

ARGENTINA

The international work does not interrupt EAAF's work in Argentina, where we continue to search for those disappeared during the last military dictatorship (1976-1983) and to investigate current cases of alleged police abuses.

Current Status of Human Rights

During the first half of 1995, investigative activities relating to the recovery of disappeared persons in Argentina increased significantly. Two events were responsible for this increase. The beginning of March saw publica-

tion of *The Flight*, by Horacio Verbitsky, a highly respected investigative Argentine journalist who has uncovered many cases of corruption and human rights abuses. *The Flight* is based on the testimony of 48 year old retired Navy Captain Adolfo Francisco Scilingo. Scilingo admitted to Verbitsky that he had participated in flights conducted by the Argentine Navy in 1976 and 1977. During these flights, prisoners detained in the Navy School of Mechanics (ESMA), a clandestine detention center, were flung from the planes into the Argentine Sea. Before the flights, the prisoners were injected with a sleep inducing drug nicknamed Pentonaval, due to its similarity to the anesthetic pentotal, and when they became unconscious, they were stripped naked and dropped from the planes. Although this information had already been known from the testimonies of prisoners who had survived detention at ESMA, Captain Scilingo's account was unusual because it came from a high ranking official who had directly participated in the events he recounted. His statements elicited a great deal of commotion throughout the country, and also caused international repercussions.

"I would be a hypocrite if I said that I am repentant for what I did. I don't repent because I am convinced that I was acting under orders and that we were fighting a war," Scilingo said. However, he was so tormented by the memory of his participation in those flights that he could not sleep without taking sleeping pills or drinking heavily.

"I'm not confessing to clear my conscience, I'm talking because I feel like the Navy has abandoned us, left us to the wolves, the very ones who were loyal and followed orders."

Scilingo became so distressed after his first flight, when he almost slipped and fell through the portal from which he was throwing bodies, that he turned for comfort to a military priest. The priest absolved him, saying the killings had to be done to "separate the wheat from the chaff." Scilingo also said that military officers had told participants in the flights that the church hierarchy sanctioned the missions as a Christian form of death.

1 New York Times, March 11, 1995 2. New York Times, April 3, 1995.



THE FLIGHT CONFESSIONS OF AN ARGENTINE DIRTY WARRIOR HORACIO VERBITSKY

AFTERWORD BY JUAN MÉNDEZ

General Counsel, Human Rights Watch

Years later, Scilingo said, he began writing letters to commanders in chief of the former military juntas as well as current Navy officials, urging them to disclose what happened during the dictatorship, and to make public the orders they imparted to the military personnel as well as a complete list of "disappeared" people dumped from airplanes and killed in other ways. But their only response was to offer him money to keep silent and then threaten to take away his military medical and social insurance. He finally decided to go public when, in 1994, two former comrades were denied promotion because they confessed before Congress that they had tortured political prisoners during the "dirty war." Scilingo felt abandoned by the Navy's indifference to the plight of the rank-and-file officers who carried out the orders to torture and kill prisoners.³

Following Scilingo's declarations, other repentant personages, as the media called them, appeared from similar quarters. Army officers and members of the federal police also gave public testimonies concerning their participation in the military government's repressive activities. In some cases, they supplied specific information about the circumstances in which some disappeared persons had been detained or died.

Some others stated that they would do the same thing again in similar circumstances.

President Menem, who had granted broad pardons to military officers and leftist guerrilla leaders, first reacted by calling Mr. Scilingo a criminal and ordering the Navy to strip him of his rank due to his conviction on fraud charges related to a 1991 car theft case. Trying to put a lid on further confessions, Mr. Menem advised former military torturers and executioners not to rub salt in old wounds, and to confess their actions to priests rather than the press. Publicly coming forward to give testimony is a way of

returning to a horrible past that we are trying to forget," he said.⁴ Some of Menem's close aides even suggested that the confessions were part of a campaign to hurt the President's bid for a second term in the upcoming May 14 elections.

Despite Menem's efforts, however, the confessions and statements reopened a major public debate over the disappearances and the events of the 1970s. The issue received constant attention from the media for months. The testimonies had a great impact on the families of disappeared persons, and the human rights organizations pronounced themselves in favor of full disclosure.

"Menem believes that by forgetting the past he can pacify this country" said Emilio Mignone, director of the Center of Legal and Social Studies (CELS), a leading human rights group. "But that's not so, because he's going against history. Society eventually demands to know what happened."⁵

In this discussion, the role of the Catholic hierarchy during the repression was also called into question. The church reacted in different ways; in some cases denying its complicity with the former military regime, and in others requesting a formal confession and apology from the church hierarchy for not having opposed the regime.

In order to give a clear idea of the results of this wave of testimonies, it is worth mentioning that on April 24th the current Commander in Chief of the Army, General Martin Balza, appeared on a prime time television show and, for the first time, publicly acknowledged that the Armed Forces had tortured and assassinated political prisoners during the last military regime (1976-1983). He clearly stated that the Armed Forces bore institutional responsibility for these serious crimes, and that they were not simply acts of individual excess in the context of a dirty war, as was previously sometimes claimed by Army members. Moreover, contradicting the

3 Newspaper Pagina 12, March, 1995; New York Times, March 13, 1995, April 3, 1995, May 11, 1995, October 26, 1995; *El Vuelo*, by Horacio Verbitsky, Coleccion Espejo de la Argentina, Editorial Planeta, Buenos Aires, 1995.

4 "National Nightmare Returns to Argentine Consciousness." The New York Times, April 2, 1995.

5 The New York Times, April 5, 1995.

military's previous stance, he took the position that to obey criminal orders is a crime. He conceded that attempts by the government to control subversion should never have departed from legal methods. He also stated that the military coup of 1976 was a grave error and that the Argentine Armed Forces should never again interrupt the democratic process. However, he said that the main responsibility for the entire dirty war lay with "almost the entire society, by action or omission."

