

## Political prisoners in Venezuela

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No.	PRISON	NAME	Position	WHEN ARRESTED	CHARGES	COMMENTS
1	CICPC Parque Carabobo Caracas	Henry Vivas Hernández	Former Metropolitan Police Commissioner and Security Police Commissioner	December 3, 2004	Conspiracy to commit homicide, intentional homicide, and infliction of serious injuries during April 11, 2002 events.	Denied asylum. Denied bail despite being granted to 3 shooters charged with similar charges for April 11 murders, alleging crimes against humanity. Judge decided May 10, he should face trial while under arrest even though there is not one shred of evidence he was involved in any shooting or gave orders to shoot.
2		Lázaro Forero	Former Metropolitan Police Commissioner and Deputy Police Commissioner	December 3, 2004	Conspiracy to commit homicide, intentional homicide, and infliction of serious injuries during April 11, 2002 events.	Denied asylum. Denied bail despite being granted to 3 shooters charged with similar charges for April 11 murders, alleging crimes against humanity. Judge decided May 10, he should face trial while under arrest even though recordings prove he gave no orders to shoot disproving the charges he did. He is running for Miranda State in the legislative elections to be held Dec. 4.
3	DISIP El Helicoides Caracas	Iván Simonovis	Former Security Police Commissioner	November 22, 2004.	Conspiracy to commit homicide and infliction of serious injuries during April 11, 2002 events.	Arrested without warrant when he was about to fly abroad. Denied bail despite being granted to 3 shooters charged with similar charges for April 11 murders, alleging crimes against humanity. Judge decided May 10, he should face trial while under arrest even though there is not one shred of evidence he gave orders to shoot. He is running for Libertador Municipality in the legislative elections to be held Dec. 4.
4		Pedro Antonio Sifontes N.	Navy Corporal	April 29, 2003	Charges: Slain of three soldiers camping out in	Has recanted his statements several times.

					Plaza Altamira and one of their girlfriends. .	
<b>5</b>		Silvio Daniel Mérida Ortiz	Security volunteer at Plaza Altamira	November 2003	Charges: Slain of three soldiers camping out in Plaza Altamira and one of their girlfriends, and the bombing of the embassies and consulate, and the Teleport Tower in 2003.	Known as 'El Catire'. One of Gral. Felipe Rodríguez's bodyguards; would later recant his statements- alleging torture- in which he admitted his guilt and accused the general, Luis Chacín, and lieutenants Colina and Valera of the bomb attacks.
<b>6</b>	<b>PM Zona 2 Catia Caracas</b>	Arube José Pérez Salazar	PM Corporal	April 19, 2003	Homicide in two cases, use of war and fire weapons, and infliction of serious injuries to 31 people during the April 11 events	Admitted firing two shots in the air from the top of the police armored vehicle in the 15-20 minutes he remained there on April 11. Remained in the PM headquarters in Cotiza until transferred to the DISIP headquarters in November 2004 after a surprise visit by the late Public Prosecutor Danilo Anderson on September 3. Anderson allegedly had promised him freedom in exchange for the accusation against his superiors. On October 22, 2004 he renounced his attorneys, and was provided with a public defendant. Later, he changed his statement and incriminated Forero, Vivas, Simonovis, and Peña On December 23, 2004 he was sent to Zona 2 in Cotiza. This past May 12, 2005, the 4 <sup>th</sup> Court of Aragua rejected a motion for parole although the Organic Procedure Penal Code (COPP), Article 244, clearly states detention cannot exceed two years; the cause has been paralyzed for some time. He is also the one who blew the whistle on what Anderson said to all eight police agents.
<b>7</b>		Marcos Javier	PM Deputy Inspector	April 19, 2003	Homicide in two cases, use	Was in charge of the Urdaneta precinct house with 36 corporals on April 11. Remained in the PM

