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Chile Project (#S199900030)
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E.O. 12356 DECL: OADR
TAGS: SHUM, CI
SUBJ: DRAFT HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT FOR 1984

REF: A) STATE 271064, B) STATE 277840

A. (C) - ENTIRE TEXT.

B. IN PARAGRAPHS THAT FOLLOW, NUMBERED FOR EASY FUTURE REFERENCE, POST SUBMITS THE DRAFT HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT ON CHILE FOR 1984 (STATISTICS COMPLETE THROUGH SEPTEMBER AND COMPARED TO STATISTICS THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1983) REQUESTED BY REF. A. WE WILL TRY TO UPDATE COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR ENTIRE YEAR IN JANUARY. THE DRAFT IS CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL TO AVOID PREMATURE RELEASE IN UNCLEARED FORM.

C. DRAFT REPORT ON CHILE FOR 1984:

1. INTRODUCTION

THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT IS COMPOSED OF CIVILIAN AND MILITARY OFFICIALS UNDER THE EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP OF THE ARMY'S COMMANDING GENERAL, PRESIDENT AUGUSTO PINOCHET, WITH A MILITARY JUNTA EXERCISING LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS. IT TOOK POWER IN 1973 WHEN THE LONG-STANDING MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM BRONKE DOWN DURING A PERIOD OF MARXIST-LET RULE FROM 1970-73. UNDER THE SEPTEMBER 1980 CONSTI-TUTION, THE PRESIDENT AND THE MILITARY JUNTA REMAIN IN OFFICE UNTIL

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1989, WHEN A PLEBISCITE WILL BE HELD ON A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE SELECTED BY THE JUNTA. IF APPROVED, THE JUNTA CANDIDATE WOULD SERVE UNTIL 1997. IF REJECTED, OPEN AND DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS WOULD BE HELD WITHIN ONE YEAR. THE CONSTITUTON ALSO PROVIDES THAT CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS ARE TO BE HELD IN 1990. RESPECT FOR INDIVIDUAL

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RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES ARE GUARANTEED BY THE 1980 CONSTITUTION, BUT THEY ARE RESTRICTED TO VARYING DEGREES BY CONSTITUTIONALLY SANCTIONED EMERGENCY POWERS.

2. SOME OPPOSITION GROUPS QUESTION THE LEGITIMACY OF THE 1980 CONSTITUTION AND THE PLEBISCITE WHICH APPROVED IT BY A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY. OTHER GROUPS OBJECT ONLY TO THE PROVISIONS DELAYING THE TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY, AND STILL OTHER GROUPS ACCEPT THE CONSTITUTION IN ITS ENTIRETY AS A NECESSARY FOUNDATION FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACY IN CHILE. THE SERIES OF "NATIONAL DAYS OF PROTEST," BEGUN IN MAY 1983 BY POLITICAL AND TRADE UNION GROUPS CALLING FOR THE REMOVAL OF PRESIDENT PINOCHET AND AN ACCELERATED RETURN TO AN ELECTED CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT, CONTINUED IN 1984 ON A DIMINISHED SCALE. THERE WERE THREE "NATIONAL DAYS OF PROTEST," OFTEN MARKED BY VIOLENCE, AS WELL AS A SERIES OF SMALLER DEMONSTRATIONS. WHILE ASSERTING THAT CHILE HAS A LEGITIMATE AND POPULARLY ACCEPTED CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT HAS PROMISED TO PROMULGATE A LAW AUTHORIZING AND REGULATING THE FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND IS CONSIDERING OTHER LEGISLATION CONCERNING ELECTORAL LISTS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF ELECTIONS. IN THE MEANTIME, POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO FUNCTION IN AN INCREASINGLY OPEN MANNER SINCE THE RELAXATION OF POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS IN AUGUST 1983, ALTHOUGH, TECHNICALLY DEMOCRATIC PARTIES REMAIN FORMALLY RECESSED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND MARXIST PARTIES REMAIN ILLEGAL.

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3. GENERAL HUMAN RIGHTS TRENDS IN CHILE IN 1984 CONTINUE TO BE MIXED. THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ADMINISTRATIVELY BANISHED TO INTERNAL EXILE WAS DOWN BY TWO-THIRDS AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EXTERNAL EXILES WAS REDUCED OVERALL, BUT A FEW CHILEANS WERE SENT INTO EXTERNAL EXILE AGAIN AFTER A HALT IN EXPULSIONS DURING 1983. TERRORIST ACTIONS BY EXTREMIST GROUPS, PARTICULARLY BOMBINGS OF PUBLIC PROPERTIES, TRIPLED. TWO MARXIST TERRORIST GROUPS, THE MOVEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEFT (MIR) AND THE MANUEL RODRIGUEZ PARTIOTIC FRONT-- MEMBERS OF WHICH HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING IN CUBA AND ELSEWHERE--CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANY OF THESE INCIDENTS. PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCES CONTINUED ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF DEATHS WAS DOWN BY TWO-THIRDS AND THE NUMBER INJURED WAS DOWN CONSIDERABLY. WHILE PROTEST-RELATED GROUP ARRESTS WERE DOWN BY OVER ONE-THIRD, LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE DECLINE IN THE PROTEST MOVEMENT, AND TOTAL ARRESTS WERE DOWN SIGNIFICANTLY, INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS RELATED TO POLITICALLY MOTIVATED

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VIOLENT OR NON-VIOLENT ACTIVITIES NEARLY DOUBLED IN 1984. ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE REMAINED AT ALMOST EXACTLY THE SAME LEVEL AS IN 1983.

4. CHILE HAS AN INTERNAL SECURITY APPARATUS COMPOSED OF AA NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER (CNI), A PLAIN-CLOTHES POLICE FORCE, A MILITIA-TYPE POLICE FORCE AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNITS. ALL ARE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE EXCEPT THE CNI, WHICH IS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. MOST COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THIS SECURITY APPARATUS ARE DIRECTED AGAINST THE CNI, ALTHOUGH THE POLICE FORCES HAVE SOMETIMES BEEN ACCUSED OF USING EXCESSIVE FORCE IN RESTRAINING OFTEN-VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS. GOVERNMENT

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ATTEMPTS TO RESTRICT INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES HAVE GENERALLY BEEN BASED ON THE PROVISIONS OF THE 1958 INTERNAL SECURITY LAW, UNDER WHICH THE COURTS HAVE USUALLY RULED IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANTS, OR ON THE TRANSITORY ARTICLES OF THE 1980 CONSTITUTION, WHICH ALLOW EXTRA-JUDICIAL PENALTIES SUCH AS INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL EXILE.

5. THE "STATE OF EMERGENCY," WHICH HAD BEEN LIFTED IN AUGUST 1983 AFTER TEN CONTINUOUS YEARS, WAS REINSTITUTED IN MARCH 1984 IN RESPONSE TO A THREAT OF VIOLENCE DURING THE OPPOSITION'S MARCH 27 "NATIONAL DAY OF PROTEST." IT ENABLED THE GOVERNMENT TO IMPOSE BRIEFLY A LATE NIGHT CURFEW ON VEHICULAR TRAFFIC AND CERTAIN LIMITATIONS ON THE COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA, WHICH HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS SINCE AUGUST 1983. IN ADDITION, THE SEPARATE "STATE OF DANGER OF THE DISTURBANCE OF INTERNAL PEACE" WAS EXTENDED IN MARCH AND SEPTEMBER, AS IT HAS BEEN EVERY SIX MONTHS SINCE THE PROMULGATION OF THE CONSTITUTION IN MARCH 1981. TOGETHER THESE MEASURES GIVE THE GOVERNMENT SPECIAL AUTHORITY TO DEAL

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WITH AN EXTREMIST THREAT, ALTHOUGH THE SAME POWERS HAVE BEEN USED AGAINST NON-VIOLENT DISSENTERS AS WELL.

