



Hafiza Merkezi Visit Program

8 January 2024 – 12 January 2024 | Museo de la Memoria y los Derechos Humanos
Santiago, Chile¹

	Time	What	Where
Day 1 8/1/24	11:00	Welcome	MMDH
	11:30 – 13:00	Visit Museum's exhibit	
	Lunch		
	15:00 – 17:30	Meeting with Museum staff	
	18:00	Tour/walk in neighborhood and human rights memorial in Barrio Yungay	
Day 2 9/1/24	10:00 – 14:00	Visit Villa Grimaldi Memorial - Visit museum and park with staff and survivor - Talk with Education staff	Parque por la Paz Villa Grimaldi
	Lunch		
	15:30 – 17:30	Individual tours	
Day 3 10/1/24	11:00 – 13:00	Visit Londres 38 Memorial - Participate in a guided visit of the space - Learn about "Young people with memory: Detention, disappearance, memories and denunciations", "Everyone constructs memory", and "Women's memories and dissidents in struggle" workshops	Londres 38
	Lunch		
	16:30 – 18:30	Talk with Asociación por la Memoria y los DDHH Irán 3037	Arabia Square, in Memory Forest
Day 4 11/1/24	10:00 – 13:00	Museum Anniversary: embroidery groups and textile work regarding human rights, memory and past/present links	MMDH
	Lunch		
Day 5 12/1/24	15:00 – 17:00	Visit Casa Memoria José Domingo Cañas - Participate in guided tour of the memorial - Staff meeting (Education, Human Rights Observers) and program "Young people, Human Rights, and Memory"	Casa Memoria José Domingo Cañas
	10:00 – 13:00	Visit Estadio Nacional memorial - Tour (2hrs) in english - Talk with memorial staff	Estadio Nacional
	Lunch		
	13:00	Individual tour	

¹ Program elaborated in the context of the Memory and Feminism line of the Museum of Memory and Human Rights, by Francisca Dávalos, in charge of International Relations MMDH and member of the Memory and Feminism group, with help of intern Elena Maffioletti.



Overview of Sites and organizations

[Villa Grimaldi](#)

Villa Grimaldi property was raided a day after the military coup, and by the end of the year 1973 la Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional (Directorate of National Intelligence, DINA – Pinochet’s secret police force) had turned it into the main center for detention, torture, and murder. Around 4,500 prisoners passed through, of which 241 were assassinated or are still “disappeared”. Villa Grimaldi was dismantled as a DINA center in 1978 and was declared a memorial in 1994. The Park for Peace opened in 1997 and continues to welcome visitors to remember, reflect, and promote human rights.

[Londres 38](#)

This building was also used as a detention and torture center by the DINA for 10 months from 1973 to 1974 until the other centers were opened. In this time, they murdered or “disappeared” 98 of the over 1000 people that passed through. Londres 38 was declared a historical monument in 2005 and now is open to the public as a museum. They have workshops related to constructing memory, young people and memory, and memory of women.

[Estadio Nacional](#)

The National Stadium was the largest detention center used during the dictatorship, with over 20,000 prisoners spending time there in the first few months immediately after the coup. While the stadium today still functions, hosting sporting events and concerts, in 2013 7 sites within the stadium were granted special protection. Today there are various memorial sites throughout the stadium, including where prisoners were held, that are now memorials/exhibits.

[Casa Memoria José Domingo Cañas](#)

This house, linked with Londres 38 and Villa Grimaldi, was also used as a center for detention, torture, and murder by the DINA in 1974. From November 1974-1987, it was used as an administrative office for the DINA and later the CNI (a Pinochet intelligence organization). In 2002 José Domingo Cañas 1367 was nominated as a historical site, and in 2009 the Casa Memoria was built. Today the house is open to the community and they perform many memory activities linking the past with the present.

[Estadio Víctor Jara](#)

The former Chile Stadium was opened in 1969 and was a sports and cultural center, concentrating sport activities (volleyball, basketball, boxing) and musical festivals. Between September 12 and 15 1973 and later, between November 1973 and June 1974 was in 1973 a detention, torture and execution center of civil-military dictatorship. Over 5000 people were detained and torture here, and there are not exact numbers on political prisoners that were killed, such as Víctor Jara, artist, singer and actor and communist militant killed on September 16, 1973. Today, besides being a stadium, is a space for communities, with different projects regarding art and memory, younger generations and education.

Possible Organizations/Activists to Speak With

[Memorarte Arpilleras Urbanas](#)

Memorarte is a collective of embroiderers in Chile who create pieces for the promotion, dissemination and defense of human rights. Their focus of work is embroidery to influence public opinion, it is for this reason that an important part of the work consists of intervening in open spaces such as marches, rallies and festivals where large-format burlap made collectively supporting legitimate demands of citizens are presented. Arpilleras were born in Chile under the dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet. Since 1974, many women have used this medium to denounce the violation of human rights, poverty and violence in the country. Memorarte takes up this form of denunciation and resignifies it in relation to the current issues of defense and promotion of human rights.

[Asociación por la Memoria y los DDHH Irán 3037](#)

Former detention, torture and execution center in a residential neighborhood. It was operated by the National Intelligence Direction (DINA, secret police) between 1974 a 1977. Currently there 33 people disappeared from here. Sexual political violence was a common method of torture against women and men.

[OTD – Organizando Trans Diversidades](#)

Transfeminist civil society organization that defends and promotes Human Rights of trans diversities and their empowerment. Working for the rights of the transgender community in Chile and in the region through different lines of action: Peer accompaniment and psychological care, Accompaniment of cases of discrimination and violence, Political Advocacy, Trans Health, Social Aid, Families of trans people, Trans Children and Adolescents, Trans Community Development, Communication Actions, Education and training.