		Hurtado			of war and fire weapons, and infliction of serious injuries to 31 people during the April 11 events	headquarters in Cotiza until transferred to the DISIP headquarters in November 2004 after a surprise visit by the late Public Prosecutor Danilo Anderson on September 3. Anderson allegedly had promised him freedom in exchange for the accusation against his superiors. On October 22, 2004 he renounced his attorneys, and was provided with a public defendant. Later, he changed his statement and incriminated Forero, Vivas, Simonovis, and Peña On December 23, 2004 he was sent to Zona 2 in Cotiza. This past May 12, 2005, the 4 <sup>th</sup> Court of Aragua rejected a motion for parole although the Organic Procedure Penal Code (COPP), Article 244, clearly states detention cannot exceed two years; the cause has been paralyzed for some time.
<b>8</b>		Héctor José Rovain	PM Deputy Chief	April 19, 2003	Homicide in two cases, use of war and fire weapons, and infliction of serious injuries to 31 people during the April 11 events	Remained in the PM headquarters in Cotiza until transferred to the DISIP headquarters in November 2004 after a surprise visit by the late Public Prosecutor Danilo Anderson on September 3. Anderson allegedly had promised him freedom in exchange for the accusation against his superiors. On October 22, 2004 he renounced his attorneys, and was provided with a public defendant. Later, he changed his statement and incriminated Forero, Vivas, Simonovis, and Peña On December 23, 2004 he was sent to Zona 2 in Cotiza. This past May 12, 2005, the 4 <sup>th</sup> Court of Aragua rejected a motion for parole although the Organic Procedure Penal Code (COPP), Article 244, clearly states detention cannot exceed two years; the cause has been paralyzed for some time.
<b>9</b>		Julio Ramón Rodríguez Salazar	PM Sergeant	April 19, 2003	Homicide in two cases, use of war and fire weapons, and infliction of serious injuries to 31 people during the April 11 events	Remained in the PM headquarters in Cotiza until transferred to the DISIP headquarters in November 2004 after a surprise visit by the late Public Prosecutor Danilo Anderson on September 3. Anderson allegedly had promised him freedom in exchange for the accusation against his superiors. On October 22, 2004 he renounced his attorneys, and was provided with a public defendant. Later, he changed his statement and incriminated Forero, Vivas, Simonovis, and Peña On December 23, 2004 he was sent to Zona 2 in Cotiza.

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10		Rafael Alfredo Neazoa López	PM Second Sergeant	April 19, 2003	Homicide in two cases, use of war and fire weapons, and infliction of serious injuries to 31 people during the April 11 events	Arrived at 4: 30 and was five blocks away of the place where the two people were shot dead on April 11. Remained in the PM headquarters in Cotiza until transferred to the DISIP headquarters in November 2004 after a surprise visit by the late Public Prosecutor Danilo Anderson on September 3. Anderson allegedly had promised him freedom in exchange for the accusation against his superiors. On October 22, 2004 he renounced his attorneys, and was provided with a public defendant. Later, he changed his statement and incriminated Forero, Vivas, Simonovis, and Peña On December 23, 2004 he was sent to Zona 2 in Cotiza. This past May 12, 2005, the 4 <sup>th</sup> Court of Aragua rejected a motion for parole although the Organic Procedure Penal Code (COPP), Article 244, clearly states detention cannot exceed two years; the cause has been paralyzed for some time.
11		Ramón Humberto Zapata Alfonzo	PM Lance Corporal	April 19, 2003	Homicide in two cases, use of war and fire weapons, and infliction of serious injuries to 31 people during the April 11 events	Admitted firing three or four shots in the air from the top of the police armored vehicle on Muñoz Corner on April 11. Remained in the PM headquarters in Cotiza until transferred to the DISIP headquarters in November 2004 after a surprise visit by the late Public Prosecutor Danilo Anderson on September 3. Anderson allegedly had promised him freedom in exchange for the accusation against his superiors. On October 22, 2004 he renounced his attorneys, and was provided with a public defendant. Later, he changed his statement and incriminated Forero, Vivas, Simonovis, and Peña On December 23, 2004 he was sent to Zona 2 in Cotiza. This past May 12, 2005, the 4 <sup>th</sup> Court of Aragua rejected a motion for parole although the Organic Procedure Penal Code (COPP), Article 244, clearly states detention cannot exceed two years; the cause has been paralyzed for some time.

