judges while disregarding most judiciary officials. In order to protect the judicial system, the jurisdictional system becomes dangerous since it ignores some important guarantees recognized in international human rights documents and grants open faculties to the executive power to carry out criminal investigations ignoring the independence of the judicial branch. In short, some measures ignore the basic principles of international law concerning the independence of the judicature and the protection of practicing lawyers.

Impunity in judicial investigations is really alarming. As shown in detail, in 80% of the cases no lawsuits were found although jurisdictional authorities were asked to supply this information; sentence has been pronounced in only 2.3% of the cases.

A Lack of security for judiciary officials is reflected in the denial of the judicial system. Judges are unprotected and in some cases this may result in delays and inactivity in investigations. Information sources say that in many cases, due to the fear to threats, hearings and proceedings are suspended, the deadlines for proceedings expires, sentencing is delayed.

In spite of the efforts of the National Judicial Association to get efficient security and protective measures for judges and judiciary officials from the Government, neither this association nor the bar associations have proposed any alternatives to be used as a basis for planning a long-term general strategy to reduce the risks of implied by the administration of justice as much as possible. Bar associations and other professional associations have also not been able to form a group capable of promoting protective measures for legal professionals.

In summary, lawyers and judges are a particularly victimized sector that has also been affected by the political violence the country has suffered lately. Reactions from judges and lawyers have not received a serious response from the Colombian Government and this makes protection for these professionals doubtful. The practice of law in Colombia is highly risky. Therefore, we consider it convenient to make some recommendations to counteract this violence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As a general approach to reduce the high level of violence against judges and lawyers in the country, we are posing the need for a consistent civil criterion for the solution of national con-

licts. The needs of the great majority of the population should be democratically satisfied and military confrontation of systematic or occasional expressions of social discontent should always be avoided. The prevalence of this civil and democratic criterion over a military and authoritarian one would have precise concrete aspects in the way administrative authority is exerted, the public service of the administration of justice is carried out, and in general, the social, economic and political basis of a minimum social consensus are created and extended.

In consideration of what was stipulated in presidential directive 05 of 1991 about the responsibilities of Government entities in the development of the National Strategy against Violence, it is necessary to evaluate the security and protective measures that have been adopted by the Government for the jurisdictional branch until now; members of the jurisdictional branch both at a union level "Asonal Judicial" (National Association of Judiciary Officials and Employees) and at the level of the judicial bodies involved (Supreme Court of Justice and Superior Courts, among others) should participate in the evaluation.

-In accordance with already-existing rules and based on the evaluation, it would be advisable to devise a program for the "protection and security of judiciary officials, Public Ministry employees and lawyers" establishing general, structural medium and long-term policies.

- It is essential to re-structure the Jurisdictional Security Fund so that it fulfills its objectives more efficiently. Fund coverage should be extended to all Public Ministry officials and employees and to lawyers working for the Government in supervision or quasi-judicial tasks. The Fund's re-financing is urgent and requires the allocation of sufficient funds so that it can really function. It should be mentioned here that the justice system has always received 2% of the national budget whereas the Armed Forces and the Police have received from 15% to 20%. The Fund's board of directors should include a representative of "Asonal Judicial" among its members; in this way, activities would be effectively controlled and the Fund would actually be an entity where judiciary officials and employees may participate. The existence of a specialized security body linked to the Fund for the protection of judiciary and Public Ministry officials and employees and for lawyers working for the Government in supervision or quasi-judicial tasks, would be a positive measure. It would also be wise to strengthen the Judicial Vigilance Police (POVIJ) which should take the Fund's control. This entity should regularly present public reports of its activities to gain social credibility.

- It is important to extend the coverage of life insurance established by virtue of Law 16 of 1988 to Government officials and employees with supervision or quasi-judicial functions.

- The creation of new moving courtroom judges could be an effective mechanism to guarantee the security of judiciary officials and a complementary measure to reduce risks in conflict areas.

- The Secret system of justice established by the Justice Defense Statute has not meant a real guarantee of protection for judges but a danger to the system of justice itself. Thus, the invisibility of the system of justice also generates insecurity among Colombians since it restricts important judicial guarantees; it would be convenient to invalidate the secret nature of the system of justice in order to adopt more effective security measures which observe human rights. This ought to be a short-term objective for the Government, through the legislative and executive branches, and for the judicial and democratic sectors of the society.

- Promoting mechanisms by which criminal investigations may be carried out by civil personnel and under civil criteria would strengthen the independence of the judicial power in relation to the other branches and would guarantee impartiality in decisions largely based on the investigations conducted. This would be possible through the creation of a technical organism well-trained in criminal matters, and the supply of resources to such a body, which would allow for the efficient, scientific obtaining of investigative evidence. This system, which is peculiar to a democratic society, could replace investigations based on military intelligence reports, illegal entries, arbitrary arrests and interrogations lacking guarantees.

- The Attorney General and judges should pay special attention to investigations and judicial lawsuits related to violence against judges and lawyers. The Attorney General's Office should appoint a group of special agents who would keep track of investigations and judicial lawsuits and present results of disciplinary investigations against government officials involved in acts of violence. The Public Prosecutor's Office could also contribute to the clarification of such acts by appointing an investigative committee in charge of the examination of criminal trials.

- The "Commission for the elimination of violence", which was created as a result of the peace agreements between the national government and the demobilized guerrilla groups "Ejército Popular de Liberación" -EPL- (Popular Liberation Army), "Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores" -PRT- (Workers' Revolutionary Party) and the "Movimiento Armado Quintín Lame" (Quintín Lame's Armed Movement), recommended the creation of a "Working Group for clarifying and solving serious acts of violence". Such a recommendation could be an effective measure against the judicial lack of protection, provided that it ensures the normal development of judicial investigations and proceedings related to acts of violence against judges and lawyers, determines procedures for social and economic indemnity of the victims of such acts or their relatives, and makes recommendations to prevent them from happening again.

- Social welfare and health programs for judiciary officials and employees should be wider and extended to benefit public officials and employees as well as those working for the Public Ministry in supervisory or quasi-judicial functions; programs should also cover all victims of violence, including widows and orphans, and should provide integral support which includes rehabilitation and psychological assistance.

- "Asonal Judicial", an organization representing judiciary officials and employees, needs to be strengthened as a pressure group against the lack of protection of its affiliates through activities such as the organized investigation of acts of violence against members of the jurisdictional branch, the establishment of a permanent control of judicial proceedings related to violence against judges and lawyers, and the participation in the board of directors of the Judicial Security Fund as well as in other government entities in charge of security programs for the protection of the judicial branch.

- Members of Bar Associations are invited to become aware of the fact that they are a particularly victimized sector; we would suggest they become a pressure group capable of demanding more protection for their own lives. It would be advisable for them to denounce any act of violence against judges and lawyers and to systematically follow up judicial investigations and proceedings with the cooperation of 'Asonal Judicial' and judiciary officials and employees.

- Non-governmental, national and international human rights organizations could make a valuable contribution by keeping in mind in their denunciations and investigations that judges and lawyers are likely to be affected by violence if they cooperate with organizations interested in such duties. The representation of victims of violence or their relatives before national and international human rights associations when the case may so require (national jurisdictions, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission or the Civil and Political Rights Agreement Committee) should be one of the objectives of these organizations.

- It would be important for the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to include the acts of violence against judges and lawyers in its reports about Colombia, and to ask the Government to adopt effective measures for their protection and security.

- It would be convenient if the United Nations Subcommission for the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities could continue examining the acts of violence against judges and lawyers and the measures adopted by the Colombian Government for their protection in order to make some recommendations. It should also maintain its interest in the matter and appoint an expert for the analysis of the legislative and judicial measures which have contributed to consolidating or to weakening the independence of the judicial

power and the protection of practicing lawyers, as stipulated in the United Nations' regulations.

- The Subcommission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at the Viennese office of the United Nations, could effectively contribute to improving justice in Colombia by means of recommendations based on the examination of violence against judges and lawyers and the measures adopted by the Colombian Government for their protection.

- Finally, it would also be very useful for the Human Rights Center of the United Nations, in its technical assistance programs and advising services, and according to the violent situation judges and lawyers are facing, to evaluate protective measures adopted by the Colombian Government and make some recommendations emphasizing respect for human rights.

