

NEWS LETTER

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THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (CNDH) ISSUED GENERAL RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 17, CONCERNING THE CASES OF VIOLENT ATTACKS TO JOURNALISTS AND THE IMPUNITY AND HARM THAT PREVAILS THE PRACTICE OF THIS VULNERABLE GROUP

Having, on August 19 submitted to public opinion General Recommendation 17 concerning the cases of violent attacks and the impunity that harms this vulnerable group. The National Commission for Human Rights demanded the federal state and municipal authorities the urgent need to undertake permanent and frontal actions against the uncountable crimes. In order to end and to solve the investigations and clarify the crimes, the missing people, the explosive attempts, the threats and the injuries committed against journalists and the media. In press conference, the National Ombudsman, Doctor Jose Luis Soberanes urged authorities to solve, identify and punish the responsible parties of committing the crimes to journalists, as well as to investigate and determine the whereabouts of the missing reporters.

• In presence of the mass media, Reporters Associations, The National Radio and Television Academy of Journalists, The Latin American Federation of Journalist , The Federation and Association of Mexican Journalist, Front Page Club, Press and Democracy Foundation, Act 19 ; Association of Editors of the States, Reporters without Borders, Foundation for the Freedom of Speech, The Foundation, Manuel Buendia Foundation , The Foundation of Citizen Committee for the National Prize in Journalism, National Center of Social Communication Journalism Center of Journalism and Public Ethics, Inter- American Society of Press and World Association of Community Radio – Soberanes Fernandez said “it is clear that the attacks to journalists come from the private sector and not from the public employees , the Mexican State is not exempt of its duties to investigate in a exhaustive form the origin of such assaults, as the case law of the Supreme Court has established”.

Accompanied by the Fifth General Visitor, Mauricio Farah Guevara, the Congressman Gerardo Priego, President of the Congressmen Chamber Committee for the Prosecution to the Attacks Betrayed to Journalists, Doctor Soberanes Fernandez has acknowledged the General Recommendation 17, directed to the Governors of the States, The Government Chief of the Federal District and to the Attorneys General of the Republic and Military Justice. Containing seven substantive points that request: 1) to end with impunity 2) to obtain protection for the practice of journalism; 3) efficient actions from the justice attorneys, 4) to penalize the authorities that act with gross negligence, 5) guarantee the protection of journalists in risk situations; 7) examine the competence of the authorities and their accountability.

He emphasized that the points above are a call of attention of the CNDH to the authorities to undertake full responsibility to respect and make respect the freedom of speech, the State must not only respect, but guarantee the practice of freedom of speech. There is no valid argument to justify the lack of action to undertake justice. Mexico must eliminate the impunity of those who attack freedom of speech. To obtain such a matter we must discourage the number of offenses against reporters, and open new spaces to build a well informed society, consequently a free, democratic and participative society.

After pointing out the commitment made by the CNDH regarding the freedom of speech, to investigate the cases in every jurisdiction, as to condemn and demand the authorities to compel their responsibilities, he required “We will propose efficient actions for the structural transformation of the factors that make journalism a high risk activity, and promote to amend the legislation contained by a new legal framework that will convey an efficient prevention, security and defense of reporters human rights.

Previously, Doctor Soberanes Fernandez sustained that the frequency and seriousness of threats and direct attacks to reporters and to the media, has increased as never before in contemporary history.

"As we know it today" he explained, "the attacks against informers or their companies are committed to inhibit the disclosure of facts that affect the public interest or to take revenge against informers who broadcast information about criminal actions. The direct consequences and the nature of these offences are to intimidate reporters from practicing the freedom of speech."

He detailed that the most frequent offense against reporters are, threats, intimidation, cruel behavior, arbitrary detentions, malfunction to execute justice by public defenders, depriving the right of petition, robbery, unlawful accusations of facts, arbitrary law enforcement, illegal search warrants, detentions and harassment.

