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sur les crimes
de la
Junte militaire chilienne

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SOUS COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE D'ENQUÊTE
SUR LES CRIMES DE LA JUNTE MILITAIRE CONTRE
LA JEUNESSE ET LES ETUDIANTS CHILIENS

ALGER 28-29 JANVIER 78

-OFFENCES TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE EDUCATION
FIELD IN CHILE UNDER THE MILITARY JUNTA REGIME.

Since the 1st session of the International sub-Commission of Enquiry, in april of 1976, the Military Junte has not stopped its repressive and destructive activities in the chilean education. Today, it is noticed, with more clearness, that, added to the physical repression addressed since the 1st day against university teachers, pupils, teachers and academicians, repression which has been maintained without a rest until now, the Junte has stood sideways and put in practice in all the sectors of the education, politics which attack the human rights ; that suddenly threw away from the access to education thousands and thousands students through self-financement politics, introducing chauvinists and patriotists elements, which distort the contents of the education in order to create, as the Junte sais, "a new generation with a new mentality". It appears clearly today to the great majority of the chilean people and of the public opinion what "new mentality" mean. As follows, is offered an analysis of the present situation of the chilean education.

Situation of Primary and Secondary Education

The programatic contents and aims of the educational policy of the "Military Junta" are saturated with a deep hatted of free and pluralist thinking which is revealed in the fight against "foreign ideologies" and "depolitization".

The 11th March 1974, General Pinochet explained that it was necessary to tackle education where "the principal center of marxist indoctrination" lay. He remarked that to that date he had already obtained "discipline and depolitization".

The Military authorities are looking for the way to introduce chauvinist and patriotist values and at the same time they distort and cripple the knowledge and the subjects which they impart. The reorganization of the plans and programs of secondary education is put into practice from 1976 on . Considering only the reduction of subjects required for the Scholastic Aptitude Test (test for entering the university) we conclude that the programs have been basically mutilated : The history of Chile ends in 1891 while the constitutional history of the countrie begins in 1973 with the "Military Junta". The elimination of clasical and Universal works such as the "Poema del Cid" and don quichotte of the Manche gives is an idea of the narrowness of the new programs while the Military regim hands over the fundamental wealthies to the foreing capital and applies antinational politics in all the aspects.

The oficial documents throw Patriotism as central topics into relief. The Permanent Ministerial Order N° 51, of 1973, fixes the ruling standar ds. in this matter.

- It is established there, that, because the "patriotic feelings" are the most noble, it is necessary (obligatory).
- to "exteriorize" it different ways, for example with a high respect for the national authorities, institutions and symbols.
 - that the mather of "feeling chilean" is incompatible (it can't even be compared) with the feelings of other nations or ideologies.
- Dispositions derive from this, that oblige school activities to start each morning with acts of homage to the flag and other similar symbols.

"foreign symbols or portraits of foreign governors can not be exhibited in public places including class rooms, diningrooms and schools". On the other hand, the Decret N° 1707 fixes a program of 4° military celebrations during the year that must be celebrated under obligation in every educational establishment.

The aims of Education are expressed as an attempt to separate the national heritage from the universal heritage to which it belongs as a part. "nacionalism" is supposed to have in one of its forms "humanistic and Christian root" and pursues the "Reunion of Chileans with the National Spirit" defining it self as anti marxist and opposed to ideological pluralism (Speech of General Leigh to Youth, May 1977. Simultaneously there is another current that maintains the National Security doctrine. It is based on the ideas of Geopolitics, of the "interior enemy", of the "internal ideological war", shows Chile alternatively as a "small nation" and as a "great nation" who's destiny is to play a preeminent role. (Interview made by "Ercilla" magazine to General Pinochet, May 77).

The topic of National Security determined the educational contents and activities. The Superintendency resides in this matter, in the first place in the military base that is nearest to the educational establishment, or in the second place in the Commando of Military Institutions.

All cultural or artistic shows in educational establishments must be authorised by the "Permanent Commission of Calification of Spectacles", created by the Ministry of Education ("La Tercera" newspaper, 15/6/77; anex 1). Together with this, the Ministerial Secretary of the Metropolitan Area, H. Muñoz Mass, made public that "during study hours the attendance of students as spectators or participaters at comercial events, festivals, radio and TV competitions, etc. is not allowed". (anex 1). In spite of this the "Mercurio" of the 25/5/77 had published propoganda for a show specially made for youth, offered free by the Armed Forces and Police at 3:30 PM, that is during the school hours, under this title "War Simulachres" Accions with machine guns and exercises with guns simulating battles.

Military Intervention and control of Education.-

The basic criterion is that of "administering education" and imposing "vertical command".

During the first phase, the most terrible injustices and crimes were committed under the pretext of "normalization" in the control of educational system was confided to the military authority over that of the very educational authorities placed by the Junta Militar.

The circular N°1 of the Commando of Military Institutions in August 1974 is still valid and can be considered the standard basis. Together with several specific regulations it makes clear that: "-The establishments, rectors, employees and pupils are under the vigilance of the territorial military authorities. - Any form of organization or argument is prohibited", etc.

All syndical associations and of education that is of teachers and students (SUTE, FESES, etc.) were done away with. The Law Decree 403 of the first April 1974, eliminated the educational council, concluding this way, the destruction of all the means through which the participation of the community in the orientation of the educational policy of the country were exercised and developed.

In the same way the Decree N°93 of the 6/8/74 was dictated, fixing the regulation for the student centers. The representation of students further than each educational establishment is prohibited, regions and of course at the national level as well because "it has not justification".

The places of students leaders are filled according to a project presented to the rector by the presidents of the 3rd or 4th secondary years who have been of course chosen by the rector himself.

Some results and consequences of the educational policy of the Junta Militar.-

The Supreme Decree N°164 of the 7th May 1974 fixed the Regulation for Evaluation and Promotion in the Primary and Secondary Education. It explains as a main criterion that "the success of the scholars must be based on that self-overcoming impelled a permanent and real self demand..." To be promoted high marks are required. Exams at the end of the year have been restored, diminishing the importance given to the students work during the year.

The object of depurating education by developing selectivity is expressed as well in the never ending enumeratio of singular requisites that amplifie the cases and situations of possible failures. The system of criterions of selectivity that convert the educational process in a simple obstacle race is applied. All these dispositions and the elimination of all flexibility accentuate the selective role that is givent to primary and secondary education at this moment.

In the circular letter N°87 of the Ministry of Education of December 1974 it is said textually about all the pupils of the primary school : "Many studies, analysis and recent investigations have clearly shown that the proportion of pupils of the primary school who don't have the possibility of continuing their studies is incredibly higher than what was suspected, going up to 40 or 45% of the pupils at this level. Pedagogically, these pupils must be clasified as "mentaly retarded" and require "special" primary schooling. It must be added that the "nutricionalmente deficient children" of the last 4 years have most probably made this percentage raise to 50% due to a "potentially negative heritage". It is also said that due to the fact that these children don't have the capacity to continue their education, they abandon school before their fourteenth year. Because of this, it is necessary to consider the fact that the contents of thi "special education", should prepare them for working immediately after.

I must be said, that this paralel system has never been put into practice nor have the criterion to determine at such early ages which will be the children who will never have the possibility o reaching secondary education ever been pointed out. That means that half of the children in the primary school age should have to pass directly from the productive process to vagrancy, diminishing this way the school children who pass to secondary education to half of their number.

With this, it is not only intended to reserve the University for the most capable, but also the secondary schools. In fact the idea of reducing Primary schooling to 6 years and of raising the level of requirements, as a contradiction to the world tendency in this matter, has been started.

Matriculation. The matricolation in primary schools and secondary schools has diminished from 2.768.592 pupils in 1973 to 2.763.322 in 1975 that is to say a 0,2% reduccion which in 1975

was raised to 0,8% in comparison to the previous year.

It must be noticed that in the 1965-1973 period the tendency of the raise of the number of matriculations was accentuated, because the average annual rate of growth was that of 6,1%. From 1974 on, the expansion of the educational system was interrupted.

Rates of "scholarization". As a consequence of the interruption of the growth of matriculation process, the rates of "scholarization" are lowered as well, that is to say the percentages of children who actually are matriculated. The system grew enormously between 1965 and 1973 (twice the vegetative growth of the educational system) even though it must be considered that the full demand was not covered.

The rate of scholarization descended from a 92,4% in 1973 to 89,5% in 1975. It is very significative if we compare it to the 1965-1973 period in which a raise from 73,3 to 92,4% was verified. In the present period the greatest reduction occurred in secondary education because if we compare matriculations of youth between 15 and 18 years of age, the rate descended from 52,8% in 1973 to 49,3% in 1975.

School desertion The high school desertion rates normally affect in a higher measure, children who come from poor homes. The consequences of the generalized unemployment and poverty provoke an important school desertion and we can even easily detect hundreds of school aged children who work in order to help their homes.

From a hundred children who entered secondary schools in 1971, 63 were doing their third year in 1973, while only 57 reached their third year in 1975. According to recent information given by the Minister of Education, Luis Niemann, a school desertion of "honestly anguishing level" is detected. From a hundred children who enter the primary school, only 58 reach their eighth primary year. ("La Tereera", newspaper 13/12/77).

According to the information given by the Superintendancy of Education, the rate of desertion from fiscal schools had grown from 1972 to 1974. In primary schools this growth was from 6 to 7% in secondary schools from 7 to 10% and in technical-professional schools from 11 to 18%.

On the other hand, as a consequence of the economic and educational policy, the rate of failures in secondary education was

raised from 14% in 1973 and 1972 to 19,5% in 1974. In the technical and professional education the rate is of 30% in 1974 while as in 1973 it was of 17%.

Aid. The aid programs were expanded within 1965 and 1973. From 1974 on, the main aid organism, the "Junat Nacional de Auxilio Escolar y Becas" (National Commission for school aid and scholarships) was seriously affected by the reduction of the state budget. Daily breakfasts diminished from 1.414.267 in 1972 to 750.000 in 1976, that is to say more than 50%.

Recently, Professor Ingo Yungue, researcher of the Bioengineering of the University of Concepcion stated that from a total sum of 328.000 children who attend primary schools in Concepcion, Arauco, Bio-Bio provinces, 177.000 are in need of extra nourishment but only 138.000 receive it. In school lunches alone, 45.700 rations are given out, which only fulfill 26% of the real needs. ("El Mercurio", 19/12/77, Anex N°1).

Breakfasts were given out to 62,7% of school children in 1972 and only 32,9% in 1975. Lunches were given out to 27,7% of school children in 1972 and only 25,5% in 1975.

With the help of the "Vicaria de la Solidaridad", the first childrens diningroom in a poor housing settlement was started, "the children who used to go from house to house begging for some food" recalled one of the woman who participates in one of these "diningrooms".

Today, there are 329 of those in the poorest districts of Santiago. More or less 30.000 children go there each day. In spite of this, nutritional experts tell us in a report, that the lack of calories in preschoolaged children is of 50% and in school aged children, of 65,5% ("Solidaridad" N°26 and 31).

Professor Yungue, also stated that in the Concepcion region 40% of school children have an inferior I.Q., and because of this only 42% of the matriculated pupils manage to finish their primary schooling.

The scholarship programs are restricted. Of 6.000 scholarships given in 1972 only 3.215 were given in 1976, that is to say, they diminished in 95%. The medical and dental attention and school vacations were also restricted (Sources: Junta Nacional de Auxilio Escolar y Becas for 1975 and 1976. "El Mercurio" 22/8/76).

Private Education. - The Military Junta's policy, gives priority to the development of private education. That is why it is of great significance that the growth in this sector is even smaller than in the fiscal sector.

In 1975 the matriculations in private primary educational institutions were 10,6% less than in 1973.

The consequences of the economic policy of the Junta, are also felt in the social sectors that traditionally were educated in private schools. In some private schools in Santiago, social help committees are being formed in order to help to the parents who are having more and more difficulties each day in maintaining their children's paid education. For example in the "Verbo Divino School" this service exists for a year already. ("Solidaridad" N° 25 1977)

Technical and Professional Education.— The Military Junta insists on the importance of the matriculation demand in industrial, commercial and technical schools because they are profitable in the short run. However, only 17,25% of the students who finish their studies in Industrial Schools find work.

