Testimony on secret detention camps in Argentina



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© Amnesty International Publications 1980 ISBN: 0 86210 005 4 AI Index: AMR 13/79/79 First published February 1980 Original language: Spanish Published by Annesty International Publications

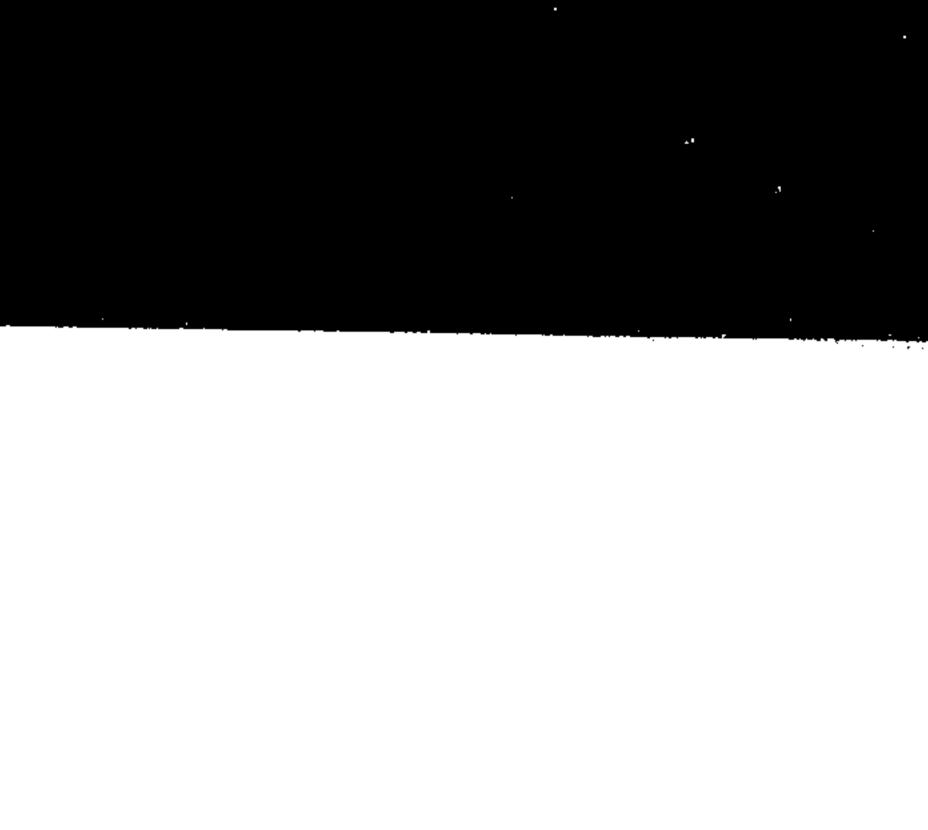
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TESTIMONY ON SECRET DETENTION CAMPS IN ARGENTINA



PREFACE

by Martin Ennals, Secretary General, Amnesty International

This report spans a period of 15 months in the lives of two prisoners in secret camps in Buenos Aires, Argentina - where they were held from November 1977 to February 1979. It explains how and why the camps were able to operate. It also gives detailed information on 330 out of an estimated 800 prisoners who passed through these camps during this time and who for the most part were traslados (transferred), a euphemism for killed.*

Amnesty International's first inquiry into the problem of "disappearances" in Argentina was published in the Report of an Amnesty International Mission to Argentina, 6 to 15 November 1976. Despite repeated representations to the government, the situation had not improved and in early 1978 the organization launched a major campaign to draw world attention to the scale of these unacknowledged arrests. In June 1979 Amnesty International published a list of over 2,500 known cases of "disappearances". It was after the publication of this list that Oscar Alfredo González and Horacio Cid de la Paz approached Amnesty International with their joint testimony.

Amnesty International has spent months cross-checking this testimony against the organization's own records (which contain data on more than 4,000 individuals listed as "disappeared") and against testimonies from other released prisoners, many of which are confidential. Amnesty International has also consulted well-informed sources from inside Argentina. It has thus been possible to corroborate many of the details given in the present report and for this reason Amnesty International has decided to publish it in full.

A distinguishing feature of this testimony is the number of fellow prisoners the two men have remembered. After months of work the identities of many have been established but some are only known by their nicknames. How did they manage to remember so much? The two men explain in the beginning of their testimony that during their 15 months of captivity the ultimate objective of everything they did was to escape. To realize this goal they needed to be alert and attentive to all that happened around them. Furthermore, as long-term prisoners, they were made to help run the camps by doing menial chores such as cooking and cleaning. This gave them opportunities for observation not available to short-term prisoners. This report helps to explain the structure set up by the armed forces to eradicate "subversion" - a term which clearly was used in a wider sense than active membership of an armed revolutionary movement. Each sector of the armed forces has established a small operational force for this specific purpose. To carry out the kidnappings, they use stolen vehicles; to evade detection they have false identity papers; and although they can act with autonomy, they have to make daily reports to their superiors about the prisoners they have taken. At times these groups indulge, for personal gain, in common kidnappings for ransom.

* Although only 330 people are listed in the appendix the two men estimate that some 800 were held in the camps over the 15-month period. Their estimate is based on the internal code used in the camps to identify the prisoners. On arrival a prisoner was given a letter and a number (which was allocated in sequence). Once the number 100 was reached a different letter of the alphabet would be used.

Over the past three years this system has operated unchecked and although the practice of abduction has decreased, (there were about 40 abductions in 1979), it is still more common than legal forms of arrest and detention.

This testimony relates in some detail what happened to the authors' 330 fellow prisoners. In 62 cases the prisoners were released. In a few cases there was definite evidence that a prisoner died - under torture, from untreated wounds, from infection, or from suicide. The relatives were never informed of the deaths, nor were the bodies returned to them for burial. But the overwhelming majority of prisoners were "transferred". From the circumstantial details given in this report there are very strong reasons for concluding that in most cases the transfer meant death.

On 12 September 1979 the Argentine Government gave its final reply to the inquiries of the relatives of missing persons by issuing law 22.068. Under this law either the state or a relative may declare a person who disappeared during the previous five years dead. The date of death will be taken as the date on which the disappearance was first registered. In view of the facts presented in this testimony, law 22.068 may be seen as no more than an attempt to confer retroactive legality on grossly illegal actions.

(ii)

INTRODUCTION

My name is Oscar Alfredo González. I was born in La Plata on 9 April 1950. I am married and have a six-year-old son. I worked in the SIAP factory in the above city, where I was an active member of the union. From the time of the coup on 24 March 1976, I became more politically active.

In 1976 the army forced their way into my parents' house on two occasions. On 2 November 1977 I was kidnapped by a Group from the Navy in Buenos Aires, Federal Capital. I was tortured. My new name was X-51.

On 6 December of the same year my wife, Stella Maris Pereiro, was kidnapped and taken to the concentration camp "Club Atlético". She had never taken part in any political activities. In January 1978 Navy personnel informed me that they were going to release her. I never heard any more about her.

I was kept prisoner for 15 months, first by the Navy (TF3) and then by the First Army Corps (STF). I soon realized that they were going to kill me and I therefore started looking for a chance to escape.

* *

My name is Horacio Guillermo Cid de la Paz. I was born in the Republic of Argentina on 28 March 1957. I am married and I have a twoyear-old son. I studied in the Colegio Nacional (secondary school) in La Plata, where I joined the Secondary School Students' Union (UES) in 1973, of which I was a leader, and the Peronismo Montonero*, which was active at that time in secondary schools.

After the military coup on 24 March 1976, my parents' house was broken into on two occasions.

On 15 November 1977 I was kidnapped in the street in Buenos Aires by members of the Federal Argentine Police Service. I was taken to "Club Atlético" where I was tortured. My new name was X-86.

I was a "disappeared" person for fifteen months, and was held in four different concentration camps during that period. My name, and that of Oscar Alfredo González, appeared on the lists of "disappeared" persons presented by national and international organizations.

The two of us, and another companion, Néstor Zurita, were taken to La Plata on 18 February 1979 for interrogation. We took advantage of this opportunity to escape.

We are aware of the risks that this testimony entails for our relatives in Argentina, and hold the Military Government responsible for any action against them.

* The Montonero wing of the Peronist movement.

*

We are two survivors from the concentration camps in Argentina. We escaped the terror of the "transfer" and of the "final destination", which meant death for thousands of our fellow countrymen. In the camps we shared torture and punishments, hunger and solitude with 800 other prisoners, with death as our constant companion.

In this testimony, we denounce to the world the terrorism of the State, not only in our name, but also in memory of all those who were assassinated in the streets, on the torture tables, and those who met their end secretly in the "transfer": the planned, massive assassination which was the real and tragic destination of most of the people who disappeared.

There were not many opportunities to escape, and most people could not avoid being taken away in the "transfers". Others preferred to hasten their death by committing suicide. We managed to delay our "transfer" by submission, adopting an attitude of pretence, which was difficult and humiliating. We did cleaning, painting, worked as bricklayers, cooks, mechanics and even did office work. Our aim was to prolong our stay in the same place until the opportunity to escape arose. Many others tried this, but we were more fortunate and succeeded in escaping.

With this testimony which we present to the world today, we are making known the last fight, the last act of resistance of hundreds of comrades; and it is not as heroes but simply as men that we are now transmitting the last testament of those 800 people who disappeared.

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- 3 -

TASK FORCES

The following list shows the different repressive forces which operated in the camps where we were held prisoner.

Task Forces (GT - Grupos de Tareas) They belonged to different forces, and the leaders of the groups and many of their members were drawn from them; but they also consisted of personnel seconded from other forces. Each Task Force had different internal subdivisions. They operated throughout the country.

TFI

This was controlled by the Federal Police. It operated very occasionally in the camps where we were held. It was one of the most active Task Forces in 1976 and at the beginning of 1977.

<u>TF2</u>

This was controlled by the Argentine Army and closely connected to Intelligence Batallion 601, based in the Federal Capital.

TF3

This was controlled by the Navy. One of its subdivisions TF3/32 operated in the Navy Engineering Institute (Escuela de Mecánica de la Armada, ESMA) and was closely connected with Admiral E Massera.

TF4

This was controlled by the Air Force. One of its main bases of operation was in the Palomar Air Base, in the west region of Greater Buenos Aires.

Federal Coordination, Intelligence and Counter-intelligence of the Federal Police (ICIA)

These were controlled by the Federal Police and the Ministry of the Interior. In 1978 General Ojeda and Brigade General Juan Bautista Saciain were in command.

STF (Special Task Force)

This was controlled by the First Army Corps when Division General Suárez Masón was its Commander. It consisted of personnel from the Army (Headquarters), Federal Police, the National Gendarmerie, the Prison Service and the Police of the province of Buenos Aires.

THE CAMPS

During the 15 months of our captivity, we were in five concentration camps, also known as "pozos" (pits) or "chupaderos" (drains). We obtained detailed information on other places which also operated as concentration camps according to other prisoners' reports.

Club Atlético

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"Club Atlético" (Athletic Club) is situated in the lower part of the Federal Capital, close to Independencia Street and the Paseo Colón. The building which served as its "cover" has apparently been demolished, according to what I heard, as a new motorway was going to be constructed which would pass through that area. The remains of the camp can be seen.

It started operating half-way through 1976* and was closed in December 1977, when the partition walls were destroyed. Some of the building materials were used for another camp: "El Olimpo". Edgardo Sampallo, Guillermo Angel Ercolano, Gustavo Fraire and Daniel Carricondo were removed from "El Banco" (another camp) to demolish the installations of the Club Atlético in early January 1978.

Club Atlético operated as a sort of prisoner depot where the only law was terror. It was an underground, unventilated place, without any natural light, and was very damp and very hot. The cells, called "tubos" (pipes) were very small. Discipline was very strict and we were shackled, which prevented us from moving more than 40 centimetres and hurt our ankles. We had tight cloth blindfolds over our eyes. At first, we suffered from infections, since the cloth was dirty. The infection made our eyes swell, but after a time we became immune and the swelling did not recur. We could neither talk nor move and were always sitting or lying down; when two prisoners were together in me cell, they could not talk. If there was just one noise, all the section was punished. There were two sections. The guards wore soft footwear , and opened the doors suddenly to see if we were standing up or not wearing the blindfolds - for we were blindfolded even in the cells. If they saw us move our hands, even if it was not to touch the blindfold, they beat us until we lost consciousness.

The Argentine Federal Police were responsible for maintenance and security, and all the guards were drawn from this force. The camp was controlled directly by the Superior Officers of the Federal Police and operated as the main base of intelligence operations of the Federal Police, but was also used by the different task forces who assembled there the "disappeared" people or "chupados" ("drained off" people). From the beginning of 1977 this camp was commanded by a high-ranking Federal Police officer connected with Intelligence. He made people call him "Coronel" ("Colonel") or "Tordillo ("Dappled").

The food was extremely bad: a dish of water and raw vermicelli, uncooked maize flour or pasta with entrails which were dirty were distributed twice a day. Sometimes they forgot to feed us or there was no food. We all lost weight.

They took us out three times a day to go to the toilet. The toilets were 30 or 40 metres from the cells. They led us out in groups of ten, in single file, each with his hands resting on the shoulders of the person in front. More often than not we were unable to relieve ourselves because they beat us on the way, or when we arrived they ordered us to return to the cells, or when we were in the toilet they beat us up, or gave us two or three minutes for all ten of us to use the toilet. They gave us a cup of water there, which we were unable to drink. These were the only times we left the cells. Once a week perhaps we were taken out to wash - to the place where the toilets were. There were two pipes there, with holes through which the water passed, which served as showers. They made us wash in groups of eight, and we had about one minute in which to wash, get out of the water and dry ourselves. There were 100 to 140 of us, and we had 5 or 6 pieces of cloth which served as towels for all of us. We had a small foam rubber mattress, which was yellow and blackened with dried blood and perspiration. The hygiene conditions were appalling.

* Testimony of Daniel Dinella, "Erico"

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There was a medical service and an infirmary, but this was only for people who had been injured in clashes or had been tortured too much and were in danger of dying whom they wished to continue torturing. They were taken to the infirmary, treated well, given serum, and then tortured again. The infirmary was well equipped and was run by another prisoner.

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We all passed through the "lion's den" first, It was called this because it was the place used to "tame" new arrivals. It was a sort of collective cell where there were between 5 to 10 prisoners lying on the ground in a very bad state after being tortured.

The "operating theatre" was the torture room. This camp had three "operating theatres". The only furniture in the operating theatre was the "picana" (prod) and a metal table to which we were attached to be tortured. This was a very sinister place; you could hardly see the original yellow paint on the walls which were covered with all sorts of stains and blood. The smell of burnt flesh, blood, perspiration and excrement, added to the fact that there was no ventilation, made the air heavy and impossible to breathe. The torturers worked according to a rota and kept a written record of their "work". The doors were grey and on the inside there was a rota like this one:

Interrogator	Group	Case	<u>Time of entry</u>	<u>Time of departure</u>	State
"Blanco"	TF3	H-23	5.4.77 11 am	7 pm	Normal
"Turco"	TF3		6.4.77 8 am	9 pm	DEAD
"Raúl"	ICIA		6.4.77 12 midday	5 pm	Normal

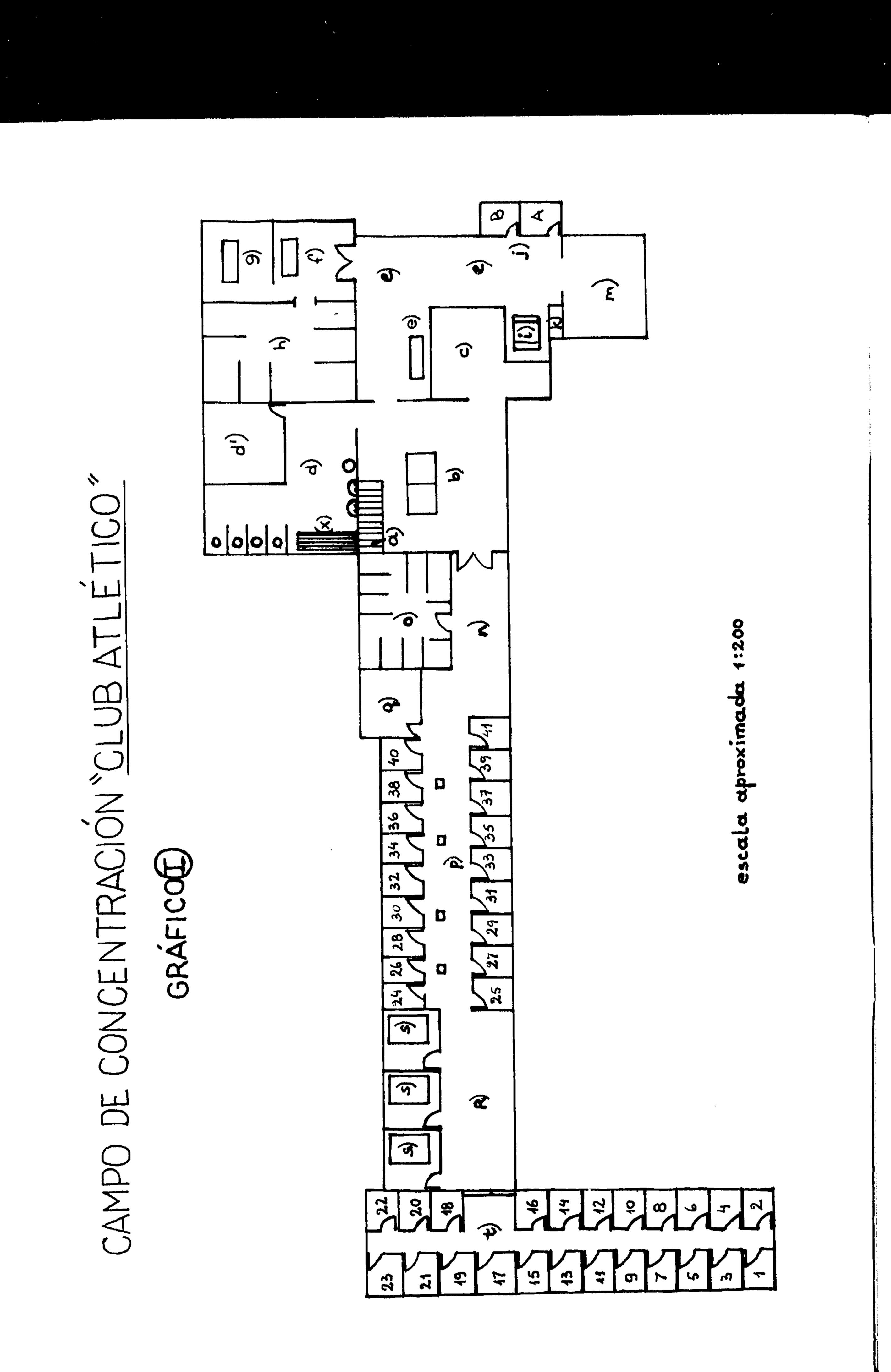
On 28 December 1977 all the prisoners were removed from the camp blindfold and shackled and taken to another camp: "El Banco" (Bank). This journey was made in buses belonging to the Federal Police and in a van.

