

# NEWS LETTER

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## CONTENTS

- APPOINTMENT OF THE CNDH AS THE NATIONAL MECHANISM FOR THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMANE, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT
- RECOMMENDATIONS:
  - 23/2007 Appeal by Mr. Delfino García González
  - 24/2007 Appeal by Mr. Héctor Ávila Bernal.
  - 25/2007 Case of the Guatemalan child migrants who work in the municipal garbage dump and in the streets of Tapachula, Chiapas.
  - 26/2007 Of Mr. Mauricio Francisco Joaquín Capdevielle Flores and Mr. Candelario Ricardo Ramírez Paredes.
  - 27/2007 Appeal by Mr. Gerardo Martínez Mejía and other.
- NATIONAL ISSUES

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APPOINTMENT OF THE CNDH AS THE NATIONAL MECHANISM FOR THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMANE, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT.

On July 15, the National Human Rights Commission was appointed as the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment by the Minister of Foreign Affairs with approval from the Mexican state.

This appointment is a recognition of the work that the CNDH has carried out over the last 17 years for the eradication of torture in our country; as well as its participation in the carrying out of supervisory visits to verify the conditions in which detainees are found, with the goal of guaranteeing the respect for their dignity and their fundamental rights.

The Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture, signed by Mexico on September 23, 2003, and ratified by the Senate of the Republic on April 11, 2006, establishes a system of periodic visits to all types of detention sites, with the fundamental goal being to prevent torture, they will be in charge of an international organ, the Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture, and of a National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture that will be created in each country; in our case the State of Mexico invited the CNDH, who accepted the responsibility.

The operation will be regulated through an agreement of collaboration celebrated between the CNDH and the Ministries of Government, Foreign Affairs, National Defense, Navy, Public Security, and Health, as well as by the Attorney General of the Republic.

It is appropriate to indicate that the functions of the National Mechanism of Prevention are found within the attributions of the CNDH, established, in particular, in the norms that govern it, in special those of: urging the observance of human rights in the country; promoting changes in legislation that will result in better protection of human rights;

elaborating preventative programs in this subject, as well as proposing actions that urge the compliance within the national

territory of treaties, conventions, and international agreements ratified by our country on the matter of human rights.

Motivated by the above, the Consultative Council of the CNDH approved the modification of article 61 of the Internal Regulation, wherein it is established that the Third General Visitorship be the one responsible for coordinating the actions of the CNDH in the exercise of its faculties which the Optional Protocol for the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane, or Degrading Treatments or Punishments grants to the National Mechanism of Prevention.

In order to attend to this commitment of international character, the Third General Visitorship of the CNDH will carry out the necessary adjustments to adequate its work program and strengthen its structure. In one of the first stages of this new work, the Third General Visitorship will work with the personnel and infrastructure which already exists. An interdisciplinary team will be comprised of 30 experts, lawyers, doctors, pathologists, psychiatrists and social workers.

The CNDH will put in practice the pertinent actions to increase the collaboration which currently exists with the State of Human Rights Commissions on the matter of penitentiaries, in order to include the supervision of other places of detention. Additionally, it will be attentive to the approaches of the different organisms of the civil society with the intention of integrating their points of view with respect

to the work carried out by the National Mechanism of Prevention. Similarly, it will strengthen ties with the International Organisms with the intention of complying with the expected obligations in this Protocol, with respect to the National Mechanism of Prevention.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following presents a synthesis of the recommendations emitted by the CNDH during the month of July. The complete version can be consulted on this institution's web page.

Recommendation 23/2007

July 6, 2007

Case: Appeal by Mr. Delfino García González

Addressee Authority: H. Constitutional City Council of the Municipality of Zitácuaro, Michoacán

On December 6, 2006, this National Commission began the file 2007/7/1/RI, motivated by the writ of appeal presented by Mr. Delfino García González, in which he declared his inconformity against the rejection of Recommendation 72/2006, which the State Commission of Human Rights for Michoacán directed to the municipal President of Zitácuaro, Michoacán.

From the documentation which makes up the appeal, this National Commission observed that on March 13, 2006, the State Human Rights Commission for Michoacán received the written complaint from Mr. Delfino García González, wherein he declared presumed violations of Human Rights committed in detriment to his son, Mr. Andrés García Garduño, by public servants of the Director's office of Municipal Public Security of Zitácuaro, Michoacán, upon indicating that at approximately 21:30 hours on March 12, 2006, elements of the Municipal Police entered his home and arrested his son without showing them any document that might justify it, thus initiating the file CEDLDH/MICH/01/0063/13/03/06.