12		Erasmó José Bolívar	PM officer	April 19, 2003	Homicide in two cases, use of war and fire weapons, and infliction of serious injuries to 31 people during the April 11 events	Assigned to an ambulance the whole day April 11. Remained in the PM headquarters in Cotiza until transferred to the DISIP headquarters in November 2004 after a surprise visit by the late Public Prosecutor Danilo Anderson on September 3. Anderson allegedly had promised him freedom in exchange for the accusation against his superiors. On October 22, 2004 he renounced his attorneys, and was provided with a public defendant. Later, he changed his statement and incriminated Forero, Vivas, Simonovis, and Peña On December 23, 2004 he was sent to Zona 2 in Cotiza. This past May 12, 2005, the 4 <sup>th</sup> Court of Aragua rejected a motion for parole although the Organic Procedure Penal Code (COPP), Article 244, clearly states detention cannot exceed two years; the cause has been paralyzed for some time.
13		Luis Enrique Molina Cerrada	PM officer	April 19, 2003	Homicide in two cases, use of war and fire weapons, and infliction of serious injuries to 31 people during the April 11 events	Remained in the PM headquarters in Cotiza until transferred to the DISIP headquarters in November 2004 after a surprise visit by the late Public Prosecutor Danilo Anderson on September 3. Anderson allegedly had promised him freedom in exchange for the accusation against his superiors. On October 22, 2004 he renounced his attorneys, and was provided with a public defendant. Later, he changed his statement and incriminated Forero, Vivas, Simonovis, and Peña On December 23, 2004 he was sent to Zona 2 in Cotiza. This past May 12, 2005, the 4 <sup>th</sup> Court of Aragua rejected a motion for parole although the Organic Procedure Penal Code (COPP), Article 244, clearly states detention cannot exceed two years; the cause has been paralyzed for some time.
14	<b>YARE I Miranda State</b>	Felipe Rodríguez	GN Major General	February 4, 2005	7 charges: Conspiracy to rebellion, rebellion, sedition, public intimidation, possession of war weapon, infliction of	Transferred to a maximum security prison and incarcerated among convicted felons despite what COPP states, and his status as a military officer. Previously, he had remained in the DIM dungeons though even its Director expressed in writing how inadequate DIM dungeons are for keeping prisoners for an extended period of time. The 11th Court ruled he must face trial while under arrest.

					injuries, and association to commit crimes. New charges are to be brought up in a military court in Aragua State for possession of explosives. Indicted May 20, 2005.	Rodríguez is one of the military officers (active or retired) who appeared in Wanted posters in <i>Últimas Noticias</i> and at the gate of military garrisons.
15	<b>CENAPR OMIL Ramo Verde Miranda State</b>	Francisco Usón Ramírez	Army retired Brigadier General Former Minister of Finance (2002)	May 22, 2004	Sentenced to 5 years and 6 months for defamation against the Armed Force	Gral. Usón explained how a flame thrower is used in a TV program in which the panel speculated on how 8 soldiers in Ft. Mara could have been burned; two of them to death. The TSJ denied a motion presented by his attorneys to be present in the hearing on his "forced retirement." On June 3, this year, the TSJ denied a motion to revise his sentence.
16		Ovidio Poggioli	Army retired Brigadier General Former director of DIM, and the International Airport (2002)	June 9, 2004	Armed rebellion Sedition	Trial underway filled with irregularities; the latest of which included the recantation of one of the 16 paramilitaries, Luis Roberto Plazas Grismaldo, who testified in court on September 6, he had been instructed to incriminate Poggioli following direct instructions from the then military prosecutor, Eladio Aponte Aponte (now one of the newly appointed magistrates at the TSJ). Poggioli had been "displayed" in front of 12 of the alleged paramilitaries before he was identified by them. Military prosecutor asking for 27 year sentence. Military court ruled against TSJ recommendation General Poggioli be judged under parole. An appeal also filed to be judged by a court of his peers. since he was not an active officer at the time of the alleged crime was also denied. Poggioli is one of the military officers (active or retired) who appeared in Wanted posters in <i>Últimas Noticias</i> and at the gate of military garrisons. Trial should end October 21.

