



Comisión Nacional de los
Derechos Humanos
MEXICO

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The Voice of the President

The right to truth

Raúl Plascencia Villanueva

Tuesday January 17, 2012

To know the historic truth of a certain event is one of the main challenges in any given research, particularly when it comes to human rights violations. Therefore, the research has to be conducted in an objective and impartial way, so as to be able to take the right decisions and generate proposals that guarantee they are not repeated.

Even when it would seem easy to know the truth, one of the main obstacles is the lack of collaboration from those involved, who must give their testimonies in a real and truthful way, avoiding the denial of information, the modification of the facts or the construction of plots that are far away from reality. All these circumstances become limitations that, however, are possible to overcome thanks to scientific progress and an interdisciplinary and professional research work.

Today, it is not possible to assume that an affront to any person can remain



unpunished based on the lack of strong evidence to confirm individual liabilities. This situation would only promote impunity.

This takes into consideration that human dignity is one of the premises of the constitutional State, including the right to information as a necessary condition to access justice. This precept considers truth as a precondition to both, a democratic life and access to justice.

The right to know the truth implies the rejection of the culture of simulation and deception. It is also inspired by the freedom of expression, in the sense that

a well-informed society is better qualified to know about actions and omissions that go against its own interest, as well as to avoid the temptation of hiding or distorting reality.

The information found in the written media, radio, television and the internet are notable facts, which can acquire a major value when being confirmed by other means, such as testimonies or findings of experts, just to mention some examples. Therefore, mass media play a truly important role nowadays.

<http://www.eluniversalmex.com.mx/editoriales/2012/01/56664.php>

Event of the Month

Ceremony of the "International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust"



IRREGULARITIES IN PENITENTIARY CENTER

CGCP/001/12

January 1st, 2012

The National Human Rights Commission draw to itself the case of the inmates that have been victims of mistreatment and torture by the personnel at the Social Reintegration Center of Benito Juárez, Cancún, Quintana Roo, and issued Recommendation 77/2011, addressed to the government of that state. It was exposed through the media the seriousness of the

events occurred in the aforementioned center, related to violent acts after a riot.

Such breach of the order resulted from the suspension of food, water and relatives' visits to the inmates.

There was excessive use of public force through tear gas and rubber bullets that killed one person and injured several others.

The CNDH noticed that the prison presents serious structural problems

regarding the facilities and lack of the necessary personnel for its correct functioning.

The analysis made allowed to conclude that the human rights to personal security and legal security, legality, decent treatment and social reintegration were violated. Recommendation 77/2011 can be accessed through the website www.cndh.org.mx

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

AUTHORITY ABUSE IN CIUDAD JUÁREZ

CGCP/002/12

January 1st, 2012

The National Human Rights Commission issued Recommendation 75/2011 addressed to the Public Security Secretariat in which it demonstrates the offences against five victims in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, where they were detained by members of the Federal Police without showing any order authorizing such action and under the excuse of being part of criminal groups.

According to the information and testimonies available, they were interrogated and subjected to torture to force them plead guilty of homicide and accept they belonged to a criminal group.

On the bases of investigations, the CNDH considered that these persons were unjustifiably kept in detention for at least 20 hours violating in this way the Mexican Political Constitution.

From the legal analysis of the evidence contained in the file, this National Organism observed violations to the human rights to legality, integrity and personal security by acts of illegal detention and torture committed by public servants. Recommendation 75/2011 can be accessed through the website www.cndh.org.mx

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

CNDH ACCOMPANIES MIGRANT WALK

CGCP/003/12

January 3rd, 2012

The National Human Rights Commission, based on its commitment to provide protection, accompanies the "Defense and Dignity of Migrants" walk.

The group, headed by non-governmental organizations, started its journey at the southern border with Guatemala and

will follow its path for 300 km until it reaches Oaxaca.

Its members demand that authorities undertake a frontal combat against sexual and work exploitation and human trafficking of Centro American minors that prevail in this part of the country.