6. DURING 1984 THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUED TO ALLOW THE RETURN OF SOME EXILES. IN SEPTEMBER, AN OFFICIAL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LIST OF 4,860 CHILEANS PROHIBITED FROM RETURNING WAS MADE PUBLIC TOGETHER WITH THE STATEMENT BY A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN THAT ALL OTHERS WERE FREE TO RETURN. PRIOR TO PUBLICATION OF THE LIST, AN AVERAGE OF 50 - 100 EXILES PER MONTH HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO RETURN THROUGHOUT 1984 UNDER AN ALREADY ESTABLISHED SYSTEM WHICH WILL CONTINUE FOR THOSE ON THE PROHIBITION LIST. INCLUDED ON THE PROHIBITED LIST WERE THE NAMES OF TWO PERSONS EXPELLED EARLIER IN THE YEAR UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF TRANSITORY ARTICLE 24 (BOTH WERE ALLOWED TO RETURN BECAUSE OF A COURT DECISION, LATER OVERTURNED ON A GOVERNMENT APPEAL, AND HAVE REMAINED IN CHILE ILLEGALLY). LABOR UNION ACTIVITY CONTINUED SUBJECT TO THE 1979 LABOR PLAN, WHICH REFORMULATED AND RESTORED MANY LABOR RIGHTS, INCLUDING COLLECTIVE BARGAINING. HOWEVER, SOME OTHER RIGHTS WERE RESTRICTED AND THE RIGHT TO STRIKE IN NON-STRATEGIC INDUSTRIES WAS LIMITED TO 60 DAYS.

7. DESPITE A LARGE PUBLIC SECTOR AND CONSIDERABLE GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE ECONOMY, CHILE BASICALLY FOLLOWS A FREE MARKET MODEL. CHILE'S LEVEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLACES IT AMONG THE MOST ADVANCED LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, AND EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH STANDARDS ARE GOOD. THE GOVERNMENT RESPECTS PRIVATE PROPERTY, AND ENCOURAGES PRIVATE BUSINESS. NONETHELESS, THE SEVERE RECESSION FROM LATE 1981 TO MID-1983 LED TO AN INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN THE ECONOMY, ESPECIALLY FOR AILING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, A TWO-YEAR MACROECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM, AGREED UPON WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND IN JANUARY 1983, LIMITS THE GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC POLICYOPTIONS. GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO STIMULATE THE ECONOMY IN 1983 LED TO A DECLINE IN UNEMPLOYMENT. HOWEVER, THE LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT EQUALLED 16.1

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PERCENT OF THE WORK FORCE FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD ENDING IN AUGUST 1984, UP SLIGHTLY FROM THE END OF 1983.

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OVER THE SAME PERIOD, THE PERCENTAGE OF THE WORK FORCE IN LOW-WAGE GOVERNMENT MAKE-WORK PROGRAMS DECLINED FRM 13.2 PERCENT TO 8.6 PERCENT. IN ADDITON, THE GOVERNMENT CREATES BETTER PAYING JOBS THROUGH OTHER PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMS, ALTHOUGH EXACT TOTALS ARE UNCERTAIN. SOCIAL EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING REACHED THE RECORD LEVEL OF 59.7 PERCENT IN 1983 WITH EMPHASIS DIRECTED AT THE POOR.

8. RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

A. POLITICAL KILLING.

THE ASSASSINATIONS OF THREE CARABINEROS IN SEPARATE INCIDENTS BY APPARENT LEFTIST TERRORISTS WERE THE ONLY CLEAR-CUT POLITICAL KILLINGS IN 1984. HOWEVER, UNPROVEN ASSERTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE THAT SEVERAL OF THE ALLEGED EXTREMISTS KILLED IN SHOOT-OUTS WITH GOVERNMENT SECURITY FORCES WERE ACTUALLY MURDERS OF SURRENDERED SUSPECTS. IN ALL, THIRTEEN ALLEGED TERRORISTS WERE KILLED AND THREE OTHERS WOUNDED IN SHOOT-OUTS, WHILE TWO GOVERNMENT SECURITY AGENTS WERE KILLED AND EIGHT WOUNDED IN THESE INCIDENTS. IN ADDITON, SIXTEEN GOVERNMENT SECURITY AGENTS WERE WOUNDED AS A RESULT OF SEVENTEEN SEPARATE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON PRECINCT HOUSES. FURTHERMORE, THE DEATH OF A CNI DETAINEE IN THE TOWN OF LA SERENA AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF A SLUM DWELLER SEVERAL WEEKS AFTER HE WAS ALLEGEDLY DETAINED BY CARABINEROS, ARE CURRENTLY UNDER JUDICIAL AND GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION.

9. THE CONTINUATION OF "NATIONAL DAYS OF PROTEST" IN 1984, AS WELL AS NUMEROUS SMALLER DEONSTRATIONS, RESULTED IN SIXTEEN CIVILIANS KILLED AND ABOUT 285 INJURED AS

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A CONSEQUENCE OF GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL POPULAR

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VIOLENCE OR DISTRUPTION (DOWN FROM 43 KILLED AND ABOUT 385 INJURED IN 1983). IN ADDITION, NINE UNIFORMED SECURITY AGENTS WERE KILLED AND ABOUT 45 MORE WERE INJURED DURING PROTEST. IN A WAVE OF ABOUT 400 SEPARATE TERRORIST BOMBING ATTACKS, MOST OF WHICH THE MIR OR THE COMMUNIST-LINKED MANUEL RODRIGUEZ PARTOTIC FRON CLAIMED TO HAVE CARRIED OUT, THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 65 INJURED. THERE IS CONSIDERABLE EVIDENCE OF CUBAN AND EAST EUROPEAN TRAINING AND OTHER SUPPORT FOR TERRORIST GROUPS, WHOSE ANNOUNCED OBJECTIVE IS THE VIOLENT OVERTHROW OF THE MILITARY REGIME AND ITS REPLACEMENT WITH A MARXIST-LENINIST REGIME.

10. B. DISAPPEARANCE.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS OF POLITICALLY-MOTIVATED DISAPPEARANCES ATTRIBUTED TO AUTHORITIES SINCE JANUARY 1978, ALTHOUGH THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF A YOUNG SLUM DWELLER, WHO HAD ALLEGEDLY DISAPPEARED FOR NEARLY SEVEN WEEKS AFTER HIS ARREST BY CARABINEROS, IS CURRENTLY UNDER INVESTIGATION.

11. C. THRTURE AND CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT.

THE CONSITTUTION PROHIBITS "USE OF ALL ILLEGAL PRESSURE" AND "GUARANTEES TO ALL PERSONS THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND TO THE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHIC INTEGRITY

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OF THE INDIVIDUAL." HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DENY THAT THE USE OF TORTURE IS AUTHORIZED. HOWEVER, TRANSITORY ARTICLE 24 OF THE CONSITTUTION PERMITS INCARCERATION IN PLACES OTHER THAN JAILSL, AND IT IS IN THESE OTHER DETENTION FACILITIES WHERE MOST TORTURE IS ALLEGED TO OCCUR. IN JUNE, HOWEVER, IN KEEPING WITH A LATE 1983 COURT RULING, THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE PUBLISHED THE ADDRESSES OF TEN PREVIOUSLY SECRET CNI DETENTION CENTERS. CREDIBLE REPORTS OF TORTURE AT THESE AND POSSIBLY OTHER DETENTION CENTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT SECURITY AGENCY, THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR INFORMATION (CNI), WERE MADE PUBLIC BY HUMAN RIGHTS SOURCES IN 1984. IN 1984, 64 PERSONS FILED COMPLAINTS IN COURTS ALLEGING TORTURE OR CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT COMPARED WITH A 1983 TOTAL OF 60. MOST OF THESE INDIVIDUALS ALLEGE THAT THEY WERE SUBJECTED TO BEATINGS, ELECTRIC SHOCKS, OR THREATS, PARTICULARLY DURING THE FIRST DAYS OF THE DETENTION PRIOR TO ARRAIGNMENT.

12. ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT ASSERTS THAT SECURITY AND MILITARY FORCES ARE UNDER STRICT CONTROL, A CONTINUATION OF INCIDENTS OF DELIBERATE AND RANDOM POLICE BRUTALITY WAS REPORTED BY BOTH CHILEAN AND

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INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS SOURCES DURING 1984.
SOME SUCH STREET INCIDENTS HAVE BEEN PHOTOGRAPHED
AND REPRODUCED INTERNATIONALLY ON TELEVISION. WHILE
MOST DETAINEES DO NOT FILE FORMAL CLAIMS OF MISTREAT-
MENT, SOME PERSONS DETAINED DURING THE "NATIONAL DAYS
OF PROTEST" OR ON OTHER POLITICAL GROUNDS HAVE
COMPLAINED OF BEING BEATEN AND FORCED TO REMAIN
UNCLOTHED FOR EXTENDED PERIODS OF TIME. AS A RESULT OF
SOME OF THESE INCIDENTS, POLICE AND
MILITARY OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF EXCESSIVE USE OF FORCE
WERE ARRESTED. MOST OF THOSE ARRESTED HAVE BEEN
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ARRAIGNED AND ARE CURRENTLY FREE ON BAIL AWAITING
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13. SINCE JANUARY 1981, ALL PERSONS OFFICIALY
CHARGED WITH OR CONVICTED OF VIOLATION OF INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS HAVE BEN LODGED IN THE SAME PENAL
FACILITIES WITH OTHER OFFENDERS. THEY HAVE THE
RIGHTS OF VISITATION AND COMMUNICATION WITH FAMILY,
FRIENDS, LEGAL COUNSEL, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC).

14. D. ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION, OR EXILE.
THRANSITORY ARTICLE 24 OF THE 1980 CONSTITUTION
PROVIDES THAT SECURITY OFFICIALS MAY DETAIN INDIVIDUALS
FOR INVESTIGATION FOR A PERIOD OF UP TO FIVE DAYS
AND UP TO 20 DAYS IN CASES OF TERRORIST ACTS WHICH
INVOLVE DEATH, INJURY, OR KIDNAPPING BEFORE BRINGING
THEM TO A COURT. DURING THE INITIAL PERIOD OF
INVESTIGATION, PRISONERS ARE OFTEN HELD INCOMMUNICADO,
VISITORS AND PAIL USUALLY BEING ALLOWED ONCE THE CASE IS BEFORE
THE COURTS. IN THOSE CASES REACHING THE COURTS, THE
INVESTIGATING JUDGES MAY TAKE UP TO FIVE MORE DAYS TO
DELIBERATE. THESE TIME LIMITS ARE ENFORCED AND ALL
DEFENDANTS ARE ALLOWED A LAWYER OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING.
FURTHER, LAWYERS AFFILIATED WITH HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS ARE
READILY AVAILABLE WITHOUT CHARGE IF NECESSARY. SOME
OF THOSE ARRESTED ARE CHARGED WITH COMMON CRIMES, SUCH
AS ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF WEAPONS, ROBBERY OR MURDER.
IN OTHER INSTANCES, THE ARRESTS APPEAR CLEARLY RELATED TO EXPRESSION
OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S POLITICAL VIEWS OR TO ALLEGED SEDITIOUS ACTIVITY,
ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT DENIES THAT
ANYONE IS ARRESTED OR DETAINED BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER
POLITICAL VIEWS.

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15. WHILE CHILEAN LAW SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT SEARCH AND/OR ARRESTS WARRANTS MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE COURTS AND SHOWN TO THE ACCUSED BEFORE EXECUTION, A RIGHT GUARANTEED BY THE 1980 CONSTITUTION, THIS RIGHT IS UNDERCUT BY THE EXECUTIVE POWERS GRANTED UNDER TRANSITORY ARTICLE 24. IN 1984, THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR INFORMATION (CNI) CONTINUED TO OBTAIN BROADLY-WORDED WARRANTS WHICH GAVE IT CONSIDERABLE LATITUDE IN MAKING SEARCHES OR ARRESTS. AT THE SAME TIME, THE COURTS HAVE BECOME FIRMER IN DEMANDING A PROMPT ACCOUNTING FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THOSE ARRESTED BY THE CNI. AS A RESULT, THE GOVERNMENT SECURITY FORCES HAVE GIVEN MORE PROMPT NOTIFICATION TO COURTS AND FAMILITIES CONCERNING DETAINED PERSONS. WHILE WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS CAN BE AND ARE ACCETED DURING THE INITIAL ARREST PERIOD, THE JUDGE IS REQUIRED ONLY TO VERIFY THE LEGAL AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH THE PERSON WAS DETAINED, ALTHOUGH JUDGES IN SEVERAL CASES IN 1984 DEMANDED THE PHYSICAL PRESENCE OF THE PERSON IN THE COURTROOM. WHEN INDIVIDUALS ARE DETAINED FOR ACTIVITIES RELATED TO POLITICS, FRIENDS OR RELATIVES NORMALLY REPORT TO DETENTIONS, THE PRESS PUBLICIZES THEM, AND THE GOVERNMENT SUBSEQUENTLY ACKNOWLEDGES THEM.

16. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION,
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THE VICARIATE OF SOLIDARITY, REPORTED HANDLING DIRECTLY A TOTAL OF 2,888 DETNETIONS FOR SECURITY REASONS IN 1984, INCLUDING 842 INDIVIDUAL AND 2,046 PERSONS ARRESTED IN GROUPS. (THE COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1983 WERE 3,631. TOTAL ARRESTS OF WHICH 479 WERE INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS AND 3,152 PERSONS ARRESTED IN

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GROUPS.) IN 1984, AS IN PREVIOUS YEARS, ONLY ABOUT 1 PERCENT OF THOSE INITIALLY ARRESTED WERE CONVICTED OF A SERIOUS CRIME, NEARLY 2 PERCENT WERE RELEGATED OR EXILED BY ADMINISTRATIVE DECREE, ANOTHER 40 PERCENT PAID SMALL FINES FOR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR AVERAGING LESS THAN TEN DOLLARS PER PERSON IN A MUNICIPAL COURT, ABOUT 9 PERCENT WERE DECLARED INNOCENT FOLLOWING A PUBLIC TRAIL, ABOUT 13 PERCENT WERE RELEASED BY INVESTIGATING JUDGES FOR LACK OF SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE AND SLIGHTLY OVER 35 PERCENT WERE RELEASED BY THE GOVERNMENT WITHIN FIVE DAYS WITHOUT ANY CHARGES BEING PRESSED.

17. E. DENIAL OF FAIR PUBLIC TRAIL.

CHILE'S CIVILIAN JUDGES ARE CAREER OFFICIALS AND MOST SERVED IN THE JUDICIARY BEFORE THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT TOOK POWER IN 1973. FIRST INSTANCE JURISDICTION FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PROSCRIBED POLITICAL ACTIVITIES LIES WITH REGULAR CIVILIAN COURTS. AS IS COMMON IN LATIN AMERICA, THERE IS NO TRIAL BY JURY, AND RELIANCE IS ON THE WRITTEN RECORD RATHER THAN ORAL TESTIMONY. A JUDGE SERVES MULTIPLE FUNCTIONS: AS PROSECUTOR, SOMETIMES AS DEFENSE ATTORNEY, AND FINALLY AS THE ONE WHO DECIDES INNOCENCE OR GUILT. THERE IS A WELL-DEVELOPED MULTI-STAGE APPEAL PROCESS LEADING ULTIMATELY TO THE SUPREME COURT. DEFENDANTS HAVE FULL LEGAL RIGHTS TO DUE PROCESS OF LAW, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO LEGAL COUNSEL OF THEIR CHOICE. IN 1983 AND 1984, THERE WERE FEWER ACCUSATIONS THAN IN PAST YEARS THAT JUDGES

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FAILED TO ASSERT THEIR INDEPENDENCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT. INSTEAD, COMPLAINTS CENTERED ON A NUMBER OF NEW LAWS AND/OR AMENDMENTS WHICH, ALTHOUGH ENFORCED ON ONLY A FEW OCCASIONS, HAVE TENDED TO RESTRICT THE COURTS' LATITUDE FOR DECISION. AS PART OF A GENERAL TRND TOWARDS GREATER JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE, THE COURTS HAVE STRUCK DOWN SOME OF THESE NEW LAWS AND SOME LOWER COURTS EVEN CHALLENGED EXECUTIVE ACTIONS SANCTIONED BY THE TRANSITORY ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION. THIS TREND SUFFERED A SETBACK IN JULY WHEN THE SUPREME COURT HELD THA THE PRESIDENT HAD "EXCLUSIVE" POWER UNDER AUTHORITY GRANTED IN TRANSITORY ARTICLE 24 TO DECLARE A "STATE OF DANGER OF THE INTERNAL PEACE" AND THAT "ALL MEANS OF JUDICIAL APPEAL (OF EXECUTIVE ACTIONS AUTHORIZED BY THAT ARTICLE) WERE SUSPENDED," LEAVING ONLY THE POSSIBILITY OF APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

