



Newsletter



January, 2016

New Age, No. **275**



Index

The voice of the President 3

Event of the month 6

Press Releases 7

Recommendations 12

Article of the month 12

Book of the month 13



Mexico City, January 27th, 2016

Remarks made by Mr. Luis Raúl González Pérez, President of the National Human Rights Commission, at the presentation of the 2015 annual report of activities, to the Permanent Commission of the Union Congress.

Mr. José de Jesús Zambrano Grijalva, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Permanent Commission of the Union Congress;

Senators Ivonne Liliana Álvarez García and Fernando Yunes Márquez, Vice-presidents;

Deputy Carlos Gerardo Hermosillo Arteaga, Deputy Teresa de Jesús Lizárraga Figueroa, and Deputy Aracely Saucedo Reyes, Secretaries;

Legislators:

Civil organizations members that are joining us today:

Media representatives:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Almost a hundred years of our enacted Constitution and just over 4 years that the transcendent 2011 reform in this area was carried out, it is unacceptable that human rights are still for many people a merely doctrinal or theoretical construct that is not a reflection goal in their daily life. Also the stability and functioning of our institutions have been questioned and jeopardize because of the presence of serious violations to human rights, which speak of a framework of impunity, corruption and lack of enforcement of standards. All these because we haven't been able to act with the relevance and the necessary timeliness.

This has led to mistrust in institutions, compounded by insecurity, inequity and violence found daily by our society, as well as the collusion between some authorities and organized crime, in addition to the lack of prompt response, proper and exemplary by the authorities, the environmental impacts that threatens the peaceful coexistence in which we Mexicans ought to be able to conduct our comprehensive and harmonious development.

In this context, the National Organism in my charge raised

to exercise its powers in a fully manner in order to meet the legitimate demands of the people and assume the promotion and defense of their fundamental rights, maximizing their capacities and resources. Thus, during 2015 the CNDH began processing 27,867 new cases of which 9,980 correspond to complaints themselves, 8,252 were guidelines, 9,003 direct referrals and 632 disagreements.

It has been realized the need to strengthen actions carried out by the National Commission in order that the society can learn and understand in a better way the functions exercised by this national organism and the scope that they can have.

Of the total files recorded by the CNDH, the percentage of those that correspond to complaints increased in one year in nearly 18%. Similarly, the files registered as direct guidance, referral and nonconformity during 2015, recorded a percentage increase, as compared with the previous year, 12.47% and 33% respectively.

At the beginning of 2015 there was a significant delay in the resolving issues, which involved 2,366 cases, equivalent to 36.5% of the total cases pending at that date. To reduce the backlog was assumed as priority and although the magnitude and thereof the complexity of their solution is possible only over the medium term, given the increase in the number of received complaints, we note that progress. While there are still in progress 1,077 files that were presented in 2014 or before that time, we have set as a target to conclude its attention during the present year.

During 2015 this National Organism issued 60 Recommendations addressed to 45 authorities, among them the IMSS, was noted in 13 recommendations; the National Security Commission in 7; as well as the Government of the

State of Chiapas, ISSSTE, the National Institute of Migration, and PGR, each with 3 recommendations.

Of these recommendations, just one was not accepted by the City Council of Santo Domingo Tepuxtepec, Oaxaca State, to which this National Commission is currently analyzing the arguments of the responsible authority, in order to define a position on this and act in harmony with the law.

The violated human rights as well as the matters covered on these recommendations were diverse, they comprehend issues such as extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearance, torture, excessive use of force, obstetric violence, inappropriate medical care, illegal detentions, attacks to freedom of expression and to people rights infringement in migration context, to indigenous peoples' rights to free and informed consultation, damage and prejudice to Nation's cultural heritage, issues linked to environment, along with the standard of living and development of the people.

It is noteworthy issuance of the Recommendation 3VG 2015, because of serious violations to human rights, with motive to facts occurred on January 6th, 2015 in Apatzingán, attributed to the Federal Police. It is worth to note that this recommendation was also addressed to the Ministry of the National Defense, to the Constitutional Governor of Michoacán de Ocampo State and to the Municipal President of Apatzingán de la Constitución, although the acts imputed to these authorities were not considered as serious.

