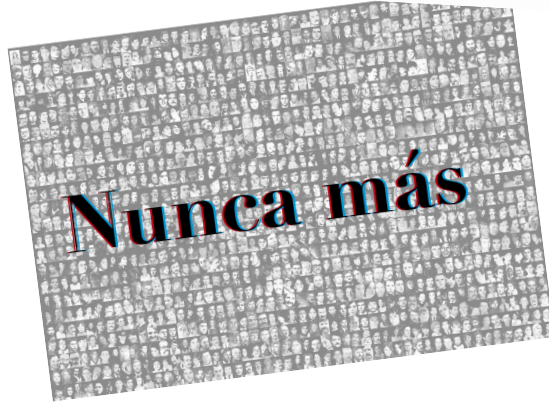




# Los Desaparecidos



### **They Dance Alone (Guenca solo)- STING**

Why are there women here dancing on their own?  
Why is there this sadness in their eyes?  
Why are the soldiers here  
Their faces fixed like stone?  
I can't see what it is that they despise  
They're dancing with the missing  
They're dancing with the dead  
They dance with the invisible ones  
Their anguish is unsaid  
They're dancing with their fathers  
They're dancing with their sons  
They're dancing with their husbands  
They dance alone They dance alone

It's the only form of protest they're allowed  
I've seen their silent faces scream so loud  
If they were to speak these words they'd go missing too  
Another woman on a torture table what else can they do  
They're dancing with the missing  
They're dancing with the dead  
They dance with the invisible ones  
Their anguish is unsaid  
They're dancing with their fathers  
They're dancing with their sons  
They're dancing with their husbands  
They dance alone They dance alone

One day we'll dance on their graves  
One day we'll sing our freedom  
One day we'll laugh in our joy  
And we'll dance  
One day we'll dance on their graves  
One day we'll sing our freedom  
One day we'll laugh in our joy  
And we'll dance

Ellas danzan con los desaparecidos  
Ellas danzan con los muertos  
Ellas danzan con amores invisibles  
Ellas danzan con silenciosa angustia  
Danzan con sus padres  
Danzan con sus hijos  
Danzan con sus esposos  
Ellas danzan solas  
Danzan solas

Hey Mr. Pinochet  
You've sown a bitter crop  
It's foreign money that supports you  
One day the money's going to stop  
No wages for your torturers  
No budget for your guns  
Can you think of your own mother  
Dancin' with her invisible son  
They're dancing with the missing  
They're dancing with the dead  
They dance with the invisible ones  
Their anguish is unsaid  
They're dancing with their fathers  
They're dancing with their sons  
They're dancing with their husbands  
They dance alone  
They dance alone



## Desapariciones

Música y letra: Rubén Blades

Que alguien me diga si ha visto a mi esposo,  
preguntaba la doña,  
se llama Ernesto X; tiene 40 años,  
trabaja e' celador en un negocio de carros.  
Llevaba camisa oscura y pantalón claro.  
Salió anteanoche y no ha regresado;  
Y yo ya no sé que pensar.  
por que esto antes no me había pasado.

Llevo tres días buscando a mi hermana,  
se llama Altagracia, igual que la abuela.  
Salió del trabajo pa' la escuela.  
Llevaba puestos unos  
jeans y una camisa blanca.  
No ha sido el novio, el tipo esta en su casa.  
No saben de ella en la PSN, ni en el Hospital.

Que alguien me diga si ha visto a mi hijo.  
Se llama Agustín y es estudiante de medicina.  
Ese Agustín es un buen muchacho.  
A veces es terco cuando opina.  
Lo han detenido, no sé que fuerza.  
Camisa a rayas, pantalón claro, pasó anteayer.  
Clara Quiñones se llama mi madre.  
Es un alma de Dios, no se mete con nadie.  
Y se la han llevado de testigo,  
por un asunto que es nada mas conmigo.  
Y fui a entregarme, hoy por la tarde  
Y ahora dizque no saben quien se la llevó del  
cuartel.

Anoche escuché varias explosiones;  
Tiros de escopeta y de revólver.  
Carros acelerados, frenos, gritos.  
Eco de botas en las calles.  
Toques de puerta. Quejas. Por Dioses. Platos  
rotos.  
Estaban dando la telenovela.  
Por eso nadie miró pa' fuera.

Coro:

A donde van los desaparecidos?

Soneos:

Busca en el agua y en los matorrales.  
Porque no todos somos iguales.  
Cada vez que los trae el pensamiento.  
Con la emoción apretando por dentro.

