



Centre for  
Human Rights and  
Restorative Justice

# REFERENCES TO WOMEN

Chile Truth Commission

## Abstract

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

Chelsea Barranger

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## Researcher Notes

Report details:

- published 1996
- pdf is 1128 pages
- no chapter or section on women
- according to NVivo's text search, the word women (using stems) is referenced 34 times, representing 0.04% coverage
- in total, **29 broad references** to women in the content of report
- women are usually discussed in terms of the violence they experienced and their activism in response to it

Women are referenced in the report in the following ways:

- women were:
  - sexually tortured
  - prisoners or wives of prisoners
  - involved in unions and politics
- women created a group for relatives of persons who disappeared after their arrest
  - they also engaged in hunger strikes, street protests, demonstrations etc. to raise awareness about their missing relatives

## 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.)

## Coding Women for the Chile Report

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

| Women          | References or discussions of women   |
|----------------|--|
| Demonstrations | References or discussions of demonstrations  |
| Disappearance  | References or discussions of disappearances  |
| Human rights   | References or discussions of human rights, civil codes, or human rights violations |
| Killings       | References or discussions of killings  |
| Labour         | References or discussions of labour - paid and unpaid                              |
| Politics       | References or discussions of politics, political groups, etc.                      |
| Prisoners      | References or discussions of prisoners   |
| Torture        | References or discussions of torture   |

## References to Women

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

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 29 references coded [0.30% Coverage]

### Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

Before acknowledging the significant contributions that many persons have made to the successful completion of this project, I dedicate this English edition of the Report to the men and women of Chile who worked so courageously for human rights during the long nightmare of the Pinochet dictatorship. Their endeavor to "speak truth to power" provides an unforgettable example of the human spirit's capacity to struggle for justice against seemingly impossible odds.

### Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

Prisoners, sometimes as many as a hundred, were normally kept in the camp and were taken to the school only for purposes of interrogation, after a phone call to that effect came from the school. People were transported in refrigerated trucks provided by port fishing companies or requisitioned from them. From the time they left until they returned to the camp, the prisoners were kept blindfolded or hooded. In the school they were taken to be interrogated either in the basement below the officer's club or on the second floor. Once there the prisoner was stripped naked, tied to a chair or to a metal bed frame, and was beaten, often to the point where bones were broken; electric current was applied on the mouth, genitals, and elsewhere. There were other kinds of torture such as hanging the person by the arms with the feet off the floor for hours until the person passed out. Torture for women prisoners was sexual, and took many and bizarre forms. After the torture session was over, the prisoner was taken from the school back to the camp.

### Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

In view of the announcement that the Palace would be bombed at 11:00 a.m., the president ordered the women and administrative staff to leave. Approximately fifty people remained inside the building. The bombing of the government palace began at 11:52, setting it on fire. Thus began the events to be dealt with in this section on the Metropolitan Region, which is the political center of the country.

### Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

Those held in the National Stadium slept in the dressing rooms and the tower room. These places had no beds, although the places set up for women had mattresses. Some international humanitarian organizations later donated blankets but they were still insufficient for the large number of people imprisoned there. The prisoners were held completely incommunicado, and were permitted no visits from relatives, lawyers, or anyone from outside. Family members were only allowed to bring them clothing and food.

### Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

Ofelia Rebeca VILLARROEL LATIN, 29, a foreign trade department secretary who was responsible for the women's section of unionized office workers and an active Communist;

### Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

who were subsequently executed were also held under arrest at the Sixth Telecommunications Regiment in Iquique. Later the women and their families were forced to leave the city within twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

### Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

The most important detention site was the jail in Pisagua. Prisoners from the Telecommunications Regiment at Iquique, and from a number of regional police stations, and also from Valparaíso were taken there (navy personnel took those from Valparaíso on the ship "Maipo"). At one point this old three-story building in the tiny seacoast town held around 500 prisoners, a number far exceeding its natural capacity. In the ten cells on the first floor, each two by four meters, prisoners were held in solitary confinement. On the second and third floors were eight cells of approximately four by ten meters, each of which held up to twenty-five prisoners. Women prisoners were transferred to a building next to the town theater, which was conditioned for that purpose. A shed the prisoners called the "supermarket" was also used. This Commission has received testimony and evidence enabling it to state that torture was used systematically in the Pisagua jail. An account of some of that torture is found in the general material preceding these region by region accounts.

#### Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

1983, according to a report by the International Red Cross Committee, 589 prisoners were being held here, including 44 women. They were living in seven dressing rooms, some of them 12 by 18 meters and others 12 by 6 meters. The floors were of tile and were covered with a layer of sawdust or straw.

#### Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

source indicates that in October 1973 this site held 552 prisoners, including 33 women and 19 foreigners (eight

#### Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

Brazilians, four Uruguayans, three Bolivians, two Venezuelans, one Panamanian and one Pole). The men were housed in the gymnasium, which measured 50 by 25 meters and was surrounded with barbed wire and heavily guarded. The women were in a room that measured 30 by 15 meters.

#### Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

were 158 prisoners at this facility, including two women. The men were held in the gymnasium, which measured 50 by 25 meters, and the women were a kilometer away at the Rodríguez garrison in a room that measured 20 by 5 meters. The prison at Tomé and the Fourth police station in Concepción (now the Second police station) were also used as detention sites.

#### Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

there were 21 women prisoners, one of them of Spanish nationality. Overall conditions were good. In the city there were also other detention sites of a transitory nature from which prisoners went to more permanent centers: Liceo de Hombres, Gimnasio de Iansa, Liceo Alemán [high schools].

#### Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

Armored Battalion No. 6-Dragones). On September 30, five people, four women and one man, were being held prisoner here. More prisoners, primarily women, arrived later. According to the Red Cross, conditions at this facility were good.

#### Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

those operating at Villa Grimaldi, since they operated in different ways. Evidence on the names of individual agents confirms that they were different. The prisoners were kept blindfolded, several in a single room, but men and women were held separately. The food was considerably better than it was at the other detention sites, and as a rule people were treated less brutally.

#### Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

Many women were also among the victims in this period, although the vast majority were men, as can be seen in the statistics at the end of this report. Nine of the women imprisoned were pregnant. It has not been determined if any of their babies were born, or if so, what happened to them.

#### Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

activist María Angélica ANDREOLI BRAVO at her home in the Las Condes district. The same group of agents also arrested another MIR activist that day, Muriel DOCKENDORFF NAVARRETE. Both women disappeared while in the hands of the DINA. Many

#### Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

witnesses saw both of them at the Londres No. 38 site. Muriel Dockendorff was later transferred to Cuatro Alamos and then disappeared. The Commission is convinced that the disappearance of these two women was the work of government agents who thus violated their human rights.

#### Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

night of November 18 say that it was the worst night they experienced there. They describe a great deal of movement of vehicles and people after an interrogation session in the yard. During the interrogation guards could be heard shouting and asking for water and hot oil, followed by the frightful shrieks of those being tortured. Witnesses say that the next morning they saw two women in very poor condition, and bodies on the ground, including one of an old man.

#### Reference 19 - 0.02% Coverage

On September 24, 1974, about twenty soldiers who said they were from the Tacna Regiment arrested Luis Armando SILVA SILVA, 20, an electrician and an active member of the Socialist party, along with his pregnant wife, María Eliana Castro, and a neighbor woman. The two women were released that same day. Officials at the time acknowledged the arrest of Luis Silva in the court process that followed his disappearance. An official document declared that he had been arrested for "being involved in subversive activities," and that after being interrogated he was sent to Tres Alamos, and was handed over to the DINA. The interior minister said that the DINA had released him on November 31. However, the commander of the Tacna Regiment said he had been released by the DINA on October 7, 1974, thus contradicting the statement by the interior minister. This Commission cannot accept those accounts, not only because it is unacceptable that officials should confuse the dates in this fashion, but also because there is no proof that he was actually released nor any reason to presume that he was. The Commission is convinced that his disappearance was the work of government agents who thus violated his human rights.

#### Reference 20 - 0.02% Coverage

together with his common-law wife and her sister twenty-five days after they arrived in Argentina. Both of the women were of Argentinean nationality. He had taken refuge there after he was expelled from the University of Chile music department due to his known MIR involvement in Santiago. Before leaving he told a friend the address of a relative at whose house he would be staying in Buenos Aires. His friend, Sergio Fuenzalida was arrested in Santiago by DINA agents on June 28, 1976, along with six other people, all of whom are still disappeared. The Commission came to the conviction that Elgueta, who was being energetically pursued in Chile after the DINA operation that wiped out his friends' group in Santiago, was turned over to DINA agents in Buenos Aires. The Commission is convinced that his disappearance was the work of government agents who thus violated his human rights.