He revealed, that since the year 2000 to this date they registered 65 cases; 52 are homicides, 7 missing reporters and 6 explosive attacks to newspaper buildings. From the 65 cases in 17 different General Attorneys Federal and Estates Offices, the information in preliminary inquires; report only 8 cases (12%) in which the judge had declared final judgment. From the total amount of cases, 48 cases have not been solved; in fact, in 7 of 10 cases the preliminary inquires have not been solved.

"In conclusion, Doctor Soberanes Fernandez expressed that the negligence in the justice attorney has been the cause of the impunity taken against informers, as the lack of follow up on the investigations".

He emphasized, there are legal limitations and enforcements of the Special Prosecutor Office for the Attention of Crimes Committed against Reporters, and agency belonging to the Attorney General's Office. Soberanes also alerted the public opinion of the risk of assuming the attacks against reporters as a common act.

"Impunity persists in most of the attacks against reporters, because the judiciary system is inefficient in clarifying the facts as well as in indicting the responsible parties, which is equivalent to denying the right of justice for the victims and their families."

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a recap of recommendations issued by the CNDH during the month of August. A complete version can be found on the Commission's official website.

Recommendation 50/2009

August 4, 2009

Case: Facts occurred in the district of Rafael Lara Grajales, Puebla, in offense of Central American migrants

Responsible Authority: The Congress of the State of Puebla and the Honorable Municipal Council of Rafael Lara Grajales, Puebla.

The Human Rights Commission submitted Recommendation 50/2009 to the Congress Presidency of the State of Puebla and to the City Hall of Rafael Lara Grajales, for the kidnapping of 21 Central American emigrants committed by policemen and members of the Zetas group, with the intention to extort money from the reporters families that live in the United States by charging three thousand dollars as exchange favor of the reporters release.

This National Organization sent an official letter, after the information published on October 12,13 and 14 of 2008 that said " At least 12 men were identified as members of the group Los Zetas who were supported by municipal policemen" they kidnapped and tortured illegal emigrants from Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

On October 17th the National Commission received an email from International Amnesty, requesting in the name of the people of Rafael Lara Grajales County to intercede against the actions portrayed in the county.

After investigating the case, CNDH personnel testified the violation occurred to migrants humans rights, guaranties, lawful protection, integrity and personal security, as the disrespect to 21 migrants, including 2 women, from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, committed by public authorities of the Municipal Police of Rafael Lara Grajales, Puebla, as the violations of legal rights and legal protection against the migrants by the Municipal Mayor.

On October 12 of 2008, around 12:00 am, neighbors observed unclothed migrants running in the streets asking for help; the town neighbors protected them by giving them food, clothes, shelter and medical care, in the outskirts of the Municipal Palace.

The victims declared they were falsely imprisoned by armed suspects, presumed members of the Zeta group and by municipal policemen who violently and armed intercepted them in the railroad in the outskirts of Rafael Lara Grajales county, and took them in a vehicle and a Pick Up truck to an address in the same county, were they violently undressed the victims and forced them to give them the phone numbers of their families in the United States and in Central American demanding three thousand dollars in exchange for their release.

This report was confirmed in the declaration given to the CNDH and the Human Rights Commission of the state of Puebla, in different dates and places, some of the migrants were taken to a basketball court near the railroad tracks, where they were beaten and others were taken to the bushes and afterwards to the police patrols, others were taken to a warehouse where policemen and other members removed their clothes and possessions, finally they were taken to a house where other migrants were kept.

In the statement, a Guatemalan citizen testified that he and five other persons were taken from the train by two policemen and a civilian who said he was the chief of the Zetas group and handed over to six policemen who drove them to a nearby house. They removed their clothes and gave away the phone numbers of their families, as they tortured and burnt them with a lighter. Finally they were able to escape.

In the statement given to official Director of Preliminary Inquiries and Procedures of the Metropolitan South Zone, the Chief of Public Safety, recognized they have a police patrol in the railroad tracks to prevent migrants from robbing stores and taking drugs, he also had admittedly arrested migrants, trying to justify his acts, which are often illegal, denying them the right to be judged by the proper authority which is the National Institute of Migration and the Federal Police.

