



The Human Rights Situation in Venezuela.

For the period between Sept. 2009 and Sept. 2010

By: Tamara Sujú Roa, Esq.

This period marks an important example in the area of political persecution in Venezuela, characterized by protests in all sectors of national public life, mainly in the student and workers sectors. Basic services have collapsed for lack of investment and maintenance, the increase in victims of insecurity has created a state of anxiety and permanent fear in a population that is saturated by the discourse of hate imparted by the head of state. The few mass media that do not follow the official line have been the object of attacks, controls, and closures. The consequences for those who the government considers the political opposition have been inauspicious. The criminalization of the practice of law and journalism, persecution against NGO's and citizens that dare to speak against the regimen, the criminal persecution of those who act with truth, and justice that does not follow official guidelines, are the punishments applied to citizens, in a Venezuela that denies following communism, but disguises it under the name of "21st Century Revolution".

During the last trimester of 2009, the list of political prisoners increased, headed by the 22 year old student, Julio César Rivas, who after a march whose destination was the National Assembly, was charged with conspiracy, resisting authority, instigating to commit a crime, associating to commit a crime, inciting a civil war, material damages, and the use of generic fire arms. He was imprisoned in the maximum security prison Yare III. Stemming from the same march, the Prefect from Caracas, Richard Blanco, charged with the crimes of severe personal lesions and instigating to commit a crime. In addition, there were fourteen workers from the Metropolitan

Mayor's office that manifested for their workers' benefits and the criminal persecution and exile of Oscar Pérez, the right hand of the Metropolitan Mayor's Office of Caracas. It ended with the incarceration of Judge María Lourdes Afiuni, after she issued precautionary measures for Eligio Cedeño, a businessman, to be tried in liberty, after spending three years in prison without trial.

During the first semester of 2010, the well known political leader, Oswaldo Álvarez Paz, was charged and jailed after having stated his opinion in a well-known program for the news channel Globovision, concerning the investigation being carried out in the Spanish tribunal, about the possible ties of the Venezuelan government with terrorists groups such as the FARC and ETA. The national assemblyman from the political party, Podemos, William Azuaje, known for denouncing that the presidential family is presumably involved in different acts of corruption in Barinas State, had his parliamentary immunity violated without benefit of a preliminary hearing based on merits by Supreme Judicial Tribunal decision, without being heard and without permitting his attorney to be sworn in. He was charged with injuring and insulting a public official. The representative of the NGO, Citizen Control, Rocio San Miguel, also was the object of persecution and an investigation after denouncing the military enrollment in the government party, PSUV, expressly prohibited in the National Constitution. The engineer and attorney, Alejandro Peña Esclusa, a strong critic of the Venezuelan government and known in many countries as president of Unoamérica, was also jailed and accused of "hiding and possession of explosives".

Many people that belong to associations or union organizations are being processed for exercising their right to protest and their right to strike, as is the case of the union worker from the Guayana Iron Mining industry, Ruben González, imprisoned and charged with allegedly leading a worker's strike at this business. The business, agricultural, cattle ranching, and construction sectors, representatives of the Catholic Church, and the Venezuelan Jewish community continue to be object of inciting hate on the part of the first national representative, who from his television programs orders expropriations, confiscations, and even threatens without any type of restraint, forgetting the protection that the State should give to each citizen without discrimination.

The student protests have been repressed violently. The public force has been repressed in excess. For example, they use tear gas, harmful to health, still prohibited in our legal system. Detentions have a very worrisome peculiarity given that the majority occurs without the young people being presented before the control courts within the time frame established by law, and in some cases, without even notifying the Public Ministry. This situation could be considered very dangerous given that during this time, the charges for their detention are not known. Their families and attorneys do not have access to them. This gives way to thinking that anything could

happen to them during this time. Concerning the student protests that occurred in January of this year, 83 students were detained, of which only 23 were presented before the respective judicial authority.

