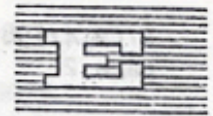


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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Forty-first session
Agenda item 5

QUESTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHILE

Written statement submitted by the World Federation of
Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization
in consultative status (category I)

The Secretary-General has received the following communication which is
circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

[17 January 1985]

The Government of Chile is continuing and stepping up its systematic
violations of human rights throughout the country. This affects the entire
population, but is especially brutal against the workers and their trade unions
in the economic, social, political, moral and cultural spheres.

Over the last few months, declaring a state of emergency, extending the
curfew, bringing in heavy press censorship, using the National Intelligence
Centre (CNI), its executive arm (whose powers were broadened under the so-called
Anti-Terrorist Act), for the most serious attacks on human rights, the régime
has murdered, exiled, internally exiled, banned from entering the country,
arbitrarily detained and kept in secret prisons, where torture and other cruel,
inhuman and degrading treatment are carried out, all the people opposing the
Government and demanding the restoration of democracy and a régime which respects
fundamental human rights and freedoms.

Last year, around 100 people were killed and 676 citizens relegated to
inhospitable areas within the country itself according to official figures
(in trade-union and political circles, the figure is higher than 1,200);
427 of them are in the north of the country in a concentration camp some
1,900 kilometres from the capital in the Atacama desert, with the rest in
various small villages in both the north and the south of the country. Among the
detainees are Enrique Avendaño, Carlos Opazo, Segundo Cancino and
Hernan Castañedo, national officers in the "El Surco" Peasants' Confederation;
Ariel Urrutia, Luis Suárez, Moisés Labraña, Enrique Bucherenick, Jorge Rodríguez,
Sergio Dastres, Juan Valencia, Rigoberto Lillo and Juan Antinao, of the
National Miners' Confederation; Valentín Osorno, Juan Hernández, Lucía Morales,
Luis Peña, Humberto Arcos, Hugo Díaz, Hector Santibañez, Esperanza Guerrero,
Boris Salfate, Lucía Silva, Alamiro Guzman, national officers in trade-union
confederations and hundreds of other trade-unionists.

A ban on the right to live in their country has been imposed upon 5,000 Chileans, many of whom are trade-union leaders. Under these arbitrary and inhuman measures, repressive bodies have resorted to physical aggression against people opposing the arbitrary action of the régime. Among the people thus affected are: Mario Navarro, Bernardo Vargas, Mireya Baltra, Eduardo Rojas among many other leaders and activists in the External Committee of the Chilean Workers' Centre (CUT) (attached are the names of trade-union leaders banned from returning to their country). The situation is tragic for Héctor Cuevas, National Officer in the Building Workers' Confederation, as he is seriously ill with lung cancer and is at present being looked after by the trade unions of the German Democratic Republic. There has been a persistent demand from the trade-union movement and the international community that his return to Chile be permitted.

There has been a world outcry over the recent confessions made by ex-CNI agent Andrés Valenzuela in Caracas. He revealed some aspects of the torture being used against people in their detention and subsequent death (some people have been thrown from helicopters into the sea, with their stomachs cut open so that they do not float, others shot or beaten to death). Fourteen trade-union and political leaders have been subjected to this: José Weibel, Ricardo Weibel, Miguel Rodríguez, Alfonso Gahona, Luis Moraga, Carlos Contreras Maluje, Humberto Fuentes, José Sagredo, Alfredo Salinas, Ignacio González, Luis Maturana, Juan Gianelli, Nicomedes Toro and Juan Orellana. These are just a few of the 2,500 Chileans detained and abducted by the Government of General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, waging its "internal war" against the people of Chile, the Chilean workers and their organizations.

List of exiled trade-union leaders

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| 1. Rolando Calderón Aranguis | CUT National Officer |
| 2. Juan Vargas Puebla | CUT Founding Officer |
| 3. Mario Navarro Castro | CUT National Officer |
| 4. Hernán del Canto Riquelme | CUT National Officer |
| 5. Marcos Medina | MADECÓ Shop Steward |
| 6. Bernardo Vargas | CUT National Officer |
| 7. Luis Fuentealba Medina | LOTA Officer, ex-M.P. |
| 8. Adelaida Coralís Rodríguez V. | CUT Provincial Officer (Santiago) |
| 9. Leopoldo Zuljevic Lovrin | Customs Workers Officer |
| 10. Héctor Cuevas Salvador | President of Building Confederation |
| 11. Mario Merino Arenas | Health Officer |
| 12. Mireya Baltra Moreno | CUT National Officer |
| 13. Fidelma Allende Miranda | CUT National Officer |
| 14. Carlos Andrade Vera | Valparaiso full-time President |
| 15. Orlando Mason Zenteno | Building Confederation Officer |
| 16. Waldo Gómez Aránguis | CUT Officer |
| 17. Pedro Aravena | CUT Officer Santiago |
| 18. Ramón Pérez Santibañez | SNS Officer |
| 19. Luis Galdámez Gaete | Officer in Building Confederation's
Public Works Section, Valparaiso National
Indian Centre Officer |

