

at least 130 children had been killed in the preceding 9 months in alleged confrontations with suspected subversives.

The following are some of the most dramatic cases of victimization of relatives of political activists and prisoners. These examples are only a few among many which have been publicized. Hundreds of other similar cases never make the pages of newspapers. Often the victims themselves prefer not to denounce their situation for fear of retaliations.

PUJADAS family, a son had been killed by Navy personnel after an unsuccessful escape attempt from the Rawson prison near Trelew in 1972. All direct relatives were kidnapped, machine gunned, and their bodies exploded.

LLORENS family, has a son in prison, their home was searched and ransacked by police and military personnel 20 times and finally it was completely destroyed by a bomb.

MARTINEZ DE AGUERO, Mareli, mother of a detainee in the Mendoza Penitentiary, her home is searched several times until in one of these operations another son is taken away by security forces never to be heard of again.

VACA PARVAJA, Hugo, father of a lawyer detained in the Cordoba Penitentiary is kidnapped in March and disappears. The son in prison is later executed. Under the pressure of continuing threats the whole family is forced to exile in Mexico.

LESGART family, relatives of another victim of the Trelew executions of 1972. Their home is occupied and a younger son is taken away. The father and sister go to the Police Station where they recognize having arrested Rogelio and proceed to arrest them too. The father is subsequently released the son

and daughter are never heard of again. SANTUCHO family, three generations of relatives of Mario Roberto Santucho (killed July 1976) have been persecuted, kidnapped, arrested and forced into exile or killed. Only recently the children of Mario Roberto were allowed to leave Argentina after their grandparents petitioned Pope Paul to that effect.

It is important to emphasize that family ties cannot be construed to imply ideological or political coincidences with the family member whose activities or beliefs are used to justify these most brutal acts of indiscriminate terrorism.

6. The situation of political refugees in Argentina

The State Department report all but ignores this aspect of the Human Rights situation in Argentina. The report makes only a passing reference to the refugees implying or suggesting that they were members of defeated guerrilla organizations in their countries of origin. A more adequate description is given by the Inter Church Committee report:

"Caught in the escalating violence are the 20,000 Latin American refugees and political exiles in Argentina. These threatened people are those who have had to flee from repressive political and economic policies in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Among them are many union and peasant leaders former students and community workers. They represent an important part of the opposition forces against the military dictatorships in Latin America. Some of the refugees and exiles have resided in Argentina for many years. Many more have arrived

Violation of Human Rights

- PROCESO INTERNACIONAL
Mexico, DF
Argentina: La Maquina de Matar
Phillipe Lavrebeux
Argentina: Dialectica de la
Represion y la Subversion
A Crime and an Error , B.A. Nov.21'76
- EL UNIVERSAL, Mexico D.F., Nov. 10th. 1976, by Fernando Meraz
"Las calles de Buenos Aires son objetivos militares"
- EL UNIVERSAL, Mexico D.F., Nov. 11th. 1976, by Fernando Meraz
"130 ninos asesinados junto con sus padres "Montoneros"
- EL UNIVERSAL, Mexico D.F., Nov. 11th. 1976, by Reyes Fuentes
"La transnacional del terror"
- EL UNIVERSAL, Mexico D.F., Nov. 12th., 1976, by Fernando Meraz
"Mordaza en la Argentina"
- EL UNIVERSAL, Mexico D.F., Nov. 15th. Editorial
"Genocidio en Argentina"
- EL UNIVERSAL, Mexico D.F., Nov. 17th. 1976, by Javier Zaldivar
"Derechos Humanos: El terror que no cesa"
- NEW YORK TIMES, Nov.28th. 1976, by Juan de Ones
"Widening arrests worry Argentines"
- WASHINGTON POST, Dec. 19th. 1976, by Joanne Omang
"Rights violations seen spreading"
- NEW YORK TIMES, January 2nd. 1977, by Bernard Gwertaman
"U.S. says 6 nations curb Human Rights"
- EL SOL DE MEXICO, Mexico D.F., Dec. 3 1976, by Elena Urrutia
"Mujeres y ninos en las carceles Argentinas"
- LA NACION, Buenos Aires, Dec. 16th., 1976
"Memorial sobre Derechos Humanos"
- LA OPINION, Buenos Aires, Dec. 19th. 1976
"Por los Derechos Humanos en la Argentina"
- NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 31st. 1976, by Associated Press
"Human Rights Group reports repression in
South America"

NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 4th. 1976, by Juan de Onis
"U.S. and Latins, violations of rights vs.
aid from Congress"

Cultural and Academic Repression

NATURE, Vol. II # 62, July 22nd. 1976
"Out of work in Argentina"

NEW YORK TIMES, Nov. 26th. 1976, by Jonathan Kandell
"Latin Universities, once strong, in political
and academic decline"

EXCELSIOR, Mexico D.F., Dec. 21st., by Pedro P. Camargo
"Es grave la persecucion de artistas, intelectuales
y periodistas en Argentina, dice Vargas Llosa"

SCIENCE, Dec. 24 1976, by Nicholas Wade
"Repression in Argentina: Scientists caught up in
Tide of Terror"

EL UNIVERSAL, Mexico D.F., Nov. 16th., by Fernando Meraz
"Acalla Rafael Videla el ultimo reducto de la
conciencia nacional"

Execution of political prisoners

LA NACION, May 19 1976, "En un tiroteo fueron muertos 6 extremistas"

LA NACION, May 29 1976, pg. 14

LA NACION, July 1, 1976, "Dos extremistas fueron muertos en una
fuga"