From the analysis of the evidences that make up the cited file, the Local Commission was able to accredit Human Rights violations relating to legality and judicial certainty consisting in arbitrary detention and unjust fines, in detriment of Mr. Andrés García Garduño, by public servants from the Director's office of Municipal Public Security of Zitácuaro, Michoacán; events about which the head of the Director's office of Municipal Public Security failed to give information, resulting, as a consequence of such noncompliance in the Local Organism, taken as fact the events narrated by Mr. Delfino García González.

Even when the municipal President for the H. Constitutional City Council of Zitácuaro, Michoacán, answered to the requirement emitted by this National Commission counter arguing what was indicated in Recommendation 72/2006, in his response no evidence whatsoever was exhibited that would support said affirmation, nor disprove the acts attributed to the municipal public servants, by which this National Commission confirmed the determination of the State Commission, taking as truth the unjust and illegal detention of Mr. García Garduño.

As such, on July 6, 2007, this National Commission issued Recommendation 23/2007, directed to the H. Constitutional City Council of Zitácuaro, Michoacán, so that Recommendation 72/2006, issued by the State Commission of Human Rights of Michoacán, be complied with, as soon as possible, specifically that instructions be given to whom it corresponds so that administrative proceedings begin before the respective authority against those elements of the Municipal Public Security office on duty the day of the events, by their participation in the illegal detention of Mr. Andrés García Garduño, in the terms referred to in the corresponding section, and when possible resolve it in a manner which conforms to law.

Similarly, instruct the public servants of that city council, that the Local Organism be given whatever information and documentation that may be solicited, in the knowledge that by not doing so, the events narrated by him or the plaintiffs will be taken as fact, and the corresponding Recommendation will be issued in terms of the correspondent legislation. preceding, without damage of placing responsibility on the public servants of the State of Michoacán, for not giving the information requested by that Organism truthfully and appropriately.

Similarly, the elements of the Municipal Public Security must be trained on matters of Human Rights, spreading the national and international judicial ordinances among them to those whom reference is made in the present Recommendation, and the public servants of this H. City Council must be instructed to carry a distinctive name tag that allows citizens to know their names and position.

Recommendation 24/2007

July 10, 2007

Case: Appeal of Mr. Héctor Ávila Bernal

Addressee Authority: H. Constitutional City Council of Zacatecas, Zacatecas

On March 1, 2007, this National Institution received the appeal that Mr. Héctor Ávila Bernal presented before the State Commission of Human Rights for Zacatecas, in which he declared, as the aggrieved, that the municipal President of Zacatecas did not accept the Recommendation which that Local Organism directed to him on January 26, 2007.

On September 5, 2006, Mr. Héctor Ávila Bernal presented a complaint before the State Commission of Human Rights for Zacatecas, against elements of the Preventative Police for the municipality of Zacatecas, in light of the fact that on day 4 of the month and year cited, the aggrieved was found in his private home, and motivated by his attitude of violence, this family requested the intervention of elements attached to the Municipal Public Security of Zacatecas Director's office, who, while transporting him to appear before the Qualifying Judge, beat him causing cuts on many parts of his body.

Because of this, the State Commission started the complaint file CEDH/285/2006, and on January 26, 2007 issued a Recommendation directed to the municipal President of Zacatecas, Zacatecas, by virtue of the fact that the violation of the Human Rights of legality and judicial certainty of the aggrieved was accredited, and was not accepted by the municipal authority.

From the analysis of the certificates that comprise the file 2007/80/2/RI, motivated by the appeal presented by Mr. Héctor Ávila Bernal against the rejection of the Local Organism's Recommendation, this National Commission arrived at the conclusion that the fundamental rights of physical integrity, legality, and judicial certainty were violated in detriment to the aggrieved, with attention to the fact that the personnel attached to the Directorate of Municipal Public Security Directors office of Zacatecas also indicated that Mr. Héctor Ávila Bernal arrived at the offices of that organization injured, which, in connection to the events exposed by the plaintiff and the declarations of witnesses, evidence he suffered the injuries during the trip while under the custody and responsibility of the preventative officials that participated in his detention and transport.