In 1976, the Ministry of Education eliminated the technical education in Santa Cruz ("El Mercurio" 30/5/77). In this way, in 1976, the technological institute of the State Technical University was closed down eliminating any possibility for the education and preparation of technicians capable of filling directive places in industrial and agro-industrial enterprises and so diminishing the future formation of professionals.

With this the only alternative that is left is the scientific and classical education that is given in secondary schools, that doesn't give any tittle or the capacity to face life. Leaders of the zone of Santa Cruz have declared that: "With this, children from poor homes will not be able to complete their studies, they will only be able to reach the 8th primary year because there would be no sense in making them illussioned in secondary schools because it would only result in frustration at seeing that they may not enter the University ("El Mercurio" 30/9/77).

'Paid Secondary Education.— The 11th December of 1977, the Ministry of Education definitely made known that from that year on, education should be paid by those who profit from it. As had been said before: each family should face the "real cost" of their children's education, and now Minister Niemann adds: "The mentality of the average citizen must change a bit because it has always been accustomed to a free fiscal education". ("El Mercurio" 15/12/77).

All parents will have to pay a "right to register" which will be of 150 pesos in 1978. The cost of yearly education shall be paid in 9 shares

that go from \$75 to \$300 that is to say between \$675 and \$2.700 yearly in the case of a student, whose parents declare an income as more than \$5.600. It is difficult believing the Junta's purposes about exempting a quantity of students of his payment. The same thing occurred in relation with the teachers and arrived at the moment, only in the U. of Chile the 50% of students had to unfold a hard fight in order to obtain the exemption.

We must consider that the cost of maintaining a student is enormous; apart from the matriculation fee that parents must face each year, the expense of school utensils, clothes, transport and nourishment, most families have more than one child in primary, secondary or university education and as the student's studies advance, the expenses are considerably raised.

The Military Junta's arguments, justifying the payment of fiscal education.-

A) "Social Justice" of this measure: the main argument is essentially that "Free Education is antidemocratic".

The Ministry of Education has declared that "Up to this days, the educational system, because of its character had always been unconsciously oriented toward a benefit for those who had more money and so forgetting those who had less" (El Mercurio 15/12/77). As a solution, they mean to exempt the state of any responsibility and simply establish a "Selection according to the family income". No serious studies have been made about the real origin of the financing of the state nor its effects of redistribution of income. "Expense in Education and redistribution of income", a study made by Dr. E. Schiefelbein and C. Clavel (Prealc. August 1976) is the only one that has specifically tackled this subject. Based on the year 1970, he says: "Considering only direct taxes, gross transfer that each sector of taxpayers receives through the educational system, the lower levels produced 34 million escudos and received 2.063 million escudos, that means a favourable transfer of 1.728 million escudos (998 escudos per person), in the richer sectors each person brought in 2.067 escudos more than what it received! A real appreciation of the indirect taxes has not been thoroughly studied. In any case, the Educational System used to function as a favourable factor in the redistribution of income that benefited the great majority of people with lower income.

We must consider that the measure affects the fiscal sector whose social economic composition is in its majority of middle and lower levels.

B) The fiscal expense is unsustainable

According to official information given by the Budget Direction of the Home Ministry, the expense in education in 1975 diminished 20% as compared to 1970, when only to attend to the vegetative growth, it should have grown 10%. The expense in Education, according to the same source, was of 525,9 million dollars in 1972 descending violently to 315,79 million dollars in 1976, as it remains to this day. In 1976, the State spent 15,4% of it's education budget, while in Defense it spent 30% that is to say, nearly double (it must be pointed out that the 20.000 DINA agents are considered employees of the Ministry of Defense).

C) Needs that are taken care of with the possible incomes.

In December 1976, Jorge Claro, who was then Minister for Public Education, stated verbally that the money obtained from the payment of education would be destined to: bettering the quality of fiscal education and raising the level of the teachers loans. Both these aims, were unavoidable, according to Claro. (El Mercurio 13/12/77).

In December 1977, the Minister of Education stated that the funds that would be gathered would not be destined to raise the teachers salaries but to endow the educational establishments with gymnasiums, laboratories, libraries, etc... (El Mercurio del 13/12/77).

THE SITUATION OF TEACHERS

The so called second congress of the Teachers Colegium, although it was patronaged by the Junta, has permitted us to appreciate the situation of primary and secondary school teachers. It was said there, that the Colegium must in the first place "overpower the resistance that is to be found in part of the teachers and win their confidence"... "because although it is true that the leaders have been named but not elected by the teachers themselves... they stand firmly beside their colleagues ; the most difficult problem that teachers are going through is an economic one" (El Mercurio 23/7/77) the Junta responded immediately by dictating new regulations that prohibits the practice of their profession to all teachers who are not members of the colegium and who do not recognize the institution's authorities.

The Ministry of Education "elaborates" a project for academic careers. So by this mechanism, Teachers should obtain better salaries because according to Mr. Claro "salaries at this moment don't have any of the characteristic that they should have, they don't attract, retain, or incentive (13/12/77).

Academys for the Education of Youth after Secondary School. Destiny of the Pupils who Finish Secondary Education.

The military Junta disqualifies the profound national tradition that gives the state a prominent responsibility and control role towards education.

Before the contraction of the educational system and the possibilities for a professional education, the Junta stimulates the birth of private establishments with the aim of reaching a gradual privatization of the educational system... and the formation of qualified professionals. (El Mercurio 23/3/77).

The Catholic University of Chile carried through an investigation in order to know the countrys capacity for post-secondary school education. A tremendously expensive publicity for private academys was detected trying to attract the 40.000 young people that gave their scholastic aptitude test in September 1977 and the hundreds of thousands that need technical formation.

These "academys" offer courses from 500 to 20.000 Chilean pesos. Their exact number is unknown. The state has no control over them, only normalization of the tax offices and a certain sanitary control is required.

According to Colonel-Director General of Profesional Education, any establishment can present antecedents and apply for approval of their plans and programs by the Ministry of Education.

It is pointed out, that in the case of the PROPAN institute that is supposed to form paramedical persons and whose owner and director is a student of the 5th medicine year of the Catholic University, a Mr Rocha. As an enterprise man he recognizes that his business is very profitable.

Thanks to this profit, he has acquired an apartment and a new car. He exploits his class comrades by using them as "teachers" and deceives thous ands of young people that even come from the provinces, with the illusion of becoming nurses or other technically prepared people.

The "deparation of the faculties" has determined the elimination of 40% of the professors and 30% of the pupils of the Chilean Universities, that means, more or less 15.000 people.

According to the Ministry of Education, Universities should continue under the tuterchip of Rector-Delegates "because the present situation does not allow this direction regime, and added that: "I certain information that we have and that is unknown by others, advised us to continue with the present system" (El Mercurio 20/1/77).

Sunday's academic activity goes on being carried out in an atmosphere of continuous denouncement and suspect. Today there is an atmosphere of insensitivity and lack of interest within university students that is a reflexion of "a kind of fright of letting students show their uneasiness" and "fear of being badly interpreted if dialog and debate are encouraged" (Arenas 21 December 1977).

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SITUATION OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Having been intervened by military authorities from September 1973, the University carry on being controlled by delegate-rectors, named by the Military Junta with the purpose of avoiding discrepant opinions and having the control and power over Universities. In the "Hoy" magazine, October 1977, there appear an interview where General Toro Davila, rector-delegate of the University of Chile is asked if the Dean has any power and he answers : "No, I have all the power in the University. Every thing passes through the rector's hands...".

University autonomy, ideologic pluralism and liberty of expression and teaching, were done away with in the University. All the democratic government institutions were replaced by a vertical, military administration. In the Hoy magazine , when General Toro was asked what his opinion was, about the University's structure, he replied: "It must be a hierarchically vertical system, the principle of the "chain of mand" belongs to any enterprise organization: Taylor's principle talks of the "chain of command".

The "deputation of the faculties" has determinated the elimination of 40% of the Proffesors and 20% of the pupils of the Chilean Universities, that means, more or less 18.000 people.

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Mendoza, one of the members of the Junta explained the military intervention in Universities saying: "The reason why Rector-Delegates were named is that of preventing situations and vices that can not be tolerated ever again, till when the University acquires again it's real values and legitimate rights, without foreign politics that hinder the normal glow of the development in academic activities" (El Mercurio 29/3/77).

Pinochet himself said in the University of Chile, Valparaiso, "Chile is going a new way, it won't go one step backwards, we are going towards an authoritarian democracy. We shall have our new institutional processes but we need time for that because institutionality is not born in one or two years" (El Mercurio 24/5/77).

The Rector-delegate of the University of Chile, declared in Talca that: "The national security system must possess direct influence over all the Nation's activities if it wants to be efficient". In 1976, a special course on "National Security" was imposed on all the Universities of which all the teachers are military officers. In the University of Chile, the theorist course is 96 pedagogic hours long and is followed by 3 months practice.

The students "representatives" are also named and that is why the students don't recognize them as such. The Vice-rector for Student Matters of the University of Chile said in an interview made by "La Tercera" magazine 26/4/77: "There are student sectors that do not recognize their representatives because they haven't voted for them, and this situation is inconvenient". There is a strong feeling of uneasiness about the representativity of the leaders and about the origin of their appointment.

"How can they be talked of as representative if they have been chosen by military authorities and the students hardly even known them? (Arcilla 21/12/77).

CONTINUOUS REDUCCION OF UNIVERSITIES.

In the "Mercurio" of the 8/11/77 it is textually written: "For a fifth consecutive year, the Chilean University system diminishes the number of vacancies of the first years, offered to the pupils who have graduated from their secondary schools". In 1978, all eight Universities offer, 33.200 places. In 1977 there were 33.320, in 1976: 34.452; in 1975: 41.044,

in 1974: 42.555 and in 1973: 47.214 vacancies.

"The greatest diminishment of vacancies has occurred in the University of Chile that has reached nearly 50% less compared to that of 1973 (Source: Estadistic Anual edited by the Council of Rectors of Chilean Universities. El Mercurio 8/11/77).

Many academic unities have been eliminated because they were considered of a "subversive character", specially in the realm of Social Science.

From the University of Chile, the following have been eliminated:

- Center of Social Economic Studies (CESO)
- Center of Statistic and Mathematical Studies
- Social and Economic History Unit, of the History Department

- Theater Night School

In the Catholic University the following have been closed down:

- Architecture Department
- Department for Economic and Social History
- School of Stomatology

In the Technical University

- Department for Social Sciences
- Educational Science School
- Technological Institute

In the University of Concepcion:

- The School of Journalism
- The School of Sociology
- The Theater School, etc...

On the other hand it is important that the "Mercurio" itself pointed out in one of its main titles: "Strong descent of the Fiscal Expenses in University Education" (El Mercurio 17/4/77) and added: "The Fiscal expense in Universities diminished 41% from 1974 to 1976".

In the U. Of Chili, the bigger of the country, the part of the Fisc has been reduced of 50% between 1974 and 1976.

UNIVERSITY'S ELITISATION

While the number of vacancies has decreased in the Universities, the requires to entry have increased; and the value of the registrations too. They are trying to transform the Superior Education into an elits'one, reduced to and only acce-

ssible to a wealthy minority:"Two candidats for each vacancy in the 3 Universities of Valparaiso, situates this region as a privilege place concerning the possibilities of entering the Universities.

There are 102.000 candidats for only 33.200 places during 1978, that means that only one between 3 postulants could be matriculated at the University (El Mercurio 8/11/78). As a joke, there are 430 vacancies available for workers in evening courses; to postulate any of these, the following requisites are imposed to the workers to postulate: "With reference to the functionary situation, it is indispensable not to have been object of a disciplinary punishment during the last years" and "the candidats have to assure by a written oath that they dispose of resources to finance their superior studies."

