

INTERNAL (for AI members only)

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Amnesty International
International Secretariat
1 Easton Street
London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom

TO: All Sections
South Andean RAN Coordinators/coordination groups
Groups with "disappearance" dossiers
Groups with adopted "disappeared" prisoners
Groups with adoption cases

FROM: Americas Research Department

DATE: June 1990

CHILE

DEVELOPMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES SINCE THE INAUGURATION OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT PATRICIO AYLWIN

SUMMARY

This circular gives an overview of some of the human rights measures introduced by the government of Patricio Aylwin since taking office and outlines legislation currently being discussed by Congress with regard to the situation of the political prisoners. The circular also includes recommended actions for groups in the South Andean RAN and new recommended actions for groups with Chile "disappearance" dossiers.

The most important steps taken so far by the Aylwin government are:

- a/ a presidential pardon for 46 political prisoners;
- b/ reforms to legislation affecting prisoners charged with politically-motivated offences, including restrictions on the use of the death penalty;
- c/ the creation of the Comisión de Verdad y Reconciliación (Commission for Truth and Reconciliation) to examine cases of past human rights violations including "disappearances", executions and deaths under torture.

Amnesty International welcomes the measures initiated by the Chilean Government. However, the organization will continue to press for the full restoration of the rights of political prisoners to a fair and impartial hearing and for those accused of perpetrating human rights violations, including "disappearances", to be brought to justice.

DISTRIBUTION This circular is being sent to all Sections, South Andean Coordinators, groups with "disappearance" dossiers, groups with adopted "disappeared" prisoners and groups with adoption cases. The circular is internal.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

The recommended actions are divided into two sections **A and B**.

Section A is for groups in the South Andean RAN.

Section B is for groups with "disappearance" dossiers. The recommended actions replace many of those included in the original Calendar of Activities issued in 1988. Groups should, however, continue to consult the 1988 Calendar of Activities for ideas regarding publicity and approaches to target sectors. We are not suggesting mass public actions but groups should continue to publicise the issues locally.

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A/ Recommended Actions for groups in the South Andean RAN

The focus of activity for groups in the South Andean RAN is to demonstrate Amnesty International's acknowledgement of the reforms being proposed by the government with respect to the trials of political prisoners and to reiterate our particular concerns with regard to this issue.

Letter to President Aylwin:

Groups in the South Andean RAN should write one letter to President Patricio Aylwin. Please ensure that your letter is courteous and well-written in good Spanish. Your letter should include the following points:

- introduce yourselves as an AI group;
- welcome his proposals for legislative reforms to a number of laws which have previously undermined the rights of political prisoners to a fair trial;
- welcome the statements and the steps he has taken supporting the abolition of the death penalty and express the hopes that in the near future, measures will be taken that will lead to the total abolition of the death penalty;

Letters to members of Congress:

Groups should write to the Commission of Constitution, Legislation and Justice in the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Chamber of Deputies (José Antonio Viera Gallo), the Commission of Constitution, Legislation and Justice in the Senate and the President of the Senate (Gabriel Valdés Subercaseaux). Letters, preferably written in Spanish, should make the following points:

- taking note of the current debate in Congress with regard to reforms to legislation affecting political prisoners; notably reforms to the Ley de Control de Armas (Arms Control Law), Ley de Seguridad del Estado (State Security Law), Ley Antiterrorista (Anti-terrorist Law), Código de Justicia Militar (Code of Military Justice), Código Penal (Penal Code), and the Código de Procedimiento Penal (Code of Penal Procedure);
- expressing the hope that the legislative reforms will ensure that political prisoners are afforded full guarantees for a fair and impartial hearing with a view to resolving their situation as soon as possible;
- reiterating the hope that the members of congress will commit themselves to pushing for the total abolition of the death penalty;

Addresses: Señores

Comisión de Constitución, Legislación y Justicia
Cámara de Diputados
Edificio del Congreso
Valparaíso, Chile

Señor José Antonio Viera Gallo
 Presidente de la Mesa Directiva de la Cámara Baja
 Cámara de Diputados
 (address as above)

Señores
 Comisión de Constitución, Legislación y Justicia
 Cámara de Senadores
 (address as above)

Señor Gabriel Valdés Subercaseaux
 Presidente de la Mesa Directiva del Senado
 Cámara de Senadores
 (address as above)

Copies of appeals: It is very important that copies of your letters to the President of the Senate go to as many of the members of Senate listed below as possible.