The attention of human rights violations does not end with the single issuance of recommendations, since it is necessary monitor and verify its timely completion, in case that the responsible

authorities accept it, as well as denounce publicly and decisively the refusals or obstacles that may arise for its compliance. In this regard, as a result to the issued Recommendations, this year was given attention and follow up to 469 penal denounces and 187 administrative complaints, which have led to the imposition of administrative sanctions against 41 public officials and 58 complaints recorded at different prosecutor's offices.

Since the beginning of this administration it has been raised the need to achieve an outline of effective attention to victims, that is, to find that the problems or situations that motivate people to resort to this National Organism are addressed or resolved in the best way and in the shortest possible time, by the way of conciliation, a matter that is provided by Article 36 of the law of this National Organism. During the reporting period, of the total number of complaints that were registered, there were resolved by conciliation 4,370 dossiers, which represent about 43% of total complaint cases concluded.

The general recommendations have as their purpose to promote the modifications of regulatory provisions and administrative practices that lead to human rights violations. During 2015 the National Commission issued two

recommendations of this type: one, related to the conditions of isolation that prevail in various prisons in the country, and the other of egalitarian marriage.

On the other hand, the CNDH issued in 2015 three special reports, which highlight human rights issues in regard to the situation of women in prison, the prevailing state at treatment centers for adolescents who break criminal laws and the operation of armed civilian groups operating in the state of Michoacán. Likewise, it was developed and published a statement upon the overcrowding in prisons in the country.

In 2015, the CNDH promoted 29 actions of unconstitutionality, which represents the 42.6% of the total events of this type that this National Organism has lodged since 2006, the year in which this attribution was granted.

At complaints field, those authorities who were identified with greater recurrence as alleged responsible for human rights violation in the written records were: IMSS in 2,185 cases; the Decentralized Administrative Agency for Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the Ministry of the Interior in 1,308; the Federal Police in 783; SEP in 761; SEMAR in 373; and CFE in 316.

The federal entities in which there were reported more fre-

quently the commission of some allegedly human rights violation, were; Mexico City, in 2,350 cases; Mexico State in 791; Tamaulipas in 613; Veracruz in 468; Sonora in 442; Chiapas in 405; Jalisco in 354; Oaxaca in 349; Nayarit in 302; and Michoacán in 299.

Alleged human rights violations that were reported with greater frequency during 2015, were improper provision of public services, in 3,152 cases; miss of legality, honesty, loyalty, impartiality and efficiency in the performance of functions, in 1,871; omitting to provide medical care in 1,697; arbitrary detention in 879; cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in 663; actions or omissions that violate the rights of migrants in 602; medical malpractice in 490; omitting to set the act of authority in 481; omitting to motivate the act of authority in 452; and to provide unduly education service in 431.

It is important to mention that in the field of the CNDH, during 2015 were recorded 327 dossiers in which were reported the disappearance of 423 persons. Of this portfolio, in 11 cases were warned sufficient elements to be processed as cases in which an alleged forced disappearance of persons may exist. In terms of the places in which disappearance of persons was pointed out, Guerrero was the State of which



was received the greatest number of reports, followed by Coahuila, Tamaulipas and Veracruz.

The report refers to cases such as those of Chalchihuapan, Tlatlaya, Iguala, Apatzingan or Tehuato, which have changed the general and historical perception of human rights in our country, testing the institutions, including the CNDH and evidencing shortcomings, profound inequalities, lack of opportunities and response from authorities of the three levels of government, since many years ago we testify several social issues, as well as rule of law weakness in several regions of the country.

These are complex cases that by its own nature and characteristics require that the conducted investigations comply with objectivity, impartiality, completeness and credibility. The clarification of these issues requires us to go beyond the level of mere complaint, to reach clear, objective and comprehensive solutions that are supported by specific elements arising from a comprehensive and scientific research of the facts.