18. WEAPONS VIOLATIONS, WHICH OFTEN ARE THE BASIS OF CHARGES AGAINST ALLEGED SUBVERSIVES, ARE TRIED BEFORE A MILITARY COURT. APPEALS MAY BE MADE TO A

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MILITARY COURT OF TWO CIVILIAN JUDGES AND THREE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY JUDGES AND, IN THE LAST RESORT, TO THE ENTIRELY CIVILIAN SUPREME COURT. IN 1981 DECREE GRANTING JURISDICTION OVER ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL TO A MILITARY TRIBUNAL--IN WHICH DEFENDANTS' RIGHTS ARE LIMITED--WAS INVOKED ONCE IN 1981, NOT AT ALL IN 1982, AND IN 1983 ONLY FOR THE ACCUSED ASSASSINS OF THE SANTIAGO MILITARY INTENDANT AND HIS TWO ARMY BODYGUARDS. THE DECREE WAS NOT INVOLVED IN 1984, EXCEPT FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE 1983 CASE, WHOSE CONSTITUTIONAL LEGALITY IS CURRENTLY UNDER APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

19. AT THE END OF 1984, THERE WERE, ACCORDING TO THE VICARIATE OF SOLIDARITY, 201 PERSONS IMPRISONED IN CHILE FOR POLITICALLY MOTIVATED ACTS, SOME OF WHICH

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WERE VIOLENT. OF THESE, 167 WERE IN JAIL AWAITING TRIAL AND 34 WERE SERVING SENTENCES AFTER CONVICTIONS. ADDITIONALLY, 412 WERE FREE ON BAIL WHILE AWAITING TRIAL, 5 HAD BEEN RELEGATED, 8 EXILED BY JUDICIAL DECISIONS, 84 WERE FREE ON PAROLE AND 8 WERE FUGITIVES. IN ADDITION, 32 PERSONS INCLUDING THE 5 RELEGATED MENTIONED ABOVE WERE INTERNALLY EXILED DURING THE YEAR FOR UP TO THREE MONTHS BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS NOT SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW, COMPARED TO 98 IN 1983. MOST WERE SENT TO DISTANT VILLAGES AS PUNISHMENT FOR ILLEGAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. SEVEN PERSONS

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WERE EXPELLED FROM CHILE IN 1984 UNDER TRANSITORY ARTICLE 24 OF THE 1980 CONSTITUTION. (THERE WERE NO NEW CASES OF EXTERNAL EXILE IN 1983 AND ONLY TWO CASES IN 1982). THERE HAVE BEEN NO CHARGES OF FORCED LABOR IN CHILE SINCE THE MID-1970'S.

20. F. ARBITRARY INTERFERENCE WITH PRIVACY, FAMILY, HOME OR CORRESPONDENCE.

SERCHES OF THE HOME AND INTERCEPTION OF PRIVATE VERBAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS ARE PERMITTED BY THE 1980 CONSTITUTION PROVIDED THAT SEARCH WARRANTS ARE ISSUED BY EITHER A CIVILIAN OR MILITARY COURT FOR SPECIFIC LOCATIONS. WIRETAPPING IS ALSO PERMITTED SUBJECT TO ISSUANCE OF A JUDICIAL ORDER. THERE ARE ALLEGATIONS THAT SECURITY FORCES DO NOT ALWAYS COMPLY WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS. IN ADDITION,
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SERCHES OF HOMES CONTINUE TO BE CARRIED OUT UNDER GENERAL WARRANTS ISSUED BY CIVILIAN OR MILITARY COURTS. HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS REPORT THAT IN A NUMBER OF SEARCHES, LEGAL REQUIREMENTS, SUCH AS DISPLAY OF A WARRANT, WERE NOT OBSERVED.

21. THERE HAVE BEEN NO COMPLAINTS OF ANY GROUPS BEING FORCED TO RESETTLE ELSEWHERE OR OF INDIVIDUALS FORCED TO JOIN ANY POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. SIMILARLY, THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT INTERFERED WITH THE EXERCISE OF ANY CIVIL RIGHTS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY LIFE.

22. SECTION 2 RESPECT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, INCLUDING:
A. FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1980 GUARANTEES FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND OF THE PRESS. THERE ARE NO CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR OFFICIAL CENSORSHIP AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND EXPRESSION ARE GENERALLY RESPECTED. HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT EXERCISES LIMITED CONTROL OF THE MEDIA UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF TRANSITORY ARTICLE 24 OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE STATE OF EMERGENCY DECREE. MOREOVER, THE GOVERNMENT, USUALLY THROUGH INFORMAL CHANNELS, OCCASIONALLY ADVISES PRINT, RADIO, AND TELEVISION EDITORS WHEN THEIR COVERAGE IS CONSIDERED TOO CRITICAL OF THE GOVERNMENT. TO FORESTALL SUCH NOTIFICATION, SOME-CENSORSHIP IS PRACTICED BY THE ELECTRONIC MEDIA AND DAILIES WITH MOST EDITORS ADOPTING A CAUTIOUS APPROACH IN THE FORMULATION OF COMMENTARY. ON THE OTHER HAND, SEVERAL OPPOSITION-CONTROLLED PERIODICALS AND RADIO STATIONS ARE CONSTANTLY AND HARSHLY CRITICAL OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT HAS RESPONDED BY ATTEMPTING TO IMPOSE A VARIETY OF RESTRAINTS WITH VERY LIMITED SUCCESS.

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23. INDIVIDUALS DISTRIBUTING PUBLICATIONS CONSIDERED
SUBVERSIVE ARE SUBJECT TO ARREST AND PROSECUTION.
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ALL FILM MUST OBTAIN APPROVAL FROM A FILM CENSORSHIP
BOARD AND SOME FILMS ARE NOT PERMITTED TO ENTER CHILE.
THE GOC OWNS ONE NEWSPAPER, ONE RADIO NETWORK AND
THE ONLY TRYLY NATIONWIDE TELEVISION NETWORK. ALL
OTHER MEDIA-THE MAJORITY-ARE HELD PRIVATELY BY INDIVIDUALS OR
GROUPS. THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT JAM FOREIGN RADIO
BROADCASTS. THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS
HAS RARALY BEEN DELAYED.

24. SINCE THE REIMPOSITION OF THE "STATE OF
EMERGENCY" ON MARCH 21, 1984, THE GOVERNMENT HAS
TRIED WITH LIMITED SUCCESS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS
TO REESTABLISH RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.
IT HAS ATTEMPTED TO ACCOMPLISH THIS THROGH THE CIVIL
AND MILITARY COURTS, THROUGH A SERIES OF SPECIAL
ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES MADE POSSIBLE BY THE POERS
GRANTED THE GOVERNMENT DURING A DECLARED "STATE OF
EMERGENCY," AND BY REWRITING THE LAWS ON LIBEL AND
DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

25. ON MARCH 26, IN ANTICIPATION OF WIDESPREAD
DISRUPTIONS DURING THE PROTESTS SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 27,
THE GOVERNMENT PUBLISHED TWO EDICTS. THE FIRST
DIRECTED THE MEDIA TO REFRAIN FROM PUBLISHING ANY
MATERIAL WHICH ENCOURAGED " ANY ALTERATION OF THE PUBLIC
ORDER." THE SECOND EDICT DIRECTED FOUR OPPOSITION
MAGAZINES TO SUBMIT THEIR COPY FOR PRIOR CENSORSHIP.
THIS SECOND EDICT WAS WITHDRAWN FOUR DAYS LATER,
THOUGH NOT BEFORE ALL THE PUBLICATIONS SO DIRECTED
HAD FILED PROTESTS IN THE CIVIL COURTS.

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CHARGES AGAINST A MARXIST MAGAZINE AND ITS EDITOR FOR VIOLATING THE STATE SECURITY LAW OF 1958. THESE CHARGES WERE DISMISSED BY THE COURTS WHICH ALSO RULED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT IN DISALLOWING PRIOR CENSORSHIP. IN MAY, THE GOVERNMENT PUBLISHED A NEW VERSION OF THE EXISTING LIBEL LAW. CALLED THE "LAW ON PUBLICITY ABUSES," THE REWRITTEN STATUTE SIGNIFIANTLY INCREASED POTENTIAL PENALTIES FOR PUBLISHING FALSE INFORMATION ABOUT AN INDIVIDUALS PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND MADE PUBLICA-TION OF ANY MATERIAL, TRUE OR FALSE, ABOUT AN INDIVIDUAL'S PRIVATE LIFE AN ACTIONABLE OFFENSE.