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|---------------------------------|---|
| 21. José Campusano | Ranquil National Officer |
| 22. José Guadalupe | CUT Officer, Valparaíso |
| 23. César Oabrera | Lota Miners' Union Officer |
| 24. Jorge Gac | National Seamen's Union Officer |
| 25. Luis Pizarro | Sumar Textile Union Officer |
| 26. Carlos Gómez | Co-operative Workers' Confederation Officer |
| 27. Francisco Gómez | SUTE and CUT Officer |
| 28. Oscar de la Fuente | Ranquil National Officer |
| 29. Héctor Martínez | Ranquil National Officer |
| 30. Polidoro Morales | CUT National Health Officer |
| 31. Iván Cárdenas Cárdenas | CUT National Youth Officer |
| 32. Rodemil Yañez | CUT National Officer |
| 33. Mario González | Ranquil Provincial Officer |
| 34. José Oyarce Jara | Railways Workers' Union National Officer |
| 35. Uldaricio Figueroa Valdivia | CUT Officer in Valdivia and Railworkers' Union National Officer |
| 36. Claudio González | Petrochemical Union Officer |
| 37. Horacio Mitchel | Copper Workers' Confederation National Officer |
| 38. Humberto Cárdenas | CUT National Officer in Valdivia |
| 39. Víctor Flores | CUT National Officer |
| 40. Eduardo Rojas | CUT National Officer |
| 41. Agustín Muñoz | CUT National Officer |
| 42. Ernesto Araneda Briones | Building Confederation National Officer (deprived of nationality) |
| 43. Aldo Verdugo | ANEP National Officer |
| 44. Orlando Moraga Fuentealba | National Officer, Copper Workers' Confederation (El Teniente) |
| 45. Etiel Moraga Fuentealba | |
| 46. Arturo Tapia | Copper Workers' Confederation National Officer |
| 47. Ricardo Ugarte Gómez | Telephone Workers' Union, National Officer |
| 48. Andrés Sepúlveda | Founder of CTCH and CUT |
| 49. Luis Muñoz | CUT Officer, Aconcagua, CUT lecturer in Valdivia |
| 50. Jorge Soto | CUT Officer Valdivia |
| 51. Martín Briones | Building Confederation Officer |
| 52. Guido Silva | CUT Officer San Miguel |

53. Luis Angel C.	CUT Officer Coquimbo
54. Hugo León	Metalworkers' Officer
55. Jorge Acevedo Montero	Oil Workers' Union, National Officer
56. Raúl Valdivia	" " " "
57. Ricardo Marcelli	CUT Regional Officer in Magallanes
58. Rubén Oyarzo	Slaughterhouse Workers' Regional Officer
59. Víctor González	CUT Youth Officer, Valdivia
60. Luis Olivares	Food Workers' Provincial Officer
61. Francisco Pastén	CUT Officer in Vallenar
62. Carlos Morales Abarzúa	ANEF Officer
63. Pedro Rojas Jorquera	Tocopilla Council Workers' Officer
64. Carlos Nuñez	Officer of Post and Telegraphic Association
65. Francisco Alarcón Barrientos	CUT Officer in Magallanes
66. José Chávez Henríquez	Oil Workers' Officer in Concepción
67. Carlos Cortés	" " " "
68. Segundo Villavicencio Peña	" " " "
69. Pedro Tello Arancibia	Metalworkers' Officer
70. Luis Bernardo Díaz Uribe	Bakery Workers' Officer
71. Juan Carlos Alegría del Canto	Davis Union Officer
72. José Domingo Martínez Quezada	Council Workers' Officer
73. Luis Emilio Meneses Aranda	CUT Nacional Officer (deprived of nationality)
74. Hugo Robles Robles	Salt Miners' Officer
75. Jorge Morales Bordones	Officer in Ventanas Copper Workers, Valparaíso

On 18 September, the court of justice in Chile began proceedings against 10 opposition leaders accused by the military régime of various offences as well as having convened the national day of protest held at the beginning of the month.

The summons include leaders Mario Sharpe, Gabriel Valdés, and Enrique Silva ^{Class} of the Democratic Alliance (AD), Manuel Almeyda, Fanny Pollarolo and Luis Barría of the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) and trade-union leaders Manuel Bustos, José Ruiz di Giorgio, Raúl Montecinos and Juan Claudio Reyes.

The charges, presented by the Ministry of the Interior, accuse opposition political and trade-union leaders of breaking the Internal Security of the State Act undermining public order, inciting to overthrow the Government and calling for the paralysis of work in the country. On 10 October 1984, President Pinochet ordered charges dropped against seven dissidents in prison.

Moreover, the régime is accusing the organizers of the national day of protest of being responsible for the deaths and injuries caused by repressive actions launched against the demonstrators.

During the two days of the national day of protest, police repression led to a toll of nine dead, including French priest André Jarlan, 300 injured and over 500 arrested.

Mario Sharpe, who was questioned for two hours by Judge Arnaldo Toro, told the press that the charges were part of a government publicity campaign designed to divert public attention and blame the acts of violence during the popular protests on the opposition.

He added that the country is a witness to the fact that the violence was caused by the Government, emphasizing that the military régime, by bringing these charges, is attempting to shake off its responsibility for the events which took place during the day of protest.

Gabriel Valdés assured the press that he would appear alongside the other defendants not just to defend himself, but also to reveal the truth about the acts of violence, which have even alarmed foreign Governments and embassies.

Manuel Almeyda announced that the accused would say in court what the Chilean press could not say at the time because of censorship. He said that in court it would be found that it was not the people of Chile exercising or wanting violence, but a case of institutionalized violence by the Government.