During this year there was a permanent collaboration with the universal and regional mechanisms for human rights, having held various working meetings with the Inter-American Court and Inter-American Human Rights Commission; with various special rapporteurs and independent experts of the Commission; with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as various meetings with working groups and committees of the United Nations Human Rights Council, such as enforced disappearances and rights of children, to name but a few.

It was also strengthened the engagement and collaboration with other national bodies of human rights to influence in the attention of relevant regional issues in this area. In this context, we can mention the international meetings at which commitments were made for the attention to migrants in the southern border of Mexico.

Here, I must mention that we convened in the city of Tapachula, all the Ombudsmen in Central America; we invited all the consuls of Central America, national authorities, national and international organizations, because we think that the subject is an issue not only of the country but also of various involved countries.

So, we also had follow up meetings upon Agenda 2030 for the UN Sustainable Development, which was summoned in Merida, Yucatan with the participation of 53 Ombudsmen of the world, 15 days after the UN assume the agenda for sustainable development. We, as Ombudsman are committed precisely to work in favor of the 17 objectives that comprise it.

Despite the broad constitutional recognition of human rights, as well as the calls, requests and recommendations that during its 25 years of existence has made the CNDH to the recognition and respect of human rights, there are preserving practices and behaviors that our country would have to had overcome long time ago, such as torture, extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearance or arbitrary arrests. This, questions that human rights have been actually put as the heart of all authority, and if all public servants are actually trained and have assumed the respect for human dignity as parameter for the exercise of their powers.

Legislators:

Beyond the cases that due to their seriousness and significance have shocked and outraged the society, day by day Mexicans live with the weakness of our rule of law, impunity, corruption, insecurity and, not in few cases with violence, as with the authorities' collusion with organized crime and conditions of true helplessness facing power abuses and criminal actions. The foregoing, added to the prevailing levels of poverty and inequality are realities undermining any logic of a democratic State of law that violate people's dignity, impeding the

development of both individuals and their communities.

The State should provide its citizens with space for individuals fully development, in which the recognition to their dignity transcends the discursive field and takes effect. The effective prosecution of crimes, as well as law enforcement and the development of the economy, should not exclude or be outside to the field of human rights. .

Mexico, as I have said, is facing a critical juncture in the human rights field, which offers us the possibility to opt for the current state preservation of things or assume a change commitment that that have as an axis the respect for and observance of human rights, that will strengthen and consolidates our democratic and social state of law, taking down impunity, corruption, the simulation and other vices and practices that we must banish, once and for all, from our reality as a country.

If 2011 was the year in which was adopted the historic constitutional reform in the field of human rights, 2016 must be the year of the effective implementation of it by all the powers and authorities of the different orders of government, hand in hand with society as a whole. The commitment that the various instances of the Mexican State have expressed in human rights matter, must be reflected in concrete actions that will make clear that actually they have assumed it as a priority.

The formulation of relevant and proper laws, along with its effective implementation, is not something that should be negotiated, neither subject of transaction or currency exchange of interests of any kind. The legislature, both at the federal and local level, has the ability to have a positive impact in the field of human rights in our country.

There are pending issues, among others, the issuance of the General Law on torture and enforced disappearance; the regulatory laws of the constitutional articles 29 and 33; the harmonization of the regulations so

the equalitarian marriage could become a reality along the country, as well as that human rights agencies could be effectively autonomous and could enjoy the necessary resources and capacities for the performance of their duties.

The problems we face cannot be assumed as part of “a normal” underpinned upon illegality, injustice, violence and corruption. The costs of the not learned lessons are very high. We cannot avoid or turn away to the reality that we have, it is our responsibility to begin its transformation. .

We need to take human rights seriously, we need to understand that they are the basic element for

the demanded changes, in order to achieve a fairer and inclusive Mexico, with a real rule of law and a strong institutional framework, where corruption and impunity have no place and all people have an environment that provides them with the necessary conditions for their full development. Mexico requires that all of its instances, resources and capacities act and apply to the human dignity cause.