"Can someone tell me if they have seen my  
husband?" the wife asked,  
his name is Ernesto X, he's 40-years old,  
he's a watchman at a car dealer  
He was wearing a dark shirt and light colored  
pants.

He left two nights ago and hasn't come back.  
And I don't know what else to think...  
because this hadn't happened to me before.

I've been looking for my sister for three days,  
her name is Altagracia, like my grandmother.  
She left work for school  
She was wearing  
jeans and a white shirt.

She's not with her boyfriend, they guy is at home.  
They don't know about her at the National Security  
Police, or at the hospital,

Can someone tell me if they have seen my son?  
His name is Agustín and he's a medical student.  
He's a good kid.  
Sometimes he's hard -headed with his opinions.  
He's been detained, I don't know by whom.  
Stripped shirt and trousers, it happened the day  
before yesterday.

My mother's name is Clara Quiñones.  
She is kindhearted, doesn't hurt anybody.  
They took her as a witness  
for something that's just my business.

And I turned myself in this afternoon,  
and now they say nobody knows who took her  
from the police station.

Last night I heard several explosions;  
Shotguns and gun shots.  
Speeding cars, screeching tires, screams...  
the sound of boots hitting the pavement.  
Door knocks, complaints, broken dishes and pleas...  
The soap opera was on...  
So nobody looked outside.

Chorus:  
Where do the missing go?

Soneos:  
Look in the bodies of water and bushes  
Because we're not all equal...  
Each time our thoughts bring them back to us.  
With our emotions pressing inside.

## Identidad

Ariel Dorfman

El autor de este poema salió exiliado de Chile y ahora vive en los Estados Unidos (de hecho, él es profesor en Duke University). En 1973 el general Augusto Pinochet dió un golpe de estado (ayudado por los Estados Unidos) contra el presidente socialista electo Salvador Allende, quien había prometido la nacionalización de las compañías mineras (que pertenecían a extranjeros) y un reparto más justo del poder y la riqueza ya que había una diferencia muy grande entre la clase alta y baja. Para proteger los intereses de la clase alta y de los extranjeros, las fuerzas armadas tomaron control del país, aplastando toda oposición. Cerca de 80,000 exiliados y un número elevado de personas desaparecidas fue el resultado del golpe militar

¿qué me dices, que encontraron otro?  
que en el río, que no te oigo, esta mañana dices,  
¿flotando otro más?  
que habla fuerte; así que no te atreviste,  
¿tan irreconocible\* está?  
que la policía ha dicho que ni su madre podría  
que ni la madre que lo parió\*  
que ni ella podría,

*unrecognizable*

*who bore him*

¿eso ha dicho?  
que otras mujeres ya lo examinaron, no te entiendo,  
que lo dieron vuelta y le vieron la cara, las manos  
le vieron,

eso,  
que esperan todas juntas y silenciosas  
todas de luto  
a la orilla del río,  
que ya lo sacaron del agua,  
que está sin ropa

como el día que nació,  
que hay un capitán de la policía,  
¿que no se moverán hasta que llegue yo?  
¿que no es de nadie? \*

*he belongs to no one*

¿eso dices, que no es de nadie?  
diles que me estoy vistiendo,  
que ya voy\* *I'm coming right away*  
si el capitán es el mismo de  
la otra vez  
ya sabe  
lo que va a pasar,  
que le pongan mi nombre\* *have them give him*  
el de mi hijo mi esposo  
mi papá

yo firmaré los papeles diles  
diles que vengo en camino\*, que *I'm on my way*  
me esperen

y que aquel capitán no lo toque,  
que no se le acerque un paso\* más *step*  
aquel capitán.

diles que no tengan cuidado  
a mis muertos los entierro yo.

### Comprensión de la lectura

1. ¿Qué han encontrado a las orillas del río?
2. ¿Por qué no lo identifican?
3. ¿Qué hacen las mujeres para protegerlo?
4. ¿Es esta la primera vez que esto sucede?
5. ¿Por qué manda esta persona que los policías no se acerquen?
6. ¿Qué piensa hacer esta persona con lo que encontraron los policías?
7. ¿A quién pertenece la voz poética? ¿Es un hombre o una mujer el que habla en este poema? ¿Cómo lo sabes?
8. ¿A quién se dirige la voz poética?



## **PINOCHET'S CHILE**

On Sept. 11, 1973, the four branches of Chile's armed forces overthrew the government of Salvador Allende in a violent coup. Allende died in fighting in the presidential palace and the military junta assumed power, led by Army Commander in Chief Augusto Pinochet Ugarte. The coup ended Chile's long tradition of constitutional government and ushered in 17 years of military rule.

