



RUTA DE LA **MEMORIA**
REGIÓN METROPOLITANA



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RUTA DE LA **MEMORIA**

ROUTES OF MEMORY | METROPOLITAN REGION



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REGIÓN METROPOLITANA

ROUTES OF MEMORY

The Route of Memory of the Metropolitan Region is part of the Ministry of National Assets' commitment to historical memory and the guarantees of non-repetition of the grave events that occurred during the military-civil dictatorship in Chile. Created in collaboration with human rights organizations, this route aims to contribute to the knowledge of those places that were used to violate human rights, where these rights were resisted and defended, as well as spaces of commemoration, in order to make visible in the territory what happened in the country, thus contributing to consolidating a more solid democracy. This route is part of the construction of a public heritage for citizens and new generations.

"Autorizada su circulación por Resolución N° _ del _ de _ de 2025 de la Dirección Nacional de Fronteras y Límites del Estado.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the recovery of democracy in March 1990, driven by the demands of human rights violations victims, their families, and civil society organizations, the Chilean State has worked on developing sustainable public policies within the framework of transitional justice. These policies have focused on the pillars of truth, justice, memory, reparation, and guarantees of non-repetition, recognizing the need to strengthen a human rights culture after the profound trauma experienced by the country due to 17 years of dictatorship.

The National Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report (Rettig Report, 1991) and the National Commission on Political Imprisonment and Torture Report (Valech Reports, 2004 and 2010) provided crucial information to understand the magnitude of the tragedy that occurred. Furthermore, both reports offered comprehensive reparation guidelines that proved fundamental in the country's long process of democratic reconstruction.

The various State institutions have progressively assumed duties and responsibilities regarding human rights. However, in this collective effort for reparation, healing, and building civic coexistence, there are still pending issues.

Since 2001, the Ministry of National Assets, in line with its fiscal heritage management policy, implemented the "Heritage Routes" program throughout the country. The objective of this initiative is to make visible, value, and facilitate access to fiscal spaces of great social, natural, landscape, historical-cultural, and/or tourist relevance.

In 2007, the first Memory Route in the Metropolitan Region was designed, with the purpose of constructing a narrative about the events that occurred in the region through identification and visibility of significant properties where human rights violations were committed during the dictatorship; where resistance and opposition actions were carried out; or spaces where communities pay tribute to the victims of this period in Chile, between September 11, 1973, and March 10, 1990.

Regarding the places where human rights violations were committed, the Valech Report provides key data, identifying 1,132 sites throughout Chile that functioned as detention and torture centers. Of these, 459 correspond to fiscal properties, according to the 2007 Fiscal Property Registry.

To date, eight Memory Routes have been created in the regions of Tarapacá, Coquimbo, Valparaíso, Metropolitan, Maule, Araucanía, Los Ríos, and Magallanes and Chilean Antarctica. These routes have been designed through collaborative work with human rights and memory organizations, as well as with local communities in each region.



INTERNADO NACIONAL BARROS ARANA

The Ministry of National Assets, in response to its commitment to generate actions that contribute to building a public heritage for citizens and new generations, seeks not only to contribute to the reparation of victims but also to expand the theme of human rights promotion and defense to all of society, and to effectively confront denialism.

METROPOLITAN REGION MEMORY ROUTE

The Metropolitan Region (RM) sits in the center of the country. Its capital is the city of Santiago, which serves as both Chile's capital and most important urban center, concentrating approximately 8,470,000 inhabitants across 15,400 square kilometers. It borders the Valparaíso region to the north and west, the Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region to the south, and Argentina's Mendoza province to the east. The region divides into six provinces—Chacabuco, Cordillera, Maipo, Melipilla, Santiago, and Talagante—which further subdivide into 52 municipalities.

During the civil-military dictatorship...¹, the Metropolitan Region concentrated the highest number of detention, torture, and extermination centers in the country. Chile's most populated region became the focus of state repression and violence—in both urban and rural areas—resulting in thousands of people being detained, kidnapped, tortured, dismissed from jobs, relegated, exiled, executed, or disappeared. Despite the repressive context, the Metropolitan Region—as well as throughout the country—developed networks of organization and collaboration to support endangered people and relatives of executed or disappeared victims. Additionally, the region hosted massive citizen demonstrations against the dictatorship, which progressively gained stronger presence in the streets from the 1980s onward, especially in downtown Santiago.

The Ministry of National Assets has identified 264 Sites of Memory in the Metropolitan Region, of which 80 were identified as state-owned properties. This region has the highest number of direct victims, recovered repression facilities, commemoration places, and human rights organizations in the country, establishing itself as a key territory for understanding the dynamics of memorialization processes.



¹ Speaking of a “civil-military dictatorship” acknowledges shared responsibilities and helps understand the complex power dynamics of the dictatorial system, as it involved not only the Armed Forces and Police, but also included complicity, collaboration, and active participation from civilian sectors of society. This was especially true of oligarchic sectors and national elites who had seen their political and economic power threatened by the social transformation project promoted by the Popular Unity.

The Valech Report (2004/2011) indicated that in the region, around 13,000 people were victims of political imprisonment and/or torture, out of a total of more than 40,000 recognized nationwide. The Rettig Report (1991) documents that nearly 1,100 people were executed or disappeared in the Metropolitan Region, out of a total of 2,279 recognized victims in the country.

According to the Reports, it is possible to establish two repressive stages during the dictatorship. One massive stage from 1973 to 1977, and another more selective stage from 1978 to 1990. In the Metropolitan Region, people were detained in virtually all facilities belonging to the Armed Forces and Police. The highest number of detentions concentrated between 1973 and 1974. During this period, detentions were primarily carried out by Army, Navy, Air Force, and Police units, and sometimes in coordinated operations between different branches. Particularly in the region's rural areas, detentions were the responsibility of the Police and included complicity and direct participation from civilians. These civilians were mostly owners of extensive lands who acted in revenge for the expropriation applied to their properties during the Agrarian Reform process.

Immediately after the coup d'état, the capital's main stadiums were used as mass detention centers, which were public knowledge: the National Stadium until November 1973 and Chile Stadium (now Victor Jara Stadium) until June 1974. When these places closed, people who remained in public detention were transferred to concentration camps throughout the country and, particularly within the region, sent to the Public Prison, Women's Prison, Tres Álamos camp, and other prison facilities.

From 1974, the intelligence services of the Armed Forces and Police (Army's DINE, Navy's SIN, Air Force's SIFA-DIFA, and Police's SICAR-DICAR)—whose administrative centers were in the Metropolitan Region—were joined by the National Intelligence Directorate (DINA)—created in 1974—and its successor the National Information Center (CNI)—created in 1977. These two repressive organizations, whose headquarters were also located in the region, were directly responsible for the largest number of selective kidnappings, torture, executions, and disappearances against militants of opposition parties and movements.

After the Coup and in the context of DINA's emergence, the dictatorial apparatus seized a series of private properties in Santiago city—mostly owned by censored media outlets, political parties, dissident movements and militants—which were converted into secret intelligence, detention, torture, and extermination centers. In the first stage, these were operated by the DINA and the Comando Conjunto (Joint Command), a clandestine repressive organization whose existence became known in the mid-1980s, and which consisted mainly of Air Force personnel and civilians linked to the far-right organization Homeland and Liberty.

This way, a network of clandestine repression sites began to form across various points of the region, where, in many cases, prisoners were transferred from one to another. After the DINA's dissolution, some of these sites transferred to the CNI administration, an organization that also appropriated several other properties to carry out its intelligence and repression operations, particularly historic buildings and mansions in Santiago's downtown area. After the repressive organizations abandoned these facilities, the dictatorial apparatus tried to erase traces of what happened and deny the existence of these places through various strategies, ranging from substituting the original building numbers to demolition.

After 1975, the number of detainees decreased but increased again from 1980 in the context of citizen mobilizations against the dictatorship. Between 1977 and 1990, both selective detentions and those carried out during protest days and citizen mobilization were conducted by the Police—and their intelligence agencies—the Investigative Police (PDI) and the CNI. People detained in these instances were taken to police stations and barracks where they were interrogated and tortured.

Resistance strategies in the Metropolitan Region were multiple and began immediately after the coup d'état. Inside the repression facilities, the collective spirit and collaboration networks built within the Popular Unity's social transformation project persisted. Thus, detained and kidnapped people carried out solidarity and care actions among themselves, despite the fear and risks these gestures of humanity could imply.

From the beginning, outside publicly known detention facilities, organization started among people—mostly women—who were searching for their relatives. This later led to the formation of groups of relatives of political executed persons, disappeared detainees, and political prisoners, which, from the early years of the dictatorship, became references for demands of truth and justice.

Some church sectors also organized in defense of human rights, creating organizations that provided social and legal assistance to victims of repression and their relatives, in both urban and rural areas of the Metropolitan Region.

The student movement was fundamental in the resistance. Given the lack of political and cultural meeting spaces, university organization gained strength around the University Cultural Group (ACU) activities that emerged in 1977, and the 1979 election of delegates by major, and later by faculty in the region's universities. This strategy was key to expanding participation, despite context restrictions. In the 1980s, the student movement took to the streets to recover student centers and

federations, end appointed authorities, and demonstrate opposition to the educational project sustained by the neoliberal political and economic model promoted by the dictatorship.

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Citizen groups for denunciation and activism also emerged, using creative strategies and non-violence as forms of struggle. In 1983, during an event that gathered more than 10,000 women at the Caupolicán Theater, the Women for Life Movement emerged under the slogan "Today and not tomorrow, for life!", and also created and spread in the streets the slogan "Democracy in the country and in the home." In 1984, the Sebastian Acevedo Movement Against Torture organized, named in tribute to the man who self-immolated in front of Concepción city's cathedral as a consequence of his daughter and son's kidnapping by the CNI. These groups carried out protest actions, such as those developed outside detention facilities and courts of justice to make their existence visible and denounce impunity.



Other groups, linked to some opposition movements and parties, validated "all forms of struggle," training their militants in arms as a path to end the dictatorship. This position was taken by the Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) within the Return Operation framework, by the MAPU Lautaro organization, and also by part of the Communist Party and its own military force, the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front.

Collective organization in popular sectors, led mainly by women, was also key as a resistance and survival strategy. In this context, communal soup kitchens emerged as a community organization practice to face hunger, unemployment, and poverty.

Additionally, opposition communication networks, cultural groups, and artistic groups formed, challenging the established order with determination and creativity, managing to generate unofficial information media, meeting spaces, and collective creations.

Little by little, with effort, and often at the cost of persecution and repression, student, popular, cultural, and human rights organizations, together with churches, unions, and political parties, managed to rebuild the social fabric to fight together for the end of the dictatorship.

Aiming to cover the diversity of state violence and citizen resistance scenarios, the Sites of Memory Route of the Metropolitan Region consists of five circuits that cross five of its six provinces and twenty-four of its 52 municipalities. It comprises 46 memory landmarks, with a total extension of approximately 250 kilometers, which can be toured in a self-guided manner using different means of transportation.

The route proposes visits to historic buildings, museums, former repressive centers—both public and clandestine—educational institutions—which were intervened but simultaneously staged student resistance movements—resistance spaces—safe houses, community meeting places, and human rights organizations—Sites of Memory administered by human rights organizations and memorials promoted by citizens.

The most significant criteria for selecting the different landmarks were: being configured as a Site of Memory—according to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) definition—being state properties, having heritage protection, access and visit possibility, possessing symbolic significance for citizens, being relevant to human rights organizations, and being associated with institutions or social organizations that manage, activate, and promote them.

Of the five circuits, four are located in Santiago province, which has an almost exclusively urban component. These landmarks are located in the city's historic center or in residential neighborhoods mainly intended for private housing. The fifth circuit is characterized by its rural or semi-rural

dimension—although today this component has partly transformed due to the explosive growth of the city and population. These landmarks, located on Santiago's southern conurbation limit—and one on the western limit—mostly relate to repression against the peasant world: places marked by a natural landscape of ravines, hills, and rivers, which the dictatorship used to commit and hide crimes against humanity.

The SANTIAGO CENTER circuit extends 11 kilometers and is designed to be toured preferably by foot, bicycle, and/or public transport. It consists of ten landmarks in total, nine located in the historic center of Santiago municipality: La Moneda Palace; the Vicariate of Solidarity; the Christian Churches Social Aid Foundation (FASIC); La Firma Facility; the Site of Memory for Construction Workers, Excavators and Sewage Workers; Londres 38, space of memories; the Ministry of National Assets; the Former Santa Lucia Clinic Site of Memory; the Gabriela Mistral Cultural Center (GAM). And finally, the Underground Former Military Hospital Site of Memory, located in the Providencia municipality.

The NORTH AND WEST SANTIAGO circuit covers approximately 29 kilometers. It consists of thirteen landmarks located in the municipalities of Recoleta, Independencia, Pudahuel, and the western sector of Santiago municipality: the Corpus Christi House of Memory and Resistance; the General Cemetery / Site of Memory Patio 29; the Borgoño Barracks Site of Memory; the Former Santiago Public Prison; the Bulnes Bridge Memorial; the Museum of Memory and Human Rights; the Barros Arana National Boarding School; the Former Barrancas House of Culture / Garden of those Present; the University of Santiago, Chile / Former Technical State University; the Victor Jara Stadium Site of Memory; the Salvador Allende Museum of Solidarity; República N° 517 and the Conferencia Street House.

The SOUTH SANTIAGO circuit, extending 20 kilometers, consists of seven landmarks located in the municipalities of Pedro Aguirre Cerda, La Granja, La Cisterna, San Miguel, San Joaquín, and La Florida: the André Jarlán and Pierre Dubois House; the "The Chilean People's First Goal" Mural; the Alberto Bachelet Martínez Site of Memory, Former Nest 20; the Santa Fe Street Site of Memory and Resistance; the Varas Mena N° 417 Site of Memory; the Tres and Cuatro Álamos Detention Center Site of Memory and the Former Nest 18 Site of Memory.

The EAST SANTIAGO circuit, extending 23 kilometers, consists of nine landmarks located in the municipalities of Ñuñoa, Macul, Peñalolén, La Reina, and Las Condes: the National Stadium, National Memory; the José Domingo Cañas Memory House; the Metropolitan University of Education Sciences / Former Pedagogical Institute; the University of Chile, Juan Gómez Millas Campus; the Iran 3037 Site of Memory; the Villa Grimaldi Peace Park;



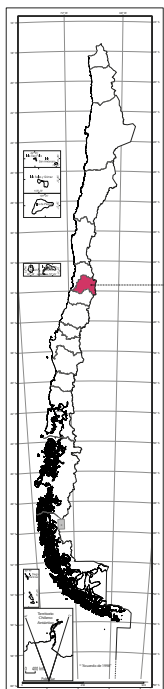
CASA MEMORIA JOSÉ DOMINGO CAÑAS

the Simón Bolívar 8800 Barracks Victims Memorial; the Tobalaba Eulogio Sánchez Aerodrome and the San Luis de Las Condes Housing Complex.

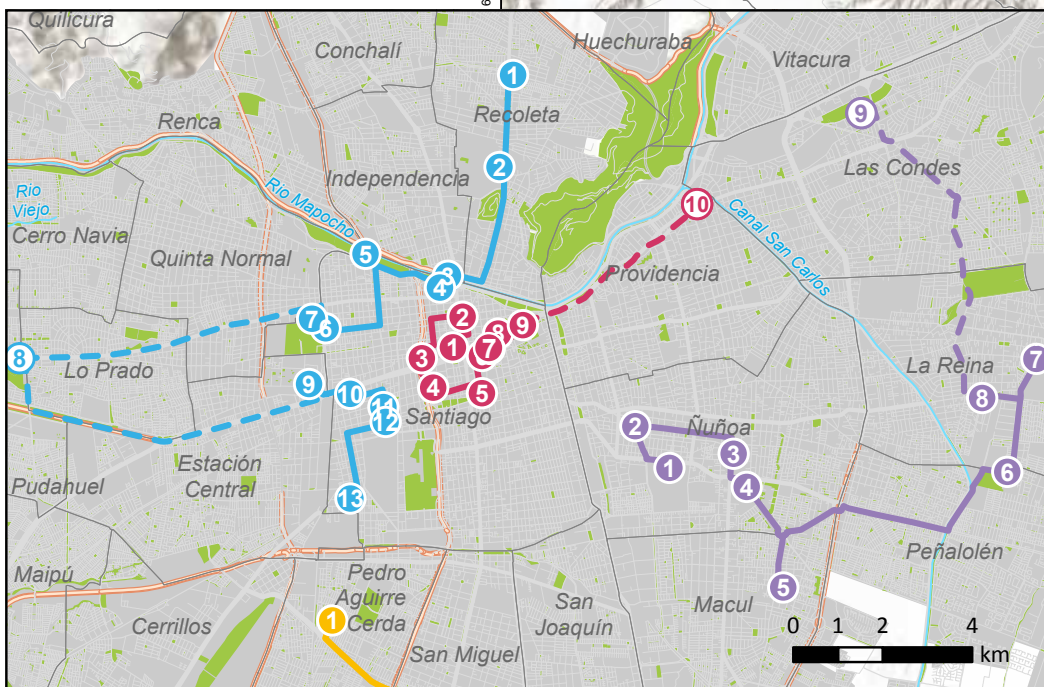
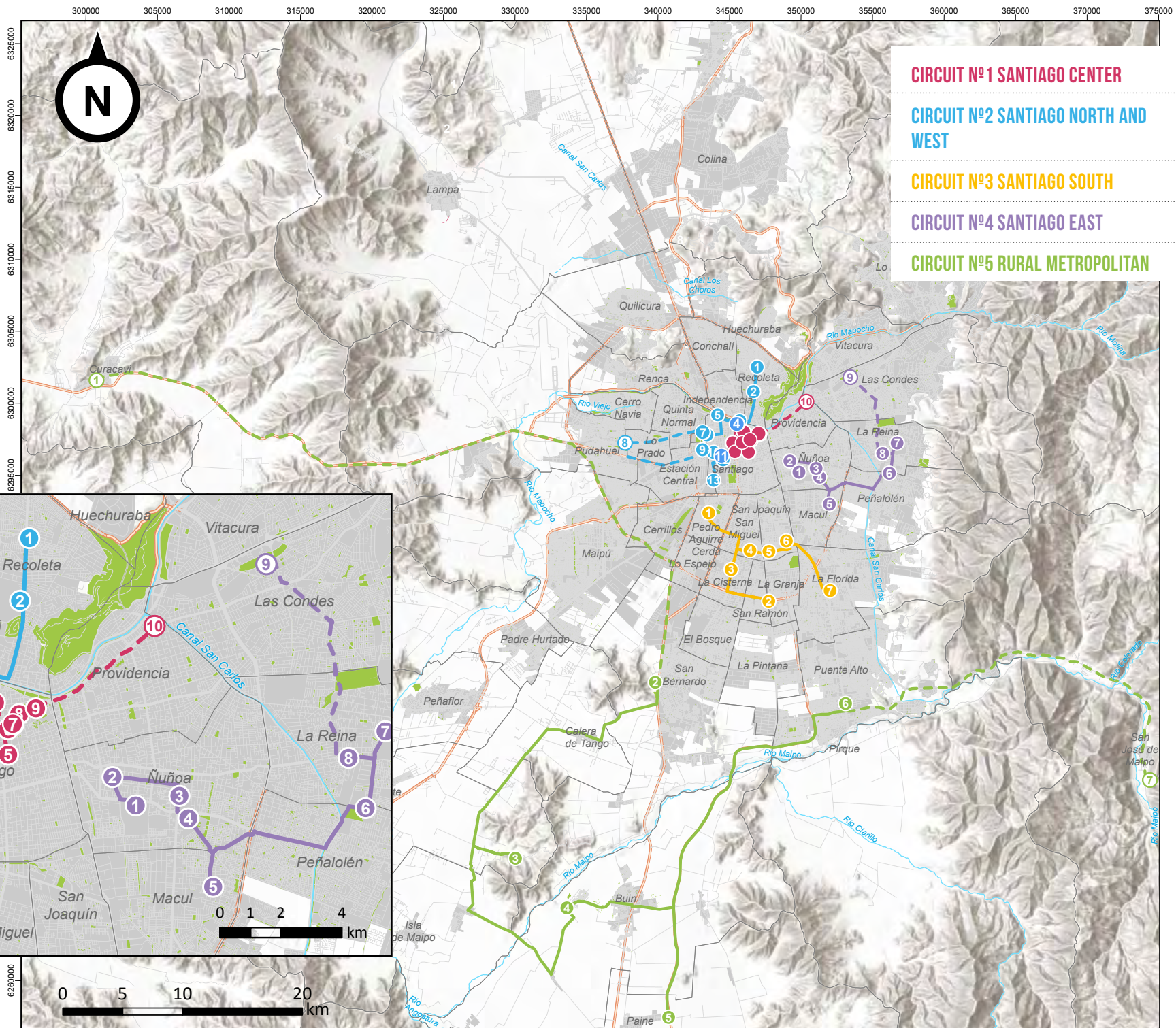
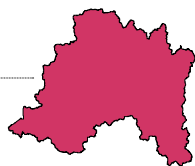
The RURAL METROPOLITAN circuit, extending around 185 kilometers, crosses the provinces of Melipilla, Maipo, Talagante, and Cordillera. Car travel is suggested due to the extensive distance between landmarks. It proposes visits to memorials and Sites of Memory administered by local organizations, mostly related to repression against the rural world. It consists of seven landmarks located in the municipalities of Curacaví, San Bernardo, Talagante, Buin, Paine, Puente Alto, and San José de Maipo: the Curacaví Peace and Memory Site; the Casas Viejas de Chena Site of Memory; the Hornos de Lonquén Site of Memory; the Alberto Leiva Vargas Solidarity House; the Paine Memorial, a place for memory; the Cordillera Province Justice and Dignity Memorial; and Casa de Piedra.

Some of these circuits include places designated as satellite landmarks, as they are located at a greater distance from the main route compared to others. Additionally, complementary sites have been identified that are thematically and/or geographically related to a specific circuit, which were recognized through participatory workshops and fieldwork. In some cases, they are part of local routes developed by organizations and territorial communities, and in others, they have been included as a result of the conducted research. Finally, the different points of interest located within a specific landmark have been designated as significant spaces.

We invite you to tour the Sites of Memory of the Metropolitan Region Memory Route, to learn about their history, protagonists, and current projects, to reflect on the past, connect with our present, and build bridges toward the future.






REGIÓN METROPOLITANA



CIRCUIT N°1 SANTIAGO CENTER



1

The Moneda Palace

-  2 MIN | 0,6KM
 8 MIN | 0,6KM
 9 MIN | 0,95KM



2

Vicariate Of Solidarity

-  5 MIN | 1,8 KM
 18 MIN | 1,3 KM
 11 MIN | 1,8 KM

3

Social Aid Foundation of Christian Churches (FASIC)

-  7 MIN | 1,1 KM
 10 MIN | 0,75KM
 10 MIN | 1,8KM




4

La Firma Precinct

-  5 MIN | 1,3 KM
 15 MIN | 1,1 KM
 5 MIN | 1,4 KM




5

Construction, Excavators and Sewage Workers Site of Memory

-  2 MIN | 0,8 KM
 11 MIN | 0,8 KM
 5 MIN | 0,8 KM




6

Londres 38, space of memories

-  2 MIN | 0,4 KM
 5 MIN | 0,4 KM
 2 MIN | 0,4 KM




7

Ministry Of National Assets

-  5 MIN | 0,7 KM
 7 MIN | 0,5 KM
 7 MIN | 1,8 KM




8

Former Santa Lucia Clinic Site of Memory

-  6 MIN | 1,3 KM
 11 MIN | 0,7 KM
 7 MIN | 2,2 KM

9

Gabriela Mistral Cultural Center (GAM)

-  21 MIN | 5,7 KM
 24 MIN | 5,7 KM
 16 MIN | 5,8KM

10

SATELLITE LANDMARK

Basement of the Ex-Military Hospital Site of Memory

*

ADDITIONAL SITES

Artillery Regiment No. 1 "Tacna".

"Women in Memory" Memorial

Foundation of Documentation and Archives of the Vicariate of Solidarity (FUNVISOL) (non-historical)

Documentation and Archive Center of the Chilean Human Rights Commission (non- historical)

Cerrillos Hangar

Air War Academy

Colina-Remo Cero Anti-aircraft Artillery Regiment

London Clinic

Book Square, San Borja Towers

Daniel Zamudio Memorial for Diversity

Teatro Caupolicán

Teatro Ictus

CIRCUIT N°1

SANTIAGO CENTER

This circuit is composed of a series of landmarks located mainly in the historic center of Santiago. The route allows for the construction of an integrated narrative based on geographic variables and also incorporates thematic and temporal dimensions. It suggests visits to historic buildings, human rights organizations and places of memory, mostly former clandestine detention, torture and extermination sites.

It is approximately 11 kilometers long and is designed to be covered preferably on foot, by bicycle or public transportation.

The initial marker is the Moneda Palace, located on Santiago's main avenue, the Alameda Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins, and steps away from the La Moneda station, part of line 1 of the subway system. It introduces us to the first moments of the coup d'état, in particular, to the bombing of the building by the Chilean Armed Forces on September 11, 1973. Today it is a site of memory that has several significant spaces. Among them, the 1st Barracks of the Carabineros Intelligence Service (SICAR) declared a Historic Monument in 2018.

The circuit continues around church organization in the defense of human rights: the Archbishopric of Santiago, which housed the Vicariate of Solidarity, an organization dependent on the Catholic Church that provided legal and social assistance to victims of repression and their families; and the Social Aid Foundation of Christian Churches (FASIC), which currently houses an exhibition and an archive, both of which are open to the public. Due to their importance, the archives of these organizations were declared Memory of the World by UNESCO in 2003. In both organizations, people from different professions worked in several areas of support and social intervention.

The route continues through the La Firma Precinct, which originally housed a Clarín newspaper office that was usurped and occupied throughout the dictatorial period by the Carabineros Intelligence School, the Carabineros Intelligence Service (SICAR) and the Carabineros Communications Directorate (DICOMCAR). In addition, during the first years of the dictatorship, the clandestine repressive organization known as the Comando Conjunto (Joint Command) also operated here.

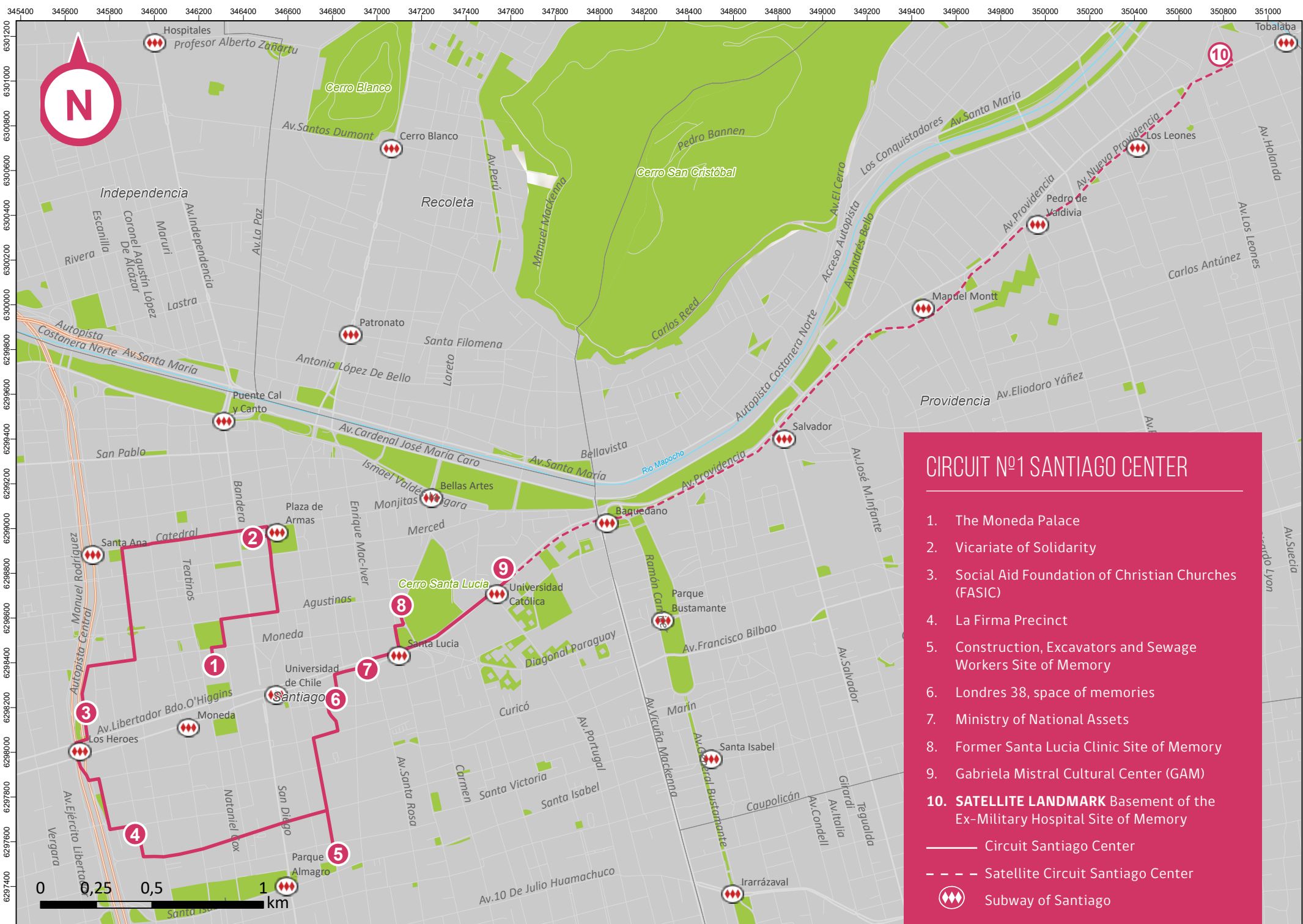
The circuit continues through the Construction, Excavators and Sewage Workers Union's Social Center and Site of Memory to learn about the importance of the union workers' movement from the 1960s onwards, as well as their subsequent persecution, repression and dismantling during the dictatorship as well as their efforts to reorganize and come together in defense of human rights, from then to the present day.

The path continues through places that were clandestine centers of detention, torture and extermination: Londres 38, space of memories and the Former Clínica Santa Lucía Site of Memory. Today, they have come to be political-cultural projects that promote reflection and dialogue among citizens on human rights.

The route also proposes a visit to the Ministry of National Assets, a detention and torture center that housed the Intelligence Directorates of the Armed Forces and the Carabineros. Although there is little information about this place, it is known to have played a crucial role in the repressive infrastructure of the Air Force, in particular, and was used during the early years of the dictatorship and during the 1980s.

The circuit then continues through the Gabriela Mistral Cultural Center (GAM) that, following its inauguration in April 1972, during the Popular Unity government, as the headquarters of the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), became, following the coup d'état, the headquarters of the self-appointed Military Junta of Government and was renamed the Diego Portales Building.

To continue the itinerary, we must go to the Providencia district, specifically, to the Site of Memory Basement of the Former Military Hospital in the current Metropolitan Hospital (satellite location), where the Military Hospital was located during the dictatorship and operated until 2009. The building's basement was used as a detention and torture center between 1973 and 1974 and also housed the logistics and intelligence section of the Internal Security Jurisdictional Area Commanders (CAJSI), which enabled the Armed Forces to plan their repressive actions during the dictatorship.



CIRCUIT Nº1 SANTIAGO CENTER

1. The Moneda Palace
2. Vicariate of Solidarity
3. Social Aid Foundation of Christian Churches (FASIC)
4. La Firma Precinct
5. Construction, Excavators and Sewage Workers Site of Memory
6. Londres 38, space of memories
7. Ministry of National Assets
8. Former Santa Lucia Clinic Site of Memory
9. Gabriela Mistral Cultural Center (GAM)
10. **SATELLITE LANDMARK** Basement of the Ex-Military Hospital Site of Memory

- Circuit Santiago Center
- - - Satellite Circuit Santiago Center
- Subway of Santiago



SITE N°1
THE MONEDA PALACE

ADDRESS

Calle Moneda 1202 - 1298
Subterráneo Plaza de la Constitución,
Santiago

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights
violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination
center

HISTORICAL MONUMENT

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 1 La Moneda

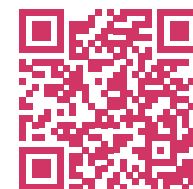
ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary
visitas@presidencia.cl
<https://visitaspatrimonio.presidencia.cl/>

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.gob.cl/patrimoniolamoned/>

LOCATION



SITE N° 1

THE MONEDA PALACE

During the civic-military coup d'état, the government palace was attacked by military forces. President Salvador Allende Gossens remained on the premises during the aerial bombardment that caused a fire and destroyed a large part of the building. What happened on September 11, 1973 at La Moneda Palace marked a turning point in the country's history.

On the morning of September 11, there was a strong military presence in the streets of downtown Santiago, as well as in different parts of the country. Shortly after 8:00 a.m., the assault began by the Armed Forces on the house of government, while the Group of Personal Friends of the President (GAP) prepared for defensive action. President Allende refused to leave La Moneda and tried to evacuate as many people as possible to protect their lives.

At noon, the people working in the palace were forced to leave their offices, while La Moneda was attacked with tanks and Hawker Hunter planes that destroyed and set fire to the premises.

President Allende managed to deliver a famous and moving message through Radio Magallanes. In part of this speech he expressed: "Go forward knowing that, sooner rather than later, the great avenues will open again where free men will walk to build a better society. Long live Chile! Long live the people! Long live the workers!"

Allende was shot dead. His body was found in the Independence Hall and removed from the palace through the Morandé 80 door.

At 6 p.m. on September 11, the self-appointed Government Junta issued its first public statement and informed that it had taken full control of the three branches of government across the national territory. At the same time, a curfew was decreed for the country. Thus began a civilian military dictatorship that would last 17 years, which would establish a repressive policy of terror and extermination against all opposition and would also establish the neoliberal political and economic model.

Immediately after the coup d'état, in the basement of Constitution Square, next to the parking lot exit, the 1st Barracks of the Carabineros Intelligence Service (SICAR), known as "El Hoyo" (The Hole), began operations. While the barracks were in operation -between 1973 and 1974- there is evidence that at least 30 people were detained in its facilities, mainly members of the Socialist Party. They all suffered various forms of torture. The women were also victims of sexual violence. As of 2018, the compound has been a Historic Monument, declared as such by the President of the Republic in 2016 at the request of the Undersecretary of Human Rights, who prepared the file.