They demand the protection of and respect to their human rights given that kidnappings,

disappearances, extortions and murders do not cease to occur, so as persecutions, harassment and threats to human rights defenders whose lives are in great danger in many parts of the country. The protection of migrants' human rights is a task that requires joint efforts to avoid the offenses they face.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

NECESSARY TO GUARANTEE EQUALITY RIGHTS

CGCP/004/12

January 4th, 2012

From January 1 to December 31, 2011, the CNDH through its Program on Women Issues and Equality of Men and Women dealt with 494 complaints denouncing public servants of 70 government institutions as alleged responsible, and that were related mainly to the Public Education Secretariat, the Mexican Social Security Institute and the Social

Security and Services for State Employees Institute.

During this period, most violations were related to non-compliance to the legality, honesty, loyalty, impartiality and efficiency while performing their functions, tasks or commissions; as well as for wrongful performance of the public service, omission to provide equal labor conditions, hindering the right to a decent and socially useful job, and violating

maternity rights.

The CNDH is convinced that public policies must have equality as a core principle and guarantee the optimal development of women at every level.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

AN IMPARTIAL AND OBJECTIVE INVESTIGATION

CGCP/005/12

January 5th, 2012

The president of the CNDH, Raúl Plascencia Villanueva, received for a second time a group of teachers from Ayotzinapa to present the progress of the investigations of the serious human rights violations occurred on December 12, 2011 in the state of Guerrero.

It informed that the file already has 4 thousand pages and that next week a preliminary report will be released.

The national Ombudsman declared that the federal, local and municipal police participated in the events, for which all of them will have to have accountable.

Luis García López Guerrero,

First General Visitor, joined Plascencia Villanueva at the meeting with the students.



<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

GUARANTEEING THE EXERCISE OF JOURNALISM

CGCP/006/12

January 7th, 2012

Since 2000 and until 2011, the National Human Rights Commission registered a total of 75 journalists homicides in Mexico; 9 of them during the last year.

The CNDH emphasizes that the attacks against mass media and their collaborators not only damages the integrity

and life of those who suffer them, but also affects society and the right to information.

All aggressions, threats, harassments and persecutions they suffer, compromise freedom of expression.

It is essential that authorities assume the responsibility to protect this vulnerable group, victim of impunity and constant attacks.

Therefore, this National Organism has requested the corresponding authorities to undertake all necessary actions to guarantee enough security conditions for the exercise of journalism and to implement public policies on this matter.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

LAUNCHING OF A PRELIMINARY REPORT

CGCP/007/12

January 9th, 2012

The National Human Rights Commission launched its Preliminary Report on the Inquiry of Serious Human Rights Violations related to the Events of December 12, 2011 in Chilpancingo, Guerrero.

The president of the CNDH specified that the investigations are still on course, that new diligences are being considered and that more information of the involved actor is still being gathered, with the aim of proceeding against the responsible, avoiding impunity and providing justice for the victims.

According to the preliminary report, the death of two students is due to a violent cause, resulting from a wound inflicted by a fire gun. In the case of the gas station employee, "it will be the Attorney's Office agent the one in charge of determining the corresponding criminal liabilities; the evidence so available so far allow to observe two persons setting fire to a bump, with no one detained or held accountable for it."

There were serious violations to the human rights to life, personal security and integrity, liberty, decent treatment, legal security and legality attributa-

ble to personnel of the Federal Public Security Secretariat and the state government.

Besides, he asserted that neither violence nor affecting third parties rights while seeking justice are the appropriate means to demand that authorities solve the case in favor of anyone.

The preliminary report can be accessed through www.cndh.org.mx

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>



RESPECTING ELDER'S' RIGHTS

CGCP/008/12

January 11th, 2012

The National Human Rights Commission protects and promotes elders' human rights with the aim of strengthening a culture that recognizes their contributions and experience.

It is necessary to double efforts to pay the debt we have towards this group of society in our country.