Diagram details (see page 6)

a) Entrance.

- b) Room used for many purposes. ping-pong here. Each time we went to the toilets we passed through it. Also, people were assembled here before the "transfers", and we were beaten up nearly every day.
- c) The internal guards were in this place, and they were referred to as "candados" ('padlocks').
- d) Toilets, kitchen, wash house and showers. In the place marked with an "x" there was a one metre square opening through which they looked at the women when they were washing.
- di) Storeroom where some of the objects they had stolen were kept. e) Corridor.
- Infirmary. Treatment room.
- Infirmary. Operating Theatre.
- Infirmary. Admissions room.
- Lift motor. Out of order.
- Cells A and B, for solitary confinement.
- Unused cell. k)
- m) Office called the "Board Room". Used for interrogations. n) Corridor leading to the cells.

Generally the torturers played



"Lion's Den" - collective cell. One of the most sinister places, with blood-stained floors and walls. We were locked in here for the first few days, or lay here between torture sessions until we were "tamed". There were one metre high partitions.

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- Section 1. In the corridor there were square columns and 18 cells. Office where they carried out interrogations and tortures.
- Corridor. Place where we received the most brutal punishments.
- s) "Operating Theatre". The torture room. You could hardly see the yellow paint on the walls, which were covered with all types of stains and blood. In the centre there was a heavy metal table, which was the only furniture.
- t) Section II. This had 23 cells. The corridor was permanently lit with fluorescent lights. The temperature there varied between 40 and 45 degrees Celsius, with high humidity. In the first cells water was always running down the walls and on to the floor. The cells were all the same, they were 2 metres long by 1.60 metres wide, and between 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ metres high.

"El Banco" (Bank)

"El Banco" is on a motorway 200 to 300 metres from the so-called Camino Negro. It is the only building on the road to Ezeiza, and looks like and old chalet and may have two or three floors. The camp was in the central part and the rest may have been the officers' club.

We think that "El Banco" has existed for a long time, but previously it was known as the Güemes Brigade. It started to function again on the night of 28 December 1977 with the arrival of approximately 100 "disappeared" people when we were taken there from "Club Atletico". All the officers and non-commissioned officers were transferred to the new place and, like "Club Atlético" it was used as a base for operations by various forces: the Federal Police Intelligence, TF1, TF2, TF3, TF4, and FTE (Special Task

Force).

The external guards were uniformed policemen. The external staff almost never entered the camp, and were practically independent. There were many police-dogs.

From May 1978 this camp was under the command of the Army Major Minicucci, and carried on until the middle of 1978, when we were taken to another place in covered trucks, blindfold and with our ankles shackled.

All the furniture in this place, which was marked with the initials DIPA (official body of the Federal Police), was taken to the new place.

The internal regime was freer than at "Club Atlético". The great difference was that most of those doing manual work were prisoners.

The building which served as a concentration camp was surrounded by other buildings belonging to the same institution which were all old buildings. From the inner yard, marked in the diagram on page 9 as "z", about twenty or thirty metres away, you could see a dark ochre-coloured building, with a blackish roof, a water tank and a television aerial. Close to the yard itself there were several watch towers. The place was surrounded by tall trees, some of which were eucalyptus trees. You could also see the lights of the motorway and even in the cells the noise from



passing vehicles could be heard, and we often heard the noise of the aircraft landing in Ezeiza. The interior had been painted and repaired recently, but you could see that it was an old building, and only the infirmary seemed to have been built recently. The place was very small and unventilated. For this reason the system called "open doors" was started, whereby the doors of the cells were opened while the prisoners remained inside chained to the wall.

During our stay in the "Banco" about 200 to 300 prisoners passed through. Hygiene conditions improved in this camp due to the death of a comrade who had tuberculosis and to two other TB cases.

In this camp the prisoners could cook when there was gas and provisions. Food was cooked for an average of 100 to 140 prisoners, and the rations were small and of poor quality. The punishments were less intense but were continuous.

The internal guards consisted of Special Task Forces (which were "operation" units, responsible for kidnappings and external operations) and an "intelligence" unit, in charge of torture. Three "padlock" guards were there permanently, who ill-treated people without cause, to amuse themselves. Identification was by a system of letters and numbers, and no names or nicknames were allowed.

Diagram details

- brought in.
- top.
- c) "Operating Theatres" Corridor. "Operating Theatres" or torture rooms.
- Toilet. e) Door leading to place of captivity.
- Infirmary. h)
- Infirmary Admissions Room.
- Intelligence Office.
- Corridor.
- Originally the "Lion's Den" later an electronics workshop. Photography laboratory. n)
- 0) were barred, glass-less skylights. Cells. **p**)
- Guards' toilet.
- Section II. S)
- Corridors and solitary confinement cells.
- Wash-house. น)
- Kitchen and wash-house. V) Metal door with spyhole. W)
- Open yard the walls had broken glass on them. Y) z) Double metal red-coloured gate.

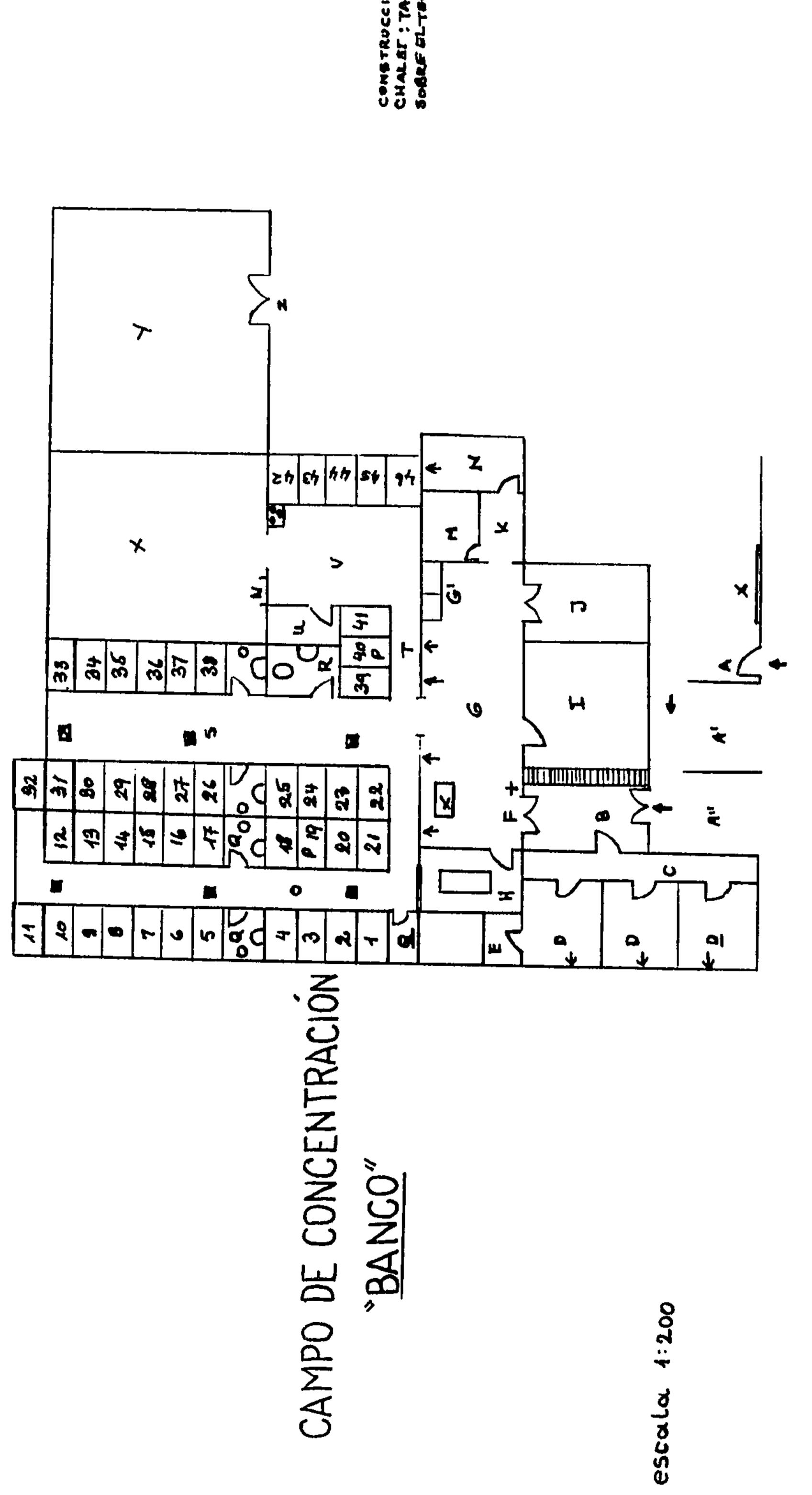
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a) The arrows show the route of newly kidnapped prisoners when they were b) Corridor leading to the "Operating Theatres" and the cell area. The doors marked B) and f) were double, made of metal and had heavy bars at the

Room. In x) the guards had a desk; in +) there was an intercom.

Section 1, 21 cells and 3 toilets. In the places marked x) there Toilet, wash-room, basin and shower. 40 cms off the ground there were swing doors.

Covered yard. The covering was made of cardboard.



"01impo"

This camp owes its ironical name to Major Minicucci. Olimpo was built as a concentration camp with the capacity to hold 150 prisoners, and has all the characteristics of a now more sophisticated system. It was opened in the middle of August 1978, and the cell doors and other metal fittings were those brought from "Club Atlético". It is situated next to an official department, close to the intersection of Olivera and Ramón L Falcón streets, in the west zone of Buenos Aires. The same forces as those operating in the aforementioned camps continued to operate in Olimpo. The internal and external guards were drawn from members of the National Gendarmerie.

The gendarmes had two main characteristics: their historical, political and ideological ignorance and their brutality and sadism. A member of the gendarmerie, First Lieutenant (Primer Alférez) Pereyra, nicknamed "Quintana", described them as follows: "They are stupid, ignorant and even illiterate. But if they are given orders to punish or kill, they do not ask any questions. They just carry out the orders."

It was here that we witnessed one of the deeds which shows most clearly what sort of person took part in this type of repression. In the very corridor leading to the torture rooms, along which the new inmates had passed naked and in which they were beaten when they were first kidnapped, they installed a small chapel. It is a strange kind of Christianity these people have, enjoying punishing and beating until the victim loses consciousness, in front of the image of the Virgin Mary.

A Colonel called Ferro came periodically to Olimpo to inspect the internal installations and he used to talk to some of the prisoners before deciding their fate. We saw Colonel Roberto Rowaldes of the Federal Capital sub-zone repeatedly in October and November 1978. We also saw General Suarez Masón, then Commander of the First Army Corps, in Olimpo.

We stayed in Olimpo until the end of January 1979. Serious internal confrontations started to occur at that time, as a result of the promotions and changes in postings in the higher ranks of the Army at the end of 1978. Because of these changes General Suárez Masón was replaced by General Galtieri as Commander of the First Army Corps. They dismantled the concentration camp. They "transferred" approximately 100 comrades. A group of ten of us was taken to another camp. They completely dismantled all the offices, workshops and laboratories, which were also taken to the new camp. The rest of the furniture was stolen by officers and non-commissioned officers, who also destroyed part of the installations.

But this did not mean the end of Olimpo. Only six officers and six non-commissioned officers went with Major Minicucci to the new concentration camp. The rest of what had been the Special Task Force remained in this camp while awaiting new officers.

Other evidence that this camp continued to operate is that the Gendarmerie officers "Cortés" and "Nelson", who accompanied Minicucci to the new camp continued to work in both camps. The provisions taken to the new camp were brought from "Olimpo".

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Description:

The concentration camp's entrance gate was metal, and could be described as red. The cell area was a new building about three metres high. It was built under a covering which extended to the adjoining unit. This cover was made of metal sheeting and was approximately ten metres high.

The entire wall of the solitary confinement section, where the "Operating Theatre" was situated, faced one of the side streets. It had large, arched windows, which had been bricked in, leaving only the upper part uncovered. When they tortured a prisoner they put on a radio at full volume.

There were two or three guards permanently on the concrete roof.

Diagram details (see page 12)

-)	
a)	Internal Guards' Room. A small room which had parking lot.
b)	First the Photography and Documents Laboraton
	Electronics Workshop.
c)	Washroom and showers.
	Corridor. At +) there were always some guards
e)	Section I. It had barred skylights.
f)	Toilets (4), which were two latrines with a cu
g)	Cells. Measuring 1.60 x 1.90 x 3 metres high.
	bunks in each.
	Section II.
	Infirmary. Admissions Room.
j)	Infirmary. Couch and place for treatment.
k)	X-ray equipment and refrigerator.
	Records and library.
m)	Strategic planning and Intelligence Room.
	Kitchen.
o)	Dining room for those who were not blindfolded
p)	At first they were two "Operating Theatres".
	renovated and the photography and prints labor
_	TF2 Office.
r)	Special Operations Room. The officer "Soler"
s)	Corridor. Place for ill-treatment, with a doc
	had just been kidnapped entered.
	Chapel.
u)	First TF2 office, then used as a cell.
V)	First an electronics workshop, then an "Operat
W)	Latrines for solitary confinement section, cor
X)	Solitary confinement section.
У) т\	"Operating Theatre". Torture room. Parking Lot.
エエノ T T T `	Installations for personnel exercising repress
=	

II) Installations for personnel exercising repression. III) a small section in which an engine was kept. It was brick-built, without a roof or door.

IV) Gate set diagonally across a corner.

V) Place where the covering over the cell area approximately ends.
 VI) Entrance gate.
 VII) High buildings could be seen in the dimension of the second.

VII)High buildings could be seen in the direction of the arrow. VIII) The arrow indicates the location of the adjoining unit.

nd a window overlooking the ory, and subsequently the

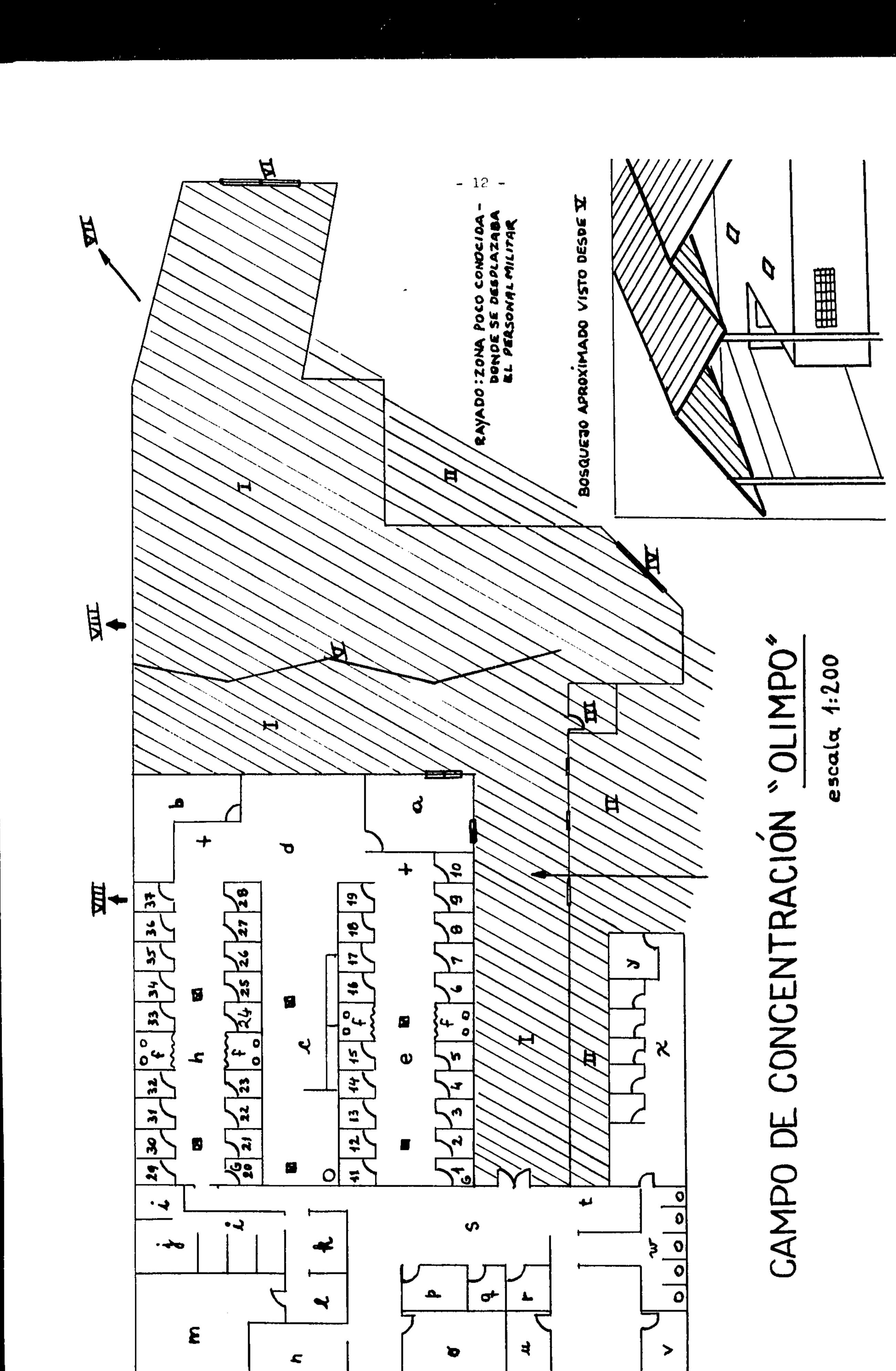
s.

urtain serving as a door. . There were two concrete

ed. . They were subsequently pratory was installed.

worked there. or through which those who

ting Theatre". Instructed a long time ago.