Many thanks

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Participacion/20160127.pdf>

Event of the month

Participation of the President of the National Human Rights Commission, Luis Raúl González Pérez, during the opening ceremony of the “International Day Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust”

Mexico City, January 26th, 2016

At leading the ceremony of the International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust, the National Ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, stated that the evocation of this painful historical event taught us the commitment to prevent this situation from recurring it, as well as the work for the defense, respect and dissemination of the equality in dignity and rights among all human beings.

Noting that the commitment of National Human Rights Commission is to speak for the voiceless and to claim the rights of all people, he stressed that “at any time and space in which a human right is infringed the voice must

be raise, to protest strongly and claim the rights”.

Before representatives of the Jewish community, victims survivors of the Holocaust, diplomats and legislators, gathered at the Museo Rufino Tamayo, González Pérez advocated for the consolidation of human rights.

Also there were present the Israeli Ambassador to Mexico, Jonathan Peled; the Deputy Representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jesús Peña Palacios, and Eva Lijszain, President of Yad Vashem Mexico.

In addition, Mrs. Angélica de la Peña Gómez, Chairperson of the Human Rights Commission at the Senate; Mónica Vi-

llela Grayley, Acting Director of the United Nations Information Center for Mexico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic in Mexico (UNIC); Gabriel Saba, President of Tribuna Israelita, A.C.; Clara Jusidman Rapoport, member of the Jewish community, and Abraham Majzner, survivor victim of the Holocaust, as well as CNDH's staff.

González Pérez pointed out that speak and act on behalf of human rights means to prevent situations or facts that produce victims, and recalled that subsequently to Holocaust the International Human Rights Law was developed, which is a protection framework that is in constant progress and that have generated

important worldwide changes, such as the constitutional reform of June 2011 on human rights at our country.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_025.pdf



Press Releases

CNDH ISSUED RECOMMENDATION TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MIGRATION, FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION OF 15 MEXICAN HELD AT MIGRANT HOLDING CENTRES



CGCP/013/16
January 13th, 2016

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) issued the Recommendation 58/2015, addressed to the Commissioner of the National Institute of Migration (INM), Ardelio Vargas Fosado, by the case of 15 Mexicans detained by immigration agents during some operations carried out by this agency at different road points and boarder states during 2015, in order to detect people in the context of international migration that do not have a regular stay in Mexico.

In this regard, this national agency accredited violations of legal security, personal freedom and transit right, as well as to non-discrimination committed by 22 public servants of the National Institute of Migration.

The main exposed accusations at the complaints are: deprivation of liberty, disparities criteria used at the administrative procedures resolutions, inaccuracies in the reports on the assurance

of the victims, the refusal of official documents that certified the nationality, and abuse of the vulnerability condition in which the victims were.

Also, it was found delay in the exit process of the migratory holding centers. In the case of two aggrieved women minors, public servants did not carried out the correct actions to ensure that they should be accompanied by trained and specialized personnel in child protection rights, violating the provisions contained in the General Law of Children’s and Adolescents’ Rights.

Therefore, CNDH stressed that nationality is a human right which establishes a legal protection link between the State and its citizens, by granting them identity and belonging, for which its non-recognition leads to a state of helplessness of people before the authority, case who lived the 15 aggrieved above mentioned.

Likewise, it also requested to the INM to repair the damage caused to the victims; ensure that the procedures followed by pu-

blic servants that are on migratory revisions with people who refer to be Mexican are correct and establish inter-agency agreements with the National Electoral Institute and with the Offices of the Civil Registry of the federal entities, in order to check in their record systems the name of the Mexican that are at their disposal.