"Reconciliation is a difficult and long process," Balza said in the broadcast, and he hoped this acknowledgement would serve as an initial step. He urged his comrades in the Armed Forces to furnish information on the locations of the bodies of the disappeared persons as a humanitarian and conciliatory gesture towards both the victims' families and society in general, although he stopped short of ordering them to do so. To those who wanted to disclose information, he offered confidentiality, and stated that his office would take responsibility for disseminating the information. Regrettably, however, to date no one has supplied lists of names of people thrown into the ocean or buried elsewhere. Such acknowledgements by a Commander in Chief currently in office are unprecedented in Latin America. Most of Argentina's political parties supported and welcomed Balza's statements, though their degree of enthusiasm varied significantly.

Immediately after General Balza's public statement, and only a few weeks before Presidential elections, President Menem changed his mind, and said he would consider rescinding the laws that bar prosecution of military members for their crimes during the period.⁶

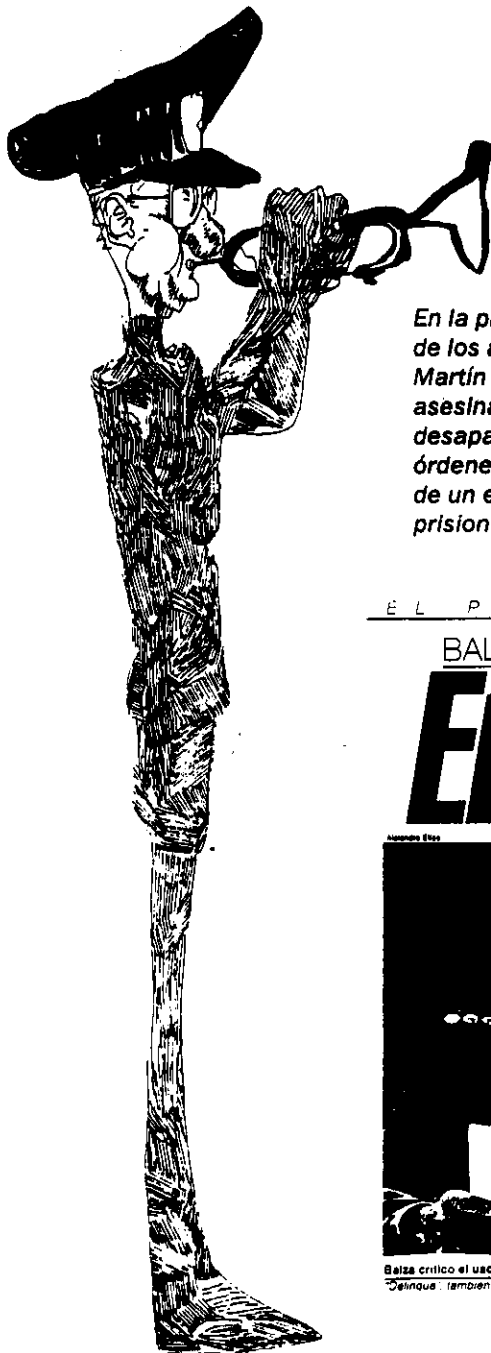
Menem won the election, but no further action has been taken on this issue. Two former guerrilla leaders, Mario Eduardo Firmenich of the Montoneros and Enrique Horaldo Gorriaran Merlo of the ERP, also came forward

and publically criticized some of their former actions. The second timely event was the promulgation and enactment of Laws 24.321 (which established "forced disappearance" as a juridical term) and 24.411 (which provided economic compensation for the relatives of disappeared and deceased persons). These laws were promulgated at the initiative of the Undersecretary of Human Rights from the Ministry of the Interior, and were approved by the national legislature. The passage of the first law was the first time the Argentine state accepted the juridical existence of forced disappearances.

The basic effect of both laws is that persons detained during the military government, as well as persons with disappeared relatives, have the right to petition for economic indemnity from the state. A large number of people have presented themselves to the Undersecretary of Human Rights in order to initiate such proceedings. These two developments brought a great many people into contact with EAAF in the first half of 1995. Some relatives of victims had never before presented their cases to state or nongovernmental organizations, and they turned to EAAF in search of more information concerning their loved ones. This influx of people created a great increase in EAAF's investigative activities.

In April 1995, an unprecedented group was formed in the province of Cordoba. It brought together children of disappeared persons, former political prisoners, and victims of assassination. The group, Hijos por la Identidad y la Justicia contra el Olvido y el Silencio (HIJOS) now has fourteen chapters throughout Argentina. Its main aims are to reconstruct historical memory, to search for siblings who were born in prison or kidnapped, and to revindicate the spirit of the struggles of their parents. They proposed to create a network of the children of the disappeared, organized in groups devoted to addressing legal issues and issues involving identity and historical reconstruction. Their central goal is a moral and legal condemnation of past human rights violations.

6. "Podria derogar Menem la ley de obediencia debida" in *La Nacion* newspaper, April 27, 1995 and "Truth in Argentina", *The New York Times*, May 11, 1995.



EN UN MENSAJE INEDITO, EL JEFE DEL

Admitió asesinatos

En la primera revisión profunda de la represión ilegal de los años 70, el jefe del Ejército, teniente general Martín Balza, admitió anoche que hubo torturas y asesinatos, promovió la reconstrucción de las listas de desaparecidos y dijo que nadie está obligado a cumplir órdenes inmorales. Fue la respuesta ante denuncias de un ex sargento, que dijo que el Ejército eliminó prisioneros arrojándolos vivos, desde aviones, al mar.

EL PAIS

BALZA ACEPTO LA RESPONSABILIDAD

EL EJERCITO



Balza criticó el uso de la tortura y el asesinato.
"Después", también, quien atacó al régimen constitucional.