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- 13 -

This was within the "Cuatrerismo" (rural) Police Division of the Province of Buenos Aires, the Lanus or Quilmes Unit.

The enclosure functioned in two separate sections. On the one hand, the Provincial Police guarded the outside, and occupied the offices on the ground floor; on the other hand, there was "Omega", which occupied the garage, the three floors of cells and the offices on the first floor.

According to officers' comments, the creation of this camp was backed by General Suarez Mason, Colonel Ferro and the Chief of Police of the Province of Buenos Aires, Brigadier-General Richieri. We saw Colonel Ferro there and were interrogated individually by General Richieri. We also saw an Army Colonel from the Police Intelligence Department of the Province of Buenos Aires.

"Omega" was of a temporary nature, and its position was precarious. The first was evident from the fact that it was not operational, the various offices had not been completed and the constant rumours that they were returning to Olimpo; and its instability was obvious from the decision taken on 13 February 1979 to keep all the intelligence records in their car boots, and for some of them to be taken to the officers' own houses.

Prisoners not to be killed were selected by officers from the "Omega" unit. In their selections they took into account seniority, technical knowledge, financial considerations, political prestige etc.

The physical characteristics of "Omega" match comments we have heard about the "Malvinas" concentration camp from comrades who had been held prisoner there.

Very close to this place there was a country house, which also served as a concentration camp. It was situated about 1,200 metres away, occupied an area of 2.5 acres and was surrounded by a high wall.

Mar del Plata Naval Base

There is a concentration camp in a naval base in Mar del Plata, and one of us, O.A.González, was taken there for two days in March 1978.

The guards were in the Navy, and wore ordinary uniform. Living conditions were extremely tough. The cells were very small. At midnight they threw in one mattress per cell, which they removed at six am. The rest of the day was spent sitting on a wooden chair, hooded and handcuffed, at the end of the cell, "looking" at the wall.

OTHER CONCENTRATION CAMPS

3.7

Navy Engineering Institute (Escuela de Mecánica de la Armada) Sergio Setrángolo and Edith Transtemberg were taken there for a short period. They kept them in a place which they called the "hood", where there were several other comrades, all kept hooded and shackled, lying on a small mattress on the floor, separated from each other by a low wooden partition.

"Malvinas" Concentration Camp

"Clemente" was brought from here. He told us that it was in the Quilmes area, that the building belonged to the Police of the Province of Buenos Aires and that it had three floors with cells.

4 F

"La Perla" Concentration Camp This is close to the city of Córdoba. It belonged to the Army.

Marine Battalion No 3

"Vesuvio"

of 1977.

Campo de Mayo

Kidnappings:

torture on 10 October 1978;

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Comrades "Miguel" or "Toti" and Rodolfo Crespo were kept here.

Situated in Greater Buenos Aires.

Pavich was held here for a time, at the end of 1976 or the beginning

General Processing of "Disappeared" people

The repressive forces operate in accordance with the following general system: kidnapping, interrogation by means of physical and mental torture; period in concentration camps; "final decision". These four stages are repeated inexorably. But this does not mean that all the prisoners stayed alive until the end of this sinister journey.

Ricardo César Poce, assassinated by the Special Task Forces at the time of his capture on 9 December 1979; Roberto Orlando Lazzara, assassinated by the Special Task Forces under

"Japonés", kidnapped by TF3 on 23 February 1978, died of tuberculosis and meningitus at the end of April 1978; Juan Carlos Fernández, kidnapped in October 1977 by TF3, condemned to the "final destination" in January 1979.

Official Nature of the kidnappings: "Requerimiento de Blanco" (Target Application)

When a force decided to kidnap any comrade, it prepared what they called a "target application". This consisted of a form, which was prepared for approval by the Federal Capital sub-zone or Zone I. Subsequently, it was handed to the Chief of Operations of the Camp,who decided on the brigade or "gang" which would deal with it. They never proceeded without prior approval from their superiors. A reconstruction of these forms is attached on page 15.

"Green Light" or "Área Liberada" ("Guarantee of freedom of action")

Once the brigade had been selected, the head of it marked an area of several blocks on a map of the city, in the centre of which the kidnapping would take place. A few hours in advance, they would ask the officer on duty in the planning room of the First Army Corps to "surrender" to them the Reconstruction of the "target application" form:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND SECRET

TARGET APPLICATION FORM

Application for: (1) Target No: Target: (2) Date: Time: (3) Place: (4) Nature of procedure: open/under cover Coordination required: yes/no (5) Need for prior check: yes/no (6) Record of target: (7) Physical description: (8) Comments:

(1)	Name of force making application (Specia
(2)	Given name, family name and/or nickname
(3)	Date and time of kidnap or assassination
(4)	Place of operation.
(5)	Reference to coordination with other For
(6)	Need to examine the information in their
(7)	Political record of the victim.
(8)	of the victim.

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ial Task Force, TF2). of victim. n.

prces (Police, Army etc). ir possession.

area in which they were going to operate. This meant that orders were given to Police Stations, patrols and official divisions in the area not to intervene or obstruct the action of the brigade which was going to operate in their zone.

When they transferred a prisoner from one city to another, the same procedure was repeated. In these cases the order was given to the road checkers and police stations on their route.

If the authorization was not given (because, for example, another force was operating at that time and in that place), the operation was suspended. According to them, they might be "grabbed" (arrested) or involved in shooting incidents with another force.

As a final illustration of the two previous points, we shall quote what we ourselves heard said on the radio or walkie-talkie by those who had just captured us:

"Mobile unit ... Target result positive. We are taking the package "Club Atlético". Turn on the green light." to

Daily Record:

This consisted of a form which was completed daily in quadruplicate by the guard on duty.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND SECRET

Place: (1)

Given name Internal Date of Org detention & surname code

Profession Operation by: (2)

(1): Concentration camp (2): Force or Task Force which carried out the kidnapping.

Modus Operandi: They operated regardless of time, place or circumstances.

Alfredo Antonio Giorgi, kidnapped at his place of work, in an office of the INTI (state), with the collaboration of those in charge of staff, by the Special Task Forces, on 27 November 1978; María Elena Bugnone de Bonafini, kidnapped in a bar on 25 May 1978, by a Special Task Force unit; Edith Transtemberg, kidnapped in a bus, in the Federal Capital, by members of the Federal Police Intelligence; Stella Maris Pereiro, kidnapped in her home in the Federal Capital, TF3, 6 December 1977;

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Destinatio	He	ead of	Capital Zone 1 1st Army	
ganization	Level	Age	Marital status	Children yes/no
			TOTAL DATE	

María Teresa Manzo de Winkelman, kidnapped in the street by a Special Task Force Group in November 1978; Juan Rugilo, arrested by the Federal Police, as a result of infringing traffic laws. He was taken to a Police Station from where he was handed over to the Special Task Force, which took him to "Olimpo".

"Gangs" or Brigades

The number of brigades varied between three and six, according to circumstances. They consisted of a commanding officer, two officers and about ten non-commissioned officers. They worked according to a rota.

The vehicles they used were of different makes and colours. They also used vehicles bearing the initials of state-owned companies (ENTEL, SEGBA, YPF, etc). They communicated between themselves by means of radio equipment installed in these vehicles.

They dressed normally in casual clothes, but if, for some particular reason, they had to assume a different appearance, they would disguise themselves as beggars, blind people, pedlars or doctors.

Generally, the order was to capture us alive, but this must not be confused with any sort of humanitarian motives; on the contrary, they only did it in order to interrogate us by means of torture.

They never exposed themselves to danger or took chances. If they thought that the victim might resist capture, they set out with the intention of assassinating him, or, as they put it, to "cut" him. All the comrades who entered the concentration camp with injuries had been attacked from behind.

The whole area of the operation was virtually taken over and they lay in wait behind windows, on roofs, in parked vehicles etc. When the victim approached the place from where he was to be kidnapped, they would aim high calibre and very accurate guns at him. If there was the slightest suspicious movement, it meant death. They took the greatest precautions on entering houses. There were two things they were apt to do. They sometimes went in simultaneously firing in several places, or they intimidated the inhabitants into surrendering; otherwise, after a few seconds they would start firing with rifles and machine guns, and using grenades and tear gas.

On 10 October 1978, a joint brigade (Special Task Force - TF2) raided the house in which Carlos Fassano and Lucila Rebora lived, comrades who were virtually massacred. Their bodies were taken to "Olimpo" to be photographed. Lucila was pregnant. The couple lived with their small daughter, who was in the house at the time. We never found out what happened to her. In this same incident, an officer from the Prison Service, nicknamed "Centeno" ("Rye") and the Army Captain "Miguel" were injured, and the Head of Operations of "Olimpo", known as "CIRI", who was a Federal Police Officer, died. Federal Capital newspapers reported that [given name and family name of "CIRI"] had lost his life while on active service, and that two other officers had been injured. They did not mention Lucila or Carlos or the little girl.

The bodies of the assassinated comrades were never left where they had been killed, or handed over to their families. They took them to the concentration camp, where they photographed them and took their finger prints. The photographs were included in the monthly resumés they despatched to the

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First Army Corps and to the President of the Republic. We do not know what they did with the corpses afterwards.

Torture

For the Argentine military, even children, pregnant women, injured and sick people are suspects. They believe only in the "truth" they can discover in the "operating theatres" (torture chambers).

Physical Methods

As regards physical torture, we were all treated alike, the only differences being in intensity and duration. Naked, we were bound hand and foot with thick chains or straps to a metal table. Then an earthing cable was attached to one of our toes and the torture began.

For the first hour they would apply the "picana" (cattle prod) to us, without asking any questions. The purpose of this was, as they put it, "to soften you up, and so that we'll understand one another". They went on like this for hours. They applied it to the head, armpits, sexual organs, anus, groin, mouth and all the sensitive parts of the body. From time to time they threw water over us or washed us, "to cool your body down so that you'll be sensitive again."

Between sessions of the "picana", they would use the "submarino", (holding our heads under water), hang us up by our feet, hit us on the sexual organs, beat us with chains, put salt on our wounds and use any other method that occurred to them. They would also apply 220-volt direct current to us, and we know that sometimes - as in the case of Irma Necich - they used what they called the "piripipi", a type of noise torture.

There was no limit to the torture. It could last for one, two, five or ten days. Everything was done under the supervision of a doctor, who checked our blood-pressure and reflexes: "We're not going to let you die before time. We've got all the time in the world, and this will go on indefinitely". That is exactly how it was, because when we were on the verge of death they would stop and let us be revived. The doctor injected serum and vitamins, and when we had more or less recovered they began to torture us again.

Many of the prisoners could not endure this terrible treatment and fell into a coma. When this happened, they either left them to die or else "took them off to the military hospital". We never heard of any of these prisoners again.

Psychological Torture

Leon Gajnaj was kidnapped by the Intelligence Service of the Federal Police on 20 October 1977. On the 21st of the same month his father (Salomón) and his mother were kidnapped. Both were put on top of him on the torture table.

Norma Beatriz Longhi was kidnapped on 2 November 1977 by Task Force 3, who made her son, Facundo, cry in the "operating theatre" next to the one in which she was being tortured.

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María del Carmen Jurquievich was kidnapped by the Special Task Force on 10 October 1978, together with her daughter Cristina. They made her listen to her daughter's screams while they interrogated her.

The list of examples is endless. Enough to say that similar procedures were repeated in all those cases in which a prisoner was kidnapped together with a relative or his or her children. There were also many instances we could mention of women prisoners being sexually interfered with and even raped in the presence of a husband or boyfriend.

LIFE INSIDE THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Those who managed to stay alive after the interrogation stage were faced by an equally sinister and vicious reality. The hell of the cells, the permanent terror, solitude and helplessness in the face of constant humiliation awaited them.

We do not know if it is correct to speak of "life" in the concentration camps, since this was not life as conceived of in human terms. It was a life invented by murderous, sick minds, a subhuman life, which we tried to adapt to without going insane, in which the silence was only broken by cries of pain and insults. Only the hope that it would end some day kept us alive.

Punishment was routine. We were hit with rubber truncheons and clubs; forced to do press-ups and drill until we lost consciousness. We had to run blindfold with our hands behind our backs; we were hit on the mouth to see if we made any movement indicating that we were spying from below the blindfold. When they came in drunk at night, they took groups of comrades out of the cells and beat them for hours, until they created veritable human mountains of unconscious comrades, bleeding and with broken bones.

In winter it was cold, in summer the heat was suffocating. Hygiene was non-existent. Medical treatment was only given in two circumstances: when they considered that someone was still useful to them or when an epidemic put them at risk. We could point to different periods, some more difficult than others; furthermore, the treatment varied according to the place and the guards, but always the principal and constant policy was the same: terror.

Often only a wall separated us from the world, nevertheless it was so foreign and distant for us. We did not receive anything from it, not even the sun.

Secondary policy

Already in "Club Atlético", "Tordillo" or the "Colonel" spent hours talking to his prisoners individually. He asked us about our families, and what our plans were for when we were released; he told us that from there we would be sent to a "rehabilitation centre" where we would work and meet our families; or, in other cases, we would go to a legal prison, with the possibility that they would consider we had "given ourselves up of our own free will". Sometimes they gave a comrade permission to write to his family - letters which we would find in the "Banco" several months afterwards.

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We know that what we are saying will seem absurd and that it will look as if we are exaggerating if we state that many comrades believed him and were convinced that they would be better off afterwards, and that the "transfer" would suit them.

Regarding this we can only say that when one is irremediably condemned to death, even the smallest ray of light becomes a hope. Many clung desperately to those false promises and did not wish to think of death; they wanted to live.

By creating false expectations and hopes, they tried to reduce suicide and escape attempts and to increase internal security. But this was only the first outline of a policy which was extended and developed in mid 1978.

Prisoners without blindfolds

In the middle of 1977 they removed the blindfolds from the longestserving prisoners so that they could do interior cleaning and maintenance work. There were between 8 and 10 prisoners without blindfolds in "Club Atlético"; it varied between 15 and 20 in the "Banco". At the end of January 1978 we too were put to work. Until the middle of 1978 there was no advantage in being without blindfolds, although this diminished the solitude of the cell; we were more exposed to disciplinary punishments

The number of people varied, and the group was constantly renewed, since the "transfers" applied to us also.

Special Task Force and the creation of prisoner "Staff" At the beginning of May 1978, Major Minicucci assumed command of "Banco". With the support of Colonel Ferro and General Suarez Masón, after an internal purge, he created the Special Task Force (STF). The creation of this new organization was supposed to supplant the Task Forces, and enable them to monopolize the repression in the entire Province of Buenos Aires. Hence they reorganized and reinforced the internal guards and operation brigades with personnel mostly from the Prison Service and the National Gendarmerie. They created a large intelligence unit, consisting mainly of the longest-serving officers in the Federal Police with most experience in repression.

Within this system, and influenced by experience in ESMA, Major Minicucci decided to create prisoner "staff", along the lines Admiral Massera evolved in this concentration camp. Firstly, about 20 prisoners were selected, and the criteria used for this selection were as follows:

them.

By November 1978 Olimpo's "staff" consisted of about 40 prisoners, doing the following jobs: maintenance, kitchen, infirmary, electronic workshop, mechanical and metal workshop, planning room, international politics office, special operations and media study, photographic laboratory, prints and documents.

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- Political. They selected top grade militants with the most political experience and comrades representing different political groups; - Technical-Utilitarian. They selected a group of professionals, technicians or comrades with some knowledge which could be useful to

This enabled them to off-load on to the prisoners the maintenance and logistics work which would have been a large drain on their personnel and budget: cleaning; maintenance; the repair of electronic equipment for operations or for private use, stolen during operations; the repair and disguising of stolen vehicles; forging of documents; medical treatment and attention, etc. On the other hand, they created the conditions for the preparation and printing of material aimed at influencing the people and people's organizations psychologically, and at the same time they tried to deepen their knowledge of the various political, ideological and tactical lines of the different parties and organizations, in order to use this knowledge afterwards in developing their intelligence service.