At the beginning of 1977, the Education Ministry announced that in politic of self-finance for the Universities, they were going to establish a differential system of payment, according to the socio-economic situation of the students. According to this system, called "differential-register", they have four possible tracts depending the resources. 54.394 students were matriculated at the University of Chile, 40.385 of them asked any kind of facilities to pay. The University gave facilities only to 21.965 students, and the rest, 18.459 students, kept out of the system (Solidaridad, June 1977).

The Rector Toro Davila said:"Every University has to find the way of self-finance as most as possible". "The University is almost free". "The higher register during 1977, was \$3.600; the higher monthly register was \$300pesos (Hoy, 19 - 25 october 1977).

On the first semester of 1977, the register value at the University of Chile was between 1900 pesos and \$700 pesos, and the students had to pay also \$600 pesos for the inscription.

Between the 9th and 27th May 1977, the students of the University of Chile had to pay their first part of year. When the date was soon the students of every Faculty made the Rector know their preoccupation because they couldn't fulfil this step. Guillermo Yunge, student in Laws, and ex-president of Secondary Students, sent a letter to the Rector saying:"Only the ones that have economic resources may be sure of continuing at the University", he also asked himself:"Is it possible, may be, that education of futures professionals is not vital to the Country, like it is assured the free formation of the members

know their preoccupation because they couldn't fulfil this step. Guillermo Vanque, student in Laws, and ex-president of Secondary students, sent a letter to the Rector saying : "only the ones that have economic resources may be sure of continuing at the University", he also asks himself : is it possible, may be that education of future professionals is not vital to the Country, like it is assured the free formation of the members of FFAA, as indispensable elements to guarantee the national sovereignty? He also adds : "These elements are basic for Chile's projections. It is logic and just to make safe the people of middle and lower entrances to the Superior Education, like it certainly happens at the INSTITUTOS ARMADOS DE LA NACION. (La Tercera 31/5/77).

At the Catholic University the students had to pay till 3.400 pesos, for the second semester 1977. That's why most of them try to get a loan or a studentship out of the University, but as not all of them arrive to obtain some of these benefits, a great number of students have to leave the University. Claudio Cortez, student in sociology at that University said that : "it is deny the right of every one to carry out their studies farther than economic limitations." The students demand the "effective participation in the generation of solutions that are going to finish definitely with this problem". (Solidaridad, Dic.77).

We have to have in mind that the salary of the minimal employment plan was 800 pesos. This means that working people don't have the possibilities of getting Chilean Superior Education and it is only a privilege for elite groups.

By another side, the Minister of Education, Luis Nieman, at the inauguration of the academic year 1977 at the Santa Maria University of Valparaiso announced that at the beginning of that year it was going to rule a new financial system of Superior education, where the students themselves should cancel the cost of their studies.

The students are supposed to pay the 50 % of the University's entrances, by paying the real cost of the studies. The way of paying it should be the whole quantity immediately, or by signing (pagares : 1.0.V) having a term until 15 years. This system has been called "Cast on delivery Profession" by the Ercilla Magazine from 15/5/77.

After the "Coup d'Etat" there have been closed all the University homes, and only two of them attending to 64 persons

have been opened until now. In 1975 the number of students that needed a room only at the University of Chile was 13.558 (El Mercurio 28/4/77).

The resistance to the politic of the Military Junta has been manifested also by the students' leaders designed by them, like Juan Antonio Coloma, for example, President of the Student Council at the Catholic University, who expressed referring to the Junta proyect about Superior Studing, that : "the concretion of this method injures the fundamental mains of university living, denaturalizes the criterions that have to preside the election of a carreer by a candidate to the University and introduces factors that may carry the gravest and explosives practical consequences" (El Mercurio, 14/4/77)/

"LA TERCERA" (Santiago, 15 June 1977)

"PERFORMANCES IN SCHOOLS MUST BE AUTHORISED"

"All artistic and cultural performances presented by professional or university groups in any kind of educational establishment in the Metropolitan Area (of Santiago) must obtain an authorisation from the "Permanent Commission for the Licensing of Performances". Such an authorisation will be valid for one year. This has been laid down in instructions signed by the Secretary of the Education Ministry for the Metropolitan Area, Mr. Herick Muñoz Mass, in which it is stated that "during school time the movement of students to be spectators or participants in events of a commercial nature, festivals, radio and TV programmes or competitions shall not be permitted".

On the other hand, it is clear that these authorisations do not imply that educational establishments are obliged to organise such performances. Likewise, all notices, passes or credentials containing authorisations for performances in state and private schools will be cancelled.

The Commission will plan the participation of young people in exhibitions, concerts and other events or celebrations according to the educational level. It will operate from the Cultural Section of the Educational Ministry for the Metropolitan Area."

"EL MERCURIO" (Santiago 25 May 1977)

"DEMONSTRATION BY THE ARMED FORCES AND POLICE
WAR GAMES"

" - A FREE PERFORMANCE FOR THE PUBLIC - ESPECIALLY
THE YOUNG - WILL TAKE PLACE TOMORROW AT 3.30PM"

" The demonstration by the Armed Forces and Police in the National Stadium will include simulated battle conditions with the participation of helicopters and airborne troops, artillery exercises,

parachute groups and the training of police dogs.

This performance has been planned for the general public but especially for the youth of Chile to celebrate the "Month of the Sea".

Entry into the National Stadium will be free of charge.

The programme will start at 3.30 PM with an official ceremony in which regimental tributes will be paid by a battalion of the Naval School, by pupils from the School for Naval Training and by the Marine Corps.

The first demonstration will be carried out by the Army, whose airborne commandos will make a simulated attack on a Communication Center located inside the Stadium. Soldiers in camouflage uniforms and carrying machine-guns will jump from helicopters, either directly from a height of six feet or with the aid of ropes. Their attack will be accompanied by shooting and the use of other weapons.

Then units from the Navy's Gunnery School will undertake artillery exercises simulating battle conditions and using mobile canon.

Next parachute units from the Air Force will give a demonstration of precision jumping from planes flying at more than 2,000 feet.

Finally the Training School for Police Dogs will present some exercises showing how they discipline their dogs.

The Great Naval Band will also participate in the demonstration, beginning with some parade ground exercises."

"EL MERCURIO"(Santiago 19/11/77)

" PROFESSOR INGO YUNGE "

"DEFICIENT AND EXPENSIVE IS SCHOOL FOOD"

- Comments made by the expert in a meeting of enterprise managers, factory owners and legal authorities in Concepcion.
- Yunge informed that the 40% of schoolchildren have inferior I.Q.

Concepcion.-(by Marcos Parra Pino).-The food that is given at the present to the children of the Primary School in this region, is deficient and expensive. The 40% of schoolchildren has an inferior I.Q. and, due to this, only a 42% of them manage to get through the primary school. This schoolfood is expensive as well, and around the 50% of

the budget destined to this purpose must be spent in administrative items.

These verbal expressions were made yesterday at midday by the researcher of the Department for Biological Engineering of the University of Concepcion, Professor Ingo Yunge, during a meeting with local enterprise managers and factory owners, delegates of the same University and regional authorities, in which different alternatives in order to change the nourishment program for schoolchildren of the provinces of Nuble, Concepcion, Arauco and Bio-Bio were analyzed.

At present, of a total of 328 thousand schoolchildren who attend primary schools in the four provinces, 177.000 need additional nourishment, but only 138.000 of them actually get it. Just on item lunch, 45.700 rations are given, which fulfills barely 26% of the real needs."

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SOUS-COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE D'ENQUETE SUR LES CRIMES
DE LA JUNTE MILITAIRE
CONTRE LA JEUNESSE ET LES ETUDIANTS CHILIENS

SUB-COMISION INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGADORA DE LOS CRIMENES DE LA JUNTA
MILITAR CONTRA LA JUVENTUD Y LOS ESTUDIANTES DE CHILE

INTERNATIONAL SUB-COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE CRIMES OF THE MILITARY JUNTA
AGAINST THE YOUTH AND STUDENTS OF CHILE

Secrétariat : 20, Rue du Mail, 75002 PARIS

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STATEMENT AND TESTIMONY OF GABRIELA BRAVO DE LORCA

Gabriela Bravo Jara, Chilean, 27 years, university graduated nurse, resident at Echaurren N° 664, Dept. 325, Santiago de Chile, married to Carlos Lorca Tobar, General Secretary of the Socialist Youth of Chile, MP, physician ; one child of years : Ricardo Lorca Bravo.

My tragedy began on September 11, 1973, when the constitutional President, Salvador Allende Gossens, was murdered by the Armed Forces of my country. On the same day, the Military Junta enacted a decree according to which my husband, among other leaders of those parties which had supported the Government, was summoned to the Ministry of Defense. The destiny of those persons who complied with this order or who were arrested later on was the following : long years of imprisonment at the Dawson Island or other concentration camps as was the case of the Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Clodomiro Almeyda ; death as in the case of the Ex-Minister for the Interior, José Taha, and disappearance as in the case of my husband.

At that time I was 7 months pregnant and in order not to become involved in the persecution my husband would be subject of, as he had decided not to appear before the authorities which he considered illegitimate, we decided to separate temporally, waiting how the new situation would develop and which forms repression would take. Very soon I realized that our separation would be longer than we the as from the very first day the Military Junta intensely searched for my husband, expression of which

La Sous-Commission, composée de personnalités Jeunes et d'organisations de Jeunesse d'horizons différents, est dirigée par un Groupe Permanent Consultatif dont les organisations internationales de Jeunesse suivantes sont membres :

- CENYC - Council of European National Youth Committees (BRUXELLES)
- FMJD - Fédération Mondiale de la Jeunesse Démocratique (BUDAPEST)
- ISMUN - Mouvement International des Jeunes et des Etudiants pour les Nations Unies (GENÈVE)
- JOCL - Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne Internationale (BRUXELLES)
- MPJ - Mouvement Pan-Africain de la Jeunesse (ALGER)
- UEJDC - Union Européenne de la Jeunesse Démocrate Chrétienne (ROME)
- UIE - Union Internationale des Etudiants (PRAGUE)
- UIJDC - Union Internationale de la Jeunesse Démocrate Chétienne (ROME)
- UIJS - Union Internationale de la Jeunesse Socialiste (VIENNE)

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were the innumerable searchings of our house and the questionings I was subject of.

It is difficult to find words to express the fears and horrors I lived through at that period when I saw persistently my husband was hunted for, and on the hand the relief I felt when he called me saying that he was allright.

Under these conditions our child, our son was born whomm my husban, Carlos Lorca Tobar, has never seen.

On june 25, 1975, my husband was arrested in the course of a military operation carried out in a house, Maule Street N° 150, Santiago, at 4.00 p.m. For this operation the DINA used more than 10 vehicles. In the presence of many witnesses he was taken out from that house, handcuffed, put in a red Fiat i25, without number plate. Arrested with him was Carolina Wiff, 27 years, social assistent, also militant member of the Socialist Party of Chile and since then disappeared.

In spite of the danger their acting implied, six of the many witnesses who qaw the detention, made a notarial affidavit, giving evidence of what they saw. It is important to say that two of the witnesses are residents of the house where my husband was arrested. These valuable statements which prove irrefutably the illegal detention of my husband, Carlos Lorca Tobar, were enclosed to the Habeas Corpus N° 806-75, presented to the Santiago court of appeal, in order to protest against his illegal detention by the DINA.

In this first Habeas Corpus, in spite of the before mentioned proofs, the Goverment denied the detention of my husband, and the court of appeal rejected the Habeas Corpus, basing itself only on the negative reply of the Goverment which precisely was charged of his arbitrary detention.

It that very moment when the inefficiency of justice to find out what happened to my husband, became clear, a new period began. Since then together with hundreds of women, men and children I have made an eternal pilgrimage in order to find our where our relatives are, how they are and how we can help them.

As was stated before, many steps were taken et the different courts for my husband and the other disappeared persons.

Many proofs of the detention of the disappeared were taken to the courts, however, we were always faced with the same attitude by the courts which disclaimed those proofs and based themselves only on the report the Ministry for the Interior.