The police agents did not justify the aggression of which Mr. Héctor Ávila Bernal was subject, since said person was found unarmed and there existed no evidence that said public servants had been assaulted by the aggrieved, as such there was no justification for the use of force, since this must be applied to neutralize the person and avoid him causing injury to himself or a third party.

The response remitted both to the State Commission, as well as this National Commission, on behalf of the Municipal Presidency of Zacatecas, for their rejection of the Recommendation derived from the complaint file CEDH/285/2006, was that it was not established what was the administrative action from the material and formal point of view, that must be considered in the interposition of the complaint, and much less in the resolution.

To this National Commission it became evident that the object of the Recommendation emitted by the State Commission of Human Rights of Zacatecas is the legal-logical assessment of the administrative act emanated by the public servants attached to the Directorate of Municipal Public Security Director's office, who intervened in the detention of Mr. Héctor Ávila Bernal, and that, by their conduct, violated the Human Rights of the aggrieved, such as the respect for his physical integrity, and his right to legality and judicial security.

By such virtue, on July 10, 2007, this National Commission issued the Recommendation 24/2007, directed to the H. Constitutional City Council of Zacatecas, Zacatecas, confirming the Recommendation emitted by the Local Organism on January 26, 2007, in order that it be complied with.

Recommendation 25/2007

July 10, 2007

Case: Case of the Guatemalan migrant children who work in the municipal garbage dump and in the streets of Tapachula, Chiapas  
Addressee Authority: National Institute of Migration and Constitutional Municipal President of Tapachula, Chiapas

Undocumented persons of Guatemalan origin, adults, as well as minors and women with nursing children, earn money in the municipal garbage dump of Tapachula, Chiapas, and, in unhealthy conditions, pick up plastic, aluminum, and cardboard, materials which they sell there by kilogram to individuals, who also gain access to the garbage dump in trucks, in order to buy what the foreigners collect; similarly, it was evidenced that their economic income depends on the quantity of product they sell, giving rise to some of them bringing their minor children, who help them collect trash, which is carried out without significant protection in the face of the emission of gases, which are a product of the decomposition of trash, and leave them exposed to discomforts such as headaches, gastrointestinal illnesses and epidemics, provoked by the humidity, lack of hygiene and the exposure to dirty areas; similarly, they contract parasites of the scalp, and suffer respiratory problems. The preceding is aggravated by the fact that they also ingest contaminated food that they obtain from the garbage dump.

Another important problem is that children of Guatemalan origin work in the streets of Tapachula, Chiapas, as vendors of gum, candy, and cigarettes, windshield washers, flame eaters, clowns, jugglers, shoe polishers, and beggars, which exposes them to all types of exploitation, including that of a sexual character.

In both cases, the National Commission accredited that both the Municipal City Council, as well as the National Institute of Migration had knowledge of these events, since this problem was made public by the newspaper, El Orbe, from Tapachula, Chiapas, through the news printed on May 2 and 3, 2006. Moreover, it was the theme of the work meetings celebrated on November 22 and December 6, 2006, by public servants from the City Council, and from the National Institute of Migration with personnel from this National Commission, and in the case of the first authority, it continued allowing the activity of these migrants without any type of regulation,

supervision, or control in carrying out the described jobs, in the case of the garbage scavenging, and permitted the carrying out of activities that damage health, security, and morality, in relation to the minors working in the streets.

The second authority was remiss in not applying the faculties that by law and regulation it has respect the stay of undocumented foreigners in national territory, an omission that exposes those aggrieved, especially the minors and women with nursing children to all kinds of abuses and conditions of exploitation. Nevertheless, that situation continued, such that the evidences that this National Commission alleged were brought to light, as was seen in the report transmitted on Channel 2 of the firm Televisa on January 29, 2007, and by the visit which personnel from this National Commission carried out in that place on the 30th of that month.

As a consequence, this National Commission issued Recommendation 25/2007, directed to the Commissioner of the National Institute of Migration wherein it was recommended that the corresponding administrative regulations be emitted so that personnel from the Delegation of the National Institute of Migration (INM), in Chiapas, act in conformity with the legal norms that govern their work; that the Internal Organ of Control for the Ministry of Public Function in the INM be notified, so that they initiate the corresponding administrative proceeding against the personnel of that Institute who omitted carrying out the migratory verification within the municipal garbage dump and in the streets of Tapachula, Chiapas.