They controlled the "staff" by open terror, which took the form of much greater punishments than those received by the other prisoners, when they committed, or were suspected of having committed, any offence, and of the threat of immediate "transfer", and by raising false expectations and hopes of life and freedom. To stimulate these false expectations, they sometimes removed the shackles; we were allowed to eat in a small dining room; we were unblindfolded and, after work, we were allowed an hour during which we might read, converse, play cards etc.

Thus, on the one hand some of us were blindfolded , condemned to imminent "transfer" - and on the other hand others were without blindfold, and believed that in two or three years they were going to be reunited with their families, but one day, with panic written on their faces, were taken off in a mass "transfer".

These attitudes show the differences between Admiral Massera's plan, and that of Suárez Masón and his people, who were not interested in concealing the thousands of assassinations they were responsible for, nor in preparing a successful withdrawal from the system they were involved in. They only wanted us to work, and at most, to force an attitude of pretence on us. When we were no longer useful to them, then came the"transfer". No one was "rehabilitable"; nor did they want live witnesses. The "staff" was useful to them, but mainly as an instrument of power when internal disputes were being settled over spheres of influence in the repression system, and mainly as a means of increasing their budgets.

Contact with families

In mid 1978 they started to develop what must be the most efficient part of their policy of creating false expectations. The most cruel psychological torture was now applied not only to the captured comrades, but also to their desperate families.

Choosing two members of the "staff" and two "blindfolded" prisoners, they started the system of "family contacts". It was very limited at first, and was restricted to telephone calls or correspondence. As the months passed they developed it and made it more general, and many comrades were taken to see their families in person. At Christmas 1978 about 50 comrades greeted their families by telephone.

Below is a list of some of the comrades who we know for certain were in contact with their families:

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- Susana la Rubia: she telephoned and spoke in person to her father, who lives in La Plata. "Transferred".
- from his children. "Transferred".
- "Transferred".
- Roberto Alejandro Zaldariaga: taken to see his parents and children on
- several occasions. "Transferred". - Irma Necich: taken to see her parents-in-law on several occasions. "Transferred".
- Marcelo Weisz: taken to see his son and parents on several occasions. The
- Susana González: taken to see her parents and son on several occasions.
- Norma Beatriz Longhi: spoke to her family on the telephone. "Transferred".
- the last time was a few days before his"transfer".
- the Federal Capital. "Transferred". "Clemente", "Pacho", etc. All were "transferred".

We shall never forget the faces of these comrades, when they were lined up for "transfer" and would not let go of a rag doll or a toy car made out of pieces of bread, which they had made themselves to give their children, some on what would have been their first visit and others on their next visit, which never took place.

The military did not run any risk by allowing these contacts. On the one hand, the families kept quiet due to fear of harming their imprisoned relatives, and at the same time the pressure on the "disappeared" people was alleviated; on the other hand, no comrade tried to escape under these circumstances. The chances of success were slight; it would constitute a threat to the family, and how many of them thought that they were going to be killed after being taken to see their families?

Thus, they managed to keep the prisoners fairly calm, which was very useful for their internal security; since those who had not yet had contact with their families had the chance of being able to. This in its turn became a weapon having the effect of destroying the prisoners' morale.

THE "TRANSFERS" AND THE "FINAL DECISION"

We learnt quickly: you are only in the camp for a period, the length of which is difficult to predict; afterwards comes the "transfer".

The most terrible part was the uncertainty of this period: the impossibility of coping with the sense of fate, the realization that the end of the visible road was a dark place, a leap into the void, the "transfer". The key to the future was in this word, repeated a thousand times by us and our kidnappers.

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- Luis Guagnini: he spoke to his wife on the telephone and received letters

- Ana María Piffaretti: telephone contact and letters from her parents, who wrote to her at the home of the parents of Susana González. "Transferred". - María del Carmen Jurquievich; contact with her children by letter.

last time was three days before he was "transferred".

The last time was three days before she was "transferred".

- Edith Transtemberg: spoke to her family on the telephone. "Transferred". - Mario Toscano: was taken to see his wife and son on several occasions;

- Tito Ramirez: contact with his wife by letter and telephone. "Transferred". - María Teresa Manzo de Winkelman: taken to see her parents at a hotel in

- Others: Sergio Setrangolo, "Chifo", "Lucy", "Lucía or Gertrudis", "Cristine la Cordobesa", "Juancho", Enrique Basile, "Cali", "Quique", "Yeti",

The decision to make a "transfer" could depend on various factors; the main ones being that the camp was full to capacity, and the internal political problems of the repressive forces (second transfer in January 1979).

Between 30 and 50 comrades were taken away in the "transfers". The choice of who was to be "transferred" was normally made on the basis of our potential or actual use in their opinion. They assessed use on different levels, the main ones being political, military and economic.

Explanation given to us concerning the "transfers". In the 15 months we spent as "disappeared" people, we witnessed a approximately ten "transfers".

The first we witnessed was on 17 November 1977. Eva Ullman, one of those taken away, commented to one of us:"They are transferring me. They told me that they are sending me to a prison; judging by what they said, this means that I will be imprisoned for longer, but at least I shall be able to see my son." They did in fact take her away on 17 November. She had been captured in April. Up to now no further news has been heard of her.

"You were lucky that it was we who captured you. You will be beaten up a few times, but you will survive. We are the only force which no longer kills its prisoners. The country cannot afford to continue losing people. You will be here for a time, and then we shall transfer you to prison or to some rehabilitation centre ("granja de recuperación"). After four or five years you will be free again."

This was repeated to us systematically by all the interrogators. A Federal Police officer called "Calculin" or "Pedro" even brought a cutting from the newspaper "La Razón", in which there was a reference to the official creation of a special institution for the rehabilitation of ordinary delinquents. He read it to us as if this were one of their famous rehabilitation centres, when the newspaper itself pointed out that its organization and security system was intended for ordinary delinquents who were not very dangerous.

One day, a non-commissioned officer from the "Gangs" (Patotas), called "Gato viejo" (old cat), assembled a group of us and said to us: "I was with 'Leo'*, I went to see him yesterday in prison, he is really well, he sees his parents and has various activities to pass the time. They gave him eight years."

During a "transfer" carried out in January or February 1978, we heard a junior officer from the Federal Police nicknamed "Ruso" say to those who were in the"transfer" line: "We are going to give you an injection. We are telling you so that you will not get alarmed for no reason. It is only a tranquilizer. The journey to the centre will be very long; you have to go to el Chaco in a transport aircraft." This comment was heard by one of us by chance, since they were always concerned about the ones who were left behind and that we should know nothing about the injection.

* León Gajnaj. Captured in October 1977. No news was heard of him apart from that coming from the concentration camp.

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Although the nature of these remarks is of little value, since lies were as frequent a weapon as torture, we can draw some conclusions from them. The following points arise:

- prisoners and that other forces continued to do so;
- showed any signs of actually being alive again?

Nature of the "transfers"

There were various signs which indicated that there was going to be a "transfer" in the near future. A week beforehand, the movement of the intelligence officers started to increase. They went in and out of the sections completing forms, the contents of which we were, at first, unaware.

Another of the indications was the procedure with pregnant women. Before the "transfers" they checked all the female prisoners. If there were doubts about the condition of any of them, they carried out a medical examination. They did not transfer pregnant women.

The"transfers" were not regular, but actual procedures had some constant characteristics. The movements started at approximately 2 or 3 pm. There was always a special unit that day which took charge of all related operations*.

The guard called out the code numbers of the comrades who had been chosen. They made them go out into the corridor and form a queue, shackled and blindfolded. They made them leave behind clothing which could still be useful to them:

"Where you are going you will all be given the same uniform", or "You are going to the North, you will not need all those clothes there". Many comrades were "transferred" just in their underwear, in the middle of winter.

On the day of the "transfer" there was always a doctor there who, judging from what they said, was an army officer. In the "transfers" after August 1978 we did not see him again. According to what Ana María Piffaretti, who was made to work as a nurse, said, this doctor gave the injections to

* Officers: "Cobani", "Baqueta","Anteojo Quiroga", "Polaco Grande", "Doctor K". Non-commissioned officers: "Gordo Rey", "Foca", "Coco", "Kun Fú", "Sapo", "Pepe", "Guerra".

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- they themselves acknowledged that previously they killed their

- they concealed the fact that they gave the prisoners "transferred" a tranquillizing injection from those who remained behind;

- if those transferred were mostly sent to prisons and the rest to rehabilitation centres, according to them, how is it that they never

- why were they given an injection? Seen from a practical point of view, it cannot be argued that it is easier to put unconscious people in an aircraft and then take them out than conscious people. From a humanitarian point of view, always supposing they retained any vestiges of this quality, we do not think that someone would prefer to be unconscious for several hours instead of travelling for twelve or twenty-four hours conscious, even in very uncomfortable conditions. Did they give us tranquillizers so that three of us could live in a 3-square-metre area for months? In addition, it is dangerous to give tranquillizers of this sort without adequate medical supervison.

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those who were going to be transferred, but from the above date, the junior officer of the Federal Police nicknamed "Gordo Rey" administered them.

The sign that the first part of the "transfer" was over was the noise of the lorries as they left, and the return of the guard with the shackles of those who had been transferred.

Other questions are raised and conclusions can be drawn from the nature and methods of the "transfer":

- a person who is "transferred" does not need clothing in winter or in summer;

- even a junior officer can administer the injections, without even having any medical knowledge;
- it would appear that a comrade who has been'transferred'is no longer a security problem, judging from the fact that they remove the shackles;
- how should we interpret the position of pregnant women? Were living conditions not better in the place we were being"transferred" to, or would there be something even worse than the camp. Nor can it be argued that it was because of the uncomfortable journey, since there were pregnant comrades who were not "transferred", even though they were only two or three months pregnant (Chiquita, "Chaquena").
- why in cases when they discovered that some comrade could be of some use in ways he had concealed from them did they not bring him back to the camp ? Or perhaps this was more difficult than kidnapping people in the street.

"Transfer" is the name given to mass assassination in Argentina In April 1978 a comrade who had been held in ESMA was taken to the "Banco". He told us what he managed to find out about the "transfers" in that camp. All those "transferred" were injected with a powerful sedative, which they called "Pen-Naval". Afterwards they were put into a lorry and from there into an aircraft, from which they were thrown into the sea, alive but unconscious.

At the time of one of the "transfers" in January 1979, a comrade was made to go to the parking lot in "Olimpo", to clean the truck which had been used in the "transfer". It was a pale-blue, medium-sized Mercedes Benz lorry, with a van-type body, which was completely enclosed. They had taken him out to clean the lorry, which was covered with the "transferred" prisoners' vomit and excrement.

In one of the "transfers" in January, comrade Eduardo* was taken away. He had lost both legs. He was taken out in his wheelchair. Two days later, we saw Eduardo's chair discarded in a corner of the parking lot.

* Eduardo was kidnapped because of his connections with the group "Christianos para la Liberación" (Christian Liberation group), together with his companion "Lucy" or "Gertrudis", whom he had met in a rehabilitation centre in Belgrano C district, Buenos Aires. He was Chilean.

In this same"transfer" a group of comrades were authorized to take some personal souvenirs with them. Immediately after the "transfer" the officer from the Federal Police, "Paco", entered the camp with a small chain that Marcelo Weiszused to wear before being"transferred! A few days later, we found the small bundles of clothing, which some of them had been permitted to take with them, hidden in the clothes cupboard.

In "Olimpo" we discovered that the identification documents of the comrades who were still kept prisoner and of those who had been "transferred" were kept in a plastic bag minus any type of instructions. On the other hand, the documents of those who had been set free were not there. Furthermore, on one occas ion we saw the junior officer of the Federal Police, nicknamed "Turco Julian", burn the documents of all the comrades who had been "transferred".

Below is a reconstruction of the forms they completed before the "transfers". In order to explain them more clearly, all we can say is that on the forms we saw, the comrades who were subsequently "transferred" were described as "dangerous" or "extremely dangerous" and the few who were set free afterwards "potentially dangerous"; and there was a large capital L, written with a thick marker, and filling a large part of the page.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND SECRET FINAL SOLUTION FORM FOR INDIVIDUAL CASE Case: Official name: Pseudonym or nickname: Date of detention: Record: Pertaining to: (1) II. Knowledge of weapons YES/NO Target practice YES/NO Knowledge of explosives YES/NO Seizure of factories YES/NO Seizure of Universities or Schools YES/NO Provided refuge in his home (2) YES/NO Distributed pamphlets (3) YES/NO Graffiti (4) YES/NO Armed propaganda YES/NO Led political groups YES/NO Took part in attacks YES/NO Conversion of supporters YES/NO YES/NO Converted

(1) Refers to the Task Force or force which did the kidnapping. (2) If he/she provided refuge in his/her home for wanted militants.

- (3) Propaganda leaflets.

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- . .

(4) "Pintadas": the usual term for the political slogans painted on walls: one of the most traditional and popular forms of progaganda in Argentina.

III. DEGREE OF DANGER Potentially opinion dangerous Danger Of the Interrogator Of the Chief of the Capital sub-zone Of the 1st Unit of Army Corps IV. FINAL DECISION PEN (National (Final Destination) Executive Pov Interrogator Chief of Capital sub-zone Ist Unit of Army Corps Interro Headqua Capital Ist Uni Buenos

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All the information we have included here shows - An injection of a powerful drug was administere

- "transferred". Its effect was to make them unc - After the "transfer" they have no material need authorities seem to indicate it when they consid not need his wheel chair; that they do not nee souvenirs, nor even an identity document.
- Anyone considered "dangerous" or "extremely dar to the "final destination".
- Those condemned to the "final destination" were all removed in mass "transfers".
- The members and officers of the four Task Forces, the interrogators and the Special Task Force officers, Major Minicucci, the Commander of the Federal Capital sub-zone, the Commander of zone 1 and the person in command of the First Army Corps at that time, General Suárez Masón, are those directly responsible for condemning hundreds of comrades who were imprisoned with us to their "final destination".

Extremely dangerous	
OTHERS wer)	
ogator: arters of sub-zone: 1: it of Army Corps:	
Aires,197	
that: ed to all the comrade conscious. ds. This is how the der that a cripple wi ed clothing, or perso	.11
ngerous" was condemne	ed

Immediately after our escape, we used all possible means to try to find out if any of the comrades "transferred" had shown any signs of being alive. The result was negative. We only found out about some relatives, who were still hopeful, as they had had news that the member of their family who had "disappeared" had been seen in some concentration camp; in other cases they had news that he/she had been in a concentration camp, from which he/she had been "transferred" to a"centre". In every case they referred to the concentration camps in which we had been held prisoner. Up to now, almost a year after our escape, and two years after having seen the first "transfer", no one has ever been heard of after being "transferred".

We think this constitutes proof confirming what we already thought when we were in the cells the "transfer", the "final destination", are the nicknames or code names used by the high ranking officers for the mass planned assassination of thousands of men and women in our country.

We hope we are wrong, and wish there were even the slightest degree of error in what we are stating; but unfortunately, we do not think that this is the case. Those who are responsible for this genocide must answer, either by their silence or by making public the whereabouts of the comrades on the list attached to this testimony indicated to have been "transferred", without any sort of comment on their destination.

Participation of the Brazilian Services In June 1978 members of TF2 (Army Captain "Cortes", Army Captain "Miguel", Army Sergeant "Cacho") planned the kidnapping of Norberto Habbegger from "Banco", and it took place on 3 July 1978 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. From their own comments we know that, as an incentive to the Brazilian intelligence services, they told them that this comrade had a lot of money on him.

He was badly ill-treated and tortured by the Brazilians. Afterwards he was taken to Buenos Aires, and we were informed by "Negra Adriana", who saw him personally, that he was held in an army concentration camp until December 1978.

In November 1978 members of TF2 took two photograph albums to the "Olimpo" concentration camp. One contained over 100 photographs of comrades who were recognized as refugees in Brazil by the United Nations (ACNUR). Afterwards we found out that these photographs were the same as those which the Brazilian police required for refugees to leave the country. All were accompanied by their given names and family names. The other photographs were to do with the pursuit of Argentines resident in or passing through Brazil.

Collaboration with the Uruguayan Services Around March 1978 about 8 Uruguayan citizens were taken to the "Banco"; one of them had been captured about two months before and the others had only been captured a few days before. A week later, two members of the Uruguayan Intelligence Service arrived at the camp. They interrogated them and took them away the same day. They left in two groups in the same van, with a difference of half-an-hour between their respective departures.

Mercenary character of the repressive forces Apart from the special bonuses and extra payments received by officers and non-commissioned officers, the right to loot and plunder was their main incentive. It was an absolutely official practice, ie. it was authorized.

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- They forged title deeds and sold the homes of captured comrades.

- They forced prisoners to sign blank bills of sale for their vehicles.