ARZOBISPADO DE SANTIAGO
VICARIA DE LA SOLIDARIDAD

DESDE ESTE LUGAR, LA VICARÍA DE
LA SOLIDARIDAD PROMOVIO Y
DEFENDIO LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS
DE TODOS LOS NECESITADOS
(1976-1992), CONTINUANDO LA OBRA
DEL COMITÉ PRO PAZ (1973-1975)

PARROQUIA EL SAGRARIO

SITE Nº2

VICARIATE OF SOLIDARITY

ADDRESS

Ahumada Nº444, Santiago

 GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Human rights advocacy site

SUBCATEGORY

Organization headquarters

 HISTORICAL MONUMENT

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 3 y Line 5 Plaza de Armas

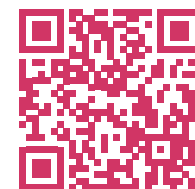
ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary
funvisol@iglesia.cl

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.vicariadelasolidaridad.cl/>

LOCATION



SITE N°2

VICARIATE OF SOLIDARITY

The Vicariate of Solidarity was an institution created by the Catholic Church to defend human rights and provide social and legal assistance to victims of the dictatorship and their families. Since its foundation and until 1992, it was located next to the Cathedral of Santiago, opposite the Plaza de Armas, specifically in the former Archbishop's Palace, and officially declared a Historic Monument in 1975 (the protection polygon was modified in 2018). From 1990 onwards, it has contributed information in the processes of truth, justice and reparations. In 2003, its human rights archives were recognized by UNESCO as Memory of the World.

The Vicariate of Solidarity began its work on January 1, 1976, following the closure (under Pinochet's orders) of the Committee for Cooperation for Peace in Chile (COPACHI). This ecumenical organization, with the collaboration of the Catholic, Lutheran, Evangelical and Orthodox churches and the Jewish community, sought to provide legal, economic, social and therapeutic assistance to victims of the dictatorship and their families. Its main objectives were the protection of persecuted people, seeking their release and supporting the unemployed. The day after its closure, Cardinal Raúl Silva Henríquez promoted the creation of the Vicariate in order to give continuity to this necessary task.

The Vicariate of Solidarity also took over the work of the Pro-Peace Committee, offering social and legal support to victims of the dictatorship and their families in both urban and rural areas of the Metropolitan Region. Its main focuses were legal assistance and solidarity education. The Vicariate established agreements with regional bishoprics, supporting the formation of local groups of victims' families. It also expanded its activities with the formation of labor and peasant departments, creating a broad social support network that included the creation of rural businesses, children's cafeterias, educational workshops and medical services.

The Vicariate also promoted arpillera workshops in different areas of the region, along with other human rights organizations. These workshops became safe spaces where those going through traumatic experiences found support and built solidarity networks. These collective embroideries, created mainly by women affected by the dictatorship, served as a testimony to denounce economic precariousness and human rights violations. Many arpilleras were sent abroad clandestinely, fulfilling a dual function: to inform about the situation in Chile and to generate income for the women embroiderers.



Between 1973 and 1989, in Santiago, the Pro Peace Committee and the Vicariate of Solidarity filed around 9,000 appeals for protection on behalf of over 23,000 persecuted, detained or disappeared persons. However, almost all were rejected by the courts of justice (according to a report by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, out of 5,400 appeals filed between 1973 and 1983, only 10 were accepted). During the 1980s, the Vicaría consolidated itself as a space of resistance, particularly in the Plaza de Armas, which was a venue for protests, most notably those organized by women relatives of victims. In 1976, it began publishing Solidarity Magazine, a biweekly publication of 20,000 copies, through which it reported on human rights violations.

In 1978, Cardinal Raúl Silva Henríquez, in response to the constant attacks by the authorities against the Vicariate of Solidarity, called for the commemoration of the Year of Human Rights. The Vicariate organized various artistic and cultural activities, including a Symposium and an



International Visual Arts Exhibition at the San Francisco Convent Museum, with the participation of 170 national and international artists. It also produced the Human Rights Cantata, which premiered in the Cathedral of Santiago. That same year, the Vicariate received the UN Human Rights Award.

In 1992, with the arrival of democracy, the Vicariate ceased its activities and transferred the cases of disappeared and executed detainees to FASIC's Legal Assistance Program and in 1993 brought the Vicariate's lawyers on board. As of 1990, the valuable information compiled by both institutions has contributed to the processes of truth, justice and reparation.

Currently, the Documentation and Archive Foundation of the Vicariate of Solidarity is in charge of organizing, protecting and disseminating the documentary heritage of the work carried out by the Vicariate and the Pro Peace Committee. Its archive includes legal, iconographic, bibliographic, magazines, press clippings and audiovisual records. These materials are available for consultation at its Documentation Center, located in the Las Condes municipality.



DESARROLLO

FASIC decide...
cultural en el pla...
programas de in...
laborando pro...
promover las condic...
a las comunidades...
y sociales para pro...
yectos.

FASIC impulsó desde...
entención social de...
la posibilidad de es...
sus hijos e hijas.

Línea de prevención de la violencia y resolución de conflictos

Se orienta a la promoción de valores que reconozcan el respeto por los derechos y deberes de las personas, fomentando el diálogo y la comunicación, y proporcionando espacios de confianza en la comunidad, con el objetivo de reducir los altos índices de violencia.

Línea de Educación en Sexualidad y Prevención del VIH/SIDA

Apartir del preocupante número de personas contagiadas por VIH/SIDA, según la Organización Mundial de la Salud, a principio de la década de 1990, FASIC decide implementar un programa de prevención y acompañamiento a personas afectadas por la enfermedad y sus familias, poniendo acento en la educación sexual al interior de los establecimientos educacionales, capacitando a alumnos/as, docentes, administrativos y apoderados.

Línea de Género, Participación y Ciudadanía, Medioambiente

Atendiendo a la diversidad de sujetos y temáticas que en post dictadura surgen, fue necesario crear líneas de trabajo que respondieran a la necesidad de intervenir y promover el capital social y cultural desde los ámbitos personales y comunitarios, incorporando la perspectiva de género como eje transversal en la educación y promoción de los derechos humanos.

Es así que la tarea institucional se focalizó en mujeres de escasos recursos, con el propósito de contribuir a mejorar su calidad de vida, a través del fortalecimiento de su autoestima, de la capacitación para la inserción laboral y del fomento de la participación en espacios locales, potenciando habilidades de liderazgo en las organizaciones de base.

Esta tarea se realizó a través de la implementación de programas tales como: *Capacitación en Oficios; Apoyo a la creación de microempresas*, con financiamiento a través de un Fondo Rotatorio; *Desarrollo Personal y Fortalecimiento de la autoestima; Liderazgo Femenino y Desarrollo Organizacional*, entre otros.



SITE Nº3

SOCIAL AID FOUNDATION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES (FASIC)

ADDRESS

Av. Manuel Rodríguez Nº 33, Santiago

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Human rights advocacy site

SUBCATEGORY

Organization headquarters

✓ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 1 y Line 2 Los Héroes

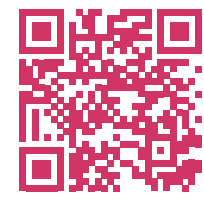
WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://fasic.cl/wp/>

ACCESS / VISITS

Monday to Friday
10:00 a 13:00 | 14:00 a 17:00

LOCATION



SITE N° 3

SOCIAL AID FOUNDATION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES (FASIC)

In April 1975, the Social Aid Foundation of Christian Churches (FASIC), an ecumenical organization composed of people from different churches and lay people, became committed to the defense and promotion of human rights. It continued the work of the National Committee for Refugee Aid (CONAR), created by the Evangelical and Protestant churches in September 1973. During the dictatorship, FASIC provided legal, social and psychological support to victims of political violence and their families. Following the return to democracy, the information gathered by FASIC has contributed to the processes of truth, justice and reparation.

During the dictatorship, FASIC often prioritized the implementation of urgent actions due to the need to protect people's lives and freedom. At the same time, despite the difficult context, it implemented different projects to support victims and their families: the Commutation of Sentences program, which provided assistance to political prisoners expelled from the country under Decree-Law No. 504; the Family Reunification and Refugees program, to support people in exile, under an agreement with the United Nations; the Assistance and Reinsertion of Political Prisoners program, which allowed them to visit prisons and collaborate in their reintegration into the workforce; the Psychiatric Medical Program, which provided treatment for victims of political violence and their families; the Population Development Program, which promoted workshops, community support and prevention in popular sectors; the Assistance Program for Relegated Persons in isolated areas; and the Returnee Assistance Program, which provided assistance to those returning from exile.

In 1992, when the Vicaría de la Solidaridad closed, FASIC took over the Legal Assistance Program that handled the legal proceedings of disappeared and executed detainees and recruited lawyers from that organization as part of its team. That same year, and up until 2002, FASIC became home to the Agrupación de Familiares de Personas Detenidas Desaparecidas (Association of Relatives of the Detained and Disappeared).

FASIC's mission continued in the legal, social and psychological fields, consolidating itself in three areas of work: studies and communications; training and development; and promotion and defense of human rights. At the same time, it launched new lines of work aimed at overcoming conditions of inequality in the country, addressing issues such as gender equality, sex education, violence prevention, citizen participation and the environment.





Given its relevance, FASIC's archive was acknowledged in 2003 as part of the Memory of the World program by UNESCO and as a Historic Monument by the Council of National Monuments in 2017; along with the manor house built in 1928 where the Foundation has been located since 1986. It was acquired by the Treasury in 2016 and given in concession of free use by the Ministry of National Assets in 2022, for 30 years.

Throughout its history, FASIC has redefined its institutional objectives to face a variety of political and social scenarios. They also declare that, regardless of the progress of the democratic process, the need to achieve truth and justice persists.

FASIC currently focuses on two main areas: Migration and Conservation of Documentary Heritage. In Migration, it works to protect the human rights of asylum seekers and refugees. In Conservation, through its Archive and Documentation Center, it offers access to its materials, including testimonies, case folders, alternative press, arpilleras and audiovisual documents.

In addition to its archive open to the public, FASIC has an exhibition room where it displays part of its collection to preserve, strengthen and disseminate the country's memory.



SITE N°4

LA FIRMA PRECINCT

ADDRESS

Calle Dieciocho N° 225-229, N° 237
y N° 263, Santiago

✓ **GOVERNMENT PROPERTY (FIRST FLOOR)**

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights
violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination
center

✗ **HISTORICAL MONUMENT**

HOW TO GET THERE

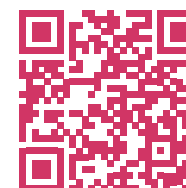


Subway: Line 1 Los Héroes y Line 2
Los Héroes y Toesca

ACCESS / VISITS

Exterior only

LOCATION



SITE N°4

LA FIRMA PRECINCT

La Firma is a precinct located on Dieciocho Street is composed by a series of buildings. During the Popular Unity it housed the offices of the Clarín newspaper, known for its slogan “Firme junto al Pueblo” (Firm with the People). After the coup d’état, it was usurped by the Armed Forces and transformed into an intelligence and repression operations center. The spaces were used by the Carabineros Intelligence School, by the Carabineros Intelligence Service (SICAR) –and its continuation, the Carabineros Communications Directorate (DICOMCAR)– as well as by the Comando Conjunto, a clandestine repressive organization that operated from 1975 to January 1977.

After September 11, 1973, the dictatorship suspended and attacked the media outlets close to the Unidad Popular, including Diario Clarín, confiscating its offices on Dieciocho Street. A property of the newspaper’s founder, located in the municipality of San José de Maipo, known as Casa de Piedra, was also seized. In April 1975, a secret document attempted to formalize the appropriation of the properties at 225 to 229 and 237 Dieciocho Street, assigning them to the Carabineros Intelligence Directorate. The adjoining property, at No. 263, was left without a clear allocation.

In March 1976, Comando Conjunto was established in “La Firma”, under the Air Force Intelligence Directorate (DIFA) – an extension of the Air Force Intelligence Service (SIFA). This group was comprised mainly of Air Force personnel, as well as Navy and Carabineros, together with civilians linked to the extreme right-wing paramilitary organization Patria y Libertad.

At the beginning of 1974, some members of what later became the Comando Conjunto, operated in the War Academy (AGA) and in the “Casa Amarilla” of Apoquindo No. 3182, in the Las Condes municipality. Under the command of the SIFA, they focused on the repression of the MIR, however, judicial investigations have shown that due to conflicts with the DINA, it was the latter that finally took control of the repression. The SIFA –renamed DIFA–, moved to downtown Santiago, specifically to Juan Antonio Ríos Street No. 6, (the current home to the Ministry of National Assets), to concentrate on the repression against the Communist Party. This was the context for the creation of the Comando Conjunto (Joint Command), a clandestine organization of repression and extermination.

In 1975, the Comando Conjunto used a small hangar located at the Cerrillos airport for its repressive operations, as well as the Nido 18 compound in La Florida and Nido 20 in La Cisterna and the location known as Remo Cero at the Colina Air Base. They finally arrived at “La Firma” in



March 1976. There, a secret entrance was set up for the entry of cars with detainees, who were subjected to intense interrogation and torture in the various rooms of the compound.

The exact number of victims of “La Firma” is unknown, as various investigations indicate that many people passed through there before being murdered or forced to disappear.

In January 1977, the Comando Conjunto was abruptly disbanded as a result of the erratic kidnapping and subsequent murder of a communist militant who, while in detention, managed to escape momentarily and ask for help in the street, putting SIFA in trouble. The existence of the Comando Conjunto became public in 1984 when one of its members confessed his participation and gave details of the actions of this organization to a journalist from Cauce magazine.

Despite the dissolution of the Comando Conjunto, “La Firma” continued to be used by the Carabineros. In 1983, SICAR was renamed the Carabineros Communications Directorate (DICOMCAR), a secret organization that, far from managing communications, was dedicated to repressing opponents of the dictatorship. In March 1985, the DICOMCAR – comprised mainly of Carabineros, but also of civilians and former members of the Comando Conjunto – became notorious for the kidnapping of three communist militants at the entrance of a school and in the street, who were taken to “La Firma” and later found dead with their throats slit near the Pudahuel airport. The crime, which became known as the “Slit throats case”, gained wide media attention and had a profound impact on the history of repression in the country.



SITE N°5

CONSTRUCTION, EXCAVATORS AND SEWAGE WORKERS SITE OF MEMORY

ADDRESS

Serrano N° 444, Santiago

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Human rights advocacy site

SUBCATEGORY

Organization headquarters

HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary

HOW TO GET THERE

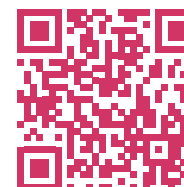


Subway: Line 3 Parque Almagro

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.facebook.com/serrano444/>

LOCATION



SITE N°5

CONSTRUCTION, EXCAVATORS AND SEWAGE WORKERS SITE OF MEMORY

The site, declared a Historic Monument in 2016, symbolizes the history of the trade union of construction workers, excavators and sewage workers of the Metropolitan Region, who played a key role in the modernization of the city and were fundamental actors in the country's political and social history. The Union was officially founded in 1955 and has occupied its current headquarters located at 444 Serrano Street since 1975. During the dictatorship, it became a space for community solidarity and a center of organization and resistance. From that time until now, both the Union and various groups have gathered here to defend human rights, to vindicate labor rights and strengthen social education.

The history of the Union's workers dates back to the social and economic transformations experienced in the country from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, in the context of industrialization and migration from the countryside to the city. In this scenario, a workers' organization with broad political participation and a sense of class began to take shape, in direct relation to the emergence of the pobladoras and pobladores movement.

During the Popular Unity government, the working class became committed to the project of social transformation. In this context, emerged the "cordones industriales", independent organizations formed by workers from the same area. In those years, the Construction, Excavators and Sewage Workers Union had more than three thousand members, many of them members -to this day- of the Communist Party, who managed to significantly improve their working conditions through laws supporting their rights.

After the coup d'état, the labor and union world was persecuted, repressed and dismantled. The Workers' United Center of Chile (Central Unitaria de Trabajadores, CUT) and other entities were declared illegal. The rights that had been gained were lost and, in 1979, the neoliberal political and economic model was imposed through the Labor Plan implemented by the dictatorship.

The Construction, Excavators and Sewer Workers Union suffered the direct consequences of the dictatorship's violence. Several of its leaders and members were fired from their jobs, arrested, tortured, relegated and exiled. In addition, over 150 construction workers were murdered or forcibly disappeared.

Despite all this, workers made great efforts to reorganize the trade union movement during the dictatorship. As key agents of resistance to neoliberal reforms, they laid the foundations for the struggle against the



dictatorship and promoted and actively participated in the national days of protest in the 1980s. The Union's facilities became a meeting point marked by collaborative work, self-management and the development of cultural activities that contributed to the re-articulation of social fabric. The headquarters, among other things, provided students with shelter from repression during demonstrations and held soup kitchens to cope with the economic crisis - something they replicated in 2020 and 2021, during the pandemic -. During the dictatorship, the Union also became a place to lay vigil for fighters who lost their lives as a result of state violence.

The Union's historical heritage is underpinned by its head office, its social project, its trades, memories and experiences. Part of its archives and materials are preserved by the National Historical Museum and were displayed in an exhibition on the trade union world. Photographs and murals, including one of the Ramona Parra Brigade, can be seen at the union's headquarters. Today, the Union continues to work to rebuild the social fabric and promote union organization in the working world. The space also houses the Cleaners', Guards' and Elevator Technicians' unions. The house remains open to the community and different organizations converge there. They also promote community development and social education through education leveling classes for male and female workers, as well as various workshops.



SITE N°6

LONDRES 38, SPACE OF MEMORIES

ADDRESS

Londres N° 38, Santiago

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination center

✓ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Tuesday to friday
11:00 a 13:30 | 15:00 a 17:30

HOW TO GET THERE

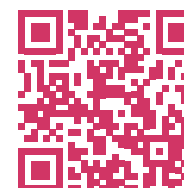


Subway: Line 1 Santa Lucía y Universidad de Chile

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

www.londres38.cl

LOCATION



SITE N°6

LONDRES 38, SPACE OF MEMORIES

Between 1973 and 1975, London 38 became a center of repression, torture and extermination. Built in 1925 for residential use, the house served as the headquarters of the Socialist Party between 1970 and 1973. After the coup d'état, agents of the dictatorship appropriated the building and the National Intelligence Directorate (DINA) occupied the premises for its repressive campaign against leftist party members. What is now known as Londres 38, space of memories, is the product of a long process of recovery by social organizations and memory and human rights groups. London 38 is open to communities and seeks, on the one hand, to contribute to the collective processes of memory making and, on the other hand, to generate a space for critical reflection connected to the present.

Londres 38, known as the "Yucatán Barracks" during the dictatorship, was part of a network of clandestine centers, such as Villa Grimaldi and José Domingo Cañas, used by the DINA as part of the repressive policy against the Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR), the Socialist Party (PS) and the Communist Party (PC).

In this detention center it is estimated that around 2,000 people were held and subjected to torture. At least 98 people were executed, disappeared or died there, including 14 women (two of them pregnant). Enforced disappearance became a systematic state practice in places like this one.

Despite the dictatorship's efforts to keep the location of the center a secret, some survivors recognized details of the house, such as the tiles and its proximity to the San Francisco Church, which led them to identify it as "La Casa de las Campanas" (The House of the Bells). The DINA abandoned the building in 1975 when they realized that survivors had begun to recognize the place and to, gradually, give their testimonies to the Vicariate of Solidarity or to international organizations that were following up on what was happening in Chile in the area of human rights. To divert attention, the dictatorial apparatus changed the numbering from 38 to 40. In 1978, the property was transferred to the O'Higiniano Institute, an organization linked to the army, which modified the building to erase traces of the repression.

In both the 1980s and 1990s, truth and justice movements made interventions on the façade of Londres 38 to make its history visible. In 2005, the London 38 Collective requested that the site be declared a Historic Monument, which was granted in October of that year. The Collective also promoted the construction of a memorial on the street in front of the house, with 94 iron plaques on the cobblestones bearing the names, ages and political affiliations of the victims, which was inaugurated





in 2008. In 2006, the O'Higiniano Institute attempted to auction the property, but human rights organizations prevented the sale. In 2007, the Ministry of National Assets traded the property in order to recover the building and, in December of that year, the first public admission to the site was authorized. During this process, the government announced plans to allocate the site to the Human Rights Institute (INDH), which ultimately defined this space as a site of memory.

In 2009, three collectives linked to the victims and survivors of the repression - Collective 119, relatives and comrades; Collective London 38; and Memory 119 - came together in a working group to turn London 38 into a place that not only denounced the horrors of the repression but also promoted collective memory and critical reflection. From this initiative came the name "Londres 38, space of memories," a broad and plural concept that sought to integrate different voices and experiences.

In 2012, the Ministry of National Assets gave the London 38 Functional Community Organization the concession of free use of the property as a cultural meeting and creation space focused on human rights. Since then, it has operated as a community organization and, in 2018, it was incorporated under the name Corporación Londres 38, espacio de memorias. The institution is organized into working areas focused on memory, digital archiving, historical research, museography, communications and justice, and offers dialogued visits to encourage deep reflection on the events that occurred there.

Today, it is a space dedicated to reflecting on the past and the present, engaging victims' families, survivors, human rights activists and members of the community in its activities, in an effort to keep memory alive and contribute to the construction of a more just and egalitarian society.



RUTA PATRIMONIAL MEMORIA

Este edificio fue sede central del Comando Conjunto, órgano responsable del secuestro, tortura, desaparición forzada y muerte de hombres y mujeres de nuestra tierra.

Hoy constituye un lugar de memoria y de compromiso con la defensa y promoción de los Derechos Humanos.

SANTIAGO, Septiembre de 2016

SITE Nº7
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ASSETS

ADDRESS

Av. Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins
N° 720, Santiago

 **GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Perpetrators' administrative site

 **HISTORICAL MONUMENT**

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary
memoria@mbienes.cl

HOW TO GET THERE

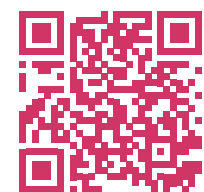


Subway: Line 1 Santa Lucía

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.bienesnacionales.cl/>

LOCATION



SITE N°7

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ASSETS

During the dictatorship, all the Intelligence Directorates of the Armed Forces and Carabineros (Air Force (DIFA), Army (DINE), Navy (SIN) and Carabineros (SICAR) -with the exception of the National Intelligence Directorate (DINA)- were installed in the building at 6 Juan Antonio Ríos Street, the current location of the Ministry of National Assets.

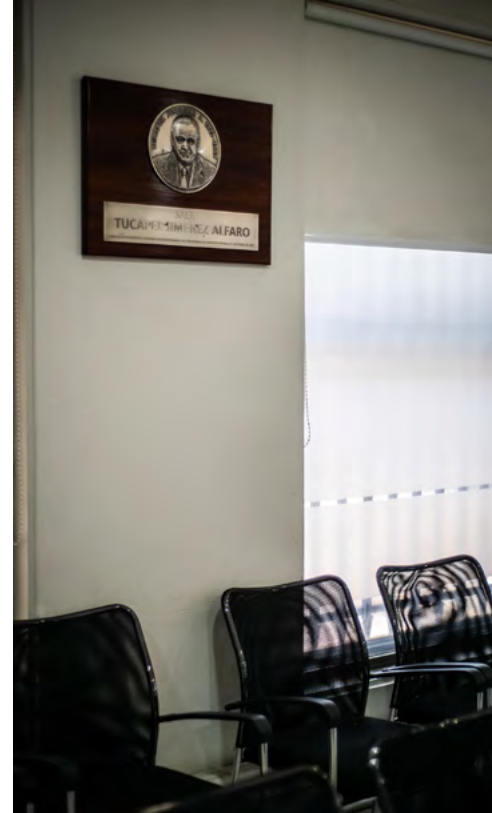
The nine-story building, completely sealed off from the outside, was called the "Intelligence Community". The second floor, in charge of the Carabineros, was destined for security. On the second floor was the SIN. On the third floor was the DINE. The fourth floor was shared by DIFA and DINE. The fifth floor was also used by DIFA. On the sixth floor was the Intelligence of the National Defense General Staff. On the seventh floor was DICAR. And on the eighth floor there was a casino that provided food services to the personnel.

There is also information indicating that the Comando Conjunto, a secret organization formed by members of the various branches of the Armed Forces and Carabineros as well as members of the paramilitary organization of fascist ideology known as Patria y Libertad, operated here during its existence between 1975 and January 1977.

To this day, there is little information about this compound. What can be determined is that it was a fundamental part of the administrative infrastructure of the repression, especially of the Air Force. In this context, at least six civilians - and presumably three more - linked to the Comando Conjunto were incorporated into the ranks of the Air Force and recruited to carry out repressive, administrative and intelligence functions there, at least until 1980.

Other sources of information have linked this site to the detention, torture and disappearance of individuals. In particular, with the disappearance of a MIR militant in 1981 who, along with another person, was detained by Argentine gendarmes when trying to enter the country clandestinely through a border crossing, and was handed over to the Chilean security forces, thus complying with the coordination agreements between South American dictatorships, established in the "Condor Plan". The detainee was taken to the Air Force Intelligence Directorate (DIFA) at Pasaje Juan Antonio Ríos No. 6, where he was tortured, murdered and forced to disappear.

According to other information, the assassination of union leader Tucapel Jiménez Alfaro - former president of the National Association of Fiscal Employees (ANEF) - by the Army Intelligence Directorate (DINE) in 1982 was planned at this facility.



One of the main rooms at the Ministry of National Assets is named after Tucapel Jiménez and bears a commemorative plaque in his honor. In 2016, a plaque was installed on the front of the building to acknowledge the premises as a place where serious human rights violations were committed. The Ministry also develops the Heritage Routes program, which has created Memory Routes in various regions across the country to protect and disseminate the memory linked to human rights violations and citizen resistance during the dictatorship. Among its functions are the management of fiscal sites requested by civil society.

SITE N°8

FORMER SANTA LUCIA CLINIC SITE
OF MEMORY

ADDRESS

Santa Lucía N° 162, Santiago

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination center

✓ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary
<http://memoriasantalucia162.cl/wp/solicitud-de-visita-guiada/>

HOW TO GET THERE

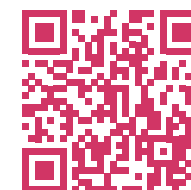


Subway: Line 1 Santa Lucía

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<http://memoriasantalucia162.cl/wp/>

LOCATION



SITE N°8

FORMER SANTA LUCIA CLINIC SITE OF MEMORY

The manor house located at Santa Lucía No. 162, was usurped by the dictatorship from the Movimiento de Acción Popular Unitaria (MAPU). It was placed under the administration of the DINA, becoming a health center for its staff and a clandestine center for detention, torture and extermination. The identification of the site was possible thanks to testimonies of survivors, who recognized it by the sound of the traditional 12:00 noon cannon shot from the Santa Lucía hill. Today, the former Santa Lucía Clinic has become a site of memory as a result of the work of survivors, human rights organizations and new generations committed to memory.

The property was acquired by the MAPU in 1972, becoming its Regional Headquarters and National Directorate. In October 1973, the dictatorship took possession of the property and formalized the usurpation by means of Decree-Law No. 77, which declared all political parties linked to the Popular Unity illegal, establishing that their assets be handed over to the Treasury.

During 1974, the premises were used as lodging for the female section of DINA agents in training. That same year, the space was baptized as Clínica Santa Lucía and functioned, on the second floor, as a health center for DINA personnel and their families - including pediatric services - while on the upper floors it operated as a clandestine detention, torture and extermination center until 1977.

The participation of civilian medical personnel was fundamental. People would arrive blindfolded from other compounds in a critical state of health and the medical team oversaw stabilizing their condition so they could be reintegrated into the torture sessions. Medical knowledge gave way to the use of pentothal, an anesthetic that was used, in low doses, to provoke a state of vulnerability in people so that they would reveal information against their will; and, in high doses, to produce cardiorespiratory arrest and cause death.

On the second floor of the building there were cells for prisoners. On the third floor was the DINA director's office and a torture room with a radio station. The fourth floor housed the guardhouse and other cells. In the attic, there was another torture room from where bodies were thrown into the interior courtyard. To date, it is known that at least twelve people were murdered and made to disappear after passing through the former Santa Lucía Clinic. Five were women, one of whom was pregnant at the time of her arrest and both she and her child were made to disappear.



In 1976, the United Nations General Assembly recognized the Santa Lucia Clinic as a clandestine detention center, which led to its closure in 1977. Its equipment was used to create the London Clinic, another clandestine facility which, after the dissolution of the DINA, was operated by the CNI. This facility operated until the 1980s, when it was moved to the Las Condes district and renamed Clínica El Golf. At least 31 health professionals provided services in these institutions.

As in other facilities, the dictatorship tried to erase the traces and deny the existence of the location by changing the numbering of the building from 162 to 160. The use given to the building in the 1980s is unknown. The building became the headquarters of the Chilean Human Rights Commission in 1991.

In 2010, a group of people began recovering memories of the former clinic. In 2014 they established themselves as the Association Former Clínica Santa Lucia Site of Memory and currently manage the space. In 2016, they were granted the declaration as a Historic Monument, as requested by the House Museum of the Chilean Human Rights Commission and the Chilean Human Rights Corporation. That same year, the Ministry of National Assets (MBN) granted free use concession to the Corporation, with the purpose of allocating the operation of the property as a legal department and a meeting place. Since then, they have compiled an archive based on the testimonies of survivors. As with other sites of memory, they have suffered vandalism and hate attacks.

The Former Santa Lucia Clinic Site of Memory Association, after performing maintenance and restoration work in partnership with the Ministry of National Assets (MBN) and having received from the latter the free concession of the site in 2024, is progressing towards its musealization process. In the area of education, it is developing an approach that promotes reflection and dialogue, beyond the subject of repression. It also organizes mediation activities, such as arpillera workshops and interactive visits, especially with schools and universities. At the same time, it has worked with various groups to develop memory routes in the neighborhood or activities for the defense of human rights.



SITE Nº9

GABRIELA MISTRAL
CULTURAL CENTER (GAM)

ADDRESS

Av. Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins
Nº 227, Santiago

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights
violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Perpetrators' administrative site

✗ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Monday to sunday
09:00 a 22:00

HOW TO GET THERE

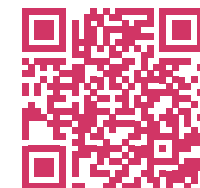


Subway: Line 1 Universidad Católica

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://gam.cl/>

LOCATION



SITE N°9

GABRIELA MISTRAL CULTURAL CENTER (GAM)

The building of the Gabriela Mistral Cultural Center (GAM) has been emblematic of various historical processes. It was inaugurated in April 1972 and located in a strategic and central part of the city. It was a symbol of the ideals of social integration of the Popular Unity, both in its architectural design and in its construction process. After the coup d'état, it was renamed Diego Portales and became the headquarters for the Military Junta. In early 2006, a fire destroyed part of the building, which prompted a public project that led to its reopening as the Gabriela Mistral Cultural Center in 2010.

The history of the GAM building began in 1971 with the construction of the headquarters of the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, better known as UNCTAD III. CORMU (the Corporation for Urban Improvement) oversaw the construction, a state agency that had outstanding architects who succeeded in installing urban design as a relevant issue within the country. The building became an icon of modern architecture, since it allowed for constant circulation of people thus encouraging a public appropriation of the space.

The building was completed in a record time of 275 days. To achieve this, thousands of workers were employed, who, demonstrated their commitment to the country and the Popular Unity project, by worked alongside architects, artists, and students to finish the project on time. The building was inaugurated on April 3, 1972.

The interior and exterior spaces of the building were adorned with specially designed works of art. The participating artists received a salary equivalent to that of a skilled worker for three months. After the conference, the building became the Gabriela Mistral Metropolitan Cultural Center, managed by the Ministry of Education, a key component of Salvador Allende's government program's 40 measures: the creation of a space to promote culture and popular art.

The Center operated for just over a year. After the coup and due to the destruction of La Moneda Palace, the building became the central headquarters of the Military Junta. A decree-law declared, the urban complex be renamed Diego Portales and designated to house the Military Junta and the ministries and public services it determined. The building lost its public nature and its integration into the city as fences and security structures were installed. Additionally, the vast majority of the 40 artworks designed for the space were either covered, destroyed, or stolen by



the dictatorial regime. Years after the return to democracy, some were recovered, but at least 20 remain missing to this day.

In 1990, part of the building began housing the Ministry of Defense, while another section was used for meetings and conferences. In 2006, a fire damaged a portion of the building, prompting a state project to restore its original purpose, which was largely unknown to younger generations. GAM (Gabriela Mistral Cultural Center) was inaugurated in September 2010, as part of a Bicentennial Project, to honor its history and reestablish its connection with the land and its inhabitants.

The GAM building exhibits a heritage collection consisting of 18 works by artists, artisans, and craftsmen—original, replicated, and recovered—that were part of the building's inauguration in 1972. The collection includes murals, paintings, sculptures, lamps, water fountains, planters, and benches, as well as a door, a tapestry, and an embroidery. Additionally, the work consisting of 40 door handles shaped like a raised fist, which were inverted during the dictatorship to conceal the symbol, has now been restored to their original position.

Today, GAM is a renowned space and an open meeting place for citizens of all generations, who have spontaneously and collectively embraced it for its openness and accessibility. It offers an accessible, varied, and inclusive program that promotes music, performing arts, visual arts, and interdisciplinary collaborations among them. Much of its programming is the result of an open call. Additionally, GAM produces creations in collaboration with collectives, artists, and institutions, showcases international works, and serves as a venue for festivals, series, and cultural fairs.