The Municipal Mayor and the chief of Municipal National Security are responsible of declaring partial information to this National Organization, and for the control and security of the county, as for ignoring the call from their citizens and the migrant's demands.

In Recommendation 50/2009 the CNDH requested the members of the Municipal Rafael Lara Grajales, Puebla, to start a procedure against the Municipal Police and the Chief of Municipal Public Security for the unlawful acts portrayed to the victims as to promote the supervision and programs to prevent the repetition of criminal acts in the county.

To the Chairmen of the Board of The State Congress we submitted a administrative procedure against the Municipal Mayor of Rafael Lara Grajales, for giving partial information to this National Organization, as for denying action and being responsible for the supervision and control of Local National Security, and file a complaint to the Office of the Public Prosecutor for the misconducts of the mayor.

Recommendation 51/2009

August 5th, 2009

Case: Of Mr. Felipe Nadayapa Aguilar

Responsible Authority: Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS)

The Human Rights National Commission issued Recommendation 51/2009 to the General Director of the Mexican Institute of Social Security, Daniel Karam Toumeh, for an entitled person who had a knee injury and as a consequence of malpractice suffered brain damage, disability in both legs and lost his sphincter control due to the anesthesia practiced in the Hospital of Orthopedics and Traumatology of Lomas Verdes.

The victim spouse, Nancy del Socorro Rivera de la Fuente, filed a request to this National Organization date August 29, 2008, for malpractice by the medical staff of the IMSS after the meniscus surgery practiced in the Hospital of Orthopedics and Traumatology.

In the afternoon of August 22 of this year, the victim was discharged from the hospital. At 22:00 hours of the same day the patient was taken back to the emergency room since he could not urinate. Because of the pain experienced, he was fed through a tube, but the doctors never revealed the cause of the immobility of his legs and released him from the hospital.

Three days later, the patient entered the area of Anesthesia, where a doctor diagnosed paresis in a nerve as a consequence of the epidural anesthesia (to block the nerves of the spinal cord) which caused him the immobility of his legs. He was interned for rehabilitation, without a definitive diagnosis.

From the analysis of the evidence, the National Commission personally proved that the medical doctors who attended Mister Nadayapa Aguilar violated his rights to medical care and his physical integrity.

According to the medical opinion, of the Expert Service Coordination depend of the CNDH, they declared that after the surgery, the anesthesia did not help the patient post surgery because they did not detect the neurological problem that occurred.

They also omitted the evaluation of his inferior extremities, the neurological conductors and prescribed a recommendation on the patient situation, treatment, therapy, final diagnosis which developed in neurological deficit. This irregular practice was also committed by the doctor who released him from the hospital in spite of the neurological problems of the patient.

This National Commission has declared that the medical staff that attended the patient did not respect the Official Mexican Act on medical practice, -he was released before he recuperated from the anesthesia -without a file, a medical diagnosis, a report in the patient vital signs, a physical exploration, without a prescription name, signature, date, medical specialty, and the infirmary or medical prescription.

In Recommendation 51/2009, the CNDH submitted to the General Director of the Mexican Institute of Social Security to compensate and repair the damage done to the victim by this institution, for malpractice and to provide the victim with medical treatment, rehabilitation and psychotherapy council.

We also informed the Internal Office of the Institute of Mexican Social Security to investigate the public employees who were involved in this case, to offer courses to the medical staff relative to the Mexican Official Act regarding medical practice, files, anesthesia and mayor surgery, to prevent mall practicing.

Recomendación 52/2009

August 11th, 2009

Case: Mr. Manuel Acosta Villarreal, Mr. Sinhué Samaniego Osorio, Mr. Jesús Arnoldo González Meza and Mr. José Alberto Rodríguez Reyes

Responsible Authority: The Secretary of National Defense

On August 9 of 2007 , it was informed by the press ,that during the night of august 7th of the same year , in Monclova ,Coahuila, the reporters Manuel Acosta Villarreal and Sinhue Samaniego Osorio, from the Newspaper Zócalo, Jesús González Meza from the Daily News La Voz, José Alberto Rodríguez Reyes from Radio and Television Channel 4 ,were under arrest by employees of the Attorney General Office and the Secretary of National Defense, when they were covering a report in federal procedures ; they were illegally detained and restrained from communication until 15:00 hours of the next day.