APPENDIX VI

General List of Cases, Presented in Chronological order

ANDREAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
DATA BANK
LIST OF HUMAN RIGHTS

VIOLENCE AGAINST MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, JUDICIALS OFFICIALS,
PUBLIC MINISTRY OFFICIALS, AND ATTORNEYS

ORDER	FULL NAME	DATE	STATE	CITY	ACTIVITY	PRESUMABLE PERPETRATOR	POSSIBLE MOTIVE	VIOLATION
1	CARÓ ROBALES MIGUEL ANTONIO	79-03-30	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	ASSAULTS
2	SUJAZ CARO GUILLERMO	79-05-11	CAQUETA	FLORENCIA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
3	SARRIENTO JUAN FORTUNATO	79-01-10	META	GRAMADA	CIRCUIT JUDGE	DAS OFFICIALS	THEFT	HOMICIDE
4	DEL RÍO MARTILLA MARIA CONSUELO	79-06-22	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	NATIONAL ARMY	ILLEGAL DETENTION/ARREST	HOMICIDE
5	COROBRA CASTILLA EFRAIN LONSO	79-09-15	CESAR	VALLEUPAR	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
6	PEREZ ESCATEGOTI EVELIA	79-09-25	SANTANDER	PUENTE NACIONAL	CIVIL COURT JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
7	MATEUS LUIS EDUARDO	79-09-25	SANTANDER	PUENTE NACIONAL	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
8	POSADA SILDARREAGA GUILLERMO	79-10-03	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	PUBLIC ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
9	RODRIGUEZ PACHECO RODRIGO	79-10-15	ATLANTICO	BARANQUILLA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
10	RESTREPO OCHOA JORGE	79-11-09	CASANARE	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
11	JUEZ VENEGICAL	80-01-03	CASANARE	BOGOTÁ D.C.	JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
12	GALEANO BERRIO MARIO	80-01-08	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	POLITICAL ACTIVISM	DETENTION-DISAPPEARANCE
13	VELAZ DE PRADA PERLA BETTY	80-01-24	NORTE DE SANTANDER	CUCUTA	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	COMMON DELINQUENTS	SMUGGLING	HOMICIDE
14	OROZCO OREZ RODRIGO	80-02-27	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
15	FERNANDEZ NAVIA FERNANDO	80-03-12	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	KIDNAPPING
16	SANABRIA NIÑO RICARDO	80-04-29	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	SUPERIOR JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION	DEATH THREATS
17	MELENDEZ LEGO ERNESTO	80-05-29	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	COMMON DELINQUENTS	PERSONAL MATTERS	HOMICIDE
18	CANCINO MORENO ANTONIO JOSE	80-06-18	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
19	SANTALINO RUBEN	80-07-04	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	ILLEGAL DETENTION/ARREST
20	SANCHEZ ROZO JOSE	80-07-25	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	HOMICIDE
21	POVEDA ALFONSO RAFAEL	80-07-31	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	SUPERIOR COUNCIL JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
22	MARIN JARAMILLO JAIRO	80-10-10	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	CONFISCATION OF DRUG	HOMICIDE
23	CASIANO ROMAN	80-10-17	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
24	CARTAGENA BERNANDEZ ANA CECILIA	80-10-20	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
25	SOLANO DE LA ROZ OSCAR ENRIQUE	80-11-18	ATLANTICO	CIENAGA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
26	BOLANOS RIVAS JOSE ANGEL	80-12-13	MAGDALENA	TURJA	ATTORNEY	POLICE OFFICIALS	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	ILLEGAL DETENTION/ARREST
27	ROYA AGUIAR JOSE LUIS	80-12-13	BOYACA	TURJA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ILLEGAL DETENTION/ARREST
28	BORTADO BUTRAGO MANUEL IVAN	81-03-13	CONDOMARCA	CEJA	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
29	BINCUPPE CASTAÑO FABIO	81-03-21	QUINDIO	ARMERIA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	ILLEGAL DETENTION/ARREST
30	TASCÓN GONZÁLEZ LUIS ANIBAL	81-04-10	ANTIOQUIA	ANDES	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
31	GARCIA BORGORQUEZ HERNANDO	81-04-24	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
32	MARRIQUÉ MEDINA SALOMÓN	81-04-27	BOGOTÁ D.C.	FUNDACION	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	COUNSEL FOR ABORIGINAL GROUPS	DEATH THREATS
33	ALTAGONA SUAREZ ENRIQUE	81-06-03	MAGDALENA	BOGOTÁ D.C.	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION	HOMICIDE
34	BASTIDAS SANCHEZ RODRIGO	81-06-12	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWSUITS	HOMICIDE
35	BESTREPO LOPEZ ESPERANZA	81-06-14	RISARALDA	PEREIRA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
36	BRAYO ALTARZO	81-06-15	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
37	ALVAREZ RAMIREZ MARIA EDWEL	81-07-10	RISARALDA	PEREIRA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	HOMICIDE
38	FRANCO FIERDA JORGE ELIECER	81-07-28	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
39	ARIAS SEBASTIAN	81-07-28	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	TORTURED-DETAINED
40	MARTINEZ CUELLO MANUEL	81-07-28	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	TORTURED-DETAINED
41	PACÓN JULIO CESAR	81-07-28	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	TORTURED-DETAINED
42	SALAMARCA ALFONSO	81-07-28	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	TORTURED-DETAINED
43	VALENCIA LUZ MARINA	81-07-28	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	TORTURED-DETAINED
44	CEARRY RIVAS CESAR	81-08-01	BULLA	NEIVA	CIVIL COURT JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
45	CORTES CASTAÑEDA GERARDO	81-08-04	CAQUETA	MILAN	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTION	POLICE OFFICIALS	UNDETERMINED	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
46	DEGLAT SÁNCHEZ RICARDO	81-08-20	BOGOTÁ D.C.	BOGOTÁ D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	UNDETERMINED	ILLEGAL DETENTION/ARREST
47	ÁLVAREZ USANDO PEDRO NEL	81-08-25	GUAYNARE	S. JOSE GUAYNARE	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	DEATH THREATS

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48	FONTALVO ESCORCIA ORLANDO	81.11.01	MAGDALENA	CIENAGA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
49	RONDON QUICENO ORLANDO	81.12.02	CALDAS	CHIRICHINA	ATTORNEY	POLICE OFFICIALS	OTHERS CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS	DETAINED-PERSONAL INJURY
50	SANCHEZ RICARDO	82.01.14	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	POLITICAL ACTIVISM	KIDNAPPING
51	PALOMINO CERVANTES MIGUEL ANGEL	82.02.21	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	POLITICAL ACTIVISM	DESPARICION
52	CITAGANTA GALVIS JORGE ENRIQUE	82.03.09	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	HOMICIDE
53	CRUALES DE LA ROSA HUBERTO	82.03.09	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	DEATH THREATS
54	ORTIZ NETAL GERARDO	82.03.10	SANTANDER	BUCARAMANGA	ATTORNEY	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
55	MALLARINO ZEJA ROBERTO	82.03.23	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALCI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
56	CAICEDO TUSTI JOSE ADOLFO	82.04.10	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	COMMON DELINQUENCY MATTERS	HOMICIDE
57	RESTREPO OSORIO JAIRO	82.06.02	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DISAPPEARANCE
58	RIOS PRADO AGUSTO RAMIRO	82.07.05	VALLE DEL CAUCA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
59	PATERNINA JAINE	82.07.20	META	YLLAVIGENCIO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
60	GONZALEZ CHARRY GUILLEMO	82.07.23	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY GENERAL	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
61	RANGEL RANGEL BLISS	82.07.31	ATLANTICO	RODANILLO	CIVIL COURT JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
62	RUIZ TOSSE BENRY	82.08.06	CAUCA	POPAYAN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
63	ALAYA MONTENEGRO ALBERTO ARTURO	82.08.20	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
64	LUCIO ESCOBAR RAMIRO	82.09.10	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	HOMICIDE
65	SAYEDRA CUERO ALFONSO	82.11.13	META	YLLAVIGENCIO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
66	SIETE DESPACHOS JUDICIALES	82.11.24	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DAMAGE TO COURT PROPERTY
67	MONSALVE MORGZ JAINE	82.11.29	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
68	BAQUERO GARZON AMPARO	82.12.27	ARAUCA	ARAUCA	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTI	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
69	GALLO PLAZAS ESPERANZA	82.12.37	ARAUCA	ARAUCA	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTI	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
70	BOQUE OSSA FABIO	83.03.01	ANTIOQUIA	APARTADO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
71	PEREIRA DELGADO ALVARO	83.03.15	META	VILLAVIGENCIO	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	DEATH THREATS
72	ESPITIA HECTOR GONZALO	83.03.25	META	VILLAVIGENCIO	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	DEATH THREATS
73	CARREO BERNANDEZ JOSE OSMALDO	83.03.25	META	VILLAVIGENCIO	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	DEATH THREATS
74	SOTO ANGEL RODRIGO	83.04.29	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	CIVIL COURT JUDGE	POLICE OFFICIALS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
75	MATORANA PINO CLEMENCO	83.05.03	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	POLITICAL ACTIVISM	DEATH THREATS
76	CHAVEZ REY MIGUEL	83.05.16	META	VILLAVIGENCIO	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	HOMICIDE
77	ARENAS JOSE LUIS	83.06.02	SANTANDER	BUCARAMANGA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	DEATH THREATS
78	DIAZ SAAD CARLOS	83.06.02	SANTANDER	BUCARAMANGA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	DEATH THREATS
79	MOTTA MOTTA BERMAN	83.06.02	SANTANDER	BUCARAMANGA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	DEATH THREATS
80	APONTE ORTIZ ANGEL RAMIRO	83.06.02	SANTANDER	BUCARAMANGA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	DEATH THREATS
81	CARON GUERRERO STELLA	83.06.09	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	ILLEGAL DRUG TRADE	DEATH THREATS
82	AGUDELO ROSALES JORGE MARIA	83.06.27	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	CIVIL PARTY FOR TORTURES	DISAPPEARANCE
83	ROA RAFAEL	83.07.18	SANTANDER	BARBANCABEREA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
84	AXAYA BARRETO NELSON	83.09.26	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
85	CHELLO PERTUZ BOHINGO	83.09.28	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY GENERAL DELEGATE	POLICE OFFICIALS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	HOMICIDE
86	ZAPATA ZULIAGA HUBERTO	83.09.28	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
87	HINCAPIE SANTAMARIA JULIO	83.09.28	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
88	PIMENTA JORGE LUIS	83.09.28	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
89	GONZALEZ M. LUIS CARLOS	83.09.28	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
90	D'ALEMAN ESCOBAR DARIO	83.09.29	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
91	RAMIREZ GOMEZ AUGUSTO	83.10.03	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	REGIONAL ATTORNEY GENERAL	POLICE OFFICIALS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	DEATH THREATS
92	MONTAREZ ANDRES ENRIQUE	83.10.07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	ASSAULTS
93	RIGUELES RIVERO INES	83.10.07	SANTANDER	PUEBLO NACIONAL	CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
94	VARIOS JUCEES	83.10.12	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	DEATH THREATS