SITE N°10 SATELLITE LANDMARK

BASEMENT OF THE EX-MILITARY
HOSPITAL SITE OF MEMORY

RODOLFO VALENTÍN
GONZÁLEZ PÉREZ



LUIS FIDEL
ARIAS PINO



JOSÉ
TOHÁ GONZÁLEZ



RAMÓN AUGUSTO
MUÑOZ MIRANDA



GONZALO MARCIAL
TORO GARLAND



ADDRESS

Av. Holanda N° 60, Providencia

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination center

✓ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary
Communications Department
(2) 2568 1622

HOW TO GET THERE

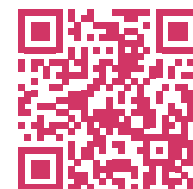


Subway: Line 1 Tobalaba

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://hospitalmetropolitano.minsal.cl/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº10 SATELLITE LANDMARK

BASEMENT OF THE EX-MILITARY HOSPITAL SITE OF MEMORY

From 1932 to 2009, the Military Hospital was located in the building where the Hospital Metropolitano is today. Between 1973 and 1974, the medical facility was used as a clandestine center for detention, torture, and execution of individuals. In 2022, the site was declared a Historic Monument, becoming the first public health establishment recognized as a place where serious human rights violations were committed. The designation was requested by a user of the Program for Reparations and Health Care for Victims of Political Repression (PRAIS), who provided testimony confirming the existence of the basement as a clandestine detention center.

On September 11, 1973, following the bombing of La Moneda Palace, the body of President Salvador Allende arrived at the Military Hospital around 5:30 PM. Two doctors and a specialized assistant began the autopsy at around 8:00 PM, under the supervision of Armed Forces health chiefs, who ordered the coffin be sealed after placing the body inside. The autopsy results were kept classified as a state secret for 27 years.

Between 1973 and 1974, the Command for Jurisdictional Action on Internal Affairs (CAJSI) operated within the hospital. This intelligence and national security apparatus was aimed at eliminating any actions considered subversive, facilitating political repression by the Armed Forces. The logistics section of CAJSI was established within the hospital's infrastructure, while the intelligence section was located in the basement of the IT sector.

Many individuals detained by the DINA, wounded or at risk of death, were transferred to this facility. The hospital kept no records of these admissions and provided no answers to families inquiring whether their loved ones were there. Forced disappearances and executions were carried out at this location. Among the victims was a former Minister of the Interior and Defense under the Popular Unity Government, who was murdered in the facility. A 19-year-old young man who was doing his military service was also murdered. When he was discovered helping prisoners he was taken to Villa Grimaldi, and his whereabouts remain unknown to this day.

In the basement, in a space that for years remained hidden beneath a secret floor entrance, various rooms have been preserved and can now be visited. In these rooms, remnants of repression are evident: traces of iron structures attached to the walls, hinges of bars at the site's entrance, marks of structures of sanitary installations, signs of torture instruments, electrical panels, and a storage area under the stairs.





Although the exact number of people who passed through this facility is unknown, the designation of the site as a Historic Monument served as a public act of reparation for the victims. This was especially significant for a PRAIS program participant and her family, who, through her testimony, revealed that in 1974, she and her brother, aged 7 and 8 at the time, were abducted and held in the building's basement along with their father, who was also tortured.

During the dictatorship, Augusto Pinochet frequently visited the hospital to use the barber services provided by the army personnel stationed there. He also had an office and a private room on the third floor.

In democracy, some military personnel - accused of committing crimes against humanity - took refuge in the Military Hospital in an attempt to evade justice. In fact, it was here that Pinochet was hospitalized after returning from his arrest in London. It was also the place where he died in 2006.

The Metropolitan Hospital currently offers guided tours of the memorial site on commemorative dates, in coordination with its communications department. Monthly tours will also be offered, subject to reservation through the hospital's website.

CIRCUIT N°2

NORTH AND WEST SANTIAGO

1 Corpus Christi House of Memory and Resistance

 15 MIN | 4,3 KM

 +  22 MIN | 3,5 KM

 12 MIN | 3,5 KM

2 General Cemetery / Patio 29 Site of Memory

 11 MIN | 2,8 KM

 +  22 MIN | 2,8 KM

 9 MIN | 2,7 KM

3 Borgoño Barracks Site of Memory

 5 MIN | 1,2 KM

 +  10 MIN | 1,1 KM

 12 MIN | 1,7 KM

4 Former Public Prison of Santiago

 9 MIN | 1,9 KM

 +  21 MIN | 1,6 KM

 5 MIN | 1,9 KM

5 Bulnes Bridge Memorial

 10 MIN | 3 KM

 +  19 MIN | 2,2 KM

 6 MIN | 2,2 KM

6 Museum of Memory and Human Rights

 1 MIN | 0,4 KM

 +  4 MIN | 0,3 KM

 2 MIN | 0,35 KM

7 Barros Arana National Boarding School (INBA)

 18 MIN | 5,8 KM

 +  16 MIN | 6,4 KM

 16 MIN | 6,4 KM

8 **SATELLITE LANDMARK** Former Barrancas Cultural House / Garden of the Present

 23 MIN | 6,5 KM

 +  26 MIN | 9 KM

 40 MIN | 9 KM

9 University of Santiago, Chile / Former State Technical University

 8 MIN | 1,5 KM

 +  13 MIN | 0,9 KM

 15 MIN | 3,3 KM

10 Víctor Jara Stadium Site of Memory

 5 MIN | 1,4 KM

 +  17 MIN | 1,3 KM

 6 MIN | 1,5 KM

11 Salvador Allende Museum of Solidarity

 1 MIN | 0,7 KM

 +  1 MIN | 0,7 KM

 2 MIN | 1 KM

12 República N° 517

 8 MIN | 2,3 KM

 +  24 MIN | 2,1 KM

 9 MIN | 2,7 KM

13 Conference Street House

* ADDITIONAL SITES

SIFA Compound, Maruri 245

Sola Sierra House of Memory, Offices of the Association of Families of the Detained-Disappeared

Quinta Normal Park

San Juan de Dios Hospital

Loyola Barracks, CNI Compound

Venecia Barracks, DINA Compound

Portales Neighborhood Unit

Villa Francia Memorial

CNI Compounds, República Neighborhood

Las Sillas Memorial

CIRCUIT N°2

NORTH AND WEST SANTIAGO

This circuit comprises several landmarks primarily located in north and central-west Santiago. It begins in Recoleta district, continues through Independencia, and then reaches Santiago and Estación Central district. It also includes a satellite landmark in Pudahuel district.

The starting landmark in Recoleta district is the Corpus Christi House of Memory and Resistance, located steps from Dorsal station on metro line 2. This site on Pedro Donoso Street commemorates victims of the Corpus Christi Massacre—called Operation Albania by the dictatorial apparatus. The National Information Center (CNI) executed this operation at this property and others in the region during June 15–16, 1987, targeting the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) in retaliation for the September 1986 assassination attempt against Augusto Pinochet.

The route continues through the General Cemetery, which features several significant spaces including Patio 29—where hundreds of people executed during the dictatorship were clandestinely buried and which now serves as a commemoration space—and the Memorial to the Disappeared Detainees and Political Executed, among other memorials and tombs of interest to visitors, many of which form part of other route initiatives designed by citizen organizations and collectives.

The next landmark is the Borgoño Barracks Memorial Site, which served as CNI's most important repressive facility between 1977 and 1990. Since the 1980s, dozens of victims' families and activists have gathered outside the building, making it a site for denouncing human rights violations.

The route then continues to Santiago's Former Public Prison—the country's main political prison during the dictatorship. Its demolition began in 1994, and for many years, only a floor plaque and reconstructed facade section remained until December 2024, when authorities inaugurated the "Fragmented Memory" memorial.

Next is the Bulnes Bridge Memorial, a collective memorialization and commemoration space marking where twenty-three people faced execution during the dictatorship's first months. The bridge crosses the Mapocho River, whose course reflects its use as a space for disappearance and concealment.

The route continues to the Museum of Memory and Human Rights, which presents a museographic narrative of the dictatorial period between 1973 and 1990 through various materials and archives, and hosts multiple political-cultural activities.




The circuit proceeds to the Barros Arana National Boarding School (INBA), an educational establishment that the Yungay Regiment No. 3 from San Felipe used as a detention center. It then moves to the Former Barrancas Cultural House / Garden of the Present (satellite landmark), which the same Regiment used as both a detention and extermination center. Next is the University of Santiago, Chile / Former Technical State University (UTE), a higher education institution that suffered bombing and heavy military intervention. The route then visits the Víctor Jara Stadium Memorial Site, a sports and cultural space used as a mass detention center that held UTE students, teachers, and workers, among other victims. These three sites, plus the Bulnes Bridge Memorial, share historical connections.

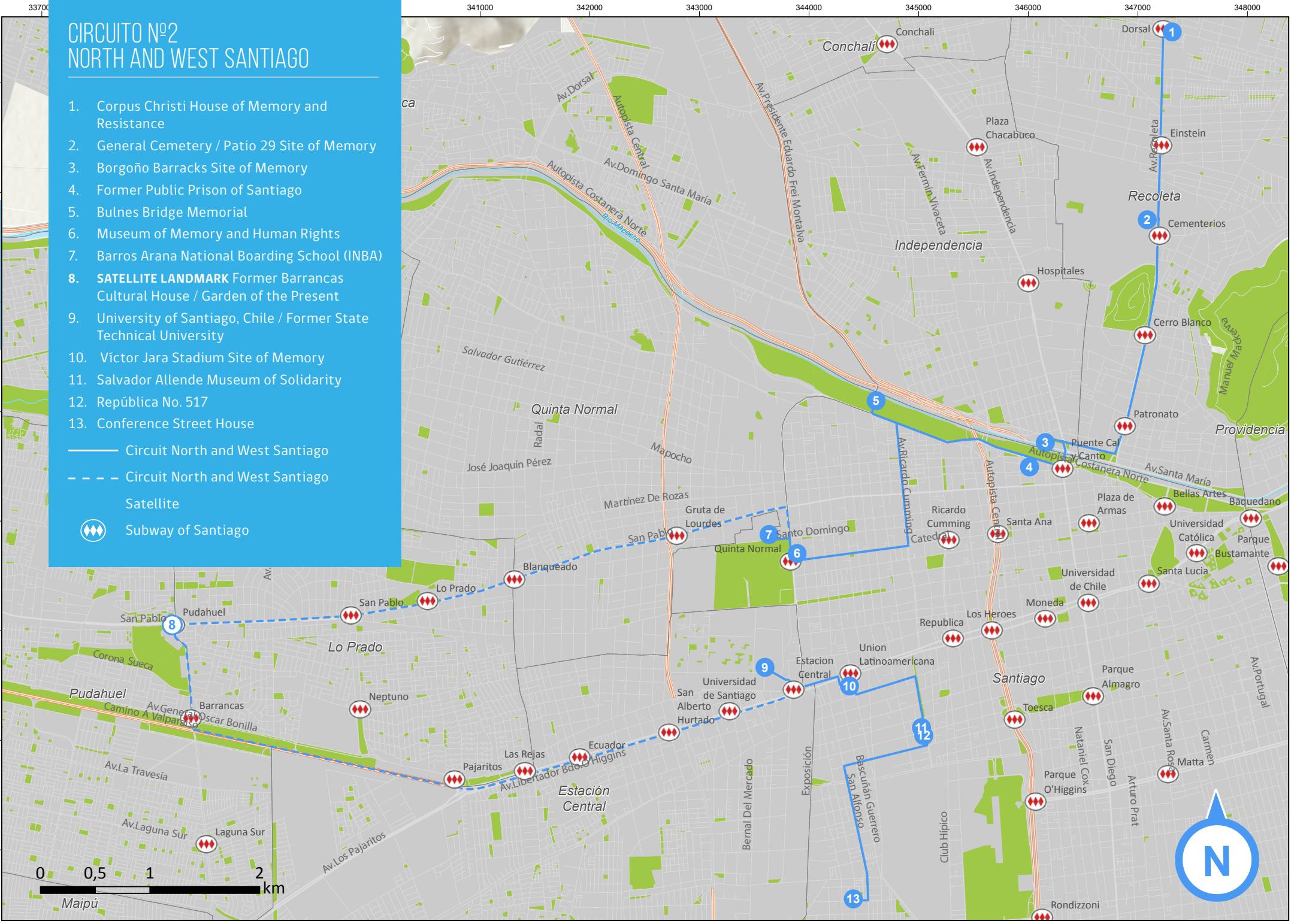
The route continues through República neighborhood, where various mansions served as state repressive organizations' operational centers for medical, administrative, intelligence services, and clandestine detentions. Specifically, the circuit visits the Salvador Allende Solidarity Museum and the building at República No. 517, currently the University of Los Lagos headquarters.

The circuit ends at Conference Street House, a meeting space for the Communist Party's Clandestine Leadership that DINA agents converted into a "mousetrap"—a place where detained individuals had to simulate normal life to capture others arriving for a meeting that never occurred.

CIRCUITO Nº2 NORTH AND WEST SANTIAGO

1. Corpus Christi House of Memory and Resistance
2. General Cemetery / Patio 29 Site of Memory
3. Borgoño Barracks Site of Memory
4. Former Public Prison of Santiago
5. Bulnes Bridge Memorial
6. Museum of Memory and Human Rights
7. Barros Arana National Boarding School (INBA)
8. **SATELLITE LANDMARK** Former Barrancas Cultural House / Garden of the Present
9. University of Santiago, Chile / Former State Technical University
10. Víctor Jara Stadium Site of Memory
11. Salvador Allende Museum of Solidarity
12. República No. 517
13. Conference Street House

-  Circuit North and West Santiago
-  Circuit North and West Santiago Satellite
-  Subway of Santiago





SITE N°1

CORPUS CHRISTI HOUSE OF
MEMORY AND RESISTANCE

ADDRESS

Pedro Donoso N° 582, Recoleta

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights
violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination
center

HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary
memorialcorpuschristi@gmail.com

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 2 Dorsal

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

[https://www.instagram.com/
memorialcorpuschristi/](https://www.instagram.com/memorialcorpuschristi/)

LOCATION



SITE Nº1

CORPUS CHRISTI HOUSE OF MEMORY AND RESISTANCE

On September 7, 1986, the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), the Communist Party's armed wing created three years earlier, carried out Operation 20th Century, a failed attack against dictator Augusto Pinochet in El Melocotón area of Cajón del Maipo, about 40 kilometers from Santiago. In response, the dictatorial government declared a State of Siege across the country, and under pressure from the Ministry of Interior, the Santiago Court of Appeals declared the Front an "illegal terrorist association."

The following year, in 1987, the CNI executed Operation Albania, primarily aiming to dismantle FPMR's leadership. On June 15 and 16, 1987, the Corpus Christi Massacre occurred, during which agents killed 12 FPMR members.

The operation began in a residential neighborhood in Las Condes municipality, where agents executed an FPMR militant. The CNI then killed three people on Varas Mena Street: the first while leaving home in San Miguel municipality, and two others in San Joaquín municipality at a house operating as an FPMR school, while militants fought agents to allow others to evacuate. Agents killed another militant in Villa Olímpica, in Ñuñoa municipality.

Subsequently, seven people—three women and four men, aged between 20 and 29—faced detention and transfer to Borgoño Barracks in Independencia municipality—CNI's main operations, detention, and torture center. Agents later took them to an uninhabited building on Pedro Donoso Street in Recoleta municipality.

To cover up the crime, the CNI staged a scenario. Agents fired bursts to simulate a confrontation and placed weapons next to the lifeless bodies. However, investigators found no evidence of shots from inside the building. Additionally, the CNI director and Army general falsely claimed that four agency agents had suffered serious injuries.

Pro-dictatorship newspapers El Mercurio, La Segunda, and La Tercera supported the official version provided by CNI and the National Division of Social Communication (DINACOS), under the Government's General Undersecretariat. In contrast, opposition media like Hoy, Cauce, Apsi, Análisis magazines and Fortín Mapocho newspaper investigated and published reports disproving the oppressive apparatus's false narrative, defying censorship and direct repression against their workers.

In 1991, the Rettig Commission report confirmed that all victims had faced execution. Military justice fought for years to maintain jurisdiction over the case, and only in 2005 did ordinary courts issue the first instance ruling, establishing legal certainty about events at the Pedro Donoso Street house.





Since the 1980s, every June 15 and 16, families of killed militants have organized commemorative routes, ceremonies, and marches around the house.

In 2019, during the social uprising, RecoNorte Self-Convended Assemblies came together, formed by municipality residents seeking to build connections and strengthen territorial resistance, and identifying the Pedro Donoso House as a site of memory. They began various actions to make the site visible and functional. However, the organization weakened during the pandemic, prompting an open call answered by local individuals and organizations, including the Collective of Fallen Rodriguista Families, forming the Corpus Christi Assembly to recover the privately owned, long-abandoned house. They initiated cleaning sessions to physically prepare the space, then conducted cultural, neighborhood, and memorial activities.

In 2022, the Foundation House of Memory and Resistance Corpus Christi formed as a legal entity, consolidating the memorialization project and community building through various work areas including memory, culture, and permaculture. They have successfully connected the house with its surroundings, opening it for guided visits, book launches, art exhibitions, and photography displays.

On December 21, 2024, authorities declared the Pedro Donoso House No. 582-A Site of Memory a Historical Monument. Significant elements include the access door, sidewalk commemorative space (including a commemorative plaque and bench), the "Plaza of commemorations" front garden, twelve niches, and original structure remnants.





SITE N°2

GENERAL CEMETERY /
PATIO 29 SITE OF MEMORY

ADDRESS

Zañartu N° 951, Recoleta

 **GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Burial and exhumation site

 **HISTORICAL MONUMENT**

ACCESS / VISITS

Monday to sunday
09:00 a 17:00

HOW TO GET THERE

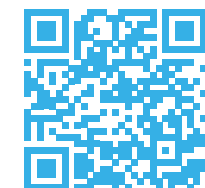


Subway: Line 2 Cementerios

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

[https://www.facebook.com/
Patio29resistencia/?locale=es_LA](https://www.facebook.com/Patio29resistencia/?locale=es_LA)

LOCATION



GENERAL CEMETERY / PATIO 29 SITE OF MEMORY

After the coup d'état, Patio 29 of the General Cemetery—a space for burying unclaimed, unidentified, or indigent people—served as a clandestine burial ground for hundreds of people killed during the dictatorship, labeled as N.N. (meaning “no name”). Officials later identified many of these people as disappeared detainees and political execution victims.

During the dictatorship's first months, according to Legal Medical Service (SML) morgue records, officials sent more than 1,130 bodies of extrajudicially executed people from this location to the General Cemetery. However, researchers cannot verify whether these bodies actually entered the cemetery or if perpetrators moved them to unknown locations and made them disappear. Investigations since the 1990s confirm discrepancies in both institutions' archives regarding body removal dates from the morgue, personnel responsible for cemetery transfers, exact burial locations, and cremation status. Records clearly show that workers buried many bodies received at the cemetery in Patio 29 without documentation, often placing two or three people in single graves. To date, authorities still don't know the identity and number of bodies irregularly buried here—or in other cemetery areas—or those buried and later removed.

Military intervention in the General Cemetery caused errors, omissions, and manipulation of entry and burial records. The Military Junta appointed a new director to oversee staff and procedures.

In 1979, the Vicariate of Solidarity received reports about at least 200 graves with illegal burials in the cemetery. In 1981, they filed a complaint with the San Miguel Court of Appeals, whose magistrate declared incompetence and transferred the case to Santiago's Third Military Prosecutor, who prohibited burial, exhumation, cremation, or transfer of remains from Patio 29. Despite this, in 1982, the Vicariate received new reports indicating nighttime body removals.

After the dictatorship ended, the Patio 29 case returned to ordinary justice. Identification processes began in September 1991. Officials exhumed 107 graves containing 125 sets of remains, identifying 96 people through anthropological analysis and, in some cases, DNA testing. However, from 2000, new judicial investigations revealed more victim details, contradicting some previous identifications. In 2004, DNA analysis requested by a victim's wife disproved the identity of remains previously identified as her husband.



Officials declared Patio 29, which maintains most metal crosses installed during the dictatorship, a Historical Monument in 2006. That same year, authorities confirmed serious flaws in the body identification process. New DNA analyses confirmed many previous identifications were incorrect. In response, the President created a special commission establishing an identification system following international protocols. In 2008, officials sent new samples to foreign universities for additional analysis.

Various organizations and collectives converge at the General Cemetery, working on human rights, memory, justice, and education initiatives.

The Association of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees and the Association of Relatives of Political Execution Victims promoted Patio 29's National Monument declaration. Previously, they drove the creation of the Memorial to Disappeared Detainees and Political Execution Victims, inaugurated in 1994 with Ministry of Interior funding. Designed by three Chilean artists, it presents 3,079 names of executed and disappeared people during the dictatorship on a marble wall. Both groups have worked on other memory initiatives with the General Cemetery and Recoleta



Municipality's Cultural Corporation, which focuses on connecting memory with new generations and incorporating gender perspectives.

The Patio 29 Resistances Collective has worked for years to recover and make this space's memory visible. Working with citizens, human rights groups, and local organizations, the collective promotes awareness of the site's importance. Their actions included cleaning and visual recovery of Patio 29, which remained dirty and neglected for long periods. They've also worked on site signage. The Collective promotes preserving resistance memory highlighting the struggles and political-social commitment of people buried there. They created a memory and resistance route through other significant General Cemetery spaces.

Inside the cemetery, besides Patio 29—now patio 162—and the Memorial to Disappeared Detainees and Political Execution Victims, visitors can see other memorials, tombs, and mausoleums of artists, political movements and parties, human rights fighters, and Popular Unity authorities who were state violence victims during the dictatorship or played key resistance roles during and after the period.

The General Cemetery serves as a key space for social mobilization. Every September 11, it becomes an epicenter of commemorations, receiving thousands of people paying tribute to dictatorship victims.



SITE N°3

BORGOÑO BARRACKS SITE OF
MEMORY

ADDRESS

General Borgoño N° 1154,
Independencia

✓ **GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights
violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination
center

✓ **HISTORICAL MONUMENT**

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary
memoriaborgono@gmail.com

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 2 y Line 3 Puente Cal
y Canto

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://memoriaborgono.cl/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº3

BORGÑO BARRACKS SITE OF MEMORY

The Borgoño Barracks building, constructed in the early 20th century, originally served as part of the country's public health infrastructure. From 1977 to 1990, the building became the most important operational center of the National Information Center (CNI), which emerged after the National Intelligence Directorate's (DINA) dissolution due to international pressure over foreign attacks and discoveries confirming disappeared detainees' existence (though testimonies indicate DINA operated there in 1977). The CNI, created under the Ministry of Interior, attempted to legalize detentions while denying torture and disappearances.

At Borgoño Barracks, known in repressive jargon as the "House of Laughter," agents organized nationwide repressive operations and specialized units worked against the Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) after Operation Return, the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), and MAPU Lautaro.

According to testimonies, agents deprived detainees of water, food, and sleep, keeping them mostly in a basement containing cells, torture rooms, and a room for photographing and fingerprinting. Medical staff administered drugs to detainees and revived torture victims, determining if interrogations could continue.

Compared to DINA, the CNI reduced disappearances, replacing them with false confrontations. Many people detained at Borgoño Barracks died under this false premise of attempting escape.

During the 1980s, various family organizations and human rights violation victims denounced abuses inside the Barracks. Citizen collectives like the Sebastián Acevedo Movement Against Torture, a protest group using active non-violence, demonstrated outside Borgoño Barracks to expose the then-secret location.

In 1984, authorities declared the former Hygiene Institute building, then occupied by CNI, a Historical Monument for its urban value, particularly the building housing the repressive organization's administrative and statistics section.

Borgoño Barracks connects to the Corpus Christi Massacre of June 15-16, 1987, as seven victims killed in an abandoned house on Pedro Donoso Street in Recoleta—now Corpus Christi House of Memory and Resistance—passed through the barracks first. It also links to five young FPMR members' disappearance, detained between September 9-10, 1987, killed at Borgoño Barracks and transferred to Tobalaba Aerodrome for helicopter disposal at sea.



Truth Commission reports indicate the highest number of detentions occurred between 1984 and 1986, without official acknowledgment.

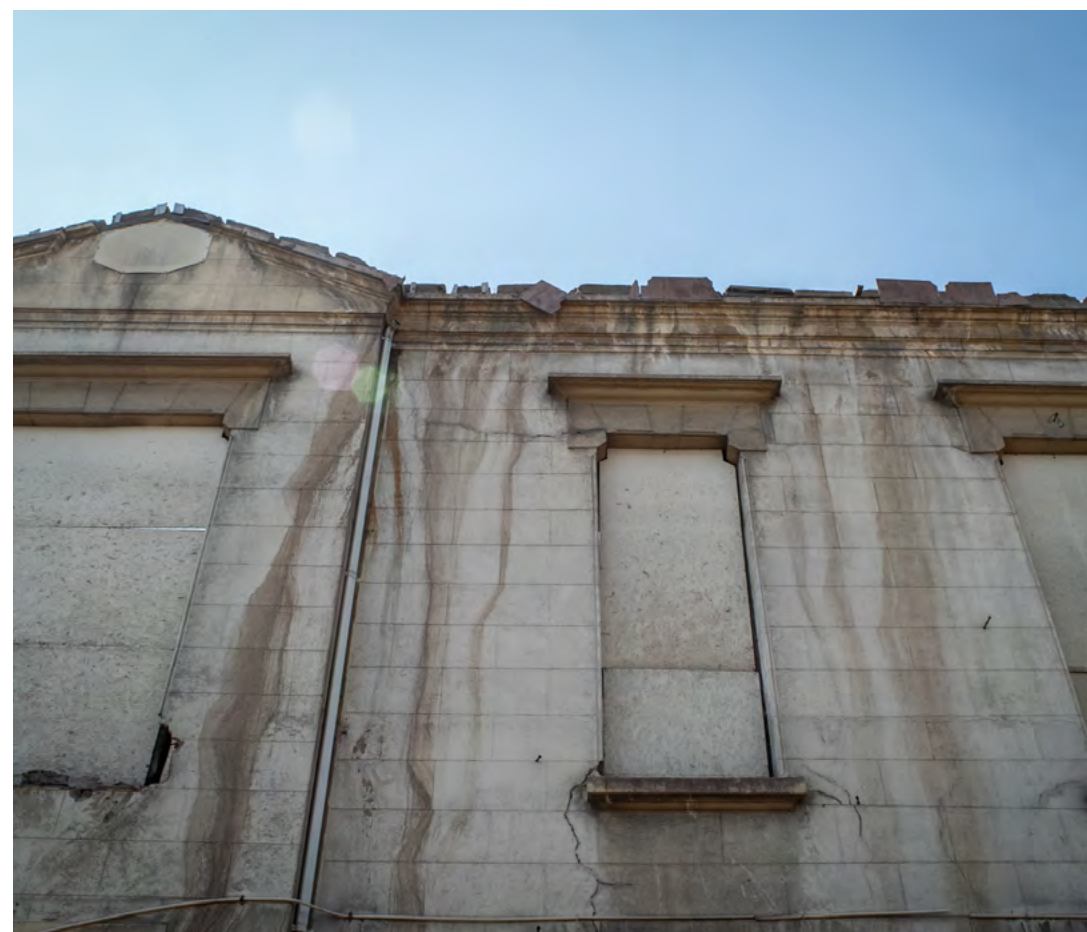
At the dictatorship's end, authorities transferred Borgoño Barracks to the Investigations Police (PDI). In 1997, workers demolished the CNI operation section (Borgoño No. 1470) for a modern PDI headquarters building.

Thanks to groups' and organizations' denunciations, in 2016 the National Monuments Council declared Borgoño Barracks a Historical Monument, recognizing its importance as a site of serious human rights violations and resistance against these acts.

In December 2024, the Ministry of Interior, National Assets, and PDI signed a protocol to restore the former Borgoño Barracks fiscal property, progressively transferring administration to the Borgoño Memory Corporation and Ministry of Health, considering the building's pre-CNI history.

The Borgoño Memory Corporation, founded in 2016, aims to recover and preserve spaces related to human rights violations. They've worked with Independencia municipality to recover the barracks and develop a project converting it into a memory, meeting, and reflection space including a museum route, documentation center, and rooms for workshops and educational activities.

Survivors and victims' families have primarily driven this recovery, emphasizing the site's symbolic and educational value for future generations and promoting justice, truth, and reparation ideals.



SITE N°4

FORMER PUBLIC PRISON OF
SANTIAGO

1305

ADDRESS

Gral. Mackenna N° 1341-1353,
Santiago

 **GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights
violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Mass and public detention center

 **HISTORICAL MONUMENT**

ACCESS / VISITS

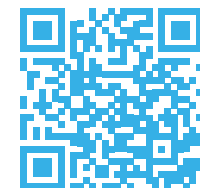
Exterior only

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 2 y Line 3 Puente Cal y
Canto

LOCATION



SITE Nº4

FORMER PUBLIC PRISON OF SANTIAGO

After the National Stadium's closure as a detention center in November 1973, the Public Prison became one of the main detention facilities for political prisoners, especially during 1973 and 1974. During this period, serious human rights violations occurred. Some prisoners faced execution, disappearance, or death from torture (including an Air Force general, a close collaborator of President Salvador Allende, who died in March 1974 after torture by his institutional colleagues).

The number of political prisoners increased during the 1980s, particularly in 1983, 1984, and 1988. Overcrowding conditions were extreme, and authorities often mixed political prisoners with the general prison population. Guards frequently refused to provide food for extended periods. Testimonies describe cruel treatment, torture, and long periods of solitary confinement lasting up to 30 days. Detainees arrived at the prison in deteriorated physical and psychological conditions after passing through various torture centers.

After the 1985 earthquake, conditions in the galleries housing political prisoners worsened, exposing them to severe structural damage and deficient sanitary services.

Civilians within the repressive apparatus also carried out actions inside the prison. In 1981, a pediatrician who directed DINA's London Clinic—operating under that name until 1983—poisoned common prisoners and MIR militants.

On January 30, 1990, weeks before the return to democracy, 49 political prisoners, including seven on death row, escaped through a 60-meter tunnel in an operation organized by Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) and Communist Party militants. In 1991, political prisoners remaining after the dictatorship's end conducted a hunger strike protesting their situation.

The Public Prison—which included the Criminal Courts building—closed and faced demolition in 1994. Despite attempts to declare it a Historical Monument, these failed and a new construction replaced the building. Plans to preserve the southern facade and its turrets for historical and architectural value also failed; demolition proceeded and the new building partially replicates the original. Today, the site houses judicial offices, a bank branch, and a water services company.



The Christian Churches Social Aid Foundation (FASIC) rescued some prison remnants, including a cell door and the cart used in the 1990 escape, now displayed at the Museum of Memory and Human Rights, along with wall fragments given to former prisoners as resistance symbols. A sidewalk plaque, installed in 2014 for the coup d'état's 40th anniversary, commemorates political prisoners.

In December 2024, authorities inaugurated the "Fragmented Memory" memorial, a sculptural work comprising 15 concrete modules representing some subdued human figures—lying face down with hands crossed over their heads—and others with empty silhouettes. The work, selected through public competition, sits on the former facility's sidewalk and honors political prisoners detained in the Public Prison during the dictatorship.



SITE N°5
MEMORIAL PUENTE BULNES

ADDRESS

Puente Bulnes, General Bulnes con
Av. Pdte. Balmaceda, Santiago

✘ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights
violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Execution site

✔ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Espacio público

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 5 Cumming

LOCATION



SITE Nº5

BULNES BRIDGE MEMORIAL

The Bulnes Bridge Memorial, located over the Mapocho River, commemorates human rights violation victims at Bulnes Bridge between September and October 1973. At this location, military personnel from the Yungay Regiment of San Felipe, who had taken over and installed themselves in the Barros Arana National Boarding School (INBA) and Quinta Normal Park, executed at least 56 people, throwing their bodies into the Mapocho River.

Due to its strategic location in Santiago municipality's northwestern sector, the bridge and its surroundings form a connection axis between various repression and torture spaces. Its proximity to clandestine sites, police stations, and barracks established direct links with places like Santiago's 4th Police Station and INBA.

On September 15, 17, and 19, 1973, military forces conducted three operations inside San Juan de Dios Hospital—near Bulnes Bridge—detaining eight workers: a doctor, University of Chile medical students, and facility staff, including a Catalan worker-priest who arrived in Chile in 1968. After his hospital detention, agents took the priest to INBA and shortly after executed him at Bulnes Bridge. Days later, workers found his body downstream in the Mapocho River and took it to the Legal Medical Service.

Additionally, agents detained and executed eight people from Nueva Matucana Population in Renca at the bridge. On October 12, 1973, they kidnapped fourteen more people from Los Sauces Recreation Center in Puente Alto, including minors and a six-month pregnant woman, later killing them at the site.

At Bulnes Bridge, agents also executed eight detainees from La Moneda Palace on September 11, 1973, GAP militants (President's Personal Friends Group). Though these victims lack a plaque at the site, their names appear on a memorial on Morandé Street sidewalk facing La Moneda, commemorating 38 people inside La Moneda during the coup who became dictatorship victims.

On October 16, 2024, authorities declared the Bulnes Bridge Site of Memory a National Monument. This memorial, hosting masses, commemorations, and symbolic and cultural events, comprises various significant spaces. These include Joan Alsina Plaza, a reflection space also serving as a chapel, housing a wooden cross holding a bullet-marked river railing piece. It features plaques honoring San Juan de Dios Hospital workers, Puente Alto residents, and the Catholic Action Workers Movement (MOAC) Commemorative Mural, restored in 2013 by the Ignatian University Center—responsible for its creation—in collaboration with MOAC.



The site also includes the Wall of Memory, a 2001 artistic project by two photographers containing 970 ceramics with disappeared detainees' images, names, and disappearance dates.

Nearby are Human Rights Plaza, La Perrera Cultural Center, Centenary Population Neighborhood, and San Juan de Dios Hospital, which commemorates its workers through a memorial monolith.

SITE N°6

MUSEUM OF MEMORY
AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ADDRESS

Matucana N° 501, Santiago

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Commemorative site

SUBCATEGORY

Museums and archives

✗ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Tuesday to Sunday
10:00 a 18:00

HOW TO GET THERE

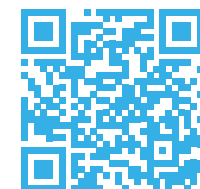


Subway: Line 5 Quinta Normal

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://mmdh.cl/>

LOCATION



MUSEUM OF MEMORY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Inaugurated on January 11, 2010, the Museum of Memory and Human Rights (MMDH) primarily aims to make visible, commemorate, transmit, and interpret state terrorism and political violence during the dictatorship, exposing serious human rights violations between September 11, 1973, and March 10, 1990. It works to dignify victims and their families while promoting reflection on human rights and democratic values to prevent repetition. Though focused on the dictatorship period, the museum also addresses present-day issues including indigenous peoples' rights, women's rights, dissidence, childhood, and migrant population rights.