The nine members of the Senate appointed by the Pinochet administration whose names are:

- Ricardo Martín Díaz, Carlos Letelier Bobadilla, Olga Feliú Segovia, William Thayer, Sergio Fernández Fernández, General (R) Santiago Sinclair, Viceadmiral (R) Ronald McIntyre, General (R) César Ruíz Danyau, General (R) Vicente Huerta Celís.

(R = retired)

and the members of the right-wing parties, Renovación Nacional (National Renewal) and Unión Democrática Independiente (Independent Democratic Union):

- Julio Lagos, Arturo Alessandri, Ignacio Pérez, Alberto Cooper, Beltrán Urenda, Sergio Romero, Jaime Guzmán, Sebastián Piñera, Sergio Onofre Jarpa, Eugenio Cantuaria, Mario Ríos, Francisco Prats Alemparte, Sergio Diez, Enrique Larre, Bruno Siebert, and Hugo Ortíz.

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B/ Recommended Actions for "disappearance" groups

Calendar of Activities - July to December 1990;

The revised calendar of activities is to run until the end of the year at which time, we will look again at the situation and decide on appropriate action.

The calendar of activities was devised at a time when it was not at all certain that a transition to democracy would take place. As a result, groups were asked to stop writing to the authorities at the end of February, in order to allow time to reassess the situation and devise new recommended actions in the light of measures adopted by the new government.

Amnesty International welcomes the government's decision to create the Comisión de Verdad y Reconciliación but believes that international pressure, urging that those responsible for human rights violations be brought to justice, should be maintained.

The recommended actions for some of the months are quite extensive (see July and October/November.) However, as we said before, you do not have to work on every theme but decide which ones you want to focus on. When writing to the authorities remember to use the new government authorities list enclosed with this circular.

For ideas on publicity and target sector work, you should consult the original calendar of activities. As for the appeal cases, you should consult Chile Campaign Circular 8: Appeal Cases -AI Index: AMR 22/19/88 included in the "disappearance" dossier. Note however, the changes in the line-up of judges in the Supreme Court. The names are:

Luis Maldonado Boggiano (Pres.)	Enrique Correa Labra
Roberto Dávila Díaz	Marcos Aburto Ochoa
Efrén Araya Vergara	Hernán Alvarez García
Rafael Retamal López	Lionel Beraud Poblete
Emilio Ulloa Muñoz	Marco Aurelio Perales
Hernán Cereceda Bravo	Servando Jordán López
Enrique Zurita Camps	Juan Osvaldo Faúndez Vallejos
Germán Valenzuela Erazo	Arnaldo Toro Leiva
	Sergio Mery Bravo

Address: Su Excelencia
Sr. (name)
Corte Suprema
Plaza Montt Varas
Santiago, Chile

Copies of your appeals should go to the Agrupación de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos and to the Chilean embassy in your country.

Letter to President Aylwin:

You should start your activities by writing a letter to President Patricio Aylwin. Please ensure that your letter is courteous and well-written in good Spanish. Your letter should:

- introduce yourselves as an AI group who have been working on behalf of the "disappeared". Say that you have been campaigning for the truth to be revealed and for those responsible to be brought to justice;
- welcome the creation of the Comisión de Verdad y Reconciliación;
- note that you understand that the Commission will not be empowered to accuse individuals so as not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the courts;
- express the hopes that once the Commission's task is completed, the information will be handed to the courts and that those responsible will be brought to justice;
- state that while Amnesty International does not oppose the granting of post conviction amnesties or pardons, this should never be at the expense of the rights of the relatives to truth, justice and compensation and that failure to bring individuals found to have civil or criminal responsibility for violations of human rights could encourage or facilitate repetitions of those violations.