27. ON SEPTEMBER 3, ONE DAY BEFORE A SCHEDULED NATIONAL PROTEST, THE GOVERNMENT INITIATED COURT ACTIONS AGAINST SEVERAL OPPOSITION MAGAZINES AND ORDERED ONE OF THEM TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION FOR FIVE ISSUES. THIS SUSPENSION WAS SUBSEQUENTLY LIFTED BY THE APPEALS COURT. ON SEPTEMBER 4, THE GOVERNMENT BANNED NEWS BROADCASTING BY FOUR OPPOSITION RADIO STATIONS. THE BANS WERE LFTED A FEW DAYS LATER. ON SEPTEMBER 9, THE GOVERNMENT PUBLISHED "EDICT 19," WHICH PROHIBITED CERTAIN OPPOSITION MAGAZINES FROOM PUBLISHING GRAPHICS OF ANY KIND AND LIMITED THEM TO PUBLISHING INFORMATION ABOUT PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS ON THEIR INSIDE PAGES. THE GRAPHICS PROHIBITION WAS ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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OVERTURNED BY AN APPELLATE COURT ON OCTOBER 16, BUT THE PROHIBITION OF PROTEST INFORMATION FROM THE FRONT COVERS WAS UPHELD. THE GOVERNMENT HAS SINCE APPEALED THE COURT'S DECISION ON THE PUBLICATION OF GRAPHICS.

28. JUDICIAL PROCEEDING INVOLVED MOST OF THE OPPOSITION PRESS CONTINUE TO BE ADJUDICATED. A NUMBER OF THSE CASES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BY VARIOUS OFFICES OF THE GOVERNMENT, BUT A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER HAVE ALSO BEEN INITIATED BY THE PRESS. OVER THE YEAR, THE COURTS HAVE MAINTAINED THEIR INDEPENDENCE VIS-A-VIS THE GOVERNMENT ON THE ISSUE OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND, IN A SERIES OF IMPORTANT CASES, RULED IN FAVOR OF OPPOSITION PUBLICATIONS.

29. FREEDOM OF SPEECH IS THE NORM IN PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS IN CHILE. MOREOVER, INDIVIDUALS

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PRESENTING VIRTUALLY EVERY POINT OF VIEW CAN AND DO AIR THEIR OPINIONS IN PUBLIC THROUGH THE GENERALLY MODERATE DAILY PRESS AND IN SEVERAL WEEKLIES. THIS IS TRUE EVEN FOR THOSE INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH OPPOSITION POLITICAL GROUPS AND WITH THE OPPOSITION PUBLICATIONS THE GOVERNMENT HAS TRIED TO RESTRICT.

30. B. FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION IN SEPTEMBER 1983, AFTER FIVE MONTHS OF PUBLIC PROTESTS, THE RIGHT OF FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY WAS RESTORED. ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT RETAINED THE POWER TO REFUSE PARADE AND POLITICAL ASSEMBLY PERMITS, IT HAS AUTHORIZED SEVERAL LARGE OPPOSITION DEMONSTRATIONS SINCE THAT TIME. IN MAY 1984 THE GOVERNMENT DEMANDED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL WHO OBTAINED THE PERMIT FOR THE MAY DEONSTRATION PAY THE

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COSTS OF CLEANING UP AFTERWARDS AS PROVIDED FOR IN A DECREE PROMULGATED IN LATE 1983. TO DATE, THE ORIGINAL DEMAND HAS NOT BEEN PURSUED, OR HAS IT BEEN PAID OR DROPPED. IN ANOTHER CASE, SINCE DROPPED THE GOVERNMENT CHARGED TEN OPPOSITION LEADERS UNDER 1983 AMENDMENT TO THE 1958 INTERNAL SECURITY LAW WITH INCITING VIOLENCE IN THE SEPTEMBER "NATIONAL DAYS OF PROTEST."

31. MANY TRADE UNION RIGHTS, SUSPENDED AFTER THE MILITARY TAKEOVER IN 1973, WERE REINSTATED IN JULY 1979, BY A SERIES OF DECREE LAWS KNOWN AS THE "LABOR PLAN." THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT HAD LITTLE EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE FORMULATION OF THE LABOR PLAN AND LITTLE INFLUENCE THE GOVERNMENT DECISIONS REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW LABOR CODE. IN 1983, OPPOSITION LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, WHICH ENJOYED LEGAL STATUS, WERE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN A STUDY OF POSSIBLE REVISIONS OF THE LABOR PLAN. THE VAST MAJORITY OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS CHOSE NOT TO JOIN MAINLY BECAUSE THEY OBJECTED TO THE ORIGINAL LABOR PLAN WHICH WOULD REMAIN THE BASIS FOR ANY REVISIONS. THE STUDY WAS COMPLETED, AND PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS WERE SUBMITTED TO THE JUNTA IN EARLY 1984. THE JUNTA REPORTEDLY CONTINUES TO STUDY THE REVISIONS.

32. UNDER THE LABOR PLAN, WORKERS AT UNITS EMPLOYING 25 OR MORE INDIVIDUALS CAN FORM A UNION BY MAJORITY VOTE AND ELECT THEIR OFFICERS FROM AMONG THEIR CO-WORKERS. OFFICERS OF TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS (INCLUDING FEDERATIONS AND CONFEDERATIONS) MUST CONTINUE

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TO BE EMPLOYED IN THEIR JOBS IN A PLANT REPRESENTED BY THEIR UNION BUT ARE LEGALLY ENTITLED TO SPECIFIED PAID TIME OFF FOR THEIR UNION WORK. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IS PERMITTED AT THE PLANT LEVEL ONLY. NATIONAL CONFEDERATIONS EMBRACING MORE THAN ONE INDUSTRY AS WELL AS UNIONS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL EMBRACING MORE THAN ONE

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EMPLOYER HAVE NO LEGAL STANDING ALTHOUGH DE FACTO NATIONWIDE CONFEDERATIONS WXIST AND THEIR LEADERS

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SOMETIMES MEET WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. FEDERATIONS AND CONFEDERATIONS ARE LIMITED GENERALLY BY LAW TO PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, EDUCATION PROGRAMS, AND WELFARE AND BENEFITS ACTIVITIES FOR THEIR AFFILIATES. IN FACT, MANY ARE ACTIVE POLITICALLY, OFTEN IN OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

33. THE RIGHT TO STRIKE, LEGAL ONLY DURING COLLECTIVE BARGAINING NEGOTIATIONS, IS LIMITED TO 60 DAYS, AFTER WHICH WORKERS MAY BE CONSIDERED BY THEIR EMPLOYERS TO HAVE VOLUNTARILY RESIGNED THEIR JOBS. THE RIGHT TO STRIKE DOES NOT EXIST IN DESIGNATED STRATEGIC INDUSTRIES, IN 1984, 48 FIRMS, MOSTLY PUBLIC UTILITIES, GOVERNMENT COPPER MINES, AND THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY, WERE SO LISTED. FOR THESE COMPANIES, FAILURE TO REACH AGREEMENT DURING NEGOTIATIONS LEADS TO BINDING ARBITRATION. MANAGEMENT IS LEGALLY PERMITTED TO HIRE STRIKE BREAKERS IN

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ALL INSTANCES. IN 1981, LABOR COURTS WERE INCORPORATED INTO THE NORMAL JURIDICAL SYSTEM. SINCE THEN, ALL LABOR CASES HAVE BEEN HANDLED BY THE REGULAR COURTS. THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE HAS DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO REESTABLISH A LABOR COURT SYSTEM, FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS FROM LABOR AND MANAGEMENT THAT THE PRESENT SYSTEM IS NOT WORKING WELL.