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95	GRISULES RODRIGUEZ OLGA	83-10-21	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	CONFESSION OF DRUG	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
96	CROZ KRONFEL FERNANDO	83-11-10	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
97	LAGOS PANTOJA JUAN AGUSTIN	83-11-10	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
98	CERVANTES JOSE RAFAEL	83-11-10	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
99	LEWIS FRANCISCO DE J.	83-11-10	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
100	SALAZAR JOSE OMAR	83-11-10	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
101	GARCIA LEON ARTURO	83-11-10	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
102	CANTILLO ROBERTO EDUARDO	83-11-19	BOLIVAR	CARTAGENA	ATTORNEY	POLICE OFFICIALS	CIVIL PARTY - EXECUTION	DEATH THREATS
103	BETANCOR CUARTAS JAINE	83-11-23	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	NATIONAL COUNCIL JUSTICE	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
104	CAMPO LOPEZ ALI	84-02-01	MAGDALENA	EL BANCO	CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	EXTRADITION	DEATH THREATS
105	SABAS ARTAS SANTIAGO	84-02-08	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWSUITS	HOMICIDE
106	RIOS ERNESTO	84-02-20	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	CIVIL LEADER	DEATH THREATS
107	GONZALEZ VIDALES JORGE EDUARDO	84-02-23	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	HOMICIDE
108	GARTNER GUILDERMO	84-02-23	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	CIVIL PARTY - EXECUTION	DEATH THREATS
109	POSSADA VALENCIA MARIO	84-03-27	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
110	LARA BONILLA RODRIGO	84-03-30	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	ISSUANCE OF LEGAL PROVISIONS	HOMICIDE
111	LOPEZ RAMIREZ ALFONSO	84-04-11	BOYACA	PUERTO BOYACA	EMPLOYEE, ATTY GEN'L'S OFFICE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	KIDNAPPING
112	RESTREPO GONZALEZ ROOBER	84-04-16	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CUSTOM OFFICIAL	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	ILLEGAL DRUG TRADE	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
113	PABLO LEAL JAINE	84-04-18	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	POLITICAL CRIMES	DEATH THREATS
114	ORTIZ LOZANO HERNANDO	84-05-05	ARAUCA	SARAYENA	CIVIL COURT JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
115	ALVAREZ CARLOS	84-05-22	CONDOPHARCA	YACOPI	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
116	SOLANO BARRIGA ARMANDO	84-05-23	MORTE DE SANTANDER	CUCUTA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
117	VELEZ MURILLO SOCORRO	84-06-14	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	EMPLOYEE, ATTY GEN'L'S OFFICE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	DEATH THREATS
118	GARCIA MEDINA GERARDO	84-06-19	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
119	LOPEZ MORENA GONZALO DE JESU	84-06-21	ANTIOQUIA	CALDAS	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
120	RODRIGUEZ PONCE SILVIO	84-07-08	ARAUCA	ARAQUITA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
121	VILLANAZAR RAMON	84-07-08	ARAUCA	ARAQUITA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
122	BECEIRA GUETARA ALFREDO	84-07-25	BOYACA	BOYANA	SUPERIOR JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
123	MORALES CAMO DARIO	84-08-01	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
124	JINEVEZ GOMEZ CARLOS	84-08-30	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY GENERAL	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	DEATH THREATS
125	AGUDELO RIOS JOHN	84-09-30	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES	UNDETERMINED	OTHER CASES	DEATH THREATS
126	ALZATE LEDEZMA JOSE ANTONIO	84-11-07	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
127	OBANDO CABAYD LUIS ALBERTO	84-11-18	CALDAS	ASERENA	CIRCUIT JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
128	RAMIREZ ESCOBAR JAIRO	85-02-15	ANTIOQUIA	RECOCLE	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
129	LEAL VILLANAZAR LUIS ALFONSO	85-03-06	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
130	GONZALEZ DIAZ GABRIEL	85-03-12	ARAUCA	TAME	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	ASSAULTS
131	SARMIENTO BOGROQUEZ OCTAVIO	85-03-12	ARAUCA	TAME	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
132	ROJAS BERHAN	85-03-31	HUILA	NEIVA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
133	MOLANO FERRAN	85-03-31	HUILA	NEIVA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
134	ROJAS TAFUR	85-03-31	HUILA	NEIVA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
135	MEDINA OCHOA ALVARO	85-04-08	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
136	URIBE PLATA JOSE CECILIO	85-04-20	SANTANDER	SAN GIL	PUBLIC ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
137	MUSTIÑA ARISTIZABAL IGNACIO	85-04-30	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
138	MARTINEZ OROZCO BERRER	85-05-20	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
139	CASTRO GIL TULIO MANUEL	85-07-23	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPERIOR JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE	HOMICIDE
140	MOTAN GUZMAN WAGO	85-07-24	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	PUBLIC ATTORNEY	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE	DEATH THREATS
141	GUERRA ARANGO ALUCIDES	85-07-25	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE	DEATH THREATS