The National Commission submitted the complaint number 2007/3233/5/Q demanding the violation of the legal rights, legal security, proper behavior, integrity, personal security , and freedom of speech of the reporters, arbitrary detention and unlawful and cruel conduct, by the employees of the Secretary of National Defense of Monclova ,Coahuila, after covering a story on their activities.

This National Commission certified that the public employees of the Secretary of National Defense, detained the victims without a warrant that justified their action and illegal arrest without confining to the Federal Public Persecutor which is the proper authority in this case, since the arrest was held at 22:30 hours on august 7th, 2007 and they were taken to the social Representative of the Federation until 15:00 hours of August 8 of the next year. During the time they were detained by the Mexican Military personnel, they were exposed to cruel and inhumane behavior in violation of the conduct established in act 14, second paragraph and act 16 first and fifth paragraph of the United States Mexican Constitution.

We also observed the intolerance of the personnel of the Secretary of National Defense and the doctors physical examination who certified they were no injuries in the victims, this irregular situation contradicts the examine given by the specialist medical report of the General District Attorney's Office, and also the Chief of the XI Military with the head office settled in Torreon , Coahuila as the chief superior of the personnel who apprehended the victims and supported the declarations given by the militaries. Furthermore, the intolerance of the authority was observed, by the determination in the previous inquiry number A6ZM/20/2007 by the public persecutor depending on the Sixth Military Zone of Saltillo, Coahuila in behalf of the social Federation who certified the violations portrayed by the public employees of the Secretary of National Defense who apprehend the victims and was misfiled , thereby this misconducts will be investigate by the Fiscal Attorney of the Air Force and Military Office for possible administrative responsibilities by the employees as well as other personnel of this institution.

Therefore, this National Commission concludes that the public employees of the Secretary of the National Defense involved in the facts established above violated the human rights, integrity, dignified behavior and personal protection as the freedom of speech of Manuel Acosta Villarreal, Sinhué Samaniego Osorio, Jesús Arnoldo González Meza and José Alberto Rodríguez Reyes, established in the Constitution of the United States of Mexico , The International Agreement for Civil and Political Rights, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, The American Convention of Human Rights, The San Jose Agreement, The American Declaration of Human Rights and Responsibilities, The Declaration of Freedom of Speech, The Convention Against Torture and Crimes, The American Convention to prevent and punished Torture and the Dress Code for Public Employees Conduct.

Furthermore, we underlined the fact that the Secretary of National Defense refused to give an interview to the National Commission arguing that the investigation and persecution of crimes is exclusive competence of the Public Defender established on Act 21 of the Constitution of the United States of Mexico and that the public organizations that protect human rights do not have the faculty to condemn in violation of Act 67, first paragraph and act 69 of the National Commission of Human Rights Law.

Therefore, this self governing agency, submitted on august 11 of 2009 Recommendation 52/2009 , to the Secretary of National Defense, recommending to restore the damage portrayed to the victims and instruct the General Attorney of Military Justice , as to evaluate the procedure and the report according to law and the investigation by the General Attorney of the Military and Air Force Office the previous inquiry A6ZM/20/2007 to initiate a administrative procedure against the military personnel that intervned in these actions, for the violations that occurred and also to train the personnel to act in accordance to the law and respect of humans rights, to fight against the practice of military personnel of the misconducts described above and prevent the repetition of such conducts.

Recommendation 53/2009

25th of August 2009

Case: Of Gerardo Maximiliano Coronel del Razo, Reynol Roberto Palomo Velo and Esgar Godina Quezada

Authority Responsible: National Defense Secretary

During the 17 and 18th of September of 2008 this National Commission received the complaint documents presented by Paula del Razo Morales and Nidia Godina Quezada, in which they denounced alleged violations to human rights derived from the detention of Gerardo Maximiliano Coronel del Razo, Reynol Roberto Palomo Velo and Esgar Godina Quezada, by personell of the Mexican Army.