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34. THE CIVIL SERVICE IS ALLOWED TO FORM ASSOCIATIONS BUT NOT UNIONS. IT DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY OR TO STRIKE. THE DOCKWORKERS' NATIONAL UNIONS, AS PREVIOUSLY CONSTITUTED, AND THE UNION CARD, WHICH SEVERELY RESTRICTED ACCESS TO PORT JOBS, WERE ELIMINATED IN 1982. NATIONAL DOCKWORKERS' UNIONS WERE REPLACED BY SMALL INDEPENDENT UNIONS ESTABLISHED IN INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE COMPANIES WHICH CONTRACT SHIP HANDLING SERVICES. PROFESSIONAL GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN LIMITED BY RECENT DECREE LAWS WHICH WERE AIMED AT ELIMINATING CLOSED SHOP-TYPE COMPULSORY LICENSING PRIVILEGES.

35. LABOR UNIONS ARE PERMITTED TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH NON-MARXIST INTERNATIONAL LABOR BODIES IN THEIR FILEDS. IN 1984, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION (ILO) CONFERENCE, DID NOT REJECT THE CREDENTIALS OF THE CHILEAN WORKER DELGATES WHICH WERE CHALLENGED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU), THE WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOR (WCL) AND THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU), IN SUPPORT OF OPPOSITION LABOR GROUPS IN CHILE. THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE DID, HOWEVER URGE THE GOVERNMENT IN THE FUTURE TO CONSULT WITH ALL THE MOST REPRESENTATIVE ORGANIZATIONS WITHOUT EXCEPTION. THESE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS HAVE JOINED ONE OF THE AD HOC UMBRELLA LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN BRINING COMPLAINTS IN THE ILO AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT ALLEGING VIOLATION OF SEVERAL CONVENTIONS CONCERNING FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION, EMPLOYMENT, FORCED LABOR, AND UNEMPLOYMENT POLICIES. SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ILO GOVERNING BODY ARE INVESTIGATING THE CHARGES.

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36. ORGANIZED LABOR CONTINUED TO PRESS FOR A FULL

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INVESTIGATION OF THE 1982 MURDER OF LABOR LEADER TUCAPEL JIMENEZ, WHO HAD TRIED TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL UNION. IN LATE 1983 LAWYERS FOR THE JIMENEZ FAMILY REPORTED THAT THEY HAD COMPLETED THEIR INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND HAD SUBMITTED EVIDENCE OBTAINED FROM A FORMER CNI EMPLOYEE TO THE COURTS WHERE IT IS CURRENTLY UNDER CONSIDERATION. THE EVIDENCE REPORTEDLY IMPLICATES PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CNI IN THE MURDER. THERE WERE NO IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN 1984.

37. INDIVIDUAL LABOR LEADERS HAVE SOMETIMES BEEN DISMISSED UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES SUGGESTING THAT THEY LOST THEIR JOBS BECAUSE OF CRITICISM OF MANAGEMENT OR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

38. C. FREEDOM OF RELIGION

THE CHILEAN CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES ABSOLUTE FREEDOM OF RELIGION. ALTHOUGH A PREDOMINANTLY ROMAN CATHOLIC COUNTRY, THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND NO OFFICIAL DISCRIMINATION PRACTICED AGAINST ANY RELIGIOUS GROUP. A NUMBER OF PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS ARE ACTIVE AND REPORT FULL FREEDOM AND TOLERANCE, AS DOES THE JEWISH COMMUNITY. RELIGIOUS BELIEF AND ADHERENCE APPEAR TO HAVE NO EFFECT ON ACCEPTABILITY FOR GOVERNMENT POSITIONS IN CHILE.

39. D. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY, FOREIGN TRAVEL, EMIGRATION, AND REPATRIATION.

CHILEANS HAVE FULL CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM TO MOVE ABOUT WITHIN OR TO LEAVE THEIR COUNTRY. AS MANY AS ONE MILLION CHILEANS LIVE ABROAD, PRINCIPALLY FOR ECONOMIC REASONS. MOST OF THEM HAVE RESIDED FOR MANY YEARS IN ARGENTINA. IN THE JUDGMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CON

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ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH MIGRANTS, THE VOLUME OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS RETURNING TO CHILE NOW

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ROUGHLY EQUALS THE NUMBER LEAVING. MOST OF THE CURRENT EMIGRANTS SEEM TO BE MOTIVATED BY ECONOMIC RATHER THAN POLITICAL FACTORS, AND NO IMPEDIMENTS HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE WAY OF THEIR RETURN. THERE HAVE BEEN NO COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF EITHER POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC REPATRIATES.

40. FOLLOWING THE MILITARY TAKE OVER IN 1973, THOUSANDS OF PRSONS LEFT CHILE IN A VARIETY OF LEGAL AND ILLEGAL WAY. LATER, MANY WERE FORBIDDEN TO RETURN BY ADMINISTRATIVE DECREES, ALTHOUGH THE EXACT NUMBER WAS HOTELY DISPUTED. IN SEPTEMBER 1984, AFTER YEARS OF CONTROVERSY, THE GOVERNMENT MADE PUBLIC A LIST OF 4,860 CHILEANS IN EXILE WHO WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO RETURN, THEREBY RESOLVING THE QUESTION OF WHO WAS EXILED AND WHO WAS CONSIDERED TO HAVE LEFT VOLUNTARILY. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN STATED THAT ALL THOSE NOT ON THE LIST ARE PERMITTED TO RETURN. FOR THESE ON THE LIST, THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUED ITS ALREADY ESTABLISHED SYSTEM OF REQUIRING INDIVIDUAL EXILES TO APPLY AT CHILEAN MISSIONS ABROAD FOR APPROVAL TO RETURN. (AN AVERAGE OF 50-100 A MONTH HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO RETURN THROUGHOUT 1984.) IT IS NOT KNOWN HOW MANY PERSONS HAVE ACTUALLY RETURNED OR HOW MANY HAVE PETITIONED CHILEAN MISSIONS ABROAD FOR THE RIGHT TO RETURN.

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41. CHILE HAS ACCEPTED A FEW REFUGEES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES IN RECENT YEARS AND MAKES REGULAR, MODEST FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AIDING REFUGEES.

42. SECTION 3 THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS TO CHANGE THEIR GOVERNMENT.

ACCORDING TO THE CONSTITUTION, A PLEBISCITE WILL BE HELD IN 1989 TO ACCEPT OR REJECT A JUNTA-APPROVED CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT. IF APPROVED, HE WILL SERVE UNTIL 1997: IF REJECTD, THERE WILL BE OPEN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN 1990. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS ARE ALSO SCHEDULED FOR 1990. GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN HAVE

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INDICATED SOME WILLINGNESS TO CONSIDER A PLEBISCITE TO CHANGE THE CONSTITUTION TO ADVANCE THE DATE FOR CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS AND PRESIDENT PINOCHET SUBMITTED A PROPOSAL TO THE LEGISLATIVE JUNTA CALLING FOR THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY TO HOLD CONSULTATIVE PLEBISCITES AT WILL IN MARCH. THE PROPOSAL IS STILL UNDER STUDY BY THE JUNTA. HOWEVER, ACCORDING TO THE CONSTITUTION, WHICH WAS APPROVED IN VOTING BASED ON IDENTIFICATION CARDS, ANY PLEBISCITE TO CHANGE THE CONSTITUTION CAN BE HELD ONLY AFTER PUBLICATION OF A NEW ELECTORAL LAW, NOT EXPECTED UNTIL 1985. IF THE PLEBISCITE APPROVES CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION TO ADVANCE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS (#) WOULD THEN BE SET FOR A SUBSEQUENT DATE. GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN HAVE OFFICIALLY INDICATED THAT IT WOULD ALSO REQUIRE REESTABLISHMENT OF ELECTORAL REGISTERS WHICH WERE DESTROYED IN 1974. MEANWHILE, THE JUNTA EXERCISES LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY, SUBJECT TO PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

43. IN 1984 THERE WERE THREE "NATIONAL DAYS OF PROTEST" OVER THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCED INTENTION, PURSUANT TO THE 1980 CONSTITUTION, TO REMAIN IN POWER AT LEAST UNTIL THE PLEBISCITE OF