The NGO's dedicated to the defense of Human Rights and the dissemination of democratic principle are considered organizations that commit crimes that violate constitutional guarantees of the associations.

During the final trimester of 2009, several pacific protests manifested in hunger strikes occurred among the workers sector as well as the student. They requested the intervention of the Inter American Commission on Human Rights. During one of these protests in front of the OAS, students from all over the country manifested in solidarity with the strikers, the unions, workers, professionals, academics, universities, and neighborhood associations. They asked for the presence of a representative of this organization to ascertain information through a visit "in situ" about the human rights situation, the conditions of reclusion, and the legal situation of political prisoners in Venezuela. A commission comprised of the personal secretary of the General Secretary of the OAS, Miguel Insulza, a representative of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and a representative of the International Red Cross went there and met with the committee of strikers and their attorneys, who outlined their reasons for the pacific protest, the general situation of human rights, and the situation of political prisoners. José Miguel Insulza, by phone, declared that he had demanded that the Venezuelan government permit a representation of the Inter American Commission on Human Rights visit the country. This request was denied by the National Government. We should reiterate that this has occurred since 2002. Venezuelan is the only country, together with Cuba, that has not permitted this visit. José Miguel Insulza also promised to visit Venezuela in the first trimester of this year, which did not occur.

Due to these hunger strikes, the participating students, and the attorneys that advised them, were accused before the National Assembly of treason and attempting to destabilize the constitutional order. The increase in the criminalization of the legal practice has marked a very important point within the submission of the population. They feel defenseless before the persecution of those who dare to defend political causes. Attorney Perla Jaimes, the legal representative of Globovision and one of its owners, was charged with the alleged crime of "obstruction of justice" when she defended her client during a search carried out on his property.

The farmer, Franklin Brito, died after a prolonged hunger strike carried out as a protest for the expropriation of his land and the irregularities with which his case had been treated by the Venezuelan authorities. He was detained in a hospital against his will. These human rights violations and the denigrating treatment by those who carry them out will forever mark the history of all Venezuelans.

RCTV international television, whose open signal was shut down in 2007, and brought about great protests, suffered another attack in the first trimester of this year, another attack by the government given that they were prohibited from transmitting to subscription channels by Venezuelan cable companies arguing that they were national companies and should register with CONATEL and adhere to the Radio and Television Law and transmit official government propaganda and obligatory television broadcasts. The National Commission for Telecommunications (CONATEL) stated that RCTV International's registration in the National Audiovisual Production Service Provider's Register was extemporary. As such, RCTV no longer transmitted their signal by cable.

The directives of Globovision news station, continue to be harassed and their reporters discriminated. Most of the time they are not permitted to cover the official source, be in press conferences of government officials, and are the victims of violent treatment by government supporters. Guillermo Zuloaga Núñez, the majority stockholder of Globovisión and his son, Guillermo Zulloaga Siso, were accused of "generic usury and conspiracy" and has an international seizure order. Guillermo Zuloaga Núñez is also being investigated for the declarations he made this year to the Inter American Press Association (IAPA) carried out in Aruba, where he referred to the events of April 11th. Zuloaga was pointed out as issuing "false accusations against the government" and attempting to "criminalize and damage the image" of the Executive. For this case, he was charged for the alleged crime of insulting and denigrating the President of the Republic.

An arrest order was issued against Nelson Merzehane, another stockholder of the station, for allegedly committing crimes of association to commit a crime, taking advantage of fraudulent public funds, approving unlawful loans and hiding information in the institutional [financial] declaration. He is continuously accused of being tied to the Colombian paramilitary, without presenting any form of proof of their affirmations. The Public Ministry has requested his extradition, which was approved by the Supreme Judicial Tribunal.

It is important to point out that the Venezuelan government channel, VTV's opinion programs, "dando y dando" and the "Hojilla" have been converted to a type of "pre prosecutor". For days, they accuse citizens who defend democracy, presenting to the mass media their declarations or interventions or activities in which they have participated, as well as illegal recordings of private conversations, to a great extent, are altered to their liking. The presenters end by practically ordering the Public Ministry to criminally persecute these people.

