



Centre for  
Human Rights and  
Restorative Justice

# HISTORY REFERENCES

Chile Truth Commission

## Abstract

Notes on discussions of history, as well as a list of coding themes and references to history in the Chile Truth Commission.

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## Researcher Notes

Report details:

- published 1996
- pdf is 1128 pages
- report had no chapters or sections dedicated to history
- according to NVivo's text search, the word history (using stems) is referenced 20 times, representing 0.03% coverage
- in total, **19 broad references** to history in the content of report
  - there were no references to history in the notes or bibliography
- history usually mentioned in terms of historical context

History is referenced in the report in the following ways:

- historically the country has been politically polarized
- discussion of needing to know the true history
- the history of political parties
- the history of division and violence
- need to discover history to help with the unity of the nation
- history of human rights and human rights violations in Chile
- cases of missing persons
- accounts of police violence
- accounts of discrimination and social isolation
- the historical legacy of having a family member disappear or experiencing violence

History and truth are discussed in the following ways:

- commission argues that revealing truth of the past is a form of social catharsis and can help people heal
- there is a need to know the true history of the country

\*References of history and truth appear under the highlighted coding theme/section **True and Accurate** starting on page 23

## Links to Data Visualization

This section contains links to all data visualization for the Chile report.

### Word Frequency Cloud

- [word frequency cloud](#)
- [excel sheet of word frequency cloud findings](#)

### Word Trees

- [history](#)
- [women](#)
- [children](#)
- [youth](#)
- [forgive](#)
- [victim](#)
- [truth](#)
- [reconciliation](#)
- [land](#)

\*NVivo software can only edit word trees by changing the central search term and branch sizes. Word trees includes references from bibliography, headers, and notes that cannot be edited out using NVivo software. Researchers will need to manually remove unsightly branches using editing software (e.g., paint, photoshop, etc.)

### History Hierarchy Coding Chart

- [history hierarchy coding chart](#)
- [excel sheet of history hierarchy coding chart results](#)

## History Coding for the Chile Report

The following chart breakdowns the child nodes used for coding history references based on themes and discussions surrounding history in the Chile report.

History	All references or discussions of history in the Chile report
Commemoration	References or discussions of commemoration, memory, remembrance, heritage etc.
Conclusions	References or discussions of report conclusions that mention history
Humans rights	References or discussions of human rights
Legacy	References or discussions of the legacy, effect or lasting impact of historical violence
Missing persons	References or discussions of missing persons
Nation	References or discussions of the nation, nations or national history
Political polarization	References or discussions of political polarization, unrest, revolt, etc.
True and Accurate	References or discussions of true, accurate, genuine or missing history
Violence	References or discussions of violence and history

## History References

This section contains all references to history from the Chile report.

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 19 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

### Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

President Allende's three-year government and the more than sixteen years of dictatorial rule that followed it were the most turbulent chapters in Chile's history as an independent country. Chile had a long tradition of democratic institutions and respect for the rule of law. However, in the sixties a process of increasing political polarization, which is described in Part Two of this report, led to growing intolerance and divisions among different sectors of the Chilean society. During the Allende administration's tragically failed socialist experiment this polarization was sharply exacerbated. The 1973 coup d'état was the culmination of this process. Chileans were deeply divided about this outcome. Some considered it an inadmissible violent interruption of democratic rule; others believed it was an inevitable move to prevent an impending civil war.

### Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

The truth was considered as an absolute, unrenounceable value for many reasons: In order to provide for measures of reparation and prevention, it must be clearly known what it is that ought to be repaired and prevented. Further, society cannot simply black out a chapter of its history, however differently the facts may be interpreted. The void would be filled with lies or with conflicting versions. The unity of a nation depends on a shared identity, which, in turn, depends largely on a shared memory. The truth also brings a measure of social catharsis and helps to prevent the past from reoccurring. In addition, bringing the facts to light is, to some extent, a form of punishment, albeit mild, in that it provokes social censure against the perpetrators or the institutions or groups they belonged to. But although the truth cannot really in itself dispense justice, it does put an end to many a continued injustice – it does not bring the dead back to life, but it brings them out from silence; for the families of the "disappeared," the truth about their fate would mean, at last, the end to an anguishing, endless search. It was deemed further that a thorough disclosure of the truth was feasible, although probably the whereabouts of the remains of most disappeared will remain unknown.

### Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

We are taking the liberty of stating why we accepted the noble task with which we have been honored. We were aware that it would be difficult, and that our own limitations would make it more so. We nonetheless accepted it without hesitation. The members of our group uphold a variety of philosophies of life. We are aware that we adhere to a variety of traditions, that our political loyalties are different, and that we have different perspectives on our country's history. We do, however, believe in the essential identity of our nation, and we think it ought to be protected by a state that remains faithful to the norms of democracy no matter which administrations might legitimately succeed one another. We accepted our task because the same

fundamental principle unites us all – respect for human persons simply because they are human persons – and because we believe that the person is protected by inalienable rights which cannot be violated on the grounds of any accidental condition, nationality, creed, race, or ideology. These are rights that no power, no matter how far-reaching, may violate. We are united by an utter conviction that the human person in his or her dignity constitutes inviolable limits to the activity of other human beings. This is the primordial rule of human life in common. Finally, we are united in our yearning to make our country a

#### Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

Indeed it is correct to say that the responsibilities of a criminal character and other legal responsibilities that may derive from human rights violations are personal in nature and do not affect the institution to which the perpetrator belongs. It is also true that the fundamental role played by the armed forces and security forces in the history of the country should be fully appreciated, as should be their character as permanent and essential national institutions. Finally, it is praiseworthy to strive to avoid any use of the issue of human rights to attempt to sully these institutions, or to detract from their contribution to the country and the role they are called to play in the future.

#### Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

The Commission is aware that at various periods in our country's history people have been killed as a result of the abuse of power. Nevertheless, such acts remain human rights violations, if the government, instead of punishing them, itself becomes a participant by condoning or supporting them. In other periods of our country's history, there have also been deaths due to the use of undue force or during curfew periods. It does not follow, however, that such acts should not always be judged in accordance with the criteria set forth here.

#### Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

history, to both circumscribe its activity and carry it to extreme limits. It circumscribed that action insofar as it set for itself the basic task of eliminating what it regarded as the ultraleft, particularly the MIR and other groups or persons connected to it. Having thus designated the "enemy," the group set out to utterly destroy it, identifying, locating, and killing its leadership teams, or members regarded as especially dangerous;

#### Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

The actions of the FPMR, MIR, and the other groups we have described led government officials to pressure the CNI to "get results" through repression, thus causing new human rights violations. At the same time, the old DINA group was insisting that the CNI was "ineffective" in comparison with its own horrifying history of wiping out insurrectionary and terrorist efforts and organizations.

#### Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

The day President Allende took his life and the circumstances under which he did so mark the extremes of division in Chilean society. We think we see signs that this division is being overcome; with this report we hope to make a contribution toward the drawing together that we all need. To that end and in conscience the Commission respectfully bows to the grief of all who have deep feelings over the death of President Allende, and defers to Chilean society itself and to history the judgement to be made concerning the circumstances in which it took place and its significance.

#### Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

91 CUT-Central Unica de Trabajadores de Chile: The CUT was officially founded in February of 1953, but it was preceded by several other organizations in an attempt to unify into a single force Chile's many and disparate labor groups. It was formed by unions and federations of state workers, students, miners, factory workers, rural workers among other labor sectors. Its first president was Clotario Blest, who continued to be an influential leader throughout the history of the CUT, and its first Council of National Direction was composed mostly of communist and socialist labor leaders. The CUT was disbanded by the junta in November 1973. With Chile's transition to democracy it has slowly reemerged as a voice for labor in negotiations with private industry leaders and the government.

#### Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

Those arresting them were police from the Second station in Chillán. Both had been arrested before at that station and at the Chillán Regiment and released on condition that they would periodically return to sign their names at the police station in Cato. The police acknowledged that they were arrested on October 22 but said that they were released the following day. Since that date, however, there has been no further word about them. This Commission does not find plausible the claim that they were released the day after they were arrested, since despite their previous histories, their arrests, and the continual harassment against them, they had not gone into hiding, and yet after this arrest they had no contact with their families, they had no dealings with government agencies, and they are not registered as having left the country. Consequently the Commission has come to the conviction that Sergio Cádiz and Gilberto Pino suffered a human rights violation at the hands of government agents who forcibly caused them to disappear.

#### Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

The Commission believes it must outline those aspects of the organization on which it gathered accurate information and which help explain the origins, nature, operating procedure and activity of an organization that was unprecedented in the history of our country and was so destructive of human rights. In this chapter and in the subsequent case material, the DINA is said to have been responsible for the disappearance of hundreds of people after their arrest, for other executions, and for running a number of secret detention sites where torture was practiced systematically. The DINA carried out many unlawful activities, but to examine them case by case would be beyond the assigned task of this Commission. Nevertheless, the nature and extent of these activities can be deduced from the background material provided here.



#### Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

wounded, but managed to escape from the shootout in Malloco. Some days later Sheila Cassidy, a British doctor, gave medical treatment to him as he was on the run. Security agents accordingly began searching for her in order to arrest her. On November 1, 1975, they arrested her while she was visiting a sick woman at the Colomban Fathers residence. In the process of arresting her, DINA agents shot a number of times, and as a result the housekeeper, Enriqueta del Carmen REYES VALERIO, who had no history of political involvement and had nothing to do with these events, was killed.

#### Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

taken up legal residence in Mendoza, Argentina in 1974. In Chile he had been pursued after September 11, 1973. In 1975 his family lost contact with him, even though previously he had communicated regularly. The Commission was unable to come to the moral conviction that agents of the Chilean government were responsible for the disappearance of Leandro Llancaleo. Nevertheless, given all the circumstances and his political history, the Commission was able to come to the conclusion that Leandro Llancaleo underwent forced disappearance in Argentina within this general political context.

#### Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

On August 31, 1989, Marcelo Esteban BARRIOS ANDRADE, a history and geography student who was active in the FPMR, was killed. He was killed in a gun battle with members of the navy when they tried to arrest him at Cerro Yungay in Valparaíso. In view of the testimony it has taken and other evidence gathered, the Commission has come to the conviction that Marcelo Barrios was killed in a gun battle with government agents, and that he died a victim of political violence.

#### Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC) issued a call in the following words: "Our problem is that we need not one law more or one law less, or one sort of change or another in what now exists. It is deeper and goes to the heart of things: our problem is an economic, social, cultural, and political system that has us all bound tight and is squeezing us, one that is at odds with our peculiar character as Chileans and workers, one that has tried to strangle us with weapons like fear and repression, so as to squeeze us tighter and tighter. We have no feeling for this system; it is not in accord with our way of life, because it was imposed on us by force and deceit." The statement invited people to protest "against an economic, social, and political system that has plunged our country into the deepest crisis in its history." The document insisted that the protest had to be nonviolent, and urged the following actions: keeping children home from school, buying nothing whatsoever, banging pots inside houses at 8 p.m., and turning off lights and all electrical devices in houses and buildings for five minutes beginning at 9:30 p.m.

#### Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

10. The sensation of having been cast aside: "It was like having leprosy..." After the death or disappearance of a family member there follows a long history of being outcast. Families encounter discrimination in their job opportunities as do children in access to high schools, universities, and government agencies. The stigma is so strong that when they feel the outside world spurning them, families find themselves sinking into ostracism and enormous isolation. They only feel at ease when they are with those who share their experience.

#### Reference 17 - 0.02% Coverage

A. Creation of a public law foundation<sup>101</sup> The Commission has also come to the conclusion that it should propose to the president the creation of an institution, which we believe should be a Public Law Foundation directly connected to the president in accordance with Law No. 18.575 (Law on the Foundations of the Administration). We suggest that the ultimate authority in the foundation be a board made up of highly respected people from diverse traditions and from across the political spectrum who hold a variety of views on our history. We further believe that this board should be motivated by a spirit that acknowledges the basic norms of democracy and of the rule of law, and that it should accept the fundamental principle that the human person is to be respected because he or she is a person and because the human person is protected by inalienable rights that must not under any circumstances be violated.

#### Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

Nevertheless we believe there is one thing that no one can deny: Chile has undergone a wrenching tragedy. The report itself says clearly and repeatedly that political situations are not on trial here. That is a matter for our country and history to decide. The report does not make distinctions between victims or perpetrators from

#### Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

When people think that the violation of fundamental rights has gone beyond the bounds of a legal or political order (or indeed simply a human order), when ordinary life in common has gone beyond the breaking point, and when matters reach the point where one portion of society believes that radical change is necessary, reactions may be very strong and a nation itself may move in a very different direction. That is a fact of political life, a reality of history on which the Commission takes no position. When matters reach this point, a society that is in crisis and faces internal or external aggression certainly has a right to defend itself.

## History Child Node References

The following section contains history references from the Chile report organized by the child nodes outlined in History Coding for the Chile Report. Some references appear under several subheadings since they contained discussions of multiple themes.

### *Commemoration*

References or discussions of commemoration, memory, remembrance, heritage etc.

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

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## *Conclusions*

References or discussions of report conclusions that mention history

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

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## *Human Rights*

References or discussions of human rights

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 8 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

### Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

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### Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

Indeed it is correct to say that the responsibilities of a criminal character and other legal responsibilities that may derive from human rights violations are personal in nature and do not affect the institution to which the perpetrator belongs. It is also true that the fundamental role played by the armed forces and security forces in the history of the country should be fully appreciated, as should be their character as permanent and essential national institutions. Finally, it is praiseworthy to strive to avoid any use of the issue of human rights to attempt to sully these institutions, or to detract from their contribution to the country and the role they are called to play in the future.

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The Commission is aware that at various periods in our country's history people have been killed as a result of the abuse of power. Nevertheless, such acts remain human rights violations, if the government, instead of punishing them, itself becomes a participant by condoning or supporting them. In other periods of our country's history, there have also been deaths due to the use of undue force or during curfew periods. It does not follow, however, that such acts should not always be judged in accordance with the criteria set forth here.

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When people think that the violation of fundamental rights has gone beyond the bounds of a legal or political order (or indeed simply a human order), when ordinary life in common has gone beyond the breaking point, and when matters reach the point where one portion of society believes that radical change is necessary, reactions may be very strong and a nation itself may move in a very different direction. That is a fact of political life, a reality of history on which the Commission takes no position. When matters reach this point, a society that is in crisis and faces internal or external aggression certainly has a right to defend itself.

## *Legacy*

References or discussions of the legacy, effect or lasting impact of historical violence

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 2 references coded [0.02% Coverage]

### Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

10. The sensation of having been cast aside: "It was like having leprosy..." After the death or disappearance of a family member there follows a long history of being outcast. Families encounter discrimination in their job opportunities as do children in access to high schools, universities, and government agencies. The stigma is so strong that when they feel the outside world spurning them, families find themselves sinking into ostracism and enormous isolation. They only feel at ease when they are with those who share their experience.

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## *Missing Persons*

References or discussions of missing persons

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 4 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

### Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

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Regarding justice, an important consideration

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## *Nation*

References or discussions of the nation, nations or national history

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 3 references coded [0.06% Coverage]

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## *Political Polarization*

References or discussions of political polarization, unrest, revolt, etc.

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 10 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

### Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

President Allende's three-year government and the more than sixteen years of dictatorial rule that followed it were the most turbulent chapters in Chile's history as an independent country. Chile had a long tradition of democratic institutions and respect for the rule of law. However, in the sixties a process of increasing political polarization, which is described in Part Two of this report, led to growing intolerance and divisions among different sectors of the Chilean society. During the Allende administration's tragically failed socialist experiment this polarization was sharply exacerbated. The 1973 coup d'état was the culmination of this process. Chileans were deeply divided about this outcome. Some considered it an inadmissible violent interruption of democratic rule; others believed it was an inevitable move to prevent an impending civil war.

### Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

We are taking the liberty of stating why we accepted the noble task with which we have been honored. We were aware that it would be difficult, and that our own limitations would make it more so. We nonetheless accepted it without hesitation. The members of our group uphold a variety of philosophies of life. We are aware that we adhere to a variety of traditions, that our political loyalties are different, and that we have different perspectives on our country's history. We do, however, believe in the essential identity of our nation, and we think it ought to be protected by a state that remains faithful to the norms of democracy no matter which administrations might legitimately succeed one another. We accepted our task because the same fundamental principle unites us all – respect for human persons simply because they are human persons – and because we believe that the person is protected by inalienable rights which cannot be violated on the grounds of any accidental condition, nationality, creed, race, or ideology. These are rights that no power, no matter how far-reaching, may violate. We are united by an utter conviction that the human person in his or her dignity constitutes inviolable limits to the activity of other human beings. This is the primordial rule of human life in common. Finally, we are united in our yearning to make our country a

### Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

history, to both circumscribe its activity and carry it to extreme limits. It circumscribed that action insofar as it set for itself the basic task of eliminating what it regarded as the ultraleft, particularly the MIR and other groups or persons connected to it. Having thus designated the "enemy," the group set out to utterly destroy it, identifying, locating, and killing its leadership teams, or members regarded as especially dangerous;

### Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

The actions of the FPMR, MIR, and the other groups we have described led government officials to pressure the CNI to "get results" through repression, thus causing new human rights violations. At the same time, the old DINA group was insisting that the CNI was "ineffective" in comparison with its own horrifying history of wiping out insurrectionary and terrorist efforts and organizations.

#### Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

The day President Allende took his life and the circumstances under which he did so mark the extremes of division in Chilean society. We think we see signs that this division is being overcome; with this report we hope to make a contribution toward the drawing together that we all need. To that end and in conscience the Commission respectfully bows to the grief of all who have deep feelings over the death of President Allende, and defers to Chilean society itself and to history the judgement to be made concerning the circumstances in which it took place and its significance.

#### Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

91 CUT-Central Unica de Trabajadores de Chile: The CUT was officially founded in February of 1953, but it was preceded by several other organizations in an attempt to unify into a single force Chile's many and disparate labor groups. It was formed by unions and federations of state workers, students, miners, factory workers, rural workers among other labor sectors. Its first president was Clotario Blest, who continued to be an influential leader throughout the history of the CUT, and its first Council of National Direction was composed mostly of communist and socialist labor leaders. The CUT was disbanded by the junta in November 1973. With Chile's transition to democracy it has slowly reemerged as a voice for labor in negotiations with private industry leaders and the government.

#### Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

taken up legal residence in Mendoza, Argentina in 1974. In Chile he had been pursued after September 11, 1973. In 1975 his family lost contact with him, even though previously he had communicated regularly. The Commission was unable to come to the moral conviction that agents of the Chilean government were responsible for the disappearance of Leandro Llancaleo. Nevertheless, given all the circumstances and his political history, the Commission was able to come to the conclusion that Leandro Llancaleo underwent forced disappearance in Argentina within this general political context.

#### Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

as victims of political violence.

On August 31, 1989, Marcelo Esteban BARRIOS ANDRADE, a history and geography student who was active in the FPMR, was killed. He was killed in a gun battle with members of the navy when they tried to arrest him at Cerro Yungay in Valparaíso. In view of the testimony it has taken and other evidence gathered, the Commission has come to the conviction that Marcelo

Barrios was killed in a gun battle with government agents, and that he died a victim of political violence.

#### Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC) issued a call in the following words: "Our problem is that we need not one law more or one law less, or one sort of change or another in what now exists. It is deeper and goes to the heart of things: our problem is an economic, social, cultural, and political system that has us all bound tight and is squeezing us, one that is at odds with our peculiar character as Chileans and workers, one that has tried to strangle us with weapons like fear and repression, so as to squeeze us tighter and tighter. We have no feeling for this system; it is not in accord with our way of life, because it was imposed on us by force and deceit." The statement invited people to protest "against an economic, social, and political system that has plunged our country into the deepest crisis in its history." The document insisted that the protest had to be nonviolent, and urged the following actions: keeping children home from school, buying nothing whatsoever, banging pots inside houses at 8 p.m., and turning off lights and all electrical devices in houses and buildings for five minutes beginning at 9:30 p.m.

#### Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

When people think that the violation of fundamental rights has gone beyond the bounds of a legal or political order (or indeed simply a human order), when ordinary life in common has gone beyond the breaking point, and when matters reach the point where one portion of society believes that radical change is necessary, reactions may be very strong and a nation itself may move in a very different direction. That is a fact of political life, a reality of history on which the Commission takes no position. When matters reach this point, a society that is in crisis and faces internal or external aggression certainly has a right to defend itself.

## *True or Accurate*

References or discussions of true, accurate, genuine or missing history

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 4 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

### Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

The truth was considered as an absolute, unrenounceable value for many reasons: In order to provide for measures of reparation and prevention, it must be clearly known what it is that ought to be repaired and prevented. Further, society cannot simply black out a chapter of its history, however differently the facts may be interpreted. The void would be filled with lies or with conflicting versions. The unity of a nation depends on a shared identity, which, in turn, depends largely on a shared memory. The truth also brings a measure of social catharsis and helps to prevent the past from reoccurring. In addition, bringing the facts to light is, to some extent, a form of punishment, albeit mild, in that it provokes social censure against the perpetrators or the institutions or groups they belonged to. But although the truth cannot really in itself dispense justice, it does put an end to many a continued injustice – it does not bring the dead back to life, but it brings them out from silence; for the families of the "disappeared," the truth about their fate would mean, at last, the end to an anguishing, endless search. It was deemed further that a thorough disclosure of the truth was feasible, although probably the whereabouts of the remains of most disappeared will remain unknown.

### Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

We are taking the liberty of stating why we accepted the noble task with which we have been honored. We were aware that it would be difficult, and that our own limitations would make it more so. We nonetheless accepted it without hesitation. The members of our group uphold a variety of philosophies of life. We are aware that we adhere to a variety of traditions, that our political loyalties are different, and that we have different perspectives on our country's history. We do, however, believe in the essential identity of our nation, and we think it ought to be protected by a state that remains faithful to the norms of democracy no matter which administrations might legitimately succeed one another. We accepted our task because the same fundamental principle unites us all – respect for human persons simply because they are human persons – and because we believe that the person is protected by inalienable rights which cannot be violated on the grounds of any accidental condition, nationality, creed, race, or ideology. These are rights that no power, no matter how far-reaching, may violate. We are united by an utter conviction that the human person in his or her dignity constitutes inviolable limits to the activity of other human beings. This is the primordial rule of human life in common. Finally, we are united in our yearning to make our country a

### Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

The Commission believes it must outline those aspects of the organization on which it gathered accurate information and which help explain the origins, nature, operating procedure and activity of an organization that was unprecedented in the history of our country and was so destructive of



human rights. In this chapter and in the subsequent case material, the DINA is said to have been responsible for the disappearance of hundreds of people after their arrest, for other executions, and for running a number of secret detention sites where torture was practiced systematically. The DINA carried out many unlawful activities, but to examine them case by case would be beyond the assigned task of this Commission. Nevertheless, the nature and extent of these activities can be deduced from the background material provided here.

#### Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

A. Creation of a public law foundation<sup>101</sup> The Commission has also come to the conclusion that it should propose to the president the creation of an institution, which we believe should be a Public Law Foundation directly connected to the president in accordance with Law No. 18.575 (Law on the Foundations of the Administration). We suggest that the ultimate authority in the foundation be a board made up of highly respected people from diverse traditions and from across the political spectrum who hold a variety of views on our history. We further believe that this board should be motivated by a spirit that acknowledges the basic norms of democracy and of the rule of law, and that it should accept the fundamental principle that the human person is to be respected because he or she is a person and because the human person is protected by inalienable rights that must not under any circumstances be violated.