En un discurso inédito para un jefe del Ejército, el general Martín Balza asumió la responsabilidad institucional por la "represión" sin el uso de la ley, criticó el golpe de Estado de 1976 y, al mismo tiempo, diluyó las culpas en "el inconsciente colectivo de la Nación toda". Su mensaje fue la respuesta a la primera confesión pública de un miembro del Ejército y Balza lo difundió después de dos contactos con Carrilón y uno con Menem.

EJERCITO PROMOVIÓ LA RECONSTRUCCION DE LISTAS DE DESAPARECIDOS

Balza que hubo torturas y durante la represión ilegal

Página/12

el país a diario

Año 81º 2438 - Precio de este ejemplar \$1.60

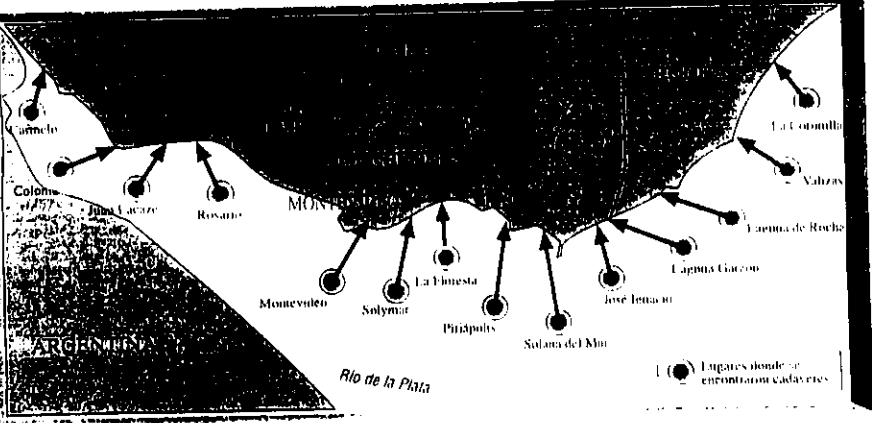
EXCLUSIVO

El representante del Vaticano durante la dictadura, Pío Laghi, conocía e incluso detalló lo que ocurrió en la ESMA y hasta fue consultado sobre si se debía dejar con vida a 40 detenidos-desaparecidos. Nunca lo denunció

LOS SECRETOS DEL VATICANO



El nuncio apostólico al Paraguay, Pío Laghi, con el papa Juan Pablo II.



Para unas tumbas sin nombre

las próximas

Página/12

el país a diario

Buenos Aires, miércoles 26 de abril de 1995

Año 81º 2438 - Precio de este ejemplar \$1.60

Recargo venta minor: \$0.70 En Uruguay \$1.7

LAS MADRES PATRIAS QUEDARON DE NIÑAS

Página 12/13

Fuerte apoyo político al mensaje de Balza

Tanto Menem cuanto Alfonsín, Bordón y Massaccesi respaldaron la autocrítica del jefe del Ejército a la represión ilegal. Dijeron que es bueno todo lo que ayude a esclarecer lo que ocurrió en el pasado. También, Ernesto Sabato y la mayoría de los organismos de derechos humanos, excepto un sector de las Madres de Plaza de Mayo, que criticó a Balza

El general Balza reconoció por primera vez la responsabilidad institucional del Ejército en la represión ilegal, las torturas y los asesinatos, pero diluyó la culpa en "la Nación toda" y se negó a dar la orden de reconstruir lo ocurrido

"NO DEBEMOS NEGAR EL HORROR VIVIDO"

Argentine Tells of the Dumping of Captives at Sea



Gary Payne/Gammas Liaison for The New York Times

solved him, saying the killings "had to be done to separate the wheat from the chaff."

"At first it didn't bother me that I was dumping these bodies into the ocean because as far as I was concerned they were war prisoners," Mr. Scillingo said in the interview.

"There were men and women, and I had no idea who they were or what they had done. I was following orders. I did not get too close to the prisoners, and they had no idea what I was doing."

He said senior military officers had told participants in the flights that the church hierarchy sanctioned the missions as "a Christian form of death."

Outrage over Mr. Scillingo's disclosures was so strong here that the Roman Catholic Church, which in the past has been reluctant to talk about the dirty war, publicly denounced the torture and killings of that era.

Speaking on the behalf of Catholic bishops, Bishop Emilio Bianchi di Cárcano said no Christian could condone killings committed by Argentina's former military rulers. He denied that the church had ever been consulted over "death flights."

Bishop Bianchi di Cárcano said that the bishops had written to the military asking for information about the fate of political prisoners, but that the generals had never offered a clear reply.

He said that he began to feel responsible, they argued, to navy officials, urging the dictatorship to disclose what it was doing.

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Discloses reopens a bitter debate over the military's rule in Argentina.

that was left was the clothing which was taken back and thrown away. I went home that night and had two glasses of whiskey and went to sleep.

Asked to describe the second mission, in which he said he dumped 17 people into the ocean, Mr. Scillingo said he could no longer discuss the details because he was about to be re-arrested.

"I have spent many nights sleeping in the plazas of Buenos Aires

Army Chief's Admission of 'Dirty War' Rips Veil From Dark Era

what is in their minds and hearts." The general's admission is also a major political embarrassment for President Carlos Saúl Menem, whose aides have said that such disclosures about the so-called "dirty war" would be a clear repudiation of the military's role.

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Continued From Page A1

which more than 10,000 were killed and 10,000 were taken to military bases between 1976 and 1983, government officials said.

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Truth in Argentina

By R. Scott Greathead

On the eve of Sunday's election in Argentina, President Carlos Saúl Menem has had to use some creative public relations to deal with the ghastly disclosures of military involvement in "death flights" during the late 1970's.