For this, the participation of all social and government sectors is required

to promote the necessary public policies that guarantee better conditions of life and care for those who offer their experience, effort and work to Mexico's development.

There are more than 10 million women and men 60 and up that keep suffering because of lack of attention and support, abandonment, discrimination and violence at different levels.

Between January 1 and December 31, 2011, the CNDH received 736 complaints for alleged human rights violations.

In order to reverse this situation, it is required to join efforts to promote respect to human rights and dignity inside homes and institutions.

The CNDH reaffirms its commitment to work towards this aim, and guaranteeing the protection of all rights protected by national and international laws.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

CNDH INVESTIGATES TENOSIQUE CASE

CGCP/009/12

January 13th, 2012

The CNDH investigates the respect to human rights of the 70 foreigners -11 women, 14 men and 45 minors- during the operative undertaken by personnel of the migratory authorities in Tenosique, Tabasco.

Since August, last year, a team of deputy visitors went to that place in order

to verify the state of the families that were forced to leave their homes in Guatemala and were relocated in that entity, with the aim of confirming that their rights to life, security and personal integrity were protected.

However, the National Commission was not notified of the migratory verification that took place in Tenosique, to certify that human rights were respected.

Personnel of this institution held interviews with NGO leaders, collected testimonies in the place where the operative took place, and visited the migratory station of Tapachula, Chiapas.

Once the file is integrated, this national Organism will issue the corresponding conclusion.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

PREVENT ABUSES AGAINST INDIGENOUS MINORS

CGCP/010/12

January 14th, 2012

The National Human Rights Commission considers as a priority the implementation for strategies to prevent risks and abuses suffered by indigenous minors and youth that enter the labor force.

Through awareness campaigns, the CNDH contributes to discourage the hiring of minors in fields such as agriculture,

ranching, mining, commercial activities and services. Official data in Mexico suggest that there more than 1.5 million minors under 14 who speak and indigenous language, who in most cases have to develop production activities.

Being a young sector without previous experience, with low education levels and who normally do not speak spanish, they tend to suffer exploitation at work, such as low salaries, extensive working days,

lack of social provisions and mistreatments.

All of the above also results in irreparable damages to their physical and emotional health.

This National Organism continues to work hand in hand with public and private organizations to promote the denunciation of human trafficking, a crime that frequently occurs in border and touristic zones of the country.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

FEDERAL POLICE COMMISSIONER WAS SUMMONED

CGCP/011/12

January 15th, 2012

The CNDH summoned the General Commissioner of the Federal Police to declare on the acting of his personnel in the events of December 12, 2011 in Chilpancingo, Guerrero, next Wednesday January 18 at noon.

This is the second public servant summoned by the National Human Rights Commission.

Last December 26, the corresponding diligence was made to have the governor of Guerrero declaring before the CNDH.

If considered necessary, more public servants can be also summoned.

According to Article 102, Appendix B, last paragraph, of the Mexican Constitution, the inquiry is undertaken on the basis of serious human rights violations.

Once the investigations are concluded, the CNDH will proceed to issue the corresponding recommendation.

The preliminary report on the inquiry of serious human rights violations related to the events of December 12, 2011 in Chilpancingo, Guerrero is available at

www.cndh.org.mx

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

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GENERAL COMMISSIONER OF THE FEDERAL POLICE APPEARS BEFORE THE CNDH

CGCP/012/12

January 18th, 2012

The General Commissioner of the Federal Police, Facundo Rosas Rosas, appeared before the President of the National Commission for Human Rights, Raúl Plascencia Villanueva, to declare what convenes to his rights on the events of December 12, 2011 in Chilpancingo, Guerrero.

During the diligence

of 35 minutes, the details of the complaint filed against him by students of the Isidro Burgos Rural Teaching School were presented to him, and a series of question referring to the behavior of his personnel were made.

The public servant reserved to himself the right to respond in a written way the questions, in a period of five working days.

The National Ombudsman

declared that once the investigation is concluded, the corresponding recommendation will be issued, including criminal, civil and administrative liabilities.



