

The Human Rights Situation in Venezuela

By: Tamara Suju Roa

To speak of democracy and human rights in Venezuela, a country where the separation of powers does not exist and where there are no independent institutions, is to continue deceiving national and international public opinion. The government plays with terminology, manipulating information, carrying out justice at its own convenience, impeding, in many cases, that the world know about the grave violations of the fundamental rights and the juridical norms occurring in the country.

Public institutions have been seized by the President of the Republic. Almost 100% of the Legislature is made up of representatives sympathetic to the government, who were elected by only 17% of the voters. The Judicial power is made up of magistrates, judges, and prosecutors, who obey direct orders from the Executive office, producing a total alteration and disarray in the judicial system with dismissals, abstentions, and even persecution of those who have objected to carrying out sentences contrary to law, but in agreement with the interests of any government official.

The electorate is guilty up to now for perpetuating the myth that in Venezuela “democracy” apparently is or exists. This is so, because in 10 years we have had 12 elections, though corrupt to the maximum expression. Up to now, the opposition parties have not been able to obtain data concerning the number of citizens registered to be able to monitor the voters. For this reason a corrupted electoral registry exists where Venezuelans over 120 years of age and 12 and 13 year old children vote, when the voting age is 18. Also, others have several national identity cards and vote several times the same day. The growing electoral registry shows voters of different nationalities that may not even live in Venezuela and, in some cases, resulting in municipalities with more voters than inhabitants. There are electoral abuses, such as electoral propaganda, abuses committed by the National Armed Forces, today subordinated and converted to a type of political party. This violates our National Constitution that says that the National Armed Forces should be only professional and institutional and not be obligated to a person or political persuasion. In fact, they act in elections threatening citizens, placing in prison those who claim irregularities, and committing indescribable abuses. These excesses committed by government officials, groups affiliated and prepared to threaten voters who are armed as well, leave much to be said about the infinite number of elections we have had. Like in the majority of totalitarian countries, the winner is always the same.

Public institutions protecting the citizen, such as the prosecutor’s office, the public defender, and the comptroller act on instructions of the President of the Republic. This occurs to such an extent that we have seen him order against, among others, those who are accused, those who are made prisoner, those who are tried, those who are expropriated, and those who are fired from their jobs.

For this reason, many Venezuelan call it **State terrorism**. We can speak of the principle violations of Human Rights to which we have fallen victim. This is the clearest example of the new political apartheid in Latin America. The government’s political targets include those who defer from its policy in any form, such as business leaders, bankers, military, police, politicians, students, civilians, NGO leaders among others. All sectors of the country have suffered political persecution. Not one is exempt from having a prisoner, politically persecuted, or exiled member.

State terrorism, amplified, applied in different forms, depends on the state and the sector affected and persecuted. Among others, we may include:

***Kidnapping, extortion, and hired assassinations:** For the last ten years, Venezuelans have seen how these crimes have become organized and permitted by a state accused of supporting terrorists groups among others, the FARC, the FBL, ELN, ETA and HAMAS. The majority of kidnappings occur in the states bordering on Colombia. They have been denounced as subversive groups in that country, but operate in our country. They have armed branches operating in our country, extorting our producers, soliciting the so called “vacuna” payment, and kidnapping those who resist or who is convenient, in view of the unflinching eye of the Venezuelan state that does not respond, but permits these groups of terrorists to operate in our territory. Instead of supporting the Anti-kidnapping Security Forces, they dismantle them. Such is the case of Barinas state, where they were left unprepared and with their arms crossed.

It has been said, many times, that these activities like war gains, finance political campaigns. There is persecution of ranchers and farmers that do not permit invasion promoted by the government. There is psychological terrorism against large property owners of productive lands that then suffer kidnapping, extortion and even the hired murder of some family member or worker who subsequently abandons his or her own property in search of personal security and that of the family.

Presently, in Venezuela there are more than 60 kidnapping victims. Nothing has been heard of them for 3,4,5,6 or even 7 years. Many of them are in the hands of the FARC. According to statistics given by the Venezuelan Ranchers Association (FEDENAGAS), for the year 2009, 42 known kidnappings have occurred. Of these, 12 remain in captivity. The crime of hired murder, completely foreign to our idiosyncrasy, is now “normal” aggravated by the fact that there have been cases against journalists, defense attorneys of political prisoners, union workers, military dissidents, and student leaders among others.