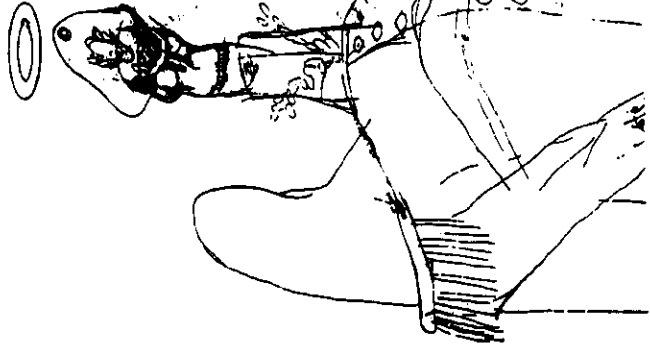
The confessions last month by two former military men that they were involved in throwing hundreds of drugged and unconscious detainees into the ocean from military planes between 1976 and 1978 were shocking, even by Argentine standards.

How the military got away with murder.

bar prosecution of the military for their crimes during the period. But so far, nothing has been done.

This isn't the first time an Argentine leader beleaguered by bad press has had to resort to clever public relations. In 1977, when Amnesty International and the State Department's Human Rights Bureau reported that Government security forces were responsible for hundreds of disappearances, the military regime hired a giant public-relations company, Burson Marsteller, to advise it.

In a 35-page report later leaked to the press and human rights groups, Burson Marsteller laid out a strategy for the regime to combat what it called the "well-financed subversion campaigns of international origin." It advised, for example, that the Government "use the best professional communications skills to transmit those aspects of Argentine events showing that the terrorist problem is being handled in a firm and just manner, with equal justice for all." Another recommendation was



THE NEW YORK TIMES OP-ED THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1995

In Exposing Abuses, Argentine Earns Hate

By CALVIN SIMS

LA PLATA, Argentina, Oct. 25 — Adolfo Francisco Scilingo is a hated man in Argentina.

The military hates him because he broke a sacred code of silence in March when he admitted pushing political prisoners to their deaths from airplanes during the military dictatorship in the late 1970's.

Human rights groups hate Mr. Scilingo because he is a confessed torturer and murderer and former military officer who cannot be prosecuted because of an amnesty. And the Government hates him because his admission nearly derailed a re-election bid by President Carlos Saúl Menem this year.

Mr. Scilingo, who has been imprisoned here for five months awaiting trial on fraud charges, asserts that he is innocent and that he was framed by the military and Mr. Menem, who ordered that Mr. Scilingo be stripped of his retirement rank after he spoke out.

"I have no regrets about telling the truth," Mr. Scilingo said in an interview at the jail of this provincial capital where he is being held, about 40 miles southeast of Buenos Aires. "I am at peace with myself because I have said those things that I felt had to be told, and I will continue to give details of what happened."

His account of prisoners' being sedated, stripped and pushed to their deaths in the ocean provoked a national debate over the military's "dirty war" of repression and persuaded senior officers to admit publicly for the first time that the armed forces had committed abuses.

Martin Abregú, director of the Center for Law and Social Studies, a

leading human rights group, said he believed that Mr. Scilingo had been jailed in retaliation for admitting to crimes during the repression.

"I don't think that the goal was to silence him, because it was clear that Scilingo wanted to continue talking," Mr. Abregú said. "I think his talking was a way of discouraging others from confessing."

The judge in Mr. Scilingo's case, Osvaldo Miguel Solimine, said in an interview that there was overwhelming evidence implicating Mr. Scilingo in a scheme to defraud Argentines of tens of thousands of dollars.

"There has been no influence here by the Government or by the military," Judge Solimine said. "Scilingo conspired with these other individuals to commit fraud and under the law we must keep him in jail."

Human rights groups say Mr. Scilingo has been forced to realign himself philosophically. "Scilingo is seeking allies where he never would have looked for them," Mr. Abregú said. "As for us: do we love Scilingo? Of course not! But we don't want him or other Scilingos to stop talking."

Mr. Scilingo said he passed his days exercising and writing his memoirs, which he said would reveal other crimes that he witnessed at the infamous navy detention center in Buenos Aires in the late 1970's.

Among those crimes, Mr. Scilingo said, was the abduction of two babies born to women being detained at the center. The babies were either sold or adopted, Mr. Scilingo said.

More startling were mass cremations of prisoners who were killed at the detention center in huge fires fueled by old tires, said Mr. Scilingo, who ran the auto repair division at the school. "Officers would come to me and say, 'We need some old tires today because we are going to have a barbecue,'" he said.

Since admitting to human rights abuses in March, neither the Government nor the military has disputed the account he provided at that time. A Government commission reported that 4,000 people had been killed and least 8,900 arrested or kidnapped and never seen again.

Mr. Scilingo, who retired as a captain, is married and has four children. If convicted when his case goes to trial in about a year, he faces 3 to 10 years in prison, Judge Solimine said.

The charges stem from his participation in an entertainment complex that offered services like a swimming pool, disco and other recreational activities. He and other managers are accused of writing back checks, opening bank accounts under false names and organizing a scheme to defraud suppliers.



Flowers Escudera for The New York Times

about "death flights" in which political prisoners dumped into the Atlantic have rekindled a debate about the military's dictatorship of 1976 to 1983. Emilia Rapán, left,

and Alicia Fernandez, members of the Mothers of the Plaza del Mayo human rights group, threw flowers last week into the River Plate, which empties into the Atlantic, in a reminder of the flights.

Argentine Tells of Dumping 'Dirty War' Captives Into Sea

By CALVIN SIMS

BUENOS AIRES, March 10 — Many of the victims were so weak from torture and detention that they had to be helped aboard the plane. Once in flight, they were injected with a sedative by an Argentine Navy doctor before two officers stripped them and shoved them to their deaths.

Now, one of those officers has acknowledged that he pushed 30 prisoners out of planes flying over the Atlantic Ocean during the right-wing military Government's violent crackdown in the 1970's.