With motive of the above explained happenings, this National Commission initiated a file for the complaint that was numbered CNDH/2/2008/4509/Q. From the logical juridical analysis to which the evidences were submitted, it was concluded that there where violations to the rights, legality and juridical security in this case, which consisted in illegal retention, and torture against Gerardo Maximiliano Coronel del Razo, and illegal retention and cruelty towards Reynol Roberto Palomo Velo and Esgar Godina Quezada, which were attributed to public servants of the "96/o. Batallón de Infantería" of the National Defense Secretary (SEDENA).

With the evidences added to the expedient, this National Institution accredited that with the participation of the military personnel that the 14th of September 2008 took part in the retention of the offended, the contents of the 16th article, first and fifth paragraph, of the Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico was dismissed, as well as having transgressed the 7th and 8th precept of the Federal Law of Administrative Responsibilities of the Public Servants, in correlation with the 2nd and 3rd articles of the Law of Discipline of the Mexican Army and Air Force by having not accordingly detained them and failed to present them to the agent of the Federal Public Minister, depriving them of their liberty, they did not guide their action by the legality, efficiency and professionalism principle that their position requires them.

Also accredited were that the excesses that these public servants committed, by retaining the offended for nearly 21 hours in the installations of the Military Camp 5-C in Ciudad Juarez, generating conducts that are not only punishable by the Federal Law of Administrative Responsibilities of the Public Servants but that happened outside de juridical framework that regulates the activities of the Mexican Army integrants that were involved, violating the individual guarantees of legality and juridical security, for the retained were considered as probable active subjects of crime and thus should have been immediately put in disposition of the Public Minister and not after 21 hours of their detention, having been retained in military installations with which an illegal retention was produced and was afterwards proven by both the declaration of witnesses and the report subscribed by the military. The offended remained retained in the above mentioned installations until 23:50 hours of the 17th September 2008 when they were put to disposition of the Social Representation of the Federation, that assigned the corresponding previous inquiry.

Adding to this, Mr. Gerardo Maximiliano Coronel del Razo was submitted to acts of torture and his companions Reynol Roberto Palomo Velo and Esgar Godina Quezada to cruelty with the purpose of making them confess their participation in illicit acts, situation that should be accordingly investigated by the corresponding Ministeral Authority so that impunity is not permitted. This was accredited by the medical revisions made by personnel of this national organism, with the report on injuries and medical certificates issued by the forensic medical personnel of the General Attorney's Office.

For this National Commission, the members of the Mexican Army that participated in the detention and retention of the offended as well as in the torture and cruelty, transgressed articles 14, second paragraph, 16, first and fifth paragraph, 19 fourth paragraph, 20 section A, fraction II, 21, ninth paragraph and 22 first paragraph of the Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico; 1, 2, 6 second paragraph, 8, 9, 10, and 12 of the Interamerican Convention to Prevent and Sanction Torture; and 2, 3 and 5 of the Conduct Code for the functionaries in Charge of Implementing the Law. As well as being public servants in charge of implementing the law, they transgressed the rights established in international treaties, such as those mentioned in the following articles of the International Pact of Civil and Political Rights: 7, 9.1, 9.3, 9.5, and 10.1; 5, 5.1, 5.2, 7.1, 7.2, 7.5, and 8.2 of the American Convention on Human Rights, that roughly, establish that every person has right to security and personal integrity.