There were moments when we felt some hope that courts play their role, as in the case of the Habeas Corpus presented by the French lawyer Colette Auger, in favour of Carlos Lorca and other 32 disappeared detainees. For the first time in this trial the court of appeal seemed to open admitting that proofs accumulated to the Habeas Corpus application. Knowing that numerous precedents existed which would allow the court to enact a resolution favourable to our petitions, we were filled with hope. In the course of almost one year those precedents were added to the Habeas Corpus, each of them indicating to us that the court would have to declare that those 33 disappeared persons were arrested by the DINA. On 28 March, 1977, the Spanish lawyer Cristina Almeyda was present when the Habeas Corpus was presented and the lawyers stated at court incontrovertible precedents on the detention of the respective persons by agents of the DINA.

We waited anxiously for the judgement, and on May 7 the court once again showed that it had cheated us. The evidence was neither analysed nor considered in the judgement. The Ministers Hugo Galvés, Marta Ossa and Mauricio Flisfish rejected the Habeas Corpus because the government not only had denied the detention but had also expressed to the court that it had never enacted a warrant of arrest against those persons, the majority of them important leaders of the Unidad Popular. I should like to remind that my husband not only was summoned by a decree to appear before the Ministry of Defense but he was also intensely searched for by the agents of the government, until the moment he was arrested -facts I can give evidence of.

The lawyer Alicia Herrera, Ex-Minister of the court, made an analysis of this trial before the International Commission of Jurists.

The courts have never solved the conflict existing between the Government and the families of the disappeared detainees. In August of 1977 a Habeas Corpus presented by the General Secre-

tary of the French Socialist Party, Francois Mitterand, in favour of 11 of those 33 persons, was rejected. The court, utilizing a legal procedure inaplicable to this case refused that it be a "judged item" and, rejecting a petition of 2.542 citizens that the situation of 500 disappeared detainees be brought to Pinochet's knowledge, stated that because of the principle of the distribution of the functions of power of the State, it is not able to interfere into the actions of the Executive Power. Those judgements of April and August of 1977 have destroyed all our hopes that the legal authorities of our country, the only ones competent to watch over public freedoms and human rights, might restore freedom, the dignity of our families and peace to our homes.

In view of this refusal of justice which has caused our defencelessness and the most absolute impunity of our aggressors, we took the decision -we, the relatives of the disappeared detainees, to set up a commission to go out and appeal on the International Community to act so that once and for ever the practice of criminal detention be stopped, a practice which at present is carried out in our country and which is directed against our dearly beloved family members.

On behalf of the families of the disappeared persons I wish to denounce the criminal acts of the military junta, the complicity of the courts of justice and to request that an international commission be formed which on the basis of the evidence existing in the Chilean courts of justice, should investigate into the destiny of our relatives.

Our helplessness is such that the only thing we ask for is to find out where they are and if any charge must be formulated they be brought to trial.

TESTIMOGNY OF DIEGO WALKER SALGADO

I am a 29 years old chilean student and till 1973 , I studied Medicine in the University of Chile in Santiago. During 1970 I was the vice-president of the Medical Students Centre (CEM) ,in 1971 the General Secretary of the CEM,in 1971 too, I was candidate for the Supefior Council of Chile University.While I was taking over all these responsabilities, I kept myself busy with corporative basic work,though my position as a partisan of the Popular Unity Government was always clear.

During August and September 1973 I felt ill and after the "Coup d' Etat" they found me successive disadvantages to carry on my studies.I was in the 7th course,that is to say,in the last year of medical studies(there were 4 months left to finish the academic year and my career).

In January 1974 I presented my last demand for my reincorporation which ran its course till March of the same year. At that moment, I began to be persecuted by the security agents of government. Immediately after I had to hide for several months.

At least,at this moment,I was not formally expelled ,but the agents were waiting for me in the places they know I would go to in order to accelerate the formalities of my reintegration to the University.

It was obviously for that reason I couldn't finish my studies.

They have been looking for me till August 1974 thrn they gave up and stopped going to my parents'house to find me(14 times from March till August 1974).

At the end of 1974 I underwent the academical aptitude test, which is an examination to enter the Chilean Universities ;and in March 1975 , I entered the State Technical University to study Pedagogy in Chemistry . I passed with success the 1st and the 2nd year and in 1977 I was taking the 3rd year of the career in quite a satisfactory way.

On the 10th of October 1977 , I was arrested by agents of the DINA or CNI ,it occured at about midday not far from my house, at the moment I came back from buying some bread. I was apprehended by agents in plain clothes ,they brained me with a gun and compelled me to get into

a blue Peugeot 404 car, two civilians and driver of the car took directly a hand in the arrest and there was another Peugeot car in which there were three persons mere.

The arrest took place in the Diego de Almagro street, almost in Coventry, in the district of Nuñoa in Santiago. I got into the car and a few moments later they obliged me to lie down on the floor of the back-seat of the car and covered my head with a jacket or an overcoat. Then after 20-25 minutes drive during which I completely lost my hearing, the car stopped and they made me enter a house; my head was still covered. I went through two doors, then they drove me to a bath where they made me sit and left apparently alone a few moments.

Later on, the same man that had arrested me came back, he handcuffed me and then took me to another room, where it seemed there were other persons, 4 or 5 according to the number of voices and movements.

Then I was questioned; They asked me fundamentally about my political activities, when I was a leader of the CEM and questions about distinct persons. Some of them I really had known at that time for they were leaders of the Chilean Students Federation (FECH). I denied having seen or known these people from the 11th of September 1973. When asking me questions, they gave me names in order that I tell them whether I knew these distinct persons or not. When I actually knew the person I responded that I effectively had known her at that time; they insisted on the fact of knowing whether I had heard about them or not since the "Coup d'Etat"; soon they asked me other distinct questions, the matter of the visits of an ex-fellow girl at the Medical University who really came to see me several times at the beginning of the year. They asked me about her because her husband was persecuted by the DINA and they had been looking for him. It seemed that they were observing this ex-fellow girl and that it had been the main matter of my watching over and my arrest.

When I gave them the real reasons why she came to see me: we had been friends for a long time together in the same course at the university for 6 years and a half, they insulted me saying that I was a liar, they threatened to put me under the torture and as I maintained what I had said before they changed their minds and came back to the initial questions.

After approximately 15 minutes more questioning me, they turned back to distinct student leaders. I denied having seen any of them except the husband of my ex fellow girl whom I had really seen because we were friends and for both of us were playing football in a club of the district. When this little questioning was over, they took me to a room where there were ~~bank beds~~ ~~one on top~~ of the other. I was seated on the lower one and hand cuffed to the bed. After a few minutes during which they left me apparently alone, the man who had arrested me came in and told me that I had no other alternative except to saying the truth; that they had been following me for a long time, that, if I didn't tell them everything, it could occur terrible things to me. That he could avoid me to be striked if I collaborated with him and that it was the only way to avoid being tortured.

I had to tell him all my biography, what I did for, I didn't see any reason not to do so and then he began to ask me about militants of Popular Unity whom I could have known during my activities as a leader of the CEM.

For obvious reasons, I only talked about those who unfortunately were dead to day because of the Junta or about those, who for one reason or other had to leave Chile.

Subsequently, he insisted very much on the fact whether since the coup d'etat, I had participated in any political activity or not and specially about my friend: the husband of my ex-fellow girl of medicine. I maintained what I said from the beginning, so that we have been good friends for a long time. After this questioning which lasted approximately an hour - at the beginning, they took my watch away from me, my documents and the money I had, so I didn't know how long I had been there. - he told me once more that I had no other way, alternative except to collaborate with them.

I answered to this that I didn't see any other way to collaborate. He said that I would also have to collaborate with them when I was freed, that I would have to work with them, that I knew and had known student and youth leaders so that I could be useful to them.

Naturally, I refused this proposition about a supposed collaboration, and then he told me that I could gain much from them;

finish my studies, earn enough money and above all that I couldn't do anything else. If I continued to refuse they wouldn't set me free and that it was possible that I after would disappear.

After these threats, he advised me that someone else would come to talk with me while he was comparing what I had said with the archives. Then he let me alone.

Another interrogator entered the room. He insisted on the political aspect. Again he asked me to relate my activities as leader of the CEM. Again he asked me much about this friend of mine they were looking for. He said that soon or later they will kill him wherever he might be. That they could kill anyone anywhere in the world or revenge themselves on any parent they could find.

He threatened me saying that if they released me and if I didn't collaborate, they could kill me or commit reprisals against a member of my family.

Later other persons came in who gave some opinions about the Popular Unity. They asked mine and tried to involve me in a discussion basically about economics which I evaded in a certain way. After two hours of "discussion", during which they all of a sudden returned to insist on the same questions already mentioned, the first interrogator came back and said that having checked the informations, I had given with his archives, everything seemed to be true. But that it only referred to facts that had happened before the 11 of september 1973 in which they were not very interested; that I was hiding things and trying to protect some one. I insisted on the fact that I had told all I knew. At this very moment, I ^{heard} the voice of one other man who had asked me about the propose of the visits of my former fellow-student and her husband who was in hiding and that I had to know where he was hiding. He threatened me kill me, if I didn't tell the truth.

I told them again what I had already said which made them beat me all over my body. I fell on the ground and was punched and knicked on the body and the head.

A moment later, they stopped beating me for it seemed that

I didn't know anything.

The first interrogator appeared to say that I had told the truth, but that the only way to get out of there was to collaborate with them.

After having been left alone for a moment with the interrogator who insisted on a "collaboration", 2 or 3 other men came in bringing wine. They compelled me to drink with them. After two cups and though I hadn't tasted anything strange in the drink, I felt very sleepy which made me think that I had been given a drug. I felt drowsy and sick.

Later they obliged me to continue drinking, I don't know whether^{it} was one or two cups more before I found myself in a state of semi-inconscionsness, though I remember well what happened.

Then they tried to make me write something about my political activities at the time of the UP. Not only did I refuse, but also it was impossible for me to do because I couldn't write anything. Later they compelled me to sign something and though I was semi-inconscious and realized that I shouldn't do it, I had to sign but I falsified the signature.

They made me sign twice and I think that the two were the same without corresponding to my real signature. Then they hit me in the face to wake me up. That didn't work, they left me to sleep on the bed.

I didn't know how long. When they woke me up, the man who arrested me came in and insisted that I collaborate with them. He said that they were going to release me, and that I was very lucky considering/ ^{that} those who managed it were few; but once I am free I would not say what had happened to me. I would say that I had been given wine so that at home I could say that I had been drinking with friends.

Nobody would know the truth or would pay for it. Nor should I go to the Vicariate of Solidarity nor try to find asylum. If I did so, they would kill me or commit reprisals upon one of my parents. The only condition on which I could leave was to accept to have my photo taken. I said no, in spite of being sick. They took hold of me and shook me. They led me to another room where they combed my hair took off the blindfold and told me to look in a certain direction

while they made me approach the man who had arrested me, take a glass of wine and to chat with him. I felt him pass something to me, if it was money, don't know.

Then they took a photo again.

Later they took me out. Once more they blindfolded me and told me that I was about to be released. They gave me back my documents. I was taken out of the house, put into a car and made to lie on the floor. After a 5 minutes drive I was told to sit up and allowed to take off the blindfold. I did so and I saw that we were on the Avenue Grecia quite near "Lo Plaza". They turned and drove in the direction of Irarrazabal. We arrived at a place about 2 blocks from my house where they made me get out of the car, repeating the menaces they had made before, in case I should tell someone what had happened.

It was approximately 12h30 PM, that is to say that only a little more than 12 hours had passed since they arrested me.

Once in the house with my parents, I told them what had occurred.

Next morning I went to the University and I realized that they were following me. It was obvious enough and also inside of the University when I came out of the courses, they were still following me. When I reached the place where I was to meet my father, we both went to the Vicariate of the Solidarity, where I told them all that had happened. I was given a legal advisor, and made a sworn statement of what happened. Then I went to hide in the house of one of my parents. After 3 days they called me on the phone at my mother's house a certain Quico wanted to talk^{to} me. This occurred a few times and he was always told that I was not in for the moment.