***The Displaced:** This is occurring in Venezuela, above all in the production states. Complete families have had to abandon their lands and their homes, due to persecution. Despite attempting to show that it is criminal, the state is to blame for being permissive towards these terrorists groups that threaten the population. There are cases of families, where the first has been kidnapped and later threatened with repeating the crime, including killing a family member in order to obligate them to leave their farms, their lands, their work. We see then, how abandoning their way of life, these families are displaced to “more secure” states and large cities. Many have left the country, preferring to protect their security, far from Venezuela, among them Spaniards, Italians and Portuguese.

***Squatters:** as of 2003, the national government has promoted invasions of ranches, cattle ranches, and farms. Some have been compensated, though many have had to abandon their land with nothing more than a suitcase of clothes. Throughout the producing states, the group that promotes the invasion belong to and identifying with the government party. They take over private property supported by the National Armed Forces and even local mayors, and expropriate, evict, and many times, steal these lands with out any type of compensation, violating the right to private property, the right to work, and in the worst case, even the right to life and personal integrity. This leads us to:

***Expropriations:** Illegal undue expropriation, but not only ranches or lands. The Government of Hugo Chávez is threatening and promoting expropriations to entire buildings, commercial centers, private clinics, food industries, and banks owned by citizens marked as “opposition”. They are expropriated at the government’s convenience, depending on their needs, due to the ineptitude, inefficiency and lack of government. In the last 10 years, the government has not constructed but destroyed our country. The deficiencies in the public health sector, the severe lack of housing, the shortage of basic foods, which in many cases is produced by the abandonment of land, as mentioned previously, obligates the government to take over by force, those who privately build, cultivate, produce, and undertake, thus violating all constitutional norms with impunity. The threat to all sectors of the opposition, that could have something the government sympathizers are interested in, is public, in the voice of the President of the Republic. Many foreign companies have been threatened, many have even left because their contracts have been violated or they have been expelled from the country.

The Paramilitary or Parapolice Groups: The government of Venezuela has armed, with all types of weapons, bands and civilian groups with which it threatens the populations. These groups act, in agreement with the government that exonerates itself by saying they are followers that have taken things into their own hands and they can no longer control them.

With this excuse, they have attacked television and radio stations, journalists, business people and businesses such as the Chamber of Commerce, diplomatic headquarters such as the Apostolic Nunciature, and above all, during elections, creating unrest among those who go out to vote and are identified as opposition to the government. Many times, opposition concentrations and marches have been attacked in a violent form by armed hordes that act with impunity. Till today, no one from this paramilitary group has been processed or detained despite their actions being public and members being clearly identified.

Insecurity: State terrorism is disguised, in Venezuela, as insecurity. We are the in South American country with the highest number of assassination victims. Last year 10,600 Venezuelans were victims of crime. The state of war in the ghettos and the streets keeps citizens prisoners in their homes, afraid and threatened because of the impunity and the juridical insecurity. They are afraid to denounce for fear of being the next victim. The inability of the state security forces to organize and disarm the population is such that any country at war is not worse off than ours. The right to life, security, to live in peace was left behind years ago. While there is no interest in social peace, and we continue with the President’s hate speech that has divided the country into two groups, the criminality index will not be detained.

VICTIMS OF POLITICAL PERSECUTION

As mentioned previously, there is no sector of the population that has not been the victim of persecution. The media has been unjustly closed, as in the case of the television station, RCTV, whose concession was eliminated and its transmission equipment confiscated by the Venezuelan state, with no compensation. Similarly, the media that survived are the target of pressure by threats of closure or unreasonable economic sanctions to obligate them to stop transmitting programs critical of the government management, and force them to dismiss journalists and the likes. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights just pronounced in favor of two communication media, demanding that the Venezuelan state compensate and protect the reporters who suffered aggressions from Chavez supporters.

More than 22,000 ex-workers of the Venezuelan petroleum company, PDVSA, fired between 2002-2003 are victims of persecution, for joining the national civic strike, during that time, in protest for all the human rights violations that were being committed. These workers and their families, today, six years later, are still victims of persecution. They are not permitted to work in the country, their children were thrown out of the schools where they studied, and in addition, they suffered abuses on the part of the law enforcement officers when they were removed by force from their homes, in the early morning hours with tear gas, rubber pellets and the likes. Today, many people still suffer the physical and psychological consequences of these abuses including an abnormal number of them who suffer severe illnesses, while others have committed suicides.