<b>17</b>		Jesús Faría Rodríguez	GN Colonel	May 13, 2004	Armed rebellion Sedition	Military prosecutor asking for 27 year sentence. Trial, filled with irregularities, should end October 21.
<b>18</b>		Jesús Castro Yelles	GN Colonel	May 13, 2004	Armed rebellion Sedition	The military prosecutor, who originally asked for a 27 year sentence, said in his closing remarks, there was no evidence against this officer. Trial, filled with irregularities, should end October 21.
<b>19</b>		Rafael Faría Villasmil	Army Captain	May 24, 2004	Armed rebellion Sedition	He has been denied much needed physical therapy. Military prosecutor asking for 27 year sentence. Trial, filled with irregularities, should end October 21.
<b>20</b>		Javier Quintero González	Army Captain	June 19, 2004	Armed rebellion Sedition	Military prosecutor asking for 27 year sentence. Trial, filled with irregularities, should end October 21.
<b>21</b>		Javier Nieto Quintero	GN Captain	May 13, 2004	Cooperation with armed rebellion and failure to report conspiracy.	The evidence presented is a witness who testified Capt. Nieto was present in a meeting where a conspiracy was being plotted. The military prosecution who originally asked for a 12 year sentence, said in his closing remarks there was no evidence against this officer. Trial, filled with irregularities, should end October 21.
<b>22</b>		Miguel Prieto Morales	GN Lieutenant Colonel	February 11, 2005	Military rebellion Sedition New charges were presented involving him in the paramilitary case.	Caught during rescue operations in Vargas State. One of the military officers who camped out in Altamira in October 2002, for which he was dismissed from the Armed Force. Preliminary audience scheduled for April 28, 2005 was suspended. A motion introduced in the TSJ to annul his dismissal from the FAN is pending since August 2003.
<b>23</b>		Otto Gebauer Morales	Army Captain	November 11, 2004	Insubordination Military rebellion	One of the military officers who camped out in Altamira in October 2002, for which he was dismissed from the Armed Force. Captain Gebauer was one of the officers who "escorted" President Chávez to La Orchila on April 12, 2002. Was granted asylum in Uruguay but returned to Venezuela in 2004.

<b>24</b>		José Humberto Quintero Aguilar	GN Lieutenant Colonel Former commander of the Anti-extorsion and kidnapping unit (GAES) in Táchira State (2004)	January 12, 2005	3 charges: Treason, abuse and faults against military decorum for having arrested narcoterrorist and guerrilla Rodrigo Granda and turned it over to Colombian authorities	Was tortured during his arrest in DIM (4 days); four months later, there was still an internal hematoma for which he had to be treated. Military court ruled Lt. Cnel. Quintero Aguilar, one of the most commended officers in the force, must face trial while under arrest.
<b>25</b>		Carlos Ortega Carvajal	President of the Venezuelan Labor Union (CTV)	February 28, 2005	3 charges: civic rebellion, sedition, and use of false act. Indicted April 12, 2005.	Charged for his acts during the civic strike of December 2002. Trial without jurors was appealed by his defense on grounds of law violation. The judge, determined not to have more postponements, ruled last week, Ortega will be appointed a public defender if his attorney is not going to be present as a means to protest the irregularities in his trial. An assistant to the public defender has already been appointed, and was present in Ortega`s latest appearance in court. Trial scheduled to begin October 18.
<b>26</b>		Darío Guillermo Faría Rodríguez	Army Colonel	April 21, 2005	Charges unknown	Arrested while in Ft. Tiuna, he`s accused of being involved with his brother and cousin in the case of the presumed paramilitaries. Remained incommunicado (not even his lawyer) for two months; since his arrest in the dungeons at the DIM headquarters despite his poor health and blood pressure crisis until his transfer to Ramo Verde. Military prosecutor requested a motion for an additional 35 days (15 first, and then 20) to present charges which was granted. Even the Director of the DIM expressed in writing how inadequate DIM dungeons are for keeping prisoners for an extended period of time.
<b>27</b>		Claudio Vitoria	Army Lieutenant	Unknown	Army Ammunition theft	Viloria was the officer who blocked the exit of tanks and troops through a checkpoint in Fort Tiuna on April 11, 2002 following orders from his superior officer.

28	<b>La Planta, El Paraíso Caracas</b>	Luis Chacín Sanguinés	Former police chief Security volunteer at Plaza Altamira	May 2, 2003	Homicide and attempted homicide in the case of three soldiers camping out in Plaza Altamira and one of their girlfriends who were slain. Also, faces charges for the bombing of the embassies and consulate, and the Teleport Tower in 2003.	Known as El Armadillo, he was close to Gral. Felipe Rodríguez, and was arrested to have him confess his whereabouts. First jailed in Yare and then La Planta, both maximum security prisons, without a conviction. Tortured in both. Trial has been suspended eight times.
29		Rafael Gregory Umanés	Security volunteer at Plaza Altamira	March 26, 2003	Homicide and attempted homicide in the case of three soldiers camping out in Plaza Altamira and one of their girlfriends, plus resistance to authority and carrying weapon without due permit.	Known as El Zorro, he was close to Gral. Felipe Rodríguez, and was arrested to have him confess his whereabouts. Shot during a prison riot on April 30, 2005, two days before scheduled trial on May 31. It took authorities a month to transfer him to the military hospital. He has been diagnosed with heart failure and in danger of losing the limb. Trial has been suspended eight times.
30		Raúl Díaz Peña	Security volunteer at Plaza Altamira	February 25, 2003	Cooperator in the bombing of the embassies and consulate, and the Teleport Tower in 2003.	Known as Fénix, he was close to Gral. Felipe Rodríguez, and was arrested to have him confess his whereabouts.