Similarly, to the municipal President of Tapachula it is recommended that he issues his instructions in order to effectively control access to the municipal waste dump, establishing the necessary guidelines in order that the health of those entering is not put at risk. Similarly, the necessary actions should be dictated so as to avoid putting at risk the health of Guatemalan migrants, children and women with nursing babies who labor in the municipal garbage dump, and so that children found in the streets do not become victims of any type of exploitation, sexual or otherwise; the Internal Comptroller's Office of the H. City Council of Tapachula, Chiapas, must be notified so that the corresponding investigation proceeding be initiated and resolved against the responsible servants who were remiss for allowing entrance to the municipal garbage dump of Tapachula, Chiapas, without any protection and regulation; the Internal Comptroller's Office of the H. City Council of Tapachula, Chiapas, must be notified so that an investigation proceeding be initiated corresponding to the public servants of that City Council, who charge the minors of the streets fees; the agent of the Public Prosecutor for the State of Chiapas must be notified so that the corresponding preliminary inquiry be initiated regarding omissions which the public servants of that City Council incurred, for tolerating minors becoming victims of the crime of corrupting minors; the agent of the Public Prosecutor for the State of Chiapas must be notified so that the corresponding preliminary inquiry be initiated against public servants of the City Council of Tapachula, for the fees which they charge the minors working in the streets.

Recommendation 26/2007

July 11, 2007

Case: Of Mr. Mauricio Francisco Joaquín Capdevielle Flores and Mr. Candelario Ricardo Ramírez Paredes

Addressee Authority: Constitutional Governor of the State of Sonora

On January 12, 2007, at 15:00 hours, Mr. Mauricio Francisco Joaquín Capdevielle Flores and Mr. Candelario Ricardo Ramírez Paredes were detained by elements of the State Public Security Police of Sonora, supposedly for committing an infraction against traffic regulations while operating their automobile, wherein the magazine Contralinea was distributed, which the driver had placed in the back. Mr. Capdevielle Flores and Mr. Ramírez Paredes were taken down from the vehicle and searched, finding in the pants pocket of Mr. Capdevielle Flores, according to the police, two plastic bags, one of them with 21 packets of cocaine, as well as a digital gram scale, and for this they were taken to the office of the State public Security Police where they stayed for a period of three hours and 55 minutes.

In said place they were attended by a person whom the state police called "commander", who ordered the corresponding medical certificates be filled out, wherein it was made known that Mr. Ricardo Ramírez Paredes had diabetes and required specific treatment. They were moved, at 19:00 hours, to the Delegation of the Attorney General's Office, where preliminary inquiry AP/PGR/SON/HER-II/056/07 was initiated against them, for crimes against health; an inquiry in which, on January 14, 2007, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office pronounced their conditional liberty, and on January 31, 2007, affirmed these conditions, upon considering that it was not possible to identify completely the person or persons responsible for the crime against health, since there weren't sufficient evidence to identify the person responsible for the actual events of the crime.

Furthermore, that same January 12, 2007, at around 19:00 hours, the office of the Sonset VIP magazine was raided, where not only computers were taken away, but also documentation of accounts, receipts, bank statements, and 200 copies of the same magazine, a circumstance for which Mrs. Andrea Capdevielle Santinelli presented the corresponding denouncement in the Public Prosecutor's Office for the State of Sonora, where inquiry C.I.80/70 was initiated, the same which is found in the process of integration.

For the attention of the case, on February 8, 2007, personnel from this National Commission interviewed the agents of the State Public Security Police for the State of Sonora, who participated in the detention of the aggrieved. It also requested information of that department and of the Attorney General of the Republic.

From the legal-logical analysis of the events and the evidences that comprise the complaint file number 2007/226/5/Q, this National Commission concluded that the conduct of the elements of the State Public Security Police who participated in the detention of Mr.

Mauricio Francisco Joaquín Capdevielle Flores and Mr. Candelario Ricardo Ramírez Paredes, contravened what is available in the articles 6.; 7.; 14, second paragraph; 16, first and fourth paragraphs; 17, second paragraph, and 21, penultimate paragraph, of the Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, which had as a consequence the violation of their Human Rights, for lack of legality and judicial certainty, arbitrary detention, false accusation, violation of the right to free expression, manifestation of ideas, and the freedom of the press, as well as delay in the procurement of justice in the investigation of the robbery of the office of the Sonset Vip magazine.