<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

MORE THAN 67 THOUSAND MIGRANTS ATTENDED IN 2011

CGCP/013/12

January 20th, 2012

As a result of the activities developed by the CNDH in terms protection and promotion of human rights, in 2011 more than 67 thousand migrants of diverse nationalities were attended.

One of the main goals

of the Program of Attention to Migrants is to promote their rights through the attention and processing of their complaints, as well as a continuous capacitation to states, organizations and associations related to this subject.

From the complaints processed, it is noteworthy that the most affected rights while they are in Mexico

are the ones to legal security, decent treatment and equality.

The National Human Rights Commission considers as a priority to keep on working to protect the rights of migrants in the national territory.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

CNDH INVESTIGATES TARAHUMARA CASE

CGCP/014/12

January 20th, 2012

The National Human Rights Commission investigates the situation in the Tarahumara region related to their health and alimentary conditions.

Personnel of the CNDH has visited different indigenous communities in Cochimí, Huizarorare, San José Baqueachi, Bocoyna, Creel, Sisoguichi, Cusará, Lago de Arareco,

Batopilas, Kiraré and Huachochi, where they have collected information with the settlers.

Members of the Rarámuri indigenous community have declared to this National Organism that they are suffering shortage of food as a result of the drought and frosts of the last months, as well as the lack of medical assistance to their communities.

They point out that it is necessary to take urgent

and permanent measures in order to solve the shortage of food immediately, to attend basic health necessities and develop the necessary public policies to promote the development of the Tarahumaras.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

PROTECTING RIGHTS OF PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS

CGCP/015/12

January 21st, 2012

It is fundamental to consolidate a culture of respect to human rights of people living with HIV or AIDS in order to eliminate the exclusion they are subjected to.

Through the HIV/AIDS and Human Rights Program, the CNDH promotes their rights, provides attention and follow up to

complaints as well as legal advice, and also canalizes the cases to the corresponding public institutions.

The main violations denounced to this program are the denial of health services or their correct performance, medical negligence, the omission to supply medicines and discrimination.

This behavior contributes to rejection and stigmatization towards this group of people.

For this reason, it is necessary to redouble efforts to change this situation. The CNDH points out that the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS must be guaranteed.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>



MORE THAN 29 THOUSAND COMPLAINTS ATTENDED

CGCP/016/11

January 22nd, 2012

During the last year, the National Human Rights Commission gathered 29,439 complaints, an average of 2,453 a month.

It carried out 641 orientation services, providing information about the complaints, legal

civil, family, criminal, administrative or labor advice; and responding questions about an issue in process.

It also filed 386 writs of appeal presented by the affected persons, in which the acting and resolutions of state human rights organs were analyzed.

In 4,766 cases, the issue was transferred to other institutions,

seeking to provide the correct attention, so that the victims could resolve their problems.

During this period, 95 recommendations were addressed to diverse authorities of the three levels of government; in every case, the evidence and the inquiries allowed to confirm violations to human rights.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

INQUIRIES ON THE DEATH OF TWO MINORS IN CAMPECHE

CGCP/017/12

January 22nd, 2012

The CNDH investigates the case of two newborns that lost their lives at the hospital Doctor Manuel Campos in Campeche, possibly because of the interruption of the electrical power made by the Federal Electricity Commission due to some debts of the hospital.

A team of deputy visitors, experts, lawyers, doctors

and psychologists were sent to the aforementioned state to collect information and provide assistance to the relatives of the victims.

According to declarations of the affected ones, spread by the media, the interruption of the electrical power affected at least 14 patients that had to be transferred the General Hospital of Specialties.

Also, according to the parents of one of the victims,

the functioning of the incubator of their daughter was modified.

Once the investigation is completed, the National Human Rights Commission will issue the corresponding determination.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

RESPECT THE RIGHT TO HEALTH PROTECTION

CGCP/018/12

January 23rd, 2012

The CNDH deems fundamental the respect of human rights in services provided by health care facilities, which have to be in time, professional and correct.