With respect to Kidnappings: its disproportionate increase and the diverse ways they have occurred in the main cities in the country make it impossible to obtain exact number of the victims, partly because many prefer

not to denounce the crime. The motives are diverse, but all share the fear of retaliation by their aggressors if they denounce the crime. One dangerous method is the kidnapping planned and directed from the jails in the country, carried out by members of bands or accomplices. More than 2500 complaints were made in the offices of the Scientific and Criminal Police (CICPC) during the months of November and December. Generally, the victim is chosen from Internet pages, personal blogs, Facebook and the likes. Once located, they are called and the head of the band threatens them from prison asking for payment in exchange for the person who is kidnapped. The amount tends to be "possible" for the family and the kidnapping is resolved in less than 48 hours.

Kidnappings carried out by organized groups have increased sharply, above all along the border states where the face of victims has changed. Now, they prefer women and children, instead of male heads of households. We assume that this is possibly because they are the ones who are responsible for the finances and are more astute when negotiating. Outside big cities, the majority of the negotiations are carried out directly between the families and the kidnapers, without the intervention of state security groups, given that the families fear for the life of their loved ones. Also, security forces are not sufficiently equipped with what is necessary to intervene in an efficient manner and without placing the victim's life in danger.

Statistics concerning Venezuelans in captivity is very ambiguous because few organizations carry out an accurate census, because of the silence and the lack of formal complaints. The National Statistics Institute recently published a report that revealed 16,917 kidnappings during the 2008-2009 year, which assumes 46 kidnappings per day, of which the middle class and the lower middle class are the most affected. The same report indicated that 81,7% of the victims of this crime did not sense any government support. The organization, Venezuela Libre de Secuestro (Venezuela Free of Kidnappings), estimated 27 kidnappings in captivity in Táchira State alone, with 90% averaging between 2 and 8 years in captivity. The names of the persons are indicated as Annex "A".

The vicariate of Human Rights in Barinas State estimates 48 persons presumed to be kidnapped, missing, or taken against their will in this state. The names of these persons are marked with Annex "B".

The Venezuelan Cattle Growers Federation, "Fedenaga" in their latest report marked with Annex "C", indicate that in the first two months of the year 2010, their organization reported 174 cases of kidnapping, of which 28 remain in captivity.

All this is a product of the incapacity of the government in matters of security to control the situation. The high levels of assassinations, robberies and armed assaults, the terrible impunity in which thousands of citizens denouncements remain despite the fear of making these denouncements (89% of the cases remain exempt from punishment), the lack of confidence that the people feel towards public officials given that in many cases, the

same police are involved in kidnappings, robberies and even crimes. This makes Venezuela a country impossible to live in and where there is no quality of life due to the lack of principles and values which is detrimental to human beings.

The study carried out by the National Statistics Institute and entitled "National Victimization and Perception Survey of Citizen Security" shows 19.133 assassinations registered in Venezuela in the period 2008-2009. This places the homicide rate for the country in "75 for every 100.000 inhabitants". In 2006, the figure was 49 per 100.000 inhabitants. This is motivated by impunity, the politics of violence, and the discontinuity of official policies by the government to fight them.

Insecurity is perceived by Venezuelans as the main problem they have in confronting their daily life, much higher than the economic crisis, according to data of the main pollsters in the country. On their part, the government assures that they are fighting insecurity, a problem that some of their spokespersons have said, was inherited by the previous administrations before 1999. (1)