Those who were fired from their work for having signed the 2004 referendum against the President of the Republic are also victims of persecution. Thousands of public employees gathered together in a list compiled by the National Assembly deputy and member of the government party, Luis Tascón, were thrown out on the street unjustly for having voted against Chávez. In this list, the voting population is divided into two groups and only those who sympathize with the President have the right to work in the public sector. Any more proof of political apartheid?

Those who are criminalized and accused of crimes they have not committed, are threaten only because they have expressed their discontent, because they disagree in any form with what the national government does, because they are critical of its repressive and abusive politics. They add up to millions in our country. In Venezuela, we have people who have gone underground, accused of crimes such as, among others, rebellion, inciting to commit criminal offenses. We have almost a million in exile that for different degrees of persecution have been obligated to leave the country, including those victims of the reigning insecurity.

Those national public figures, who have been most persecuted, are, curiously, the military and police officials. Perhaps they are an exemplary factor that no one is exempt from the "power" that the President must control and subjugate them. Journalists and owners of the media, the defenders of human rights, politicians, students and business people are persecuted.

The most serious, which the world must know about, are the political prisoners of Hugo Chávez Frías.

VENEZUELAN POLITICAL PRISONERS:

The Case of April 11, 2002.

Detained:

Commissioner Iván Simonovis

-Date of detention: November 22, 2004

-Charged with: Accessory to the commission of capital murder as an accessory before the fact- Concurrence of assault as an accessory before the fact.

-Place of imprisonment: Dirección Sectorial de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención DISIP- Caracas

-Date of detention: November 22, 2004

-Charged with: Accessory to the crime of carrying out capital murder as an accessory before the fact.-
Concurrence of assault as an accessory before the fact

-Place of imprisonment: Dirección Sectorial de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención DISIP- Caracas

Commissioner Lázaro Forero:

-Date of detention: December 3, 2004

-Charged with: Accessory to the crime of capital murder as an accessory before the fact- - Assault.

-Place of imprisonment: Dirección Sectorial de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención DISIP- Caracas

Commissioner Henry Vivas

-Date of detention: December 3, 2004

-Charged with: Accessory to the crime of capital murder as an accessory before the fact- - Assault.

-Place of imprisonment: Dirección Sectorial de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención DISIP- Caracas

Sub Commissioner Marcos Hurtado

-Date of detention: April 19, 2003

-Charged with: -Capital murder as an accessory before the fact;- Assault with a weapon, aggravated assault, and simple assault;- unlawful use of a fire arm-

-Place of imprisonment: Sectorial de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención DISIP- Caracas

Metropolitan Police Officer: Julio Rodríguez

-Date of detention: April 19, 2003

-Charged with: -Capital Murder as an accessory before the fact;- Assault with a weapon, aggravated assault, and simple assault;-unlawful use of a fire arm-

-Place of imprisonment: Centro Nacional de Procesados Militares Cenopromil, Los Teques.

-Why is he considered a political prisoner?

Metropolitan Police Officer: Rafael Neazoa

-Date of detention: 19 de April de 2003

-Charged with: -Capital Murder as an accessory before the fact;- Assault with a weapon, aggravated assault, and simple assault;-unlawful use of a fire arm-

-Place of imprisonment: Centro Nacional de Procesados Militares Cenapromil, Los Teques.

Metropolitan Police Officer: Arube Pérez

-Date of detention: 19 de April de 2003

-Charged with: -Capital Murder as an accessory before the fact;- Assault with a weapon, aggravated assault, and simple assault;-unlawful use of a fire arm-

-Place of imprisonment: Centro Nacional de Procesados Militares Cenapromil, Los Teques.

Metropolitan Police Officer: Ramón Zapata

-Date of detention: 19 de April de 2003

-Charged with: -Capital Murder as an Accessory before the fact;- Assault with a weapon, aggravated assault, and simple assault;-unlawful use of a fire arm-

-Place of imprisonment: Centro Nacional de Procesados Militares Cenapromil, Los Teques.

- Why is he considered a political prisoner?