In coordination with other institutions, the National Commission published in 2011 a book of Indicators on the right to Health Care in Mexico, which allows measuring the level of fulfillment of international commitments on this matter.

Besides, this Commission participated in the edition and distribution of the Summary of Mexican Official Norms on the Right to Health Protection, which includes obligatory guidelines for all the personnel.

During 2011, this national Organism issued 15 recommendations on violations to human rights in health care facilities.

Ten of them were addressed to the Mexican Social Security Institute; three were addressed to the Institute of Social Security and Services for Employees of the State;

and two were addressed to the Health Secretariat.

It was confirmed that the human rights that were most frequently violated were the right to life, to health protection, to legality, to legal security and to the enjoyment of social security provisions.

The recommendations issued by the CNDH can accessed through www.cndh.org.mx

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>



PROTECTION TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

CGCP/019/12

January 24th, 2012

The National Human Rights Commission requested preventive measures to the Federal Office of Environment Protection and the National Water Commission in order to preserve the natural reserve and the huichol community of Wixárica, from the mining works

developed by some firms in Wirikuta, San Luis Potosí, which is considered as a sacred region.

The CNDH requested the implementation of immediate actions in terms of inspection, surveillance, verification, and if necessary the application of the corresponding penalties, while continuing the investigation on possible human rights violations.

The National Commission manifests its commitment to the protection of the human rights related to the environment and the indigenous communities in Mexico.

Once the investigation is concluded, the corresponding determination will be issued.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

OMBUDSMAN INFORMS THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

CGCP/020/12

January 25th, 2012

Dr. Raúl Plascencia Villanueva, president of the National Human Rights Commission, presented the Annual Report of Activities 2011 to members of both Chambers of the Congress who form the Permanent Commission.

Besides the delivery of a volume of 1376 pages, Plascencia Villanueva listed the institutions

and local governments that during that period had not accepted recommendations addressed to them: the Federal Public Security Secretariat, the Health Secretariat, the National Water Commission, the government of Chihuahua, the municipalities of Benito Juárez, Quintana Roo; Chilpancingo y Metlatónoc in Guerrero, as well as the local congress of that state.

He highlighted the importance of the constitutional reform that placed

the human rights as the main axis of the Mexican legal framework and favored a better protection for every person.

The national Ombudsman reiterated its conviction to continue collaborating with authorities of the three levels of government, the organisms of human rights protection and the civil society in order to find common solutions and resolve once and for all the problems that affect our society.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

ATTENTION TO VICTIMS, A PRIORITY

CGCP/021/12

January 26th, 2012

In the framework of the "International Forum for the Attention of Victims and Social Participation" that took place in Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Raúl Plascencia Villanueva, president of the National Human Rights Commission, affirmed that the attention to victims of crime or power abuse

shall not suffer from legal obstacles or resistance of public servants.

Therefore, the collaboration of several institutions is required in order to generate the strategies and legal modification that allow for the correct attention to victims.

He reiterated the commitment of the CNDH to consolidate a culture of respect, as well as the im-

portance of assuming the duties that the population of Mexico has as a whole.

During his activities in this state, the National Ombudsman also signed to collaboration agreements; one with the local human rights commission and different universities, and the other with civil society organisms.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>



HOLOCAUST, A REASON OF SHAME

CGCP/022/12

January 27th, 2012

In the framework of the “International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust”, Raúl Plascencia Villanueva, president of the CNDH, said that we must act firmly against racism, indifference and oblivion.

During the ceremony that took place at the Memory and Tolerance Museum, he declared that it is necessary to remember and reflect about this

event, in which millions of people lost their lives, so that it is never repeated.

He pointed out that the worst that could happen to society is to become indifferent to this tragedy and to the violation of fundamental rights.

The National Ombudsman specified that this event has also brought lessons and benefits to the world, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and several other international mechanisms to protect the life and dignity of persons.