The former officer, Adolfo Francisco Scilingo, 48, a retired navy commander, became the first Argentine military man to provide details of how the military dictatorship

then in power disposed of hundreds of kidnapping and torture victims of what was known as the dirty war by dumping them, unconscious but alive, into the ocean from planes.

In his account, which was published this month in the Argentine newspaper *Página 12*, Mr. Scilingo said that he took part in two of the "death flights" in 1977 and that most other officers at the Navy School of Mechanics in Buenos Aires, where he served, were also involved in such flights. He estimated that the navy conducted the flights every Wednesday for two years, 1977 and 1978, and that 1,500 to 2,000 people were killed.

"I am responsible for killing 30 people with my own hands," Mr. Scilingo said in an interview after his account was published.

"But I would be a hypocrite if I said that I am repentant for what I did. I don't repent because I am convinced that I was acting under orders and that we were fighting a war."

Mr. Scilingo's disclosure has reopened a bitter debate here over the

Continued on Page A8, Column 1
MARCH 13 1981



Adolfo Francisco Scilingo

Introduction to Argentine cases and academic activities

EAAF continues to search for people who disappeared during the last military government in Argentina, as well as working on current cases of police brutality. As forensic anthropological experts have been included more and more frequently in the investigations of past human rights abuses in many countries around the world, the demand for DNA analyses has increased. Extracting genetic material (DNA) from bones or tooth samples from skeletal remains and comparing the results with DNA from blood or hair samples from presumed relatives of the victims is in many instances the only possible way to make a positive identification. This is particularly true in countries where the victims of human rights abuses are peasants or the urban poor who have little or no access to medical or dental assistance, and as a result lack written medical histories. Therefore, EAAF is trying to improve its access to laboratories where genetic analyses can be performed at low or no cost. In previous years, we have been sending samples to Dr. King's laboratory at the University of Seattle, Washington, one of the world's leading centers in DNA research, which generously performed analyses of samples from human rights cases free of charge. But the laboratory has many other tasks to attend to. Therefore, earlier this year, Physicians for Human Rights, a nongovernmental organization based in Boston, arranged for funding for a genetic specialist, Dr. Michelle Harvey, who will work exclusively on human rights cases at Dr. King's laboratory. Dr. Harvey will perform analyses for other human rights organizations, such as EAAF. Her work will increase the number of cases we can have analyzed, and improve the time in which we can expect results. She is currently working on samples from cases researched by EAAF in Ethiopia. In addition, EAAF is also sending cases for DNA analysis to Dr. Erika Hagelberg at the University of Cambridge, United Kingdom. In the past, Dr.

Hagelberg has also analyzed samples sent by EAAF free of charge.

Finally, in 1995, for the first time EAAF used an Argentine laboratory for DNA analysis. The laboratory is directed by Dr. Daniel Corach, of the State Biochemistry University of Buenos Aires. EAAF sent the laboratory samples which were presumed to correspond to Andres Nuñez, who disappeared on September 28, 1990, during the current democratic period. The genetical analysis confirmed the identification of Nuñez. Two months ago we sent two more samples thought to correspond to two persons who disappeared during the last military dictatorship. We are hoping to continue this collaboration which could eventually simplify and increase the number of cases in which DNA analysis is used.

Academic Field

Since 1994, EAAF has strongly increased its presentations and training activities within Argentina, working not only with academic institutions but also with state judiciary systems, and state medicolegal and police institutions. After 12 years of work in Argentina and as a result of increasing public presentations, EAAF has helped to introduce forensic anthropology as a new field of anthropology in the country. Furthermore, while it was once seen as a strange branch of anthropology, forensic anthropology is currently accepted and definitively incorporated in Argentina as a new field within the forensic sciences and the medico legal system. Thus, EAAF's work has helped improve the judicial system's investigative tools, and to a small degree, has helped bring about a better administration of justice. During the last two years, EAAF has given seminars and presentations in post graduate courses for forensic medical doctors and police doctors in the State Universities of Buenos Aires, Salta, Cordoba, Rosario, and Patagonia and the Criminalistic Center of the Buenos Aires Police State at La Plata, among others institutions. Since 1994, EAAF has conducted a semester-long seminar on forensic anthropolo-

gy, human rights violations and political violence at the Anthropology Department of the State University of Buenos Aires. The seminar will continue in 1996, and will probably be repeated during 1997. Every semester EAAF also offers one class on forensic anthropology during the Biological Anthropology course at the National University of Buenos Aires. EAAF will continue similar activities during 1997.

The Case of Mario Alfredo Stirnemann

In early July 1994, Maria Laura Stirnemann, 25 years old, arrived at EAAF's offices seeking information about her father, who was forcibly disappeared. Maria Laura has lived in France since her mother was forced to leave the country during the military government. Mario Alfredo Stirnemann, Maria Laura's father, was 26 years old when he was kidnapped on November 3, 1975 from a public street in the Temperley neighborhood of Buenos Aires Province as he walked to work. His relatives petitioned various agencies for his release, or for information on what had happened to him, without any success. Years later his daughter, Maria Laura Stirnemann, began to investigate what had befallen her father. In the National Registry of Argentine Persons she found a death certificate recording his death on November 18, 1975, in an alleged shootout with security forces. After this, Maria Laura went to the municipal cemetery in Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires Province, and upon consulting the burial records, she found her father's name: M. A. Stirnemann, listed as buried in Sector 37, Letter Q, grave #43. In this tomb, according to the records, another person by the name of N. Ledesma was also interred. No other information on this person was recorded. The personnel of the cemetery speculated that this name might belong to a newborn child. According to these records, the body of Mario Alfredo Stirnemann was still in this grave. Because the body had been brought in by the Police of Buenos Aires