Due to the above, this National Commission considered that the behaviors of the elements of the State Public Security Police lacked foundation and legality, owing to the fact that their detention was only carried out in order to terrorize the contributors of the magazine Contralínea, which consequently violated the right to information contained in articles 6. and 7. of the Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, moreover of what is established in the precepts IV of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, as well as precept 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and 19 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, the same ones which establish that all people have the right to freedom of expression, and this includes the freedom to look for, receive, and disseminate information and ideas of all kinds, a right that must be guaranteed by the State, and for which they must carry out actions that prevent violations of Human Rights of the journalists in this entity.

Moreover, upon receiving knowledge that the agent of the Prosecutors Office of Ministry of the General Comptroller for the State of Sonora, in order to begin an administrative proceeding to investigate the probable administrative responsibility incurred by elements of the Public Security Police, this National Commission considered it advisable that the arguments stated in the present Recommendation be taken into account and assessed by that General's Office Comptroller, in light of the fact that, in accordance with what is found in article 73 of the Law of State and Public Municipal servants Responsibilities of Sonora, it corresponds to that official organism to investigate and apply the corresponding sanctions, and that a preliminary inquiry be initiated so that the agent of the Prosecutor's Office may determine if there exist elements to accredit criminal behavior.

As a result, this National Commission decided to issue the following recommendations to the Constitutional Governor of the State of Sonora:

The Ministry of the General Comptroller for the State of Sonora must be notified so as to take into consideration the arguments revealed in the observations chapter of the present document in the administrative investigation which is carried out against the elements of the State Public Security Police involved in the present case, as well as investigate whether they acted under the instruction of any other authority.

The State Public Prosecutor's Office must be given instruction so that there be official inspection corresponding to the agent of the Prosecutor's Office in the entity, in order for that authority to determine the criminal responsibility which the public servants from the State Public Security Police could have incurred.

To instruct the Public Prosecutor of the State of Sonora to order to whom it corresponds to expedite the investigations, and to carry out the pertinent steps towards the due integration of the preliminary inquiry C.I.80/07, which can guarantee legality and judicial certainty of those denounced.

The Operative Director of the State Public Security Police must be instructed to make the samples of the chemical substances available to the competent authorities to be kept and not to repeat this behavior.

Recommendation 27/2007

July 13, 2007

Case: Appeal by Mr. Gerardo Martínez Mejía and other.

Addressee authority: Constitutional Governor of the State of Tlaxcala

On July 18, 2006, this National Commission started the file 2006/259/1/RI motivated by the appeal interposed by Mr. Gerardo Martínez Mejía and Mr. Saúl Arévalo Vázquez, wherein they indicated the non-compliance on the part of the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Tlaxcala, for the second point in the Recommendation 08/2005, emitted by the State Commission on Human Rights for the cited federative entity.

From the evidences which comprise the files, this National Commission observed that the State Human Rights Commission of Tlaxcala, within the process of integration for the file CEDHT/II2/2003-2, was able to accredit that the public servants of the Public Prosecutor's Office for the State of Tlaxcala who were involved in the events subject to complaint, displayed behaviors which violated the Human Rights of these appellants, upon violating their right to liberty by their method of arbitrary detention and unjustifiable arrest; their right to integrity and personal security, by their use of torture, and their right to legality and judicial certainty, by their practice of irregular integration of preliminary inquiry and false accusation, for which, in the second point of the Recommendation 08/2005, the Public Prosecutor's Office of Tlaxcala was asked to follow up on the preliminary inquiry 143/2005/TLAX-5, for its due integration until its resolution.

On June 20, 2005, the Public Prosecutor's Office for the State of Tlaxcala communicated the Local Organism that, in relation to the preliminary inquiry 143/2005/TLAX-5, the agent of the Prosecutor's Office in charge of its integration emitted a well founded opinion regarding the non exercise of penal action, which was waiting for authorization by the Public Prosecutor's Office of that federative entity.

In that sense, this National Commission received the report of the cited Public Prosecutor, communicating that the preliminary inquiry mentioned still had not been resolved and that it was still under consideration to determine the line of action, making the fact evident that two years three months had passed wherein the cited inquiry relating to the authorization of not carrying out penal action had been at their disposal to resolve.