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1989. DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION GROUPS ORGANIZED IN A COALITION KNOWN AS THE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE HAVE CALLED FOR THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT PINOCHET, THE FORMATION OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO DRAFT A NEW CONSTITUTION, AND AN EARLY RETURN TO DEMOCRACY. AT ISSUE IS THE LEGITIMACY OF THE 1980 CONSTITUTION AND THE TRANSITION SCHEDULE ESTABLISHED IN THAT DOCUMENT. IN THE SEPTEMBER 1980 PLEBISCITE, WHICH APPROVED THE NEW CONSTITUTION BY A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY, THERE WAS UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND VOTING WAS REQUIRED BY LAW. WHILE MOST OBSERVERS BELIEVED THAT THE RESULTS OF THE PLEBISCITE REFLECTED THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY, OPPOSITION ELEMENTS CRITICIZED THE LACK OF CHOICE FOR AN ALTERNATIVE CONSTITUTION, AS WELL AS THE ABSENCE OF ELECTORAL REGISTERS AND OTHER SAFEGUARDS AND RESTRAINTS ON THE ABILITY TO PUBLICIZE FULLY OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

44. THE JUNTA IS CURRENTLY CONSIDERING A LAW AUTHORIZING THE FORMATION OF DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL PARTIES. THE DRAFT LAW, THE PROMULGATION OF WHICH IS EXPECTED BEFORE THE END OF 1984, IS LARGELY IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. IT HAS BEEN DENOUNCED AS UNDEMOCRATIC BY OPPOSITION POLITICAL PARTIES. A LAW ON ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS IS ALSO BEFORE THE JUNTA. IN ADDITION,

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A GOVERNMENT-APPONTED BODY, THE COUNCIL OF STATE , IS STUDYING PROPOSALS FOR LAWS CONCERNING ELECTORAL LISTS AND ELECTORAL LAWS FOR POSSIBLE COMPLETION IN 1985. IN THE MEANTIME, POLITICAL PARTIES, INCLUDING THOSE WITHA A MARXIST ORIENTATION, HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO FUNCTION IN AN INCREASINGLY OPEN MANNER SINCE THE RELAXATION OF POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS IN AUGUST 1983, ALTHOUGH, TECHNICALLY, DEMOCRATIC PARTIES REMAIN FORMALLY RECESSED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND MARXIST PARTIES REMAIN ILLEGAL.

45. UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CONTINUED THEIR POLITICAL

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NOTE BY OC/T: (#) OMISSIONS; CORRECTIONS TO FOLLOW.

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ACTIVITY IN 1984, DESPITE A 1981 LAW FORBIDDING NEARLY ALL POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN THE COUNTRY'S STATE-SUPPORTED UNIVERSITIES. OPPOSITION UNIVERSITY STUDENT GROUPS WON CONTROL OF A NUMBER OF STUDENT FEDERATIONS IN DIRECT ELECTIONS AND STUDENT PRESSURES FOR REDUCED GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IN UNIVERSITIES CONTINUE. STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS, OFTEN INVOLVING TAKEOVERS AND VIOLENCE, HAVE OCCURRED ON A NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES AND AUTHORITIES HAVE SOMETIMES BEEN FORCED TO CALL IN THE CARABINEROS TO RESTORE ORDER. ABOUT FIFTY STUDENTS HAVE BEEN EXPELLED FROM VARIOUS CAMPUSES IN CHILE AS A RESULT OF THE DEMONSTRATIONS.

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46. SECTION 4 GOVERNMENTAL ATTITUDE REGARDING INTERNATIONAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

IN JULY 1978, THE GOVERNMENT ALLOWED MEMBERS OF AN AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (UNHRC) TO VISIT CHILE. AFTER THE GROUP COMPLETED ITS WORK, A SPECIAL RAPPOREUR WAS APPOINTED TO SUBMIT HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTS ON CHILE TO THE COMMISSION AND TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY. THE GOVERNMENT HAS INFORMED U.N. AUTHORITIES YEARLY SINCE 1979 THAT IT WILL NOT COOPERATE WITH UNHRC'S

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SPECIAL RAPPOREUR, CONTENDING THAT THE SPECIAL STATUS GIVEN TO CHILE "HAS NO LEGAL OR MORAL VALIDITY AND IS UNJUSTIFIABLE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHILE," A POSITION SUPPORTED IN RECENT YEARS BY THE U.S. AND SEVERAL OTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS. THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALSO REFUSED TO COOPERATE WITH THE INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION. HOWEVER, GOVERNMENT POLICY HAS GENERALLY BEEN TO ALLOW VISITS AND INVESTIGATIONS BY PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS. IN 1982, THE GOVERNMENT ALLOWED AN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL VISIT AND IN MORE RECENT YEARS IT HAS ALLOWED NUMEROUS VISITS BY LESS WELL-KNOWN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS, AS WELL AS VISITS BY INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTATIVES OF SUCH GROUPS. IN ADDITION IN 1978 AND 1980, THE GOVERNMENT ALLOWED VISITS BY A MISSION FROM THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION (ILO) TO CHECK ON ALLEGED ABUSES OF TRADE UNION RIGHTS, PARTICULARLY FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION. WHILE THE ALLEGATIONS REMAIN PENDING, ILO REPORTS SPECIFICALLY NOTED THE COOPERATION OF THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT IN THE INVESTIGATIONS.

47. SINCE THE 1973 MILITARY TAKEOVER, THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR MIGRATION (ICM) HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN CHILE, CONDUCTING A PROGRAM GIVING PRISONERS CONVICTED OF POLITICALLY RELATED OFFENSES AN OPPORTUNITY TO GO INTO EXILE RATHER THAN REMAIN IN PRISON. IN RECENT YEARS, THE ICM HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN HELPING SOME MIGRANTS, MAINLY ECONOMIC ONES, TO RETURN.

48. THE LAWYER'S COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS HAVE EXPRESSED SPECIAL CONCERN ABOUT CHILE. AMNESTY

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INTERNATIONAL, IN ITS 1983 REPORT, EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE COMPLAINTS OF TORTURE OF DETAINEES BY SECURITY FORCES WHICH WERE SUBMITTED TO THE COURTS IN 1982, THE DETENTION OF DEMONSTRATORS, THE BANISHMENT WITHOUT TRAIL OF 66 PERSONS, AND THE FAILURE TO ACCOUNT FOR THOSE PERSONS WHO DISAPPEARED IN THE PERIOD 1973-78. ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT CONTENDS THAT VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE REPORTS PRODUCED BY THESE FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS EXAGGERATE OR DELIBERATELY DISTORT THE SCOPE AND VOLUME OF ABUSES, IT HAS PERMITTED VISITS BY THEIR REPRESENTATIVES. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC) REPRESENTATIVES ALSO REGULARLY VISIT CHILE TO CHECK ON PRISON CONDITIONS. FREEDOM HOUSE, IN ITS 1983 REPORT, GAVE A "PARTLY FREE" RATING TO CHILE.

49. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH SINCE 1973 HAS TAKEN THE LEAD IN DEFENDING HUMAN RIGHTS AND SUPPLYING LEGAL COUNSEL TO THOSE ACCUSED OF POLITICALLY RELATED CRIMES AND TO ALLEGED VICTIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. THE CHURCH'S HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP, THE VICARIATE OF SOLIDARITY, MONITORS THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION FROM CHURCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT CHILE AND ISSUES MONTHLY REPORTS. THE VICARIATE HAS PROTECTED AND DEFENDED SIGNIFICANT NUMERS OF PEOPLE SINCE 1973. WHILE ITS ACTIVITIES HAVE RESULTED IN VISIBLE TENSIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH HIERARCHY, NO OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN AGAINST THE VICARIATE. SOME CHURCH ACTIVISTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAWYERS HAVE OCCASIONALLY BEEN THREATENDED ANONYMOUSLY BUT NO ACTUAL PHYSICAL ATTACKS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE OCCURRED.

50. THE CHILEAN COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION, HAS ALO PUBLICIZED ALLEGED ABUSES AND SPOKEN OUT STRONGLY AGAINST THEM, BESIDES ISSUING MONTHLY REPORTS ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN CHILE. IT HAS ALSO BEEN ALLOWED TO MAINTAIN

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AFFILIATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS.

