

fear of the fact that ^{the} same could happen to other beloved persons of theirs; fear of loneliness, of death, of darkness, of knocks at the door, of the sound of call bells, of telephones, etc... (78,3 %) (See : Annex 1)

c) Children of unemployed persons.

The already mentioned report dealing with this problem says :
" This situation of a member of the family being unemployed means for the children that they must go to some children's canteens in order to receive at least the minimum to eat; that they must totally or partially leave their studies because of lacking of means; that they have to begin working in unimaginable things in order to help with the family budget; that they have to hold different tasks at home when the mother has had to go and find work; that they have been often left under the care of relatives, neighbours or elder brothers."

" Like other children who experience a critical situation, (extended arrest, disappearances) the children of the unemployed people present an initial reaction, and then their personalities are altered, if the situation does not change. The depressions, isolation, inhibition, sadness, fear, rejection to school, problems in school results, neurosis, alterations in sleeping, and negative attitudes and estrangement towards the parents."

The traumas and psychopathic disorders suffered by thousands of children who live in exile, is to be added to what has been mentioned previously. (See : Annex 2, work done in the Centro Lebret (Lebret Centre) of Paris, entitled " The right of living in one's mother country", letter b).

The ~~the~~ problem of exile makes us think of the negative answer given by the government to the question of returning. Recently, various cases have been presented to the authorities where the ~~parent~~ parents have had to sign an unjust petition in order to plead for the ~~the~~ returning of their children. (demand of the Junta in the

housing - estate or among their friends. They are confronted with questions, comments, negative attitudes, pity, incomprehension, etc... They manifest unusual conducts : estrangement, refusal and even aggression towards the hostile environment. It is among these type of children where we can observe an obvious rejection towards going to school. Some of them react aggressively with the father whom they regard as being responsible for all what happens. The majority of them present reactions of anguish when the father comes back because they are afraid of a new arrest, of a new breaking into the flat, of possible arrests of further members of the family, etc.. (Taken from a report made by psychologists and psychiatrists in Chile on July, 1978).

b) The children of arrested and disappeared persons.

The following relevant facts of the situation were pointed out in the report ^{mentioned} mentioned before :

1. 60 % of the examined children were under six years old at the time of the arrest of their relative.
2. In the case of 78 % of them, the father has disappeared.
3. In a 56 % of the cases this situation takes more than two years and in a 31 % more than three years.
4. At present 64 % of the children know the real situation but during a long period nothing was told to them, or false explanations were given to approximately an 84 %. It is worth mentioning, that among the examined children 15 witnessed the arrest and 2 were arrested with their relatives and ^{kept} kept for some hours.
5. 79,8 % of the children ^{presented} presented significant alterations in conduct after the arrest of their relative; we want to emphasize the reactions of isolation where the child ^{begins} begins to cut his connections with the world and retires into himself (77,8 %); the reactions of fear among which we want to mention the fear of ^w growing up and suffering ^{the} same situation of his relative;

2.- Problems of mental disorders detected in children.

Both in Chile and abroad a series of studies concerning problems of mental disorders of people who directly or indirectly suffered the repression of the Military Junta, have been recently realized. Especial attention must be devoted to the effects produced among ~~child~~ children. It has to do with the children of arrested - disappeared persons, of arrested persons, of former political prisoners and finally the case of the children of unemployed people. According to the studies made by a group of Psychology and Psychiatry experts, the anomalous situation experienced on September 11th, 1973 by many Chileans broke all the traditional schemes known by the population and meant the beginning of an absolutely different way of life characterized by repression in all fields. This state of facts reinforces and breaks loose a variety of alterations and psychopathic behaviours : stuttering, anguish, migraine (^{violent} vilent headache), uncontrollable fear, alterations in the development of children and in in learning process; children who return to anterior stages; others who cannot go on advancing and remain in the stage they were when when the problem began; and others who can go forward but only partially.

a) The children of arrested persons.

The children of arrested persons have been confronted with the situation of seeing his father as a " delinquent " as defined by the mass media. In some cases few elements are given to them in the family itself so that they can hardly understand the situation. In the cases of prolonged arrest they have had to go to concentration camps or other prisons to see their father, and afterwards they have had to experience the whole process of re - adaptation in the family, provided that he (the arrested member of the family) is finally set at liberty. The described situation define these children as " especial cases " within their social surroundings,

VIII. Violence and Repression against Children.

We want to refer to the situation of children being repressed from the very 11th of September, 1973 in a separate chapter due to different reasons. Firstly, being this year the one assigned as the International Year of Children we cannot but call the whole world, the democratic institutions, the different organisms which look forward to safeguarding human rights in Chile, especially the International Commission for the investigation of the crimes committed by the Military Junta in Chile, for doing everything possible in order to investigate, denounce and impede the further arrests, assassinations and physical as well as psychological tortures committed against Chilean children.

In order to work effectively we would like to divide the different problems concerning the repression of children in Chile into areas :
1.- Arrested, tortured and disappeared under age.

In the general picture of repression experienced by the country since the coup, the situation in the field of children appears as an extremely detestable fact for not even respecting the penal innocence granted to every child in the Legislation of any civilized country on earth.

In the chapter dealing with the general repression suffered in the country nowadays, various arrests of children under seventeen are denounced. (See : First part, number 8, pages 21 and 22)

The Junta has not given satisfactory answers about the cases of some arrested and disappeared till today. Just as an example, the following : Carlos Patricio Fariña Oyarce, arrested on October 13th, 1973, being then only 13 years old (case 21 of the book : "Where are they? ", page 117, annex) and Pedro Hugo Pérez Godoy, of only 15 years old, arrested on October 17th, 1973, and whose whereabouts is unknown till today. (case 44 of the same book. See : Annex 2, second part).

decree law number 81). The Home Minister has refused the right of entrance to the under age " because of Home Security reasons ".

Annexes

- 1.- Work realized in Chile about psychological problems of the children of arrested - disappeared people.
- 2.- "The right of living in one's mother country", letter b.
Work done in the Lebret Centre in Paris.