	<b>Deceased August 26, 2005</b>	Tayro Aristiguieta	Former Metropolitan Police officer Security volunteer at Plaza Altamira	August 2003	Homicide and attempted homicide in the case of three soldiers camping out in Plaza Altamira and one of their girlfriends, plus resistance to authority and carrying weapon without due permit. He was also to be charged with the bombing of the embassies and consulate, and the Teleport Tower in 2003.	Murdered while in custody in a special sector in La Planta (La Cabaña) on August 26, 2005. The day before he got stabbed to death he confided to his attorney he feared for his life since he had recognized one of the people who tortured him in the DISIP headquarters in the cell next door. He had denounced tortures to have him confess.
	<b>Deceased June 13, 2005</b>	Victor Valero Castellanos	GN retired Corporal	April 8, 2003 Rearrested April 2005	Civil rebellion, sedition, and carrying weapon without due permit	Tortured during his stay at DISIP headquarters. "Advised" to plead guilty so he could benefit from a substitute measure having paid ¾ of the sentence. Being under presentation, he was arrested on a technicality (according to police records he had served short of a month to receive parole) and then placed again under presentation on June 9, 2005. Four days later, he was killed in a traffic accident along with his wife when he was to appear in court.
	<b>Under presentation</b>	Juvenal Mora Pineda	GN Second Lieutenant	Arrested on April 8, 2003	Civil rebellion, sedition, and carrying weapon without due permit	"Advised" to plead guilty so he could benefit from a substitute measure having paid ¾ of the sentence.

	<b>Under presentation</b>	Henrique Capriles Radonsky	Mayor of the municipality of Baruta. Former president of the extinct Congress	Arrested on May 11, 2004	Violation of international principles, private violence, violation of private home by public officials, and public intimidation, damages to property and arbitrary detention as accomplice in the case of the siege to the Embassy of Cuba on April 12, 2002.	Mayor Capriles Radonsky remained in hiding for 40 days the first time an arrest warrant against him was issued. Arrested on May 11, 2004, he was released on parole on September 6 the same year. He spent his jail time in the DISIP headquarters. He won the reelection as Mayor of Baruta on October 31, 2004, and remains in his post.
	<b>Under presentation</b>	Danny Rámirez	Engineer. Former president of the Student's Union (UNET), and COPEI students' representative	Arrested on June 11, 2003	Cooperation and complicity to rebellion for the events outside the governor's palace on April 12, 2002. Sentenced to 6 years.	Was detained in Santa Ana since his arrest until September 28. Santa Ana is a penitentiary. In June, he unsuccessfully demanded a fair appeals process with a 48-hour strike. He is running for Táchira State in the legislative elections to be held Dec. 4. The next day, his candidacy was registered, the Supreme Court requested the file from the Appeals Court, and decided to know of his case after it had declined to do so in the past. On September 27, the TSJ ruled he be judged in freedom, and the case be sent to a Mérida court.
	<b>Under presentation</b>	Orlando Pantaleón	AD leader and Education Union representative	June 11, 2003	Cooperation and complicity to rebellion. for the events outside the governor's palace on April 12, 2002.	Was detained in Santa Ana since his arrest until September 28. Santa Ana is a penitentiary. In June, he unsuccessfully demanded a fair appeals process with a 48-hour strike. He is running for Táchira State in the legislative elections to be held Dec. 4. The next day, his candidacy was registered, the Supreme Court requested the file from the Appeals Court, and decided to know of his case after it had declined to do