### **Allende's Popular Unity Party**

Allende, head of the Popular Unity coalition including Socialists, Communists, Radicals, and dissident Christian Democrats, had won a narrow victory in Chile's 1970 presidential election. As the first avowedly Marxist elected chief of state in the Western Hemisphere, his election set off alarms for democratic governments and military regimes in the region. His socialist government made drastic changes in economic policy, including agrarian reform and nationalization of banks and copper mines. When a series of strikes disrupted public life, opposition from Chile's Congress and the middle and upper classes grew and Allende lost support of the military.

### **The Coup D'Etat and Military Rule**

The Chilean military, aided by training and financing from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, gained absolute control of the country in less than a week. The new regime waged raids, executions, "disappearances" and the arrest and torture of thousands of Chilean citizens - establishing a climate of fear and intimidation that would remain for years to come.

The victims of the persecution spanned the population: indigenous peoples, the Catholic Church, the rural community with labor unions, former government officials and leftist political parties facing the fiercest repression. More people were killed in the four months following the coup (through December 1973) than in any other year of the dictatorship. According to Amnesty International and the U.N. Human Rights Commission, 250,000 people were detained for political reasons during this period.

The regime also closed down the National Congress and the Constitutional Tribunal and burned the voter registration rolls. In 1974, the secret police, DINA, was officially recognized. During this time, foreign nationals in Chile, including diplomats, were among the killed or disappeared. Outside the country, DINA spied on Chileans living abroad and was implicated in the 1976 assassination in Washington of former Allende foreign minister Orlando Letelier, who opposed the military regime. Pinochet's government halted the distribution of lands and dissolved left-wing political parties. Influenced by University of Chicago economists, the regime slashed government expenditures, eliminated price controls and regulatory functions, and promoted free trade.

The end of the 1970s seemed to bring a lessening of repression: the dissolution of DINA in 1977, the end of disappearances, return of some of the expropriated land. Much of the repression, however, was redirected to new opposition groups, such as union organizers.

## **From General to President to Senator**

In 1980, Pinochet's government drafted a new constitution for Chile. It provided that Pinochet would remain in office until 1989 or possibly 1997. It allowed for a gradual return to a democratic government, restoring a limited, appointed, National Congress in 1990 and an elected president in 1997.

When Chile fell into a recession in the mid-1980s, opposition to the regime mounted, fueling protests in the streets. In 1988, Pinochet arranged a plebiscite asking the people whether he should rule for another eight years. The gambit backfired on him and the proposition was defeated. Pinochet then negotiated a deal where he remained head of the armed forces until at least 1998, after which he would become "senator for life."

Chile returned to a democratic government in 1990 when Cristian Democrat, Patricio Aylwin, was elected president. Pinochet remained head of the military.

## **Democracy Again**

One of Aylwin's first acts as president was the creation of the National Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The eight-member commission headed by attorney Raul Rettig was mandated "to clarify the whole truth on the most serious violations of human rights" during the military rule. The commission collected more than 3,400 cases of human rights abuses to investigate and produced a three-volume, 2,000-page document known as the Rettig Report. Initially silent, the armed forces responded with its own four-volume report. In 1992, the National Corporation for Reconciliation and Reparation continued the work of the Rettig commission. It concluded in 1996 that 3,197 people died or disappeared between September 1973 and March 1990 at the hands of state agents. Of these, 1,102 were classified as "disappearances" and 2,095 as deaths.

President Eduardo Frei, a Christian Democrat and son of the president who preceded Allende, began his six-year term in 1994. The armed forces, though they enjoy autonomy, became subordinate to the president. Chile's export-led free-market economy continued its expansion from the 1980s. On March 11, 1998, in the National Congress in Valparaiso, the former dictator was sworn in as a lifetime senator -- a condition of the transition to democracy - and sat down in the body he had closed down 25 years before, among leaders he had persecuted and exiled.

## **Arrest**

In October 1998, the 83-year-old Pinochet traveled to England for back surgery. He was arrested on a warrant issued by Spanish prosecutors Manuel Garcia Castellon and Balthazar Garzon investigating the deaths of Spanish nationals at the hands of the Chilean security forces. The Chilean government immediately asked for his release, saying that the foreign courts had no jurisdiction over actions taken on Chilean soil. The Spanish prosecutors persisted, saying that Pinochet's actions constituted crimes against humanity.

The struggle over whether Pinochet would be extradited to Spain to stand trial for human rights abuses or sent home to retirement in Chile continued for the next 15 months. While much of the debate focused on side issues such as the state of Pinochet's health, his detention established a precedent in the enforcement of international human rights law.