Expropriations have tripled during this period. The most affected belong to the political dissidents in the country. Businesses and farms have passed to the hands of the state without property titles. One-hundred and seventy four businesses have been expropriated since the beginning of 2010 according to figures given by Conindustria. One-hundred and twenty-nine of them are linked to the primary sector related to petroleum activities, the internal market of fuel and domestic gas. Twenty-five businesses from the agroindustrial sector, eleven food, three construction, and three transportation, among others. The majority of these expropriations are converted to *de facto* confiscations because the law was not carried out for this procedure. The government mainly cancels the debt to foreign businesses, because these businesses pressure through foreign law suits. Very few national companies have been paid. The more productive are the most attractive to this regime. The farms of two great opposition leaders, Diego Arria and Carlos Guyón, were confiscated without any right to argument. The "La Franca" building, housing the oldest jewelry store and sale of gold in Venezuela was expropriated and their owners removed moved by force. The Sambil Commercial Center in La Candelaria sector, the largest in the area was expropriated when construction was just completed. The Barquisimeto Industrial Zone, in Lara State where the Polar business, the country's largest food producers, has their warehouses, was expropriated.

The president continues his practice of announcing in his press conferences the expropriation of farms and businesses. Below, is a verbatim quote of how he ordered the expropriation of six in one day: "Matesi business, nationalize it, comsigua, Orinoco Iron, Ven precar, Cerámicas Carabobo, Tubos Tavsa, nationalize them..."

Among the farms we can name in Apure State, “Hato San Pablo Paeño” (expropriated), belonging to the English; “Hato El Palito”; in Barinas: “Hato La Madera or Mazzeyero (squatted)”. In Cojedes: “La Ceibita” farm, “Palo Bayo”, Hato “El Yaure” farms; In Cojedes: Hato “Paraima” (expropriated), Hato “El Charcote” (expropriated), Hato “El Milagro” (intervened) and Hato “San José” belonging to H.Boulton (intervened); in Lara: the hacienda “Bucarito”. In Guárico, “Bajo Grande” farm, “la Rivereña” farm and “La Hidalguera” farm, invaded by 60 families until they changed the name to “La Perinola” farm.

Up to now, there has not been one successful experience as a result of the property taken, confiscated, or expropriated by the Executive. On the contrary, these factories show a process of deterioration and reduction in the production that seriously affects the employment of thousands of workers.

(1) This report can be seen at the following address: <https://sites.google.com/site/vzlavetada/especiales/informes-1/informe-percepcion-de-inseguridad-1>

Another aspect that is preoccupying the industrial sector of the country is that, with actions of this type, in addition to lowering the production of goods, foreign currency continues to be spent abroad on food and all other categories. Consequently, wealth and employment are being promoted in other countries while here poverty, unemployment, scarcity, and continual inflation are being produced. The scandal that produced tons of rotten food found in containers imported by PDVAL, the government company that distributes food, shows us of the level of ineptitude of official businesses show when efficiently carrying out their work. Purchases surpass distribution capacity and while food becomes scarce in supermarket stands and imported food rots in containers. Conindustria considers the intervention process and the government’s occupation of businesses in all sectors extremely alarming whether they be factories, farms, commerce, or hotels because of its doubtful constitutionality in terms of that established in Article 115 of the Constitution and its contradiction to the spirit of Article 299, which expressly established the need for negotiation between the public and private sectors to defend private property and the basic legal guarantees that demand investment in the country and with it these interventions and confiscations a process of destruction of the productive and employment capacity promoting a situation of growing dependence.

VENEZUELAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

The situation of political prisoners in Venezuela, whose cause to a great extent remain in different courts, is really desperate and hopeless. Among the human rights violations that the different cases share are: illegal deprivation of freedom; the presumption of innocence has been respected for none; they have been denied the presentation of proof needed for their defense; and trials have been changed over and over again by inhibitions or dismissals, producing delays in the process. Many have suffered cruel treatment and physical and severe and less severe psychological torture, mistreatment that has been used so the person would declare his/herself guilty or accuse another that the government needs to apprehend. Hearings are suspended over and over again for different reasons. Examples are the cases of General Gómez Parra (4 years prisoner with his trial paralyzed) and José Sánchez (3 years prisoner without trial). The prolonged or denial of the resources that sentence laws in favor of those processed and sentenced, used by "Venezuelan justice" always unfavorable to those detained, are among others, the principle violations that are committed against the political prisoners. The majority are kidnapped by the judicial system that points them out as common criminals or politicians in prison and are not recognized as political prisoners, typical of regimes that criminalize dissidence.