The museum emerged from demands by family groups and human rights organizations, and the urgent need to preserve archives recognized in 2003 as part of UNESCO's Memory of the World program. Its creation also builds on Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations in the Rettig and Valech Reports, within state memorialization policies after the dictatorship. MMDH is a Bicentennial Project, part of initiatives commemorating Chile's 200 years of independence.

The building, specially designed for the museum, occupies a former vacant lot in Yungay Neighborhood, Santiago municipality. A São Paulo (Brazil) architectural team—led by a Chilean architect—won the Public Works Ministry's national and international public competition for the architectural project. A national design office developed the museography.

The main exhibition occupies two-thirds of the 5,000-square-meter building, which also houses temporary exhibition spaces including the Memory Gallery and a third-floor room. Truth Commissions' information forms the primary source for the main exhibition's narrative. The display organizes into thematic blocks following chronological sequence and historical approach, exhibiting various museum heritage elements representing dictatorship events. The main exhibition presents numerous documents, photographs, and press materials, plus objects like a General Cemetery's Patio 29 cross, a Former Santiago Public Prison door, and a train rail recovered from the seabed during judicial investigations into disappeared detainees' fate.

The Absence and Memory memorial, comprising about 1,200 photographs of disappeared detainees and political execution victims during the dictatorship, represents one of MMDH's most significant spaces. The memorial contains empty spaces, filled annually as families and victims' associates provide previously missing photographs.





The temporary exhibitions at the MMDH include art shows, displays of collections from human rights organizations, and exhibitions created by the museum's team to showcase its collections. Some of these are traveling exhibitions that move, adapt, and engage with different spaces both nationally and internationally.

The museum features the Plaza de la Memoria, conceived as a space for concerts and cultural events, as well as an auditorium. It organizes a wide range of educational and outreach activities aimed at the community, including theater, film screenings, launches, discussions, and commemorative events on various dates throughout the year.

Several exterior artworks integrate with the building's architecture: "Geometry of Consciousness" in the underground exterior, "At the Same Time, in the Same Place" mural, "The Museum is a School" and "Core Action in Tribute to General Carlos Prats González" installations.

The museum preserves and researches diverse collections including documents, objects, photographs, audiovisual materials, press materials, tapestries, iconography, and publications from human rights organizations, victims' family groups, human rights collectives formed by period victims, personal collections, and state administration archives. Researchers can access collections through the Documentation Center (CEDOC), Audiovisual Documentation Center (CEDAV), MMDH Archive, Digital Library, and other research resources available on its website.



SITE N°7

BARROS ARANA NATIONAL
BOARDING SCHOOL (INBA)

ADDRESS

Santo Domingo N° 3535, Santiago

✘ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights
violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention and torture center

✔ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary
secretarias.rei@inba.cl

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 5 Quinta Normal

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.inba.cl/wp/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº7

BARROS ARANA NATIONAL BOARDING SCHOOL (INBA)

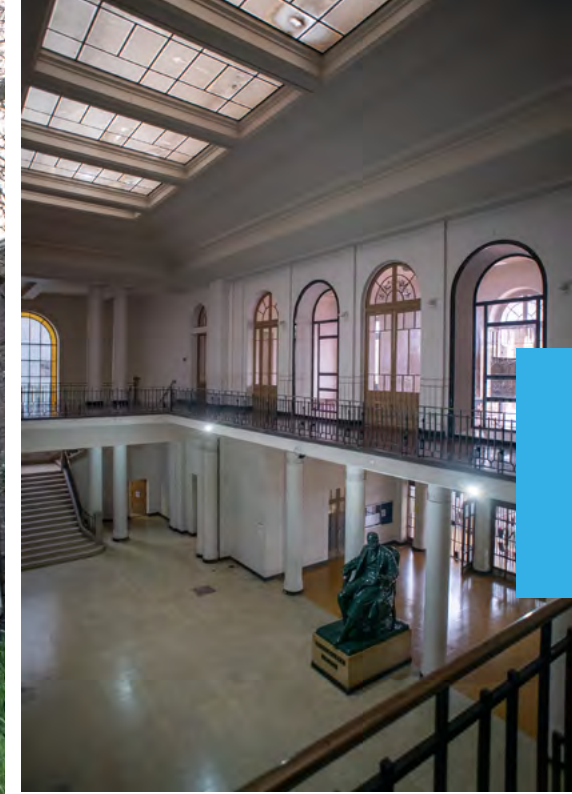
The Barros Arana National Boarding School (INBA) is a public, scientific-humanist, and secular educational institution serving students from across Chile, from seventh grade through high school, on a seven-hectare property. Founded in 1902 as the country's first public boarding school, it has educated former presidents, national prize winners, intellectuals, artists, athletes, and poets. At its peak capacity, it housed up to a thousand boarding students. The 1985 and 2010 earthquakes caused severe damage to some building sections.

Between September 11 and October 4, 1973, INBA served as headquarters for the Yungay Regiment No. 3 from San Felipe and as a temporary detention center. After the Regiment moved to Quinta Normal Park, the facility's cafeteria continued operating until 1975 as a commissary providing food service to military personnel.

INBA's hall served as the Regiment's reception area, with the Captain's office occupying the Rector's Office. From there, he managed forces operating in the jurisdictional territory between Matucana Avenue, Alameda, Américo Vespucio Avenue, and the Mapocho River bank, within the Interior Security Jurisdictional Area Commands (CAJSI) administrative division. This force comprised about 400 conscripts.

The Regiment's installation began with transferring boarding students to their homes via the institution's bus and military buses. Conscripts occupied the central courtyards (green and yellow) for lodging. Raids in the area began immediately. Together with La Serena Regiment, military forces raided the Technical State University (UTE). They independently took over the Barrancas House in Pudahuel and detained San Juan de Dios Hospital staff and Nueva Matucana Population residents, using Bulnes Bridge as the designated execution site.

Forces detained many people in INBA's western sector, particularly on soccer fields, though no precise records or figures exist. Families inquired about detainees at the door, but military personnel denied their presence. Detainee testimonies state that conscripts, often under drug and alcohol effects, entertained themselves shooting and killing birds in the dove courtyard (former Swiss courtyard), originating this space's name. Though no confirmed executions occurred within INBA, sources indicate forces later executed several people detained there at Bulnes Bridge, including a Catalan worker-priest from San Juan de Dios Hospital and detainees from La Legua and Nueva Matucana populations.



According to testimonies, the facility's cafeteria served as the military contingent's commissary until 1975, despite the Regiment's move to Quinta Normal Park—which operated as a detention center between October 1973 and November 1974. During the Regiment's park operation, they used infrastructure installed for Chile's National Exhibition (Chile Expo 1972), organized by Salvador Allende's government for the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD III) showcasing national productive activities, which later became the International Housing Exhibition, known as Viexpo.

Former students have driven INBA's dictatorship history reconstruction, researching four judicial cases: San Juan de Dios Hospital (Episode Hospital San Juan de Dios, Role 2182-98); Nueva Matucana Population (Episode Nueva Matucana Population, Role 466-2010); a thirteen-year-old from La Pincoya (Episode Carlos Fariña, Role 2182-98); and Barrancas Cultural House in Pudahuel (Episode Cultural House, Role 224-2019). They've also conducted interviews with former conscripts, alumni, and survivors. Two

books document these accounts: “They Will Always Be INBANOS: Detained, Disappeared and Killed from Barros Arana National Boarding School” and “Kill Me Face to Face,” both written by former students.

Various memorialization actions have occurred, with others planned. During the coup’s 40th anniversary, a commemorative plaque honoring student victims of human rights violations appeared in a central courtyard. Former students have transformed the former regiment commissary space into the “Julio Torres Guerrero” school museum, witnessing INBA’s military occupation. Plans exist to build a memorial with an amphitheater and historical mural at the former rector’s house and garden site, now a ruined parking lot. It will feature dual access from INBA and Santo Domingo Street to facilitate community participation. Authorities declared the property a Historical Monument in 2024, highlighting its social, historical, and architectural values, plus its status as a site of memory.





SITE Nº8
SATELLITE LANDMARK
FORMER BARRANCAS CULTURAL
HOUSE / GARDEN OF THE PRESENT

ADDRESS

San Pablo Nº 8000, Pudahuel

✕ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention and torture center

✕ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Monday to friday
9:00 a 17:00

HOW TO GET THERE

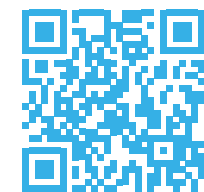


Subway: Line 5 Pudahuel

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.instagram.com/pudahuelcultura/?hl=es>

LOCATION



SITE Nº 8 SATELLITE LANDMARK

FORMER BARRANCAS CULTURAL HOUSE / GARDEN OF THE PRESENT

The former Barrancas municipality included parts of what are now Pudahuel, Cerro Navia, Lo Prado, and Quinta Normal municipalities. In 1975, the Military Junta eliminated the municipality to create Pudahuel municipality. Later, in 1981, due to population growth, Pudahuel split to form Cerro Navia and Lo Prado municipalities.

According to judicial investigations, the Barrancas Cultural House (a large property in the former Santa Corina sector, now occupied by Pudahuel Municipality facilities) became a detention and torture center on September 21, 1973, operated by military personnel from the Mountain Infantry Regiment No. 3 Yungay Battalion from San Felipe. The Army's First Company of the Non-Commissioned Officers School replaced this Regiment on October 1, 1973. During their 1973 occupation, both Army units conducted military operations against the municipality's civilian population, including raids, imprisonment, interrogations, torture, and summary executions.

The property also housed the "Until Victory Always" settlers' camp, which later became the Santiago Pino population. During the Popular Unity period, the Cultural House served as an active community center hosting social and cultural projects. After its conversion to a detention and torture center, many camp residents faced arrest and torture, with some executed or disappeared. The Cultural House also held people from other Santiago sectors; some faced execution there or near Lo Prado tunnel, their bodies left on public roads or at the Legal Medical Service, while others were identified years later in the General Cemetery's Patio 29.

Currently, the Memory and Environmental Education Center manages the site, promoting environmental education and reflection on memory and human rights.

Visitors can explore significant spaces connecting memory and education, including:

- A surveillance tower remaining from the Army's occupation
- The Garden of the Present, commemorating 19 execution and disappearance victims who passed through this site, featuring an outdoor installation detailing each person's history
- A library promoting human rights and memory documentation and reflection, aiming to become a center preserving survivor testimonies and historical archives related to local repression
- The Environmental Education Center, educating the community about sustainability, cultivation, and environmental preservation



The center continuously collects victim and family testimonies to understand and preserve the site's memory, create a documentary base of state repression in former Barrancas municipality, and build a Yungay Regiment victims registry. They currently work on preserving the surveillance tower and preparing documentation to request National Monument declaration to ensure site protection.

The site serves as a meeting point for the local community and victims' families, who actively participate in memory preservation and updating. The center welcomes the public and offers guided tours, particularly for school groups, universities, or those interested in the municipality's history regarding memory and human rights. Year-round educational and commemorative activities include workshops and talks for different ages, connecting past and present, and environmental education with memory and human rights themes.



SITE Nº9

UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO, CHILE
/ FORMER STATE TECHNICAL
UNIVERSITY

ADDRESS

Av. Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins
Nº3363, Estación Central

✕ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Human rights advocacy site

SUBCATEGORY

Resistance site

✕ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Monday to saturday
07:30 a 19:00

HOW TO GET THERE

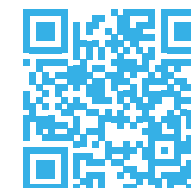


Subway: Line 1 Universidad de Santiago

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://corporacionute-usach.cl/wp/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº9

UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO, CHILE / FORMER STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

The State Technical University (UTE), founded in 1947, aimed to train professionals contributing to the country's modernization and industrialization. During the Popular Unity government, much of its community actively engaged with Salvador Allende's administration.

At 5:00 AM on September 11, 1973, forces bombed UTE's radio station. The graphic exhibition "For Life... Always!"—documenting fascism's dangers—never opened. Singer Víctor Jara—from the university's artistic extension area—and Salvador Allende—who planned to announce a democratic plebiscite addressing the country's political crisis—were to attend. Upon news of the Coup, over 1,200 students and 200 academic and administrative staff gathered at the Central House to resist. However, on September 12 at dawn, forces attacked UTE with military artillery. The bombardment damaged the Central House. Inside the campus, forces killed the university photographer. Forces detained hundreds and transferred them to Chile Stadium. Others, like the execution engineering student center president, faced murdered and disappearance.

A military decree announced UTE's military occupation, justifying actions with false claims about weapons confiscation and presence of foreign extremists.

In November 1973, academic activities partially resumed at eight regional campuses and technological institutes, but armed forces occupied the main campus in Estación Central for six months.

Forces dismantled UTE's inclusive educational project: closing social sciences, arts and crafts, education departments and worker training programs. They prohibited student organizations and free assembly, establishing military surveillance with espionage and denunciation. Between 1973 and 1985, about 250 people lost their jobs, and in 1974, authorities expelled 192 students for political reasons. To date, 88 members of the university community have been identified nationwide who were executed or disappeared.

Despite repression, student resistance reemerged in 1979. Students organized by electing career representatives and challenging appointed authorities. On September 4 that year, a march from UTE to Los Héroes plaza commemorated "Democracy Day." Many participants faced university expulsion. In 1980, during a folk music gathering, forces detained nearly 100 students—men and women—relegating 20 to southern Chile, mainly Chiloé. Though leader expulsions temporarily paralyzed the student movement, it regained strength in 1982 amid mass protests against the economic crisis and dictatorial regime.



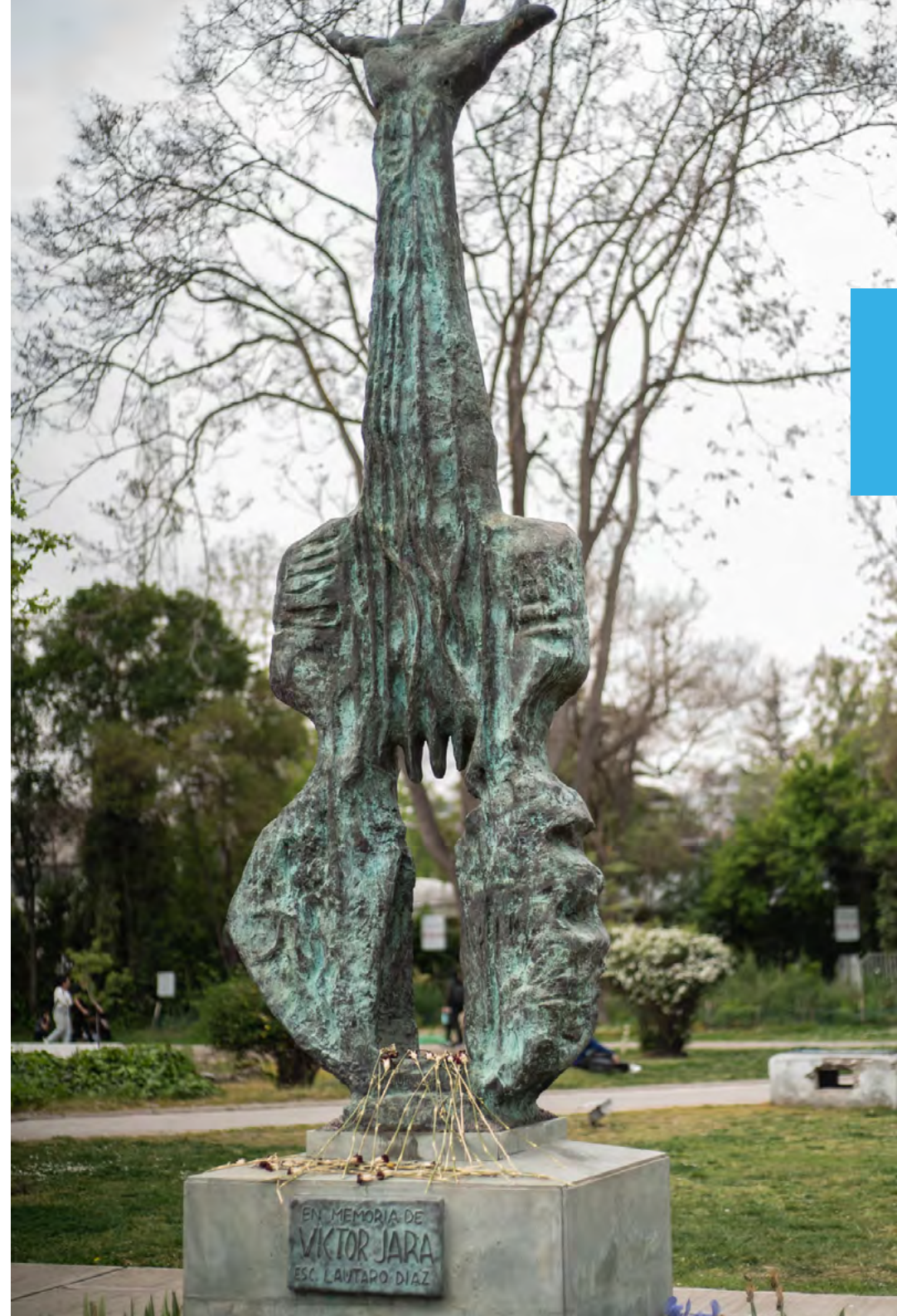
In 1981, under the General Universities Law, UTE lost substantial funding, its national character, and its name, becoming the University of Santiago, Chile (USACH). This change formalized UTE's inclusive educational model's end and began consolidating imposed neoliberal transformations.

After the dictatorship, in the 1990s, USACH created a university reconciliation commission documenting human rights violations and allowed expelled students to return, offering scholarships to complete studies.

In 2000, former students committed to university memory recovery and preservation formed the UTE-USACH Solidarity Corporation. Every September 11, a pilgrimage at Central House commemorates the September 12 bombing. Other commemorations include May 25, marking the 1961 State Technical University Student Federation (FEUT) national strike preceding University Reform; May 27, FEUT Day; and July 30, birthday of the first rector elected by students and teachers in 1967, who served during Popular Unity and remained in the Central House resistance after the Coup.

USACH features several memorials honoring dictatorship victims from its community, including name plaques and memorial trees. In 2011, a street near the University was renamed after the aforementioned rector and, some time later, in 2021, another after Víctor Jara. In 2013, the university awarded posthumous degrees to executed and disappeared students, and in 2023 provided certificates to survivors.

In 2008, a chance discovery revealed valuable UTE graphic and audiovisual archives saved from dictatorship destruction. This archive includes over 15,000 photographs and 700 films, some produced by the University's Cinema and TV department, created in 1971. These heritage pieces, restored and publicly available, preserve visual memory of a university marked by resistance and social commitment. USACH, UTE's heir, represents a space where past and present converge, aspiring for official recognition as a site of memory.





SITE N°10
VÍCTOR JARA STADIUM
SITE OF MEMORY

ADDRESS

Pasaje Arturo Godoy N° 2750, Santiago

✘ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Public detention, torture and extermination center

✔ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary
estadio@fundacionvictorjara.org

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 1 Unión Latinoamericana

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://estadiovictorjara.cl/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº10

VÍCTOR JARA STADIUM SITE OF MEMORY

The Víctor Jara Stadium, founded in 1969 as Chile Stadium, was Chile's first indoor sports venue and served as an important center for sports, cultural, and artistic activities. In 2003, the stadium changed its name honoring singer-songwriter and theater director Víctor Jara, whom military forces tortured and killed in one of the facility's locker rooms.

Chile Stadium, along with the National Stadium and other country stadiums, became the first publicly known facilities used for repression and mass political imprisonment.

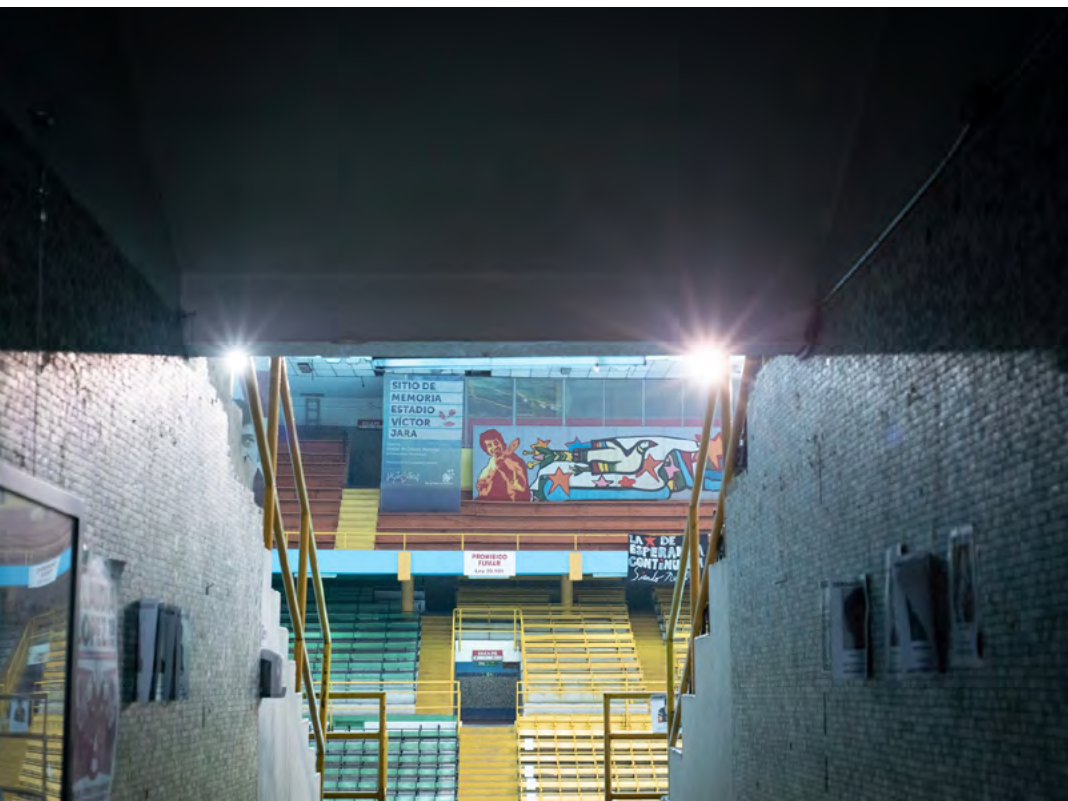
The facility operated in two periods: September 12–15, 1973, and November 11, 1973, to June 23, 1974, with differences in space organization, staff profiles, and detention conditions. Forces killed many people in this facility and removed others to unknown destinations. All three levels and every space—including entrance hall, bathrooms, visiting room, galleries, field, bleachers, corridors, and underground areas like storage rooms, locker rooms, and gyms—served repression purposes, including interrogations, torture, mock executions, sexual violence against women, and executions.

Chile Stadium held between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners—men, women, and minors—including students (mostly from State Technical University–UTE), residents, industrial belt workers, and people linked to the Popular Unity government.

During the first occupation, Army and Air Force agents commanded Chile Stadium. Upon arrival, prisoners endured beatings and lived in overcrowded conditions with precarious basic services and total isolation, facing uncertainty about their fate. Despite this, solidarity prevailed among prisoners who shared scarce food and tried supporting each other. Forces detained Víctor Jara—who had taken a committed and openly militant stance during Salvador Allende's campaign and Popular Unity government—at UTE and brought him to Chile Stadium, where despite other detainees' protection, military personnel recognized and repeatedly isolated him for torture. Between September 15–16, forces transferred most prisoners from here to the National Stadium.

On September 16, forces killed Víctor Jara in the stadium's underground locker rooms. Before death, he wrote his last poem, titled "We Are Five Thousand" (also known as "Chile Stadium"). Thanks to help from a Legal Medical Service worker who recognized him, though no ceremony was possible, his family managed to bury him in the General Cemetery before going into exile. Abroad, his wife—a prominent dancer—became a human rights activist. The world demanded justice for Víctor and his image became a freedom struggle icon. Víctor Jara's murder remained unpunished





until 2018, when courts finally sentenced those responsible for kidnapping and killing the singer-songwriter and a communist lawyer and Popular Unity Prison Service director, also detained at the stadium. Workers found both bodies, along with three others, near Metropolitan Cemetery in Lo Espejo municipality, a place residents transformed into a commemoration site now featuring a memorial.

During the second occupation period, Police managed the stadium. According to testimonies, Red Cross visits partly improved prison conditions with mattresses and blankets, outdoor yard access, package delivery permission, and letter-writing allowance. During this period, prisoners' internal organization proved crucial: they created a library, shared knowledge, played board games, and practiced sports. Though systematic interrogations no longer occurred at the stadium, forces transferred people to clandestine repression sites for these purposes.

After the Víctor Jara Foundation's creation in 1993, led by his wife, the stadium began transformation into a site of memory with active civil society organization participation. In 2003, authorities renamed it Víctor Jara Stadium, and in 2009, the Foundation requested and obtained National Monument declaration. During this period, the Foundation organized the funeral denied to Víctor Jara in September 1973, becoming a massive ceremony.

The Foundation managing the site of memory collects survivor testimonies and creates space for oral and audiovisual archive management. They work with territorial, neighborhood, and cultural organizations, conducting workshops and activities. Though the stadium has undergone some modifications, the Foundation focuses on preserving original elements of significant spaces. For accessibility, they've installed mobile stairs improving access and circulation. Facility visits include tours of relevant spaces, where survivor and family testimonies have proven fundamental in constructing the narrative.



SITE N°11
SALVADOR ALLENDE
MUSEUM OF SOLIDARITY

ADDRESS

República N° 475, Santiago

✕ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Perpetrators' administrative site

✕ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Tuesday to friday: 10:00 a 18:00
Saturday and sunday: 11:00 a 18:00

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 1 República y Line 2 Toesca

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.mssa.cl/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº11

SALVADOR ALLENDE MUSEUM OF SOLIDARITY

The Salvador Allende Solidarity Museum (MSSA) is located in a large house in the República neighborhood which was used from 1978 onwards by the National Intelligence Center (CNI). Several houses in the area were used for both administrative services and repressive operations by the CNI, forming an area known as the “Bermuda Triangle” or the “Republic Barracks”.

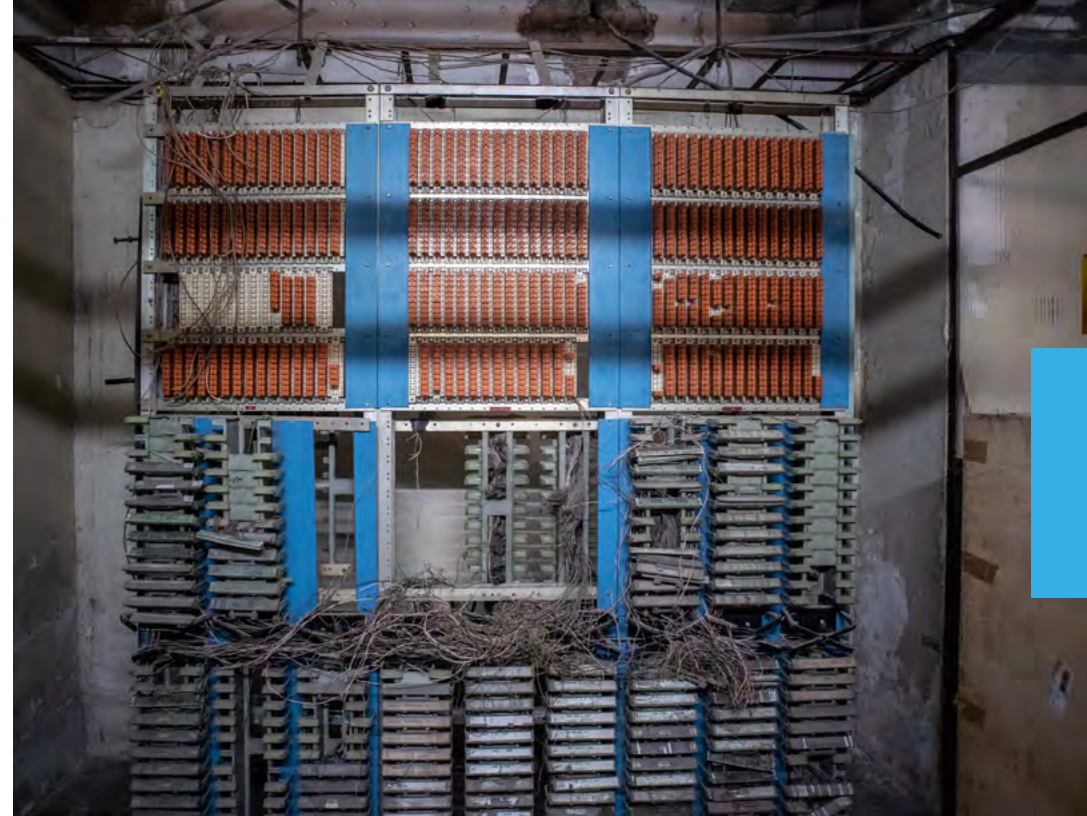
The Solidarity Museum was created in 1971 to house the works donated by artists from all over the world who, during the Popular Unity period, joined the “Operación Verdad” (Operation Truth) campaign that was being deployed in Chile to counter the communication boycott against Salvador Allende’s government. The museum inaugurated its first exhibition in May 1972, and held three exhibitions before the coup d’état.

After the coup, part of the group, in exile, gave continuity to the museum under the name of Museo Internacional de la Resistencia Salvador Allende (MIRSA), with the aim of denouncing the crimes of the dictatorship. The general secretariat was established in Paris and the supporting committees in different countries of Europe, America and Africa. The museum, which was based on a model of donated works by emerging and established artists, was designed as a traveling exhibit space that allowed the works to be displayed in museums and other venues around the world.

In 1991 the MIRSA was renamed the Salvador Allende Solidarity Museum (MSSA), and the Salvador Allende Foundation –created in 1990 after the return of democracy– managed to recover and repatriate the artworks. This involved assembling a collection of works scattered among national and international institutions, including the University of Chile, the Museum of Contemporary Art and the various venues where the MIRSA was present abroad.

As of 2006, the MSSA has been housed in the Heiremans Palace, bearing the name of the Belgian businessman who, in 1925, commissioned two architects to design the house. After twenty years the house was sold to the Spanish Embassy until, in 1967, it was acquired by the University of Chile for housing the Department of Humanistic Studies and, during the first years of the dictatorship, it served as a space for cultural resistance.

The CNI usurped the house in 1978 and used it as an espionage center and administrative office. Although there is evidence of dungeons on the third floor, there are still no testimonies of prisoners having been held there. During the occupation of the house by the CNI, the doors were reinforced, and a telephone surveillance system was installed in the basement, which



has been preserved to this day. The addresses of the intercepted locations can still be read. After the dissolution of the CNI, the house was assigned to the Army Intelligence Directorate (DINE) until 2004.

The house, reclaimed by the State, was acquired in 2004 by the Salvador Allende Foundation for its offices, documentation center and museum. During the restoration process, CNI documents were found in a false ceiling in the attic, including agents' telephone numbers, organization charts, budgets and records of arrests and surveillance of unions, movements and opposition parties. Upon discovery of these documents in September 2005, the Investigative Police (PDI) was notified, and the documents were seized and handed over to the courts of justice. Some of these documents are part of the archives of Londres 38, espacio de memorias.

Following its arrival at the house in 2006, the museum began engaging with the neighborhood. Although its mission is to conserve and disseminate the visual arts collection, in recent years it has developed a work of memory at the República neighborhood's cultural roundtable, along with the Cartografías de la Memoria collective and other local organizations. Within this context, and together with neighbors, a route was configured that covers 15 points, including the colonial houses that also operated as administrative, intelligence and repression centers of the CNI, as well as the sites that were key to the resistance and movements against the dictatorship. The objective is that the neighborhood, in addition to being highlighted for its architectural value by being declared a Traditional Area by the National Monuments Council, will also be recognized as a neighborhood of memory.

Today, the MSSA has established itself as a museum of modern and contemporary art in Latin America. Its collection is made up of three collections corresponding to its three periods: Solidarity, Resistance and MSSA. It currently holds over 3,100 works and continues to grow thanks to the continuous donations of artists. All three collections are state-owned.





SITE N°12
REPÚBLICA N°517

ADDRESS

República N° 517, Santiago

✕ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination center

✕ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Monday to thursday: 09:00 a 17:00
Friday: 09:00 a 16:30

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 1 República y Line 2 Toesca

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.ulagos.cl/acerca-ulagos/sede-santiago/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº12

REPÚBLICA Nº 517

At República Street No. 517, in República Neighborhood, stands one of the buildings usurped by the dictatorship's repressive apparatus, where the National Information Center (CNI) established its General Headquarters from 1978. This place, along with other usurped neighborhood mansions—built by Santiago's aristocracy in early 1900s—formed a territory known as “The Bermuda Triangle,” where Armed Forces established administration, intelligence, and security services operating under strategic intelligence principles.

From 1935, the República No. 517 building housed the University of Chile's Faculty of Commerce and Industrial Economy and School of Economics until its relocation to Diagonal Paraguay Street due to CNI's usurpation. The location, converted into this repressive organization's headquarters, served administrative tasks and operated as a detention and torture center until 1988. This facility, known as “The Big House,” housed the director's offices and the organization's most important officials. According to prisoner testimonies, detentions occurred here at least between 1981 and 1988.

With the dictatorship's end in 1990, CNI-occupied buildings remained abandoned. In November 1992, the National Monuments Council declared República Neighborhood a Typical Zone and recognized República No. 517 as a Historical Conservation Building within a Historical Conservation Zone.

In 2002, Los Lagos University acquired the building for its Santiago Campus, reviving university life and making the property available for neighborhood events in conjunction with the university. This occurred two years before the Army returned seven DINA and CNI-used properties to the State, which were later put up for sale.

The University preserves traces of the building's dictatorship use. These include basement window bars, used as a detention and torture center. These bars have been crucial for survivors to identify their detention location. Currently, this space houses the State Universities Media Corporation of Chile (UESTV), a non-profit associative television project within a national educational, cultural, and university television network.

The rooftop maintains CNI communications antenna remnants, connected by cables to the house across the street. Some iron pieces evidencing perimeter fence installation also remain.

Memorialization actions include posthumous degrees awarded to executed or disappeared students from the University of Chile's Economics Faculty. In 2019, authorities inaugurated the “Memory, Truth





and Justice” memorial in the central courtyard, honoring twenty-three people—students, academics, and administrative staff from the University of Chile—who faced execution or disappearance. Los Lagos University Santiago Campus and University of Chile Economics Memorial Corporation organized this event. Previously, they had installed a commemorative plaque in their memory. Additionally, victim commemoration ceremonies occur every September 11.