Province, the administration of the cemetery informed Maria Laura that she would need a court order for its exhumation. As part of her investigation, Maria Laura also searched for information about her father's case in the penal records for Lomas de Zamora and the Federal Justice Office of La Plata, without success. At the end of July, Dr. Silvia S. Gonzales, the judge who presided over case number 47.082, entitled "Stirnemann Maria L. About Deposition" at the criminal and commercial court No. 11 at Lomas de Zamora, summoned members of EAAF to act as expert witnesses in the exhumation and analysis of the remains which had been discovered in that grave. On July 26th, 1994, two skeletons were exhumed from grave #43, letter "Q" from section 27. It was later possible to establish that one of the skeletons was that of a fetus, named in the records as "N. Ledesma." The other skeleton was that of Mario Alfredo Stirnemann. His identity was determined through a comparison of the skeletal remains with information about his physical features, such as a dental chart, supplied by his family. Stirnemann had suffered lesions caused by five firearm projectiles, of which only one, near the pelvis, was recovered. His skull had been shattered by the impact of a bullet; this wound had probably caused his death. One week later, Maria Laura and her family transported the remains of Mario Alfredo to Olavarria, his native town in the province of Buenos Aires.

Información General

Halló los restos de su padre desaparecido tras increíble investigación

Las pruebas de la muerte, las deudas de la vida

(Por Daniel Puertas) La joven María Laura Stirnemann retornó a Olavarría creyendo que se trataba simplemente de una visita, de una recorrida fugaz por el paisaje de su infancia difícil de hija de padres devorados por la vorágine violenta de los años setenta. Durante siete de los once años que vivió en la Argentina su madre languideció en una prisión y su padre era una sombra desdibujada de la cual nadie le daba noticias ciertas, aunque se le mintió alguna vez una historia de abandono, de una traición común de hombre que busca el calor de otros brazos olvidando a quienes eran hasta ese momento su familia.

María Laura Stirnemann no sabía al llegar a la Olavarría de sus recuerdos que, en ese instante preciso, iniciaba una pesada tenaz que la llevó a desenterrar con la única herramienta de su fe inquebrantable, palabras sepultadas mucho tiempo atrás en lo más profundo de la memoria de algunas mujeres de la generación que la precedió.

Quizás tampoco sospechó que algunas semanas después descubriría que su vocación de arqueóloga nacía de la necesidad impostergable de construir sin fallas su propia identidad, para lo cual debía escastrar el pasado sin temores.

Tal vez eso lo supo cuando terminó de reconstruir el último itinerario seguido por ese padre de rasgos brumosos que de vez en cuando se asomaba durante el asalto imprevisto de algún recuerdo de la infancia remota.

Y lo terminó de asumir hace menos de veinticuatro horas, cuando los huesos que sostuvieron casi diecinueve años atrás la ferocidad mortal de los sueños borrascosos de su padre quedaron definitivamente en una tumba del cementerio de Olavarría.

Durante más de dieciocho años los restos cribados a balazos de Mario Alfredo Stirnemann permanecieron en una fosa común en el cementerio de Lomas de Zamora.

Apenas unos pocos días antes que las autoridades de ese cementerio decidieran arrojarlos a un osario donde se confundirían definitivamente con otros, perdiendo para toda la eternidad la chance de conservar la módica identidad que permite la muerte, su hija María Laura llegó hasta ellos, los desenterró, los trajo a Olavarría y terminó de asumirlos, de una vez y para siempre.

Un largo camino de regreso a casa

Mario Alfredo Stirnemann murió acribillado el 18 de noviembre de 1975 en un supuesto enfrentamiento con fuerzas especiales de la Policía Federal. En realidad, había sido detenido catorce días antes.

Tenía dos hijas, María Laura, la mayor, y Silvina, que nació en la cárcel en la que estaba detenida su madre.

Mario Stirnemann y Laura Rosa Franchi eran una pareja que compartía los sueños revolucionarios que dominaron las décadas del sesenta y el setenta. Imaginaban en horas de delirio grandes insurrecciones populares que desplazarían sistemas económicos y estructuras de poder

Los restos de un olavarricense que murió en las sangrientas luchas políticas que sacudieron a la Argentina en los años setenta y que figuró como "desaparecido" durante más de dieciocho años fueron hallados por su hija y sepultados ayer en Olavarría. La joven, radicada actualmente en Francia, desarrolló una ardua y casi imposible investigación durante dos meses hasta que logró su objetivo. Partió apenas de un nombre de guerra que

alguien le dijo que utilizaba su padre, miembro del ERP, mientras actuaba en la clandestinidad en el Gran Buenos Aires. La búsqueda terminó en una fosa común del cementerio de Lomas de Zamora. El equipo de antropología forense identificó los huesos y así ese hombre murió legalmente muchos años después de su muerte real, mientras sus hijas recuperaban una pieza esencial para elaborar su propia identidad.



María Laura y Silvina Stirnemann pudieron ayer enterrar a su padre, muerto dieciocho años antes

Laura fue detenida. Mario pudo huir y siguió peleando en la clandestinidad en el Gran Buenos Aires. En Olavarría quedaron sus hijas.

Algunos diarios publicaron en noviembre del año del "Rodríguez" que Carlos Rodolfo Luidwid, un miembro del Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo "fue abatido en un tiroteo en la esquina de Frías y Pretti en Temperley".

Ese nombre nada dijo a Olavarría.

Más de dieciocho años después, a principios de 1994, María Laura Stirnemann decidió buscar los restos de su padre, sin saber dónde ni cómo había muerto.

Sólo tenía un nombre como punto de partida: "Jorge". Era el "nom de guerre" que al menos por un tiempo había usado su padre en el Gran Buenos Aires.

Con ese único dato comenzó a entrevistar a todas las personas que podrían aportar alguna información. No eran demasiadas.

Muchos estaban muertos. Otros no podían o no querían recordar y algunos se aferraban a un silencio de clandestinidad que no habían borrado los años ni los avatares de la historia.