From the analysis of the evidences which comprise the file in question, this National Commission considered that in the present case there existed an unjustifiable delay in the integration of the cited preliminary inquiry, as well as an irregular integration of the same inquiry, attributable to the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who took under his responsibility the inquiry in question, since he did not take the steps aimed at clarifying the events under investigation and, consequently, returned the preliminary inquiry to the office of the Public Prosecutor for the necessary improvements; similarly, that delay could not be unknown by the State Public Prosecutor himself, as it was accredited that he had at his disposal for a span of two years, three months the inquiry of merit for his own consultation with respect to not carrying out penal action, contravening with its performance what was established in articles 16, first paragraph; 17, second paragraph, and 21, first paragraph, of the Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico; 5o. and 71 of the Political Constitution of the Sovereign and Free State of Tlaxcala; 21 of the Code of Criminal Proceedings for the State of Tlaxcala, as well as 1o.; 2o., section I; 3o., sections II and III, and 26, of the Organic Law of the Public Ministry of that federative entity.

Similarly, there was evidence that the public servants referred to disregarded the basic principals of legality and efficiency in the fulfilling of their duty, which obligates them to act with the utmost diligence in the service of which they have been entrusted, upon more than three years, three months having transpired since its start without having been resolved.

Due to the above, and as a result of the insufficient compliance with the Recommendation issued by the State Human Rights Commission for the State of Tlaxcala, on July 13, 2007, this National Commission issued Recommendation 27/2007, directed to the Constitutional Governor of the State of Tlaxcala, so that he orders the cited Public Prosecutor to strictly comply with the second point of Recommendation 08/2005, issued by the State Human Rights Commission for Tlaxcala; similarly, that he notifies the Comptroller's Office of the Executive Power of the State of Tlaxcala, so that the corresponding administrative proceedings of responsibility be started and, in due course, completed, against the public servants of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Tlaxcala who were involved in the integration of preliminary inquiry 143/2004/TLAX-5 and in the decision to not to exercise criminal action regarding the subject of said investigation.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The CNDH calls on the National Institute of Migration to make sure that all the irregular migrants in Mexico have plain access to their right to due process.

Given the extreme vulnerability in which the irregular migrants find themselves, on July 31 the National Human Rights Commission called on the authorities of the National Institute of Migration to make sure that they all have plain access to their right to due process

The migrants who come to Mexico, the majority of whom are Central American, suffer a great diversity of abuses perpetrated as much by common and organized crime, as by authorities of the three orders of government, through which, among other measures, it urges the guarantee of their access to due process the moment they are apprehended by the migratory authorities.

Due process is a human and legal right which each person has, independent of their ethnic origin, migratory status, economic condition, age, sex, or any other characteristic, and refers to all requirements which the authority must observe in its application of justice, whose compliance assures that all persons have the ability to defend their guarantees adequately when facing any act of the State which could affect it, and that in the case of the migrants, are detailed in article 209 of the Regulations of the General Law of Population.

The right to due process is, consequently, a fundamental part of the Rule of law, which is why guaranteeing it is one of the principal public responsibilities.

For this reason, cases such as the one regarding the migratory station of San Luis Potosi, which is found in Recommendation 17/2007 of this State Commission, in which it is documented that the right to due process of 19 migrants of Central American origin were not respected, thus violating their rights to legality and judicial certainty, must not present again.

In that case, those arrested were forced to sign a prewritten declaration in whose generic text they were made to say that they entered the country without documents, with the intention of traveling to the United States and that they had been treated well, without allowing them to declare freely that which they are legally allowed.

The principal objectives of said meeting were to directly understand the work methods and dynamics of the named Group; to make known to the Group the posture and work of this National Commission regarding enforced disappearances in Mexico, and finally, to understand the considerations of the Working Group in order to make more efficient the labor that this Commission carries out, as well as to improve the mechanics of presenting reports which the CNDH put together regarding the serious violations of Human Rights in our country. The work of this CNDH on the subject, presented by its representative Delegation, merited congratulations from Mr. Stephen Toope, member of the Working Group, who acted as president of said Group during the meeting.

## DIRECTORY

Presidente  
José Luis Soberanes Fernández  
Primer Visitador  
Raúl Plascencia Villanueva  
Segunda Visitadora  
Susana Thalía Pedroza de la Llave  
Tercer Visitador  
Andrés Calero Aguilar  
Cuarto Visitador  
Mauricio Ibarra Romo  
Quinto Visitador  
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