At the end of October 1977 all the people and organisations I consulted recommended that I leave Chile, which I did.

I want this statement to constitute a denunciation of what is happening in Chile now, where people are arrested without reason or by "mistake" as seems to have been my cause.

TESTIMONY OF MIRIAM AVILA

" I would like to describe my experience in the dungeons of Pinochet when I was 17 years of age, as another example of fascisn's brutality and violation of human rights, particularity against the young.

My testimony is not the most dramatic and I am sure that many people will recognise in my experience a part of their own experience because, like me, others have passed through the prisons and have suffered sililar tortures and humiliations, for the sole reason that we think about a more just society.

Everything began on the 20 th. September 1973. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning, we were having breakfast at home when, sudderly, we noticed that the house was surrounded by a strategically placed squad of soldiers. A lieutenant came to the door and said he must talk with my brother Helmuth, to get some "routine" state ments, adding that my sister had to go with them as well. My other brother, Raul, replied tha t if they didn't have her name, they should take all of us or none, we were 7 brother at home. The lieutenant answered that the bravest one should go. All of us knew that I was ^{the} one who should go, but my sister Ruth said: "Don't worry, I will go, because I know less than you". We trusted the word of the lieutenant who told us that they would be home later that day.

But they did not came back either that day or the next. On the third day we started going to all the pris ions and other places which had been specially equipped for political prisoners. The answer was always the same: "We have no person of that name detained here; possibly they have gone to Argentina, or they have already returned home and you didn't know it because you are here".

In the evenings, when we all met at home, without news, after enquiring different places, we we would say to each other: "There was no sign of them; what are we going to say to mother if she comes and doesn't find them at home?" (Because our mother had gone to the countryside for a few days on the afternoon of the coup, and did not know that two of her children had disappeared).

Seven days later I went to school as usual, but that day I was sent home because I did not have black shoes. In a way I was glad because I could spend the whole afternoon looking for my brother. At 6 PM, after searching in many places, I found my brother in a former supermarket. The policeman, who spoke with me, allowed me to talk to him for a few minutes.

What pain I suffered when I saw Him. He was a shadow of the boy who had left us a few days ago, with a kiss and "See you later". One of his arms had been dislocated by the blows he had suffered and his tongue was thought swollen from the electric shocks that he could not speak. When I asked him what he needed, he had to write it down. He was not the only person there in ~~that~~ kind of conditions.

I came out feeling really bad and wanting to shout for all to hear what they had done to my brother, but I was relieved to know that he was alive. I ran home to tell the others what I had seen, and immediately we prepared things, to take for him the next day. While doing that we joked: "This is what you ^{will} have to take when they come for you!", little realising that we would be following the same road as Helmuth and Ruth.

About two-o'clock the next morning I heard heavy footsteps and somebody giving orders in the next room. Then I heard banging in my room, and I was blinded for a moment by the light of a torch shone into my eyes. A voice asked: "What is your name, you whore?"

"Miriam", I replied.

"At last we have found you, you bitch!" "Get dressed quickly! Now we shall make you talk!"

Innocently I asked them to leave the room so that I could get dressed.

"What do you think, that we have never seen a woman before?" So they forced me to dress myself in front of them -and then the interrogation

began.

"Your brother, Raul, is a leader of CUT (Central Unica de Trabajadores)?" "No, he knows nothing, nor do I", I answered - and then in my own room I received the first blows. Meanwhile, in the next room, someone else was doing the same to Raul. They wanted to know everything, from the name of our father to the addresses of the highest leaders.

Later, in the van, we found the girl who had denounced us, giving not only our address but also those of many others. She said that she was forced to do it but they didn't do anything to her. My brother said to her: "You bitch, don't give them any more names, tell them that you don't know anyone else" - We were taken first to the Police Station of Rahue Alto, where they asked us to identify the leftist policemen, who had given us guns. Of course we knew none, and we refused to confirm names which they mentioned to us.

"Okay, so you don't want to talk, but it makes no difference if you try to be difficult, because we shall make you sing anyway, and even if you don't talk we shall kill you."

"You", they said to Raul, "get on your knees and start talking".

When he didn't speak, they began to beat him with their guns and to kick him. As I watched, I felt every blow, but at the same time I saw on his face the deep conviction which kept him strong and calm despite the hail of blows he received.

After this, we were taken back to the van. We sat down all huddled together as far as the darkness allowed, and Raul said to me:

"Sister, our turn has come, there is no turning back".

As we became accustomed to the darkness, we could see further in the van a body. We moved it and were surprised to recognise comrade Gustavo Igor, a young peasant leader, bound hands and foot. His body had been so badly beaten and was so bloody that he had hardly seemed human. He could only tell us that the comrade Rodolfo Leveque, a young worker, was also imprisoned. That was the last time we saw Igor, because a few days later his corpse was found floating in the river Pilmayquen in Valdivia.

Later we were taken to the 3rd Commissariate (Police barracks) of Rahue. There they demanded all our valuables and conducted a thorough body search on each of us. When my brother and another comrade tried to protect me, and to stop the policeman passing his hands over my body in a obscene way, they only received another hail of blows.

We were then put in cells for solitary confinement where the only dry place to rest was a plank of wood, the rest being covered with water. We spent the night there, and in spite of loud music we could hear people screaming with pain from the torture. We would never see again some of the people who died from the torture that night, such as Rodolfo Leveque, Cesar Avila and others who were assassinated by Lieutenants Fernandez and Meneses. During the night we learn that there were many others in those cells some of whom had been detained since 11th September.

The next morning they took us all to a little courtyard where they asked each of us for our names and addresses. Then they took us to a passage where they renewed the interrogation.

The first to answer the questions put to the group was the girl I mentioned earlier Ana. They wrote down all that she said, telling us:

"You see, it is not so difficult to talk, talk like her and nothing will happen to you".

When they asked Ana about a girl whom we knew as Rapuncel, she answered that she didn't know her true name but she was sure that Raul or Miriam must know it.

"Let's see you play the little angel", they said to me, "what is this Rapuncel really called?"

I answered that I didn't know. The Lieutenant then said to me:

"So, you didn't know - face the wall - we know how to make those who act difficult talk!"

When they had finished that interrogation, they took back to the cells those who (according to them) did not know much, leaving four people

in the passage including my brother and I.

"Well", said the policeman, "let's start with the woman. Tell us you slut, how did you become a communist? Who put those ideas in your head, tell us about the guns, where are they kept?"

I told them that we did not have any guns, and immediately they threatened me with torture if I didn't start to talk. They took us to another room, blindfolded us, and then they turned me round many times on the same spot. I don't know what happened to my brother but other comrades were certainly being tortured at that time.

Later I was taken downstairs to another floor which seemed to me to be a callav. They began to play very loud music, while they sad me on a wet chair, they undressed me and tied my hands and feet to the chair, keeping me blindfolded.

I felt them fixing wires to my eyelids, my breasts, my genital organs and to all sensitive parts of my body. They asked my name, and straight away the first electric shock came, and then the next, and then between the questions, they increased the power of the shocks. I lost consciousness, and I only woke up when I heard the screams of my brother suffering the same torture.

After that I was left for many hours standing up without being able either to move or to see, but I sensed the breathing of others near me. Then a policeman came, took off our blindfolds and led us back to the cells. I felt my body convulsing from the shocks and the cold. I understood fully then why my brother Helmuth was in such a bad state. I knew what the famous "little machine" was that they kept telling us about.

Every time we heard the sound of keys, we knew that they were coming to take somebody. We always told each other in the different cells who they had taken an anxiously hoped that he would come back alive, even if he had been badly beaten.

Only after 3 days was I removed from this place. By this time my family had been looking for us for 5 days, suffering the daily visits of the police. During all of this time we ate nothing, we couldn't ever go to the toilet, and we had parched throats because of the electric shocks.

Then they blindfolded me again and told me that since I had not talked, they were going to kill me. I was put against a wall and they told me to start praying because it was the last thing I could do. I didn't know how to pray, I didn't have enough time. I only thought about my mother and my brothers. I knew that I was leaving many things, but if I was killed it would be for a noble cause, for the highest of ideals. I would die at 17 years of age, simply for wanting to build a more just society. My mind was debating between my ideals and the natural inclination to live, and I was sad to die without having made something concrete. But the minutes passed and I wanted to fall to the ground unconscious. All I could feel were footsteps all around me and the rattling of guns. There I was facing death, expecting it from one moment to the next, but it never came. It must have been a long time but when I was taken back to my cell, the comrades were waiting and my brother asked what they had done to me. But I was still suffering from the shock of the experience and I couldn't give them an answer.

The days passed between interrogation and torture. Every day we became weaken. We had no idea what was happening in the outside world, but we comforted each other. When it was possible we hummed a time.

One night they came to take me again. This time they took me before Lieutenant Fernandez who as a big "favour" offered me the chance of freedom for myself and my brother if I would make love with him. When I refused this "special favour" he offered me, he became furious. For this reason he told the rest of the uniformed police that they could do what they wanted with me. After a long struggle they achieved their purpose, and after satisfying their bestial appetites they took me back to the cell. All the comrades who were there saw me appear with my dress torn and covered in blood. I didn't need to state what had happened, to see me was to understand all. I was very ~~thick~~, my body ached all over, and my dress became hard with the ^{dried} blood. Then, in spite of all the repression, the comrades passed me their handkerchiefs and the lining

from their jackets. I heard them singing, the one nearest to me singing very strongly, and trying to cheer me up with jokes. My brother from his cell shouted:

"Courage, Miriam, don't weaken!"

Little by little I forgot my pain and tried to smile. All this solidarity among the comrades meant that all of us who were beaten most recovered and tried to sing with them, perhaps with tears in our eyes but with deep conviction and strength so that we could beat all that might happen to us. For at that time there was always one or other of us being tortured. When they realised that each day the songs were being sang louder, they came and took several at a time to beat them, including my brother. I crawled as near as I could to the grill of my cell and waited until he returned. After that they put more water in the cells.

The next day they took us all to the Commandant's office and told us that we were being transferred to the military prosecutor's office that day. While they gave us our belongings, we could hear some families in the next room asking about people who had disappeared. Among the voices, I recognized that of my sister-in-law who asked if Raul and Miriam Avila were there. The person attending to her said:

"If you cannot find them anywhere, maybe you had better look for them in the river, it is possible that their corpses will be there".

What impotence and pain we all felt in that moment! We knew that our families were suffering just as we were, we knew that our mother still didn't know that she had four children in prison, or whether two of them were alive or dead.

When we arrived at the Military Prosecutor's office, the soldiers opened the doors and window because we had been almost 10 days without washing. We saw a large number of comrades there, some in a worse state than us and others waiting to be interrogated. They distributed us among the different places of detention; some went to the Spanish stadium, others to the supermarket, and I and other women there were taken to the Civil Police building, always in solitary confinement so that I couldn't speak with anyone. My cell there had a slab of concrete for a bed. I learnt that my sister Ruth was there and she sent me a blanket from her cell. Then I could wash a little. The next day we learnt that our names had been published in the headlines of the local and some national newspapers and of course the radio stations. That was how my mother learnt that her children were detained and would be taken before "War Council" accused of undermining the internal security of the state. I have no idea what we had done, only that Raul at the time of the UP was a trade-union leader and I had the post of President of the Student Center at my school, that Ruth was there by mistake and Helmut for being a youth leader. But for them to find a whole family that was communist could only mean that we were dangerous, for a 17 years old girl to be politically active was so abnormal that it must be dangerous.

When I learnt that they were going to let me see my mother, I thought she might cry or reproach me for getting involved with politics. But it was not at all like that. Not one tear fell from her eyes, nor one reproach from her lips - only words of courage.

"Daughter, you have to be strong, you are not here for any crime, you are here for your ideas, so you must be courageous".

How happy I was to find her calm, which was the way I wanted her to reach!

Some days later, my sister Ruth was released so at least one was free. I knew that Helmut was in the stadium with Raul, and that his state of health was not too bad.