Address: Sr. Patricio Aylwin Azócar
 Presidente de la República de Chile
 Palacio de La Moneda
 Santiago, Chile

Copies of your letter should be sent to the Commission at the following address:

Sres.
 Comisión de Verdad y Reconciliación
 Arturo Prat 134
 Santiago, Chile

Copies should also go to the Agrupación de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos (AFDD - Association of Relatives of Disappeared Prisoners).

JULY: THE LIST OF "119"

2/ List of 119:

On 23 July 1975, an article appeared in El Mercurio newspaper with the names of 119 people allegedly killed in armed confrontations between extremists in Argentina. Included in the list were 115 of the 163 people who had been named in a legal action filed in the Chilean courts by relatives of the "disappeared". The list, according to El Mercurio, had been reprinted from a Brazilian publication and an Argentine magazine. These publications however, only appeared once and their owners were never identified. Many of those included in the list had been seen in secret detention centres after their arrest. Following public criticism about the case, General Pinochet announced in August 1975 that a full investigation would be carried out into the 119. Today, relatives are still waiting to find out what happened to their loved ones.

For further information about the case, groups should refer to the initial calendar of activities and the Briefing paper: "Disappearances", The Truth Must Be Revealed (AMR 22/13/88).

Recommended Actions:

Groups should write to the Minister of Foreign Affairs or the Minister of the Interior or the Minister of Justice. In your letters, you should raise the following points:

- introduce yourselves as an AI group working on behalf of the "disappeared" and welcome the creation of the Comision de Verdad y Reconciliación whose brief is to include clarification of the fate of the "disappeared";
- say that you are taking this opportunity to raise the case of the 119 (you can add details of the case - see calendar of activities and briefing paper for information);
- state that AI hopes they will do everything in their power to ensure that those responsible for the "disappearance" of the 119 will be brought to justice;

Señor Enrique Silva Cimma
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Compañía Esq. Morandé
Ex Edificio del Congreso
Santiago, Chile

(Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Señor Enrique Krauss Rusque
Ministro del Interior
Ministerio del Interior
Palacio de La Moneda
Santiago, Chile

(Minister of the Interior)

Señor Francisco Cumplido Cereceda
Ministro de Justicia
Ministerio de Justicia
Compañía 1111
Santiago, Chile

(Minister of Justice)

Copies of your appeals should be sent to the Comisión de Verdad y Reconciliación.

3/ Relatives of the "disappeared" mark the publishing of the list between 22 and 25 July. In their demonstrations, they often hang banners outside buildings which were used as detention and torture centres where some of the 119 were held. You may want to stage a similar publicity event using the list and photographs of the 119 appended to the original calendar of activities. Send copies of your photographs to the AFDD so that they can see you are continuing campaign on behalf of the "disappeared". Copies could also be sent to Análisis magazine and La Epoca.

AUGUST: INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE "DISAPPEARED" PRISONER
"DISAPPEARED" FAMILIES; FAMILIES OF THE "DISAPPEARED"

Recommended Actions:

Write to the members of Congress you wrote to in January regarding the closure of a number of "disappearance" cases by a military judge. Date your letters 30 August - International Day of the "Disappeared" Prisoner;

- say you are writing on International Day of the "Disappeared" Prisoner, a day when people in many countries round the world are drawing attention to all those who have "disappeared";

- express the hopes that they will commit themselves to pressing the courts to conduct investigations into all the "disappearance" cases and for those responsible to be brought to justice;

In addition, it is very important you try and write to one of the nine appointed members of the Senate whose names are:

- Ricardo Martín Díaz, Carlos Letelier Bobadilla, Olga Feliú Segovia, William Thayer, Sergio Fernández Fernández, General (R) Santiago Sinclair, Viceadmiral (R) Ronald McIntyre, General (R) César Ruíz Danyau, General (R) Vicente Huerte Celís.