					Sentenced to 6 years.	so in the past. On September 27, the TSJ ruled he be judged in freedom, and the case be sent to a Mérida court.
	<b>Under presentation</b>	Saúl Lozano	AD leader and president of Fetratáchira (teachers' union)	June 11, 2003	Cooperation and complicity to rebellion for the events outside the governor's palace on April 12, 2002. Sentenced to 6 years.	Was detained in Santa Ana since his arrest until September 28. Was repeatedly denied permission to undergo much needed surgery; and remained handcuffed to bed rails. In June, he unsuccessfully demanded a fair appeals process with a 48-hour strike. He is running for Táchira State in the legislative elections to be held Dec. 4. The next day, his candidacy was registered, the Supreme Court requested the file from the Appeals Court, and decided to know of his case after it had declined to do so in the past. On September 27, the TSJ ruled he be judged in freedom, and the case be sent to a Mérida court.
	<b>Under presentation</b>	Wilfrido Tovar		Arrested June 11, 2003; remained at Santa Ana Penitentiary until trial	Sentenced to 3 years.	Cooperation and complicity to rebellion for the events outside the governor's palace on April 12, 2002.
	<b>Under presentation</b>	Omar Guillén		Arrested June 11, 2003; remained at Santa Ana Penitentiary until trial	Sentenced to 3 years.	Cooperation and complicity to rebellion for the events outside the governor's palace on April 12, 2002.
	<b>Under presentation</b>	José Neira Celis		. Arrested June 11, 2003; remained at Santa Ana Penitentiary until trial	Sentenced to 3 years.	Cooperation and complicity to rebellion for the events outside the governor's palace on April 12, 2002
	<b>Under presenta</b>	Jacobo Supelano		Arrested June 11, 2003;	Sentenced to 3 years.	Cooperation and complicity to rebellion for the events outside the governor's palace on April 12, 2002.

	<b>tion</b>			remained at Santa Ana Penitentiary until trial		
	<b>Under presenta tion</b>	William Forero		Arrested June 11, 2003; remained at Santa Ana Penitentiary until trial	Sentenced to 3 years.	Cooperation and complicity to rebellion for the events outside the governor's palace on April 12, 2002.
	<b>Under presenta tion</b>	Elsy de Peña		Arrested June 11, 2003; remained at Santa Ana Penitentiary until trial	Sentenced to 3 years.	Cooperation and complicity to rebellion for the events outside the governor's palace on April 12, 2002.
	<b>Under presenta tion</b>	Wilfrido Tovar		Arrested June 11, 2003; remained at Santa Ana Penitentiary until trial	Sentenced to 3 years.	Cooperation and complicity to rebellion for the events outside the governor's palace on April 12, 2002.
	<b>Under presenta tion</b>	Omar Guillén	I	Arrested June 11, 2003; remained at Santa Ana Penitentiary until tria	Sentenced to 3 years.	Cooperation and complicity to rebellion for the events outside the governor's palace on April 12, 2002.
	<b>Under presenta tion</b>	Salomón Madrid, Mario Pelez, Triana Guerra, Leonardo Tayupo, Leonardo	Group of young people.	December 19, 2004	Sentenced to probation and prohibition to leave the country for "attacking the President."	For pot banging and shouting as presidential motorcade went by on November 8, 2003..

		González y Jotaniel Marcano				
	<b>Sentence d</b>	Carlos Alfonso Martínez	GN Major General Former General Inspector of the National Guard	Arrested on December 30, 2002	Violation of security zone.	General Alfonso remained arrested from December 30, 2002 until August 9, 2004 when he was sentenced to 5 years under presentation. On appeals, the sentence was reversed only to have it confirmed by the TSJ. He is currently running as candidate for the legislative elections of December 4.
	<b>Sentence d</b>	Tulio Alvarez	Constitutional attorney and university professor		Sentenced to 2 years and 3 months for defamation against former President of Parliament, MVR legislator William Lara; sentence confirmed by TSJ.	Trial filled with irregularities, including arresting a witness for denying being present in Miraflores on April 12, 2002. On September 27, two substitute magistrates who are not even the substitutes in the Appeals Court in the TSJ denied the motion for annulment of the trial. Alvarez was the person who coordinated the report on the fraudulent presidential recall referendum. On October 11, his in-law's homes were raided in order to apparently arrest him.
	<b>Sentence d</b>	Ibéyise Pacheco	Journalist		Sentenced to 9 months for defamation against Army Colonel Angel Bellorín	Has 11 other open investigations in different courts. Pacheco is running as a candidate for the legislative elections of December 4 later this year.
	<b>Sentence d</b>	Patricia Poleo	Journalist		Sentenced to 6 months for defamation against Jesse Chacón, Minister of Internal Affairs	Has two other investigations open. A previous investigation on libel and slander against the National Armed Force, ordered by the Minister of Defense for reporting there were Cubans roaming in military installations and showing a video of their presence in a garrison in Apure State, was dismissed by the Military Prosecution Office. Poleo is now in the board of directors of the National Front for the Freedom of Political prisoners.