Metropolitan Police Officer: Luís Molina

-Date of detention: April 19, 2003

-Charged with: -Capital Murder as an accessory before the fact;- Assault with a weapon, aggravated assault, and simple assault;-unlawful use of a fire arm-

-Place of imprisonment: Centro Nacional de Procesados Militares Cenapromil, Los Teques.

- Why is he considered a political prisoner?

Metropolitan Police Officer: Erasmo Bolívar

-Date of detention: April 19, 2003

-Charged with: -Capital Murder as an Accessory before the fact;- Assault with a weapon, aggravated assault, and simple assault;-unlawful use of a fire arm-

-Place of imprisonment: Centro Nacional de Procesados Militares Cenapromil, Los Teques.

- Why is he considered a political prisoner?

Case up date: At the present time, this case is being concluded. The prosecutor has requested a sentence of no less than 20 years for these officers. The defense argues that the prosecutor has not been able to prove the participation of each one of the police officers in the acts for which they are accused given that all 11 officers are accused of the same crimes against the same people in a general accusation and are not accused individually. The main evidence alleged by the accusers to implicate 3 commissioners of the crimes was the voice authentication. This would have determined if the alleged recording where the commissioners gave orders to shoot were truly the commissioners. Authentication, however, was never carried out.

Case: Capitán (Ej.) Otto Gebauer

Date of detention: November 11, 2004

Charged with: illegal deprivation of the freedom in the person of the President of the Republic; -Insubordination.

Place of imprisonment: Centro de Nacional de Procesados Militares Cenapromil, Los Teques.

Status of Trial: Sentenced to 12 years, 6 months and 22 days imprisonment. Currently waiting, without a final answer from the court, for the benefit of an open regiment.

Case up date: On March 13, he was granted the benefit of an open regiment, permitting him to work Mondays through Fridays, sleeping Mondays through Thursdays in prison and at his family home Fridays through Sundays.

Case: Explosiones en el Consulado de España y embajada de Colombia

General de Div. (GN) Felipe Rodríguez:

-Date of Detention: February 5, 2005

-Charged with: Conspiracy, civil rebellion, inciting rebellion, conspiracy, aggravated arson of a building, aggravated assault, illegal possession of a fire arm and illegal possession of a weapon of war.

-Place of imprisonment: DISIP.

-Status of Trial: Sentenced to 10 years and 4 months of prison, sentence revoked by the higher court, currently on February 12 the case was distributed to Court 28 for trial under Judge Anatalia Arvelo.

Case up date: In the case of General Felipe Rodríguez, March 31 was the day set for the selection of the people's judges for the new trial. Eighth District Attorney, Mery Gómez, introduced to the Superior Justice Tribunal a petition to have the trial moved to a higher court for review. She was not interested in a new trial, alleging that the witnesses would not present testimony. She demanded the annulment of the Superior Appeals Court's decision to annul the lower court's decision in the first trial, which found the accused guilty. This petition did not fulfill the legal requirements with respect to petitioning a trial be reviewed by a higher court, given that it is a subjective argument that shows the Public Ministry's inconformity with the sentence emitted by the Superior Court, a lower court. In addition, the same district attorney, on March 17, requested a certified copy of the entire case file given that the Venezuelan representative before the Inter- American Court for Human Rights, German Saltrón, requested this information.

Silvio Mérida:

-Date of detention: November 6, 2003

-Charged with: Conspiracy and public intimidation, damage to property; minor injuries as an accomplice.

-Place of imprisonment: DISIP

-Status of Trial: sentenced to 9 years and 8 months of prison. Awaiting the decision concerning the separation of causes introduced by the defense by Raúl Díaz, due to the annulment of the sentence obtained in the defense of General Rodríguez, which will take it to a new trial.

Raúl Díaz

-Date of Detention: February 25, 2004

-Charged with: Conspiracy, public intimidation, arson to a public building, damage to public property and minor injuries, all as an accomplice.

Place of imprisonment: DISIP

-Status of Trial: was sentenced to 9 years and 8 month in prison. Awaiting the decision concerning the separation of causes, due to the annulment of the sentence obtained in the defense of General Rodríguez, which will take it to a new trial.

Case up date: The case of Raul Díaz and Silvio Mérida is presently in the court in charge of executing the sentence.

Case: Death of the Prosecutor, Danilo Anderson.