María Laura habló con ex detenidos políticos, con militantes de aquella época, con conocidos fugaces de su padre.

Reseñar cada golpe de ilusión o cada puntada de desencanto sería largo y ocioso. Un día encontró a un amigo y compañero de luchas de Mario Stirnemann por una circunstancia afortunada.

Otro nombre que estuvo frente a sus

ojos en los ejemplares de un diario desaparecido, guardado en los archivos de otro diario, la había guiado. María Teresa se llamaba una mujer que fue muerta en un sitio donde podía haber estado su padre.

Trabajosamente, la voluntad inaudible de María Laura iba acumulando pistas.

Ya sabía que durante unos días su padre había estado en "Puente 12", uno de los lugares de horror donde se mantenía a los detenidos al margen de toda ley y toda justicia, ubicado cerca de la ruta 3.

Cuando halló al amigo de su padre supo que Carlos Rodolfo Luidwid era en realidad Mario Alfredo Stirnemann. Con una punta de dolor le llegó la certeza de que una etapa de su vida terminaba de completarse.

Se presentó en una comisaría de Temperley. Se limitó a preguntar si quedaba alguien que hubiera prestado servicios allí a finales de 1975.

Sólo una voz dijo sí. El policía lamentó haberlo dicho cuando María Laura le descorrujó la pregunta a quemarrupa: ¿dónde iban a parar los cadáveres de los que murieron en Temperley en los años de plomo?

Pero después de algunos rodeos de vergüenza llegó la respuesta: al cementerio de Lomas de Zamora.

Con la seguridad de haber llegado al final, María Laura revisó los archivos con un empleado. Pero no había ningún Carlos Rodolfo Luidwid allí. Tampoco existía en los expedientes guardados en ninguna policía uno referido a la muerte de Luidwid

ni de Stirnemann.

Casi vencida, María Laura pidió que buscaran a un Stirnemann. Sorpresivamente, Mario Alfredo Stirnemann sí figuraba.

Sus restos estaban en una fosa común, mezclados con los de un bebé muerto de muerte natural por la misma fecha.

El permiso judicial para la exhumación fue concedido. El equipo de antropología forense que identificó a tantos cadáveres sin nombre y que fue sembrando el terror en la República Argentina también trabajó en este caso.

No se pudo determinar a qué distancia se hicieron los disparos, pero sí saber que esos huesos que el tiempo iba desgastando muy lentamente pertenecían a Mario Alfredo Stirnemann.

Tumba con nombre

El sector del cementerio de Lomas de Zamora se inunda con facilidad. La decisión de sacar todos los restos de allí ya estaba tomada.

En poco tiempo más, los huesos de la fosa común iban a ser arrojados al osario y así María Laura jamás hubiera llegado hasta ellos.

Pero, quizá no casualmente, María Laura completó su investigación a tiempo.

Al medio día de ayer los huesos de Mario Alfredo Stirnemann fueron sepultados en el cementerio municipal de Olavarría, en una tumba con nombre.

María Laura y Silvina Stirnemann retornarán a París, donde viven desde 1982, cuando a Laura Rosa Franchi una dictadura en agonía le concedió el derecho a salir del país.

María Laura continuará sus estudios de arqueología y Silvina los de sociología, carreras elegidas no por azar.

No planean volver al país de su infancia. Su vida está en París.

Conviviendo en el pasado remoto de la humanidad o desentrañando los códigos de convivencia de los grupos sociales, María Laura y Silvina continuarán su vida, cada una con la certidumbre tranquilizadora de haber encontrado la pieza que le faltaba a su identidad.

Tienen amigos franceses y tendrán hijos franceses.

No olvidan, empero, a una tierra sacudida cíclicamente por convulsiones de espanto, donde crecen sueños frágiles para soportar la realidad, pero que se resisten torzadamente a morir. Donde el caos es cotidiano y las utopías suelen bautizarse con sangre.

Seguramente alguna vez, trajinando con sus historias prolijamente francesas, en algún crepúsculo melancólico, las invada una tristeza sin nombre.

María Laura y Silvina Stirnemann, huérfanas de padre desde sus primeros años de vida, de infancias con preguntas sin respuesta, presintiendo que algunas compañeras de colegio las evitaban por consejo de sus padres, se sentirán tal vez, a miles de kilómetros de distancia, desahinadamente argentinas.

The Case of Ana Maria del Carmen Granada de Goncalves

On November 19, 1976 at 5:45 AM, military forces broke into the house at 668 Juan B. Justo Street. These forces were members of the Federal Police of Buenos Aires Province, and of the Argentine Army, under the charge of Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Fernando Saint Amant, chief of Area 132. They opened fire on the house, destroying the door. A shootout occurred, and Omar Dario Amestoy, his wife Maria del Carmen Fettolini de Amestoy, and their three year old son, Fernando Amestoy, were killed. The daughter of Omar and Maria, Maria Eugenia, who was five years old, was taken to San Felipe Hospital with symptoms of asphyxiation, a reaction to the tear gas used in the attack. She died several hours later, according to the judicial file. In addition to the Amestoy family, a woman bearing documents with the name of Maria Cristina Loza died in the attack. Her six month old son, presumably named Manuel Valdez, was the only survivor of the episode. He was also taken to San Felipe Hospital. Accounts of this operative were published in the newspapers at the time, but these reports contained several errors relating to the number and sex of the victims. A file was opened on this case before the Federal Justice Office of San Nicolas, and was first assigned to Surrogate Judge Dr. Luis H. Milessi. The female corpse was not identified as that of Maria Cristina Loza, on account of the fact that the fingerprints did not match. Furthermore, the judge concluded that the documents carried by Loza and her son were false. At that time, neither the female corpse nor the child documented as Manuel Valdez has been successfully identified.