In the ceremony, the CNDH and the ONG Memoria y Tolerancia, A. C. signed a collaboration agreement with the aim of undertaking joint actions of training, education, promotion and information in matters of human rights. Sharon Zaga Mograbi, president of the museum, agreed with the national Ombudsman in the importance of joining efforts to promote a culture based on tolerance and value.



<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

SUPPORT WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES

CGCP/023/12

January 28th, 2012

More than half the people with any kind of disability in Mexico are women, who often suffer from discrimination, rejection and are victims of violence in different ways.

There are almost 3 million girls and women that have to overcome physical and cultural obstacles in order to move, study, get a job and access to health care services.

The CNDH has as one of its main tasks to implement actions to combat all prejudices that consider them as sick, incapable and dependent people.

Therefore, this National Commission promotes among the society the conviction that a disability is a life condition that does not impels women to fulfill the social rolls they choose to follow and carry out productive activities.

In order to avoid abuses and mistreatments whenever they request attention from health care, education or justice institutions, this national Organism continues to implement training courses on human rights to public servants.

Human rights are inherent to everyone, with no further distinction. So, women with any disability are entitled to a full enjoyment of these rights in equal conditions.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

ACCOUNTABILITY IS UNAVOIDABLE

CGCP/024/12

January 30th, 2012

During the presentation of the activity report of the Human Rights Commission of Puebla, Raúl Plascencia Villanueva, president of the CNDH, affirmed that transparency and accountability to society constitute responsibilities that must be met and respected.

The National Ombudsman added that the Mexican legal

system establishes the duty to be accountable to society, “for accountability provides elements to society that allow it to evaluate our acting, to know the way in which we work, the activities we carry out and the results we get; it is a fundamental mechanism in our legal system.”

Activities of protection, promotion, training and teaching include an obligation toward every person.

He highlighted that one of the main principles of the progress of the nation is the culture of legality that has as an important goal the fulfillment of rights and duties of the Mexican Society.



<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

HUMAN RIGHTS, A PILLAR OF JUSTICE

CGCP/025/12

January 31st, 2012

During the signature ceremony of the collaboration agreement between the National Human Rights Commission and the Federal Court of Fiscal and Administrative Justice, Raúl Plascencia Villanueva, president of the CNDH, affirmed that in order to overcome the impunity that prevails in our society and public

institutions it is necessary to establish legality as a full reality in the behavior of all public servants.

The National Ombudsman reaffirmed that our joint labor favors society and provides the necessary tools to fulfill the obligation of promoting human rights.

Also, he pointed out that it is possible to generate a better environment for tolerance and equality,

but most importantly one in which legality prevails and there is full knowledge of and commitment towards human rights.

The establishment of this a full and working reality will contribute to eradicate impunity.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/37>

ARTICLE OF THE MONTH

**Guantánamo,
Ten years too many**

Peter Weiss*
Center for Constitutional Rights

"Today, it is not merely justice itself, but the idea of justice that is under attack." The words are those of Arundhati Roy, the Indian author and activist, but they could also be those of anyone trying to draw up a balance sheet

of the first decade of Gitmo, as the US' concentration camp at Guantánamo Bay has come to be known.

CCR was the first legal organization to perceive the danger which the legal culture of Gitmo posed to the idea of justice and to take on cases on behalf of detainees.

Gradually, other human

rights organizations and, to their credit, many members of the legal establishment, joined a collective attempt to stem the tide of injustice, so that at one time CCR found itself coordinating the legal work of more than 500 pro bono "Gitmo lawyers".

<http://ccrjustice.org/guant%C3%A1namo%3A-ten-years-too-many>

<http://www.rebellion.org/noticia.php?id=142578>

BOOK OF THE MONTH

Memory and Dictatorship

The Education Commission of the ADPH, in collaboration with the General Direction of Human Rights of the Government of the City of Buenos Aires, published a handbook to work with the subject of human rights in schools.