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- withdrew any savings which a comrade might have deposited. - The homes were completely looted: furniture, clothing, electrical appliances, crockery and even food were loaded on to lorries which
- they kept for this sole purpose. - Their private vehicles and all the equipment were stolen. The average number of vehicles stolen was two a day. They told the victims that they were guerrilla fighters, and they also stole money and all personal effects. When the vehicle to be stolen was a lorry, they could carry out checks and searches until they found one which was loaded with goods, preferably household articles. The vehicles were taken to the concentration camp, where they made the comrades who worked as mechanics disguise them and change the licence plates. The documents for them were forged also. They stuck a label on these vehicles in a visible place which stated: "Attached to the First Army Corps" and gave two telephone numbers and the signature of the colonel. Every month they prepared a list addressed to the First Army Corps with the false licence numbers of all the vehicles. They changed the vehicles every one or two months, and dismantled them before abandoning them. - Every week they distributed books of free petrol vouchers issued by
- the Argentine Automobile Club. - The household appliances, radios, televisions and hi-fi equipment stolen were repaired in the electronics workshop by prisoner "staff"
- engineers and technicians. - They all had several sets of false documents prepared in the documents laboratory.

The distribution of the loot gave rise to disputes and bitter clashes. When it was possible that valuable articles might be obtained in an operation, they might even steal blank forms and enter false information on them, so that the brigade on duty would not find the place.

In looting, the hierarchical order was respected. When the proceeds were large, they sent "presents" to the heads of the Sub-zone, Zone 1 and the First Army Corps.

The non-commissioned officers, who were the lowest on the distribution list, expressed great resentment towards officers: "We take the chances and they are the ones who take the money", they said.

According to comments by officers, they had had more casualties due to staff getting arrested for unauthorized theft and blackmail, than as a result of armed clashes.

There were no limits to their greed: they even stole the ragged clothing we wore, and most of the scanty provisions they brought from other military units.

Extortion from the most wealthy relatives of the prisoners was common practice. Evidence in our possession about this could harm the relatives and comrades who have been released, therefore we shall not publish it.

Hernán Ramirez and Elsa Martínez were kidnapped on 31 May 1978 in La Plata by the Special Task Forces. They had never been involved in politics. Before being 'transferred" at the end of July 1978, a Federal Police officer

- They forged signatures and identity documents, by means of which they

called "Soler" forced them to sign a blank bill of sale for a Peugeot 404 car. Previously their house had been completely looted.

At the end of 1978 the editor of the magazine "La Semana" was kidnapped. The case was much discussed in the Argentine press. This kidnap was to get a ransom. They kept him in one of the cells in the solitary confinement section of "Olimpo" secretly, taking great precautions. Colonel Ferro, Major Minicucci and the Federal Police officer nicknamed "Soler" handled this case directly.

Recently, we were able to read the editorial published by senor ----in the first issue of his magazine after his release. In it, he thanked the Armed Forces for the part they played in his rescue.

Pregnant women

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The fact that a woman prisoner was pregnant never led to her getting any sort of consideration under torture. Those who did not lose their babies on the torture tables, having survived the interrogation stage, were thrown into the cells under the same conditions as the rest.

But they were not included in the "transfers". When their pregnancy was very advanced, they were admitted to the infirmary and were given a little more food. They were given a layette for the baby, stolen in other operations. When there were only a few days left before the delivery, they said that they were taking them away to the "Military Hospital".

According to information from Edith Transtemberg, a comrade who had been in the Navy Engineering Institute for a month, many comrades had been brought there to give birth in this concentration camp, since it had suitable equipment for handling deliveries; afterwards mother and child were separated, and the women prisoners were "transferred".

We have not heard of any case of families having had any further news of the women prisoners or their babies.

Mirta Barragan was in "Club Atlético". They took her to another place at the end of December 1977. In February or March 1978 they told her "companero" (common law husband) that she had given birth and was well.

Liliana Noemí Macedo was in "Club Atlético". She was taken to another place at the end of 1977.

"Bebe" was in "Club Atlético" and in the "Banco", from where she was removed in January or February 1978.

"Club Atlético". She was removed to give birth in "Paty" was in the middle of December 1977.

"Chiquita" was in "Club Atlético" at first, then in "Banco", for six months. She was taken away to give birth in March or April 1978.

"Chaquena" was in "Club Atlético" and "Banco" for about six months and was taken away to give birth in April 1978.

The only case we know of which is different is that of Marta Vaccaro, a fellow prisoner in "Olimpo". She was taken away in an advanced state of pregnancy in a mass "transfer" in January 1979.

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The case of the magazine "Correo"

In October or November 1978 two prisoners from another camp, ESMA, were taken to "Olimpo". The surname of one of them was Juruchef. His father was the editor of an important magazine called "Correo". They prepared a statement, or "political history" about this prisoner, in which they exaggerated the degree of his militancy and represented him as being considerably involved with the opposition. In the words of "Soler", the Intelligence Officer, they did it in order to "negotiate with his father the publication of certain articles supporting Suarez Masón's policies." It is believed that Juruchev was later released, but not the other prisoner, who was "transferred".

The case of Julia Zabala Rodriguez

The sister of an assassinated ex-Deputy of the National Assembly. She was kidnapped by the Special Task Force. At the end of 1978 she was handed over to the Navy. As she had information which might have implicated the junior officer in the Federal Police Force nicknamed "Turco Julian", before she was taken away he himself applied a 220-volt electric current to her head for a whole afternoon in order to drive her mad and make her lose her memory.

The case of a leader in the Argentine Communist Party

In approximately November 1978 an active member of the Argentine Communist Party, aged about 40, was kidnapped. He was a member of an Education Committee organized by the Party in the Federal Capital.

Several officers and junior officers tortured him savagely until they killed him just a few hours after he had been kidnapped. In the words of a Special Task Force officer nicknamed "Eduardo" or "Cramer": "We killed him before the order came from'above' (ie. from superior officers) that we were to let him go without touching him."

The case of prisoners with criminal records

Whenever they kidnapped someone with a criminal record who was not involved in, and had never been involved in, political activities, he was "transferred". For them life was even harder than for the rest and they suffered constant punishment. This happened to the prisoners "Roberto", "Chifo", "El Meta", "Hugo" and "Eduardo".

The case of prisoners of Jewish extraction

The situation of these prisoners was particularly difficult. During torture they were interrogated not only about their political ideas, but also concerning the Jewish community in Argentina. On the basis of this information records were compiled which included names and addresses of people of Jewish origin, and plans of synagogues, sports clubs, business premises etc.

From the moment they were kidnapped until they were included in a "transfer" they were systematically tortured. Some of them were made to kneel in front of pictures of Hitler and Mussolini, to renounce their origins and humiliate themselves. According to the staff, "The only good Jew is a dead Jew". In the words of a Federal Police officer nicknamed "Padre", "In here, some people are mercenaries and others aren't; but we're all Fascists."

The case of prisoners who were murdered because they had been witnesses Señora Sosa de Cruz was kidnapped on 6 December 1977, together with her daughter and son-in-law. She was held for several months. She witnessed the kidnapping and torture of many prisoners. She had never been involved in any kind of political activity. She was condemned to go to the "final destination".

The case of Guillermo Pablo Jolly Kidnapped by the Special Task Force on 20 December 1978. He was known as "Pato" ("Duck"), and was an active member of the "Montonero" wing of the Peronist movement. He was savagely tortured by the Federal Police Officer known as "Soler", with whom he was acquainted because they had been pupils together in secondary school. Guillermo pretended that he was to make a rendezvous with another comrade at a railway station, but that the officers would have to take him with them if they wanted the other man to approach them. Two or three days after he had been kidnapped he was taken to this"meeting" which he had invented, in a Buenos Aires railway station. As the first train passed, he broke away from his escort and threw himself on the line. His body was not handed over to his family.

The lists of "disappeared" people presented by national and international bodies, with the names of workers, agricultural workers, students, intellectuals and supporters of democracy, are a clear indication in themselves of who the victims of this repression have been.

In the course of this statement definitive evidence has been presented about the various people responsible, directly and indirectly, for the genocide in Argentina.

We have provided proof of the direct involvement of a number of organizations and institutions in the Armed Forces and Security Forces. We have reported having personally seen a number of military officers in the concentration camps: General-of-Division and Chief of the Argentine General Staff Suarez Masón; Chief of Police for the Province of Buenos Aires, General Richieri; Colonel Roberto Rowaldes, of the Federal Capital Sub-Zone; and Colonel Ferro, of this same Sub-Zone.

However, it would be mistaken and superficial to believe that these are the people responsible for the torture and murder of thousands of Argentine men and women. We believe that the most logical conclusion which can be drawn points precisely to the direct participation of the state in the process of repression in Argentina: the direct participation of the President of the Republic, Lieutenant General J.R.Videla; the First Military Council ("Junta"), consisting of Videla himself, Admiral E. Massera and Brigadier Agosti; the Second Military Council, consisting of General Viola, Admiral Lambrushini and Brigadier Graffigna; the General Staffs and the principal heads of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Federal Police, Provincial Police Forces, National Gendarmerie, Prison Service and Naval Prefecture.

But in addition, the Argentine people and world public opinion will one day call to account all those who, in one way or another, supported the Military Dictatorship, as well as all those who, by remaining silent, have become its accomplices, and thus assisted it - and are assisting it now - to impose its plans for domination and terror.

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OFFICIAL REPLIES TO INQUIRIES MADE BY

RELATIVES OF FOUR DISAPPEARED PEOPLE

<u>Virginia Cazalas de Giglio</u>

Kidnapped by the navy, together with Mariano Montequin and Patricia Villar, in the Belgrano district of the Federal Capital. Among the people who tortured her, she recognized "Gordo Rey" and "Turco" of Task Force 3. The first was a sergeant-major, possibly of the Federal Police. They detained her in the "Athletic Club" and "Bank". We saw her for the last time in April 1978 when she was "transferred".

Maria Celeste Marina

She was kidnapped by a commando of Task Force 3 in Buenos Aires on 25 January 1978. Among her kidnappers she was able to identify members of the Federal Police. They told her that they were going to set her free a few days after her kidnapping, they took several photographs of her a most uncommon procedure. Then they did not speak to her again and in the end she was taken away on a "common transfer" in April 1978.

Jorge Alberto Tornay Nigro

His kidnapping was carried out by members of the so-called Special Task Force (STF), in a street in the City of Buenos Aires, in the west zone of the same.

Immediately following his kidnapping he was taken to the so-called "Olimpo" where he was submitted to various torture sessions. As a result of the same he suffered a respiratorial stoppage, faced with which they "transferred" him, according to the prison camp officials, to the military hospital in order to attempt to let him recover. We never heard any more of him again.

Shortly after his kidnapping, his sister and brother-in-law were also kidnapped. This kidnapping was also carried out by the STF, who took them to "Olimpo", only to free them shortly after.

Alfredo Antonio Giorgi Herrero

He was in "Olimpo" and was kidnapped by a group of STF on 27 November 1978 from his place of work, the INTI (National Institute of Industrial Technology). The military praised the collaboration of the responsible staff at the INTI. They took him on a "common transfer" in January 1979.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Mr Eduardo Julio CAZALAS, Colon 885, Tres Arroyos, BUENOS AIRES.

I have the pleasure of addressing you in relation to your note of 29th March 1978, addressed to this Ministry, in which you ask for information about Virginia Isabel CAZALAS de GIGLIO.

On this matter I draw to your attention that the competent jurisdictional authorities state that there is no evidence as to her whereabouts, and also that she is not in detention.

However, the searches aimed at establishing her whereabouts continue, and you will be told the result of them in due course.

Yours very faithfully,

Signature

Colonel (R.E.) VICENTE MANUEL SAN ROMAN Director General for Internal Security.

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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR DIRECTORATE GENERAL SENT OUT: ENTERED: 27th July 1978. M.I. 212,062/78 DEPS "PR" No. 2800/78

BUENOS AIRES

21 July 1978.

BUENOS AIRES, (illegible date)

Mr. Federcio Jorge Marina, Avda. Gral. Paz 300, BOLIVAR. -

I have the pleasure of addressing myself to you in relation to your letter to 30/1/78 addressed to this Ministry in which you ask for information about Marina María Celeste.

With regard to her, I bring it to your attention that competent jurisdictional authorities state that there is no evidence as to her whereabouts, nor is she in detention.

Nevertheless, the searches aimed at establishing her whereabouts continue, and you will be informed of the result of these in due course.

Yours very faithfully,

D.G.A.P.I.

NOTE DEPS "FP" 1339

FROM: THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INTERNAL SECURITY, THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR. REPORT NO: 7559: 19.10.78 - TIME 16.30. ADDRESSEE: THE SETTLED JUDGE DR. GILETTA SEC. DR. BISORDI RESERVED - VERY URGENT.

TEXT: "E.S.R." NO: 4264/78.

UNDER AN ORDER OR HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, I HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ADDRESSING YOU FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE LEGAL APPEAL OF HABEAS CORPUS LODGED IN FAVOUR OF: JORGE ALBERTO TORNAY NIGRO. WITH REGARD TO AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR REQUEST, I BRING IT TO YOUR ATTENTION THAT THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER HAS NOT, UP TO TODAY 16.00 HOURS MADE ANY ORDER FOR THE RESTRICTION OF THE LIBERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PLAINTIFF. IN EXERCISE OF HIS POWERS PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE 23, LAST PART OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION, I LIKEWISE BRING TO YOUR ATTENTION THAT AT THIS POST OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL YOUR COMMUNICATION OF 9-10-78 HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED. GOD PRESERVE YOU, SIGNED D.O. AND E.A. ACTING COMMANDER ON BEHALF OF JULIO F. SOSA DEPARTMENTAL SECURITY CO-ORDINATOR - THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INTERNAL SECURITY.

J

REQUEST FOR JUSTICE - FURTHER REQUEST.

Gentlemen of the judiciary of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation.

OSVALDO CESAR GIORGI - an Argentinian citizen - Enrolment Book No. (Identity Card No.) 3684.077, resident at Anchorena 1472 P.B. "B" T.E. 83-6862 of the Federal Capital, by itself and constituting residence I appear before Your Honours and state with the greatest respect, with reference to the KIDNAPPING of my son ALFREDO ANTONIO GIORGI Enrolment Book No. 4.518.950.

It was with deep shock which still pervades me that I was notified by the Secretariat of the Supreme Court of Justice of the judgment which had been passed upon my petition of 22nd February last. - a simple citizen, with no influence, had encountered exceedingly summary justice for his modest and respectful petition.

Through the publications of the 3rd March, this judgment deeply moved many people who told me so and added that they considered it to be the beginning of a new era of justice and as a result for peace, following on the events which have occurred in recent times.

That exhortation to the National Executive of 21st December last, materialised in "the careful vigilance for sufficient and effective Justice service".

And as was prescribed by the Supreme Court of Justice, the Criminal Court selected the Instructing Magistrate who was to act in the investigation of the case and which turned out to be Mr. Justice LEDESMA of Court No. 11 of the Palace of Justice of this Federal Capital. -

Yesterday, 6th March, I respectfully requested an interview with the lady Secretary of the Court, in order through her offices, if it were not possible to talk directly to Mr. Justice Ledesma, to place myself entirely at his disposal and give him further information and explanations etc. as to all that I had done in the matter of the Kidnapping of my son, ALFREDO ANTONIO GIORGI, on 27th November last.

Most unfortunately, even when the Judge had had me informed by a Court official, that he would receive me, after a long wait and it being lo' clock he had me informed by the same official that he would not receive me and

that since the File had been received by the Court on 27th February last, on 6th March the prosecuting advocate had submitted that the case should be transferred to the Province of Buenos Aires and that consequently, he notified me that the Court over which he presided would proceed in that manner.

In utter despair I found out the foregoing, because in my ignorance of the procedure I thought that the Judgment of the Most Excellent Supreme Court would avoid the <u>exact repetition</u> of what had previously occurred in the course of my petition "INFORMATION RELATING TO KIDNAPPING AND DISAPPEARANCE". I retain the Certificate of Notification dated 20th December 1978 fixing a hearing for the 2nd January, signed PRS. LAURA T.A. DAMIANOVICH DE CERREDO, Instructing Magistrate, Jorge Horacio Petruch Secretariat, and the Certificate of Notification of 9th January 1979 signed P.R.S. EDUARDO F. MARQUERD Federal Justice, Secretariat Gustavo G. Guerrico. Having duly appeared as was proper, I was notified that all the proceedings had been transferred to the Court of the City of San Martín, Province of Buenos Aires since on account of the facts the proceedings corresponded to the said jurisdiction.

In the City of San Martin the Honourable Justice RODRIGUEZ VARELA who had received by appeal Habeas Corpus No. 24590 from the Criminal Court first section No. 1 informing me that there was no case against my son nor was he detained in the Province of Buenos Aires; he proceeded with the case under File No. 24745 to which were added the documents sent from the Federal Capital, summoning the witnesses which he considered appropriate to make statements and at the end of the Public Holiday he took all the proceedings to Criminal Court No. 3 presided over by Dr. Mr. Justice CALCAGNO, which proceedings were registered with File No. 19742. In this Court they told me that all the proceedings should be transferred to the Federal Courts of the Province, I being officially ignorant, after the months which have passed of the proceedings which are being followed.

This is the reason for which, in utter desperation, I consider that all proceedings issue from the Palace of Justice of the Federal Capital, where the Supreme Court of Justice has intervened and does intervene, and are sent to the Province of Buenos Aires where this same matter has been proceeding for so long, without any result to my knowledge.

In my ignorance I thought that since it was a matter of a crime of * closed Courts period

KIDNAPPING it was a Federal matter, and since I and my son are domiciled in this Federal Capital, I understood that the Judgment of the Supreme Court of Justice would be final with regard to the "selection by lot of the Instructing Magistrate who <u>should</u> act to investigate the case".