They took us to the Military Prosecutor's Office again in the var. There I could exchange a few words with my brother. They interrogated us again. What a comfort it was to know that possibly this time they would not beat us, but this belief did not last very long because at the end of the interrogation they separated us from the rest, talking us that we were going to be interrogated by the SIM (the Military Intelligence Service). There was a large group of comrades waiting their turn, and others returning from the torture.

When I saw then, a cold sweat broke out all over my body because I realised that there "the little machine was powerful". We saw Jose Barrales (university student leader) come back wet and shivering, his face disfigured. Each time another came back the terror increased because we didn't know precisely what they had done to them.

Helmuth went and came back in the same state as are the others. Then Raul who was kept larger. When he realised that they were taking me down, he encouraged me with his eyes, and one comrade near me said:

"Try to say just what you have said to them".

In the cellar they blindfolded me and I felt the soldier who carried me shivering as much as I was. The questions were always the same. The only difference was the method of applying the electric current. Here one was put on a bed-frame fixed horizontally, and the shocks were longer. Then they submerged my head in something full of water. I felt my heart momentarily paralysed. They stopped beating me and asked me if I wanted to talk. Since none of the three of us said anything contradictory they told us that they will bring our old Mother to torture her in front of us, and sent us back to our respective places of detention. This time Helmuth was put in solitary confinement for 5 days.

When I arrived at the Civil Police Station, they put me with the other women comrades in a cellar where there were nurses and gave me milk to counteract the effect of the electric shocks a little.

The threat to bring my mother was never carried out. Sometimes they interrogated us some more. Days and months passed without us knowing what they were in fact going to do with us. This uncertainty was worse than the interrogations. The psychological pressure was agonising. Every night we could hear them beating the comrades who were detained in solitary confinement.

One night, about 2AM, a large group of soldiers commanded by Lieutenant Cosio came with a list of persons to be released. They took us, together with Angelica and Elba, out to the courtyard and made us wash our faces. Then they shut us up again and left. This was repeated almost every night.

One morning I was told that I must go to the Military Prosecutor again together with the other women. There we went before the Prosecutor, who at that time was Major Ramirez of the Army. He told us that we were to be freed for lack of charges against us, but first we must promise to dedicate ourselves to working for the reconstruction of the country and to keep out of politics.

I was given a paper for the Headmistress of my school instructing her to give me an exam so that I would not lose the year which I had missed for reasons beyond my control. The Headmistress did not cause me any problems because I was an outstanding pupil during the first part of the year.

When I arrived home the neighbours regarded me with admiration because from all that they had been told they thought that we would have been killed or kept in prison for a long time. After my brother Helmuth came out that left only my brother Raul in prison. My mother was happy but we were still very influenced by our experience. Any noise of vehicles made us very nervous, we thought that they were going to take us again.

After a while, we used to take food to Raul. Then, later, he was transferred to the Civil Prison, and we were able to see him and other comrades on visiting days.

Sometimes we had to make statements and other times to identify people, at the police station. We always did it either with my mother or my sisters. Our house was watched. We could not receive visitors. Moreover, one of my brothers and my sister who lived in Santiago or further north, when they read what had happened in the papers, travelled to Osorno to know precisely how the family was. All of them had to go to the police and say why they were in Osorno. In addition they had to have an authorisation from the zone in which they lived to come and stay with us.

At the beginning of 1974 I started school again, but I could not go regularly because sometimes soldiers would take me from school and I would

have to stay one or two nights in the cells waiting to find out if they were going to release me or detain me again. This "on/off" interrogation was gradually becoming a routine. I finished secondary school and obtained my qualification. The best present I received around this time was the release of Raul.

This joy did not last very long, my brother could not get jobs. I was able to enter in the University but I did not stay more than 2 months.

One day when I came home I found a summons to present myself to the nearest Police Station. There I was told that I must be tried before a "War Council", in spite of the fact that they had told me that there were no charges against me.

The "War Council" was to take place 8 days later, time enough (in their view) for me to find a lawyer. My 2 brothers were also to be tried with me before this Council, accused of having wanted to "betray the country" (according to them) - this country which today they trample upon and where there is no respect for even a minimal democracy.

In spite of everything I continued to go to the University, and the day before the Council I went to the Prosecutor to ask in all innocence if I could come a little bit later because I had test to do. The Prosecutor authorised me to come at 4PM but not my brothers who had to be there at 2PM. We went together with my sisters, while my mother waited for us at home. The Council was a farce, they had no evidence, and our lawyer demanded an acquittal. According to the law in Chile a girl cannot be convicted until she has attained the age of majority. But they make their own laws, so I was condemned to 15 years in prison, Raul 3 years and 1 day and Helmuth was released. They told us that we must await the judgement of the Court of Appeal of Valdivia. If it was favourable, we might be acquitted. Being sure of this, I continued to go to the University, and I did so until the last day, but with my 15 years prison sentence hanging over me it was not the same. Each evening when I returned home I ^{expected} my mother to tell me that they wanted to take me away again.

Eight days passed and I was summoned again. I was told that the judgement had arrived and that day I must start to serve my sentence in the Civil Prison. When I arrived there I was still carrying my books from the university! There were no political prisoners there, only common criminals of every kind. I had to be with them day and night. It was hard to get used to the idea of enduring this half-life with people so different from me, -from thieves to lesbians- and to see the degeneration and perversions which occurred all the time.

In the afternoon they let Noemi my sister visit me bringing clothes and food. I only had to see the food of the prison, to be no longer hungry. At first they didn't allow them to bring me food from home. So the comrades sent me some of their lunch every day. Again I felt the solidarity which exists spontaneously among political prisoners. I learnt that from their prison the comrades collected together the best that they could send me.

One month later Raul arrived and once again the visits to bring us food from home began -to see us once a week, and when it was possible on sundays too.

Three months later 2 women comrades arrived. Then they fitted out a room as a dormitory for us which allowed us to be separated at night from the rest of the prisoners. This created a certain resentment among the other prisoners which made our life together more difficult.

Six months later we were told that we would be transferred to another prison where we were to stay until a possible visa for foreign exile might be given to us.

Our first stop was Valdivia, where we stayed 5 days, then to Temuco. There the Mother Superior said we could not stay more than 15 days because she did not take political prisoners. Next we were moved to Concepcion where the nuns told us we must go to Santiago. We stayed 8 days in the Men's Prison (in the block for prisoners in solitary confinement). During the nights we were always being woken up because the guards were beating the prisoners in the cell. It told us of the horrors of our earlier

prisoners in solitary confinement. All this made us relive the horrors of our earlier experiences. There also there were political prisoners who were sympathetic when they learnt that we were passing through. I think that none of us could ever forget this human warmth that we experienced there. We will never forget this hand of brotherhood which bade us farewell with a "see you soon" or a "we will overcome".

In Santiago there were 8 women comrades, some with visas and ready to leave. The way the nuns treated us was not the best. They forbade us to have visitors, although many times our mothers travelled all night to see us, only to be told that they must wait days.

One by one we saw the comrades leaving for freedom. In May the great majority of us had visas - only I was without one. One day I was told that my brother must leave for Switzerland and a few days later I learnt that I would be leaving to find freedom in another place far from my country, where all possibility of freedom was denied to me.

This is the painful stage of my life that I lived when I was still a young girl - these 17 years which were violated by fascism - and many like me have experienced the terror, the blind hate with which it seeks to destroy a whole generation in my country.

MIRIAM AVILA.-

TESTIMONY OF OSCAR CASTRO RAMIREZ.-

On Sunday 24th. of November 1974, after the performance of the play "At the beginning, life existed", I was visited by agents of DINA, who arrested and took me in a red van to the house of my sister Maria Antonieta Castro. She was also detained and we both were taken to "Villa Grimaldi", where we stayed about a week.

Later on, we were moved to " Cuatro Alamos " and then put into free circulation in the prison of "Tres Alamos". Once, I was taken out from "Tres Alamos " and brought to one office of the camp where I found my brother-in-law Juan Rodrigo McLeod Trower an actor in the "Aleph" theatre group. Until this moment I did not know that he and my mother had been detained, but I learnt the news when I saw him.

Juan looked tired, he was wearing a grey suit, and his hands played with the scotch tape which a few minutes before had blindfolded his eyes.

There one of the officials of DINA told me that if I did not talk, they would kill my mother and Juan. Up to this moment I did not believe that my mother Julieta Ramirez, was detained because she was an old woman who had never had any kind of political involvement, her only crime being that I was her son.

They took me back to "Tres Alamos" and later, I learnt the situation through the visit of my wife. My mother and Juan Rodrigo had gone to see my sister the first day she was allowed to receive visits. By order of the commander of "Tres Alamos", Conrado Pacheco, they were detained and handed over to DINA. My sister was in solitary confinement like them, and she was moved again to "Villa Grimaldi". After one month, my sister was put into free circulation in the prison, but we have not received more news of them until now.

In December 1974, the newspaper "La Patria" published the following about them : " Possible detention of the mother of the actors Oscar and Maria Antonieta Castro and also of the actor Juan Rodrigo McLeod, husband of Maria Antonieta ". Then, some time later, another newspaper published that my mother and Juan were released.

Members of my family have made, and are making every possible effort to have an answer; four years have passed now, and we do not know if they are alive, in what conditions they are, or if they were killed. But we shall continue doing everything possible to obtain an explanation of such brutality.

JOSE ARTURO WEIBEL NAVARRETE.

Jose Arturo Weibel Navarrete was born the 25 th September 1942 to Laura Navarrete, worker of the health service , and Luis Weibel , a municipal worker. José was the fourth of nine brothers that composed this humble workers family.

At five years of age, he entered the primary school where he managed to approve the sixth grade and at barely eleven years of age was obliged to abandon his studies and find a job because the economic situation of his home was so trying.

He worked at different trades, and already as a child his working life was often struck by unemployment. José Weibel worked in the building trade, the furniture trade, in the health service and as a transport worker. All these jobs left a deep trace in his restless personality which at that moment was already starting to show signs of the engagement that he would later take up with his people and homeland.

As a matter of fact, at the age of 13, he became a leader of the Catholic Working Youth Organization in the district of Conchalí, and later, when he was 14, entered the Chilean Communist Youth Organization.

The eleventh September 1973, José Weibel was carrying out his work as a working class leader of the Chilean juvenile movement. He was the General Subsecretary of the Communist Youth at that time.

José Weibel has three children: Libertad , 14 years old; Mauricio, 8 years old and Alvaro, 6 years old.

The 29 th March 1976, José Weibel left his home in Teniente Merino 9030 together with his wife María Teresa Barahona and two of his three children, Alvaro and Mauricio , in order to go to the Colegio Latino-Americano de Integración (Latin American Integration School) in the Carlos Antúnez Str., where his children studied each day.

To get there, he took, in Florida Str., a bus called "Centro La Florida" that passes through the Pedro de Valdivia Str. Its licence number was 9046 SL 45.

When the bus had only gone for about ten blocks, a woman who was on it screamed "my purse has been stolen!". The passengers looked at each other in their surprise but before they could realize what was going on, several cars obliged the bus to stop. Out of one of them stepped plain clothes agents and told the chauffeur: "Open the doors, we are police". The chauffeur, who later declared in the trial due to the Lawsuit that resulted from this deed, associated this with the theft of the purse and opened the doors of the bus. Immediately, several men climbed in by the front and rear and at the same time, an agent and several others that were on the bus shouted at José Weibel: "This is the wretch, stand up you miserable cur!". He was pulled out of the vehicle and taken to some unknown place.

The agents never showed an order of arrest given out by legal authorities.

After this while, the wife of José Weibel demanded at the courts information about her husband as was her legal right by lodging an Habeas Corpus; that same day March the 29 th between 10.20 and 12.15 AM, her house was searched, and according to the version given by neighbors who witnessed the searching, José Weibel was in one of the cars that were there.

Witnesses of the searching of the house and of the arrest have declared before the 11 th Criminal Judicature, but in spite of the many proofs, José Weibel's arrest is still denied.