(R = retired)

Your letters to the Chamber of Deputies should be addressed to:

Sr. (.....)
 Cámara de Diputados
 Edificio del Congreso
 Valparaíso, Chile

and to the Senate:

Cámara de Senadores
 Edificio del Congreso
 Valparaíso, Chile

SEPTEMBER: IMPUNITY

September marks the anniversary of the first "disappearances" to occur in Chile (1973) and the last (1987). Once again, groups should refer to the original calendar of activities and to the selection of Appeal Cases for further information.

Recommended Actions:

Write to individual members of the Supreme Court. Your letters should be carefully and respectfully worded as AI normally refrains from writing direct to the courts. Your letters could be seriously misconstrued if they appear to be interfering in the course of justice. If possible, you should ask a local lawyer or judge to write to the Supreme Court.

Letters, written in Spanish, should raise the following points:

- introduce yourselves as an AI group and say that you are taking the opportunity to write to the Supreme Court on the anniversary of the first "disappearances" to occur in Chile and the anniversary of the "disappearance" of five individuals in September 1987;
- express the hopes that the court will ensure that any investigations into "disappearances" are not closed before the full facts of the cases are established to ensure that a clear message is given to society that such violations of human rights will not be tolerated, and in particular, with a view to deterring any repetition of such practices in the future;

Copies of your appeals should be sent to: Comisión de Verdad y Reconciliación, and the Agrupación de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos.

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER: "DISAPPEARED" PEASANTS
DISCOVERY OF BODIES IN LONQUÉN, YUMBEL, MULCHÉN
ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLOSURE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF
"DISAPPEARANCE" CASES THROUGH THE 1978 AMNESTY
LAW (NOVEMBER 1989)**

See Briefing Paper, calendar of activities and Military Courts close more than 100 "Disappearance" cases (AI Index: AMR 22/03/90) for background information.

Recommended Actions:

1. Letters to the individual members of the Comisión de Verdad y Reconciliación (see pages 14 and 15 for their names):

- say that you are taking the opportunity to write to them at a time when relatives of the "disappeared" are taking part in pilgrimages to sites or cemeteries where some of "disappeared" were found or are now buried - Lonquén, Yumbel and Mulchén;
- you understand that on 1 November, relatives of the "disappeared" take part in a pilgrimage to Patio 29 of the Santiago Metropolitan Cemetery where 300 unmarked graves are thought to contain bodies of some of the "disappeared";
- express the hope that the investigations carried out by the Comisión will lead to the clarification of the identities of those buried in unmarked graves in Patio 29;
- express concern that investigations into these cases have been closed on the basis of the 1978 Amnesty Law;
- state that AI takes no position on the granting of post conviction amnesties or pardons, but that this should never be at the expense of the relatives' rights to truth, justice and compensation and urge the Commission to do everything in its power to ensure that those responsible are brought to justice in accordance with international covenants ratified by Chile;

2. Letters to the individual members of the Military Court of Appeals (Corte Marcial):

- say that you are writing on the anniversary (November 1989) of the closure by a military judge of investigations into 70 "disappearances" included in a complaint against the DINA in 1978 and the "disappearance" of 24 people from Paine in 1973.
- express concern that the cases were closed on the basis of the 1978 Amnesty Law before judicial investigations were complete and in breach of international human rights standards ratified by Chile;
- respectfully express the hopes that the court will ensure that any investigations into "disappearances" are not closed before the full facts of the cases are established;

The names of the judges in the Corte Marcial are: (to be added)

You should try and send copies to some of the following people: President Aylwin, the Comisión de Verdad y Reconciliación, the Vicaría de la Solidaridad (Vicariate of Solidarity), members of Congress you have written to before, Análisis and La Epoca.

3. Letters to the individual members of the Supreme Court:

- say that you are writing on the anniversary of the Corte Marcial's decision to confirm the closure of investigations into the "disappearance" of eight people in Valparaíso in January 1975;
- reiterate your serious concern that the case was closed on the basis of the 1978 Amnesty Law before the facts were established and in breach of international human rights standards ratified by Chile;
- respectfully express the hopes that the Supreme Court will ensure that any investigations into "disappearances" will not be closed before the full facts of the cases are established;

You should try and send copies to at least some of the following: President Aylwin, the Comisión de Verdad y Reconciliación, the Vicaría de la Solidaridad, members of Congress you have written to before, Análisis and La Epoca.