I am sure that this is not the spirit of justice which inspires the Judges of the Supreme Court of my country, given that they entered upon the "analysis of the past proceedings" with genuine humane piety and, invoking our Constitution, they considered that "it is proper to demand that the judicial steps to render effective and expedite the termination of the Institution of Habeas Corpus should be exhausted."

Gentlemen Judges of the Supreme Court of Justice of my country, pardon me that, as a native citizen and father of another, ALFREDO ANTONIO GIORGI, I should be addressing the Your Honours again in order that "the Proceedings" should not obscure the wave of light which issued from the majestic Supreme Court and illuminated with its resplendant justice not only this respectful Argentine.

And that I should request that your Honours take the necessary measures for the investigation of the kidnapping of my son, up to the very highest levels, in another Court of this Federal Capital. Justice shall be done.

(This is a true copy of my petition dated 7/March/1979, which I signed).

DECISION. - G-115-XVIII - Giorgi, Osvaldo Cesar Re: petition relating to Alfredo Antonio Giorgi. -

Buenos Aires, 8th March 1979.

Having heard and considered the facts herein:

That in the judgment given on 11th and 12th, this Court declares that the petition in the matter was alien to its jurisdictional competence. Nevertheless for the reasons set out in paragraphs 2 to 6 of the reasons, it considered it necessary to act so that the organ of justice (prima facie) competent, in accordance with the decision dated 12 of the file then added

No. 204/78, might have available the material for trial required in order to commence the investigation of an apparent crime.

That the alternatives set forth by the interested party in his request of 17/18 refer to the place of issue of the summary trial as it should proceed by reference to the place where the events occurred and by reference to the law which the nature of the events determines.

That such contingencies, proper to the diversity or jurisdictions in the country and to the co-existence of federal and local competence, do not require the intervention of this Court so long as the presumptions provided for in Article 24(vii) of the Decree law 1285/53 do not obtain, i.e. a dispute or conflict between judges lacking a common superior in the hierarchy or an effective deprivation of justice. None of these circumstances arise from the statement on 17/18.

Thus, it is resolved that no decision of the Supreme Court is required in response to the petition in writing of 17/18.

Let notice hereof be given. ADOLFO R. GABRELLI - ABELARDO F. ROSSI -PEDRO J. FRIAS-EMILIO M. DAIREAUX - ELIAS P. GUASTAVINO.

Which I sign, hav ing taken a copy of the notification which I retain.

TODAY - 23rd March 1979 - I and my wife went round the Federal Courts of San Martin (Province of Buenos Aires) Numbers 1, 2 and 3 and in none of them have the file from the Federal Court of Dr. LEDESMA been received. Nor did they, in the San Martin Commisariat of Federal Police (to whom it should have been sent) have any knowledge of the said file. - WHERE IS THE FILE ORDERED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE NATION???

This is a true copy.

(Signature of the Secretary)

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This is a true copy.

FURTHER DETAILS	Alive in February 1979; wife and friend abducted, later released.			Reported held base N (Mar Plata);				Compañera of Jose Rios.	Reported held base N (Mar Plata).	Wife also abd (BUGNONE DE AVASTNY Marta)		Abd with Ana Bonato, Sampallo & Mirta Barragan,	togeth	Abd with husband 72.	Reported in Base N (Mar Plata) until March 78.	ted in	ild reported born,	Abd with wife who was later released.
CODE		T Apr 78	T Aug 78		T Oct/Nov 78	ASS Jun 78	ASS/DOA Jun 78	T Apr 78		T Apr 78	T Apr 78	T Apr 78	T Jun/Jul 78	ť			OD-Preg-Dec 77	T Jan 79
5 H	YES																	
CAMP	0 0 8	æ	ß		B 0			Ŕ		A B	ф	A B	A B	A			A	0
DATE	29 May 78	25 Jan 78	25 May 78	Feb/Mar 78	May 78	Jun 78	Jun 78	24 Feb 78	Feb 78	6 Dec 77	Feb 78	5 Dec 77	6 Dec 77	30 May 77	0ct 77	9 Sept 77	6 Dec 77	
GROUP	FTE	GT3	FTE	MAR	GTI	GT2	GT2	GT3	MAR	PF/GT3	MAR	GT3	GT3			MAR	MAR	FTE
NAME	1. ACOSTA, Osvaldo	2. ACUÑA, Porfirio ("Falucho")	3. ACUŇA, (brother of above)	4. AGUILERA, Jorge	5. ALEGRE, "Gabi"	6. ALVAREZ, Julio	7. ARETA, Joaquín	8. ARMELIN, Juana	9. ARRIOLA DE MOGILNER, Gabriela	10. AYASTUY, Jorge "Cristiano"	11. AYERBE, Patricia	12. AZURMENDI, Emilio	13. BALASANI DE VEGA, Mirta Alícia	14. BALOS DE GUAGNINI, María Isabel	15. BALUT, Pablo "Turquito"	16. BARBOSA, "Cacho"	17. BARRAGAN, Mirta	18. BASILE, Enrique

IMME	GROUP	DATE	CAMP	FC	CODE	FURTHER DETAILS
19. BECERRA, Elsa del Carmen	MAR	26 Jan 78	ß		T Apr 78	
	FTE	Nov 78	0			Possibly lib and abd again 20 Dec 78-
21. BERON, Luis Angel	MAR	6 Dec 77	A B		T Apr 78	Abd with wife 164.
22. BOFFI, Isabel	MAR	27 Jan 78	Я		T Apr 78	
23. BONATO, Ana	GT3	5 Dec 77	A B		T Apr 78	Wife of <u>12</u> .
BONASORTE, Arture	MAR	6 Dec 77	A B		OD Jan 78	Transferred to Campo Mayo Jan 78; hrother of 25.
BONASOR	MAR	8 Dec 77	A B		OD Jan 78	
26. BONIN, Eduardo Roberto		23 Feb 77				in A in Oct 77 D.
27. BOURG, Juan Carlos						Reported held in Base N(Mar Plat) with wife in Nov 77.
28. BRIGIONE, or PRIGIONE, Armando	GT3	Feb 78	ß		T Jun/Jul 78	in of
29. BRIGIONE, or PRIGIONE, Juan	MAR	Jan 78	ß		Т Арг 78	Cousin of above.
30. BUGNONE DE AYASTUY, Marta	GT3/PF	6 Dec 77	A B		T Apr 78	Wife of <u>10</u> .
31. BUGNONE DE BONAFINI, María	FTE	25 May 78	ß		T Jul 78	
32. BUSTILLOS, Sr. Elena			A		T Dec 77	In A in Nov or Dec 77.
33. CABAZZI, Mario Guillermo	FTE	Jun 78	Ъ.		T Aug 78	
34. CANTERO, Oscar		31 May 78	Ŕ		T Jul/Aug 78	Uruguayan; abd with Tello Brothers.
35. CARRICONDO, Manuel Daniel	GT3	6 Dec 77	A B		T Apr 78	
36. CARZOLIO, Hugo Daniel	MAR	Dec 77				In BIM3 in Feb/Mar 78.
37. CAZALAS DE GIGLIO, Virginia "Coca"	GT3	6 Dec 77	A B		T Apr 78	Abd with 103 and 163.

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NAME	GROUP	DATE	CAMP	잂	CODE	FURTHER DETAILS
C)	GT3	26 Jan 78	ß		T Apr 78	Abd with 39.
39. CHANGAZZO, Hector "Pato"	GT3	26 Jan 78	Ê		T Apr 78	Abd with <u>38;</u> son of <u>38</u> .
40. CHANGAZZO, Jose	MAR	Aug 77				Reported in Base N(Mar Plata) in Aug 77: son of 38.
41. COMPANY, Ricardo "Gallego"	MAR	23-4Feb 78			OD Feb 78	lfe 42 an
42. COMPANY, Sra.de "Gallega"	MAR	23-4Feb 78	æ		OD Feb 78	Wife of above; abd with 51.
43. CORBACHO, Oscar Manuel "Cacho"	FTE	1 Dec 78	0		D-TORT	Taken to Hospital Militar; abd with wife 67.
44. CORDA DE DERMAN, Alicia S.	MAR/PFI	10 Dec 77	A B		T Jun/Jul 78	
45. CRESPO, Laura "La Torda"	GT3	6 Dec 77	A B		T*Jun/Jul 78	Sister of <u>46</u> and wife of <u>104</u> .
46. CRESPO, Rodolfo Alberto "Rofi"	MAR	22-5 Feb 78	Ŕ		T Jun/Jul 78	Brother of above.
47. CRUZ SOSA DE REBAGLIATI, Alicia	a GT3	6 Dec 77	A B		T Apr 78	Abd with husband and mother.
47A CIOCCHINI, Ana Ines	GT2	25-6 Jul 78	BO	YES	6	Alive in December 1978.
48. DEON, "Lucía"	FTE	Dec 78	0 0	YES		Alive in Feb 79; child abd with her then handed to grandparents.
49. DIAZ, Fernando	FTE	31 May 78	B		T Jul/Aug 78	with Tello Brot
50. DINELLA, Daniel Alberto	PF	Apr 77	A		OD 17 Nov 77	
51. DORRIGO, Alfredo	MAR/EJ	23-4 Feb 78	£		T Jun/Jul 78	Abd with <u>41</u> & <u>42</u> .

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43. CORBACHO, Oscar Manuel "Cacho"	FTE	1 Dec 78	0		D-TORT	Taken to Hospital Militar; abd with wife 67.
44. CORDA DE DERMAN, Alicia S.	MAR/PFI	10 Dec 77	A B		T Jun/Jul 78	
	GT3	6 Dec 77	A B		T*Jun/Jul 78	Sister of <u>46</u> and wife of <u>104</u> .
46. CRESPO, Rodolfo Alberto "Rofi"	MAR	22-5 Feb 78	ф		T Jun/Jul 78	Brother of above.
47. CRUZ SOSA DE REBAGLIATI, Alicia	a GT3	6 Dec 77	A B		T Apr 78	Abd with husband and mother.
47A CIOCCHINI, Ana Ines	GT2	25-6 Jul 78	BO	YES	Ø	Alive in December 1978.
48. DEON, "Lucía"	FTE	Dec 78	0 0	YES		Alive in Feb 79; child abd with her then handed to grandparents.
49. DIAZ, Fernando	FTE	31 May 78	ß		T Jul/Aug 78	with Tello Brot
50. DINELLA, Daniel Alberto	ΡF	Apr 77	A		OD 17 Nov 77	
51. DORRIGO, Alfredo	MAR/EJ	23-4 Feb 78	ß		T Jun/Jul 78	Abd with <u>41 & 42</u> .
52. DU MUTEL DE PIERREPON, Mario	GT3	24-5 Feb 78	ß		T May/Jun 78	Compañero of <u>107</u> .
53. EGUIA, Cecilia	MAR	Oct 78				Reported in Base N(Mar Plata); wife of Sanchez Viamonte.
54. ERCOLANO, Guillermo Angel	GT3	6 Dec 78	A B		T Apr 78	

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FURTHER DETAILS	ASS 11 Oct 78.	Reported to be in ESMA.	(X-34).				Parents abd later; TOR in front of parents; mother and father	Find	In base N(Mar Plata); abd with Mirra Librano & Patricia Valera.	ed in head; tried t			໌ <u>ປ</u>	her father. Husband & son also abd; son handed to her parents.	-33)		Abd with wife <u>14</u> .
CODE	DOA/ASS		T Jan 79	T Apr 78	T Dec/Jan 79	T Jun 78	T May 78	T*Jun/Jul 78		[-1	60	T Jan 79	T Jan 79	T Jan 79	T Mar/Apr 78	T Apr 78	T bef Nov 77
5 F					YES		YES						YES	YES			
CAMP	0		AB0	A B	0	A B	A B	A B		A	A	0	0	B B	AB	A B	A
DATE	11 Oct 78	Nov 78	15-26 Oct 77	6 Dec 77	Nov 78	6 Dec 77	0ct 77	2 Nov 77	Feb 78	9 Dec 76	2 Nov 77	27 Nov 78	1 Dec 78	12 Feb 78	15-26 Oct 77	Nov 77	30 May 77
GROUP	GT2/FTE		GT3	GT3	FTE	GT3	ΡFΙ	MAR	MAR	ΡFΙ	MAR	FTE	FTE	194	GT3	ICLA/PFI	PFI
INAME	FASSANC, Carlos Guillermo	FATALA, Victor Anibal	FERNANDEZ, Juan Carlos	FERNANDEZ MENVIELLE, Lilian	FONTANELLA, Adolfo Nelson	FRAIRE LAPORTE, Gustavo	GAJNAJ, León Ernesto	GALEANO DE GIORGIEFF, Teresa	GARCIA SUAREZ, María Cristina	GARIN, Arturo Martin	GEORGIEFF, Jorge	GIORGI,Alfredo Antonio	GOMEZ DE CORBACHO, María Elena	GONZALEZ DE WEISZ, Susana	GONZALEZ, Mirta "Verónica"	70. GORFINKEL, Jorge Israel "Ingeniero"or"Giroti"	GUAGNINI, Diego Julio

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96 78 of 73 In Base N(Mar Plata); transferi with two others; ASS Nov 77. Reported in Base N(Mar Plata) i Dec 77 with husband <u>16</u>. Transferred Mil Hosp; alive Campo Mayo in Mar 78; husband c 78 of to son De 28 **H** in ġ. •• ŭ Plata) aliv ρ. corps fri GT3. La 8 S azil; nsferred by (Mar to DETAIL of wife red Abd with wi released. Photograph "Banco". In Base N () Br Insfer FURTHER in Tran Abd Tra 78 77 ul Nov 78 b SUIC Apr CODE 3 လ ОD OD OD GO go S S E Á EH A YES FC A B 8 A B B Dec 77 24 Jan 78 end Oct 77 end Oct 77 0ct 77 9 Sep 77 2 Nov 77 2 Nov 77 24 May 78 24 May 78 Dec 78 Dec 78 Jan/Feb 78 DATE PEI GT3/MAR GT2 FTE FTE GROUP ta MAR Ira GT3 Ster MAR Ster MAR Iria" FTE Pato" FTE "Pato" María Ester "María" Martin Andres "Pericles" Silvia Elvira Angel/Arcangel "Cacho" Guil Norberto IBANEZ DE BARBOSA, Eduardo INFESTA CONELLI, YOLLY, Luis Daniel HAUSCARRIAGA, HERRERAS, GUAGNINI, HERRERAS, HABBEGER, Sr. JAUREGUI οr INAMA, JOLLY IANI, AME 2 81. 82. 80. 75. 78. 77. .91 74. 76. 72. 73.

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82A	82A JURQUIEVICH, María del Carmen		Jan/Feb 78	ß		OO	
83.	83. LA RUBIA, Alicia de						Reported in "Tablada"; mother of
84.	84. LA RUBIA, Betty/Susana	FTE	Nov 78	0	YES	T Jan 78	Small daughter also abd; later handed over to an aunt.
85.	85. LARCAMON, Amelia	GT3	7 Dec 77	A B		T Apr 78	<u>152</u> als
86.	LAURENZANO, Alberto Angel	GT3	22 Feb 78	B O O	YES		Alive in Feb 1979.
87.	87. LAZARRA (LAZERRA), Roberto	FTE	Oct 78	0		D-TORT	Died day following abduction.
88.	88. LEONE, Lucio	PF	24 May 78	ß		T Jul 78	Wounded in leg when abducted.

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FURTHER DETAILS	Transferred to ESMA.	Transferred to ESMA.	ed 3). Son			Former member of Air Force; wounded.	Wife of above.	Father of <u>96</u> .	Compañera of 79.		Daughter also abd; later handed by	raphed in camp.	Abd with Tello Brothers.	(D-09), Alive in Feb 1979.		Compañero of <u>163</u> .	Husband of 45.	Seen alive with Ana Ines Ciocchini in Dec 78.
CODE	OD Dec 78	OD Dec 78		T Jul 78	T May/Jun 78	T Jan 79	T Jan 79	ASS	T*Apr 78	OD-PREG Dec 77	T Dec 78	T Jan 79	T*Apr 78	T Jul/Aug 78		T Dec 78	T Jun/Jul 78	T Jun/Jul 78	Ø
5 L				YES								YES							YES
CAMP	0	0		A B	A B	B 0	0	0	A B	A	B O	0	æ	æ	A B 0 0	B 0	A B	A B	B 0
DATE	8 Oct 78	8 Oct 78	Feb 78	2 Nov 77	24 Dec 77	17 Jun 78	Dec 78	Dec 78	6 Dec 77	2 Nov 77	1 Jul 78	Nov 78	25 Jan 78	31 May 78	25 Nov 77	22 Jun 78	6 Dec 77	6 Dec 77	Jun 78
GROUP	FTE		MAR	GT3	PFI	FT/GT4	FTE	FTE	GT3	MAR	GT1/GT4	FTE	GT3	FTE	ΡFΙ	ΡF	GT3	ΡFΙ	PF/GT2 Jun 7
NAME	89. LEWI, Jorge Claudio	90. LEWI SONDER DE, Ana María	91. LIBRAN, Mirta	92. LONGHI, Norma Beatriz	93. LUGONES, Susana "Rosita"	94. LUNA, Hugo Julian	94A.LUNA, Sr. "Pety"	94B.LUNA de, Sra. "Graciela"	95. MACEDO, Antonio	96. MACEDO, Liliana Noemi	97. MAERO, Mabel Verónica	98. MANZO DE WINCKELMAN, María	99. MARINA, María Celeste	100.MARTINEZ, Elsa	101.MERIALDO, Daniel	102.MOLLER, Guillermo	103.MONTEQUIN, Mariano	104.MOYA, Ricardo "Richard"	104A. MASUCO, Adriana

	INME	GROUP	DATE	CAMP	FC	CODE	FURTHER DETAILS
105.	NECICH, Irma	FTE	Jun 78		YES	T Jan 79	Miscarried; compañero <u>167</u> also abd.
106.	OLIVERA CANCELA, Raúl	FTE	31 May 78	Æ		T Jul/Aug 78	Abd with Tello Brothers; Uruguayan.
107.	ORTEGA, Mónica Elsa	GT3	25 Feb 78	ß		T Jun 78	
108.	OSORIO, Pablo Horacio (?)	PFI	Dec 77	A B	YES	T Jun/Jul 78	Wounded.
109.	PAGES LARRAYA, Guillermo	PFI	Dec 77	A B O	YES	T early Jan 79	(D-56).
110.	PASALAGUA, Sra. "La Tato"	FTE	Dec 78	0	YES	T Jan 79	Two daughters also abd later handed to their prandmarents.
111.	PASCUA, Otilio	MAR	23 Oct 77	A		OD Nov 77	Also reported held in Base N(Mar Plata) & RIM3
112.	PAVICH, "Pascual"	GT1/4	Jul 76	A B O		T Jan 79	Also reported held in Campo Mayo.
113.	PENA, Jesús "Eloy"	ΡF	Jul 78	B 0		T Dec 78/Jan 79	Brother of <u>114</u> .
114.	PENA, "Isidoro"	FTE	Jul 78	B 0		T Dec 78/Jan 79	Brother of above.
115.	PEREZ, Eduardo Alfredo (?)"Hijo"	=0	10 Oct 77	A			Son of <u>116</u> .
116.	PEREZ, Ramiro (?) "Padre"		10 Oct 77	A			
117.	DE GONZALEZ, S	GT3	6 Dec 77	A B		OD Jan 78	Reported held in Campo Mayo.
118.			23 Oct 78				Reported held in ESMA.