The following list

Political Prisoners in Venezuela

Date September 20, 2010



MARIA LOURDES AFIUNI

Judge **Date of detention: December 10, 2009**

Center of Imprisonment: Inst. de Orientación Femenina INOF, Los Teques, Edo Miranda

Charged with: alleged commission of the crime of corruption, abuse of authority, prejudice through omission and association to commit a crime.



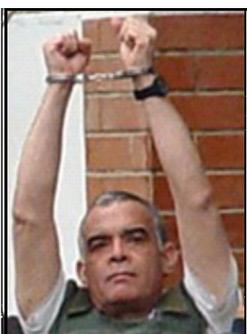
ALEJANDRO PEÑA ESCLUSA

Director of UNOAMERICA

Date of detention: July 12, 2010

Imprisoned in: SEBIN

Charge with: Hiding and possession of fire arms and explosives



Gra. FELIPE RODRÍGUEZ RAMÍREZ

Date of detention: February 5, 2005

Place of Imprisonment: SEBIN

Condemned to 10 years and four months imprisonment for the alleged commission of the crime of conspiracy, aggravated arson and the illegal possession of a fire arm



SILVIO MERIDA ORTIZ

Civil Engineer.

Detained Illegally on November 6, 2003 (simulation of kidnapping)

Accused for: the explosions in the Spanish Embassy and the Colombian Consulate in February 2003. Victim of physical and psychological torture.

Condemned to 9 years and 8 months imprisonment



RAUL PEÑA DIAZ

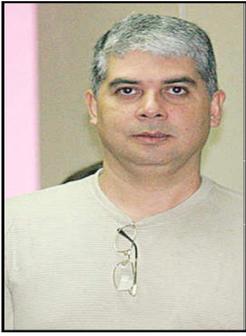
University student, National swimming champion.

Detained illegally on February 25, 2004

Accused for: the explosions in the Spanish Embassy and the Colombian Consulate in February 2003. Victim of psychological torture.

Condemned to 9 years and 8 months imprisonment

PRESENTLY REQUESTING POLITICAL ASYLUM IN USA HAVING RECEIVED THE BENEFIT OF WORK RELEASE FOR SENTENCED SERVED.



JUAN BAUTISTA GUEVARA

Date of detention: Nov. 20, 2004

Place of Imprisonment: SEBIN

Sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for alleged aggravated homicide with treachery by arson and conspiracy, illegally carrying and possession of a fire arm.



ROLANDO GUEVARA

Date of detention: Nov. 23, 2004

Place of Imprisonment: SEBIN

Sentenced to 27 years y 9 months imprisonment for alleged aggravated homicide with treachery by arson and conspiracy



OTONIEL GUEVARA

Date of detention: November 23, 2004

Place of Imprisonment: SEBIN

Sentenced to 27 years and 9 months imprisonment for alleged aggravated homicide with treachery by arson and conspiracy



Gra. DELFÍN GÓMEZ PARRA

Date of detention: December 3, 2006

Place of Imprisonment: Centro Penitenciario de Los Llanos, Portuguesa State. (General population)

Charge with: continuous fraudulent embezzlement; generic embezzlement and obtaining illegal gains; evasion of bidding processes; ordering payment for works and services not carried out and certifying amounts lower than those contracted.

The trial is paralyzed due to the judge's maternity leave.



Army Capitan OTTO GEBAUER

Date of detention: November 11, 2004

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

Sentenced to 12 years, 6 months and 22 days of imprisonment for committing the crime of illegally depriving a person of their freedom in the person of the President of the Republic of Venezuela and insubordination.