José Weibel was arrested because till the 11 th September of 1973, he was General Subsecretary of the Communist Youth. He was militant

in this organization since the age of 14 and through his participation in it was known publicly in and out of the country. There is not other reason for his arrest, this is the crime he committed. At this moment he is a disappeared political prisoner. This state of affairs has gone on for one year and ten months. The only thing his wife and children ask for, is to know where he is, to protect his physical and mental integrity. His family wishes that justice be made.

SWORN STATEMENT.

In Santiago de Chile, the thirty first March, nineteen seventy six, before the Notary who authorizes this statement, I, Victor Gislain, Pastor of the Parroquial church of San Gerardo, of belgian nationality, address: Rondizzoni 2733 Santiago and identity number 5864346 Santiago, declare and swear the following:

1° This Monday, the 29 th March 1976, at 12.30 AM, I accompanied Mrs. Maria Teresa Barahona Muñoz, wife of Mr. José Arturo Weibel Navarrete to her home in Teniente Merino Str. in La Florida.

2° As we reached her house, neighbours told us that several men had entered it that morning using the key of the front door, making them think that they were probably friends or relatives sent by the owners who were absent. But later as those neighbors saw a car go in and then out by the gate, they suspected that they could be thieves.

3° We realized that the house had been searched, specially considering that Mr. José Weibel had been arrested a few hours earlier on the bus where he was with his wife. Apart from this, according to neighbors, José Weibel was probably hooded inside one of the cars belonging to the plain clothes agents who had searched the house.

4° As I reached the house with Mrs. Maria Teresa, the front door was bolted inside. The back door was also locked but the keys had disappeared and because of this, Mrs. Maria Teresa was obliged to climb a ladder and get in by a window of the second story.

5° As we entered the house, we realized that it had been searched. Everything was frightfully untidy as is to be understood in these cases. But what most surprised us was to see that valuable objects such as the wrist watches belonging the children and the lady, a gold bracelet and other jewellery. Their cases had been left empty on a nighttable. The lady stated the disappearance of \$ 1.000 and a radio-cassette. The lady didn't have the time or the spirits to make a thorough revision but missed some meters of cloth and a leather jacket.

6° According to the neighbors, three cars participated in the operation: a light-blue Renault van, a taxi and a red Fiat.

After coming out of the house, the agents passed a suitcase to the men inside one of the cars. In another of the vehicles, according to what we were told, was José Weibel, hooded.

7° The searching was accomplished when the owners of the house were absent, but with its keys which no doubt Mr. Weibel had with him at the moment of his arrest. No legal order for this searching was left. According to his wife no order of arrest was shown to him either at the moment of his arrest.

8° I give in this statement to be used for the reasons that the Weibel family should consider convenient and in order to recover the disappeared objects.

SWORN STATEMENT.

In Santiago de Chile, the 31 th March 1976 before the public notary who authorizes this declaration, I, Maria Teresa Barahona Muñoz, house-keeper, permanent address in Teniente Merino Str. n° 9030 Paradero 19 La Florida, and identity number 5399863 Santiago, declare and swear the following

- 1° That I have seen a personal witness of the arrest of my husband, Mr. José Arturo Weibel Navarrete which occurred at eight o'clock in the morning on March the 29 th 1976.
- 2° The arrest was made when I and my husband were going to the "Colegio Latinoamericano de Integración", with our two young sons who study there, in a bus with licence number 9046 SL 45 that goes by the "Circunvalación Américo Vespucio", that we had taken at the bus stop n° 19 of La Florida.
- 3° When the bus had gone for about ten blocks, a woman who was in it screamed "They've stolen my purse", all we passengers looked at each other in surprise, but before we could realize what was going on, a black middle sized car obliged the bus to stop. Six men stepped out of it and got on to it by the front and rear doors accusing my husband of having stolen the purse. They were joined by further six men who were already travelling in the bus. Between the lot of them, they pulled him out of the bus giving him blows with fists and shoes and then threw him into the black car that I already mentioned which went off with an unknown destiny. Till this moment I ignore where my husband is.
- 4° The men who seized my husband, neither identified themselves nor showed a legal order of arrest. Several policemen that were in the bus witnessed this scene and did nothing to prevent this deed nor offered to give me any explanation to give me some information about the possible cause of the arrest.
- 5° That between ten and twelve o'clock in the morning on March 29 th, according to neighbors, the people who seized my husband searched the house accompanied by him. My husband's eyes were bandaged.
- 6° I was able to confirm that my house had been searched as together with a priest, saw the mess that had remained and confirmed the theft of the following things as well as others I do not mention: a transistor radio (Sony), a gold bracelet, two gold medals, two gold rings, \$1.000 (cash), a camera and a lot of food stuff.
- 7° I declare and swear that my husband never stole any purse on that bus journey and that I am convinced that his arrest was the work of DINA agents, made for political reasons.
- 8° I make this declaration so that it be incorporated in the legal proceeding that are knowledge the Courts of Justice.

Identity n° 5399863
María Teresa Barahona M.

CARLOS LORCA TOBAR

Two years and seven months ago, Carlos Lorca, President of the Popular Unity Youth during the government of Dr. Salvador Allende, Deputy, young doctor and Secretary General of the Chilean Socialist Youth was seized by the Military Junta in Chile.

On June, the 25th, 1975, about 4 P.M., the neighbours of a quarter near the center of Santiago witnessed an enormous military operation. A Military detachment broke into the house in Maule street Nr 130, shooting. A few minutes later they came out with two detainees, a woman and a red-head young man, of an obvious intellectual look. That is how Carlos Lorca et Carolina Wiff, a 27 year old social worker, were arrested.

A few days before, the Chief of the Socialist Party in Chile and one the leaders of the C.U.T. (Workers' Central Organization), Exequiel Ponce and Ricardo Lagos, also leader of the Socialist Party, had been arrested. The three of them still disappeared today. In spite of the statements of witnesses of their detention, the protest of their relatives and the international denouncement, the Military Junta refuses to give information about their situation. According to several testimonies, they have been submitted to barbarous tortures.

Five months later, the strong international campaign demanding respect for their lives and their freedom, obliged Junta representatives to recognize them as "prisoners for violating the laws of the State of Siege". However, nobody has ever been able to see them, or know the place of their detention. On September 1975 a slip of paper with a message managed to be sent out of the country: "We are alive! We don't know where. I think we are near the coast because we hear the sound of the sea. Have confidence. Carlos". It was written by Carlos Lorca himself and was sent out the country with the help of patriotic soldiers.

Carlos is 30 years old, and father of a son whom he still doesn't know because he was born after the 11th September, when Carlos lived underground. His life is in the great danger because he has stomach ulcer and troubles his blood coagulation. He had an outstanding participation in the struggle for the university reform and became president of the Medical Students' Center, member of the High Council of the University of Chile and Secretary General of the Students' Federation of Chile.

His young wife has recently left Chile in order to make known her tragedy before the United Nations, but to this day, Carlos Lorca remains disappeared.

CARLOS CONTRERAS MALUJE

On November 3rd, 1976, near mid-day right on Nataniel street, between Coquimbo and Aconcagua, DINA agents arrested twenty nine years old Carlos Contreras M. marries, chimist and pharmacist, ex-city mayor of Concepcion, ex-university student-leader and ex-member of the Superior Academic Council of the University of Concepcion.

C.C.M. was badly hurt after being run over by a city bus of the Vivacete line. He was bleeding abundantly from a head injury but no one helped him. In spite of his suffering, he had the strength to loudly proclaim that he had been arrested and tortured by DINA agents. He begged for help, reveales his name and profession and implored someone to notify his parents at the "Maluje" Pharmacy of Concepcion.

He was completely immobilized by his aggressors who, in spite of his wounds, unmercily beat him in front of over thirty persons and several police officers. Finally, he was literally thrown into a light-blue automobil, a Fiat 125, licence plate E G 588 from Stgo.

On November 12 th these facts, in some detail, were known in Concepcion through a letter sent from Stgo. This provoked an immediate reaction from the family. On the morning of the fourteenth, Carlos' wife and his father were able to confirm the veracity of the facts, on the places and thanks to the corroborations of several witnesses. Thus, on Monday morning November the 15 th, help was assed to the Catholic Parrish "de la Solidaridad" Which decided to intervene through its judicial service.

On November 15 th an appeal for legal protection guaranteed by law, was presented to the Court of Appeals of Stgo., signed by Carlos' father Mr. L. E. Contreras, lawyer and ex-attorney General of Concepcion. The appeal was filed under the N° 1020-76.

November the 16 th. The Court asked the Secretary of the Interior as wall as the Police-Office of District N° 6 a report on the subject.

November 23 th. The Secretary of the Interior reports to the Court that his Office has not ordered the arrest of Carlos Contrera. M.

December 6 th. The Court of Appeals requests another report to the Secretary of the Interior asking him to specifically state if Carlos Contreras M. is being held prisoner by the DINA or any

other Security Office.

December 21 th. According to the Secretary of the Interior, his Office has no record on the subject in question and has no knowledge of the arrest of that person by any of the Security Offices.

December 29 th. The Court of Appeals requests once more a report to the Secretary of the Interior.

January 17 th., 1977. The answer from the Secretary of the Interior is the same as before Luis Contreras, lawyer and father of the subject makes another appeal for the assertion of his son's personal rights.

January 31 th. The Court of Appeals decides in favor of the appeal and orders the immediate release of Carlos Contreras M. by the Secretary of the Interior in order to assert his rights and ensure his personal protection due by law.

February 4 th. The Secretary of the Interior informs the Court of Appeals that he can not carry out its decision for the release of Carlos Contreras, since, as he had previously stated it, the subject in question is not and has never been arrested by order of the Secretary of the Interior nor by any of the Secretary's Offices dependant of the Executive Power.

February 11 th. In view of the situation brought about by the answer from the Secretary of the Interior the Court of Appeals decides to submit the case to the Supreme Court.

April 7 th. The Court of Appeals request informations from the Police, Navy, army and Air Force Intelligence Services as well as from the Chief Commissioner of the Investigation Bureau. At the same time the Court summons several witnesses. The Offices mentioned above declare, by the intermediary of the Secretary of the Interior that Carlos Contreras M. has never been arrested by one of their agents. The Supreme Court orders the return of the records to the Court of Appeals Stating that not enough proves have been gathered in order to reach a verdict.

July 1 st. The Court of Appeals decides to surrender to the Supreme Court, the results of the investigation ordered.

July 22 nd. The Supreme Court decides to adjourn the case and filed of the petition for legal protection.

A year and three months have gone by since the arrest of Carlos Contreras by DINA agents and to this day his domicile is unknown.

shared with a woman beside her. I went towards her and at that moment the jailer came in again, put a bandage over my eyes and forced me to sit on a chair. My mother recognised my voice and realizing that the jailer had gone out again, asked: "Is that you, Mariettita?" I answered: "How are you?" - praying that nothing should happen to us - don't be frightened." Then I was taken out. The torture chamber was beside the cell where the women were and each time that electric current made me scream I thought of my mother who was surely hearing me.

We spent ten days hearing screams and sleeping four to a bed. Then I was taken out to a place not only known but famous: the Tres Alamos concentration camp. She was taken to some unknown place, possibly shot, where? by whom? I have already asked myself all these questions, perhaps at night as I imagine all the extermination forms of the Nazi prisons. Why? Nobody knows. Probably vengeance, sadism, or simply terror because a government that comes into power by means of terror can only keep there the same way.

" JUDGEMENT PRONOUNCED BY THE SANTIAGO COURT OF APPEAL REGARDING THE PETITION FOR "AMPARO" (HABEAS CORPUS)
N° 1.020-76, SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF CARLOS HUMBERTO CONTRERAS MALUJE BY LUIS E. CONTRERAS ABURTO ".