#### Reference 21 - 0.03% Coverage

The first group that was formed and maintained a stable organization for a period of years was that of the Relatives of Persons Disappeared After Arrest, which was made up of women, and began to operate in late 1974 with twenty members. In March 1975 it had 75 members, and then in June the number rose to 270 and reached 323 members by



the end of 1975. That figure represents a high percentage of all those affected, since it is estimated that around 1,000 people had disappeared in Santiago, and some of the women in the organization had lost more than one relative. This organization was one of the first of its kind in Latin America. Its experiences and methods of protest served as an example for similar groups in Chile and other countries. The women involved in it became convinced that looking for their family members individually was not achieving anything, and so they decided to begin a series of peaceful demonstrations such as hunger strikes, street protests, and so forth in order to attract public attention. In doing so they were putting themselves in great danger. With a few men, and carrying photographs of their husbands, sons, daughters, and grandchildren they decided to break what they called "the circle of silence" surrounding the cases of their disappeared relatives. At that time there were practically no demonstrations against the regime, nor were there alternative sources of information. Thus the relatives of the disappeared were officially ignored, and they were harassed and repeatedly jailed. As time went on, the Relatives of Persons Disappeared after Arrest became organized in many parts of the country.

#### Reference 22 - 0.02% Coverage

shantytowns, starting with the first one which took place May 14, 1983. Military forces, and those of the police, the investigative police, and civilians conducted sweeps in large sectors of the southern part of Santiago through shantytowns in the districts of San Miguel, La Cisterna, and La Granja. The operation began after midnight on the 13th when the area was cordoned off. At 5:00 a.m. simultaneously throughout the area, a call went out over loudspeakers warning all the males over 14 to get up, and telling them they would be picked up at their front doors. Women and children were to remain inside. Government forces violently forced their way into many houses and took objects that they regarded as subversive. The men were led on foot or in vehicles to nearby soccer fields in each shantytown where their documents were examined. Some were beaten, and the overall treatment was abusive and violent. The operation lasted all day. As their documents were checked, they were either released or taken to police facilities. Later on such sweeps reoccurred either before or after National Protests.

#### Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

or for particular personal relationships. Children and old people, youth and adults, men and women, participants in protests and people uninvolved, were all among those who lost their lives. The only thing they had in common was that they were caught up in a situation of intense political confrontation. It was the poorer people in the cities who bore the brunt, especially those living in the shantytowns in outlying areas of the capital. Most of those killed were young males.

#### Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

On March 6, 1987, Miguel Angel ANTILAF EPULEF, 22, who collected old newspapers for recycling, was standing on the corner of Lo Encalada and Carlos Dittborn (Santiago) at night during an International Women's Day demonstration when he sustained a fatal bullet wound. According to a number of accounts that this Commission finds credible, protesters had set up barricades and were chanting at that location. An automobile pulled up and the people in it shot at the demonstrators. Given the wellknown circumstances, this Commission holds the conviction that Miguel Angel Antilaf was killed by private citizens who violated his human rights for political reasons.

#### Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

On March 8, 1988, demonstrations and clashes were taking place around the celebration of International Women's Day. Roberto Eliecer VALDEBENITO VIRI, 30, a miner, was killed in the Eighth Region. After midnight the police moved in to break up street actions that were taking place in the Javiera Carrera neighborhood (Curanilahue). Valdebenito was at a barricade-bonfire when he was hit by a bullet presumably fired by the police. Since there is not enough evidence to determine the circumstances that prompted the police to step in, this Commission holds the conviction that Roberto Eliecer Valdebenito died a victim of the political violence characteristic of that period.

#### Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

prison on Dawson Island. Meanwhile we women had to work and to try to go on living as though nothing had happened."