Juan Bautista Guevara:

Place of imprisonment: Disip

Charged with: carrying out capital murder with subversion by arson and conspiracy, illegal carrying and possession of a weapon of war.

Status of Trial: was condemned to 30 years in prison. Currently the defense is waiting for the Public Ministry's investigation of the declarations given by the principal witness and the prosecutor in the case, who argued to have contracted the first and pressured the second, to accuse Guevara publically of this homicide. They accused him as an agent of these order to implicate Guevara, by the then Attorney General of the Republic, Isaías Rodríguez.

Date of Detention: November 20, 2004

Otoniel Guevara:

Place of imprisonment: Disip

Date of Detention: November 23, 2004

Charged with: carrying out Capital Murder with subversion by arson and conspiracy.

Status of Trial: was condemned to 30 years de prison. Currently his defense is awaiting the Public Ministry's investigation about the declaration given by the principal witness and of one prosecutor in the case, who argued to have contracted the first and pressured the second, to accuse Guevara publically of this homicide. They accused him as an agent of these orders to implicate Guevara, by the then Attorney General of the Republic, Isaías Rodríguez.

Rolando Guevara:

Place of imprisonment: Disip

Date of Detention: November 23, 2004

Charged with: carrying out capital murder with subversion by arson and conspiracy.

Status of Trial: was condemned to 30 years in prison. Currently his defense is awaiting the Public Ministry's investigation about the declaration given by the principal witness and of one prosecutor in the case, who argued to have contracted the first and pressured the second, to accuse Guevara publically of this homicide. They accused him as an agent of these order to implicate Guevara, by the then Attorney General of the Republic, Isaías Rodríguez.

Case up date: There has been no news.

Case: Arrest of the Chancellor of the FARC, Rodrigo Granda.

Lieutenant Colonel of the National Guard Humberto Quintero:

Place of imprisonment: Centro de Procesados Militares Cenopromil

Date of Detention: January 12, 2005

Charged with: Treason to the country, abuse of power and lack of military decorum.

Status of Trial: was sentenced to 3 years and 8 months of prison, in November 2008, the sentence was appealed considering it unjust and without argument, given that the apprehension of the terrorist Granada was while carrying out his duties. Currently the second trial is being carried out.

Case up date: The second trial is in the evidentiary phase.

Case: Businessman ELIGIO CEDEÑO

Date of detention: February 8, 2006

Place of imprisonment: Dirección Sectorial de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención DISIP- Caracas.

Charged with: smuggling by simulating importation, fiscal fraud and digression of financial resources.

Status of Trial: On June 18, 2008, the day the closing arguments and sentence were to be presented, the trial was stopped for the admission by the Supreme Court to listen to the ruling of an inferior court before 10 working days the law confers. The trial, which was in the sentencing phase, was annulled. Today, eight months later, the Supreme Court still has not pronounced and the cause remains paralyzed.

Case up date: There has been no news; the case continues to be paralyzed by the Supreme Justice Tribunal (TSJ)

Case: General de Brigada (Ej.) Delfín Gómez Parra

Date of detention: December 3, 2006

Place of imprisonment: Centro Penitenciario de Los Llanos, Estado Portuguesa. (Cárcel Común)

Charged with: intentional (premeditated) embezzlement, common embezzlement of funds and illegal gain; evasion of legal process; ordering of payment of works not carried out and certification of funds less than those contracted.

Status of Trial: after two years, the prisoner has not been accused, his case having passed through seven judges from Barinas State, where the case is carried out. The trial began in February of this year, and has still not gone to the first hearing due to the judge's health reasons.

Case up date: Presently, the trial in its fourth hearing in the phase of the prosecution's presenting witnesses.

Case: Gustavo Arraiz.

Date of detention: February 28, 2008

Place of imprisonment: Dirección Sectorial de los Servicios de Inteligencia y Prevención DISIP- Caracas.

Charged with: diversion of funds as an accessory in a crime, commission of fraud in obtaining foreign currency and smuggling by simulation.

Status of Trial: Paralyzed the day of the conclusions and sentencing by admission of a hearing and ruling that the businessman, Eligio Cedeño's defense, introduced six months earlier before the Supreme Court of Justice, which annulled the trial for not having decided within the time established by law for pronouncement, provoking the annulment of the trial. To date, they are awaiting the decision to begin a new trial.