4. As before you could, in addition, consider the possibility of organizing some appropriate religious or similar ceremony to mark these events - see original calendar of activities for further ideas.

DECEMBER: HUMAN RIGHTS DAY - 10 DECEMBER
CHRISTMAS

Christmas is a very important time of year for Chilean people and is traditionally a time of reconciliation. Send Christmas greetings to the Agrupación de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos, telling them that you continue to campaign on behalf of the "disappeared" in Chile.

See original calendar of activities for further ideas.

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DEVELOPMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES SINCE THE INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT PATRICIO AYLWIN

BACKGROUND

Presidential and congressional elections were held on 14 December 1989, the first since the military coup that brought General Augusto Pinochet to power in 1973. Patricio Aylwin, leader of the 17-party Concertación de Partidos por la Democracia (Coalition of Parties for Democracy) was elected president and took office on 11 March 1990.

One of the central issues under discussion during the election campaign was the investigation of human rights violations committed during the years of military rule. The Concertación made pledges to establish the truth about the thousands of human rights violations reported over the years, including "disappearances" and executions, and said that it would address the issue of the political prisoners.

Since taking office, the Aylwin government has taken a series of measures to address the legacy of past human rights violations under the previous administration. These measures include reforms to legislation affecting political prisoners, including a bill that seeks to restrict the use of the death penalty, and the creation of a commission to examine human rights violations committed during the years of military rule.

MEASURES INTRODUCED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT PATRICIO AYLWIN

A. Presidential pardon for 46 political prisoners

On taking office, Patricio Aylwin signed a decree granting a presidential pardon to 46 political prisoners. The 46 who received a pardon had already been sentenced, a prerequisite for such a measure to be granted. Of this number, 11 political prisoners were already free on bail, nine were serving night time sentences and three had permission to leave prison on Sundays. (The names of the 46 political prisoners who were pardoned are listed in the appendix at the end of this circular.) The authorities are said to be studying a further 12 cases.

B. Legislative reforms in cases of prisoners charged with politically motivated offences:

President Aylwin dispatched four presidential decrees, dated 11 March, to Congress with proposals for legal reforms, three of which are directly relevant to the situation of the political prisoners. In the preamble to the proposed legislative reforms, President Aylwin referred to the government's obligation, in accordance with the Constitutional reforms of

July 1989, to ensure that the laws in force conformed to Chile's international human rights treaty obligations - particularly the right to fair trial. The proposals are known as the "Cumplido laws" (Leyes Cumplido), after the Minister of Justice, Francisco Cumplido, who was instrumental in drafting the proposals.

The proposals relate to the following areas:

1/ *Reforms to the Ley de Seguridad del Estado (State Security Law), Ley de Control de Armas (Arms Control Law), Código de Justicia Militar (Code of Military Justice), Código Penal (Penal Code), Código de Procedimiento Penal (Code of Penal Procedure) and the Código Aeronáutico (Aeronautic Code).*

2/ *Reforms to restrict the use of the death penalty.*

3/ *Reforms to the Ley Antiterrorista (Anti-terrorist Law)*

1/ Legislative reforms to the Ley de Seguridad del Estado, Ley de Control de Armas, Código de Justicia Militar, Código Penal, Código de Procedimiento Penal and the Código Aeronáutico (Aeronautic Code) in order to guarantee the rights of individuals.

The reforms seek to tighten the definition of terrorism and define crimes against state security and military crimes; reduce penalties for politically-motivated offences; guarantee the right to bail; restrict the sphere of military justice to military offences; allow civilian judges to review all cases currently before military courts and invalidate evidence extracted under torture.

The proposals were submitted for review to the multi-party Comisión de Constitución, Legislación y Justicia (Commission of Constitution, Legislation and Justice) in the Cámara de Diputados (Chamber of Deputies). The Commission began discussing the package of reforms on 9 May with a deadline of 30 days to be extended if further clarification from the Executive proved necessary.