It also requested to implement a protocol of care for people that are presented at an enclosure, stay or immigration center, in which INM has reasonable doubt about their nationality in order to be able to check correctly the documentation that the people are providing to prove their nationality. Finally, it requested to offer a course to the public servants that are in charge to conduct revisions and to resolve migratory status of Mexicans, on the relevance of the pro person principle.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_013.pdf

OMBUDSMAN OF MEXICO AND BELIZE SIGNED COLLABORATION AGREEMENT, IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENSE AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN BOTH COUNTRIES

CGCP/015/16
January 17th, 2016

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) and the Office of the Defender of the people on Belize, through the Mexican ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, and his counterpart from Belize, Lionel Arzú, signed a General Collaboration Agreement that will develop and promote joint actions, intended to endorse the study, teaching, enforcement, defense, respect and dissemination of human rights among citizens of both countries. Also it will bring technological exchange between both agencies.

Both agreed on the importance of strengthening mutually the institutional capacities through the exchange of good practices and training of their respective

staff. They also highlighted the consolidation of the files of their institutions in order to ensure that human rights be effectively transparent.

González Pérez ensured that one of the Ombudsman's challenges is to achieve the lack of bureaucracy of procedures on human rights, to make them more agile. He added that another challenge is the establishment of electronic platforms for the dissemination, promotion and outreach of human rights, and further systematize the processes so that information requests will be made digitally.

On the other hand, he pointed out that the recent history and context complexity of our continent have left a very clear lesson: the need of strong and autonomous Ombudsman Offices, which can tackle with determination, fortitude, and profes-

sionalism human rights violations.

Under such circumstances, he said, we as Ombudsmen are called to strengthen the relations of institutional cooperation, as well as to join efforts and boost common synergies based on international and regional standards on human rights, which will lead us to the effective protection of human dignity.

Meanwhile, Lionel Arzú, thanked the experiences and knowledge exchange, as well as the support they will receive from the CNDH. He agreed with his Mexican counterpart that both organisms of Mexico and Belize are guarantee institutions for the respect of the democratic state and the rule of law.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_015.pdf



THE GENERAL LAW ON ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES MUST PRIORITIZE THE SEARCH AND LOCATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: CNDH

CGCP/017/16

January 20th, 2016

During the opening of the forum: "Disappearances in Mexico. A look from children's human rights", which was held at the Meeting Room of the Senate, Ismael Eslava Pérez, the First General Visitor of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), emphasized that people disappearances is one of the great challenges of our time, which requires joint efforts between victims, civil organizations, public human rights institutions, authorities of the three orders of government and society in general.

"This challenge - he added -, becomes urgent in particular when children and adolescents disappears, when we are talking about the necessary measures to ensure their rights to life, survival and development, as well as the integration of public policies and programs that address in a comprehensive way our childhood and adolescence, favoring their best interests".

He noted that the disappearance of a child or an adolescent, besides being a violation of multiple rights, constitutes an extreme form of violence against children.

Therefore, Eslava Pérez proposed that the act should have a section dedicated to direct and indirect underage victims, and the creation of areas and specialized protocols on the investigation, searching and processing of information, as well as the systematization of the obtained data, which will allows mapping the risk factors that impact in every region of the country on the commission of disappearances against children and adolescents and their consequences.

He said that this General Law will have to be mainstreamed within the General Law on Children's and Adolescents' rights in regard to the powers of the National Protection System, the Executive Secretaries, the Protection Attorney's Office, DIF systems and the rules governing social assistance centers, special protection measures, information sys-

tems, and the prevailing situation of the rights in this sector.

He said that the actions implemented should be intended to make visible the problems in the field and generate an overall policy framework that will serves as a national model for prevention, investigation, punishment and for reparation of the damage made to both direct and indirect victims of enforced disappearance and disappearance committed by individuals.

Finally, he recommended the creation of a National System for the Search of Missing People, responsible for the National Data Registry on the matter. He also proposed the professionalization and training of public servants in charge of the investigation, search and processing of information, as well as a bank of genetic information that favors the identification of missing people.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_017.pdf



THE LATEST ARRESTS OF THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES IN IGUALA'S CASE ARE PART OF THE FULFILLMENT OF POINTS 5 AND 23 OF THE COMMENTS AND PROPOSALS MADE BY CNDH TO PGR

January 24th, 2016

CGCP/021/16

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) noted that the last three detentions of three federal authorities for the disappearance of 43 students, are part of the advancing implementation of two of its comments and proposals made to PGR on the last July 23, identified with the numerals 5 and 23, and contained in the document "State of the research on Iguala Case".