Case up date: The case continues to be paralyzed in the country's highest court without any pronouncement by the TSJ concerning remitting the case to a higher court.

Case: JOSE SANCHEZ MONTIEL.

Date of detention: September 15, 2007

Place of imprisonment: Centro de Procesados Militares (Cenopromil), Los Teques.

Charged with: intentional felony homicide as an accessory before the fact: illegal deprivation of freedom as an accessory before the fact, and violation of agreements and international treaties.

Status of Trial: Presently in the preliminary hearing phase, after one year of detainment without said trial beginning.

Nixon Moreno. (Student Leader of the Universidad de los Andes in Mérida State, ULA)

Crimes accused of:

2004. Inciting rebellion, offending a head of government and conspiracy.

These crimes were dismissed by the Amnesty Law promulgated on December 31, 2007.

2006. Violent sexual abuse, attempted voluntary manslaughter, and common and minor assault.

Current Situation: an arrest order was issued without charges and without knowing the reason for issuing the order, violating his right to legitimate defense and the presumption of innocence. This led to his requesting political asylum before the Apostolic Nunciature on March 13, 2007. On June 11, 2008, the Holy See granted diplomatic asylum and to date, March 2009, the Venezuelan State has violated all national laws and international agreements concerning asylum by not granting the respective safe conduct.

Case up date: Nixon Moreno, motivated by personal and security reasons, voluntarily left the Diplomatic See on March 8 of this year given that it has been the object of terrorist attacks perpetrated by paramilitary groups with ties to the government. He has gone underground and for the moment his whereabouts are unknown. The National government notified INTERPOL, so that they could issue an arrest order in 187 countries for this student leader.

Case: Vice Admiral Carlos Millán Millán.

Date of detention: September 12, 2008

Crimes accused of: Inciting rebellion.

Status of Trial: Currently waiting preliminary hearing.

Case up date: The trial will begin on April 20 in the 1st Martial Trial Court (Military Criminal Court)

Case: Division General (National Guard) Wilfredo Barroso.

Date of detention: September 12, 2008

Crimes accused of: Inciting rebellion and planning magnicide.

Status of trail: currently waiting preliminary hearing

Case up date: The trial will begin on April 20 in the 1st Martial Trial Court (Military Criminal Court).

Case: Carlos A. Millan Alvarado

Date of detention: January 20, 2009

Place of imprisonment: Sede de la Policia del Municipio Los Salias, Los Teques, edo. Miranda

Crimes accused of: hiding weapons of war

Current situation of the case: waiting preliminary hearing

Case up date: The preliminary hearing was set for March 31 of this year for the Criminal Trial Court.

Case: CASO JOSE RAMON DACRE

Date of detention: January 20, 2009

Place of imprisonment: Centro penitenciario de La Planta, El Paraiso, Caracas.

Crimes accused of: aggravated public intimidation

Present state of the case: waiting preliminary hearing and cautionary measures due to his serious state of health.

These are the Venezuelan political prisoners, the majority whose cause is remains in the different courts, in violation of due process and their human rights.

Case up date: the preliminary hearing was set for April 1. There has been no judgement concerning the precautionary measures concerning Mr. Dacre's serious state of health. He suffers from chronic hypertension, morbid obesity, and angina. He has had a heart attack and has obstructed coronary arteries to 100% on the right side with catheter. Both knees are fractured impeding mobility and his blood pressure is totally unbalanced due to anguish.

In the majority of these cases, there has been illegal deprivation of liberty and none have been presumed innocent. The presentation of the proof needed for the defense has not been respected, and the judges have been changed again and again for abstaining or separated from their offices, violating the principle of impartiality. Many prisoners have suffered physical and sever psychological torture including cases where this treatment has been used against persons in order to admit guilt or accuse others the government needs to imprison. These action are committed by different government security organizations, violating due process as well as the permissibility of presenting evidence by the prosecutor, outside the procedural timeframe, the detention of persons without knowing the charges, the prolongation or the negation of the resources that the laws dictate in favor of the accused, using "Venezuelan justice" always against the detained are, among others, the main violations that are committed against the political prisoners the majority of whom are kidnapped by the judicial system that brands them as common criminals or politicians as prisoners and does not recognized them as political prisoners, typical of systems where dissidence is criminalized.

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