The site connects to various territorial actions, organizations, and projects like Circular Republic—focusing on sustainable projects—Margarita Ancacoy dining room, República Neighborhood cultural board, Memories and Resistances Route, and Memory Cartographies collective. People can visit República No. 517 during Heritage Day, when organizers arrange tours of the building and its most significant spaces.



SITE N°13
CONFERENCE STREET HOUSE

ADDRESS

Conferencia N°1587, Santiago

X **GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

CATEGORY

Human rights advocacy site

SUBCATEGORY

Resistance site

X **HISTORICAL MONUMENT**

ACCESS / VISITS

Exterior only

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 2 Rondizzoni

LOCATION



SITE Nº13

CONFERENCE STREET HOUSE

The Conference Street House case involved a series of DINA-executed actions between April 29 and May 6, 1976, aiming to dismantle the clandestine Communist Party Leadership. The strategy created a “mousetrap”—a house maintaining a facade of normality where people arrived for a supposed meeting unaware they would face kidnapping.

In late March, DINA detained a communist militant who served as a liaison for a PC leadership member. During interrogation, she provided information about two properties this person frequented, located on Conference Street—Santiago municipality—and Alejandro del Fierro—Quinta Normal municipality—and indicated possible dates for the party’s clandestine leadership meeting. Authorities later released her. The first house—on Conference Street—operated as a leather goods workshop owned by a leather worker who had lent his home to a friend as a PC safe house. The second house—on Alejandro del Fierro Street—housed this leather worker’s family.

On April 29, DINA kidnapped a worker, related to the leather workshop owner, at Las Rejas and San Pablo avenues intersection. They transferred and interrogated her at Villa Grimaldi. Early next day, the organization kidnapped the worker at his home, also taking him to Villa Grimaldi; later, they detained his wife and cousin.

When the leather worker’s brother-in-law learned of his detention, he went to the Conference Street house and took remaining people to his Alejandro del Fierro home in Quinta Normal municipality. DINA followed them, raided the house, and kidnapped everyone present, including a 10-year-old child.

On May 2, the leather worker’s sister approached the Vicariate of Solidarity to report her family’s kidnapping. The auxiliary bishop of Santiago listened and went to Quinta Normal with medicine for one kidnapped person, where agents detained him for several hours before release.

That same day, five DINA agents installed themselves in the Conference Street house, bringing previously detained people from Quinta Normal, forcing them to simulate normal work in the leather workshop.

On May 3, the liaison militant confirmed the communist leader would arrive for the next day’s meeting on Conference Street. Indeed, on May 4, the leader fell into the “mousetrap.” He was also a leather worker and Central Committee member. That same day, agents captured the Capital Regional Committee’s political secretary. On May 5, they captured another Central Committee member in charge of the Union Front and later the Control and Staff Commission head. All faced kidnapping on Conference Street and remain disappeared today.






On May 6, agents detained the liaison militant upon returning to Conference Street and forced her to visit another PC militant, who also faced kidnapping and disappearance. This second militant served as liaison for a former union leader, detained May 12 and disappeared eight months later. On May 9, they transferred the first militant to another leader’s house; both remain disappeared since then.

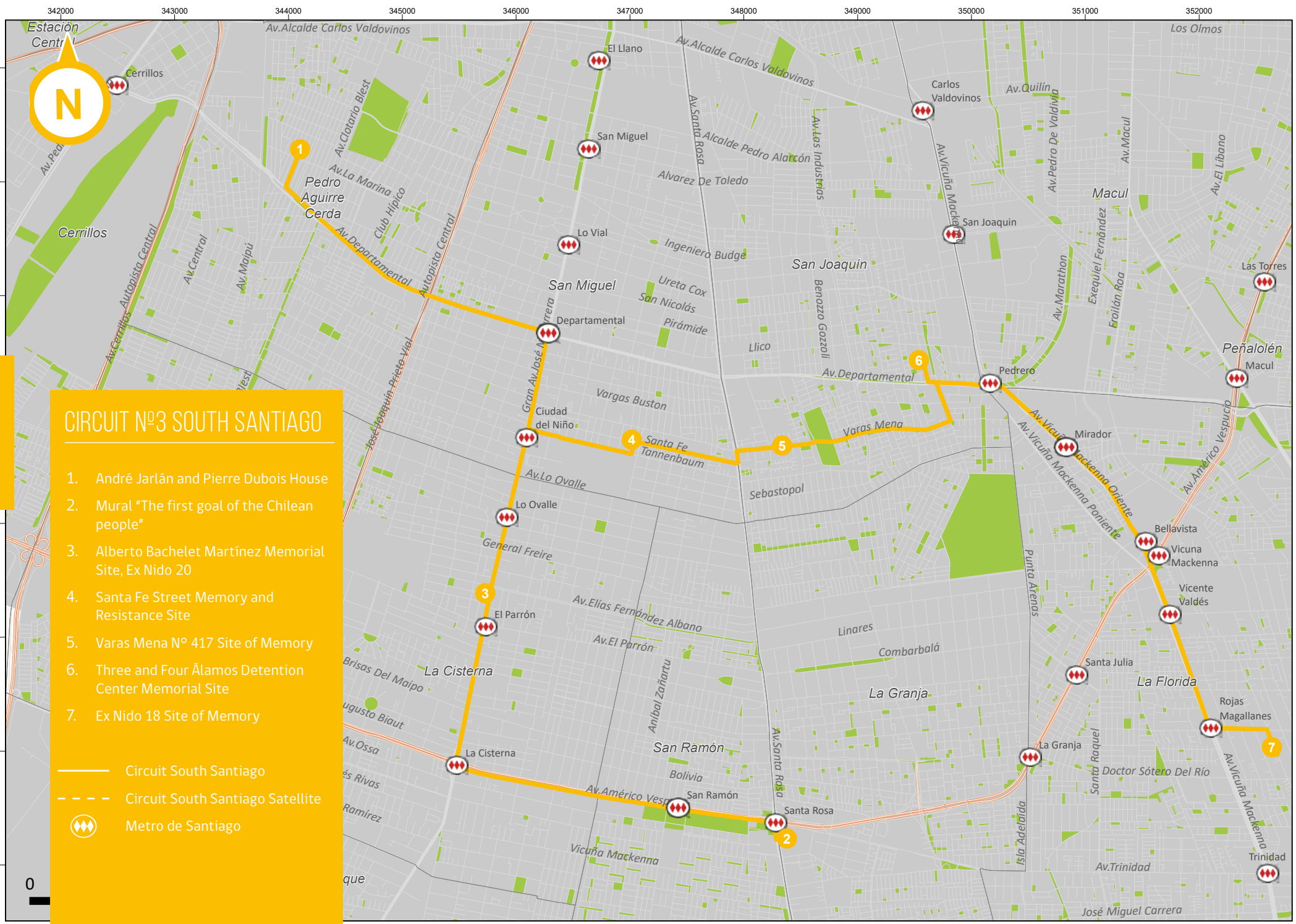
Every May since the dictatorship, a commemorative ceremony occurs, beginning as a small gathering of 10–15 people who shouted slogans until repressive forces dispersed them. With democracy’s return, cultural and artistic activities joined the event, which has grown significantly since the 2010s. The PC Leadership, victims’ families, Association of Disappeared Detainees, and other collectives organize and participate in this political, cultural, and solidarity day. Activities begin with a pilgrimage-style march from Blanco Encalada avenue and San Alfonso intersection to the Conference Street property, where a commemorative plaque stands.

In 2024, authorities renamed a street in Santiago municipality honoring one of the PC militant women, a victim of this repressive operation who remains disappeared today.

CIRCUIT Nº3 SOUTH SANTIAGO

1. André Jarlán and Pierre Dubois House
2. Mural "The first goal of the Chilean people"
3. Alberto Bachelet Martínez Memorial Site, Ex Nido 20
4. Santa Fe Street Memory and Resistance Site
5. Varas Mena Nº 417 Site of Memory
6. Three and Four Álamos Detention Center Memorial Site
7. Ex Nido 18 Site of Memory

-  Circuit South Santiago
-  Circuit South Santiago Satellite
-  Metro de Santiago



CIRCUIT N°3

SOUTH SANTIAGO

The South Santiago circuit consists of seven sites located in the southern urban area of the Metropolitan Region, specifically in the municipalities of Pedro Aguirre Cerda, La Granja, La Cisterna, San Miguel, San Joaquín and La Florida. The sites include spaces of resistance, a mural that was censored during the dictatorship (now restored), and former centers of repression--several current memorial sites--some of which were part of the repressive route of the Comando Conjunto and the DINA (National Intelligence Directorate). All the sites in this circuit are National Monuments in the category of Historic Monuments. It is approximately 20 kilometers long and can be covered via public transportation, car, and, in some sections, on foot or by bicycle.

The first site of the circuit is the House of André Jarlán and Pierre Dubois--French priests who carried out social work in the La Victoria neighborhood--located in the Pedro Aguirre Cerda municipality and near three Line 6 stations, facilitating its access by public transportation. It is located 1.6 kilometers from Lo Valledor station, 2 kilometers from Pedro Aguirre Cerda station--from where collective transportation can be taken along Clotario Blest Avenue--and 2.2 kilometers from Cerrillos station--which allows taking collective transportation along Departamental Avenue.

This parish house, in addition to being the priests' residence, was a place of community gathering and a space of shelter for persecuted people and for those who were injured during demonstrations. On September 4, 1984, on the tenth day of national protest, André Jarlán was hit by a bullet fired by Carabineros (police) that went through the wall of the house and caused his death. The place pays homage to the commitment of these priests to human rights and to the working class.

The tour continues to the mural "The first goal of the Chilean people," inside the Espacio Matta Cultural Center of the La Granja Cultural Corporation. It was created in 1971 by the artist Roberto Matta and the Romana Parra Brigade to commemorate the first anniversary of the Popular Unity government. During the dictatorship it was censored and covered by several layers of paint. The mural remained hidden until 2006, when its restoration and recovery began.

The circuit continues to the Alberto Bachelet Martínez Ex Nido 20 Memorial Site, a house that the dictatorship usurped and where the Air Force and Joint Command operated a clandestine detention, torture and extermination center between 1974 and 1978. Today, civil society has recovered this space and conducts permanent activities focusing on memory and human rights.

The tour then takes visitors to the Calle Santa Fe Memory and Resistance Site, the Revolutionary Left Movement's (MIR) safe house where government forces killed Miguel Enríquez, one of its leaders and founders, in October 1974. Private owners hold the property today, preventing public entry. However, visitors can see the facade, which still preserves traces of the bullets fired that day and displays other elements installed by citizen organizations, including plaques and a commemorative mural. A few blocks away stands the Casa de Miguel Solidaridad Network, which serves as the organization's headquarters and hosts various public cultural activities around the site.

The route continues at the Casa Varas Mena N° 417 Memorial Site, a place that served as a safe house for the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), an opposition movement founded in late 1983. In this property, the CNI (National Information Center) killed two of its militants in 1987, in the episode known as the "Corpus Christi Massacre," in retaliation for the assassination attempt on Pinochet. Ten other militants were killed in other districts of Santiago. The site is currently in private hands, however, there is an intention to consolidate a recovery process to turn it into a space for the promotion of human rights.

The circuit continues with a visit to the Tres y Cuatro Álamos Detention Center Memorial Site, which operated between 1974 and 1977. Tres Álamos was a public prison operated by Carabineros, where prisoners were identified and could be visited. One of its wings housed Cuatro Álamos, a clandestine facility run by DINA where people were held kidnapped and incommunicado. This memorial site can be visited by prior coordination with the organization in charge.

The tour concludes at the Ex Nido 18 Memorial Site, which was also part of the repressive route of the Comando Conjunto. Although it does not preserve any original buildings, due to the erasure of evidence carried out by the repressive apparatus, artistic and commemorative installations can be found on the facade of the place. Various organizations converge in the space that carry out artistic workshops, community activities and actions to educate on issues of memory and human rights.



SITE N°1
ANDRÉ JARLÁN AND
PIERRE DUBOIS HOUSE

ADDRESS

Ranquil N° 4721, población La Victoria,
Pedro Aguirre Cerda

X **GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

CATEGORY

Human rights advocacy site

SUBCATEGORY

Resistance site

✓ **HISTORICAL MONUMENT**

ACCESS / VISITS

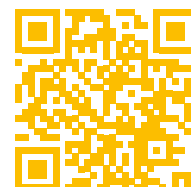
Friday
11:00 a 13:00

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 6 Lo Valledor, Pedro
Aguirre Cerda y Cerrillos

LOCATION



SITE Nº1

ANDRÉ JARLÁN AND PIERRE DUBOIS HOUSE

The house of André Jarlán and Pierre Dubois, located in the La Victoria neighborhood, became a symbol of resistance and community solidarity during the dictatorship. The place, declared a Historic Monument in 2016, honors the commitment of these French priests to the needs of their neighbors and to human rights.

Jarlán and Dubois arrived in La Victoria in 1983, a neighborhood with a strong tradition of grassroots organization, which had emerged in 1957 from a land occupation by more than a thousand families. That same year, the parish house was built, initially an emergency dwelling, which in 1966 was rebuilt by a Dutch parish priest and the local people.

During the dictatorship, the parish house was a residence for priests, a community meeting space open to different beliefs, and a refuge for persecuted people. On the first floor, an infirmary was set up to attend to those who were injured in the demonstrations, and initiatives such as the "Olla Común de la Cuadra" (Neighborhood Soup Kitchen) and the "Comprando Juntos" (Buying Together) solidarity system were promoted - in which several families purchased goods in bulk to obtain better prices- an essential strategy for the community in times of repression, poverty and unemployment.

On the afternoon of September 4, 1984, on the tenth day of national protest, two bullets fired by Carabineros went through the wooden wall of the second floor of the parish house and hit André Jarlán's neck. After an hour, the 43-year-old priest, who had lived in Chile for 18 months, was found dead on his desk with his open Bible next to him. That was a day marked by violence. Hours earlier, a 24-year-old young man had died after being shot by Carabineros during demonstrations in the neighborhood, which intensified the protests in La Victoria. Eight more deaths were recorded in the country that day.

After confirming André Jarlán's death, Pierre Dubois restricted access to the second floor. He then requested the presence of the community photographer, to document what happened and avoid any manipulation of the evidence. There were those who wanted to attack the Carabineros police station to avenge André's death, but Pierre managed to calm them down. Little by little, the streets of the neighborhood were illuminated with candles and the neighboring populations joined the procession.

At the insistence of its inhabitants, André Jarlán was mourned in La Victoria. The next day, his coffin was carried on foot to the Santiago Cathedral, in a massive 12-kilometer funeral procession. His funeral, presided over by Dubois, brought together thousands of people and became a massive act of denunciation against violence.



On the day of the assassination, Pierre Dubois hid André's personal diary. Dubois, before being expelled from the country in 1986, gave it to a nun from La Victoria, who hid it in the attic of her house to prevent the CNI from finding it. Subsequently, a priest sent it to France with the help of the embassy. After the return to democracy, Dubois returned to Chile and, in his last years of life, lived in La Victoria, until his death in 2012. In 2016, the French episcopate returned the diary to Chile and, in 2024, it was published by an independent publishing house thanks to the efforts of a former official of the Archdiocese and an Italian nun from La Victoria.

Every year, outside the chapel house, the neighbors paint a mural representing the priests' commitment and the community's struggle for human rights. On the 4th of each month a liturgy or discussion is held to remember André, and in early September, "André's Week" is organized with a series of activities. The place is open to the public every Friday from 11:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Members of the Christian community, familiar with the history, act as guides. At the site, there is an exhibition of photographs--including records of the day of the assassination--as well as a series of objects belonging to André Jarlán.





SITE N°2

MURAL "THE FIRST GOAL OF THE CHILEAN PEOPLE"

ADDRESS

Av. Santa Rosa N° 9014, La Granja

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Commemorative site

SUBCATEGORY

Mural

HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Monday to sunday: 10:00 a 19:00

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 4A Santa Rosa

LOCATION



MURAL “THE FIRST GOAL OF THE CHILEAN PEOPLE”

After the 1973 coup d'état, the mural “The first goal of the Chilean people,” created by Roberto Matta and the Ramona Parra Brigade (BRP) to commemorate the first anniversary of the Popular Unity government, was censored and covered by several layers of paint.

The Ramona Parra Brigade emerged in 1968 under the wing of the Communist Party. After the proclamation of Salvador Allende as a presidential candidate in 1969, this brigade, along with others such as the Elmo Catalán and the Inti Peredo brigade, intervened street walls to inform the citizenry of the new political and social project that was being developed. The muralism's originality, in this context, resided in its production in working-class areas, in its collective authorship and in the use of simple and accessible materials, such as colored earth, water and brushes.

After Allende's election in 1970, the action of the brigades spread even further. The murals no longer only occupied the streets, but also hospitals, factories and unions. The BRP's most recognized icons belong to this period, such as the dove, the fist, the star and the diversity of faces of the working-class world.

The artist Roberto Matta, who had been living abroad since 1935, traveled to the country on three occasions during Popular Unity due to his interest and ideological proximity to the Allende government. During his stay in 1971, he became interested in the work of the brigades, especially because they worked with the same materials used by the workers and peasants to build and paint their houses. In this context, the painter contacted the BRP to produce a mural in the municipal swimming pool of La Granja, which in those years grouped together the current districts of La Granja, La Pintana and San Ramón, largely built as land occupations on agricultural spaces.

Matta drafted a sketch of the drawing and designed the structure of the 25-meter-long concrete wall, which was conceived with an inclination to represent a soccer goal and so that the work could be appreciated from inside the pool. The idea was to represent a soccer stadium, where there was only one goal--the right one--towards which the entire left team was advancing and scoring a goal. Although the artist wanted to paint the mural with earth, the Brigade chose to mix them with a plastic pigment to make the work last. Matta never knew about this. The painter began by tracing the drawing, then the Brigade followed.

The work was carried out with the people of the BRP who lived in that territory, because at that time the journey to La Granja was more cumbersome and also because Matta came with the idea of bringing art closer to the people, with the idea that later the local community could act as guides for visitors.

Matta's work with the BRP can also be understood as a commitment to Popular Unity within the framework of “Operación Verdad” (Operation Truth), a time when artists from all over the world decided to join the campaign deployed in Chile against the boycott of the government.

Immediately after the coup d'état, the walls were painted white to eliminate posters and murals, while the brigades were persecuted, as was the entire movement of committed artists. In late September 1973, defying danger and prohibitions, there were those who intervened on the walls with an R for resistance, but a part of the brigades was forced to go into exile, where they regrouped to denounce the dictatorial regime. Members of the BRP who stayed in Chile took refuge in a framing workshop and a furniture store to carry out their political work underground, which was supported by Matta through correspondence, in which the artist also requested information about what was happening in the country. In 1976, after the disarticulation and extermination of the leadership of the Communist Party, as a protective measure, correspondence with Matta ended.

During the 1980s, despite the risky context, some brigades managed to organize and re-establish the mural as a means of visual expression, a form of political communication and a tool of protest. In Arica, in December 1988, Carabineros shot and killed a 25-year-old member of the Ramona Parra Brigade, who was intervening an underpass, along with his family and other brigade members,

After the end of the dictatorship, the people of the BRP thought that the La Granja mural had been dynamited, but, in reality an emergency housing (mediagua) was built that had covered the wall. Around 2005, students from the University of Chile began an investigation that led to the rediscovery of the mural and the beginning of the restoration work that culminated in 2008.

The mural, declared a National Monument in 2015, is now part of the building that houses the Espacio Matta Cultural Center of the La Granja Cultural Corporation, which was specially designed to contain and preserve it inside. Along with the mural, photographs of the creative work between Matta and the BRP and of the restoration process are exhibited. Guided tours are conducted throughout the year.



SITE N°3

ALBERTO BACHELET MARTÍNEZ
MEMORIAL SITE, EX NIDO 20

ADDRESS

Santa Teresa N° 37, La Cisterna

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination center

✓ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary
memorialnido20@gmail.com

HOW TO GET THERE

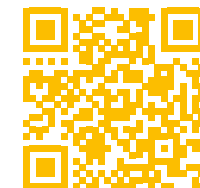


Subway: Line 2 El Parrón

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.instagram.com/exnido20/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº3

ALBERTO BACHELET MARTÍNEZ MEMORIAL SITE, EX NIDO 20

Between 1974 and 1978 this location was used as a clandestine detention, torture and extermination center. It was operated by the Air Force Intelligence Service (SIFA)- and its continuation, the Intelligence Directorate (DIFA)- and by the Comando Conjunto (Joint Command) a clandestine repressive organization that operated from 1975 until January 1977. The repressive apparatus assigned it the name Nido 20 (Nest 20), because of its location at bus stop 20 of Gran Avenida and the idea of symbolizing a “nest of death.”

The house belonged to a woman who was part of the Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) who acquired it to be used as a safe house for members, from April 1974 until October of the same year, when the SIFA raided the property. In 1975, the house was occupied by the Comando Conjunto, made up of members of the various branches of the Armed Forces and Carabineros and members of the far-right paramilitary organization Patria y Libertad. The site operated in direct coordination with other places operated by the Air Force (FACH) and the Comando Conjunto, so some prisoners who passed through here also passed through the Air Force War Academy (AGA) in Las Condes, Nido 18 in La Florida, a hangar at the Cerrillos airport and the Colina Air Base.

The place pretended to be the residence of a high-ranking officer, with permanent guards and loud music to hide the screams of people under torture. The house, with its constant movement of people entering and leaving, became a point of tension that profoundly altered the usual dynamics of the neighborhood. The house had a fireplace in the living room and three bedrooms. The detainees were kept in conditions of extreme overcrowding, to the point that even the closets were used as punishment cells for isolation. It is estimated that at least 75 people passed through this place, mostly from the Communist Party, and there is certainty of six fatal victims.

In 1978, the detainees were transferred to other facilities and the house remained abandoned for several years.

The structure of the house was modified to cover up the human rights violations committed there. Subsequently, it was given to the Chilean Diabetes Association and then to the National Corporation of Laryngectomized Persons (CONALACH), until 2004 when the property was recovered by the La Cisterna Human Rights Committee. The Committee, created between 2003 and 2004, emerged from a group of people-survivors of the dictatorship and relatives residing in the southern area-who identified the need to provide support, guidance and containment





to survivors, exonerated persons, returnees, widows and relatives of fatal victims of the period.

The Committee began developing the idea of reclaiming the property for use as their main office and successfully negotiated with the Ministry of National Assets (MBN) before the former owner - the same person from whom the house was seized in 1974 - could put it up for sale. In 2005, the MBN acquired the house, declared it a Historical Monument, and granted it to the Committee for development as a space for memory and the promotion of human rights.

The Committee added the name Alberto Bachelet Martínez to Ex Nido 20, honoring the Air Force general and close collaborator of President Salvador Allende who was killed during the dictatorship. The Committee considered it was important to highlight his name as a message to the Air Force, which maintains a significant presence in southern Santiago, indicating that this space now serves as a symbol of memory.

Some survivors recognized the location by hearing the noon bells of Don Bosco church, located one kilometer away. Survivor testimonies have shed light on how the repressive apparatus used different areas of the house.

Today, a team of volunteers actively collaborates on educational and heritage initiatives. The site functions as a space for memory and community gatherings, used by various civil society groups for meetings. They continue to collect information and testimonies from people who passed through the location and are currently restoring and museumizing the space. The site hosts workshops, cultural activities, and commemorations that promote human rights protection to prevent future violations.



SITE N°4

SANTA FE STREET MEMORY AND
RESISTANCE SITE

ADDRESS

Santa Fe N° 725, San Miguel

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Human rights advocacy site

SUBCATEGORY

Resistance site

HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Exterior only

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 2 Ciudad del Niño

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://casa-de-miguel.com/>

LOCATION



SANTA FE STREET MEMORY AND RESISTANCE SITE

After the coup d'état, security forces intensively pursued Miguel Enríquez Espinoza, a doctor and secretary general of the Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR), who was summoned publicly through military orders in the media, forcing him into hiding.

On October 5, 1974, agents of the National Intelligence Directorate (DINA) located the MIR leader in a safe house on Santa Fe Street in the San Miguel municipality. A large contingent, including police forces, a helicopter, and an armored vehicle, surrounded the house, where his pregnant partner and two other militants were also present.

The DINA's Caupolicán Brigade led the operation as part of a systematic strategy to persecute, kidnap, and kill MIR party members. Without warning, the agents initiated an armed attack. Miguel Enríquez sustained injuries while trying to protect his partner, who was six months pregnant and seriously wounded. Agents shot and killed Enríquez in an adjacent building after he received multiple bullet wounds. The other two militants escaped across neighboring rooftops. One died two months later in an attack by the Air Force Intelligence Service (SIFA).

A neighbor helped transport Enríquez's partner to Barros Luco Hospital, where medical staff risked their safety to save her. Authorities later transferred her to the Military Hospital as a prisoner, where guards maintained constant surveillance and subjected her to interrogations. She later obtained her release and went into exile through the efforts of human rights organizations and international solidarity movements.

Currently, a private individual owns the house on Santa Fe Street. The government declared it a National Monument in 2024, preventing its demolition. The house retains 80% of its original structure, including the iron gate marked by bullet impacts. The facade displays a mural and commemorative plaques installed by citizen organizations. The Casa de Miguel Red Solidaria (Miguel's House Solidarity Network) organization currently promotes efforts to convert this location into the Miguel Enríquez Memory and Resistance Site.

Casa de Miguel, located at Chiloé Street 5331 near Santa Fe, serves as a meeting space to improve the quality of life for former political prisoners, addressing their complex economic and health conditions. This site continues the collective work developed over several years to support MIR members, recover the Santa Fe house, and preserve memory.



The Ministry of National Assets granted free use of the house in early 2024. It features a hall for meetings and cultural activities, a small apartment for regional visitors, traditional and complementary medical services, and psychological therapy to improve health and well-being. A volunteer legal team provides legal advice. Services are free for former political prisoners and available to the community for voluntary contributions. Historical militants manage the space alongside new generations of volunteers. While primarily oriented toward MIR members, the space remains open to the local community. The house features a representative mural of MIR struggles, people of Chile and the Americas, and their historical leaders. The collective commemorates two main dates: October 5, the day of Miguel Enríquez's death, and August 15, MIR's founding day in 1965.



SITE N°5

VARAS MENA N° 417

SITE OF MEMORY

ADDRESS

Varas Mena N°417, San Joaquín

 GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Human rights advocacy site

SUBCATEGORY

Resistance site

 HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

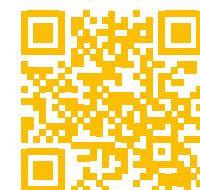
Exterior only

HOW TO GET THERE



Micros: 203 - 206 Paradero 14 Santa Rosa

LOCATION



SITE Nº5

VARAS MENA Nº 417 SITE OF MEMORY

This location was one of four properties linked to the “Corpus Christi Massacre,” titled Operation Albania by the dictatorship. The CNI executed this operation between June 15–16, 1987, aiming to eliminate the leadership of the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), the Communist Party’s military apparatus founded in 1983. The operation killed twelve FPMR members in retaliation for the September 1986 assassination attempt against Augusto Pinochet. After this attempt, known as Operation 20th Century, the government declared a State of Siege and designated the FPMR as an illegal terrorist organization.

The massacre began in a residential neighborhood of Las Condes municipality with the execution of the first FPMR militant. The CNI then killed three people on Varas Mena Street: the first while leaving their home in the San Miguel municipality, two others in the San Joaquín municipality, and another in Villa Olímpica. Subsequently, agents killed seven more people in an abandoned building on Pedro Donoso Street in Recoleta. Agents had previously detained some victims and transferred them to the Borgoño Barracks, the CNI’s central operations, detention, and torture center.

The house at Varas Mena Nº 417 operated as an FPMR security and training center, identified by the CNI. On June 15, around midnight, several militants attended a meeting inside the property, while CNI agents hid in neighboring houses they had entered earlier that day. Without warning, agents violently broke through the gate, firing weapons. People in the back of the house escaped across neighboring rooftops, while two FPMR members confronted the perpetrators to allow their nine companions and a 2-year-old child to escape. Agents shot both members in what became the operation’s only act of resistance and confrontation.

Following the events, the families of the executed party members began rallying, demanding truth and justice in the courts. However, it was not until 2007 that the Supreme Court confirmed a life sentence for the former director of the CNI and increased the sentence for the former head of the CNI from 15 to 20 years in prison, in the framework of Operation Albania.

The property has hosted numerous commemorations, continuously organized by families, human rights organizations, and local neighbors. Every June 15 and 16, related communities conduct a route honoring the “Corpus Christi Massacre” victims, visiting execution sites, including this location. In 1997, the Estrella Roja collective installed a commemorative plaque, while victims’ families painted a mural, which disappeared when



the house went up for sale. In 2003, organizers installed new plaques and memorials on the sidewalk to make the events visible and honor the executed individuals. Initially placed at the neighboring house, these moved to the facade of Nº 417 in December 2024. On October 4, 2023, the government declared the property a Historical Monument, following initiatives by the victims’ families with support from various organizations, including the Memory Sites Network and the Fallen Rodriguistas Collective.

Currently, the Life and Memory Corporation House Varas Mena 417, San Joaquín, coordinates efforts to recover the site and transform it into a space promoting democratic culture and human rights through collaborative work with and for the community.



SITE N°6

THREE AND FOUR ÁLAMOS
DETENTION CENTER
MEMORIAL SITE

ADDRESS

Canadá N° 5351 - 5359, San Joaquín

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination center

✓ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary

HOW TO GET THERE

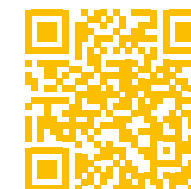


Subway: Line 5 Pedrero

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://3y4alamos.com/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº6

THREE AND FOUR ÁLAMOS DETENTION CENTER MEMORIAL SITE

In 1971, the State acquired the property at 5351 Canadá Street to establish the National Home for Minors, Casa Nacional de Menores. After the Coup, the Ministry of Interior's National Detainee Secretariat (Sendet) took control of the facilities. Following the closure of the political prisoners' camp at Chile Stadium, in 1974 they simultaneously established two facilities: Tres

Álamos (Three Álamos), an official detention camp managed by Carabineros that allowed visits twice a week, and Cuatro Álamos (Four Álamos), a clandestine detention, torture, and extermination center operated by the DINA. Under international pressure and human rights groups' complaints, the dictatorship acknowledged Four Álamos' existence in early 1976, along with the Melinka Political Prisoners Camp in Puchuncaví.

Three and Four Álamos served as transit points to other torture and extermination centers within DINA's repressive network. Approximately 6,000 people from different regions, including minors, passed through these facilities. At least 108 people disappeared or faced execution after their detention there. A mass release of detainees occurred in November 1976, with many forced into exile.

The site featured a central administration building with a kitchen, offices, a tower used as a detention cell, and the "chucho" - an underground punishment and isolation cell. The facilities were comprised of three pavilions: two housed the men's section with nine 2.5 by 3-meter cells. The third pavilion, Four Álamos, contained twelve cells, offices, a central bathroom, showers, and a room called "the fish terminal" - named for its smell - where guards washed prisoners arriving from other centers before placing them in cells. The women's section occupied a wooden barracks surrounded by barbed wire on the north side.

Survivors' accounts reveal dynamics of coexistence, particularly demonstrations of solidarity, humor, ingenuity, and resistance. Detainees elected councils of elders with representatives from different cells to manage welfare issues and political, economic, sports, and cultural matters. These councils distributed family-provided items equitably, organized activities, represented detainees to authorities, and coordinated educational exchanges. They also managed prison craft workshops producing tapestries, textiles, sculptures, "José Negros" and "soporopos" (rag dolls), which support organizations sold outside to help prisoners support themselves and their families.



After the Prisoners' Camp closed in 1982, Educ Chile used the facility. In 1991, Sename took control, converting it into San Joaquín Provisional Internment Center for detained adolescents, which continues operating today.

Since 2005, diverse organizations have worked to raise awareness and reclaim the site, conducting activities with neighboring communities to reveal its repressive use during the dictatorship. These efforts include creating murals around the site depicting the country's recent past. In 2012, authorities declared the Administration House of the former Three and Four Álamos Detention Center a Historical Monument, with a 360-square-meter protection zone. In 2016, they extended the declaration to include the adjacent courtyard, an important prisoner gathering space. In 2017, the Corporation requested expansion to cover the entire Three and Four Álamos Political Prisoners Camp. On December 31, 2024, the Ministry of National Assets granted administration rights and signed an agreement with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to gradually transfer the San Joaquín juvenile justice center from Sename to the Corporation, now called Three and Four Álamos Concentration Camp Corporation.

The Corporation publishes books with prisoner testimonies and maintains a traveling exhibition of prison crafts emphasizing resistance and resilience. They organize commemorative activities on significant dates like August 30, Day of the Disappeared Detainee. They maintain relationships with international sites and organizations. The National Historical Archive preserves their extensive collection of drawings, documents, photographs, and material culture items from the dictatorship period. The Vicariate of Solidarity Archive stores testimonies and judicial processes, while an oral archive awaits display in a future museum. They plan to establish a school of memory, justice, and human rights for new generations.

Significant visiting areas include: the Canadá Street memorial marking where families waited for detainees; the Administration House with its tower and “chucho”; courtyards; Four Álamos Pavilion and isolation cell; showers, bathrooms, and concrete sinks; and the “fish terminal.”





SITE N°7
EX NIDO 18 SITE OF MEMORY

ADDRESS

Av. Perú N° 9053, La Florida

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination center

✓ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary

HOW TO GET THERE



Bus: 323 - E07 Rojas Magallanes

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.instagram.com/exnido18.laflorida/>

LOCATION



EX NIDO 18 SITE OF MEMORY

Between 1975 and 1976, agents of the Comando Conjunto used this location as a clandestine detention and torture center. The DINA and later the CNI operated the facility until 1988. Records indicate at least 35 people, both women and men, faced detention and torture here.

Until 1974, the property belonged to a Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) militant who used it as a safe house. That year, state forces raided and seized the house, and the Comando Conjunto began occupying it in April 1975. In 1978, authorities forced the original owner to donate it to the treasury through the National Solidarity Fund, created by Augusto Pinochet.