LA NACION, July 7, 1976, "Cinco extremistas abatidos en Cordoba
por tropas de seguridad"

LA NACION, August 13 1976, "En Cordoba matan a tres extremistas"

LA NACION, August 22 1976, "Fueron muertos 5 extremistas en Cordoba"

LA OPINION, Jan. 2nd 1977, "Intensos tiroteos en Mar del Plata"

CADHU, Washington Information Bureau, Jan. 1977
"False communiques over Argentine executions"



sources/ page three

Refugees

- L.A. TIMES, Nov. 12th. 1976, by David F. Belnap
"Argentine leader, visits Chile, seeks closer ties"
- WASHINGTON POST, Nov. 29th., by Bruce Handler
"South Atlantic pact rumored"
- NEW YORK TIMES, Nov. 22nd. 1976, by Juan de Onis
"Report is sought on exiles returned to Uruguay jails"
- ALTERNATIVA, Bogota, Colombia, June 28th. 1976
"Plan Phoenix para America del Sur"
- Uruguay and Argentina: Round up for political exiles,
by Philip Wheaton, co director of
Ecumenical Program for Inter American
Communication and Action, in Washington D.C., USA
- NEW YORK TIMES, August 15th. 1976, by Juan de Onis
"Refugees living in fear in Argentina"

Labor related

- NEWS from the UNITED AUTO WORKERS
"Declaration of Principles of Trade Union Rights"
by the Central Committee of International
Metalworkers Federation, November 18th. 1976
- LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, Paris, January 1977, by Marcelo Diaz
"La resistance ouvriere"

Antisemitism

- EL DIA, November 12th. 1976, by Daniel Waksman
"Argentina, el antisemitismo continua"
- JEWISH CURRENTS, December 1976, by Sam Pevzner
"Antisemitism in Argentina"

Argentine Military

WASHINGTON POST, Sept. 11, 1976, "Argentine leader reported trying to curb death squads"

NEW YORK TIMES, Jan. 2 1977, "Argentina's terror: Army is ahead"

EL EXCELSIOR, Nov. 30 1976, "Monolitica, la dictadura Argentina"

WASHINGTON POST, Dec. 3 1976 "Signs of rifts appearing in Argentine Junta"

WASHINGTON POST, Dec. 19th. 1976, by Joanne Omang
"Argentine soldiers see selves in war against terrorism"

WASHINGTON POST, Nov. 17th. 1976, by Joanne Omang
"Argentines are disenchanted with military"

LA OPINION, Buenos Aires, Oct. 3rd. 1976, by Horacio Chavez Paz
"los norteamericanos no comprenden nuestra lucha contra la subversion" Statements by Foreign Minister Guzzetti

LA OPINION, Buenos Aires, Jan 2nd. 1977
"El gobierno de EE.UU. recomienda la asistencia militar a la Argentina"

LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, Jan. 1977, by a group of exiled Argentine lawyers: "L'Argentine sous la botte"

Assassination of priests

EL UNIVERSAL, Mexico, D.F., Nov. 13th. 1976, by Fernando Meraz
"Los militares argentinos han asesinado a 12 clerigos"

General

LATIN AMERICA, Sept. 24 1976, Vol 10, number 37
"Argentina, politics again"

LATIN AMERICA, August 6 1976, Vol. 10, number 31
"Argentina: balance of forces"

LATIN AMERICA, Nov. 12, 1976 Vol 10, number 44
"Argentina: subversion"

sources/ page five

- LATIN AMERICA, Nov. 19 1976, Vol. 10, number 45, "Argentina"
- LATIN AMERICA, Dec. 3 1976, "Argentina: too many cooks"
- LA PRENSA, Dec. 14, 1976, "El presidente hablo con periodistas de EE UU"
- LA OPINION, Dec. 19, 1976 "El gran debate sobre la Argentina de 1977"
- NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS, Terror in Argentina, by M. Rosenblum
- WASHINGTON POST, Dec. 28, 1976 "Argentina hires US company to improve image"
- HARPER'S MAGAZINE, December 1976, "Argentina's Cold Season"

Documents

- Report by the Commission on U.S.- Latin American Relations, Dec. 20 '76
Sponsored by the Center for Inter American Relations
- National Lawyer's Guild: Memorandum of law on the Right of Option in the cases of Luisa Segura, Maria Cristina Ercoli, and others, before the Supreme Court of the Republic of Argentina, December 13th. 1976
- WASHINGTON OFFICE ON LATIN AMERICA, Legislative Update, series
- CADHU, Bulletin, numbers 1 through 5 (Bulletin of the Argentine Commission for Human Rights)
- CATHOLIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, Oct. 18 1976
"Death and Violence in Argentina", compiled by a group of priests in Argentina.
- LAFUE-VERON REPORT, Human Rights in Argentina after the March 24 military coup, prepared by French attorney Madeleine Lafue Veron after a visit to Argentina in June 1976 for the International Movement of Catholic Jurists
- AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, London Office, The Attack on Academic Freedom in Argentina , Sept. 1976
- ARGENTINE INFORMATION AND SERVICE CENTER, September, 1976,
"Repression in Argentina: The Right of Option"
- ARGENTINE SUPPORT MOVEMENT, September, 1976, London.
"Argentina: The Trade Union Struggle"
- INTER-CHURCH COMMITTEE ON CHILE
"One Gigantic Prison", a report by a fact-finding team of three

sources/ page six

13 0 | 0



Archivo
Nacional de
la Memoria
la Memoria

Members of the Canadian Parliament to Chile, Uruguay, and
Argentina from September 30 to October 10, 1976.