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Reported held in Campo Mayo.	Reported held in ESMA.			Still alive Feb 1979.	Abd with Tello Brothers.	Wife & mother-in-law 47 & 145 also abd.
OD Jan 78		T Jan 79	DOA/ASS		T Jul/Aug 78	T Apr 78
		YES		YES		
A B		B 0	0	B 0 0	æ	A B
6 Dec 77	23 Oct 78	28 Jun 78	9 Dec 78	Jun 78	31 May 78	6 Dec 77
GT3		FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE	GT3
PEREIRO DE GONZALEZ, Stella	PESCI, Eduardo	PIFFARETTI, Ana María	POCE, Ricardo César	RAMIREZ, "Tito"	RAMIREZ, Hernan	REBAGLIATI, Augusto Gonzalo "Pipa"
117.	118.	1 19.	120.	121.	122.	123.

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	INAME	GROUP	DATE	CAMP	E S	CODE	FURTHER DETAILS
124.	REBORA, Lucila		11 Oct 78			DOA/ASS	Compañera of 56.
125.	RETAMAR, Daniel		Dec 78		YES	OD Jan 79	d with Gustavo eleased; aged
126.	RIGONE, Roberto Daniel		16 Apr 77				Campo Ma d - late
127.	RIOS, José Ignacio "Tote"		24 May 78	ß		OD Hosp Jun 78	128.
128.	ب ک		2 Nov 77	A B		T Jul 78	(X-61). Compañero of Beatriz Longhi <u>92</u> .
129.	RONCORONI, Silvia						Reported held in Base N(Mar Plata).
130.	RODRIGUEZ DE BOURG, Alicia						Reported held in Base N(Mar Plata) Nov 77.
131.	ROSETTI, Benjamín		1 Sep 78	0		T Dec 78	
132.	RUGILO, Juan "Serenata"		Jul 78	o		T Dec/Jan 79	Had previously been arrested by police.
133.	SALAZAR, Ruben Omar "Nião"		Dec 77	AB		T Jun 78	
134.	SAMPALLO, Edgardo	MAR	6 Dec 77	A B		T Apr 78	with Mirta Barragan, Emilio nendi & Ana Bonato.
135.	SANCHEZ VIAMONTE, Santiago		Oct 78				Base N(Mar Plata) possibly to La P
136.	SATRAGNO, Juan Miguel						N(Mar Flat
137.	SCUTARI, "Daniel"		Nov 78			ASS	Killed on arrest in Buenos Aires.
138.	SCUTARI, Hugo Alberto		5 Aug 77	A		۲	Brother of above.
139.	SEGARRA, Sr.		Jun 78				
140.	SENSA, Marcelo (?) "Marcelo"		Apr 78	ß		T Jun/Jul 78	cide.
141.	SETRANGULO/CETRANGOLO, Sergio		Jul/Aug 78		YES	T Jan 79	Transferred Nov/Dec 78 to ESMA and 0.
142.	SIERRA, Enrique	ICIA/PFI	Nov 77			ASS	Killed by police in Tuzaingo.

	IMME	GROUP	DATE	CAMP	E	CODE	FURTHER DETAILS
143.	SOIBERMANN, Guillermo Mario	FTE	Dec 78	0		ASS/DOA	
144.	SOLIS DE MARIN, María Cristina "Pichu" "Mary" "Tota"	GT2/FTE	10 Aug 78			ASS/DOA	Children also abd - later handed to relatives.
145.	SOSA DE CRUZ, Alicia	GT3	6 Dec 77	A B		T Apr 78	Abd with daughter 47 & son-in-law 123.
146.	TELLO, Pablo Daniel	FTE	31 May 78	Ŕ		T Jul/Aug 78	Abd with Rafael Arnaldo Tello,Oscar Urriol , Raúl Olivera, Fernando Dias
147.	TELLO, Rafael Arnaldo	FTE	31 May 78	ß		T Jul/Aug 78	r of abov
148.	TIRAO, Juan Carlos	GT3	6 Dec 77	A B		T Apr 78	
149.	TRANSTEMBERG, Edith	PFI	Nov 77	AB	YES	T Jun/Jul 78	(X-19)In June transferred to ESMA for one month.
150.	TRINCHERI, Andrea		Dec 77			OD Jan 78	Transferred to Bs.As. and from there to Sta.Fé.
151	TORNAY NIGRO, Jorge Alberto	FTE	1 Sept 78	0		OD Hcsp Mil	Sister and brother-in-law abd few days later - subsequently released.
152.	TORRES, Eduardo "Tito"/"Peche"	GT3	7 Dec 77	A B		T Apr 78	Husband of Amelia Larcamon.
153.	ROSCANO "Mario"	ΡFΙ	end Jan 78	B ()	YES	T Jan 79	Wife also abd - later released.

154.		ц Ч	Apr 77 31 Mav 78	4 8	T 17 Nov 77 T Jul/Aug 78	Husband Claudio Argentina Casoi killed during her abduction. Abd with Tello Brothers.
155. 156.	URRIOL, Oscar VACCARO, Marta	FTE	v 78		T PREG-Dec 78	Compañero also abd.
157.	VALERA, Patricia	MAR	Feb 78			In Base N(Mar del Plata); son aged 6/7 also abd - later handed to his father.
158.	VAZQUEZ, Jorge	ЕJ	Apr 77	0 0 8		Also held in Campo Mayo, ESMA, Vesubio; alive in 1979; medical doctor.
159.	VEGA, Elda/Eva/Elsa	GT3	6 Dec 77	B A	T Apr 78	Brother <u>160</u> also abd.
160.	VEGA, Ricardo Osvaldo" "Pelado"	GT3	Jan/Feb 78	ß	T Jun/Jul 78	Wife also abd - Mirta Alicia Balasani de Vega.

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FURTHER DETAILS	Wife of Manuel Daniel Carricondo <u>35</u> .	Wife also abd - later released.	Companera of Mariano Montequin.	Husband Luis Angel Beron <u>21</u> also abd.	Wife Susana Gonzalez de Weisz also abd.	Transferred to ESMA.	Abd with <u>105</u> .	Brother of <u>169</u> .	Reported held in BIM3.
CODE	T Apr 78	T Dec 78	T Jun/Jul 78	T Apr 78	T Jan 79	OD Dec 79	T Jan 79	T Jul 78	
5 L					YES		YES		
CAMP	A B	B B	AB	AB	B 0	0	B B	æ	
DATE	6 Dec 77	May 78	6 Dec 77	6 Dec 77	16 Feb 78	Oct/Nov 78	Jun 78	May 78	
GROUP	GT3	GT2	GT3	MAR	PFI	FTE	FTE	FTE	
NAME		. Graciela Cristina "Chela" VILLANUEVA, Santiago	Bernando "Chino" VILLAR, Patricia Gabriela	VITALE, Graciela Susana	WEISZ, Marcelo	RODRIGUEZ, Julia	. ZALDARRIAGA, Roberto Alejandro	. ZURITA, Alejo "Milco"	- ZURITA,

EC CODE	ETAILS Jan 79	RELEASED Jan 79. RELEASED. Mother of Enrique Basile.	ງດ		end Dec	RELEASED Jul/Aug 78.	RELEASED March 78.	RELEASED Jan 79.	RELEASED Jan 79.	Nov 7	RELEASED from "Banco".	RELEASED Nov 78.	RELEASED end Oct 78.	RELEASED Jan/Feb 78.	RELEASED.	RELEASED Nov/Dec 78.	RELEASED Mar 78; wife of <u>4</u> .	Parents RELEASED Sept 78. Son transferred to "Olimpo" and subsequently left abandoned with a note; later re-arrested by police.	
	CODE																		
	5 F																		
CAMP CAMP CAMP C B B B C B B B B C C B B C D C B B B B C C B C B C B B B B C C B C B C B	CAMP	0 0	D f	д	BO	æ	0	B ()	9 B 0	¥	ß	0	0	Ŕ		Ċ		É	
DATE Nov 78 Nov 78 Jun 78 Jun 78 Jul/Aug 78 Jun 78 28 Jul 78 21 Nov 78 24 May 78 24 May 78 24 May 78 23 Nov 78 21 Nov 78 Jan 78 Jan 78 Jan 78 Mid-Jul 78	DATE	Nov 78 Nov 78		Jun 78	Jul/Aug 78	Jun 78	Jan 78	28 Jul 78	28 Jul 78	0ct 77	May 78	23 Oct 78	10 Oct 78	Jan/Feb 78	24 May 78	27 Nov 78	Jan 78	Mid-Jul 78	
GROUP FTE FTE FTE FTE FTE FTE FTE FTE FTE FTE	GROUP	FTE	E E	FTE	GT2	FTE	ΡFΙ	GT2/FTE	GT2/FTE	ΡFΙ	FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE	ΡF	FTE	PFI	PFI	
MAME1.BLANCO, Gustavo "Chester"1A.BASILE DE, Sra.1A.BASILE DE, Sra.1B.CACERES, Eve2.CARRIDE, Susana3.ESTEVES, Claudía4.FALCONE, Sr.5.RENANDEZ BLANCO DE GHEZAN,6.GHEZAN, Enríque Julio6.GHEZAN, Enríque Julio7.GAJNAJ, Sr. & Sra.8.HERBALEJO, Jorge9.INTELISANO, Lucila "Babi"10.JURQUIEVICH, Pablo11.JURQUIEVICH, Pablo12.LEONE, Sra. de13.MANZOR, Estefanor Azzam14.MENDEZ DE FALCONE, Sra.15.MONZON family	IMP	BLANCO, Gustavo "Chest	BASILE DE,	. CACERES,	CARRIDE,	ESTEVES, Claudi	FALCONE,	FERNANDEZ BLANCO DE	Mercedes Isabe GHEZAN, Enrique	GAJNAJ, Sr. &	HERBALEJO,	INTELISANO, Lucila'	. JURQUIEVICH, Cristi	JURQUIEVICH,	. LEONE,	. MANZOR, Estefanor	MENDEZ DE FALCONE,	MONZON fa	

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16 Nov 77ARELEASED.Dec 780RELEASED.Dec 780RELEASED.Dec 780RELEASED.Dec 780RELEASED - son of 19 & 20; brotherDec 780RELEASED Jun 78 - wife of Pablo Daniel.31 May 78BRELEASED Jun 78 - wife of Rafeel Arnaldo.31 May 78BRELEASED Jun 78 - wife of Rafeel Arnaldo.31 May 78BRELEASED Jun 78 - wife of Rafeel Arnaldo.31 May 78BRELEASED Jun 78 - wife of Rafeel Arnaldo.31 May 78BRELEASED Dec 78.32 Nov 78BRELEASED Dec 78.Jun 78BRELEASED Jul 78 - wife of Rafeel Arnaldo.Jun 78BRELEASED Jul 78.Jun 78BRELEASED Jul 78.
0 RELEASED. 8 RELEASED - son of <u>19</u> & <u>20</u> ; brother 6 "Daniel" & "Hugo". 8 RELEASED Jun 78 - wife of Rafael A: 8 RELEASED Jun 78 - wife of Rafael A: 9 RELEASED Dec 78. 9 RELEASED Dec 78. 9 RELEASED Dul 78. 9 RELEASED Jul/Aug 78. 9 RELEASED Jul 78. 10 RELEASED
0RELEASED - son of 19 & 20; brother of "Daniel" & "Hugo".BRELEASED Jun 78 - wife of Pablo DanBRELEASED Jun 78 - wife of Rafael A:CRELEASED Dec 78.BRELEASED Dec 78.BRELEASED Jul/Aug 78.BRELEASED Jul 78.
B RELEASED Jun 78 - wife of Rafael C RELEASED Dec 78. B ESCAPED Feb 79. B RELEASED Jul/Aug 78. B RELEASED Jul 78.
B RELEASED Jul/Aug B RELEASED Jul 78. RELEASED Jul 78.
B RELEASED Jul/Aug B RELEASED Jul 78.
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								T Dec 78 Hus	T Jan 79 Chilean, lost compañera and		0D Trá	OD Dec 78 Trá	Т Арг 78 (Х.	OD-PREG Apr/May 78	T Apr 78 Hus	T Apr 78 Kid	T Apr 78 Fri
F										YES							
CAMP	A B	78	B B	B B	B	B	B 0	0	0	0	0	0	7 A B	A B	A B	A B	77 AB
DATE	0ct 77	Feb/Mar	Jun 78	Jun 78	Jun 78	Jul 78	Jun 78	Nov 78	Nov 78	Nov 78	Oct 78	Oct 78	22 Nov7	0ct 77	0ct 77	Mid 77	Oct/Nov
GROUP	GT3	MAR	FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE	CF FTE	CF FTE	ΕTE		FTE	ΡFΙ	MAR	MAR		GT3
PLACE OF ABD	BAIR								BAIR,	BAIR	BAIR	BAIR	BAIR	uzaingo BAIR		BAIR	
AGE	35+	ß	28+	35+	38+	22+		23+	28+	-4-				тс 25+			20+
NICKNAME	"NEGRO RAUL" or "VALILA"	"VISCACHA" (Nestor/Ernest	"ROBERTO"	"EDUARDO"	"CHIFO"	"BILLY"	"JUANCHO" (Poss MOZUELOS	"TITO" "TITO"	"EDUARDO"	"LUCI";"LUCIA";"GERTRUDIS	"JULIA"	"ERNESTO"	"CAMILO"	"CHIQUITA"	"NEGRO"	"JOSE 1"	"PEDRO";"PEDRITO"; "TIO
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FURTHER DETAILS	Abd with five others; later released.	(X-31).				n Feb 78 de La Pl	wounded during	Killed with compañera at their home.	d over to parents, of PAGES LARRAYA.	In BIM3 in February; born in Magdalena.	Born in La Plata.		Compañero of 28.		Compañera of <u>30</u> .		Imprisoned in Villa Devoto 73.	
CODE	T Jan 79	T Mar/Apr 78	T Apr 78	D-medi Jan 78	T Apr 78		T Apr 78		D-TORT May 77	T Apr 78	T Apr 78	T Apr 78	T Apr 78	T Dec 77	OD-PREG Jan 78	T Hosp; D-TORT	T Apr 78	T Apr 78
DATE EC	Nov 78 0	Oct 77 A B	æ	Jan/Feb 78	6 Dec 77 A B	22 Nov 77 ABOO	Nov 78 AB	c 22 Nov 77	Apr 77 A	Jan 78	Jan 78 B	26 Jan 78 B	26 Jan 78 B	Nov 77 A	Nov 77 A B	Jul 78 0	Jan/Feb 78 B	Feb 78 B
PLACE OF ABD GROUP	BAIR ICIA	BAIR GT3	BAIR, CF GT3	BAIR, CF MAR/EJ	BAIR, CF GT3	ΓFΙ	BAIR PF	BAIR PF		BAIR, CF MAR	GT3	GT3	GT3	BAIR, CF ICIA	PFI	FTE	BAIR, CF PF	BAIR, CF GT1
NICKNAME	"CHOCOLATE" or "NEGRO" 22+	"FACUNDO" 30+	"EL TUCUMANO" 30+	"JAPONES" 24+	"NEGRITO"	"OTIT"		tavo Adolfo) PANZA" 30+	23/25	"MIGUEL"; "TOTI" 25+		.O Irene Nélida) KA"(Poss ORUE	lda Elisabeth) 3UAYO"		"BEBE"	Poss DELORENZO,	lio Jose) RINERO" 30+	35
	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	22A.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.