This site became one of the first clandestine detention and torture centers to be identified, after a deserter from the Armed Forces, a former Air Force non-commissioned officer and intelligence service agent of the Comando Conjunto, provided testimony on its existence in November 1984.

As in other cases, the repressive apparatus erased evidence of their crimes. They dismantled the house and covered a well in the facility's courtyard. Today, only some foundations and fragments of the gate structure remain.

In early 1990, victims' families and neighbors began holding events at its entrance to raise awareness about the location and crimes committed there. Simultaneously, the Municipality granted the land to a family, who installed five temporary shelters on the space.

The Peace and Justice Service (SERPAJ) received the property on commodatum in 1995, unaware of its history as a repressive center. They had found it a year earlier while searching for a suitable location to continue their programs for homeless children. In 1987, SERPAJ and Hogar de Cristo began renting various houses to support children. However, non-renewed contracts forced them to move constantly. They approached the State seeking their own space and received Ex Nido 18.

The work team eventually learned about the site's past and its witnessed crimes, leading them to shift their focus to memory and human rights. They established themselves as the Equal Rights Corporation. In 2015, authorities granted the property in commodatum to the Corporation. In 2022, the National Monuments Council recognized the space as a Historical Monument. Today, this site of memory remains open to the community and continues its transformation. It features a photo exhibition documenting experiences while working with homeless children. The facade displays a Ramona Parra Brigade mural, a memorial, a mosaic, a commemorative plaque, and a shrine installed by La Barraca Cultural Center, an organization promoting art and culture in southern Santiago since 1989.



Currently, the Corporation shares the space with various organizations, including La Caldera Circo, a circus school, and Salvador Artistic School, a free neighborhood school, among others. The site hosts artistic and cultural activities educating about memory, human rights, ecology, art, and well-being. They collaborate with organizations including Luna Alegre Foundation, Todas las Manos, Memoria y Futuro de La Florida, and neighborhood councils. Regular events include the Book, Arts and Culture Fair on Memory and Human Rights, documentaries, book launches, recycling meetings, agroecology and environmental awareness gatherings, and circus, music, film, and poetry workshops. Future projects include creating a human rights school and continuing the site's museum development process.

CIRCUIT N°4

SANTIAGO EAST

1

National Stadium, National Memory

 5 MIN | 1,3 KM

 +  15 MIN | 1,2 KM

 6 MIN | 1,3 KM

2

José Domingo Cañas Memorial House

 8 MIN | 2,3 KM

 +  31 MIN | 2,2 KM

 7 MIN | 2,3 KM

3

Metropolitan University of Education Sciences / Ex Pedagógico

 7 MIN | 0,85 KM

 +  12 MIN | 0,85 KM

 7 MIN | 2,2 KM

4

University of Chile, Juan Gomez Millas Campus

 31 MIN | 2,6 KM

 +  26 MIN | 2,3 KM

 7 MIN | 2,6 KM

5

Iran 3037 Site of Memory

 20 MIN | 6 KM

 +  50 MIN | 7,8 KM

 7 MIN | 6,2 KM

6

Villa Grimaldi Peace Park

 12 MIN | 2,7 KM

 +  26 MIN | 2,9 KM

 9 MIN | 3,6 KM

7

Victims' Memorial Simón Bolívar Barracks 8800

 8 MIN | 2,6 KM

 +  24 MIN | 2,3 KM

 5 MIN | 2,3 KM

8

Tobalaba Eulogio Sanchez Aerodrome

 30 MIN | 8,3 KM

 +  42 MIN | 8,9 KM

 22 MIN | 28,8 KM

9

SATELLITE LANDMARK

Villa San Luis of Las Condes

*

ADDITIONAL SITES

Tower 5, San Borja Renovation

Paratrooper and Special Forces School Peldehue Air Base

241 Obispo Orrego St. House

"Making history with the memory of our martyrs" memorial.

Carabineros Police Station N° 13 Los Guindos (currently N° 18)

Villa Olímpica

Población Lo Hermida

Villa La Reina

Tomás Moro presidential residence

CIRCUIT N°4

SANTIAGO EAST

This circuit is comprised of nine sites located in the eastern sector of the capital, specifically in Ñuñoa, Macul, Peñalolén, La Reina, and Las Condes. The route covers former detention, torture, and extermination centers that now serve as sites of memory—some of which were private homes seized during the dictatorship. It also includes visits to universities that were intervened and became focal points of the student resistance movement, as well as a site that illustrates the urban segregation policies promoted during the period. Spanning approximately 23 kilometers, the route can be crossed by public transport, car, stretches by foot or by bicycle.

The circuit begins at the National Stadium, National Memory located in Ñuñoa along Grecia Avenue, between avenues Pedro de Valdivia and Marathón, near the Estadio Nacional metro station on Line 6. During the early months following the coup, the National Stadium became a public detention and torture center, where approximately 20,000 people were held until its closure on November 9, 1973. Now a National Monument, it features various significant spaces and memorials to visit.

The circuit continues to Domingo Cañas Memorial House, a site used between 1974 and 1987, first as a repressive center run by the National Intelligence Directorate (DINA) and later by its successor, the National Information Center (CNI). Despite being dismantled and destroyed in 2002, it was declared a Historic Monument thanks to civic organization. Today, it serves as a site of memory hosting activities to defend and promote human rights.

Then, the route continues along the university area, specifically in the Metropolitan University of Education Sciences / Ex Pedagógico which, although intervened and occupied early in the dictatorship, provides an insight into the forms of student resistance and allows you to visit the memorials made by student collectives. The route continues to the University of Chile, Juan Gómez Millas Campus, featuring murals, memorials, plaques, and spaces honoring students and faculty who were victims of the dictatorship.

The tour progresses to the Iran 3037 Site of Memory, a space that, in 1974, was turned into a center for the kidnapping, torture, sexual political violence, forced disappearance and extermination of persons by the DINA. This site, declared a Historic Monument, was recovered in 2024 thanks to

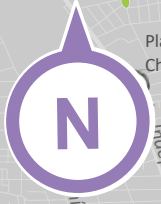
the struggle of survivors and civil organizations, feminist collectives in particular. The State also played a key role in this process via the Ministry of National Assets.

The route continues to the municipality of Peñalolén, and specifically to the Villa Grimaldi Peace Park, a center of kidnapping, torture and extermination by the DINA and now a center for the recovery, preservation and transmission of memories related to state terrorism and the promotion of human rights.

The next marker is the Victims' Memorial at the Simón Bolívar Barracks 8800 in the La Reina municipality. A space that honors and pays tribute to the victims of extermination and forced disappearance of the nearby Lautaro Barracks, run by the DINA. The building was demolished in the 1990s, but its existence and the events that took place there were not fully known until 2007.

The route then leads to the Tobalaba Eulogio Sánchez Aerodrome, headquarters of the Army Aviation Command. It was from here that the convoy in charge of the "Caravan of Death" took off, an operation that resulted in the execution of at least 97 people throughout the country between September and October 1973. In addition, according to testimonies, military aircraft stationed at this site were used to throw the bodies of hundreds of victims into the sea.

The tour ends at Villa San Luis de Las Condes (Satellite Landmark), an urban social housing project, violently interrupted during the dictatorship that involved the eviction and forced relocation of hundreds of families between 1976 and 1988, most of whom were moved to peripheral areas of the city. The site, which preserves one of the original housing blocks, offers an opportunity to reflect on the processes of urban, social and economic segregation.



CIRCUIT Nº4 SANTIAGO EAST

1. National Stadium, National Memory
2. José Domingo Cañas Memorial House
3. Metropolitan University of Education Sciences / Ex Pedagógico
4. University of Chile, Juan Gomez Millas Campus
5. Iran 3037 Site of Memory
6. Villa Grimaldi Peace Park
7. Victims' Memorial Simón Bolívar Barracks 8800
8. Tobalaba Eulogio Sanchez Aerodrome
9. **SATELLITE LANDMARK** Villa San Luis of Las Condes

- Circuit Santiago East
- - - Circuit Santiago East Satellite
- ⊕ Subway of Santiago





SITE N°1

NATIONAL STADIUM, NATIONAL
MEMORY

ADDRESS

Grecia N° 2001, Ñuñoa

✓ **GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Public detention, torture and extermination center

✓ **HISTORICAL MONUMENT**

ACCESS / VISITS

Public access

Prior Arrangements Necessary

Guided tour

<https://www.memoriaestadionacional.cl/visitanos/>

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 6 Estadio Nacional

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.memoriaestadionacional.cl/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº1

NATIONAL STADIUM, NATIONAL MEMORY

During the days following the coup d'état, the National Stadium became the largest center of repression in Chile. In this public detention center, over 20,000 people were held without formal charges, including over 1,000 women, including leftist party members and victims of informants and raids. There were also children, workers, peasants, students, professionals of different areas, diplomats and foreign refugees or residents. There was an office that kept written and photographic records of the people detained and released.

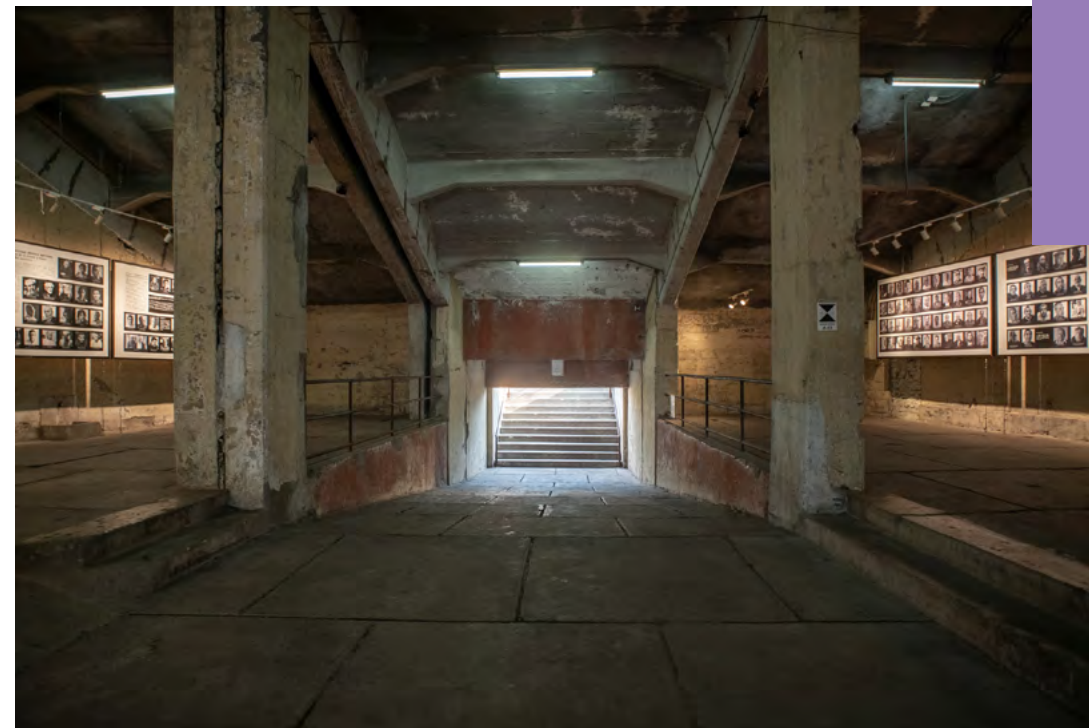
Detainees were subjected to physical and psychological violence, and women were victims of sexual violence. The exact number of people who lost their lives due to torture, were executed in the stadium or were taken outside the facility to be killed is unknown. There are records that at least 44 people were made to disappear from this detention center.

The eight hatches of the main stadium were used as collective cells and housed around 400 people in extreme conditions due to torture, hunger and cold. Over 100 people were also detained in each of the twenty-eight dressing rooms - all of which were infiltrated by agents. One dressing room in the main stadium was used for women detainees, until they were relocated to the dressing rooms in the swimming pool area.

During the day, the prisoners were taken to the bleachers where they could exercise and socialize, however, it was also the "waiting area" from where they were summoned for interrogation and torture through the loudspeakers. On the second floor, above the presidential grandstand, was the intelligence office with rooms for the Army, Navy, Carabineros and agents from other Latin American countries who interrogated their compatriots. The interrogations and tortures took place in different places, but particularly in the velodrome, from where victims returned seriously wounded. Some were taken to the field hospital that operated in the stadium, others never returned.

The entrance of the National Stadium became a meeting point and later an organization point for those searching for detainees. It was there that the "Democratic Women's Group" ("Agrupación de Mujeres Democráticas") was formed, one of the first women's organizations to emerge during the dictatorship, that played a key role in the struggle against the dictatorship.

On November 9, 1973, the stadium was vacated for a World Cup qualifying match, which the Soviet Union refused to play in protest against its use as a detention center. The Chilean national team played without an opponent and scored a symbolic goal to qualify, in what many people remember as "the match of shame".



At the closing of the Stadium, around a thousand male detainees were transferred to the Chacabuco concentration camp in northern Chile, while other prisoners were sent mainly to the Public Prison and the Women's Prison.

On March 12, 1990, after 17 years of dictatorship, the president-elect made his first speech in the same place that had been the largest of the repression facilities, in front of 70,000 people. At the same event, the Folklore Ensemble of the Association of Relatives of the Detained and Disappeared danced the "cueca sola". On October 13, 1990, Amnesty International organized the concert at the venue entitled "Un abrazo a la Esperanza" ("An Embrace of Hope"), with the participation of renowned national and international artists committed to human rights.

Thirty years after the coup, on September 11, 2003, the National Stadium was declared a Historic Monument. In 2014, management of the stadium was handed over to the National Stadium National Memory Corporation, born out of the Metropolitan Group of Former Political Prisoners, thus materializing the recovery of part of the site.

Every September 11, a commemorative event convenes thousands of people who light candles around the stadium amid performances of music, visual arts, and dance.

The Corporation seeks to preserve the memory, conserve the Stadium's historic sites, highlight the testimonies of survivors, and promote human rights education. During the week it offers guided tours for schools and universities, and on Saturdays it organizes public tours led by former prisoners.

There are several important areas to visit. The Women's Dressing Room, featuring a work of art and the names, photographs and testimonies of the prisoners, emphasizing its transformation into a space of solidarity and resistance. Hatch 8 (Escotilla 8), containing an exhibition and displaying messages engraved on the walls by the detainees. The Dignity Stand, displaying the phrase "A people without history is a people without a future". The Tunnel under the Andes grandstand, where you can visit two dressing rooms and exhibits with photographs and testimonies. The Camino de la Memoria (Path of Memory), where a poem runs along the pavement and traces the route taken by the detainees to the velodrome area -a space that includes the caracola, the tunnel and its galleries-.

You can also visit the memorial at the Pedro de Valdivia access, which pays tribute to the workers of the Cordones Industriales and the pobladores who were moved en masse to the stadium after the coup and came in through this entrance. As well as the Memorial Grecia, a work of art that bears the phrase "I was here". The mural at the east entrance, created collectively by ex-prisoners, family members and members of the Corporation. And the mural "Tower of Memory" in the water tower.





SITE N°2
JOSÉ DOMINGO CAÑAS
MEMORIAL HOUSE

ADDRESS

José Domingo Cañas N° 1367, Ñuñoa

✕ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination center

✓ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Tuesday to friday: 10:00 a 18:00
Saturday: 10:00 a 14:00

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 3 Monseñor Eyzaguirre

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.josedomingocanas.org/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº2

JOSÉ DOMINGO CAÑAS MEMORIAL HOUSE

The José Domingo Cañas Memorial House is a Historical Monument, managed by the 1367 Foundation, created in 2009. This space preserves the memory of the human rights violations that occurred during the dictatorship, supports the current struggle for the defense of these rights and contributes to the guarantees of non-repetition.

The house belonged to a Brazilian sociologist couple who were exiled as a result of the dictatorship in their home country. After September 11, the couple was forced to leave Chile and transferred the property to the Panamanian Embassy, allowing for the asylum of over 300 refugees. In mid-1974, the DINA usurped the property and turned it into a detention, torture and extermination center, known as Ollagüe Barracks, operating in coordination with other facilities such as Londres 38, Villa Grimaldi, Cuatro Alamos and Tejas Verdes.

The initial persecution carried out by the repressive apparatus focused on members of the MIR and people linked to this movement, although it also targeted members of the PS and PC. An estimated 250 people passed through the barracks and at least 68 were detained and disappeared. A 26-year-old female MIR militant was murdered at this location, and her body was flung into the courtyard of the Italian Embassy. The period's press claimed that she had been living there as an asylum seeker and concocted an informative cover-up aimed at speculating on the circumstances of her death.

Between 1977 and 1987, the house passed into the hands of the CNI. In 1989, it was handed over to the Ministry of National Assets, along with other properties expropriated and used as detention centers. From then on, the neighborhood community began to come to the house to hold vigils and arrange for its recovery. After the end of the dictatorship, Law 19.568 mandated the restitution or compensation of seized property, and the former Ollagüe Barracks was returned to its owners.

In 2000, the collective tried to acquire the house, but it was bought by its neighbor, the owner of the toy store El Castillo del Juguete (Toy Castle), who tried to demolish it. The community succeeded in stopping the demolition through an appeal for protection and initiated the process for its declaration as a Historic Monument in 2001. However, in December of that year the appeal expired, and the businessman ordered the destruction of the building and additionally covered the swimming pool located next to the palm tree, both key elements for the identification of the repressive center, since they were used for torture. Finally, in January 2002, the land where the house was located was declared a National Monument. And seven years later, the pool was restored.



In 2007, before the arrival of the 1367 Foundation, various activities were held at the site, including concerts, murals and vigils. From then on, the Foundation has managed the site and oversaw the construction of the memorial. Candles and fire were key elements in the design, symbolizing the struggle to recover the site. Wood was chosen to contain the names of those executed and made to disappear, while concrete was used for the house of memory, symbolizing the strength of the convictions around memory, truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition. In 2010, the site was opened to the community.

The working team of the José Domingo Cañas Memorial House carries out various actions to promote memory and human rights, with a strong focus on research and the development of projects in collaboration with organizations, sites, educational institutions and universities. In the training area, they offer courses and workshops on human rights. In 2011, they created the concept of Human Rights Observers, responsible for monitoring the procedures of police forces in contexts of conflict or social mobilization. In addition, they conduct interactive visits that seek to shed light on the lives of those who were kidnapped in the barracks and emphasize the moments of solidarity, camaraderie and affection in the face of torture. They also encourage reflection on the ongoing ties of the dictatorship's past to the present.

It houses a library and an archive that preserves collections of alternative press such as Fortín Mapocho, Cauce, APSI and Análisis, as well as documentation on the resistance work carried out in towns during the dictatorship. They also have an oral archive section enriched by various projects and interviews. They have published several books related to research on the site, a manual for monitoring torture in civil society and a Decalogue of Observation of Demonstrations and shadow reports that they have submitted to international human rights systems. They also have a program for young people that consists of a three-day community meeting, focused on memory and human rights, with activities such as soup kitchens, school sleep-overs and local memory routes.



SITE N°3

METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY OF
EDUCATION SCIENCES /
EX PEDAGÓGICO



ADDRESS

Av. José Pedro Alessandri 774, Ñuñoa

X GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Human rights advocacy site

SUBCATEGORY

Resistance site

X HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Monday to friday
8:30 a 17:30

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 3 Chile España

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.umce.cl/index.php>

LOCATION



SITE Nº3

METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION SCIENCES / EX PEDAGÓGICO

After the 1973 coup d'état, the Pedagogical School of the University of Chile (Pedagógico) – the name given to the University's eastern campus, which housed the pedagogy, social sciences, journalism and humanities departments – was taken over by the Armed Forces. Military authorities were designated in charge and repressive measures were put in place. The objective was to eradicate the political activity that had been brewing since the university reform of the late 1960s and which gained even more strength during the Popular Unity.

The military authorities dismissed 80% of the university's executive staff, in addition to dismissing and expelling a large number of professors and students. Programs were closed, books were destroyed, political content and activities were prohibited, and student residences were dismantled. It was even forbidden to meet in the courtyards of the "Pedagógico". At the same time, an atmosphere of informing was imposed within the university, allowing the repressive agencies to draw up lists of "conflictive" people. The dictatorship claimed hundreds of victims in this university community.

The patrolling of the campus by civilian agents turned the university into a high-risk environment. The DINA set up a barracks at the university under the guise of an administrative coordinator, from where they conducted surveillance and repression. They used the institution's archives to identify students and former students linked to political parties opposed to the dictatorial regime. At the same time, the Comando Conjunto operated in a nearby building, which later became the rector's office. There are allegations that people were tortured in the basement.

The resistance at the Pedagógico was premature, being one of the first spaces to contribute to the reactivation of the university movement. The Agrupación Cultural Universitaria, University Cultural Association (ACU), which emerged in 1977, revitalized cultural life. ACU-MACUL organized workshops and artistic activities that strengthened student organization. Volunteer work was also fundamental in this context. On September 11, 1978, a march inside the campus gathered around 400 students dressed in black to show their opposition to the dictatorship.

After the coup, the Federation of Students of the University of Chile (FECH) was shut down and in 1978, under the control of military rectors and with designated student leaders, the Federation of Student Centers (FECECH) took its place. The students of the Pedagógico took advantage of this restricted space to position their demands and strengthen their movement. The possibility of holding an election of student delegates in

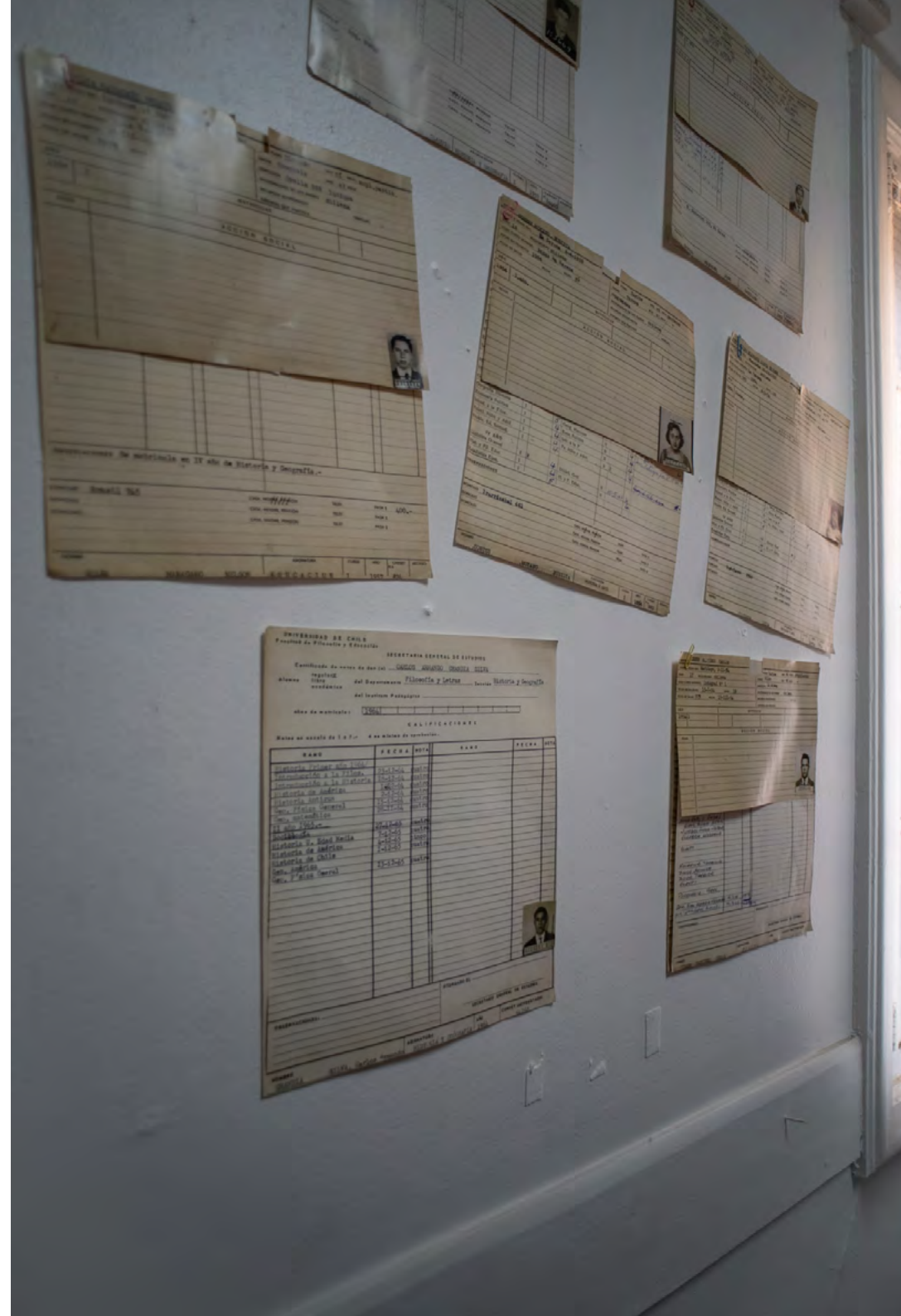


1979 was a key strategy to broaden participation, resulting in 75% of the elected representatives being opponents of the dictatorship.

That same year, the arrest of two students during May Day protests produced a reaction that included strikes, assemblies and artistic expressions. Likewise, in 1980, the dismissal of a professor of Linguistics, mother of a detained and disappeared student of the University and member of the Association of Relatives of the Detained and Disappeared, marked a milestone in the resistance of the Pedagogical School. This event triggered the first indefinite strike on campus.

In 1981, the General Law of Universities promoted the creation of private institutions with minimal regulation and fragmented the network of public universities. The University of Chile was especially affected, losing its regional campuses and the Pedagogical Institute in an attempt to reduce its power and influence. That year, bachelor's degrees were withdrawn from the site, while the Pedagogical Institute was transformed into a professional institute and, in 1986, into the Metropolitan University of Education Sciences (UMCE).

The university has promoted various initiatives to preserve the memory and strengthen its commitment to human rights, through talks and publications. In addition, the university has begun to review the records of murdered students in order to hand them over to their families. A memory route has also been created on campus that includes: the rectory building, formerly used by the Comando Conjunto; the philosophy department, which housed the student residence and was the meeting point of the Revolutionary Student Front (FER), linked to a Brazilian poet and student, a MIR member, assassinated in June 1973 during a demonstration in support of Salvador Allende; the former teachers' cafeteria, where the basement was reported to be a torture site; the Directorate of Student Affairs, which was also used as a meeting point for the student union; the Directorate of Student Affairs, formerly the School of Sociology, where, in collaboration with the University of Chile, a mural was painted in homage to students and teachers victims of the dictatorship; and the UMCE Memory Room, a space that addresses the right to education and highlights both the repression suffered between 1973 and 1990, as well as the student resistance that confronted it.





SITE N°4

UNIVERSITY OF CHILE,
JUAN GOMEZ MILLAS CAMPUS

ADDRESS

Capitán Ignacio Carrera Pinto N°1045,
Ñuñoa

✕ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Human rights advocacy site

SUBCATEGORY

Resistance site

✕ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Monday to friday: 7:00 a 21:00
Saturday: 9:00 a 15:00

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 3 Chile España

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://fcei.uchile.cl/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº4

UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, JUAN GOMEZ MILLAS CAMPUS

During the dictatorship, thousands of students, professors and administrative staff of the universities were victims of violence. The 8 universities in the country were intervened by generals of the Armed Forces who were designated as rectors.

After the coup, began the first stage of the dismantling of the University of Chile. Student residences were done with, libraries were set on fire and study centers, schools, departments and faculties were closed. Likewise, the syllabi of various degree programs were modified to restrict content and prohibit lines of thought considered "subversive". Each regional branch of the University of Chile was intervened by "district attorneys" in charge of reporting any movement to the Military Junta.

Repressive agents drew up lists of people who were eventually expelled, murdered or disappeared. They used internal information, from infiltrated parties as well as information provided by students, academic and administrative staff of the university itself, according to the records of the time currently stored at the Andrés Bello Central Archive. Trust was broken and although fear paralyzed many people, there were also those who resisted and supported those who were victims of the repression.

Between 1973 and 1976, silence prevailed, but later, students led the first political and cultural rearticulations, which enabled the recomposition of university life as well as the struggle against repression and the end of the dictatorship in the university and in the country.

There is no precise estimate of the number of people expelled, discharged, executed and disappeared who were part of the university. Various faculties and former regional headquarters have tried to gather information. It is estimated that the number of exonerated persons could be as high as 5,000.

The Juan Gómez Millas (JGM) campus was created in 1966 and at the time of the coup it housed the Central Library and the Faculty of Sciences, the latter included 123 people in its academic staff, of whom 60 were forced to go into exile. Given its proximity, it was considered part of the eastern campus, next to the Macul campus, where the Pedagogical Institute - Instituto Pedagógico - and the social sciences, journalism and humanities departments were located.

In 1981, when the university lost much of its funding and the regional branches and the Pedagogical Institute were separated from its structure - a consequence of the General Law of Universities - some degrees from the Pedagógico began being transferred to the JGM campus. The



two institutions share a common history of repression and resistance, and, despite the physical and administrative separation, the Pedagogical Institute and the University of Chile continued to be united in the rearticulation and democratization of the student movement and in the struggle against the dictatorship.

In the context of the national days of national protest that began in 1983, the “Cordón Macul” was formed – taking the name of the historic industrial cordón during the Popular Unity – where students from the Pedagógico, the JGM Campus and secondary schools converged. Grecia Avenue became the scene of protests, barricades and confrontations with Carabineros. Inside the campus, there were meeting spaces and instances of critical reflection where, despite the restrictions and lack of resources, creative actions were developed to confront dictatorial violence. On campus, the performance “Refoundation of the University of Chile” (Refundación de la Universidad de Chile) by the collective Las Yeguas del Apocalipsis in 1988, in the Faculty of Arts, is well remembered.

The origin of the student movement was in the rearticulation that began in the late 1970s around the activities of the Agrupación Cultural Universitaria (ACU), summer volunteer work and the election in 1979 of delegates by degree program and then by faculty. This culminated in 1984 with the first democratic elections of the Student Federation of the University of Chile (FECH) since its proscription in 1973. The university became a fundamental driving force in the movement for the recovery of democracy. In 1987, all sectors united against the dictatorial intervention in the so-called “Federici Strike” to prevent the installation of a new appointed rector. The Women in Black for the University movement was organized in this context, bringing together women students from all faculties who carried out various protest actions.

The University of Chile has developed multiple initiatives to preserve and update the memory and reaffirm its commitment to human rights. The Archive and Documentation Center of the FECH has been working on the memory of the student movement since 2008. To date, 125 students who were detained, disappeared and politically executed –women and men– have been distinguished with posthumous titles. Plaques have been installed on the JGM campus to commemorate students who were victims of repression and a new memorial will be built in the central plaza to honor the victims of the different disciplines that make up the campus. The mural “For the Permanent Meeting for Memory” was promoted by the sociology student center and “Neither Forgive Nor Forget”, dedicated to all those murdered in democracy, was an initiative of the Coordinating Committee of Students of Philosophy and Humanities. In the Faculty of



Communication and Image, some spaces are named after former students who were victims of dictatorial violence, such as the Luis Durán hall, the Freedom of Expression auditorium “Journalist José Carrasco Tapia” and the Carmen Bueno and Jorge Müller Auditorium, which, along with a plaque, commemorate the disappeared filmmakers’ couple.

SITE N°5

IRAN 3037 SITE OF MEMORY

ADDRESS

Irán N° 3037, Macul

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination center

✓ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 4 Quilín

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://iran3037.cl/web/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº5

IRAN 3037 SITE OF MEMORY

Between 1974 and 1977, the current Iran 3037 Memorial Site was transformed, under the command of the DINA, into a center of kidnapping, torture, political-sexual violence, forced disappearance and extermination of women and men, mainly MIR and PS members. Over 150 people, ranging in age from 16 to 48, were kidnapped, of whom 29 have been confirmed as missing and 4, that in 2024, are still under investigation.

Unlike other properties occupied by the DINA, this one was rented by a Carabineros officer to supposedly house uniformed officers stationed in Santiago. However, after the closure of massive centers such as the National Stadium, it became another center of selective repression along with Londres 38, José Domingo Cañas and Villa Grimaldi. Some people were also taken to Tres and Cuatro Alamos and many were forced into exile.

The kidnapped persons were transported in Chevrolet C10 vans that entered through the gate of the parking lot. As in other kidnapping centers, they arrived blindfolded, their belongings were confiscated and they were taken to rooms, separating men and women. There they were kept waiting for interrogation and torture sessions. After each interrogation, their personal, anthropometric and medical data were logged. This practice reflected the organization and systematization of the repressive apparatus.

Extreme violence was carried out in the basement, sometimes with the use of a specially trained German shepherd. In addition, there were two torture rooms on the second floor, destined for senior DINA commanders. As in the Santa Lucia Clinic, there was an exclusive space for the perpetrators, where radio communications with other centers took place. This house was known as “La Discoteque” (the discotheque) because loud music was played to drown out the screams.

It was also called “Cuartel Tacora (Tacora Barracks)” in DINA jargon and “La Venda Sexy (The Sexy Blindfold)” for the political-sexual violence carried out by the men of the DINA and applied by the Women’s Intelligence Brigade (BIF). This type of violence was characteristic of this site, directed mainly at women. The number of women affected is believed to be higher than reported, due to the difficulty of sharing what happened because of fear, shame or intensity of the trauma.

The barracks, which operated during “office hours”, was located in the middle of a residential neighborhood and while it functioned exerted a strong impact on the neighboring community that bore witness to its repressive activity.



In 1985, the house was sold to a neighboring family who purchased and occupied the property, despite being aware of its history. Another person bought the property in 2007 and, again aware of its past, transformed it considerably, eliminating all evidence of its history of violence.

Starting in 2016, a group of survivors began trying to recover the house, by holding meetings with the State. In parallel, the Venda Sexy Memory Association emerged, working with neighbors and feminist collectives. They jointly prepared the dossier to request the declaration as a Historic Monument which concluded in 2016, when the house was recognized as such by the National Monuments Council. The owner refused to sell it to the State, but eventually, in 2023, it was expropriated by the Housing and Urbanization Service (SERVIU), with funds from the Ministry of National Assets to be re-signified as a space of memory, culture and community.