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142	VARIOS MAGISTRADOS DE LA C.S.J.	85-08-13	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	EXTORTION	DEATH THREATS
143	VARIOS MAGISTRADOS DE TRIB. SUP.	85-08-13	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
144	BETANCOUR JARAMILLO CARLOS	85-08-13	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	NATIONAL COUNCIL JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	TORTURES	DEATH THREATS
145	BRIBE ACOSTA JULIO CESAR	85-08-13	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	NATIONAL COUNCIL JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	TORTURES	DEATH THREATS
146	SRESCON MONROT EDUARDO	85-08-13	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	NATIONAL COUNCIL JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	TORTURES	DEATH THREATS
147	LOPEZ PEREZ DARIO LEON	85-08-30	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	TORTURES	HOMICIDE
148	MORA VILLATE ARTURO	85-10-01	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	NATIONAL COUNCIL JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	TORTURES	DEATH THREATS
149	CARRAVAL ERAZO VICTOR HUGO	85-10-02	VALLE DEL CAUCA	VILLES	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DISAPPEARANCE
150	AYALA JINEZ GENTIL	85-10-02	VALLE DEL CAUCA	VILLES	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DISAPPEARANCE
151	GOMEZ MONSALVE JOSE ALBERTO	85-10-04	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	PRIVATE AGENT	PERSONAL MATTERS	HOMICIDE
152	AGUDELO MORENO ROCIO	85-10-04	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	PRIVATE AGENT	PERSONAL MATTERS	HOMICIDE
153	CASTILLO MARULANDA RAMON	85-10-18	ANTIOQUIA	APARTADO	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	POLICE OFFICIALS	PERSONAL MATTERS	LESIONES PERSONALES
154	FLOREZ GONZALEZ CESAR	85-10-29	LA GUAJIRA	RIOHACHA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	DETAINED-PERSONAL INJURY
155	BETES ECHANDIA ALFONSO	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
156	CAUDERON BOTERO FABIO	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
157	GLORIA CRUZ MANUEL	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
158	GRECCO CORREA JOSE EDUARDO	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
159	GONZALEZ FRANCO FANNY	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
160	MEDELLIN FORERO CARLOS JOSE	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
161	MONTANA GIL LUIS HORACIO	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
162	PATINO ROSELLI ALFONSO	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
163	VELASQUEZ GAVIRIA DARIO	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
164	SANMIGUEL HUERTAS EXILIO	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
165	ARDADE ANDRADE JULIO CESAR	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
166	CORREA ECHEVERRI JORGE ALBERTO	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
167	ROZERO BARRIOS JUAN LISANDRO	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
168	URAN ROSAS CARLOS HORACIO	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
169	BERNAL MARIN LUZ STELA	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	NATIONAL COUNCIL JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
170	MENOT JINEZ MARIA TERESA	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
171	MOELIN CORTES BERROGONES	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
172	CRANGERO BERNARDEZ MARIA ISABEL	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
173	HERBERA ARANGO MARIA CRISTINA	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
174	COSCA ARBUEDA CECILIA	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
175	MORA DE PALACIOS MARIA LIDA	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
176	ROZO ROSAS MARIA JANETH	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
177	ROZERO DE DIAS MARIA CRISTINA	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
178	MOSOSO DE CEDIEL ANA BEATRIZ	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
179	ZALBAGA DE CORREA MARIA CRISTINA	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
180	RINCON MORA MARIA CRISTINA	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
181	SOTO DE PISERROS NURY	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
182	NIETO MALARRETE AURA MARIA	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
183	RAMIREZ DE ANCILO BLANCA INES	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
184	BARRIOS RODRIGUEZ MARIA TERESA	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
185	GUZOBIA AVILA JAIME ALBERTO	85-11-07	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	PALACE OF JUSTICE	HOMICIDE
186	VARIOS MAGISTRADOS DE TRIB. SUP.	85-11-07	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	PALACE OF JUSTICE	DEATH THREATS
187	PEEZ SANTIAGA ANDRES	85-11-30	BOLIVAR	CARTAGENA	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	DEATH THREATS
188	BUELTAS MENDOZA WILTON	85-11-30	BOLIVAR	CARTAGENA	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	DEATH THREATS

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ORDER	FULL NAME	DATE	STATE	CITY	ACTIVITY	PERSECUABLE PERPETRATOR	POSSIBLE MOTIVE	VIOLATION
189	ARCILLA RAMON EMILIO	86.01.05	ANTIOQUIA	MARIPILLA	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	CITIC LEADER	ILLEGAL DETENTION/ARREST
190	VARIOS MAGISTRADOS DE LA C.S.-J.	86.01.16	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	ISSUANCE OF LEGAL PROVISIONS	DEATH THREATS
191	MONCAYO CARLOS JAVIER	86.01.16	MARIÑO	PASTO	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
192	ORTIZ RIACOS LOUIS EDUARDO	86.01.16	MARIÑO	PASTO	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
193	LEYVA DURAN ALVARO	86.02.22	CUNDINAMARCA	PAINE	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
194	TEPES CUARTAS OSCAR DE JESUS	86.04.24	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	UNDETERMINED	OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWSUITS	HOMICIDE
195	ERASO ERASO EMILIO	86.05.01	MARIÑO	PASTO	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
196	ATALA TORRES RUGO	86.05.02	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
197	CARDONA BOTOS JOSE	86.05.06	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	POLITICAL ACTIVISM	HOMICIDE
198	FONTALVO BERNANDEZ TOMAS	86.05.06	BOGOTA D.C.	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
199	FRAGOSO RUBEN ARNOLDO	86.05.27	CESELA	CHIRIGUANA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	OTHER CASES	DEATH THREATS
200	PRECIADO GONGORA HENRY ANTONIO	86.06.10	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
201	LONDAGO DE BOJAS CARMEN	86.08.11	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
202	ARAUJILLO FRANCO LUIS CARLOS	86.08.12	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
203	CASTRO CASTRO JAIME	86.08.17	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
204	QUIROGA BERRERA BECTOR	86.06.24	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
205	LOPEZ DOBLADO ALVARO	86.06.29	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
206	BARQUERO BORDA BERNARDO ABRAMA	86.07.16	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	EXTRADITION	DEATH THREATS
207	BELTRAN JOSE GREGORIO	86.08.14	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
208	VALENCIA ARIANGO JORGE	86.08.21	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	EXTRADITION	DEATH THREATS
209	BUITRAGO HURTADO SAMUEL	86.08.21	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	EXTRADITION	DEATH THREATS
210	ALDANA ROZO LUIS ENRIQUE	86.08.26	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
211	DUQUE SALAZAR ANTONIO MARIA	86.09.15	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	PUBLIC ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
212	MONTOLIVANEZ CARLOS SANTIAGO	86.09.19	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
213	VASQUEZ TORO JULIO CESAR	86.09.20	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
214	MARTINEZ CARDOZO GONZALO	86.08.22	SANTANDER	RIONEGRO	ATTORNEY	PRIVATE AGENT	PERSONAL MATTERS	HOMICIDE
215	HERNANDEZ DARIO	86.09.26	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
216	SOSSAIN RAFAEL	86.08.29	ANTIOQUIA	CUCUTA	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
217	VILLEGAS DUQUE AUGUSTO	86.09.30	ANTIOQUIA	TULUA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
218	TUBUJAGA SERNA GUSTAVO	86.10.30	ANTIOQUIA	TULUA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
219	JUGUADO DE BOSCONIA	86.11.03	ANTIOQUIA	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE	DAMAGE TO COURT PROPERTY
220	ECHEVERRI OSSA BERNARDO	86.11.11	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTION	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
221	BARON MARCO TULLIO	86.12.06	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
222	BEJUNEVA HERNANDEZ RAURO	86.12.07	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
223	ARBOLLA DE CUELLAR ALBA LUCIA	86.12.17	VALLE DEL CAUCA	MEDELLIN	PUBLIC ATTORNEY	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	HOMICIDE
224	MARIN OSORIO LUIS FERNANDO	86.12.17	VALLE DEL CAUCA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	HOMICIDE
225	CUELLAR RODRIGUEZ FERNANDO	86.12.17	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	HOMICIDE
226	FRASCA JOSE ALFREDO	87.01.12	ATLANTICO	PIPOAO	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTION	UNDETERMINED	ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION	DEATH THREATS
227	PABEZO GONZALEZ ENRIQUE	87.01.13	ABROAO	ABROAO	OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES	UNDETERMINED	EXTRADITION	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
228	MARTINEZ CASTAÑO MARIU	87.01.29	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
229	VASQUEZ MARIO	87.02.21	SOLITAR	SAN PABLO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DISAPPEARANCE-HOMICIDE
230	ROA AGOSTA RICARDO	87.02.21	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
231	BEJABANO RUBEN BERNAN	87.03.07	VALLE DEL CAUCA	BUENAVENTURA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
232	SILVA ROMERO MARCEL	87.03.30	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
233	RODRIGO PRADA ALBERTO	87.03.30	SANTANDER	BUCARAMANGA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
234	ARIAS FERRANDO	87.04.04	CALDAS	MARIZALES	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
235	MEDINA LEON OTIVIO	87.04.04	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS

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235	CARYAJAL SALCEDO ADALBERTO	87.04.04	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
237	BESTREPO CEBALLOS ALVARO	87.04.06	ANTIOQUIA	RIONEGRO	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	DEATH THREATS
238	GARCIA GARCIA JAIME	87.04.06	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	SUPERIOR JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
239	MARQUELEJO RODRAN VICTOR	87.04.07	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
240	BECERRA LUIS BERNARDO	87.04.07	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
241	APARICIO VICTOR JULIO	87.04.09	NORTE DE SANTANDER	CUCUTA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
242	GALINDO LEDEZMA ALVARO	87.04.24	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
243	GIRALDO CARBONA JOSE	87.06.01	CALDAS	PENNSYLVANIA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	ILLEGAL DRUG TRADE	DEATH THREATS
244	FONTALVO FERBEIRA ANTONIO	87.06.01	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	PUBLIC ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
245	CASTAÑO HENDON CID DE JESUS	87.04.25	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
246	RAMIREZ TORRES JOSE FRANCISCO	87.06.27	CESAR	VALLEDUPAR	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	CIVIC LEADER	HOMICIDE
247	VELEZ HERRERA LUIS FELIPE	87.07.01	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	HOMICIDE
248	CELIN THOCO CARLOS	87.07.08	CESAR	VALLEDUPAR	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
249	GUERRA TORGON LEONARDO	87.07.22	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
250	MEDIA SANTOS CIRO ALFONSO	87.07.29	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
251	SANCHEZ CASTELLON MARCOS	87.08.05	MAGDALENA	SANTA MARTA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	POLITICAL ACTIVISM	HOMICIDE
252	MARCELES ALTABONA MARIO	87.08.08	BOLIVAR	CALAMAR	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING-HOMICIDE
253	ARCILA BURDADO RAFAEL ANTONIO	87.08.22	ANTIOQUIA	MARINILLA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
254	GUZMAN GONZALEZ RODRIGO BERNES	87.08.26	ARAUCA	PUERTO RONDON	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTION	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
255	GUZMAN GARCIA JESUS ALIRIO	87.09.26	CAUCA	BOLIVAR	CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
257	BENITEZ RAMOS ERNESTO	87.04.28	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
258	RIVERA MARTINEZ DAVID GUILLEMO	87.09.01	CAUCA	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
259	YAZREVEZ CARITIZOSA ALFREDO	87.09.01	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	DEATH THREATS
260	MARULANDA IVAN	87.09.01	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	DEATH THREATS
261	DIAZ CALLEJAS APOLINAR	87.09.01	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	POLITICAL MATTERS	DEATH THREATS
262	PABLO DE GUZMAN GILMA	87.09.01	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	DEATH THREATS
263	GUTIERREZ FRANKLIN RUGO	87.09.01	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	DEATH THREATS
264	UMBA LUYA EDUARDO	87.09.01	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	DEATH THREATS
265	ZAPATA OSORNO ROSARIO	87.09.01	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	DEATH THREATS
266	MOTTA JOTTA RAHUEL JOSE	87.09.25	SANTANDER	CUEPITI	ATTORNEY	COMMON DELINQUENTS	OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWSUITS	HOMICIDE
267	VARIOS MAGISTRADOS DE LA C.S.-J.	87.10.23	SANTANDER	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	UNDETERMINED	ISSUANCE OF LEGAL PROVISIONS	DEATH THREATS
268	PHILLIA PAEZ EDEORO	87.10.25	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
269	RAMIREZ CARPOS	87.10.28	CAUCA	LA JORADA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
270	RAMIREZ BETES JORGE ROBACIO	87.11.06	SANTANDER	BUCARARANGA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	NATIONAL ARMY	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	DEATH THREATS
271	LIZARZO LUIS ANTONIO	87.11.20	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	DEATH THREATS
272	GOEZ MARTINEZ JOAN	87.11.22	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	ASSAULTS
273	SERRANO M. DE JOTTA RUBIA	87.12.01	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPERIOR JUDGE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
274	SAMPEZ PIZANO ERNESTO	87.12.01	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	POLITICAL MATTERS	DEATH THREATS
275	SERPA VAREBE HORACIO	87.12.01	CAUCA	POPAYAN	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	DEATH THREATS
276	DELGADO LOPEZ GONZALO	87.12.01	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	HOMICIDE
277	VELEZ TELEZ LUIS FERNANDO	87.12.17	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
278	MESA RAMIREZ CARLOS ARTURO	87.12.28	ANTIOQUIA	BISPANIA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
279	UREGO YARGAS MIGUEL ANGEL	88.01.01	ANTIOQUIA	BOLIVAR	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
280	ROJAS SERRANO CRISTIAN	88.01.02	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
281	PASTRAN RAMANO ANDRES	88.01.18	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING-DISAPPEARANCE
282	RIASO SAAKBRIA MARIA EUGENIA	88.01.22	BOGOTA D.C.	CHIQUINQUIRA	CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	HOMICIDE

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233	BOTOS JIMENEZ CARLOS MAURO	88-01-25	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY GENERAL	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	EXTRADITION	KIDNAPPING-HOMICIDE
234	DIAZ CARRIJAVAL RAMON MIBAL	88-01-26	NORTE DE SANTANDER	CONVENCIÓN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	POLITICAL ACTIVISM	HOMICIDE
235	CASTRO DE DIAZ ELLA CECILIA	88-01-26	NORTE DE SANTANDER	CONVENCIÓN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	POLITICAL ACTIVISM	HOMICIDE
236	GARCIA LOZADA ORLANDO	88-02-04	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SPECIALIZED JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	ILLEGAL DRUG TRADE	DEATH THREATS
237	CORRADO VEGRETE JENON	88-02-04	CORDOBA	MONTERIA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	HOMICIDE
238	MORADGON SANCHEZ ANGEL	88-02-16	ARAUCA	SARAYERA	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTION	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
239	DIAZ HERRERA FRANCISCO EDUAR	88-02-16	ARAUCA	SARAYERA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
240	AGUDELO BOTERO LUZ ESTELA	88-02-21	ANTIOQUIA	CHIGORODO	CIVIL COURT JUDGE	PRIVATE AGENCY	OTHER CASES	HOMICIDE
241	GONIVA LOPEZ CARLOS	88-02-22	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	HOMICIDE
242	PEREZ SERA GEMINIANO	88-02-25	CORDOBA	CERETE	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	HOMICIDE
243	NAVARRO JIMENEZ VICTOR ENRIQUE	88-03-03	SANTANDER	BARRANCOBEDIA	REGIONAL ATTORNEY GENERAL	NATIONAL ARMY	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
244	LOPEZ GARRIDO VICTOR JULIO	88-03-05	ARAUCA	TAFE	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	TORTURED-HOMICIDE
245	ARCILA BUCO	88-04-08	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
246	JIMENEZ YACCA ASORIBAL	88-04-04	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	LABOR UNION COUNSEL	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
247	ECHETERRY ORTIZ YAJME	88-04-11	QUINDIO	ARMENIA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
248	MARANJO DOMINGUEZ DIEGO	88-04-16	BOGOTA D.C.	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
249	ARELLANO DOMINGUEZ DIEGO	88-04-18	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
250	BENDIA BARRIOS ENRICO RAFAEL	88-04-19	CEESR	COBACZI	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	POLITICAL ACTIVISM	ILLEGAL DETENTION/ARREST
251	LOPEZ LOPEZ CAMILO ARMANDO	88-04-23	BOYACA	TUNJA	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
252	ACEVEDO PEREZ GELINDO	88-05-01	NORTE DE SANTANDER	UCARA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
253	TEJADA BERO LUIS CARLOS	88-05-19	VALLE DEL CAUCA	PALMIRA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
254	GARCIA ARBUBIA ERASMO	88-05-20	QUINDIO	GENOVA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
255	RAMOS SANCHEZ MARIA ELENA	88-05-21	NETA	YILLALCENCIO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
256	RAMOS ANOLIA BLANCA	88-05-23	BOLIVAR	BARRANCO DE LOBA	JUDGE	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
257	ESCOBAR GAVIRIA JULIO CESAR	88-06-05	ANTIOQUIA	SAN CARLOS	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
258	CASTELLANOS ATENCIA ALVARO ENRIQUE	88-07-09	CORDOBA	TIERRALTA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
259	GOTTERREZ CARLOS RAMON	88-07-16	CEESR	PELAYA	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTION	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
260	GOMEZ LUIS EVELIO	88-07-21	RISARALDA	BELEN DE UMBRIA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
261	RIVERA PAUTT ABIMUEL	88-07-22	ATLANTICO	BARRANQUILLA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
262	GOMEZ BOTERO LUIS EVELIO	88-07-22	RISARALDA	BELEN DE UMBRIA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
263	BERNAL BERNAL WILLIAM	88-08-04	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
264	ALVAREZ SANCHEZ CRISTIAN RAUL	88-08-08	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
265	MORALES CORRAO LUIS EDUARDO	88-08-25	CAQUETA	FLORENCIA	SPECIALIZED JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
266	SANCHEZ DURAN CONSUELO	88-09-05	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
267	CAMARGO DE ARCO PEDRO MIGUEL	88-09-05	CEESR	GANARRA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
268	GONZALEZ RODRIGUEZ MARTA LUCIA	88-09-05	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
269	BEVAO MARCIAL	88-10-07	VALLE DEL CAUCA	SOLDANILLO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
270	GONZALEZ CALDERON NORA CECILIA	88-10-21	CORDOBA	MONTERIA	ATTORNEY	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
271	FERNANDEZ ASIO ISAAC	88-11-23	SUCRE	SINCELEJO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
272	BOGOTA TRUJILLO JOSE FERNANDO	88-12-13	RISARALDA	PEREIRA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
273	PELLEZ DUQUE JOSE DE JESUS	88-12-13	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
274	GONZALEZ LISSO ANDRES	88-12-13	CORDOBA	MONTERIA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
275	MERCADO SERA MARIO	88-12-27	MAGDALENA	CIENAGA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
276	MORALES CARO MARIELA	89-01-18	SANTANDER	SINACOTA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	KIDNAPPING-HOMICIDE
277	BEUTRAN PAUCORIO PABLO ANTONIO	89-01-15	SANTANDER	SINACOTA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	HOMICIDE
278	MARTINEZ CHAYARRAGA DARIO	89-01-21	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE

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330	DIAZ CARRILLO ALVARO	89-01-24	CESAR	VALLEDUPAR	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
331	PINTILLA VIRGHEZ TITO	89-01-28	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CAZI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
332	CIFUENTES VILLEGAS CARMEN SOFIA	89-01-28	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CAZI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWSUITS	HOMICIDE
333	TRES JUDEES DE ORDEN PUBLICO	89-02-01	SANTANDER	BARRANCABERMEJA	JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	MASSACRE	DEATH THREATS
334	CORREA RESTREPO FRANCISCO DE PA	89-02-09	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
335	GUERRERO RANGEL NELLI	89-02-18	SANTANDER	GREPSA	JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	TORTURED-HOMICIDE
336	GOMEZ MAZA OLIVER	89-02-24	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CAZI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
337	MONTAÑA OCHOA RUBERTO	89-03-01	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
338	GIRALDO GALVES BECTOR	89-03-29	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	HOMICIDE
339	DE LA COSTA GUTIERREZ JUAN CARLOS	89-03-29	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	OTHERS CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS	HOMICIDE
340	PEÑA ALZATE OSCAR	89-04-04	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
341	RENON ARANGO GABRIEL	89-04-10	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	TORTURED-HOMICIDE
342	CORONA CORDOBA DIEGO RUBERTO	89-04-15	ANTIOQUIA	YONBOBO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	DISAPPEARANCE-HOMICIDE
343	POZO URIBE GUILLERMO	89-04-16	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
344	GONZALEZ SANTANA ALVARO	89-05-04	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	OTHER CASES	HOMICIDE
345	YARELA GONZALEZ JOHN MARIO	89-05-05	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	POLICE INSPECTOR	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DISAPPEARANCE
346	SAEZ ROJAS HUGO DEL CARMEN	89-05-10	TOLIMA	IBAGUE	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
347	CORREA OREJUELA JAIME REYNAN	89-05-15	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CAZI	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
348	RAMIREZ GUILLEMO LEON	89-05-17	NORTE DE SANTANDER	CHITAGA	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
349	BENAFIA DE FUENTES GISELA	89-05-17	NORTE DE SANTANDER	CHITAGA	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
350	JAINES COTE MANUEL AGUIRO	89-05-17	NORTE DE SANTANDER	CHITAGA	ATTORNEY	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
351	MONSALVE FRANCISCO JAVIE	89-05-20	RISARALDA	QUINCEIA	JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	HOMICIDE
352	AGUIRRE JAYFER	89-05-20	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CAZI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
353	CONDE MONTAÑA BORIS	89-06-01	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CAZI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
354	VALLEJO ZULETA JAIVE	89-06-06	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CAZI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
355	PINZON ESPITIA CALIXTO	89-06-07	BOGOTA D.C.	S. JUAN DE ARAMA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
356	LAMILLA MACARIO	89-06-14	META	TILLAFIENCIO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
357	RODRIGUEZ BERNIO RICARDO	89-06-24	META	PUERTO WILCHES	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	CIVIL PARTY - EXECUTION	HOMICIDE
358	BONDA BERNAL LUIS JOSE	89-06-26	SANTANDER	PAICITAS	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTION	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
359	HERRERA GOMEZ ISABELIA	89-06-26	CESAR	VALLEDUPAR	ATTORNEY	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	TORTURED-HOMICIDE
360	ARRENTE ARMANDO	89-06-30	CESAR	VALLEDUPAR	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
361	BAVERO TIUSA SAUL	89-06-30	META	VILLAVICENCIO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
362	BOTOS TOBON GILBERTO	89-07-09	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CAZI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	TORTURED-HOMICIDE
363	YAZQUEZ ZAMASCI MARIOLIO	89-07-13	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CAZI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
364	LONDOÑO GABRIEL DARIO	89-07-16	RISARALDA	DOS QUEBRADAS	ATTORNEY	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
365	ESPINOSA LOPEZ LUIS GERARDO	89-07-16	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	MAGISTRATE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	PRIVATE AGENT	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
366	MARTINEZ OSCAR	89-07-25	RISARALDA	LA VIRGINIA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
367	RODRIGUEZ ANGEL GUSTAVO ENRIQUE	89-07-25	CORDOBA	MONTERIA	ATTORNEY	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
368	DIAZ PEREZ MARIA ELENA	89-07-28	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
369	GUENNO RODRIGUEZ MARTHA ELENA	89-07-31	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
370	NOTIVENO SILVIO	89-07-31	VALLE DEL CAUCA	BOENAVENTURA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
371	DAZA VALDERRAMA ABEJARAO	89-08-02	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
372	BARRERA ROCIO	89-08-04	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	PUBLIC ATTORNEY	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	POLITICAL ACTIVISM	HOMICIDE
373	CENASITES BARRIOS YADIRA ESTHER	89-08-04	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION	DEATH THREATS
374	BERTADO DE OSORIO MARTHA LUZ	89-08-04	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
375	VALLEJO MAZUELA ALVARO	89-08-10	RISARALDA	PALEIRA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
376	GALLEGO GIL LAURENTINO	89-08-12	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	SPECIALIZED JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	ASSAULTS

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377	MEDINA MORENO ALVARO	89-08-15	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE	DEATH THREATS
378	BARBERA JIMENEZ OCTAVIO	89-08-15	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE	DEATH THREATS
379	GOMEZ WENZEL JAIME	89-08-16	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	NATIONAL ARMY	MASSACRE	DEATH THREATS
380	VALENCIA GARCIA CARLOS ERNESTO	89-08-16	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE	HOMICIDE
381	VARIOS JUJECES	89-08-24	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	CIVIL COURT JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	EXTRADITION	DEATH THREATS
382	GOBOT ROJAS LUIS ALVARO	89-09-03	BOYACA	BOYACITA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
383	ANGARITA CANAS PABLO FALLO	89-09-08	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	TORTURED-DETAINED
384	GOMEZ SERRA LUZ ANAELSO	89-09-09	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	COMMON DELINQUENTS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
385	PELLEZ GONZALEZ PABLO	89-09-11	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	HOMICIDE
386	GOMEZ NORILLO GUILLERMO	89-09-16	VALLE DEL CAUCA	BOYACAVENTURA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
387	SANPATO NOGUERA DIMAS	89-09-16	CESAR	VALLEDUPAR	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
388	JIMENEZ RODRIGUEZ JOSE HECTOR	89-09-17	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	EXTRADITION	HOMICIDE
389	GARCES BUENO OMAR EDUARDO	89-10-01	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	SUPERIOR JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE	DEATH THREATS
390	CAMPO RODRIGUEZ ROSA VICTORIA	89-10-01	MAGDALENA	SANTA MARTA	SPECIALIZED JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
391	BERBERA ESPINOSA MIGUEL ANGEL SA	89-10-06	CORDOBA	MONTERIA	ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
392	FORERO ORTIZ FRANCISCO	89-10-11	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
393	ALVAREZ OSORIO JOSE	89-10-13	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
394	GARCIA CASTILLO JOSE NOE	89-10-17	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWSUITS	HOMICIDE
395	RIVEROS CASTRO EDUARDO	89-10-18	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
396	TANBON OLLANDO RAFAEL	89-10-18	ATLANTICO	BARRANQUILLA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
397	MARIACA MARIACA GUSTAVO DE JESU	89-10-23	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
398	ESPINOSA ARANGO MARIELA	89-11-01	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	CONFISCATION OF DRUG	KIDNAPPING-DISAPPEARANCE
399	WARREN GABARITO MARIA MERCEDES	89-11-01	BOGOTA D.C.	VILLAVICENCIO	ATTORNEY	PRIVATE AGENT	OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWSUITS	HOMICIDE
400	ANGULO HARVITO JOSE ENRIQUE	89-11-15	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
401	GALEANO ZULETA OCTAVIO	89-11-16	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
402	JARAMILLO URIBE BERNARDO	89-12-05	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
403	GARCIA YELAZQUEZ FABIO	89-12-10	RISARALDA	PEREIRA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
404	METIA YUSTY DE ROLDAN LUZ ANAELSO	89-12-12	VALLE DEL CAUCA	BOYACAVENTURA	CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	PRIVATE AGENT	PERSONAL MATTERS	HOMICIDE
405	VELEZ CORREA GABRIEL JAIME	89-12-12	ANTIOQUIA	ENTIGUO	PUBLIC ATTORNEY	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE	HOMICIDE
406	OSUNA GONGORA GABRIEL	89-01-11	META	VILLAVICENCIO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
407	FRANCO PALLARES EDGAR	89-01-17	NORTE DE SANTANDER	UCARA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
408	SALAZAR CAMARGO HECTOR RAUL	89-01-17	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
409	JAINES PELAEZ ALBERTO	89-01-19	META	GRANADA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
410	CORREA ANAELSO	89-01-25	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
411	BELTRAN ZAPATA LUIS ENRIQUE	89-01-26	SANTANDER	RIOSECO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
412	ARROLEDA RAMIRO ANDRES	89-02-10	ANTIOQUIA	TORREO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
413	ROSAS ROSAS CARMEN ELIZA	89-03-01	POTURAYO	VILLAGARZON	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
414	DURAN COROBBES ERNESTO	89-03-05	BUENA	MEITA	ATTORNEY	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
415	N.N.	89-03-06	ARAUCA	ARAUCA	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	POLITICAL ACTIVISM	ILLEGAL DETENTION/ARREST
416	ROLDAN PALACIOS TIRICISIO	89-03-13	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	CIVIL PARTY - MASSACRE	HOMICIDE
417	COMISION JUDICIAL	89-03-27	ANTIOQUIA	APIREZADO	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	MASSACRE	ASSAULTS
418	LIBREROS CAICEDO DANIEL	89-03-27	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	DEFENDER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	HOMICIDE
419	FLOREZ ARSENIJO JOSE	89-03-27	ATLANTICO	BARRANQUILLA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
420	RINCON CARLOS RUBERTO	89-04-01	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
421	GALVIS CADESA LUIS EDUARDO	89-04-29	GUAFIARE	MIRAFLORES	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTION	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
422	RECON PUERTA RICARDO	89-05-04	ANTIOQUIA	VALDIVIA	EMPLOYEE, ATTY GEN'L'S OFFICE	NATIONAL ARMY	MASSACRE	ASSAULTS
423	VASQUEZ GARCIA LUIS ARMANDO	89-05-04	ANTIOQUIA	YALDIVIA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	NATIONAL ARMY	MASSACRE	ASSAULTS