The observation and proposal number 5 was formulated so that the ministerial institution seek the detention fulfilment and deepen its investigations in order to establish the identity of others involved in the case, and if it was the case to find them guilty. The National Commission provided PGR with detailed, complementary and reserved information, on this observation that was not public because it can undermine its implementation.

At number 23, the CNDH proposed further investigations that would allow to know the structure and modus operandi (in particular the collusion with authorities) of the criminal organization "Guerreros Unidos", precisely in the cities of Iguala and Cocula, at the state of Guerrero.

According to the evidence of the case file, one of those arrested is related to the students' disappearance. His capture will undoubtedly help on the advance on the clarification of the facts, because this is one of the 19 suspects for which this National Commission raised PGR to determine their criminal involvement on the events.



The other two arrests will enable to deepen the investigations according to what this National Agency raised in accordance with the observation and proposal number 23, that is to say, to know the conformation and operation mode of the criminal organization "Guerreros Unidos".

The National Human Rights Commission reiterates that the fulfillment of the comments and proposals seek to give certainty and to contribute achieving legal truth about the events in Iguala, Guerrero, an essential requirement in realizing victims' right to truth, justice and full reparation for damage, aspects which, in turn, are needed to reach acts non-repetition of acts

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_021.pdf

**CNDH DISSEMINATES THE UN MINIMUM STANDARD RULES
AIMED TO OPTIMIZE THE ORGANIZATION OF PRISONS AND THE
TREATMENT OF PRISONERS**

CGCP/028/16
January 30th, 2016

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) disseminates the “Mandela Rules”, connected to the treatment of people in detention, which “do not reduce the scope of any of the existing rules, but reflect recent advances in the penitentiary science and best practices in order to promote the security and prisoners dignity”.

At the Conference “Mandela Rules”, which was conducted in the National Human Rights Center of the CNDH, doctor César Oliveira de Barros Leal, President of the Brazilian Institute of Human Rights, emphasized that they seek to optimize the organization of prisons and the treatment of inmates, to address problems presented in the penitentiary centers today.

Barros Leal noted the importance of having in mind the criteria expressed in this legislation, outstanding the concern of the United Nations “to humanize criminal justice and protect human

rights”, which has a major role in the daily criminal justice management and crime prevention.

Similarly he emphasized, a criteria set at the preamble of the “Mandela Rules”, in which it is emphasized the resolution 69/172 of December 18th, 2014, on “Human rights in the administration of justice”, that recognized that people deprived of liberty must retain their inalienable human rights. That provision also states that the social rehabilitation and reintegration into society of persons deprived of liberty must be one of the essential objectives of the criminal justice system.


He said that in the review of these rules, also attended other entities of the UN, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Office on Drugs and Crime, Intergovernmental Organizations, as well as the In-


ternational Committee of the Red Cross, Specialized Agencies of the United Nations System such as the World Health Organization and Non-governmental organizations, along with experts in the field of correctional science and human rights.


The “Mandela Rules”, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015, emerged on the basis of the progressive development of international norms concerning to the treatment of the inmates since 1957.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_028.pdf



Responsible authority	Issue	Recommendation
<div>Ministry of Navy</div> <div></div>	On the case of Arbitrary detention and, illegal restraint of V1, V2, V3, V4, V5 y V6; illegal body search of V2; torture of V1, V2, V5 y V6 and sexual violence of V1, V2 y V5, in Veracruz State.	<div>RECOMMENDATION</div> <div>No. 01 /2016</div> <div>January 27th, 2016</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_001.pdf</div>