On 17 May, the Commission voted against government proposals to reduce penalties provided for under the Arms Control Law. A week later, on 23 May, it was announced that the Commission had reached a preliminary agreement on the proposed reforms modifying the competence and composition of the military courts. The agreed text would restrict the jurisdiction of the military courts to offences committed under the Code of Military Justice, passing those cases where prisoners are accused of offences under the Arms Control Law, the Anti-terrorist Law and the State Security Law to civilian courts. The text proposed changes to the Military Court of Appeal (Corte Marcial) and the Naval Appeals Court (Corte Naval). Under the terms of the agreement, the future composition of the Corte Marcial would include: two judges from the Santiago Appeals Court (Corte de Apelaciones de Santiago), the general auditors (auditores generales) of the carabineros (uniformed police) and armed forces and a retired army general.

2/ Legislative reforms to restrict the use of the death penalty

The proposals were submitted for review to the Comisión de Constitución, Legislación y Justicia.

The proposed reforms would eliminate the death penalty from the Código

Penal, the Código de Justicia Militar and the Código Aeronáutico and replace it with life imprisonment. Seventeen political prisoners currently face recommended death sentences.

The proposals were submitted for review by the Comisión de Constitución, Legislación y Justicia in the Chamber of Deputies. The Commission approved the reforms unanimously and they were subsequently submitted for discussion to the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber approved the proposed legislative reforms but sent the proposal back to the Commission for a second review in view of reservations expressed by right-wing parties, Renovación Nacional (National Renovation) and the Unión Democrática Independiente (UDI - Independent Democratic Union) that the death penalty be reserved for certain military crimes in times of war.

At the beginning of May, the measure was approved by 96 votes to seven in the Chamber of Deputies. It will now be discussed article by article and may be subject to amendments.

The death penalty remains in the Constitution which means that it could be reintroduced at a future date. To change the Constitution, requires a two thirds majority in both houses of Congress, which might prove difficult, particularly in the Senate, where the senators of the Concertación are in a minority.

3/ Legislative reforms to the Ley Antiterrorista

Although closely linked to the first decree, the Anti-terrorist Law is to be treated separately since reforms to this law require a two thirds majority in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

C. Comisión de Verdad y Reconciliación (Commission of Truth and Reconciliation)

On 24 April 1990, Patricio Aylwin announced the creation of the Commission of Truth and Reconciliation. The commission is charged with the task of gathering information on human rights violations between 11 September 1973 and 11 March 1990. It has six to nine months to complete its work and then present a public report to President Aylwin. The specific areas the commission will be looking at are the following: "disappearances", executions and deaths under torture "where the moral responsibility of the state appears to be involved through the activities of its agents or people in its service. It will also investigate kidnappings and attempts on peoples' lives by private individuals on political pretexts." ("en que aparezca comprometida la responsabilidad moral del Estado por actos de sus agentes o de personas a su servicio, como asimismo los secuestros y los atentados contra la vida de personas cometidos por particulares bajo pretextos políticos.")

As outlined by President Aylwin, the commission's brief is to:

- *establish the most complete possible picture of the most serious human rights violations, their background and circumstances;*
- *establish the identity of the victims, what happened to them and their current whereabouts;*

- *recommend measures for reparation and "reivindicación" (restoration, implying the clearing of names of the victims) so as to create justice;*
- *recommend legal and administrative measures which, in their judgement, may impede or prevent the reoccurrence of such events;*

[Translation]

- establecer un cuadro lo más completo posible sobre los graves hechos referidos, sus antecedentes y circunstancias;
- individualizar a sus víctimas y establecer su suerte o paradero;
- recomendar las medidas de reparación y reivindicación que crea de justicia;
- recomendar las medidas legales y administrativas que a su juicio deban adoptarse para impedir o prevenir la comisión de hechos similares;

The Commission is not empowered to accuse individuals but must transmit any such information on possible guilt of individuals to the courts.