In July 2024, the house was received by the Ministry and subsequently handed over to the Association of Memory and Human Rights Venda Sexy to be transformed into a community space. They plan to hold cultural workshops, human rights training and other activities that promote memory, truth and justice for diverse communities, with an emphasis on the new generations. They are currently building an archive and developing a project for the musealization of the space. A virtual tour of the house is available on their website.





SITE N°6
VILLA GRIMALDI PEACE PARK

ADDRESS

Av. José Arrieta N° 8401, Peñalolén

✓ **GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination center

✓ **HISTORICAL MONUMENT**

ACCESS / VISITS

Monday to Sunday: 10:00 a 18:00

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 3 Plaza Egaña

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://villagrimaldi.cl/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº6

VILLA GRIMALDI PEACE PARK

In 1973, after the coup, the repressive forces of the dictatorship occupied the former Villa Grimaldi Paradise, an event hall of the time, pressuring its owner to sell it. They turned it into the Terranova Barracks, a secret place for kidnapping, torture, extermination and forced disappearance. Although the DINA formally began operating here in 1974, by the end of 1973 the Metropolitan Intelligence Brigade (BIM) had already begun to use its facilities. The location was strategic: isolated, but connected to key points for the repressive apparatus, such as the Army Telecommunications Regiment and the Tobaraba Aerodrome.

Inside the barracks, torture and political-sexual violence were commonplace. Nevertheless, among the prisoners there were gestures of solidarity and resistance that continue to be part of the testimonies of the survivors. It is estimated that some 4,500 people passed through Villa Grimaldi. Operational brigades such as Caupolicán or Purén maintained a constant flow of prisoners who were transferred between different detention centers such as Londres 38, José Domingo Cañas and Iran 3037. Many people were taken to these or other repressive centers, such as Colonia Dignidad, where they were eventually lost track of. Likewise, many people were seen for the last time in the Villa.

The repressive activity lasted until 1978, when the CNI decided to dismantle and abandon the site. In 1987, the property was sold to a real estate company formed by relatives of the last director of the CNI, with the intention of erasing its past and transforming it into a housing complex.

Faced with the threat of demolition, the community organized. Neighbors, together with survivors, relatives of victims, base Christian communities and human rights organizations, mobilized through the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights of Peñalolén and La Reina. The mobilization of civil society made it possible to raise awareness of the historical value of the site and to put a stop to the erasure of memory.

In 1994, the Housing and Urbanization Service (SERVIU) expropriated the land from the real estate company, and two years later, in 1996, the site was given on gratuitous bailment to the Villa Grimaldi Peace Park Corporation. In March 1997, it was inaugurated as a public facility, becoming the first former detention center in Latin America to be transformed into a site of memory. In 2004 and 2008, the Treasury acquired both the land of the park and the building that houses the work team. Currently, both are under a concession for free use. In addition, in 2004, the site was declared a Historic Monument.



Today, the Villa Grimaldi Peace Park is a living space that invites reflection and action. It has several significant spaces, such as the access gate through which vehicles carrying detainees used to enter the facility and the original steps of the old house discovered in 2006. On the other hand, the model on display allows visitors to understand the transformation of the place over time. The Tower, rebuilt in 2000, gives an idea of the isolation and torture. It is also possible to see the reconstructed cells, which were called “Chile Houses” and “Corvi Houses” in reference to the size of the social housing of the time. In addition to the adjoining Mosaic Wall that, years later, allowed the people who were imprisoned to identify the location of the cells on site. The memorial Wall of Names, which following its latest update bears the names of 241 victims, and the Garden of Roses, which commemorates the women victims of dictatorial violence. Finally, the Quintero Bay Rails Monument exhibits the remains of rails that were used for the forced disappearance of people.

The Villa Grimaldi Peace Park relies on a multidisciplinary team organized in different work areas. The Museum area of the park is responsible for the preservation of the site as a Historic Monument, research, management of the oral archive, the documentary archive and the documentation center. The Education area develops a pedagogical work of memory and human rights education with various educational communities, primarily high school students. The Outreach and Programming area manages communications and the production of cultural and commemorative activities. Finally, the internal management of the Park is handled by the Administration area.

Each year, about 28,000 people visit the Park. About 25% of them are students who participate in educational tours, while the rest attend cultural and commemorative activities.

Villa Grimaldi is a member of several national and international organizations, collaborating and carrying out methodological transfer with related institutions. It also works with other places of memory and organizations in the territory, to create a Route of Memory of Peñalolén and La Reina, including the Tobalaba Aerodrome, the Lautaro Barracks and its memorial. In addition, other sites of memory and popular resistance, such as the Alejandro Parada and Horacio Cepeda square, the Juan Antonio Pinto memorial plaque and the Peñalolén Martyrs memorial, with the aim of recovering memories that have been made invisible.





SITE N°7

VICTIMS' MEMORIAL SIMÓN
BOLÍVAR BARRACKS 8800

ADDRESS

Av. Simón Bolívar with Valenzuela
Llanos, La Reina

✕ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Commemorative site

SUBCATEGORY

Memorial

✕ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Public space

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 3 Fernando Castillo Velasco

LOCATION



VICTIMS' MEMORIAL SIMÓN BOLÍVAR BARRACKS 8800

Inaugurated in 2016, the Victims' Memorial Simón Bolívar Barracks 8800 - located in front of the Army War Academy - is a facility that pays homage to the victims of the crimes that took place in the nearby Lautaro Barracks, a space demolished to make way for the construction of a residential condominium. This site, located a few blocks away, was used expressly for the extermination and forced disappearance of people under the leadership of the DINA. None of the abductees survived.

The Lautaro Brigade was created in 1974 and was made up of agents from various branches of the Armed Forces, men and women, as well as civilians. Initially they operated in a building in Tower 5 of the San Borja Towers in Santiago but moved to La Reina. From 1975 onwards, Navy Marines had a large participation in their operations. This brigade was in charge of exterminating PC and PS members, as well as people with no political ties.

The Simón Bolívar house had a living room, bathrooms, a dining room, a cafeteria and a bachelor's residence used by officers and non-commissioned officers. There was also a gymnasium, a room and dungeons used to torture and hold hostages. Another room was used by the "DINA hypnotist" - a civilian involved in countless cases of human rights violations - to which an auxiliary nurse also had access.

At the beginning of 1976 the DINA created within the Lautaro Brigade the Delfin Group, which also operated from this location. It was a unit devoted exclusively to the extermination of communist members, hence its name "del-fin" (from the end).

This center is linked directly to the kidnapping and extermination of the Communist Party leadership who were in hiding, in particular with the Calle Conferencia Case and the Case of the 13, both operations carried out in 1976. Some of the victims of the Lautaro Barracks were also in Villa Grimaldi and Casa de Piedra. Their relationship also extends to the Tobalaba Aerodrome and the Army Training Camp in Peldehue, since bodies of the victims murdered in the barracks were thrown into the sea, on the coast of the Valparaíso region, in Puma helicopters of the Army Aviation Command.

By the time the memorial was unveiled, investigations had revealed that at least three women - one of them pregnant - and twelve men were made to disappear from this compound. However, throughout the judicial process, the number of victims has increased.



A month before the end of the dictatorship, the CNI acquired the property. In 1989 they sold it and a year later it was transferred again to another buyer. Finally, it was acquired by a real estate company to build a housing condominium, which was sold to private individuals in 1991. This act not only represented a lucrative business, but also a strategy to erase the traces of the crimes that took place there.

After over 30 years of a pact of silence, the existence of the barracks came to light in 2007, as a result of the testimony of a civilian who worked at the age of 17 as a servant in the house of the Director of the DINA, later as an assistant to the agents in the barracks and later became part of the CNI. That same year, family members, and neighbors held the first caravan and wake in front of the site where the barracks had been located.

The idea behind the memorial, located in a public space with constant traffic, is to offer a symbolic reinterpretation of the site inspired by urban archeology. The foundations, which form part of the design, are reconstructed ruins of the original building and represent the historical memory of the site. At the side of these foundations is a reinforced concrete platform with metal inlays bearing the names of the detained and disappeared persons. The memorial was designed by the Pisopiloto Collective. The need to build the memorial was prompted by the Violeta Parra Cultural Group, founded in 1980 with the support of the San Juan Bautista parish in Villa La Reina, who visit it frequently to consolidate it as a space for reflection and commemoration. It was financed by the Human Rights Program of the Ministry of the Interior and the Municipality of La Reina.

Every September 11, the Cultural Association, together with neighbors, human rights groups and relatives of the victims, hold a vigil in tribute to the victims.





SITE N°8

TOBALABA EULOGIO SANCHEZ
AERODROME

ADDRESS

Alcalde Fernando Castillo Velasco
N° 7941, La Reina

✕ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights
violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Relocation site

✕ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

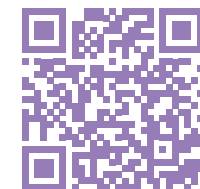
Exterior only

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line L4 Simón Bolívar

LOCATION



SITE Nº8

TOBALABA EULOGIO SANCHEZ AERODROME

The Tobaraba Eulogio Sánchez Aerodrome was the headquarters of the Army Aviation Command. Its location was strategic for the repressive actions of the dictatorial apparatus due to its proximity to the War Academy, the Army Telecommunications Command, Villa Grimaldi and the Lautaro Barracks on Simón Bolívar Street, thus forming an extermination route. Some of the so-called “death flights”, flown by Puma helicopters, departed from this location.

A few days after the coup d'état, a general was appointed special delegate of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army to head the “Caravan of Death” operation. From the Tobaraba Aerodrome, the Army Aviation Command’s Puma helicopter took off with a retinue of officers that toured detention centers throughout the country. Between September 30 and October 22, 1973, the caravan passed through central, southern and northern cities, in this order: Rancagua, Curicó, Talca, Linares, Concepción, Temuco, Valdivia, Puerto Montt, Cauquenes, La Serena, Copiapó, Antofagasta, Calama, Iquique, Pisagua and Arica, leaving 97 people murdered. The families of those executed were given death certificates indicating shooting as the cause of death, but the bodies were never delivered. After the end of the dictatorship, judicial investigations revealed some of the places where the bodies of the victims were illegally buried before being made to disappear again in the framework of the operation “Retiro de Televisores” (Withdrawal of Televisions) initiated in 1978 to eliminate evidence by burning or throwing bodies into the sea from helicopters, some of which took off from this airfield.

Part of the helicopters that -between 1973 and at least 1987- made disappear around 900 of the approximately 1,200 people recognized as disappeared detainees, especially during 1975 and 1976, took off from the Tobaraba Aerodrome.

Military aircrafts stationed at the Aerodrome were used to load the bodies of the murdered persons, or they were also transported from here to the Peldehue military air base -located in the Colina municipality- to load the bodies there. According to judicial investigations and the evidence found, people’s bodies were thrown into the sea tied to train rails. The first case that confirmed this practice was that of a Communist Party member and teacher, kidnapped in August 1976, tortured in Villa Grimaldi and the Lautaro Barracks, whose body was found in September of that year on La Ballena beach -near Los Molles- in the Valparaíso region. The DINA, in complicity with the official media, tried to hide the crime through a cover-up that described the death as a crime of passion.



Both the Tobalaba and Peldehue airfields were used at least until 1987 for these actions. In September of that year, Augusto Pinochet ordered the assassination of five militants of the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front and threw them into the sea in an operation coordinated between the Army Commander-in-Chief, the National Army Intelligence Directorate (DINE), the National Information Center (CNI) and the Army Aviation Command.

The Tobalaba Aerodrome Memorial Group together with neighborhood and union organizations of the La Reina municipality, have been promoting the construction of a memorial using rusty rails on a granite platform to represent the waves of the sea since 2015.

The Association has developed two lines of work: one focused on the community, involving memory and education activities with students and local residents, and an institutional line of work, which initially gained support for the project from the municipality. The project continues to progress with backing from the National Monuments Council, the Ministry of National Assets, and the Ministry of Justice, as well as approval from Parliament.





SITE Nº9
SATELLITE LANDMARK
VILLA SAN LUIS OF LAS CONDES

ADDRESS

Pasaje Urano Nº 651, Las Condes

✕ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Forced displacement site

✕ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

It is still restricted

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line L1 Manquehue

LOCATION



SATELLITE LANDMARK

VILLA SAN LUIS OF LAS CONDES

The origins of Villa San Luis date back to 1968, with the expropriation of land from the former San Luis estate, which was handed over to the Urban Improvement Corporation (CORMU) to develop a housing project initially intended for the upper-middle class. Salvador Allende's government redesigned the project to benefit working-class families in the eastern sector, which had a high concentration of informal settlements. In 1971, the Minister of Housing and Urban Development of the Popular Unity government promoted the initiative. After his sudden death, the housing committees renamed the residential complex Villa Ministro Carlos Cortés in his honor.

The first phase of the project included over 1,000 housing units—27 blocks housing 1,038 families—which were delivered between April 1972 and March 1973. Most of the residents of the Villa worked in the service sector within the Las Condes municipality.

Although property titles were in the process of being issued, following the 1973 coup d'état, the complex was renamed Villa San Luis, and CORMU stopped receiving mortgage payments from the families living there. Then, started raids, threats, and detentions, justified by the claim that the residents were engaging in an illegal occupation of the properties since they did not hold property titles. This position was upheld by the Housing and Urban Development Service (SERVIU), the agency into which CORMU was absorbed during the dictatorship.

In 1976, the Carabineros carried out mass evictions, which included physical and psychological violence as well as sexual harassment toward women. Nearly 800 families were relocated to other districts of Santiago, sometimes to housing previously used by Army personnel. Meanwhile, non-commissioned officers from the Army began moving into the Villa.

In December 1976, a group of 112 families was evicted at midnight and relocated to various parts of the capital: an empty lot in Pudahuel, a field in La Pintana, a road in San José de Maipo, a landfill in Lo Curro, and housing projects in Renca and La Granja.

In 1977, another group was evicted and moved to a housing project in Las Condes; in 1978, to housing projects in Lo Prado, Independencia, and Pedro Aguirre Cerda; and in 1980, to housing projects in Lo Espejo and Conchalí. By the end of the dictatorship, only a few of the original families remained in Villa San Luis.



In 1989, Augusto Pinochet ordered the transfer of the land to the Ministry of National Assets, which in 1991 transferred it to the Army for residential purposes. Since the land could not legally be sold under these conditions, the Army reclassified it as a “government appropriation” and completed a multimillion-dollar sale to a real estate company in 1997.

This real estate project led to the first demolitions. The military families occupying the site were compensated, and the last original resident of the Villa left in 2015.

In 2012, former residents and the architect who directed CORMU during the Popular Unity government began reuniting the displaced families. In 2016, they formed the Committee for the Defense of Villa San Luis and secured the designation of lot 18 A-1 as a National Historic Monument in 2017. However, despite this protection, blocks 15, 16, and 17 were demolished, leaving only block 14 standing, albeit damaged.

Throughout the process of defending Villa San Luis and preserving its memory, the Villa San Luis Evictees Foundation was established to recover and safeguard its heritage. The foundation’s archive includes legal and administrative documents, payment records from before the coup, photographs, testimonial videos, and press materials. It also compiles documentation on the evictions and property transfers that led to the land’s sale to the Army and later to a real estate company. The Foundation continues to work toward raising awareness of Villa San Luis’s history, a symbol of justice, equality, and resistance.

After years of neglect, in September 2024, the Undersecretary of Cultural Heritage announced the creation of the Villa San Luis Memorial Museum in block 14. The museum will cover approximately 1,000 square meters and is envisioned as a space for social integration.



CIRCUIT N°5 RURAL METROPOLITAN

1

SATELLITE LANDMARK

Curacaví Peace and Memory Site

 3,45 HR | 65,8 KM

 +  4,45 HR | 57 KM

 0,85 HR | 56 KM

2

Casas Viejas de Chena Site of Memory

 1,5 HR | 27 KM

 +  0 HR | 30 KM

 0,73 HR | 30 KM

3

Hornos de Lonquén Site of Memory

 1 HR | 19 KM

 +  4,2 HR | 19 KM

 0,5 HR | 19 KM

4

Casa Solidaria Alberto Leiva Vargas

 0,46 HR | 16 KM

 +  3,33 HR | 16 KM

 0,46 HR | 16 KM

5

Paine Memorial, a place for memory

 1,55 HR | 35,2 KM

 +  0 HR | 33,2 KM

 0,5 HR | 33,2 KM

6

Memorial for Justice and Dignity - Cordillera Province

 1,55 HR | 30,3 KM

 +  0 HR | 30,3 KM

 0,76 HR | 30,3 KM

7

SATELLITE LANDMARK
Casa de Piedra

* ADDITIONAL SITES

Pirque Women's Prisoners Camp

Plaque for the Detained-Disappeared Compañeros of Uruguay

Alley 24 de abril

La Rana Parish Cemetery, Huelquén

Paine Parish Cemetery

Memory Promenade, Paine Railroad Stadium

Collipeumo Hill

Cuesta de Chada

Lonquén Victims Mausoleum, Parish Cemetery Isla de Maipo

Isla de Maipo Dungeon Monument

Monolith to those executed at Naltagua Bridge

Quebrada Honda wine cellars

Los Bronces Mines, Cuesta Barriga

San Bernardo Railroad Maintenance Yard

CIRCUIT N°5

RURAL METROPOLITAN

This circuit encompasses seven landmarks primarily located along the southern boundary of Santiago's conurbation, and one on the western boundary, covering the municipalities of Curacaví, San Bernardo, Talagante, Buin, Paine, Puente Alto, and San José de Maipo. These municipalities, which were characterized by their rural or semi-rural nature during the dictatorship, have undergone partial transformation due to the explosive growth of the city and population.

The circuit extends approximately 185 kilometers and crosses the provinces of Melipilla, Maipo, Talagante, and Cordillera. Car travel is recommended due to the extensive distance between landmarks.

A common characteristic of the landmarks that make up this circuit is the natural landscape, where ravines between hills and rivers became ideal locations for concealing crimes against humanity. The identified sites share elements that demonstrate the early repression exercised by the Armed Forces and Police against the rural sector linked to the Agrarian Reform process. This Reform aimed to reverse the productive deficit in agriculture and integrate historically excluded peasants, who in some cases still lived under the tenant farming model.

The historical events that occurred in these places demonstrate the complicity and direct participation of civilians in human rights violations, primarily landowners who acted in revenge for the expropriation of portions of their extensive lands. In these small localities, testimonies speak of a widespread breakdown of community life resulting from repression, distrust, denunciation, and fear. Since the return of democracy, groups associated with these sites have worked on recovering and making these spaces visible.

The circuit begins at the Curacaví Peace and Memory Site (Satellite Landmark), accessed via Route 68 that connects Santiago with Valparaíso. This site is located where the former Police Station stood, which was used as a detention center, primarily for rural people linked to the Agrarian Reform process. Several people detained at the Station were transferred to nearby locations, where they were executed, and their bodies were abandoned or made to disappear. Since the 2000s, the community has transformed this place into a symbolic space to commemorate the victims. It became the first National Monument declared in the municipality of Curacaví in 2023.

The route continues toward the southern boundary of the Metropolitan region, at the Casas Viejas de Chena Site of Memory, which is partially located within the Military Quarter No. II of the Intelligence Section of the San Bernardo Infantry School and partially in the Cerro Chena Sur Metropolitan Park project. This site is associated with the repression and execution of rural workers linked to the Agrarian Reform process, as well as railway workers from the San Bernardo Workshop, among other victims. Like other sites that make up this route, part of its structure was demolished during the dictatorship to erase evidence. However, a key element for survivors to identify the site was the characteristic sound of the high-tension tower, which at night sounded like a beehive.

The journey continues to the Hornos de Lonquén Site of Memory, the first location where bodies of disappeared detainees were found in 1978, which publicly and indisputably confirmed the dictatorship's practice of forced disappearance. Although the property owner demolished the old lime kilns, victims' families and the local community continued fighting for its use as a pilgrimage site and for its visibility. In 1996, the site was declared a Historical Monument, becoming the first site of memory to obtain this recognition in the country. In 2005, following struggles by families and local organizations to protect the place, the State acquired 6.2 hectares, which includes the site of memory. In August 2024, the Ministry of National Assets enabled access to the site, allowing free entry via the road leading to where the kilns were located.

Subsequently, the circuit advances to the Alberto Leiva Vargas House of Solidarity, former Police Station of the municipality of Buin, which operated as a detention and torture center, primarily affecting farmers, Agrarian Reform leaders, Buin teachers, and residents linked to social movements. The Station was destroyed in 1977. Today, the site features a memorial, a radio station, and a printing press, and has been recovered by the Valle del Maipo Human Rights Corporation, which has conducted important research to identify and make visible the victims from the municipality.

The next landmark corresponds to the Paine Memorial, a place for memory, a project that emerged from the Association of Relatives of the Detained-Disappeared and Executed of Paine and was designed collaboratively with the families of the seventy people executed and disappeared in the area, mostly active participants in the Agrarian Reform and victims of military, police, and civilian actions. The memorial commemorates the lives of these rural workers in their natural environment. Additionally, it hosts an extensive cultural agenda of mediation and education with the territory and its communities.

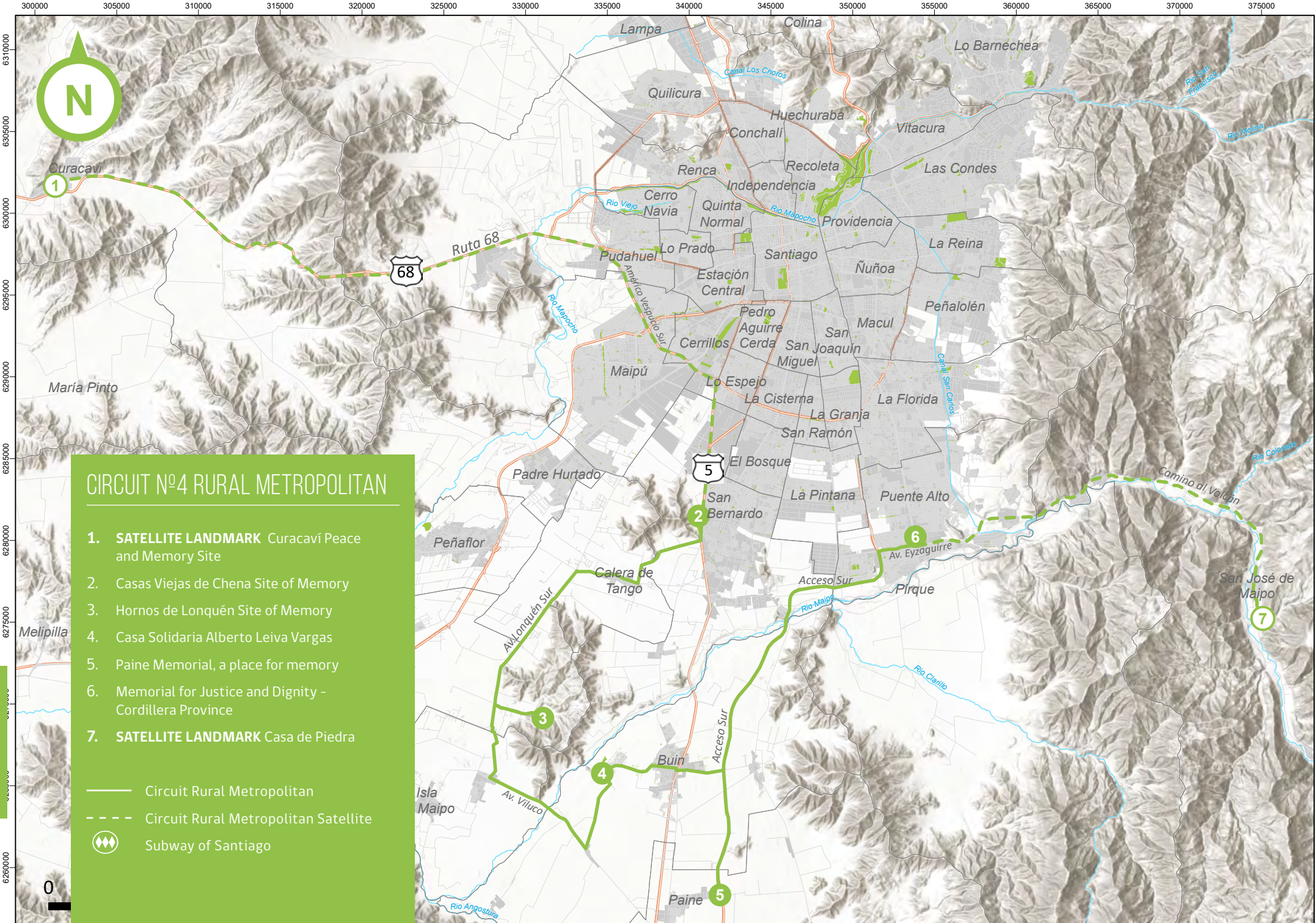
The route continues in the municipality of Puente Alto, at the Memorial for Justice and Dignity Cordillera Province, promoted by the local community in tribute to the detained-disappeared and politically executed persons of the province, which includes the municipalities of Puente Alto, Pirque, and San José de Maipo. The site pays tribute to students, workers, farmers, and residents of this province who were executed or disappeared. Multiple commemorations are organized each year, such as vigils, tributes, and marches, with the primary purpose of connecting with new generations.

The circuit ends at the Stone House (Satellite Landmark) located in Cajón del Maipo. This private residence was usurped by the dictatorship after the coup to become a clandestine repression facility and a meeting place for high-ranking officials of the dictatorial apparatus. The human rights violations that occurred in this house came to public light in 2007. The Cajón del Maipo community, after years of silence, has begun to reconstruct its collective memory to honor the victims and make their history visible.

Despite these narratives of violence, pain, and suffering in rural areas, families --especially mothers, sisters, daughters, and sons--, friends of the victims and survivors of repression, have organized for decades in the search for truth and justice, in the recovery and visibility of the places where events occurred, and in the creation of sites of memory, an active legacy of ongoing struggle in our country.



NALTAGUA BRIDGE



CIRCUIT Nº4 RURAL METROPOLITAN

1. **SATELLITE LANDMARK** Curacaví Peace and Memory Site
2. Casas Viejas de Chena Site of Memory
3. Hornos de Lonquén Site of Memory
4. Casa Solidaria Alberto Leiva Vargas
5. Paine Memorial, a place for memory
6. Memorial for Justice and Dignity - Cordillera Province
7. **SATELLITE LANDMARK** Casa de Piedra

- Circuit Rural Metropolitano
- - - Circuit Rural Metropolitano Satellite
- ⊕⊕⊕ Subway of Santiago





SITE Nº1 SATELLITE LANDMARK

CURACAVÍ PEACE AND
MEMORY SITE

ADDRESS

Ambrosio O'Higgins Nº 1440, Curacaví

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination center

✓ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary

HOW TO GET THERE



Private vehicle on route 68

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100089739025101>

LOCATION



SATELLITE LANDMARK

CURACAVÍ PEACE AND MEMORY SITE

In the historic center of the municipality of Curacaví, in an adobe mansion over a century old, stands the Curacaví Peace and Memory Site, which until the 1980s was the Police Station. Between 1973 and 1976, it operated as a detention and torture center.

According to survivors' testimonies, violent arrests were carried out in their homes, in front of their families --where their belongings were also destroyed-- or at their workplaces. Almost everyone detained in the small cells and stables of the place were farmers from local settlements, without political affiliations. Many were transferred to the Quebrada Honda wine cellars (used by the Police during September 1973 as a transitional and secret detention and torture facility), revealing civilian participation in political repression. Some people were transferred to the National Stadium and others released in precarious physical conditions during the night at Lo Prado Hill, Barriga Hill, Llanco Bridge, in the Limonar hills, or other remote sites in the area.

In the early morning of September 16, 1973, seven detainees between 23 and 34 years old were transferred by a group of Police officers from the Station to Barriga Hill. After forcing them to descend from the transport vehicle and line up, they positioned themselves in front of them, shot them, and abandoned the bodies at the site. Two of them survived. In March 1974, one of the survivors went to the Ministry of Defense in Santiago to report the events. Days later, the Police detained him and made him disappear. His whereabouts remain unknown.

One early morning in October 1973, a 19-year-old detainee was transferred by police officers from the Station to Esperanza Bridge, where he was executed. His body fell into the river. Subsequently, the corpse was found and taken as an unidentified person to the Legal Medical Service and buried in Patio 29 of the General Cemetery.

Since the 2000s, this place has served as a symbolic space for commemorating victims of political repression. In 1980, it passed to the Ministry of National Assets and remained unused until 2011, when administration was transferred to the Curacaví Human Rights Memory Committee, formed in 2005.

The community has undertaken various actions to enhance the site's value. In 2009, they installed --with FONDART funding-- a large-format photograph showing 18 prisoners, including those executed at Barriga Hill. This photograph proved that the prisoners were at the station before their murder. In 2011, a memorial was constructed --with Ministry of Interior funding--.



In 2017, a group of Curacaví residents requested authorization from the Ministry of National Assets to administer the space, which was closed to the community and occupied by private parties who had given various uses to the property.

In 2022, the Curacaví Human Rights Social and Cultural Group submitted the request for declaration as a Historical Monument, resulting in the first National Monument declared in the municipality. In 2023, the Ministry of National Assets granted the Group free use concession of the property. With this permission, the organization managed the implementation of the memory space. Their multiple future projects include the design and implementation of a memorial museum, a library, an audiovisual room, and an esplanade to host various cultural activities planned for when the space is suitable to receive different audiences.





SITE Nº2

CASAS VIEJAS DE CHENA
SITE OF MEMORY

ADDRESS

Av. Jorge Alessandri Nº 15.111,
San Bernardo

✓ **GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights
violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination
center and burial site

✓ **HISTORICAL MONUMENT**

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary
cmemorialcerrochena@gmail.com

HOW TO GET THERE



private vehicle on route 5

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

[https://www.instagram.com/
corporacionmemorial/](https://www.instagram.com/corporacionmemorial/)

LOCATION



SITE Nº2

CASAS VIEJAS DE CHENA SITE OF MEMORY

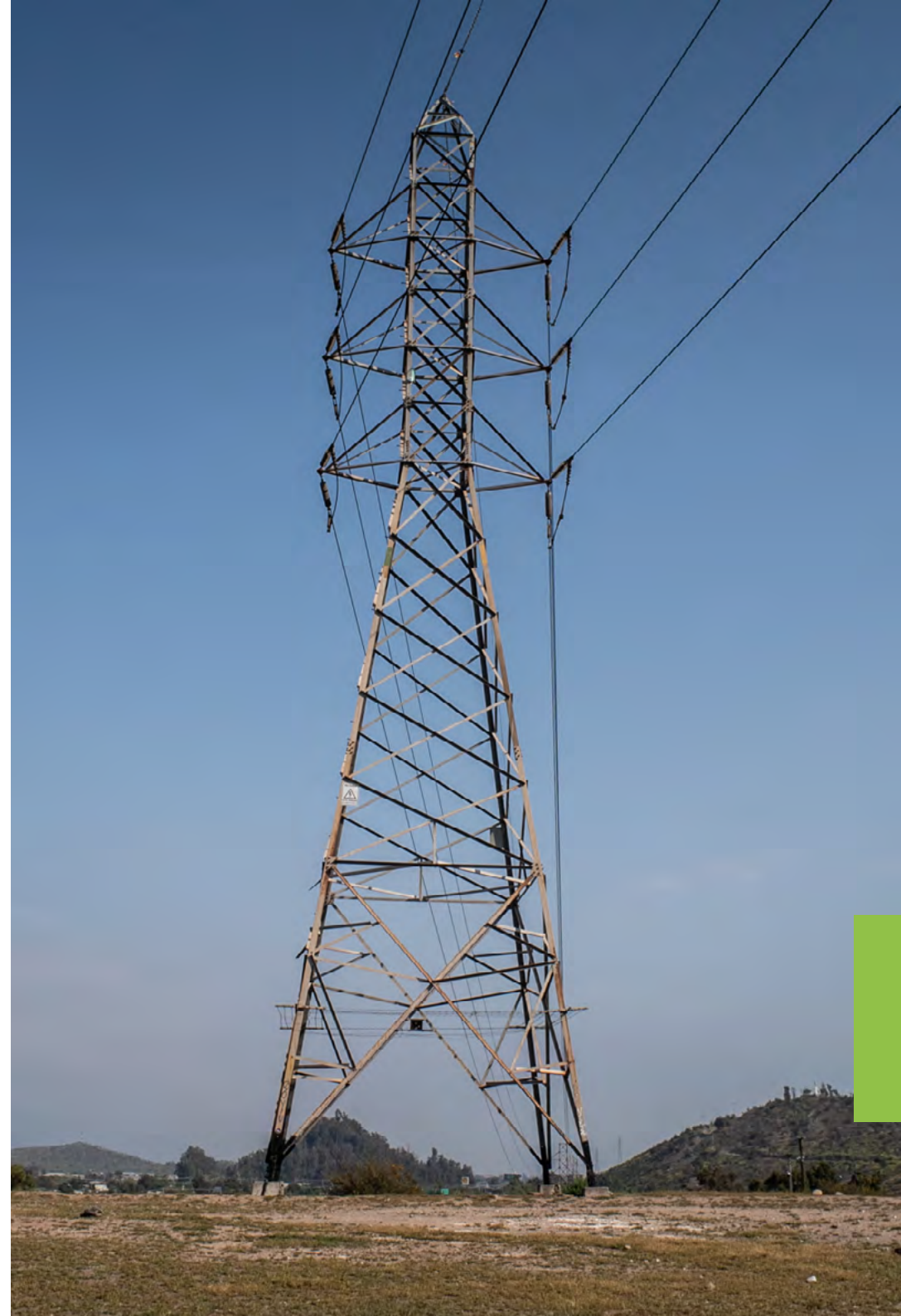
After the coup d'état, the current Casas Viejas de Chena Site of Memory became a clandestine detention, torture, and extermination center, as well as a site for body burial and exhumation. 441 people were detained at this location, comprising 353 men and 88 women, many of whom suffered political sexual violence. At least one hundred executions were carried out at this site.

Cerro Chena belonged to a landowning family who, to avoid Agrarian Reform expropriation, transferred their lands to the Army in the early 1970s. In this area, the local labor movement used to celebrate the "Little Eighteenth" festival. It was also known as the motocross cathedral due to the numerous races held there --during one of which they encountered detained persons--.