JOSÉ SÁNCHEZ MONTIEL

Date of detention: September 15, 2007

Place of Imprisonment: Centro de Procesados Militares (Cenapromil), Los Teques.
Charge with: intentional aggravated homicide as an accessory: illegal privation of freedom as an accessory and breaking agreement and international treaties. Still waiting to begin.



Commissioner HENRY VIVAS

Date of detention: December 3, 2004

Place of Imprisonment: SEBIN

Sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for the crimes of: Accessory to commit the crime of aggravated homicide. Accessory to attempted aggravated homicide. Accessory to commit the crime of aggravated personal injury before the fact. Accessory to commit the crime of minor personal injury.



Commissioner LÁZARO FORERO

Date of detention: December 3, 2004

Place of Imprisonment: SEBIN

Sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for the crimes of: Accessory to commit the crime of aggravated homicide. Accessory to attempted aggravated homicide. Accessory to commit the crime of aggravated personal injury before the fact. Accessory to commit the crime of minor personal injury.



Commissioner IVAN SIMONOVIS

Date of detention: November 22, 2004

Place of Imprisonment: SEBIN

Sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for the crimes of: Accessory to commit the crime of voluntary manslaughter. Accessory to attempted aggravated homicide. Accessory to the crime inflicting of serious personal injury before the fact. Accessory in the crime of inflicting minor personal injuries



Sub Commissioner MARCOS HURTADO

Date of detention: April 19, 2003

Place of Imprisonment: Centro Nacional de Procesados Militares Cenopromil, Los Teques

Was sentenced to 16 years and 18 months imprisonment for complicity to aggravated homicide.



Police Officer Luís Molina

Date of detention: April 19, 2003

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

Sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for la committing accessory to the crime of aggravated homicide and inflicting serious personal injury committed by unknown conspirators.



Police Officer ARUBE PÉREZ

Date of detention: April 19, 2003

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

Sentenced to 17 years imprisonment for the crimes of accessory aggravated homicide and illegal use of fire arms



Police Officer HÉCTOR ROVAIN

Date of detention: April 19, 2003

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

Sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for committing accessory to unknown conspirators to the crime of aggravated homicide and inflicting serious and lesser injuries.



Police Officer JULIO RODRÍGUEZ

Date of detention: April 19 2003

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

Sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for committing, by unknown conspirators, aggravated homicide and inflicting serious and minor injuries



Police Officer ERASMO BOLÍVAR

Date of detention: April 19, 2003

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

Sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for committing, with unknown conspirators in the crime of aggravated homicide and inflicting serious and minor injuries.



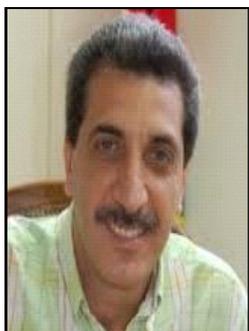
GUSTAVO ARRAIZ

Businessman.

Detained Illegally in Panamá on February 28, 2007

Accused by: Fraudulently obtaining foreign currency

The trial was annulled on the day of the concluding act.



Biaggio Pilleri

Ex Mayor Bruzual Municipality, Yaracuy State

Date of detention: February 4, 2009

Prison: Internado judicial de San Felipe, Trujillo State

Charged with: Illegal agreements with contractor and fraudulent embezzlement

Was acquitted but remained imprisoned by request of the prosecutor 's office until an appeal was introduced.



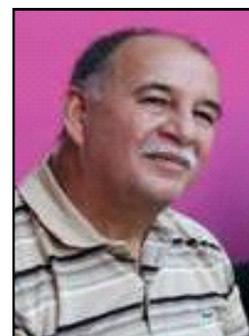
CARLOS CHANCELLOR FERRER

Ex Mayor

Date of detention: February 2007

Prison: Patrulleros del Caroní, Puerto Ordáz, Bolívar State.