## *Violence*

References or discussions of violence and history

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 13 references coded [0.15% Coverage]

### Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

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### Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

Indeed it is correct to say that the responsibilities of a criminal character and other legal responsibilities that may derive from human rights violations are personal in nature and do not affect the institution to which the perpetrator belongs. It is also true that the fundamental role played by the armed forces and security forces in the history of the country should be fully appreciated, as should be their character as permanent and essential national institutions. Finally, it is praiseworthy to strive to avoid any use of the issue of human rights to attempt to sully these institutions, or to detract from their contribution to the country and the role they are called to play in the future.

### Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

The Commission is aware that at various periods in our country's history people have been killed as a result of the abuse of power. Nevertheless, such acts remain human rights violations, if the government, instead of punishing them, itself becomes a participant by condoning or supporting them. In other periods of our country's history, there have also been deaths due to the use of undue force or during curfew periods. It does not follow, however, that such acts should not always be judged in accordance with the criteria set forth here.

### Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

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#### Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

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#### Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

Those arresting them were police from the Second station in Chillán. Both had been arrested before at that station and at the Chillán Regiment and released on condition that they would periodically return to sign their names at the police station in Cato. The police acknowledged that they were arrested on October 22 but said that they were released the following day. Since that date, however, there has been no further word about them. This Commission does not find plausible the claim that they were released the day after they were arrested, since despite their previous histories, their arrests, and the continual harassment against them, they had not gone into hiding, and yet after this arrest they had no contact with their families, they had no dealings with government agencies, and they are not registered as having left the country. Consequently the Commission has come to the conviction that Sergio Cádiz and Gilberto Pino suffered a human rights violation at the hands of government agents who forcibly caused them to disappear.

#### Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

The Commission believes it must outline those aspects of the organization on which it gathered accurate information and which help explain the origins, nature, operating procedure and activity of an organization that was unprecedented in the history of our country and was so destructive of human rights. In this chapter and in the subsequent case material, the DINA is said to have been responsible for the disappearance of hundreds of people after their arrest, for other executions, and for running a number of secret detention sites where torture was practiced systematically. The DINA carried out many unlawful activities, but to examine them case by case would be beyond the assigned task of this Commission. Nevertheless, the nature and extent of these activities can be deduced from the background material provided here.

#### Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

wounded, but managed to escape from the shootout in Malloco. Some days later Sheila Cassidy, a British doctor, gave medical treatment to him as he was on the run. Security agents accordingly began searching for her in order to arrest her. On November 1, 1975, they arrested her while she was visiting a sick woman at the Colomban Fathers residence. In the process of arresting her, DINA agents shot a number of times, and as a result the housekeeper, Enriqueta del Carmen REYES VALERIO, who had no history of political involvement and had nothing to do with these events, was killed.

#### Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

taken up legal residence in Mendoza, Argentina in 1974. In Chile he had been pursued after September 11, 1973. In 1975 his family lost contact with him, even though previously he had communicated regularly. The Commission was unable to come to the moral conviction that agents of the Chilean government were responsible for the disappearance of Leandro Llancaleo. Nevertheless, given all the circumstances and his political history, the Commission was able to come to the conclusion that Leandro Llancaleo underwent forced disappearance in Argentina within this general political context.

#### Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

as victims of political violence.

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#### Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

10. The sensation of having been cast aside: "It was like having leprosy..." After the death or disappearance of a family member there follows a long history of being outcast. Families encounter discrimination in their job opportunities as do children in access to high schools, universities, and government agencies. The stigma is so strong that when they feel the outside world spurning them, families find themselves sinking into ostracism and enormous isolation. They only feel at ease when they are with those who share their experience.

#### Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

Nevertheless we believe there is one thing that no one can deny: Chile has undergone a wrenching tragedy. The report itself says clearly and repeatedly that political situations are not on trial here. That is a matter for our country and history to decide. The report does not make distinctions between victims or perpetrators from