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

3. Change of roles: "I work year round with no relief..." The imprisonment, disappearance, or death of a family member, usually the head of the house or a son, leads to a change in the usual roles within the family: women have to look for the missing person, flee, or get paying jobs with long hours in order to maintain the home; children have to leave school and go to work; the older daughters, closest relatives, and neighbors replace the mothers in taking care of the younger brothers and sisters.

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

longer feel comfortable with people who have had a normal life. They look at us women as though we were crazy, because we still cry after such a long time. They can't understand that these deaths are unlike all the rest, because we were never able to rest from our departed."

Reference 29 - 0.02% Coverage

Hence this endeavor will involve the system of formal education in its various levels and modalities (pre-school, grammar school, high school, higher education; scholarly, scientific and humanistic, as well as technical and professional education; training institutions for professions in civilian life and those training professionals in the military, and so forth) as well as the system of non-formal education connected to community organizations and groups (adult education, popular education, women, labor unions, and so forth); and informal education, whose primary expression is found in the media (television, press, radio, and so forth). As is the case with any other kind of cultural progress, incorporating these various actors and bodies into this endeavor will require a long and consistent effort. We must accordingly strive to assure that the effort to introduce respect for human rights into our culture can function over the long run.

## Child Node References to Women

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

### *Demonstrations*

References or discussions of demonstrations

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

#### Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

The first group that was formed and maintained a stable organization for a period of years was that of the Relatives of Persons Disappeared After Arrest, which was made up of women, and began to operate in late 1974 with twenty members. In March 1975 it had 75 members, and then in June the number rose to 270 and reached 323 members by the end of 1975. That figure represents a high percentage of all those affected, since it is estimated that around 1,000 people had disappeared in Santiago, and some of the women in the organization had lost more than one relative. This organization was one of the first of its kind in Latin America. Its experiences and methods of protest served as an example for similar groups in Chile and other countries. The women involved in it became convinced that looking for their family members individually was not achieving anything, and so they decided to begin a series of peaceful demonstrations such as hunger strikes, street protests, and so forth in order to attract public attention. In doing so they were putting themselves in great danger. With a few men, and carrying photographs of their husbands, sons, daughters, and grandchildren they decided to break what they called "the circle of silence" surrounding the cases of their disappeared relatives. At that time there were practically no demonstrations against the regime, nor were there alternative sources of information. Thus the relatives of the disappeared were officially ignored, and they were harassed and repeatedly jailed. As time went on, the Relatives of Persons Disappeared after Arrest became organized in many parts of the country.

#### Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

On March 6, 1987, Miguel Angel ANTILAF EPULEF, 22, who collected old newspapers for recycling, was standing on the corner of Lo Encalada and Carlos Dittborn (Santiago) at night during an International Women's Day demonstration when he sustained a fatal bullet wound. According to a number of accounts that this Commission finds credible, protesters had set up barricades and were chanting at that location. An automobile pulled up and the people in it shot at the demonstrators. Given the wellknown circumstances, this Commission holds the conviction that Miguel Angel Antilaf was killed by private citizens who violated his human rights for political reasons.

#### Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

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## *Disappearances*

### References or discussions of disappearances

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 5 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

witnesses saw both of them at the Londres No. 38 site. Muriel Dockendorff was later transferred to Cuatro Alamos and then disappeared. The Commission is convinced that the disappearance of these two women was the work of government agents who thus violated their human rights.

#### Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

On September 24, 1974, about twenty soldiers who said they were from the Tacna Regiment arrested Luis Armando SILVA SILVA, 20, an electrician and an active member of the Socialist party, along with his pregnant wife, María Eliana Castro, and a neighbor woman. The two women were released that same day. Officials at the time acknowledged the arrest of Luis Silva in the court process that followed his disappearance. An official document declared that he had been arrested for "being involved in subversive activities," and that after being interrogated he was sent to Tres Alamos, and was handed over to the DINA. The interior minister said that the DINA had released him on November 31. However, the commander of the Tacna Regiment said he had been released by the DINA on October 7, 1974, thus contradicting the statement by the interior minister. This Commission cannot accept those accounts, not only because it is unacceptable that officials should confuse the dates in this fashion, but also because there is no proof that he was actually released nor any reason to presume that he was. The Commission is convinced that his disappearance was the work of government agents who thus violated his human rights.

#### Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

together with his common-law wife and her sister twenty-five days after they arrived in Argentina. Both of the women were of Argentinean nationality. He had taken refuge there after he was expelled from the University of Chile music department due to his known MIR involvement in Santiago. Before leaving he told a friend the address of a relative at whose house he would be staying in Buenos Aires. His friend, Sergio Fuenzalida was arrested in Santiago by DINA agents on June 28, 1976, along with six other people, all of whom are still disappeared. The Commission came to the conviction that Elgueta, who was being energetically pursued in Chile after the DINA operation that wiped out his friends' group in Santiago, was turned over to DINA agents in Buenos Aires. The Commission is convinced that his disappearance was the work of government agents who thus violated his human rights.

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#### Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

3. Change of roles: "I work year round with no relief..." The imprisonment, disappearance, or death of a family member, usually the head of the house or a son, leads to a change in the usual roles within the family: women have to look for the missing person, flee, or get paying jobs with long hours in order to maintain the home; children have to leave school and go to work; the older daughters, closest relatives, and neighbors replace the mothers in taking care of the younger brothers and sisters.

## *Human Rights*

References or discussions of human rights, civil codes, or human rights violations

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 5 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

### Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

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### Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

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effort. We must accordingly strive to assure that the effort to introduce respect for human rights into our culture can function over the long run.

## 2. Desirability

## *Killings*

### References or discussions of killings

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 4 references coded [0.04% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

or for particular personal relationships. Children and old people, youth and adults, men and women, participants in protests and people uninvolved, were all among those who lost their lives. The only thing they had in common was that they were caught up in a situation of intense political confrontation. It was the poorer people in the cities who bore the brunt, especially those living in the shantytowns in outlying areas of the capital. Most of those killed were young males.

#### Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

On March 6, 1987, Miguel Angel ANTILAF EPULEF, 22, who collected old newspapers for recycling, was standing on the corner of Lo Encalada and Carlos Dittborn (Santiago) at night during an International Women's Day demonstration when he sustained a fatal bullet wound. According to a number of accounts that this Commission finds credible, protesters had set up barricades and were chanting at that location. An automobile pulled up and the people in it shot at the demonstrators. Given the wellknown circumstances, this Commission holds the conviction that Miguel Angel Antilaf was killed by private citizens who violated his human rights for political reasons.

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#### Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

longer feel comfortable with people who have had a normal life. They look at us women as though we were crazy, because we still cry after such a long time. They can't understand that these deaths are unlike all the rest, because we were never able to rest from our departed."



## *Labour*

References or discussions of labour – paid and unpaid

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 2 references coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

prison on Dawson Island. Meanwhile we women had to work and to try to go on living as though nothing had happened."

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

3. Change of roles: "I work year round with no relief..." The imprisonment, disappearance, or death of a family member, usually the head of the house or a son, leads to a change in the usual roles within the family: women have to look for the missing person, flee, or get paying jobs with long hours in order to maintain the home; children have to leave school and go to work; the older daughters, closest relatives, and neighbors replace the mothers in taking care of the younger brothers and sisters.

## *Politics*

References or discussions of politics, political groups, etc.

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 8 references coded [0.10% Coverage]

### Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

In view of the announcement that the Palace would be bombed at 11:00 a.m., the president ordered the women and administrative staff to leave. Approximately fifty people remained inside the building. The bombing of the government palace began at 11:52, setting it on fire. Thus began the events to be dealt with in this section on the Metropolitan Region, which is the political center of the country.

### Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

Ofelia Rebeca VILLARROEL LATIN, 29, a foreign trade department secretary who was responsible for the women's section of unionized office workers and an active Communist;

### Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

activist María Angélica ANDREOLI BRAVO at her home in the Las Condes district. The same group of agents also arrested another MIR activist that day, Muriel DOCKENDORFF NAVARRETE. Both women disappeared while in the hands of the DINA. Many

### Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

together with his common-law wife and her sister twenty-five days after they arrived in Argentina. Both of the women were of Argentinean nationality. He had taken refuge there after he was expelled from the University of Chile music department due to his known MIR involvement in Santiago. Before leaving he told a friend the address of a relative at whose house he would be staying in Buenos Aires. His friend, Sergio Fuenzalida was arrested in Santiago by DINA agents on June 28, 1976, along with six other people, all of whom are still disappeared. The Commission came to the conviction that Elgueta, who was being energetically pursued in Chile after the DINA operation that wiped out his friends' group in Santiago, was turned over to DINA agents in Buenos Aires. The Commission is convinced that his disappearance was the work of government agents who thus violated his human rights.

### Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

The first group that was formed and maintained a stable organization for a period of years was that of the Relatives of Persons Disappeared After Arrest, which was made up of women, and began to operate in late 1974 with twenty members. In March 1975 it had 75 members, and then in June the number rose to 270 and reached 323 members by the end of 1975. That figure represents a high percentage of all those affected, since it is estimated that around 1,000 people had disappeared in Santiago, and some of the women in the organization had lost more than one relative. This organization was one of the first of its kind in Latin America. Its experiences and methods of protest served as an example for similar groups in Chile and other countries. The women involved in it became convinced that looking for their family members individually was not achieving anything, and so they decided to begin a series of peaceful demonstrations such as hunger strikes, street protests, and so forth in order to attract public attention. In doing so they were putting themselves in great danger. With a few men, and carrying photographs of their husbands, sons, daughters, and grandchildren they decided to break what they called "the circle of silence" surrounding the cases of their disappeared relatives. At that time there were practically no demonstrations against the regime, nor were there alternative sources of information. Thus the relatives of the disappeared were officially ignored, and they were harassed and repeatedly jailed. As time went on, the Relatives of Persons Disappeared after Arrest became organized in many parts of the country.

### Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

or for particular personal relationships. Children and old people, youth and adults, men and women, participants in protests and people uninvolved, were all among those who lost their lives. The only thing they had in common was that they were caught up in a situation of intense political confrontation. It was the poorer people in the cities who bore the brunt, especially those living in the shantytowns in outlying areas of the capital. Most of those killed were young males.

#### Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

On March 6, 1987, Miguel Angel ANTILAF EPULEF, 22, who collected old newspapers for recycling, was standing on the corner of Lo Encalada and Carlos Dittborn (Santiago) at night during an International Women's Day demonstration when he sustained a fatal bullet wound. According to a number of accounts that this Commission finds credible, protesters had set up barricades and were chanting at that location. An automobile pulled up and the people in it shot at the demonstrators. Given the wellknown circumstances, this Commission holds the conviction that Miguel Angel Antilaf was killed by private citizens who violated his human rights for political reasons.

#### Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

On March 8, 1988, demonstrations and clashes were taking place around the celebration of International Women's Day. Roberto Eliecer VALDEBENITO VIRA, 30, a miner, was killed in the Eighth Region. After midnight the police moved in to break up street actions that were taking place in the Javiera Carrera neighborhood (Curanilahue). Valdebenito was at a barricade-bonfire when he was hit by a bullet presumably fired by the police. Since there is not enough evidence to determine the circumstances that prompted the police to step in, this Commission holds the conviction that Roberto Eliecer Valdebenito died a victim of the political violence characteristic of that period.

## *Prisoners*

### References or discussions of prisoners

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 11 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

Those held in the National Stadium slept in the dressing rooms and the tower room. These places had no beds, although the places set up for women had mattresses. Some international humanitarian organizations later donated blankets but they were still insufficient for the large number of people imprisoned there. The prisoners were held completely incommunicado, and were permitted no visits from relatives, lawyers, or anyone from outside. Family members were only allowed to bring them clothing and food.

#### Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

who were subsequently executed were also held under arrest at the Sixth Telecommunications Regiment in Iquique. Later the women and their families were forced to leave the city within twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

#### Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

The most important detention site was the jail in Pisagua. Prisoners from the Telecommunications Regiment at Iquique, and from a number of regional police stations, and also from Valparaíso were taken there (navy personnel took those from Valparaíso on the ship "Maipo"). At one point this old three-story building in the tiny seacoast town held around 500 prisoners, a number far exceeding its natural capacity. In the ten cells on the first floor, each two by four meters, prisoners were held in solitary confinement. On the second and third floors were eight cells of approximately four by ten meters, each of which held up to twenty-five prisoners. Women prisoners were transferred to a building next to the town theater, which was conditioned for that purpose. A shed the prisoners called the "supermarket" was also used. This Commission has received testimony and evidence enabling it to state that torture was used systematically in the Pisagua jail. An account of some of that torture is found in the general material preceding these region by region accounts.

#### Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

1983, according to a report by the International Red Cross Committee, 589 prisoners were being held here, including 44 women. They were living in seven dressing rooms, some of them 12 by 18 meters and others 12 by 6 meters. The floors were of tile and were covered with a layer of sawdust or straw.

#### Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

source indicates that in October 1973 this site held 552 prisoners, including 33 women and 19 foreigners (eight

#### Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

Brazilians, four Uruguayans, three Bolivians, two Venezuelans, one Panamanian and one Pole). The men were housed in the gymnasium, which measured 50 by 25 meters and was surrounded with barbed wire and heavily guarded. The women were in a room that measured 30 by 15 meters.

#### Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

Base. In November 1973 there were 158 prisoners at this facility, including two women. The men were held in the gymnasium, which measured 50 by 25 meters, and the women were a kilometer away at the Rodríguez garrison in a room that measured 20 by 5 meters. The prison at Tomé and the Fourth police station in Concepción (now the Second police station) were also used as detention sites.

#### Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

there were 21 women prisoners, one of them of Spanish nationality. Overall conditions were good. In the city there were also other detention sites of a transitory nature from which prisoners went to more permanent centers: Liceo de Hombres, Gimnasio de Iansa, Liceo Alemán [high schools].

#### Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

Armored Battalion No. 6-Dragones). On September 30, five people, four women and one man, were being held prisoner here. More prisoners, primarily women, arrived later. According to the Red Cross, conditions at this facility were good.

#### Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

those operating at Villa Grimaldi, since they operated in different ways. Evidence on the names of individual agents confirms that they were different. The prisoners were kept blindfolded, several in a single room, but men and women were held separately. The food was considerably better than it was at the other detention sites, and as a rule people were treated less brutally.

The agents followed a schedule

#### Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

Many women were also among the victims in this period, although the vast majority were men, as can be seen in the statistics at the end of this report. Nine of the women imprisoned were pregnant. It has not been determined if any of their babies were born, or if so, what happened to them.

## *Torture*

### References or discussions of torture

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\The Americas\\Chile-Report\_eng\_FULL> - § 3 references coded [0.05% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

Prisoners, sometimes as many as a hundred, were normally kept in the camp and were taken to the school only for purposes of interrogation, after a phone call to that effect came from the school. People were transported in refrigerated trucks provided by port fishing companies or requisitioned from them. From the time they left until they returned to the camp, the prisoners were kept blindfolded or hooded. In the school they were taken to be interrogated either in the basement below the officer's club or on the second floor. Once there the prisoner was stripped naked, tied to a chair or to a metal bed frame, and was beaten, often to the point where bones were broken; electric current was applied on the mouth, genitals, and elsewhere. There were other kinds of torture such as hanging the person by the arms with the feet off the floor for hours until the person passed out. Torture for women prisoners was sexual, and took many and bizarre forms. After the torture session was over, the prisoner was taken from the school back to the camp.

#### Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

The most important detention site was the jail in Pisagua. Prisoners from the Telecommunications Regiment at Iquique, and from a number of regional police stations, and also from Valparaíso were taken there (navy personnel took those from Valparaíso on the ship "Maipo"). At one point this old three-story building in the tiny seacoast town held around 500 prisoners, a number far exceeding its natural capacity. In the ten cells on the first floor, each two by four meters, prisoners were held in solitary confinement. On the second and third floors were eight cells of approximately four by ten meters, each of which held up to twenty-five prisoners. Women prisoners were transferred to a building next to the town theater, which was conditioned for that purpose. A shed the prisoners called the "supermarket" was also used. This Commission has received testimony and evidence enabling it to state that torture was used systematically in the Pisagua jail. An account of some of that torture is found in the general material preceding these region by region accounts.

#### Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

were at Villa Grimaldi the night of November 18 say that it was the worst night they experienced there. They describe a great deal of movement of vehicles and people after an interrogation session in the yard. During the interrogation guards could be heard shouting and asking for water and hot oil, followed by the frightful shrieks of those being tortured. Witnesses say that the next morning they saw two women in very poor condition, and bodies on the ground, including one of an old man.