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FURTHER DETAILS	Architect; friend of "Gallego".	Friend of "Gallego".	In Jul 78 taken to ESMA for one month; compañera also abd, later released.	Taken to "Banco" seriously wounded; T to Hospital Militar where died few	days Later.	Compañero also abd.				Chilean.
CODE	T Apr 78	T Apr 78	T Jul 78	T Hosp Mil	T May 78	OD May/Jun 78 PREG.	T Dec 78	D-TORT	ASS/DOA	6
F			YES							
CAMP	A B	AB	£	А	A B	A B	A	0	0	ß
DATE	Nov/Dec 77	Nov/Dec 77	Feb 78	26 Feb 78	Dec 77	Nov 77	Nov 77	Aug 78	20 Dec 78	Jul 78
PLACE OF ABD GROUP	BAIR, CF PF	BAIR, CF PF	PFI	BAIR, CF PFI	PFI	PFI	CF, SUD PFI	FTE	FTE	
AGE	30+	30+	26+	23+	30+		27+			
NICKNAME	"HORMIGA"	"CACHO"	"QUIQUE"	"BETO"	"LOLA"	"CHAQUENA"	COMPANERO DE "CHAQUENA"	"ANDRES" "NENE"	COMPANERA DE "CHINO"	"CHILENO"
				38.						

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45.	"GRACIELA"		ICIA	May/Jun 78	ея ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		OD Aug/Sep 78	Possibly released.
46.	"TANA"		EJ/PF	mid 1977	A		T Nov 77	Had previously been held in Villa Devoto.
47.	"TUCU"	CF, Sud	L J	May 78	£		T Aug 78	Born in Tucuman; lived in BA Prov.
48.	"DANY" "DONALD"		ĽIJ	May 78	Å		T Aug 78	Abd with compañera <u>49</u> .
49.	"BETY"		GT	May 78	ß		T Aug 78	Paraguayan.
50.	"YETI"		PFI	Feb 78	ß	YES	T Jul/Aug 78	Worked for Antel.
51.	"CLEMENTE"		GT2	Sep 77	BO	YES	T Jan 79	Jewish; previously in Vesu ^b io.
52.	"MARIO"		GT2	26 Jul 78	BO	YES	QO	Alive in Dec 78 together with Ana Ines Ciocchini.

FURTHER DETAILS	Possibly released.	78	Former student of science.	Worker at ORBEA factory.	Abd with "PACO"; killed during abd.	Compañero of Pasalagua.	Lived in same house as Lucía Deon
EI GODE	OD Jul 78 P	D-TORT Mar/Apr 7	T Jan 79 F	T Jan 79 W	ASS Dec 78 A	ASS/DOA C	ASS
F	YES						
CAMP	A B		0	0		0	
DATE	Early 77	Feb 78	Nov 78	Dec 78	Dec 78	Dec 78	Tatl. 700 78
GROUP		PFI	FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE	10 L
PLACE OF ABD							
AGE							
NICKNAME	"FEDERICO" "INGENIERO"	"PANCHO"	"FERNANDO"	"PACO"	"CACHO"	"DERE"	11
	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	(

al. Mab ĿЦ Maero; Nacion; end of 1 Fe; nfit Nati 3 ч Ц 0 еĽ • ---ar Ma đ S 0 Ň Friend of Mabel Veronica M also held by Gendarmeria N Compañera of above; frien Verónica Maero. Sant an Studied with Bugnone de Maria Elena in La Plata. Student. nelli in Сa യ Husband also abd From S Had small daughter. From Sante Fe. Worked i Molinos. Friend of Mabel Veronic Chi1 ni in Fl del Plata. with Infesta Car hotel. worker ą Mar E iel Factory fro n. From Abd ñ Abd ъ Со 78 78 78 Jun Apr/May Jun/Jul 78 78 78 78 79 79 79 79 -TORT Jan Jan Aug Aug Jan Jan Jul Nov £-4 **E**-1 н E ٤H E-I E H EH Е Á 0 0 0 а а р р р р В В B В 0 0 24-5 Feb 78 24-5 May 77 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 77 78 -5 May end May 2/3 Dec 2/3 Dec Jul/Aug Jun Jun Jun Apr 24-FTE MAR FTE FTE FTE FTE GT4 GT4 GT4 ΡF BAIR, CF BAIR, CF BAIR, CF BAIR, CF 22+ 22+ (Pos 20 4 N. "COCOROLO" "PERIODISTA" FOULKES Jorge Horacio) "TANITO" "MARIO" • – 8 PATO" EDRO "NEGRITA" "ADRIANA ō "CHACHO" "CHILEN "PATA" "PETIS "PELAD("RAUL" **B** 1COL 62. 63. 69. 70. 64. 67. 65. 60. 61. 68. 66.

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	B T Jun 78 Transferred with two o		0 T Dec 78 Abd with compañera, who was late	released operation Possibly		ASS Killed at	0 T Feb 79 Long-distance driver. Previ	0 T Jan 79 His compañera was a			FTE 10 Oct 78	0 ASS/DOA Wounded.					
Apr/May 78 B I/5 Dec 78 A 2 Sept/Oct 78 0 2 Sept/Oct 78 0 2 Oct/Nov 78 0 A Jul 78 B A Jul 78 B A Jul 78 0 A Jul 78 0 A Jul 78 0 Dec 78 0 0 10 Oct 78 0 0 20 Dec 78 0 0 20 Dec 78 0 0 Mar 78 B 0	 [A 1/5 Dec 78 A [2 Sept/Oct 78 0 [2 Oct/Nov 78 0 [3 Jul 78 B 0 [4 Jul 78 B 0 [4 Jul 78 B [4 Jul 78 0 [5 Jul 78 0 [6 Oct/Nov 78 0 [6 Dec 78 0 [10 Oct 78 0 	 Sept/Oct 78 Cot/Nov 78 Oct/Nov 78 Jul 78 Jul 78 Jul 78 Oct/Nov 78 Jul 78 Oct/Nov 78<!--</td--><td> Cot/Nov 78 Jul 78 Jul 78 Jul 78 Jul 78 Jul 78 Oct/Nov 78 Jul 78 Oct/Nov 78 O</td><td> A Jul 78 B 0 A Jul 78 B 0 Oct/Nov 78 0 Oct/Nov 78 0 Dec 78 0 Dec 78 0 10 0ct 78 0 20 Dec 78 0 Mar 78 B </td><td> A Jul 78 Oct/Nov 78 Oct/Nov 78 Dec 78 Dec 78 Dec 78 10 Oct 78 20 Dec 78 Mar 78 B </td><td>Oct/Nov 78 0 Dec 78 0 Dec 78 0 Dec 78 0 10 Oct 78 0 20 Dec 78 0 Mar 78 B</td><td>Dec 78 0 Dec 78 0 Dec 78 0 10 Oct 78 0 20 Dec 78 0 20 Dec 78 0 Mar 78 B</td><td>Dec 78 0 Dec 78 0 10 Oct 78 0 20 Dec 78 0 Mar 78 B</td><td>Dec 78 0 10 Oct 78 0 20 Dec 78 0 Mar 78 B</td><td>10 Oct 78 0 3 20 Dec 78 0 Mar 78 B</td><td>20 Dec 78 Mar 78</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Mav 77</td><td></td>	 Cot/Nov 78 Jul 78 Jul 78 Jul 78 Jul 78 Jul 78 Oct/Nov 78 Jul 78 Oct/Nov 78 O	 A Jul 78 B 0 A Jul 78 B 0 Oct/Nov 78 0 Oct/Nov 78 0 Dec 78 0 Dec 78 0 10 0ct 78 0 20 Dec 78 0 Mar 78 B 	 A Jul 78 Oct/Nov 78 Oct/Nov 78 Dec 78 Dec 78 Dec 78 10 Oct 78 20 Dec 78 Mar 78 B 	Oct/Nov 78 0 Dec 78 0 Dec 78 0 Dec 78 0 10 Oct 78 0 20 Dec 78 0 Mar 78 B	Dec 78 0 Dec 78 0 Dec 78 0 10 Oct 78 0 20 Dec 78 0 20 Dec 78 0 Mar 78 B	Dec 78 0 Dec 78 0 10 Oct 78 0 20 Dec 78 0 Mar 78 B	Dec 78 0 10 Oct 78 0 20 Dec 78 0 Mar 78 B	10 Oct 78 0 3 20 Dec 78 0 Mar 78 B	20 Dec 78 Mar 78					Mav 77	
												• •					
	"GERENTE"	"MOIRA"	"SALTENO"	"PARAGUAYO"	"CUCA" "FLACA"	"RAUL"	"DDUH"	"TARTA"	"GORDA"	_	"CALL"	"ANDRES"	"MATE COCIDO"	"JOSEFA"	"SOLEDAD"	"ERICO" 30/35	
~	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84. "	85. "	86.	

FURTHER DETAILS	Doctor.		Possibly bank worker. Girl called Soledad also abd.	`o • >	(See "Marquitos"):	Abd with wife.	Wife of above.	Banker. Friend of "Soledad" & "Marquitos".	Alive in February 1979.	Abd with woman who worked in his shon She was later released.	ayan.	e was pregnant to her by phon	rn in Beriso. Fri	Born in Tres Arroyos. Studied in La Plata.		Wife of above.	Post Office worker.
CODE	T*26-7 Dec 77	T 15/20 Dec 77	T 26 Dec 77	OD Dec 77	T 26 Dec 77	T Jan/Feb 78	T Jan/Feb 78	D-TORT Nov 77		T Apr 78	T Jan 79	T Dec 78	T Apr 78	T Jun 78	T Dec 78	T Dec 78	T Dec 78
EC E												YES					
CAMP	A	A		¥	A	A B	A B	A	ABOO	AB	BO	BO	AB	В	0	0	0
DATE	Mar 77		15 Nov 77	20 Oct 77	15 Nov 77	0ct 77	0ct 77	Nov 77	22 Nov 77		June 78	28/29 Jun 78	Dec 77	22/5 Feb 78	Sep 78	Sep 78	Aug/Sep 78
GROUP	GT3	GT3		47	F۲4	GT3	GT3	GT4	ΡFΙ	PFI	FTE	FTE	GT3	MAR	FTE	FTE	FTE /
PLACE OF ABD GRO	BAIR, CF	BAIR	BAIR, CF	BAIR Ciudade	BAIR, C			BAIR		BAIR							
B	25+			20/22	22+	33+	35+			'EL ALMACENERO" 55+) OSCAR"		
NICKNAME	"GERONIMO"	"EL META"	"MARQUITOS"	"LALO"	"SOLEDAD"	"DIPY"	"MENDOCINA"	"JAVIER"	"OTIT"	Ē	"ROLO"	"ROBERTO"	"NEGRITA"	"CHELA"	"TURCO GORDO	"TURCA"	"BOFL"
				-16													

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	FURTHER DETAILS		Abd with Isidoro Peña.	From Córdoba. Abd with Piffaretti.	Compañero of "La Rubia Susana". Chilean.	Compañera of Mario Cabazzi.	Worked in a glass factory.	Abd with <u>66</u> and <u>67</u> . From Santa Fé.			
	CODE	D-TORT	T Jan 79	T Dec 78	T Dec 78	T Aug 78	QO	T Jan 79	T May 78		
	CAMP	Ŕ	BO	BO	o	ß	ß	0	AB		
	DATE	10 Aug 78	Jul 78	28 Jun 78	Nov 78	Jun 78	Jun/Jul 78	2/3 Dec 78	Nov 77		
ACE	OF ABD GROUP	FTE/GT2	FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE	Plata	FTE	ΡFΙ		
μ	AGE AB						La	22+	50+		
	NICKNAME	"GORDO OSCAR"	"PABLO"	"ALFREDO"	"HERNAN"	"NEGRA"	"LUCIANO"	"PABLO"	"ABUELO" "PATRIARCA"		
		105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.	111.	112.		

FURTHER DETAILS	RELEASED November/December 1978.	RELEASED December 1978.	RELEASED (?) December 1978.	RELEASED December 1978. Bolivian. Invalid. Compañero of "Cieguita".	Child aged 2/3 years also in camp. RELEASED December 1978. Blind.	RELEASED December 1978/January 1979.
CAMP	B 0	BO	o	Ο	o	0
DATE	Jul 78	Aug 78	Nov 78	Nov 78	Nov 78	Nov 78
GROUP	ICIA	FTE/GT2	FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE
NICKNAME	"CLAUDIA"	"BENITEZ"	"LAURA"	"BOLI"	"CIEGUITA"	"HUESO"
	1.	2.	÷.	4.	ц,	.9

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7.	"ALE" and wife	FTE	Nov 78	0	RELEASED December 1978.
œ	"PARAGUAYO"	GT2	Oct/Nov 78	o	RELEASED December 1978. Paraguayan. Lived in C.F. Owned a workshop where containers were made.
.6	"DON JULIO" (?LAREU)	FTE	29 May 78	BO	RELEASED at end of 1978.
10.	"CACHO"	FTE	May 78	Å	RELEASED June 1978. Abducted in La Plata.
11.	"PACHA"	FTE	Jun 78	æ,	RELEASED. From Citybell. Daughter of a footballer.
12.	"CHILENO"	FTE	Jul 78	Ŕ	RELEASED (?). Abd in BAP. Aged 40.
13.	"GORDO JUAN"	ΡFΙ	Feb 78	ŝ	RELEASED (?) April 1978. Worked for ANTEL. Single, aged 30/35.
14.	"PABLO"	GT2	21 Sep 77	B	Taken to B in Feb 78 possibly from "Malvinas". Abd in La Plata. RELEASED (?).
15.	"ELENA"	GT2	22 Sep 77	B ()	Compañera of 14. RELEASED on 20 September 1978.
.16.	"MORI"	GT2	20 Jul 78	B O	RELEASED in January 1979.

FURTHER DETAILS	RELEASED in January 1979. Compañero <u>18</u> also abd. From Mar del Plata. Mother of small child. Preg.	RELEASED in January 1979. From Mar del Plata.	RELEASED September/October 1978. Possibly a nun.	RELEASED August 1978. From Bahia Blanca. Son also abd and possibly killed.	RELEASED January 1979.	RELEASED early August 1978.	RELEASED October/November 1978. Aged 50.	RELEASED January/February 1978. Over 70. Grandson and his friend also abd 25.	RELEASED January/February 1978. Friend of Pablo Jurquievich.	RELEASED January/February 1978. Played basketball for team in C.F.	RELEASED September 1978. Worked for Comisión de Asesoramiento Legislativo. Compañero also abd. Of Japanese origin.	RELEASED September 1978. Compañero of 27.	RELEASED (?) September 1978.	RELEASED (?) September 1978.
0.1	С Щ							μ	μ, ,	μ, μ	O A	0	0	O
DATE	Jul 78	Jul 78	28 Jul 78	Jul 78	Jul 78	Jul/Aug 78	1 Sep 78	Jan/Feb 78	Jan/Feb 78	Jan 78	Aug 78	Aug 78	1 Sep 78	Sep 78
GROUP	GT2	GT2	GT2	GT2/FTE	GT2/FTE	GT2/FTE	FTE	PFI	ΡFΙ	ICIA	FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE
						RGE"		a del EVICH		-	"JAPONESA"		se Alberto	of Jorge
											27.			

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FIRTHER DETAILS		RELEASED October 1978.	RELEASED October/November 1978.	RELEASED end 1978. Compañera also abd, released with him.
DAD		ο	o	o
μ		Sep 78	Sep 78	Sep 78
F	GKOUF	FTE	CO" FTE	FTE
	NICKNAME	Sister of "TURCA"	Brother-in-law of "TURCO" or "GORDO OSCAR"	"PATO"
		31.	32.	33.

RELEASED end 1978.	RELEASED November 1978.	RELEASED December 1978.	RELEASED August 1978.	RELEASED. She was kidnapped twice. Wife of Mario Toscano.	RELEASED. Living in exile. Daughter of a Colonel.	RELEASED January 1979.	RELEASED January 1979.
0	0	B O	B	Å	BO	B 0	B 0
Sep 78	Nov 78	28/29 Jun 78	28 Jun 79	Jan 78	Jan/Feb 77	Jul 78	Aug 78
FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE	GT3	GT2	GT2
"PATA"	Wife of Gustavo BLANCO	"ROBERTO"	"MARIPOSA" (Male)	"NORA"	"PEPA"	"REBECA"	"MILLI"
34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TABLES

	- Numbers underlined refer to indi list, eg: 13. Balasani de Vega, 160. Vega, Ricardo Osvaldo
Group	- Responsible for kidnapping.
GT	- Grupe de Tarea (Task Force).
EJ	- Ejercito (Army).
MAR	- Marina (Navy).
PF	Policía Federal (Federal Police).
CAMP	
Α	- Club Atlético.
B	- Banco.
0	- Olimpo.
<u>0</u>	- Omega.
ESMA	- Escuela Mecánica de la Armada, H (Navy Mechanics' School).
BIMA	- Batallón No. 3 de Infantería de
Tablada	- Another camp in Buenos Aires.
Campo de Mayo	- Army barracks in Buenos Aires Pr
Base N	- Naval Base, Mar del Plata.
FC	- Family Contact.
CODE	
T	- Transferred (feared killed).
T*	- Believed transferred/believed n
ASS	- Killed.
DOA	- Dead on arrival.
D-TORT	- Died under torture.
D-SUIC	- Committed suicide.
OD	- Moved, destination not known.

.ndividual prisoners on ga, together with husband <u>160</u>.

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Buenos Aires

de la Marina.

Province.

l not killed.

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Report on Allegations of Torture in Brazil, A5, 108 pages, first edition September 1972, re-set with updated preface March 1976: £1.20.

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