The handbook is titled *Memoria y Dictadura: un espacio para la reflexión desde los derechos humanos* (Memory and Dictatorship: a space for reflection on human rights), and seeks to stimulate

a critical reflection inside the classroom about the events occurred during the military dictatorship between 1976 and 1983.

It proposes a workshop methodology around this subject, providing reliable information about what happened, suggestions for activities and resources that can be used during class, such as testimonies, stories, songs, poems and movies.

Along many years, the Education Commission of the ADPH has carried out an intense work on the organization

and implementation of workshops for teachers and students at different levels. The experience gathered is reflected in this handbook, as an interesting proposal that promotes the exchange of ideas and a democratic debate.

This publication is for free and issues can be requested at the headquarters of the APDH.

<http://www.apdh-argentina.org.ar/publicaciones/memdict.asp>

<http://www.apdh-argentina.org.ar/publicaciones/archivos/dictadura%20y%20memoriadef.pdf> (Libro)



RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION 01/2012

MATTER: On the case of the child care Institution Subrogated by the Mexican Institute of Social Security

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY: General Director of the Mexican Institute of Social Security

January 27th, 2012

The National Human Rights Commission examined the elements and evidence of the file CNDH/1/2011/6442/Q, on the case of the child care institution U-0879, "Alí Jardín de Niños, S.C.", subrogated by the Mexican Institute of Social Security, where on March 17, 2011, Q1 dropped her daughter V1 off, as she regularly did.

While being at that place, the child suffered an event of broncho aspiration and AR1,

nurse and coordinator of the health program in the aforementioned institution did not provided her the basic first aid in order to protect her life.

She decided to take the child to a private hospital so that they could provide the necessary assistance. Where the patient got there she did not present any audible heartbeat, resulting in the implementation of resuscitation procedures.

However, due to the time that passed without enough oxygen supply to V1, by the time she entered the emergency room at the private hospital, she already had severe damage to her brain, kidneys, intestine and skin, which developed into a disseminated intravascular coagulation and a septic

shock by an unidentified virus, causing her death on March 18, 2011.

From the legal analysis of the evidence contained in the aforementioned file, according to article 41 of the National Human Rights Commission Law, this national Organism had enough elements to confirm violations to human rights legality and legal security, as well as to health protection and life against V1, attributable to AR1. On these bases, Recommendation 01/2012 was issued.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2012/001.pdf>

RECOMMENDATION 02/2012

MATTER: On the case of the incorrect medical attention at the Regional Hospital "General Ignacio Zaragoza" of the Mexican Institute of Social Security and Services for Employees of the State against V1

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY: General Director of the Mexican Institute of Social Security and Services for Employees of the State

January 27th, 2012

The National Human Rights Commission examined the elements and evidence of the file CNDH/1/2011/2834/Q, on the case of V1, who on February 8, 2011, received an Amhed valve in the right eye, through a procedure performed by AR1, physician ascribed to the Ophthalmology Service of the Regional

Hospital "General Ignacio Zaragoza" of the ISSSTE, and who did not carry out all the necessary previous evaluations.

On February 10 and 17, 2011, V1 had an appointment with the aforementioned physician, who failed to prescribe him with the necessary antimicrobial, evaluate the state of the valve, perform an ophthalmologic exploration, take the blood pressure and order his admission to the hospital, given that at this moment the victim already had blood inside the eye.

Later, on March 4, 2011, AR1 purred alcohol to the optic nerve, which caused a major damage in the eye tissue, and resulted in the deterioration of the health of the patient, that ended by another

doctor of the same hospital extirpating his right eye.

From the legal analysis of the evidence contained in the aforementioned file, according to article 41 of the National Human Rights Commission Law, this National Organism had enough elements to confirm violations to the human right to health protection against V1, attributable to personnel of the Regional Hospital "General Ignacio Zaragoza" of the ISSSTE. On these bases, Recommendation 02/2012 was issued.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/node/32>



Newsletter

The CNDH
Defends and Protects your Rights

President

Raúl Plascencia Villanueva

First General Visitor

Luis García López Guerrero

Second General Visitor

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