This center primarily held rural people and rural workers from surrounding areas, in retaliation for their active participation in the Agrarian Reform process. It also held State Railway workers and health and education workers. The site is directly related to the detention of 15 Paine farmers executed at Chada Hill; the executed victims from the Central Workshop of San Bernardo; and the victims buried in Patio 29 of the General Cemetery. It is also connected to the Cerro Chena massacre that occurred on October 6, 1973, where one hundred people were executed, including an unborn child.

The recovery of the site, located within Military Quarter No. II of the Intelligence Section of the San Bernardo Infantry School, dates back to the 1980s, when victims' family members --primarily women-- managed to establish that the location had been used as a detention center. The high-tension tower was a key element in identifying one of the site's buildings, as according to some testimonies, the noise it emitted at night resembled a beehive. At that time, access was prohibited, and it wasn't until 2016 that they obtained authorization to visit the site. That same year, they conducted the first commemoration caravan, where survivors could enter the site and advance in a reparation process. They also prepared the file to request the site's declaration as a Historical Monument, which was signed in 2018. Additionally, in the Chena IV Acts, the Ministry of National Assets and the Chilean Army agreed to return part of these lands to the Ministry, with the purpose of allocating them to the development of the Metropolitan South Park, whose master plan includes the construction of a memorial in this area.

The various significant spaces that compose the site include: the Access Portal, where in 1973 and 1974 victims' family members gathered demanding information and which, since then, has been a meeting point for various commemorations and vigils. The Little School, built for the



children of the former hacienda's tenant farmers, in whose rooms, used as cells, they organized detainees according to "danger level" and unions: one room for railway workers, another for Paine farmers, another for people detained during curfew. The Red Roof House Hill was where they took people who would be executed, some buried and later exhumed. Only the foundations remain of this site, as, like many other landmarks that make up this route, the military demolished the house to hide and erase evidence of their crimes.

The Cerro Chena Memorial Corporation continues working on the recovery and conservation of this site, aiming to build a memorial to commemorate victims and survivors, through various activities such as local memory routes and guided visits. The Corporation also seeks to contribute to environmental awareness, in accordance with its proximity to the Metropolitan South Park --which is under construction--, with projects to recover local flora and fauna, such as foxes and añañas, and trying to prevent the military from continuing the practice of burning the hill.



SITE N°3

HORNOS DE LONQUÉN SITE OF
MEMORY



ADDRESS

Sitio 2 Santa Elena, Talagante

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Place of hiding and discovery

✓ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Prior Arrangements Necessary
<https://memorialonquen.cl/contacto/>

HOW TO GET THERE



Private vehicle. To Lonquén from Santiago via Route 5 or Route 78. From the Plaza de Lonquén 4 km east rural road.

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.memorialonquen.cl/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº3

HORNOS DE LONQUÉN SITE OF MEMORY

In abandoned kilns on the slopes of Lonquén hill, originally intended for lime production and situated in a rural area of the municipality of Talagante, the bodies of fifteen people detained in Isla de Maipo in October 1973 were found in late 1978. The case publicly confirmed, irrefutably, the practice of forced disappearance executed by the dictatorial apparatus, validating the denunciations that family members had been making for years.

After the coup d'état, the lieutenant in charge of the Police in Isla de Maipo --a rural municipality located 45 kilometers from Santiago, primarily dedicated to agriculture-- toured the area's estates with civilians, seeking information about farmers identified as "problematic" for defending their sector's labor rights in the context of the social transformation project promoted by Popular Unity. With this information, on October 7, Police violently removed several farmers from their homes --including their sons--, who were transported by truck, tied up and assaulted, both during transit and at the local station. That same Sunday at noon, four young people were arrested in the town square, accused of disrespecting the new authorities, including two minors.

In 1974, after facing many difficulties and fruitless searches, family members of the eleven detained farmers managed to file a collective protection appeal, thanks to the support of the Pro Peace Committee --an ecumenical organization aimed at providing social and legal support to victims in the early years of the dictatorship--. In this context, the Isla de Maipo Police Station confirmed the detention and falsely declared that the detainees had been transferred to the National Stadium.

On November 30, 1978, following a complaint received by the Vicariate of Solidarity about the existence of human remains in the kilns --consisting of two limestone chimneys 9 meters high--, under extreme caution, a delegation was organized that confirmed the finding. The news caused great commotion nationally and internationally. Victims' family members even managed to travel to Europe to denounce the situation before the UN, thanks to international support that existed at the time.

In 1979, after family members and human rights organizations conducted a hunger strike due to lack of responses, the Legal Medical Service (SML) committed to delivering the identified bodies to the families, who organized a ceremony at the Franciscan Recoleta Church in Santiago to receive the coffins. After hours of delay, thanks to the follow-up by a Vicariate of Solidarity lawyer, it was discovered that their family members' bodies had been thrown by SML officials into a common grave in the Isla



de Maipo Parish Cemetery, with the exception of one, which was left at the entrance. Due to the profound pain generated, the following day, the church held a mass at Santiago Cathedral attended by thousands.

After a brief investigation, military justice absolved the Police officers responsible for the crime, applying, for the first time, the recently enacted Amnesty Law, thus marking the beginning of prolonged impunity throughout the country. In parallel, to cover up the killings, Augusto Pinochet configured the "Television Removal" operation, ordering the search and disinterment of bodies buried in clandestine graves throughout Chile to make them disappear and eliminate evidence.

Since the discovery came to light, the Hornos de Lonquén became a meeting place where thousands gathered to pay tribute to the victims and accompany the families. However, in March 1980, the property owner dynamited the kilns and removed the offerings to erase evidence and stop massive pilgrimages. Years later, the estate owner installed the Santa Marta landfill less than 2 kilometers from the site. To protect the site where the old kilns stood, in 1996, its declaration as a Historical Monument was achieved through the National Monuments Council, becoming the country's first site linked to human rights violations during the dictatorship to be recognized as a National Monument.

In 2005, thanks to the struggles of families and organizations, the State acquired a 6.2-hectare plot containing the location of the kilns, seeking to guarantee free access to the site. However, the owner's resistance, who continued blocking entry and right of way, reduced visits to sporadic events.

A year later, in 2006, the victims' remains were exhumed and identified, allowing their families to bid farewell at a funeral. Nevertheless, in 2010, due to errors in body identification in Patio 29 of the General Cemetery, the State offered new exhumations to send the bodies to foreign laboratories. After years of uncertainty, between 2014 and 2016, twelve of the victims were positively identified.

In 2012, the Ministry of National Assets inaugurated the site's perimeter fence in an attempt to safeguard it; however, land collapses have covered plaques, marks, and signage.

In January 2015, the Lonquén Memory Corporation was created, continuing the work of the Lonquén Corporation, to preserve memory in the Talagante province through activities for the community and new generations. The Corporation comprises family members, friends of the victims and their families, and neighbors committed to human rights.

In 2016, justice convicted seven former Police officers for qualified and simple kidnapping of the Hornos de Lonquén victims, marking a milestone in the struggle for truth and justice.

In 2023, the State won the lawsuit against the neighboring landowner --former owner of the original land surface-- who for years had not allowed free access to the site despite the purchase of 6.2 hectares in 2005 to secure it. The ruling resolved that access would be administered by the Treasury, without requiring a new expropriation. Following this judgment, the Corporation received an entrance gate key in an official ceremony held in September 2024. During this instance, the Corporation presented its project for the design and construction of the future Plaza del Encuentro of Los Hornos de Lonquén, an initiative that in the same year won funding from the Competitive Fund for Culture and Sites of Memory Projects of the Human Rights Undersecretariat.

The Lonquén Memory Corporation has activated a memory route in the Talagante province, which invites visitors to tour various sites linked to events that occurred during the dictatorship: the Mausoleum of Lonquén Victims in the Isla de Maipo Parish Cemetery --built in the same location where the common grave into which the bodies were thrown once stood--; the Calabozo Monument, located in the Civic Courtyard of the Isla de Maipo Municipality, where the former Police Station was located; and the Monolith honoring two other peasant leaders executed at the Naltagua bridge, situated at the southern access of the bridge connecting routes G-40 and G-420.





SITE N°4

CASA SOLIDARIA ALBERTO
LEIVA VARGAS

ADDRESS

Bellavista N° 240, Buin

✕ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights
violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Detention, torture and extermination
center

✕ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

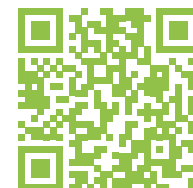
Monday to sunday: 10:00 a 18:00

HOW TO GET THERE



Private vehicle

LOCATION



SITE Nº4

CASA SOLIDARIA ALBERTO LEIVA VARGAS

The Former Buin Police Station, now known as Casa Solidaria Alberto Leiva Vargas, was a detention and torture center during the dictatorship, where more than 80 people, including men, women, and minors, were imprisoned. This information has been verified by the Valle del Maipo Human Rights Corporation, composed of survivors of political repression, who have managed the site since 2014.

Through their investigative work, the Corporation has indicated that the number of victims executed in the commune amounts to 27, not two as indicated in official reports. There is a presumption that three teachers detained and executed at the Linderos Rural Technical School were at this location, from where they were transferred to Cerro Chena to be executed.

According to gathered testimonies, the vast majority of arrests occurred during 1973, in a context of increasing political repression. Among those detained, farmers from the area predominated, many of them leaders of settlements linked to the Agrarian Reform. However, teachers were also arrested, especially those who worked at the Buin Consolidated School, as well as common residents, mostly linked to political and social movements.

The arrests were mainly carried out in the homes or workplaces of the detainees, in operations that involved Police (Carabineros), military personnel, and civilians. In Buin, in addition to the Police Station, other facilities used as detention and torture centers included Police Station No. 15, the Investigation Headquarters, and the Buin Prison, among others.

The Valle del Maipo Human Rights Corporation has been responsible for making political violence in the area visible. In 2016, they held a human rights activity in the commune, an event in which attendees lit candles and hung photographs and clothes of the victims. Since then, the Corporation has carried out various activities to denounce and reflect on dictatorial violence, including the design of a Memory Route, in which 22 locations in the commune have been identified. Additionally, since that same year, they have been managing the declaration of this space as a Historical Monument.

The former Buin Police Station was demolished in 1977 and its street number was subsequently changed; another case of erasure and concealment of evidence by the dictatorship. Between 1985 and 1986, a CESFAM (Family Health Center) was built which, after abandoning the site, has been managed by the Corporation since 2014. Much of the original land has been taken over by private entities or is in the hands of the Municipality, and only a small building from the original property remains.



The Valle del Maipo Human Rights Corporation has been working for more than ten years, with their own resources, in defense of human rights and memory. They have a radio station and a printing press. They have written seven books about their political experiences and repression, conducted research, and collected various archives that they hope to make available to the community in a future human rights museum in the Buin commune. The Corporation hosts various political and cultural activities, both their own and those of other social organizations, including the commune's table tennis team. In 2022, they installed a memorial on the building's facade, with a plaque bearing the message: "Sow memory so that forgetfulness does not grow."

SITE N°5

PAINÉ MEMORIAL, A PLACE FOR
MEMORY

ADDRESS

Av. 18 de Septiembre N° 2675, Paine

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Commemorative site

SUBCATEGORY

Memorial

✓ MONUMENTO PÚBLICO

ACCESS / VISITS

Monday to sunday
09:30 a 13:30 / 15:00 a 17:00

HOW TO GET THERE

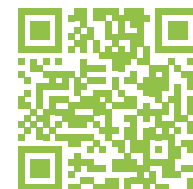


Private vehicle through South Access

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.memorialpaine.cl/>

LOCATION



SITE Nº5

PAINE MEMORIAL, A PLACE FOR MEMORY

The Paine Memorial, a place for memory, is a space that promotes human rights and democratic culture. The project emerged from the Association of Relatives of the Detained-Disappeared and Executed of Paine (AFDDyE) due to the need for a place to remember their family members. Seventy men were detained and executed by military personnel, police (carabineros), and civilians in fifteen episodes between September and November 1973. 37 of them remain missing.

The sociopolitical context surrounding these crimes against humanity is associated with Paine's distinctiveness as a rural and peasant sector, where its inhabitants actively participated in the Agrarian Reform process, in the struggle for land, and the dignification of rural workers and country life. This affected landowners and transporters, who carried out coordinated revenge or retaliation. The National Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report (Rettig Report) identifies this locality as having suffered the highest rate of disappearances and executions during the dictatorship.

In 2005, construction began on the memorial that pays tribute to the lives of the seventy peasants in their natural landscape, where their families had central participation in its development. It was overseen by the Ministry of Public Works' Department of Works and Arts in conjunction with the Nemesio Antúnez Commission. It consists of a forest of 872 wooden poles of various heights representing the community and territory of Paine, the valley, and the mountain ranges. Within this landscape, there are seventy empty spaces representing the sectors where the peasants lived with their families. These spaces house seventy mosaics that symbolize these men's lives: their daily life, their political activism, their relationship with the land, countryside, soccer, and music. At the center of the forest is an agora, a meeting and reflection space shaded by a quillay, an endemic tree of the area that was present in the places where the crimes were perpetrated. The different stones on the ground produce different sounds: some soft for contemplation and others more expressive for dialogue and building community bonds.

Currently, two organizations coexist at the site, the AFDDyE and the Paine Memorial Corporation (created in 2008). The latter is responsible for the site's administration and management. Their team articulates permanent mediation, training, and education work with the territory and its communities. They work with various educational establishments and institutions - in formal and informal contexts - and with social organizations and memory sites, both from Chile and other countries worldwide.



Additionally, the Paine Memorial Corporation develops a broad cultural agenda with actions that merge the past with present issues, such as gender and sexual diversity, migration, and the continued precariousness of work. It has a calendar of activities associated with each case, carried out at the sites of the events or in spaces where tribute is paid, such as the Memorial and other places in the Paine commune. Currently, the Corporation conducts a Paine Memory Route which, although many sites remain in private hands making access difficult, tours the places that witnessed the fifteen episodes.



SITE N°6

MEMORIAL FOR JUSTICE AND DIGNITY - CORDILLERA PROVINCE

Esta ancla pertenecía al Ex Regimiento Ferrocarrilero
de Puente Alto, ex campo de concentración, ejecuciones, de
detenidos desaparecidos y torturados de la Provincia Cordillera
fue recuperada y donada por el Ex Gobernador
Carlos Becerra Carvajal

ADDRESS

Av. Balmaceda with Eliana Greisse
Lazcani, Puente Alto

✓ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Commemorative site

SUBCATEGORY

Memorial

✗ HISTORICAL MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Public space

HOW TO GET THERE



Subway: Line 4 Plaza de Puente Alto

WEB / SOCIAL MEDIA

[https://web.facebook.com/people/
Centro-Cultural-de-DDHH-Salvador-
Allende/100067445920514/?_rdc=1&_
rdr#](https://web.facebook.com/people/Centro-Cultural-de-DDHH-Salvador-Allende/100067445920514/?_rdc=1&_rdr#)

LOCATION



SITE Nº6

MEMORIAL FOR JUSTICE AND DIGNITY – CORDILLERA PROVINCE

In December 2016, the “Memorial for Justice and Dignity” was inaugurated in the Puente Alto commune – next to the Presidential Provincial Delegation building of Cordillera. An initiative of the Salvador Allende Human Rights Cultural Center, it was built in tribute to the disappeared detainees and political executed victims of the Cordillera province, which also includes the communes of Pirque and San José de Maipo.

To date, it is known that at least 85 people from the Cordillera province were executed or made to disappear. This was a diverse group of victims, composed of students, workers, peasants, and local residents. In the province, most of the crimes were carried out by the Police (Carabineros). Within the province, more than 2,000 people were imprisoned and tortured in various facilities that were used as detention, torture, and extermination centers.

In 1975, in the Pirque commune, at a location expropriated from the Chemical and Mining Society of Chile (SOQUIMICH) and guarded by Police, a Women’s Prisoner Camp was set up to house women transferred from Tres and Cuatro Álamos to hide them from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights’ visit to some publicly known detention facilities. The prisoners, victims of torture, were in complex physical and psychological conditions.

In Puente Alto, between 1973 and 1975, the Mountain Railway Engineers Regiment functioned as a detention and torture center. Hundreds of people were confined in train cars, adapted as cells, where they were tortured. Women were also victims of sexual violence.

In democracy, officers and non-commissioned officers denied before the courts of justice the presence of imprisoned people in the Railway Regiment. Additionally, the Army initially denied the existence of lists of those who did military service during those years. However, when these names became known, some conscripts broke their silence and confirmed the existence of detainees at the site.

The extensive area where the Regiment’s facilities were located was private property. Subsequently, it passed to state ownership, then was sold again to private owners, and finally, the regiment was demolished. Currently, part of the site is a large vacant lot and another part is a supermarket, which was burned down in October 2019 during the so-called Social Outbreak.



The Second Police Station of Puente Alto, now the 20th Police Station, functioned during the dictatorship as a detention and execution center. At the site, in the first months after the Coup, at least 16 people were murdered, including eleven young people - between 16 and 26 years old, eight minors - and two 14-year-old girls.

Work on memory and human rights began several years ago in this territory, but the formal constitution of the Salvador Allende Human Rights Cultural Center occurred in 2016. Composed of relatives of dictatorship victims, survivors, and neighbors from the Cordillera province, they have produced independent research and books, and regularly organize commemorative activities such as candlelight vigils, marches, and tributes to transmit memory and connect with new generations.

The Cultural Center is the manager of the memorial, whose construction was partially funded by the Human Rights Program, at that time part of the Ministry of Interior. The memorial, made with granite extracted from the Cerro Blanco quarry - a mountain in the Andean foothills that rises south of the entrance to Río Clarillo National Park - along with ceramic pieces representing the victims' faces, includes an anchor that was previously located in the Regiment and which testimonies link to torture and executions. In the future, they plan to integrate the regiment's cars and rails into the memorial, the latter used for the disappearance of people who were thrown into rivers and the sea. Currently, the site pays tribute to 64 victims, although the known number has grown to 85 and could increase as families still feel fear about reporting. The memorial, which like other similar places has been vandalized repeatedly, is conceived by the Cultural Center as a people's memorial, a cultural work located in public space that works for collective social recognition to preserve memory.





SITE N°7
SATELLITE LANDMARK

CASA DE PIEDRA

ADDRESS

Cam. A Lagunillas N° 20890,
San José de Maipo

✕ GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

CATEGORY

Site where serious human rights
violations were perpetrated

SUBCATEGORY

Perpetrators' administrative site

✕ HISTORIC MONUMENT

ACCESS / VISITS

Exterior only

HOW TO GET THERE



Private vehicle through
Camino El Volcán

LOCATION



SITE Nº7 SATELLITE LANDMARK

CASA DE PIEDRA

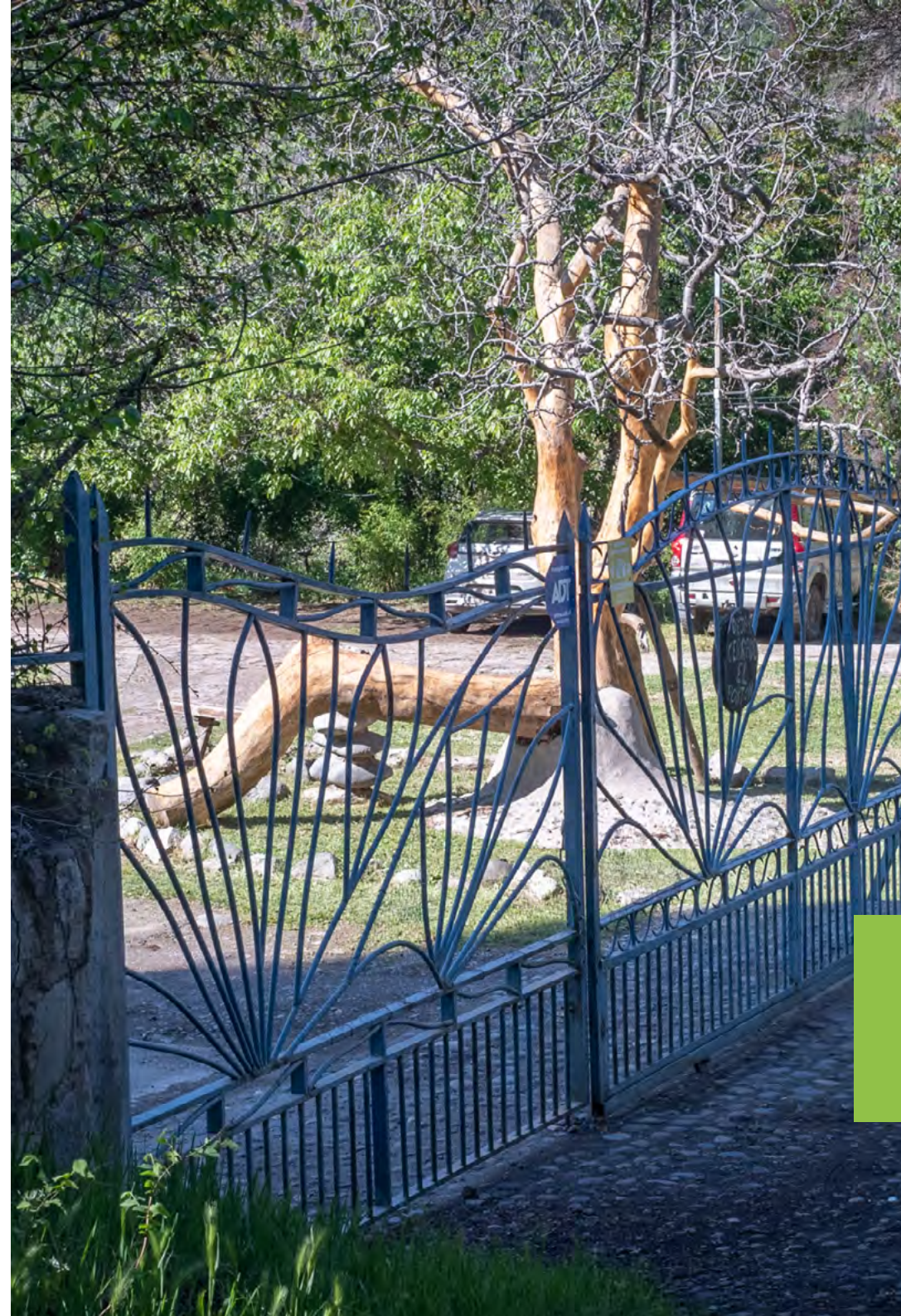
The Casa de Piedra, built in the 1930s and located a few kilometers from the town of San José de Maipo, on the road to Lagunillas, was a meeting place for high-ranking dictatorship officials and also a clandestine DINA (National Intelligence Directorate) headquarters.

The Casa de Piedra was the main residence of Darío Sainte Marie and his family from 1958. Better known as Volpone, Sainte Marie founded the Clarín newspaper, which began circulating in 1954 and during the Popular Unity period supported Salvador Allende's government, and was later shut down on September 11, 1973. The Casa de Piedra became a meeting place for important political figures from various sectors, particularly during Allende's presidency. In those years, the Clarín newspaper became the country's best-selling newspaper, while earning the aversion of sectors close to the political right for its support of Popular Unity.

After the coup d'état, the Casa de Piedra was usurped by the dictatorship, and its use during that period only came to public light in 2007. First, it was used by the National Intelligence School (ENI) to train DINA agents, with support from the CIA and Colonia Dignidad. Subsequently, it served as a center for kidnappings, torture, and disappearances. Today it is known that the Casa de Piedra was visited by high command, including Pinochet, and that the first intelligence meeting linked to Operation Condor was held there in 1975. From there, commandos departed who kidnapped people who remain disappeared to this day, one of whom, according to judicial testimonies, remained at the Casa de Piedra for some time before being killed at another facility.

The Cajón del Maipo, due to its geographical qualities, was a strategic location for the perpetration of crimes. Testimonies, findings, and investigations confirm that many people were thrown into the Maipo and Colorado rivers, and that a repressive route operated consisting of the San José Sub-station, the Railway Regiment in Puente Alto, and Las Melosas facility - currently a mountain refuge for recreational use by Police personnel and their families - where people such as the former mayor of San José de Maipo and former deputies and ministers of Popular Unity were detained.

In late September 1973, two women and four men from Uruguay's Tupamaro movement were detained while trying to cross the border. They were then transferred to the San José de Maipo Police Sub-station and later to the Railway Regiment of Puente Alto. After intense torture, both women and one of the men were transferred to the National Stadium





POLICE SUBSTATION OF SAN JOSÉ DE MAIPO

and finally managed to leave the country. The other three men were disappeared. A memorial with the motto “We are all relatives,” located at kilometer 64 of the Road to the Volcano, commemorates the three victims aged 21, 23, and 24. It was a joint initiative of the 1367 Foundation - José Domingo Cañas Memory House, the Association of Uruguayans in Chile, and the San José de Maipo Memory Board.

The Cajón del Maipo was also one of Augusto Pinochet’s resting places, who acquired a residence in El Melocotón sector, built by military personnel in a previously public area. On September 7, 1986, on Las Achupallas hill, the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) carried out Operation Twentieth Century to attempt against the dictator’s life. The attack left five dead and eleven wounded. Pinochet survived. After the attack, a State of Siege was declared and the CNI (National Information Center) unleashed a violent repressive wave that led to the detention and murder of opposition members throughout Chile. After the operation, numerous military personnel infiltrated the Cajón del Maipo to monitor population movements. Additionally, some civilians collaborated as informants.

The Cajón del Maipo community, after years of silence due to fear and the impact caused by the installation of the dictatorial apparatus in the area, has begun to reconstruct its collective memory. Through the San José de Maipo Memory Board, organized within the framework of the 50th anniversary of the Coup, the territory works on socializing the events that occurred and making significant spaces visible in terms of memory and human rights. This effort seeks to reconstruct history, honor the victims, and allow inhabitants and visitors to know what happened in these landscapes marked by violence.

GLOSSARY

AFDD: Group of Relatives of the Detained and Disappeared
AFEP: Group of Relatives of Executed Political Prisoners
AGA: Air War Academy
BRP: Ramona Parra Brigade
CAJSI: Command of Jurisdictional Action for the Internal Situation
CESFAM: Family Health Center
CNI: National Information Center
CONAR: National Committee for Aid to Refugees
COPACHI: Cooperation Committee for Peace in Chile (also known as the Pro Peace Committee)
CUT: Unified Workers' Central
DICAR: Carabineros Intelligence Directorate
DICOMCAR: Carabineros Communications Directorate
DIFA: Air Force Intelligence Directorate
DINE: Army Intelligence Directorate
DINA: National Intelligence Directorate
DINACOS: National Division of Social Communication (dependent on the Undersecretary of Government)
FACH: Chilean Air Force

FASIC: Foundation for Social Aid of Christian Churches
GAP: Group of Personal Friends of the President
MBN: Ministry of National Assets
MIR: Revolutionary Left Movement
MMDH: Museum of Memory and Human Rights
PRAIS: Program for the Reparation and Comprehensive Health Care of Victims of the Dictatorship
SERPAJ: Peace and Justice Service
SICAR: Carabineros Intelligence Service
SIFA: Air Force Intelligence Service
SIM: Military Intelligence Service
SIN: Navy Intelligence Directorates
UP: Popular Unity
ONU: United Nations
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

DEFINITIONS

Political asylum: A form of refuge that allows people persecuted by state security agencies to enter embassies, applying the principle of extraterritoriality under international law, to later go into exile.

Military decree: Exceptional orders issued by higher authorities, national or local, without constitutional foundation. These communiqués regarding measures and sanctions against the population were notified by the Armed Forces and Carabineros via radio chains and newspapers.

CIA: Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. This is an external intelligence service responsible for gathering, analyzing, and using information for national security purposes.

National Intelligence Center (CNI): Created on August 13, 1977, to replace DINA. It was under the Ministry of the Interior. It focused its repressive actions against those involved in resistance and citizen movements against the dictatorship.

Truth Commissions: Official investigative bodies commonly used by countries that have experienced dictatorships, armed conflicts, or civil wars. They seek to determine the truth about severe human rights violations and conclude with a report suggesting reparative measures. They do not replace judicial action but help a society acknowledge a history that is denied or questioned.

National Commission on Political Prisoners and Torture (Valech): Established in 2003 to determine who were the people deprived of liberty and tortured for political reasons. In 2005, the Commission delivered a report that was updated in 2010 and 2011.

National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation (Rettig): In 1991, it investigated and classified cases of human rights violations and victims of political violence resulting in death. The report was published in 1991.
National Corporation for Reparation and Reconciliation: In 1996, it investigated and classified cases of human rights violations and victims of political violence resulting in death.

Court martial: A military judicial procedure that operates during states of war or emergency to investigate and convict crimes defined by the Military Justice Code. Between 1973 and 1975, sentences of execution by firing squad, imprisonment, exile, and relegation were issued without minimal guarantees.

Decree law: Resolutions with the force of law issued by the executive power under special circumstances. The Military Junta issued thousands of decree laws with normative and ideological purposes.

Denial of justice: Negligence or abstention by the courts regarding petitions, complaints, and legal actions.

Complaint: Notification made by anyone to the courts, police, or Public Ministry to report that a crime has been committed without necessarily participating in the process that may be initiated.

National Intelligence Directorate (DINA): The organization responsible for the most extensive number of kidnappings, tortures, executions, and disappearances of people from opposition parties and movements. It directly depended on the Military Junta. It operated from April 1974 to August 1977.

State of siege: A constitutional state of exception that restricts rights and grants powers to the military during situations of serious disturbance or civil war. The Military Junta maintained it from 1973 to 1978, and Pinochet decreed it multiple times until 1990.

State or time of war: A state in which the legal order is subject to military jurisdiction in areas under a state of siege. In December 1973, the Supreme Court ruled that it could not intervene in military courts, which prevented civilian judges from acting against the Armed Forces and Carabineros.

Exile: A form of repression that violates the right of individuals to live in their own country, enter it, or leave it freely. It is estimated that between 1973 and 1990, around 300,000 people were forced to leave their homes, abandon Chile, and live in exile. There were various modalities or reasons: political asylum, foreign expulsion, personal means, family reasons, and dismissal or unemployment.

Exoneration: Dismissal from work for political reasons. During the dictatorship, it was a widespread practice of repression.

Expatriation: A form of exile that commutes the sanctions applied to individuals convicted by courts for expulsion from the country by the Military Junta, applying Supreme Decree 504.

Military Junta: The body that de facto assumed executive, legislative, and constituent powers. When it was formed, it included Augusto Pinochet, José Toribio Merino, Gustavo Leigh, and César Mendoza, the respective heads of the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Carabineros.

Amnesty Law: Decree Law 2191 granting impunity to those responsible for criminal acts committed between September 11, 1973, and March 10, 1978. It prevented the investigation of human rights violations cases until the second half of the 1990s.

Law of Escape: Authorizes prison guards, Carabineros, and military personnel to open fire on individuals attempting to escape and not obeying the order to surrender. Under the pretext of escape, hundreds of people were kidnapped and executed.

Complaint: A legal action that can be filed by any individual before a criminal court with the intention of starting a process in which they will be involved. The complaint is filed against individuals and aims for them to be convicted if found guilty of a crime.

Habeas corpus: A judicial action that can be filed in court on behalf of any person who is illegally detained.

Protection action: A judicial action that can be filed in court on behalf of any individual whose fundamental rights are being violated.

Relegation: Or internal exile, was a form of repression to punish and isolate opposition members in remote areas of the country with a prohibition to leave.

Curfew: A measure decreed by the Military Junta that prohibits citizens from moving freely. From September 11, 1973, to 1975, there was a prohibition on circulating in the streets between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.; later, from midnight until 1978. Between 1978 and 1990, it was decreed on several occasions.

ORGANIZATIONS

Fundación de Ayuda Social de las Iglesias Cristianas, FASIC
Vicaría de La Solidaridad
Fundación Documentación y Archivo de la Vicaría de la Solidaridad
Sindicato Trabajadores de la Construcción, Excavadores y Alcantarilleros
Corporación Londres 38, espacio de memorias
Asociación Sitio de Memoria Ex Clínica Santa Lucía
Corporación Centro Cultural Gabriela Mistral
Área de comunicaciones Hospital Metropolitano
Subdepartamento de Mediación y Vinculación con el Medio (Presidencia)
Fundación Casa de Memoria y Resistencia Corpus Christi
Comité Patio 29 Resistencia
Corporación Cultural Recoleta
Agrupación Familiares de Ejecutados Políticos, AFED
Agrupación de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos, AFDD
Corporación Memoria Borgoño
Museo de la Memoria y los Derechos Humanos, MMDH
Centro de Ex Alumnos INBA
Departamento de Cultura de la Municipalidad de Pudahuel
Centro de Memoria y Educación Ambiental
Corporación Solidaria UTE-USACH
Fundación Víctor Jara
Museo de la Solidaridad Salvador Allende
Fundación Arte y Solidaridad (FAS)
Universidad de Los Lagos
Corporación Memorial ex Estudiantes Economía
Mesa Cultura Barrio República (CPMA)
Cartografías de la memoria
Arte Educa
Comunidad Cristiana La Victoria
Brigada Ramona Parra

Comité de Derechos Humanos de La Cisterna
Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR)
Red Solidaria Casa de Miguel
Corporación Vida y Memoria Casa Varas Mena 417, San Joaquín
Corporación Campo de Concentración Tres y Cuatro Álamos
Corporación Derechos Iguales
Corporación Estadio Nacional Memoria Nacional Ex Prisioneros Políticos
Fundación 1367 Casa de Memoria José Domingo Cañas
Centro de ex Alumnos Universidad Metropolitana de Ciencias de la Educación
Facultad Comunicación e Imagen Universidad de Chile
Asociación de Memoria y Derechos Humanos Venda Sexy
Corporación Parque por la Paz, Villa Grimaldi
Colectivo Pisopiloto
Agrupación Cultural Violeta Parra
Agrupación Memorial Aeródromo Tobalaba, AMAT
Fundación Desalojados Villa San Luis
Agrupación Social y Cultural Derechos Humanos
Corporación Memorial Cerro Chena
Corporación Memoria Lonquén
Agrupación de Familiares de Víctimas de Lonquén
Corporación de derechos humanos Valle del Maipo
Corporación Memorial de Paine
Agrupación de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos y Ejecutados de Paine (AFDDyE)
Centro Cultural y de Derechos Humanos Salvador Allende
Mesa de la Memoria San José de Maipo

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Entrevistas a las organizaciones realizadas en el marco del estudio.

This Route of Memory is dedicated to all those who participated in one way or another in its creation, and at the same time, it is a heartfelt tribute to those who have already passed.