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51. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH VICARIATE OF SOLIDARITY DESPITE HAVING SOME ACTIVE POLITICAL FIGURE ON ITS STAFF, INCLUDING MARXISTS, MAINTAINS A POSTURE OF BEING CONCERNED WITH ONLY HUMAN RIGHTS AND PUBLICLY OFFERS NO SPECIFICALLY POLITICAL OPINIONS. THE CHILEAN COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ON THE OTHER HAND, DIRECTED BY OPPOSITION POLITICAL FIGURES, OPENLY DEVOTES ITS EFFORTS NOT ONLY TO HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES BUT TO BRINGING ABOUT MAJOR CHANGES IN THE NATURE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

52. CHILE SUFFERED A SEVERE RECESSION IN 1982, AND ITS GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) DECLINED BY 14.3 PERCENT. AS A CONSEQUENCE, CHILE AGREED TO A TWO-YEAR STAND-BY PROGRAM WITH THE IMF IN JANUARY 1983, TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL SUPPORT FOR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PURPOSES AND ORDERLY EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICING. AT THE SAME TIME, THE PROGRAM LIMITED THE GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY TO FURTHER STIMULATE THE ECONOMY, AND TO COUNTERACT THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE RECESSION. THE CHILEAN GDP FELL BY 0.8 PERCENT IN 1983, AND PER CAPITA GDP FOR A POULATION OF ABOUT 11.8 MILLION PEOPLE EQUALLED 1,685 CURRENT DOLLARS IN 1983.

53. LARGE FISCAL EXPENDITURES, PLUS SOME RECOVERY

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IN PRIVATE SECTOR ACTIVITY, LED TO AN ANNUAL GDP (CONSTANT DOLLARS) INCREASE AT THE RATE OF 6.9 PERCENT IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1984. INFLATION GREW BY 10.7 PERCENT THROUGH SEPTEMBER AND REAL WAGES ROSE BY 2.4 PERCENT IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF THE YEAR. UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING IN AUGUST REMAINED AT THE HIGH LEVEL

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OF 16.1 PERCENT, UP SLIGHTLY FROM THE END OF 1983. HOWEVER, THE PERCENTAGE OF THE WORK FORCE IN LOW-WAGE GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY WORK PROGRAMS EQUALLED 8.6 PERCENT AT THE END OF AUGUST, DOWN CONSIDERABLY FROM 13.2 PERCENT AT THE END OF 1983. AUSTERITY MEASURES, INCLUDING A DEVALUATION AND AN INCREASE IN IMPORT DUTIES, WERE ANNOUNCED ON SEPT 17, 1984. IN THE SHORT RUN, AT LEAST, THESE MEASURES WILL INEVITABLY RESULT IN INCREASED INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

54. THE GOVERNMENT DEVOTES CONSIDERABLE RESOURCES TO SOCIAL WELFARE SPENDING, INCLUDING HEALTH, FEEDING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS. SIZABLE FUNDS ALSO FLOW TO PUBLIC HOUSING AND WORK PROJECTS WHICH ABSORB LARGE NUMBERS OF WORKERS. IN 1983, 59.7 PERCENT OF ALL CENTRAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES WENT TO SOCIAL SERVICES, WITH HEALTH EXPENDITURES DECLINING TO 8.6 PERCENT OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES SUBTOTAL, SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES INCREASING TO 28.6 PERCENT, HOUSING INCREASING TO 2.2 PERCENT, PENSION AND UNEMPLOYMENT SUPPORT INCREASING SLIGHTLY TO 33.3 PERCENT, AND EDUCATION DECLINING TO 26.3 PERCENT. THE GOVERNMENT FOCUSES ITS SOCIAL PROGRAMS ON THE POOR. THE NUMBER OF CHILEANS LIVING BELOW THE ABSOLUTE POVERTY LEVEL EXCEEDS 15 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION.

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55. HEALTH AND FEEDING PROGRAMS IN CHILE ARE EXTENSIVE, DESPITE SOME RECESSION-INDUCED CUTS IN 1983 SPENDING. THE LEVEL OF MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN UNDER SIX YEARS OF AGE INCREASED SLIGHTLY TO 9.0 PERCENT IN 1983. INFANT MORTALITY RATES DECLINED TO 20 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN 1983. NEWBORN MORTALITY RATES DECLINED TO 12 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN 1982. AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH INCREASED TO 67.8 YEARS IN 1983. IN 1983, THE NUMBER OF MEDICAL CONTROLS AND CONSULTATIONS FOR EVERY 1,000 CHILDREN INCREASED TO 1,603. FOR EVERY 1,000 ADULTS, THE NUMBER OF MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS IN 1983 DECLINED TO 952. IN 1977, THE CHILEAN CALORIE SUPPLY AS A PERCENTAGE OF NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS WAS 109.8 PERCENT. IN 1979, 83.6 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION HAD ACCESS TO SAFE WATER.

56. REAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION FELL IN 1983 DUE TO THE EFFECTS OF THE RECESSION, BUT

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SUCH SPENDING REMAINS HIGH. IN REAL TERMS, THE GOVERNMENT DEVOTED 15.7 PERCENT OF ITS CENTRAL BUDGET TO EDUCATIONAL FUNDING IN 1983. THE PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATIO WAS 119 PERCENT IN 1979 (SIGNIFYING SOME PRIMARY ENROLLMENT BY OLDER STUDENTS). THE ADULT LITERACY RATE INCREASED TO 94.4 PERCENT IN 1983.

57. THE POPULATION'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL NEEDS, WHILE STILL VERY HIGH AMONG THE POORER SECTORS, ARE LARGELY MET ON A NON-DISCRIMINATORY BASIS. NONETHELESS, SOME LEGAL DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN THE SEXES STILL EXIST. FOR EXAMPLE, THE LEGAL RETIREMENT AGE FOR WOMEN IS FIVE YEARS LOWER THAN THAT FOR MEN. MARRIED WOMEN MAY NOT CONDUCT COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS UNLESS A SEPARATION OF GOODS CONTRACT IS ESTABLISHED AT THE TIME OF MARRIAGE, OR THROUGH A SUBSEQUENT SPECIAL ONE-TIME REQUEST. MARRIED WOMEN MAY NOT TAKE CHILDREN OUT OF THE COUNTRY

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HAND, INHERITANCE LAWS PROVIDE STRONG PROTECTION FOR FEMALE SPOUSES AND FAVOR FEMALE HEIRS OVER MALE HEIRS. ABORTION IS ILLEGAL, BUT BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION AND DEVICES ARE READILY AVAILABLE IN PRIVATE CHANNELS AND THROUGH MANY GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINICS. WOMEN'S STATUS IN SOCIETY HAS EVOLVED POSITIVELY OVER THE YEARS, AND WOMEN NOW ENJOY GREATER ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT THAN IN THE PAST. IN 1979, THE PRIMARY

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SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATIOS FOR FEMALES AND MALES WERE ABOUT THE SAME. IN 1970, FEMALE LITERACY EQUALLED 87.2 PERCENT, COMPARED WITH 88.9 PERCENT FOR MALES. IN 1982, 39.4 PERCENT OF ALL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WERE WOMEN. WOMEN HAVE SERVED I IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT POSITIONS SUCH AS MAYORS, AGENCY HEADS AND MINISTERS.

57. WOMEN HAVE GOOD ACCESS TO ENTRY-LEVEL AND MID-LEVEL PROFESSIONAL JOBS, BUT THEY DO NOT HOLD A PROFESSIONAL NUMBER OF SUPPER-LEVEL POSITIONS.

58. MINORITY GROUPS DO NOT SUFFER ANY SPECIFIC LEGAL DISCRIMINATIONS. THE ONLY SIGNIFICANT MINORITY GROUP, THE MAPUCHE INDIANS FROM THE SOUTHERN REGION OF CHILE, REMAINS PARTLY SEPARATE FROM THE REST OF THE SOCIETY DUE TO HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS RATHER THAN OFFICIAL POLICY.

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GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO INTEGRATE THIS GROUP THROUGH, AMONG OTHER THINGS, DIVISION OF COMMUNAL LANDS INTO INDIVIDUAL LAND HOLDINGS LED TO SEVERAL VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS STARTING IN MARCH 1984. ABOUT A DOZEN INDIANS WERE ARRESTED DURING THE DEMONSTRATIONS, WITH MOST QUICKLY RELEASED WITHOUT CHARGES, ALTHOUGH TWO INDIAN LEADERS WERE RELEGATED TO SMALL TOWNS IN THE NORTH OF CHILE FOR 90 DAYS EACH:

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