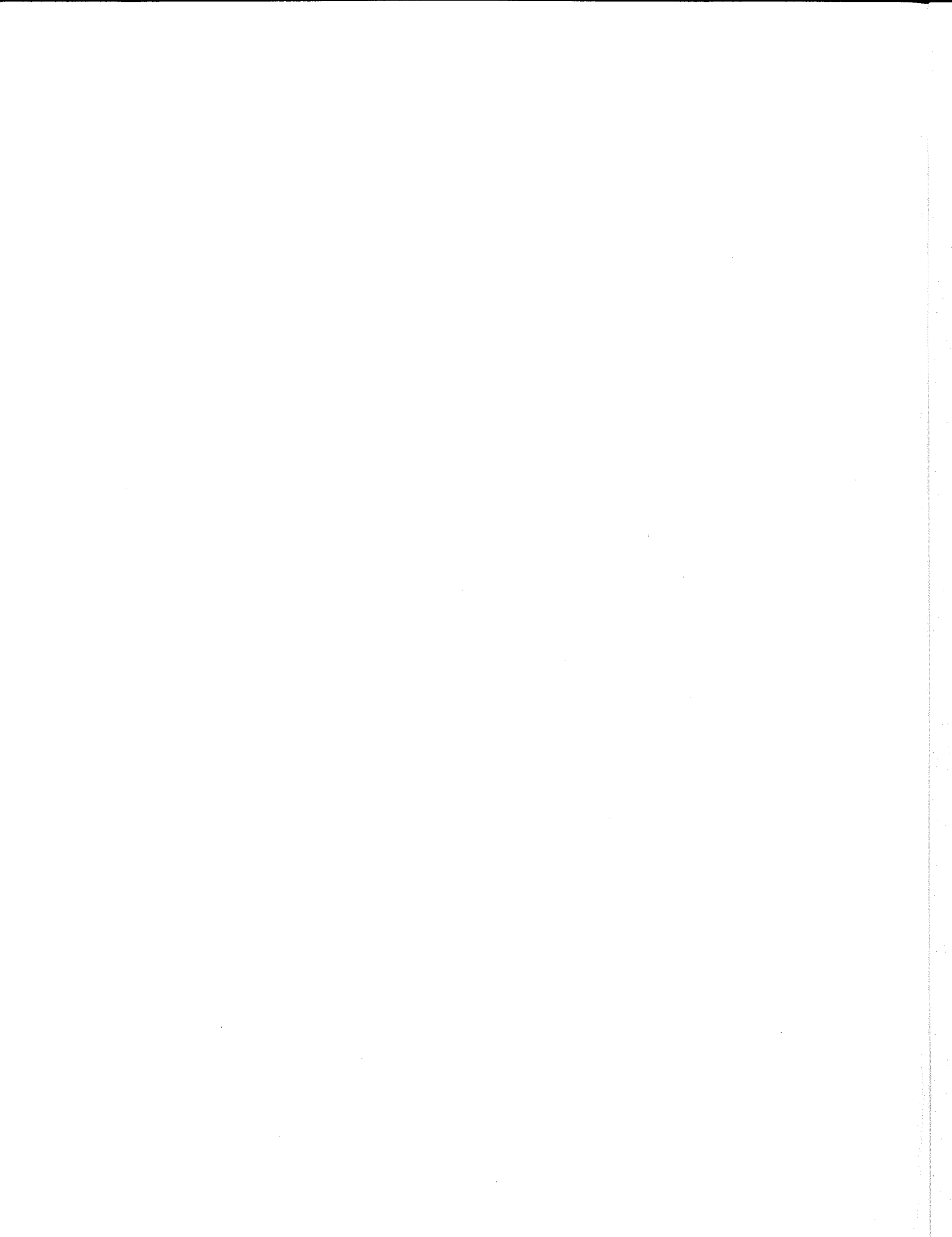
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424	RODRIGUEZ DIAZ ANTONIO	30.05.08	META	VILLAVICENCIO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
425	AMAYA OJAYA URIEL ALBERTO	30.05.20	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	OTHER CASES	DETAINED-PERSONAL INJURY
426	BERNARDEZ CESAR AUGUSTO	30.06.02	SANTANDER	BARRANCABEHEJA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	TORTURED-HOMICIDE
427	RODRIGUEZ JACOME SAUQUE ALONSO	30.06.21	SANTANDER	BOCARANGA	JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
428	PONTEDES DE RODRIGUEZ MARGOT ESTELA	30.06.21	SANTANDER	BOCARANGA	ATTORNEY	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
429	PEÑEZA DE RODRIGUEZ MARGOT ESTELA	30.06.21	SANTANDER	BOCARANGA	ATTORNEY	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
430	MARTINEZ LOPEZ ANTONIO	30.07.04	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	NATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION	CIVIL PART - EXECUTION	DETENTION-DISAPPEARANCE
431	MARTINEZ LOPEZ ANTONIO	30.07.04	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	JUDGE FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER	NATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION	CIVIL PART - EXECUTION	DEATH THREATS
432	WILLIAMS TAFUR JAINE DE JESUS	30.07.08	ANTIOQUIA	MORINDO	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTION	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
433	CACEDO WILLAN ALVARO	30.07.09	VALLE DEL CAUCA	ZARZAL	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
434	SALDARRIAGA VELEZ MARTHA LUZ	30.07.10	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	DEATH THREATS
435	RESTREPO QUICENO MARIA ESTER	30.07.24	ANTIOQUIA	APARTADO	REGIONAL ATTORNEY GENERAL	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	MASSACRE	HOMICIDE
436	SALAZAR ROBLEDO JAINE	30.07.26	ANTIOQUIA	PEREIRA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
437	CAMPLO DOMAGO CARLOS MANUEL	30.08.13	ATLANTICO	BARRANQUILLA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
438	CAMPLO DOMAGO CARLOS MANUEL	30.08.13	ATLANTICO	BARRANQUILLA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
439	CAMPLO DOMAGO CARLOS MANUEL	30.08.13	ATLANTICO	BARRANQUILLA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
440	VALENCIA DELGADO CESAR AUGUSTO	30.08.15	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
441	GARCIA JUCIA TERESA	30.09.05	VALLE DEL CAUCA	TUCCA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	POLITICAL ACTIVISM	HOMICIDE
442	CLAVIJO LOPEZ JORGE	30.09.06	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWSUITS	HOMICIDE
443	CABEZAS BARCO CARLOS ALBERTO	30.09.06	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
444	PAOLLA GARCIA HUGO RENE	30.09.07	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
445	CHAPO MATA OSCAR LIBARDO	30.09.10	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
446	MONTERO EDILBERTO DE J.	30.09.23	CEESAR	VALCQUIPAR	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
447	FOREDO ORTIZ ANTONIO	30.09.30	VALLE DEL CAUCA	GINEBRA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
448	RITERO PIEDRABITA ALONSO	30.09.30	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	CIVIC LEADER	HOMICIDE
449	PARRA BRAVO CLARA	30.10.01	META	GRAMIL	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
450	MURCIA BAQUERO DOMAR ORLANDO	30.10.03	META	VILLAVICENCIO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWSUITS	HOMICIDE
451	MARINO PORRAS FLAVIO BERNARDO	30.10.07	COCHABA	MONTERIA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
452	CERRO RODRIGUEZ ENRIQUE SEGUNDO	30.10.10	BOLIVAR	MAGANGOE	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
453	RESTREPO ECEYEBERRY JOSE MAURICIO	30.10.14	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
454	CALVO SERRATO RONULFO ARRUFO	30.10.14	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
455	OCAMPO YILLAMARIN BENITO FERNANDO	30.10.22	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	PUBLIC ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
456	AGUASJUNIPILS BENITES ANTERO	30.11.13	ATLANTICO	SABANAGRADE	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
457	REYES OREGON RIGQUEL SANTIAGO	30.11.14	MAGDALENA	SANTA MARTA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
458	DIAZ PEREZ NORFIN	30.11.16	COROBA	MONTERIA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
459	FOREDO RECTOR	30.11.16	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
460	COSTA GUTIERREZ MANUEL RENE	30.11.22	CEESAR	VALDESUPAR	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
461	RIVERA PALOMINO WILSON	30.11.24	VALLE DEL CAUCA	ROLDANILLO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
462	BASANTE CONSTANTINO	30.11.24	VALLE DEL CAUCA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
463	ESCORBAR LOPEZ EDGAR	30.11.25	ANTIOQUIA	OCANA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
464	BERNANDEZ CARLOS ERNESTO	30.11.27	NORTE DE SANTANDER	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
465	BONILLA CANABRO FERRAN	30.11.29	VALLE DEL CAUCA	ALCALA	JUDICIARY OFFICIAL	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
466	BORBANO BORBANO JORGE ENRIQUE	30.11.29	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
467	PIEDRABITA CAROLINA DOVADO	30.12.04	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
468	PALACIO PALACIO RA DEL CARMEN	30.12.10	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
469	JARAMILLO VICTOR MANUEL	30.12.15	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
470	ORLON VIVASCO ALEJANDRO	30.12.21	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALLI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE

ANDER COMMISSION OF JURISTS COLOMBIAN SECTION
 DATA BANK
 LIST OF HUMAN RIGHTS
 VIOLENCE AGAINST MAGISTRATES, JUDGES, JUDICIALS OFFICIALS,
 PUBLIC MINISTRY OFFICIALS, AND ATTORNEYS

ORDER	FULL NAME	DATE	STATE	CITY	ACTIVITY	PRESUMABLE PERPETRATOR	POSSIBLE MOTIVE	VIOLATION
471	URIBE ESCOBAR GABRIEL	91.01.10	ANTIOQUIA	ANDES	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
472	AGUDELO RAMIREZ JAINE	91.01.11	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
473	RODRIGUEZ MONTOYA DARIO LOIS	91.01.13	CONDESMARCA	GIKAROT	ATTORNEY	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
474	ARANGO MEDINA DIEGO	91.01.23	ANTIOQUIA	APARTADO	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
475	CANTALEZ SANCHEZ ANTONIO JOSE	91.02.14	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
476	AYLLA RODRIGUEZ EDGAR JAINE	91.03.02	RISARALDA	PEREIRA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
477	JUEZ DE INSCRIPCIÓN	91.03.15	ARAUCA	TAME	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
478	GOMEZ LIZABAZO JORGE	91.03.14	SANTANDER	BARRANCABERMEJA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS	DEATH THREATS
479	GOMEZ LEAOS HUGO ALBERTO	91.03.31	ANTIOQUIA	SUPETRAK	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
480	ESCOBAR GARCIA ASSLON	91.04.02	VALLE DEL CAUCA	JAMUNDI	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
481	LOPEZ LONDARO EFRAIN	91.04.11	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
482	TORRES RINCON LEONEL	91.04.18	META	EL CASTILLO	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
483	LOW MURTRA ENRIQUE	91.04.30	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	EXTRAIDITION	HOMICIDE
484	BERNARDEZ CAELO LOIS GUILLERMO	91.05.02	META	VILLAVICENCIO	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWSUITS	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
485	SORELA CALIJO LOIS XAVIER	91.05.15	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWSUITS	INJURED IN ASSAULTS
486	GARCIA NÓREZ RAFAEL EDUARDO	91.05.17	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING-DISAPPEARANCE
487	JAINES QUINTERO JOSE MANUEL	91.05.23	CESAR	VALLEDUPAR	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
488	CLICEDO LOURIDO RAUL	91.06.01	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES	UNDETERMINED	ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION	ASSAULTS
489	JIMENEZ QUICENO CESAR AUGUSTO	91.06.12	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
490	ORTIZ M. VICTOR FLORES	91.06.15	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE	PRIVATE AGENT	OTHER CASES	DEATH THREATS
491	QUINTERO PROSPERO	91.06.28	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
492	JUEZ SIN ROSTRO	91.08.10	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	ASSAULTS
493	JUEZ DE INSCRIPCIÓN	91.08.15	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
494	BORRERO YDA. DE CAMPO FABIOLA	91.09.21	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	PRIVATE AGENT	PERSONAL MATTERS	HOMICIDE
495	VALENCIA LOPEZ MAURICIO	91.09.24	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
496	VARIOS MAGISTRADOS DE TRIB. SUP.	91.09.24	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
497	CARDONA VALENCIA JAINE	91.09.25	ARAUCA	SARAYENA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
498	UMANA REHODOZA EDUARDO	91.10.01	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	ATTORNEY	NATIONAL ARMY	CIVIL PARTY - MASSACRE	DEATH THREATS
499	JUEZ DE INSTRUCCION	91.10.07	ATLANTICO	BARRANQUILLA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION	DEATH THREATS
500	NÓREZ SUAREZ JOSE GUSTAVO	91.10.18	ARAUCA	SARAYENA	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
501	ABELLA LOPEZ JESUS	91.10.30	META	VILLAVICENCIO	PUBLIC ATTORNEY	PARAMILITARY GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
502	JUEZ PROMISCUO	91.10.30	ARAUCA	TAME	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTI	GUERRILLA GROUPS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	HOMICIDE
503	LARROTA PATRICIA	91.10.30	ARAUCA	TAME	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
504	YERA PALOMA ALBERTO	91.10.30	SANTANDER	BARRANCABERMEJA	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
505	ZULUAGA JUAN GUILLERMO	91.11.17	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	DEATH THREATS
506	URIBE MATEO	91.11.17	ANTIOQUIA	MEDELLIN	SUPERIOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	DRUG TRAFFICKERS	OTHERS DRUG-TRAFFICKING MATTERS	DEATH THREATS
507	ARBELAEZ GERMAN	91.11.17	ANTIOQUIA	PALMITAS	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTI	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	KIDNAPPING
508	LAFABRIE PERDOMO IVETZ CECILIA	91.11.23	CESAR	PALMITAS	JUDGE WITH MULTIPLE JURISDICTI	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
509	GARVITO LOIS MIGUEL	91.11.26	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	GUERRILLA GROUPS	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
510	OBEDA RECTOR	91.11.26	BOGOTA D.C.	BOGOTA D.C.	PUBLIC ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
511	COLLAZOS AGUIRO JOSE EDGAR	91.11.28	VALLE DEL CAUCA	YUMBO	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS JUDGE	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	DEATH THREATS
512	VALENCIA ROSERO ALVARO	91.11.28	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
513	CORREA RESTRPO JOSE WILLMAR	91.11.30	VALLE DEL CAUCA	CALI	ATTORNEY	UNDETERMINED	UNDETERMINED	HOMICIDE
514	GRASS GRACIA NOBORA LUTZ	91.12.05	MORTE DE SANTANDER	CUCUTA	ATTORNEY	POLICE OFFICIALS	OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWSUITS	HOMICIDE
515	ALFARO PAEZ ADOLFO TOMAS	91.12.09	ATLANTICO	BARRANQUILLA	ATTORNEY	COMMON DELINQUENTS	ROBBERY	INJURED IN ASSAULTS



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