Sentenced to 7 years and 22 days imprisonment for the crimes of generic embezzlement of public funds, conspiracy, inciting panic, unrest in the population and instigating to commit a crime by closing the public roads



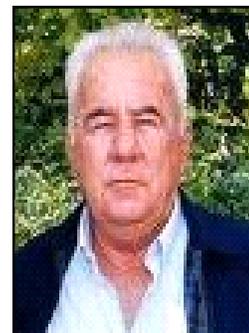
RUBÉN GÓNZALEZ

General Secretary of the Orinoco Iron Mining Workers Union

Date of detention: September 25, 2009

Prison: Patrulleros del Caroní, Puerto Ordáz, Bolívar State

Charge with: conspiracy, inciting to commit a crime and violation of the security zone.



WILLIAM SAUD

General Secretary of the Sifontes Union

Date of detention: February 2007

Prison: Patrulleros del Caroní, Puerto Ordáz, Bolívar State.

Sentenced to 6 years and 5 months, for the crimes of conspiracy, inciting panic, unrest in the population and instigating to commit a crime by closing the public roads

No
Photo
Available

MARIO MARTÍNEZ

Date of detention: February 4, 2009

Prison: Internado judicial de San Felipe, Trujillo State.

Charged with: illegal agreement with contractors and fraudulent embezzlement

Was pardoned but remains imprisoned by request of the prosecutor 's office until an appeal is introduced.

No
Photo
Available

ASDRÚBAL LUGO

Date of detention: February 4, 2009

Prison: Internado judicial de San Felipe, Trujillo State

Charged with: illegal agreements with contractors and fraudulent embezzlement

Was pardoned but remains imprisoned by request of the prosecutor 's office until an appeal is introduced.

No
Photo
Available

JHON PERNIA

Date of detention: February 4, 2009

Prison: Internado judicial de San Felipe, Trujillo State

Charges with: illegal agreement with contractors and fraudulent embezzlement

Was pardoned but remains imprisoned by request of the prosecutor 's office until an appeal is introduced.

Below are some Venezuelans that are in exile, submitted to criminal persecution with cases pending or currently presented in courts.

In Exile.

Eligio Cedeño
Manuel Rosales
Nixon Moreno
Oscar Pérez
Carlos Ortega
Carlos Fernández
Gral. González González
Patricia Poleo
Tte Jose Colina
May. Ralirez Wanderhake
Cap. Javier Nieto
Gisela Parra
Horacio Medina
Juan Fernández
Edgard Quijano
May. Salas la Riva
Cnel. Yucepe Pillieri
TN Henry Clement
Mti. Carlos Jaramillo
Gral. Vidal Martínez,
Gral. Lugo Pena
Gral. Medina Gómez,
Cnel. Semprum Valecillos
Gral. FAV Pedro Pereira.
Cnel. Silvino bustillos
Vilma Petrsh
May. Juan Díaz
Cnel. Gustavo Díaz
Cap. Ricardo Salazar
Cap. Alfredo Salazar
C/A Molina Tamayo
Gral. Manuel Rosendo
Orlando Urdaneta
Napoleón Bravo
Abog. Carlos Pacheco
Tte Germán Varela,
Nilson Boscan,
Nerio Sánchez,
Amin Chirinos,
Lorena Chirinos,
Legna Chirinos,
Mireya de Chirinos,
Francisco Viloría,
Salvador Romani,
Gral. Añez Núñez,
Nelson Mezerhane,
Guillermo Zuloaga(P)
Guillermo Zuloaga (H)

Waiting trial or going on.

Richard Blanco.
Julio Rivas.
Oswaldo Álvarez Paz
Leocenis García
José Ramón Dacre
Carlos Lozada Villegas.
Abello Álvarez.
Omar Rodríguez.
Gustavo Aponte.
Gerardo Jesús González.
Xisto Antonio Gómez.
Jaer Antonio Pulido.
Yumar Oscar Figueroa.
Alexander Ronald.
Viña Figueroa.
Lixido José Solarte.
Alfredo Lugo
José Ramírez
Javier Flores
Donato Coletta
V/A Millán Millán
Gral. Wilfredo Warroso



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