In consequence, this National Organism issued on the 25th of August 2009, recommendation 53/2009, directed at the National Defense Secretary in order for the procedures for the reparation of physical, psychological and medical damages suffered by the offended take place; that both the previous inquiry and the corresponding investigation administrative procedure against the military personnel that intervned during the happenings, commence and action be taken to avoid it happening again as well as for instructions being given to avoid the use of military installations as detention and retention centers.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE CNDH PRESENTED THEIR REPORT OF ACTIVITIES WITH MOTIVE OF ITS TEN YEARS AS AN AUTONOMOUS CONSTITUTIONAL ORGANISM

When presenting the activity report with motive to the ten tears of the National Human Rights Commission as a Autonomous Constitutional Organism on the 11th of August, National Ombudsman, Dr. José Luis Soberanes Fernández, expressed that the CNDH is a stronger institution, with social acceptance and trust due to its tested social character, non party like, non religious and republican

that –above all supposition- has distinguished its functioning and resolutions by its openness- not to hear attacks-, but incorporating critique to its evolutionary process.

In an open session of the Consulting Committee of the CNDH- integrated by Miguel Carbonell Sánchez, Miriam Cárdenas Cantú, Paulette Dieterlen Struck, Héctor Fix Zamudio, Juliana González Valenzuela, Patricia Kurczyn Villalobos, Ricardo Pozas Horcasitas and Graciela Rodríguez Ortega— in the “Jaime Torres Bodet” auditorium of the National Anthropology Museum, the Committee underlined that the action of the National Organism has been under constant approval of society and of an institutional senatorial body. “ The majority of public opinion perceives us like a strong institution, immersed in its own dynamic of change and improving, ready to serve Mexican society equally and in spite of being –in occasions- an uncomfortable presence” he said.

Before the vice-president of the Directive Table of the Republics Senate, José Gonzalez Morfin, who went in representation of that legislative body, Soberanes Fernández underlined that during his period as president he has always counted with the attention, and critical and constructive judgment of the Consulting Committee, with which he has acted under the principles of legality and justice, always with an orientation to help the victims and those affected by any abuse of power.

“Without the law as guide and without institutional backing, the defense and promotion of the human rights can be reduced to the frailty of a personal good intention” he added “In a society that’s so complex and dynamic as ours, where interests of the people and groups are manifested or defended through offense, and annulation of the adversary, law is the best formula, and sometimes the only one to understand and solve controversy. After expressing his recognition and congratulations towards the members of the Consulting Commission, General Visitors and Adjoint Visitors, for their dedication and service vocation that they have contributed to consolidation of the institutions that characterize a social and democratic State of Law in benefit of the Mexican society, Dr. Soberanes Fernández explained that “the human rights road is still long”, and that, “in Mexico there are still many problems as well as pending work. Public insecurity originated by the overflowing organized crime continues to be an expression of our worst realities. The participation of the army in police tasks, -as we have mentioned- is as indispensable as it is delicate in its implications and thus should be temporal.

When making a call so not to get used to the normality of exceptional measures, he said that the fight against insecurity, organized crime and narcotraffic, problems of contemporary Mexican society, require clear and precise action, with law in hand, just in the same way as, with the law in hand abuses should be punished when they happen.

He also pointed out that we should be willing as a society, to eradicate crime, and practices like torture completely for it is the negation of law severity in itself and of the capacity of justice and the right to contain the most extreme antisocial conducts.

“Individual guarantees, he said, are a victory of the Mexican people. We all have the compromise of making sure they are put into practice. Acting with that responsibility has been my conviction and at the same time, the biggest privilege I’ve has as a lawyer, as a person and as public servant”.

He referred that new challenges are posed to the CNDH, like the debate on the character of the Recommendations, so that those who do not accept them or follow them can be called by legislator to explain their proceeding. He also affirmed that none of the recommendations issued in ten years by the CNDH has been challenged with better proof than those obtained by the visitors of the institution, which at the same time will be viewed by some critiques in any of the extremes as excessively severe and even unjust, and some other light and insufficient”.

He also noted specifically about the use of personnel of the armed forces in public security operations that reality is not to be found in neither of the two extremes: “Under no circumstance or reason can it be said that our soldiers are genocide or torturers, or that they systematically disregard human rights; but nor can we not pay attention to the proved cases of severe faults that deserve sanction and a firm corrective will.