	<b>Freed</b>	José Darwin Valera C.	GN Lieutenant	January 12, 2005	3 charges: Treason, abuse and faults against military decorum for having arrested Rodrigo Granda and turned it over to Colombian authorities	Freed March 1, 2005 after formally blaming Lt. Col. Quintero Aguilar of issuing orders. Was tortured during his arrest in DIM (4 days)
	<b>Freed</b>	Carlos Castillo	GN Corporal	January 12, 2005	3 charges: Treason, abuse and faults against military decorum for having arrested Rodrigo Granda and turned it over to Colombian authorities.	Freed March 1, 2005 after formally blaming Lt. Col. Quintero Aguilar of issuing orders. Was tortured during his arrest in DIM (4 days)
	<b>Freed</b>	Simón Rodríguez	GN Corporal	January 12, 2005	3 charges: Treason, abuse and faults against military decorum for having arrested Rodrigo Granda and turned it over to Colombian authorities	Freed March 1, 2005 after formally blaming Lt. Col. Quintero Aguilar of issuing orders. Was tortured during his arrest in DIM (4 days)
	<b>Freed</b>	José Rodríguez	GN Corporal	January 12, 2005	3 charges: Treason, abuse and faults against military decorum for having arrested	Freed March 1, 2005 after formally blaming Lt. Col. Quintero Aguilar of issuing orders. Was tortured during his arrest in DIM (4 days)

					Rodrigo Granda and turned it over to Colombian authorities	
	<b>Freed</b>	Luis Eduardo Salazar	Merchant Navy Captain Worked in Miraflores alongside President Chavez	July 24, 2004	Defamation against the Armed Force.	Captain Salazar denounced PDV Marina president, Rear Admiral Camejo Arenas and Rear Admiral Torcat Sanabria for overpricing fleets and ships bought. Warned Chávez of rampant corruption. Though a civilian, the TSJ ruled he had to be tried in a military court because he was a reservist (according to the law, reservists are only active when the call to appear in garrison has been published in the Gaceta Oficial, which was not the case). Transferred to the Psychiatric Ward in the Military Hospital incommunicado for two weeks (August 11-August 26), he was treated for an alleged depressive crisis. On Monday, September 19, in a speedy trial he was released on grounds of insanity.
	<b>Freed</b>	Carlos Guerra Camejo	GN colonel	August 15, 2004		Was in charge of the Plan República in Amazonas. Sentenced to 2 years for conspiracy to rebellion. Denied suspended sentence although sentence was shorter than 5 years. On appeal, sentence was revoked. Remained incarcerated until new trial began on October 3.
	<b>Freed</b>	Francisco Martínez G.	GN Lieutenant Colonel	August 15, 2004		Refused to read a political harangue to the troops on August 15, the day of the presidential RR. New charges were brought during trial so sentence would amount to 5 years and 2 months (one of which was contempt for the President). for conspiracy to rebellion and insubordination. On appeal, sentence was revoked. Remained incarcerated until new trial began on October 3. It ended on October 13 with a not guilty verdict which included his reincorporation to the Armed Force and his command.
	<b>Freed</b>	Luis Antonio González	GN Lieutenant Colonel	August 15, 2004		Refused to read a political harangue to the troops on August 15, the day of the presidential RR. New charges were brought during trial so sentence would

						amount to 5 years and 2 months (one of which was contempt for the President). for conspiracy to rebellion and insubordination. On appeal, sentence was revoked. Remained incarcerated until new trial began on October 3. It ended on October 13 with a not guilty verdict which included his reincorporation to the Armed Force and his command.
	<b>Freed</b>	Jesús Mercado	GN Lieutenant	May 18, 2005	Theft of weapons from the 57 regiment in the Metropolitan Penitentiary Center in Yare I.	Lieutenant Mercado was the officer in charge of the arms and who reported the lost weapons. He was accused of being partial to GN Major General Felipe Rodríguez, incarcerated in Yare I. On October 13, in a speedy trial, he was declared not guilty and reincorporated to his post in Yare.