Nine experts have been requested to form part of the commission. They are:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Raúl Rettig Guissen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Chair) - Former President of the <u>Colegio de Abogados</u> (Bar Association) - Former senator |
| Jaime Castillo Velasco | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President of the <u>Comisión Chilena de Derechos Humanos</u> (Chile Commission for Human Rights) - Former Minister of Justice during the government of President Frei |
| Ricardo Martín Díaz | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Former president of the Human Rights Commission of the Ministry of the Interior created in 1985 and former minister of the Supreme Court - One of the nine senators appointed by the military government |
| Mónica Jiménez de la Jara | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social worker - Member of <u>Comisión Nacional de Justicia y Paz de la Conferencia Episcopal de Chile</u> (National Commission for Justice and Peace of the Episcopal Conference) |
| Laura Novoa Vásquez | Lawyer |
| José Luis Cea Egaña | Constitutional lawyer |
| Jorge Correa Sutil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Executive Secretary) - Lawyer and dean of the law school at the Diego Portales University |
| José Zalaquett Daher | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lawyer - Former member of the <u>Comité Pro-Paz</u> (the human rights organization founded |

by Cardinal Raúl Silva Henríquez and predecessor of the Vicaría de la Solidaridad - Vicariat of Solidarity)
- Former Deputy Secretary General of Amnesty International and former chairman of Amnesty International's International Executive Committee

Gonzalo Vial Correa

Lawyer, former minister and historian

APPENDIXList of political prisoners who received a presidential pardon in March 1990

- 1/ ABARCA CASTRO, Pedro
- 2/ AILLAPAN QUIJON, Israel
- 3/ ALARCON BARRIENTOS, Osvaldo
- 4/ ARAYA ARRIAGADA, Reinaldo
- 5/ AVILA MORENO, Nancy
- 6/ BARRIGA URIBE, Jorge
- 7/ BUSTOS PEÑA, Carlos
- 8/ BUSTOS SAAVEDRA, Osvaldo
- 9/ BARAHONA FIGUEROA, José Ramón
- 10/ CERDA BRAVO, Hugo
- 11/ CID JARA, René
- 12/ CONTRERAS AGUIRRE, Jorge
- 13/ DASTRES GONZALEZ, Hernando
- 14/ EUGENIO EUGENIO, Juan Jesús
- 15/ FERNANDEZ OJEDA, Rodolfo
- 16/ FIGUEROA ZAPATA, Mario
- 17/ GARCIA HORMAZABAL, Eduardo Israel
- 18/ GONZALEZ ROJAS, Javier Hernán
- 19/ GALLARDO CORDERO, Hermenegildo
- 20/ HERRERA FARIÑA, Viviana
- 21/ JERIA AGUILERA, Sergio Santiago
- 22/ LEAL GONZALEZ, Manuel Omar
- 23/ LEVINAO RIVEROS, José
- 24/ MENA BASTIAS, Heriberto
- 25/ MENDOZA LUCERO, Marcelo David
- 26/ MORGADO CISTERNA, Jorge
- 27/ MUÑOZ AGUILAR, Alejandrino
- 28/ MUÑOZ PARDO, Juan Carlos
- 29/ PEÑA CARDENAS, Rita Eliana
- 30/ PEREZ MORENO, Ramón
- 31/ RENDIC OLATE, Elizabeth
- 32/ RODRIGUEZ GALLARDO, Luis
- 33/ ROJAS MUÑOZ, Luis
- 34/ ROZAS VASQUEZ, Guido
- 35/ REYES VIVANCO, Miguel
- 36/ SUTHERLAND REYES, Patricio
- 37/ SILVA VILLEGAS, Santiago
- 38/ SANTIS DIAZ, José
- 39/ SALAS ROMERO, José
- 40/ SEPULVEDA VALDEBENITO, Fernando
- 41/ SOLIS BRAVO, Nancy
- 42/ TENORIO AGUILAR, Atilio
- 43/ TRUJILLO ZAMORANO, Humberto
- 44/ URIBE ANDRADE, César
- 45/ VALDEBENITO ARCOS, Juan
- 46/ YAÑEZ VILLALOBOS, Víctor