He indicated that in the last decade 43 688 complaints have been attended for alleged violations to human rights, of which 3,617 were resolved through conciliation between the authority and the accuser. He presides that during that time 529 recommendations to authorities were issued. He underlined that the General Recommendations –16 in the recent decade—are an innovative resource and instrument to impulse modifications in the normative dispositions and in the administrative practices in relation with the fulfillment of human rights.

With regard to the Special Reports -24 issued in ten years of work- he noted that they refer to happenings or situations of special seriousness or relevance, like the case of the prolonged and profound crisis in the majority of the Reclusion Centers; the serious challenges that are presented for public security in many points of the country; the situation of deplorable phenomena like the feminicides in Ciudad Juarez and the cases of kidnapping of migrants.

Dr. Soberanes mentioned that to these instruments the constitutional faculty of the CNDH to promote actions of unconstitutionality before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation should be added, always with the conviction that all society should assume with respect and compliance the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Regarding the specific programs of the CNDH, that seek the implementation, knowledge and respect to the rights of people belonging to vulnerable groups, he noted that the Program on Women's, Children and Family Affairs was reinforced, and goals were set in search for an improvement in the juridical framework that protects them; the Program of Equality between Men and Women has been a permanent ally of those who promote non discrimination; the program on VIH/SIDA has permitted the National Commission to be present and active in the defense and promotion of the guarantees of those who live with the virus, at the same time that through the Program of Attention to the Indigenous People, actions funded in the legal instruments derived from the precepts of the 2nd constitutional article were promoted, about the pluricultural composition of the Mexican nation originally based in its indigenous people.

The Program of Attention to Crime Victims was consolidated as a space for support, protection and defense for those who have been directly affected by criminal action, at the same time that the National Mechanism of Torture Prevention has maintained a better surveillance of the penal system and in the detention centers and with the Attention to Migrants Program actions in favor of undocumented workers in Mexico have taken place, to demand the protection of the human rights of the Mexicans that return from or are expelled of the United States or whom, in that country, in are victims of racist and xenophobic practices.

He underlined that human trafficking is a new form of slavery and said that through the corresponding program the installation of regional committees in different cities of the country was promoted, so that the victims are not left defenseless against the traffickers and their action that is devastating to human dignity and rights.

He also pointed out the conviction the CNDH has for the defense of journalist and comunicators rights from the acts of harassment or direct affectation of their integrity and even, their right to life. He noted that through the corresponding program actions are taken for the surveillance of the liberty of expression.

He said that with ten Regional Offices in different cities, the CNDH has brought its services closer to more people, with fast and effective response to attend complaints and receive juridical orientation.

He detailed that conferences, workshops, seminars, courses, masters and Phd's sponsored by the CNDH as well as participation of other institutions in activities directed at public servants, members of the armed forces, public security corporations, ONG members, researchers and society in general are constant activities of the institutional life, as well as promotion of high level academic research through the National Center of Human Rights and the development of international activities in UN and regional forums with the coordination of the State Commissions of Human Rights.

It is important to point out that within this international activity, the National Commission participated in the session periods of different groups of the UN, of which it is important to underline those that took place with the "Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances".

Also, treaties were established with the object of generating connecting points between the evolution of international policies on human rights and the development of their leadership in the national sphere, like is the case of the Interamerican Institute of Human Rights, the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights of the UN and the European Commission.

The National Commission also attends its relations with international institutions through its participation in international forums that group Ombudsman, like the Association International Coordination Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, The International Institute of the Ombudsman, The International Association of Official Human Rights Agencies, as well as the Iberoamerican Federation of Ombudsman and the Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of the American Continent

In the ten years of reference, the CNDH has assumed specific responsibilities in the scheme of international cooperation like those of:
-The Vice-presidency of the Association International Coordination Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights
-The Secretary pro tempore of the Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of the American Continent
The Regional Vice-presidency for Latin America and the Caribbean of the International Institute of the Ombudsman
- The First Vice-presidency of the Iberoamerican Federation of the Ombudsman.

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