Responsible authority	Issue	Recommendation
<div>Ministry of National Defense</div> <div></div>	On the case of violation of the human right to personal integrity, related with physical violence and sexual, in detriment of V1, at the Military Medical School.	<div>RECOMMENDATION</div> <div>No. 02 /2016</div> <div>January, 28th, 2016</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_002.pdf</div>

Responsible authority	Issue	Recommendation
<div>Directorate General of the Mexican Social Security Institute.</div> <div></div>	On the case of violation of the human rights to personal integrity, normal physic sexual development, legality and legal certainty in detriment of V1 and V2, children in day care at IMSS, Mexico City.	<div>RECOMMENDATION</div> <div>No. 03 /2016</div> <div>January, 28th, 2016</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_003.pdf</div>

Article of the month

TRADE AND HUMAN RIGHTS: CANADA’S DILEMMA AGAINST SAUDI ARABIA.

By LEONORA CHAPMAN
amlat@rcinet.ca

If Canada decides not to sell arms to Saudi Arabia by moral reasons, that would be a very legitimate decision, but would an influence in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia is a largely closed and unreceptive to outside influence system, especially from a small county as Canada. There have been entities where Saudi Arabia has slightly changed their policies, especially in isolated cases and under the pressure of a specific campaign at the international level, but on our own, we really don’t have any influence in the country- Thomas Juneau, University’s political scientist.

Even if it is about the 47 executions in Saudi Arabia, including the one of the Shi’ah cleric Nimr al Nimr, or the imprisonment of the blogger Raif Badawi, the Canadian government mus deal often among its intention of promoting human rights and maintaining its trader relations with this exporter of crude oil country.

This time it’s the new liberal government who will try this particular form of diplomacy.

<http://www.rcinet.ca/es/2016/01/05/comercio-y-derechos-humanos-el-dilema-de-canada-frente-a-arabia-saudita/>

THE SECOND WORLD WAR:
AN ESENCIAL HISTORY

GERHARD L. WEINBERG, CRITICA, 2016

- Number of pages: 208
- Binding: Hardcover
- Publisher: CRITICA
- Language: CASTILIAN
- ISBN: 9788498929010

SUMMARY

The role of the Holocaust in the Second World War

In this book Weinberg offers a masterful overview of the conflict, which started its causes- Hitler’s rise, Czechoslovakia’s crisis, Japan’s war plans...-, he follows step by step the evolution of the fighting, illustrating with an excellent set of maps, and analyzing at the same time, the impact of war on the daily life of the civilian population.

This is, in short, an essential history in which one of the maximums experts on the matter provide us the basic knowledge for understanding what meant the most important wars in history that caused sixty million deaths, mostly among civilian population.



<http://mx.casadellibro.com/libro-la-segunda-guerra-mundial-una-historia-esencial/9788498929010/2744755>



La CNDH

Defends and protects your rights

Periférico Sur 3469, Col. San Jerónimo Lídice,
Delegación Magdalena Contreras, C. P. 10200,
México, D. F.
Teléfonos (55) 56 81 81 25 y 54 90 74 00,
Lada sin costo 01800 715 2000
cndh.org.mx

Executive Secretary

Blvd. Adolfo López Mateos, 1922, 1er piso,
Col. Tlacopac, Delegación Álvaro Obregón,
C. P. 01049, México, D. F.
Teléfono: (52 55) 17 19 20 00, ext. 8058
Fax: (52 55) 17 19 21 53.
Lada sin costo: 01 800 715 2000
Correspondencia: jcvillalobos@cndh.org.mx

Newsletter

President

Luis Raúl González Pérez

First General Visitor

Ismael Eslava Pérez

Second General Visitor

Enrique Guadarrama López

Third General Visitor

Ruth Villanueva Castilleja

Fourth General Visitor

Norma Inés Aguilar León

Fifth General Visitor

Edgar Corzo Sosa

Sixth General Visitor

Jorge Ulises Carmona Tinoco

Executive Secretary

Héctor Daniel Dávalos Martínez

Technical Secretary of the Advisor Council

Joaquín Narro Lobo