At Santiago on the thirteenth of January 1977, HAVING SEEN AND BEARING IN MIND :

- 1.- That article 6 of Constitutional Act N° 3, in effect from the 18th of September last, guarantees for all persons the right to personal liberty, specifically (as provided in subsection b) of that article) that no one can be arrested or detained except by the order of a public official explicitly gives that power by the law and after such an order has been conveyed in legal form;
- 2.- That the facts collected in the documents of this case as well as those gathered for Cases N° IO3.372 (before the 5th. Tribunal for Serious Criminal Charges in this city) and N° 264I-76 (before the Second Military Tribunal), which have been seen, permit us to deduce with good reason that on the 3rd. of November last officials of the Directorate of National Intelligence (DINA) detained Carlos Humberto Contreras Maluje, the subject of this petition for "amparo";
- 3.- That, in view of the fact that the stated detention has been denied by the above-mentioned organization it must likewise be accepted that the arrest was carried out without a proper order of any authority, as has been corroborated by various reports included in case N°264I-76 before the Second Military Tribunal of Santiago.
- 4.- That the situation established by these basic facts involves a clear and obvious attack on personal liberty as recognised by, and expressed in, Constitutional Act N°3, a liberty which every person, institution and group is unavoidably obliged to respect in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the same fundamental law, and which this Court has the authority to protect under the mandate of article 3 of the above-mentioned Constitutional Act;
- 5.- That, in spite of the fact that the country is currently in a state of siege as regards its internal security, in accordance with the provisions of Decree Law 1550 of the 11th. of September of last year, the petition before us is fully in order, as is confirmed by the sole article of Decree Law N°1084 of the same date, which by replacing Article 14 of Constitutional Act N°4 has established that only a petition under Article 2 of Constitutional Act N°3 becomes out of order in emergency situations;
- 6.- That, for its part, Article 11 of Constitutional Act N°3

becomes out of order in emergency situations;
definitively stipulates that no one can invoke any constitutional or legal provision in order to violate rights recognised by the same Constitutional Act.

Because of this basic facts and also in accordance with the provisions of the Article 306 of the Code of Penal Proceedings, the petition for "amparo" submitted (.?..) on behalf of Carlos Humberto Contreras Maluje is accepted and, consequently, we declare that the Minister of the Interior, in order to reestablish the rule of law and to guarantee the obligatory protection of the subject of this petition for "amparo", Carlos Humberto Contreras Maluje, must arrange his immediate release from detention.

In due time these facts must be conveyed to the Public Ministry so that this complaint may be resolved in accordance with Article 311 of the Code of Penal Proceedings.

AGREED, with a contrary opinion expressed by (Judge) Canovas "....(these follow 3 paragraphs which give Canovas's reasoning that the Court was not competent to rule on the petition for "amparo").....(these follows 1 paragraph which give the arguments of Judges Banados and Libedinsky why the Court was competent to rule on this petition).....

"The Minister of the Interior must be notified so that he shall implement the decision of this Court and the stated purposes of Article 3 of Decree Law 228 of 24th. December 1973, incorporated in the sole Article of Decree Law 951 of?..

The documents of this case which have been seen must be returned.

N° 1.020-76.

PRONOUNCED BY (JUDGES) JOSE CANOVAS ROBLES, ADOLFO BANADOS CUADRA, AND MARCOS LIBEDINSKY TCHORNE. ATHORISED BY (REGISTRAR) ALFREDO BASCUNAN PUGA."

Letters sent by CARLOS CONTRERAS's wife

Concepcion, February 7th 1977

Dears friends Carlos and Kitty :

.....I
Have a very sad reason to write this letter ; on last November 3rd
DINA agents arrested Carlos, and until today I don't know anything
about him. My father in law, who is a lawyer, has presented a
Habeas Corpus before the Court of Santiago. It was also himself who
made the plea and in his quality of affected's father, he was able to
say things that others aren't allowed. In that occasion these were
no verdict but the Ministers accepted both petitions of my father
in law : First , bring to this Court the proceedings of a kidnapping
denunciation that I presented before the 5th Crime Tribunal, Second,
the same thing concerning another kidnapping denunciation presented
by my father in law before the 2 nd Militar Tribunal.

In view of all these antecedents, the Court gave reason
to the (Habeas Corpus), since the evidences given don't allow any
doubt, about the arrest by the DINA. This fact is very important be-
cause it has become a habit to refuse every (Habeas Corpus) in this
sence (there must be hundreds in this case). In spite of everything
last Friday the Prime Minister has once more denied this arrest.

I want to be calm enough to analise the situation as ob-
jectively as possible.

There are here many other cases of people disappeared
but from which I know, most of them without having any witness "who
dares" declaring the arrests; as our case in this sense is very
different (Carlos was hurt in an accident with a bus just before
being arrest; so, many people did watch the arrest), the resolu-
tion to make the government recognise Carlos' arrest, involves tacit
admission of all the others "disaparrances". Because of this, pres-
sure from foreign governments must be strong ; because of this I ap-
peal to all of you to help in this sense. Here I send you a copy of
veredict which I ask you to send to Human Rights Comission that
starts its sessions next monday in Geneve. Send copies also to :

- Leopoldo Benitez, Palais des Nations, Genève, Suisse
- UNESCO
- Kurt Waldheim

I wrote to Pepe C., and he in his turn wrote to you, but
the letter was returned to the sender. It would be convenient that
you communicate with him.

19 the Close, CB2 - AA9, Babraham Cambridge. England.

I have not the addresses of : Pato R, Nancy D. and Mario B. (Belgium) who I think could also help... Friends, I realise that this requires lots of work, but I ask you to do it urgently because I fear seriously for Carlos' life.

Kitty, I want to ask your opinion if go to ask help from your father. If you think it is possible I suggest you to write him first in the best way. I've got his address from your mother in law. I'll wait your answer in Cas 1322 in this city. Kitty, from the embassys, one I haven't yet visited is that one of that country ; you could go to its Ministry of Foreigns Affairs to ask their advice about what I would do here in relationship with their Embassy ... Friends from other countries have made the same with success. Also to Radio M. Gladys M... With everything I ask you , you'll be needing a secretary ; in my own turn, I've never written in my life as much as now.

I say goodbye waiting for your news. I remember you very tendely.

Concepcion, July 17th, 1977

Dear friends :

I think you have answered my letters, but I know that sometimes they get lost. In all I've received just one from you. Kitty, I'm in touch with your father, until now just by mail. I sent to him copies of the documents, including the verdict of the Appeal Court that gave reason to the "Habeas Corpus" ; he answered me that he has no access to the organisms that made the arrest (DINA). In Santiago (where I live by now, Tokio street 6729, Poblacion Tokio, La Florida) I phoned your mother ; she situated me perfectly and then told me that your father did know lots of people but he had not been able to find out anything about

I have taken part in the hunger strike made in Santiago at CEPAL's local by 24 women and 2 men, all of them relatives of people disappeared; we ended the tenth day, after having got the commitment of the chilean government before Mr. Kurt Waldheim, in order to give us an answer concerning at least, the disappears relatives of the people in the strike who are 36, because there are people with more than one disappear in the family. The commitment also talks about respecting our personal security, although

the government declared that we deserved the application of the law of interior security of the State... Until today we haven't got any answer and the atmosphere is worse than heavy, but in spite of all I have the sensation that "better times are coming"... Here we've got the habit to "function" on the basis of hunches, or sensations, because there are too many abstract things. But since I've seen, the human being has a tremendous resistance.

Until just a few days our children didn't know exactly what was going-on with their father, and then Pablito asked me directly if Carlos were in prison. I told him the truth. Then he asked if they give Carlos to eat. Now they know it and in spite the fact they are just children they help me. I live just with them.

In general I'm strong, but I have moments of distress and I feel that what's happening is too cruel, but generally I'm able to pull myself together... then I don't stop going everywhere to try to make things go better.

I want to ask you a monthly long-dated loan. I've lost the scholarship I had at Catholic University because of the strike, indirectly. In fact, I haven't been able to maintain the over 5 marks average during the semester, as needed.

If this is possible, you should send it to Bco del Estado de Chile; Comercio Exterior; Alameda Bernardo O'higgins 1111. To my complete name (my mother's name is Torres). You must also send my adress in Santiago.

Don't think that asking this is not hard and difficult for me, but I do want to be here, in this country, until the day I'll know something definitive; anything but definitive.

Well, for this time I say good-bye. In my next letter I'll be sending you things that I want you to help me to distribute.

Greetings for the children

JUAN BOSCO MAINO CANALES

ID card 6.053.732-2 Santiago
27 years old

ARREST :

Juan Maino's arrest is closely related to those of Antonio Elizondo and his wife, Elizabeth Rekas. The three of them were friends. Juan and Antonio were both studying engineering at the State Technological University and they were working together on their theses at Antonio's house. That is why Juan used to stay there and had the key.

Elizabeth Rekas' brother, Andrés, testified that on May 24 th 1976 he was arrested by DINA agents and that he was submitted to intensive interrogation about his sister, his brother in law, and Juan Maino.

That same day, Andrés Rekas was taken to Antonio Elizondo's job, at the end of the work day. The DINA agents tried, that day, to stop Elizondo's car as he left work, but they failed. And later on they told Andrés Rekas that he would be set free once they had caught his relatives.

On May 26th, Andrés Rekas, blindfolded, was taken somewhere by the DINA where he identified Antonio Elizondo's car because he heard a characteristic noise of the engine, and also his sister's screams. An hour later Andrés Rekas was freed, under the threat that he kept quiet.

It was later deduced that Juan Maino was arrested that same day on May 26th, in Antonio and Elizabeth's apartment, which the DINA had decided to burgle after their arrest.

ACTIVITY

Juan Maino is graduated from Engineering at the State Technological University. There exist documents that testify the inscription of his theses title's, in which he was working together with Antonio Elizondo.

Juan Maino was born on February 19 th, 1949. He used to work, occasionally, in photography. On May 25 th, 1976 he told his mother that he has to deliver an unsettled job that next 26 th (date of his arrest) ; naturally he couldn't do it because he was arrested.

GUILLERMO YUNGUE

Guillermo Yungue is 24 years old, student of the 5° course of law in the University of Chile, former President of the Secondary Student's Federation of Chile in 1971, former leader of the Young Catholic Student's, university leader and leader of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Youth.

Guillermo Yungue was one of the signatories of the document sent by 300 youth leader to General Pinochet in October, 1977, opposing the "New Institutionalisation". Guillermo Yungue had denounced the fact that : " the capacity of creation of the youth cannot be expressed today and the Statements of the government's organizations towards the young people are not representative". " The feeling of the majority of the chilean youth is their wish to change the present reality : an end to the intervention in the universities, an end to the restrictive policies ni the public expenditure on education which endanger the Right of the most underprivileged sectors to remain in, and to have access to, education, an end to the situation of widespread unemployment, an end to the educational and intellectual impoverishment of the country, an end to all disappearances, an end to the disqualification of people for their opinions or thoughts, an end to Chileans being afraid to express their opinions" (Bulletin of the Vicariate and Sol*darity, N° 11, September, 1977.)

When the sector of the University of Chile, Mr. Toro Davila, was asked about freedom of expression, in connection with the declarations he had made after a visit of northamerican parliamentarians to this university, he said : " Some northamerican parliamentarians came here and spoke freely with the students. A young guy Yungue spoke openly on the student liberties and no one have said any thing to him because of this. Freedom of expression exists ... " (Magazine "Hoy", 19 to 25th October, 1977)

During the days before the " National Consultation " organised by General Pinochet on the 4th of January of this year, Guillermo Yungue was in the streets of Santiago distributing pamphlets together with a group of young university students.

On Friday 14 th of January, he was detained and deported together with 12 other national leaders of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party to a village Calle Chapiquiña near the frontier with Bolivia about 3.500 m. high. The same situation happened to Elias Sanchez, former leader of FESES (Secondary Student's Federation) and of JEC (Young Catholic Students) and leader of Christian Democratic University Students.

The only crimes of Guillermo Yungue, Elias Sanchez and many other young chileans, have been their courage and their decision to denounce the lack of rights of the chilean youth and people as a whole, and to have placed themselves in a situation of active struggle to achieve real and effective forms of participation for chileans, so that they can realise their legitimate aspirations.