However, in spite of these judgements, the cadaver was buried in the cemetery of San Nicolas under the name of Maria Cristina Loza. In 1982, the remains were exhumed and moved to the general ossuary of the cemetery. According to the Argentinian municipal laws pertaining to cemeteries, bones are taken to the

ossuary when no burial duties have been paid for at least five years.

The four bodies of members of the Amestoy Fettolini family were taken to their relatives several days after their death. The surviving child was put under the care of the "Minors" Court of San Nicolas, where a file was opened for him labelled "Manuel Valdez - his situation in San Nicolas." However, this file was later mislaid.

The Disappearance of Ana Maria del Carmen Granada de Goncalves

GastonRoberto Goncalves disappeared on March 24, 1976, the day of the military coup. Both Gaston and his companion Ana Maria del Carmen Granada had worked for the National Dept. of Adult Education. Ana Maria worked there as a scenographer and artisan. At the time of his capture, she was six months pregnant. In June 1976 she gave birth to a son whom she named Manuel Goncalves Granada. Gaston's mother, Matilde P. de Goncalves, was also detained for two days in Police Precinct Commissary 21 in Buenos Aires. She was taken into custody on March 29, 1976 and questioned under torture in the presence of Colonel Ramon A. Camps as to the whereabouts of her daughter-in-law. Ana Maria's mother, Josefina A. Vera de Granada, of Paraguayan nationality, last had news of her daughter in December 1975. Based on the fact that the Vera de Granada house was searched in March 1977 by security forces looking for Ana Maria, her mother concluded she had been kidnapped in April 1977.

EAAF's Participation

In August 1994 a lawyer named Sara Irma Canepa brought this case to the attention of EAAF. Dr. Canepa had acted as the advisor to the Undersecretary of Minors and Families of the Province of Buenos Aires. Although ten years had passed since her involvement in work relating to minors, Dr. Canepa had never abandoned the hope of identifying the male child who had survived the military operative described above. With this end in mind, she had saved documents

relative to the case and continued to gather information informally. Dr. Canepa requested EAAF's assistance in determining the identity of the woman who had died in the operation discussed above, and who had been buried in San Nicolas under the name of Maria Cristina Loza despite the fact that the documents she carried had been proven false. If this woman could be identified, it was hoped that the identity of the child could be deduced. The documents in Dr. Canepa's possession included copies of the fingerprint tests of the victim referred to in the judicial case as "No Name - Maria Cristina Loza," as well as photocopies of the identity document (DNI) with a picture of the victim. EAAF searched their database of disappeared persons for women with male children between the ages of four and eight months by November 1976, when the military operation occurred. From this selection, photographs of the victims were compared with the photograph from the identity card issued in the name of Maria C. Loza.

In addition, a member of EAAF travelled to San Nicolas and Rosario to obtain testimonies from anyone who might have information relating to this case. These efforts resulted in the conclusion that the woman killed in the operation might have been Ana Maria del Carmen Granada. However, this suggestion contradicts the supposed date of Ana Maria's capture supplied by her mother. EAAF reviewed the facts in Ana Maria's case and consulted her file in CONADEP (National Commission on Disappeared Persons).⁷ These investigations, combined with discussions with human rights organizations and the Committee of Churches



Ana Maria del Carmen Granada de Goncalves

of Paraguay, showed that no hard evidence existed dating her capture in April 1977. Ms. de Granada, Ana Maria's mother, had inferred this date from the search of her house by security forces in March 1977; in reality her daughter had been killed four months before.⁸ It is possible that security forces, having failed to identify Ana Maria as a victim of the operation in San Nicolas, did not know that she was dead and continued to look for her. Ms. de Granada passed away in 1989. EAAF turned to Ana Maria's mother-in-law, Ms. Matilde Perez de Goncalves, for more information.

In 1994 EAAF asked her to look at the photograph attached to the false identity document. Upon doing so, Ms. de Goncalves immediately recognized the photo as that of Ana Maria del Carmen Granada.

Identification of Ana Maria del Carmen Granada

The fingerprints of the female cadaver in San Nicolas were difficult to analyze, due to smudging and erasures. EAAF sent the prints to the Laboratory of Measurement and Signal Processing of the Faculty of Engineering of the National University of Mar del Plata, an institution with which EAAF signed an agreement of cooperation in 1994 (see "Argentina: Academic Activities," in this report). In this laboratory, the legibility of the prints was improved through techniques of Digital Image Processing (DIP).

EAAF and the Office of the Undersecretary of Human Rights together asked the Police of Buenos Aires Province to compare the digitally processed fingerprints of the unidentified female cadaver and the prints of Ana Maria del Carmen Granada. This comparison had positive results,

7. CONADEP was created in 1984 by President Raul Alfonsin, in order to investigate the fate of persons who had disappeared under the previous military dictatorship. The commission finished its work in 1985, its archives are currently housed in the Office of the Undersecretary of Human Rights.

8. Ms. de Granada already knew of EAAF's work. In 1991 she had supplied pre-mortem data on her son for EAAF's database of disappeared persons, which eventually made his identification possible.

confirming the identification of the remains as belonging to Ana Maria Granada. On June 16, 1995, Ms. de Goncalves and EAAF, with the legal representation of Dr. Dileo, presented the case, together with the positive fingerprint identification, to the Federal Court of San Nicolas. Ms. de Goncalves declared before the judge that she had identified the photo attached to the identity documents as belonging to Ana Maria del Carmen Granada. EAAF testified regarding their role in gathering evidence on the case, including the expert fingerprint identification. The current Judge of San Nicolas, Dr. Jose M. Acosta, commissioned another fingerprint comparison. On September 11, 1995, this final test ratified the positive identification of Ana Maria del Carmen Granada. As stated above, the skeletal remains of Ana Maria had already been transferred to the general ossuary. For this reason, they could not be recovered. The death certificate filed in the name of Maria Cristina Loza has been changed to that of the deceased's true name, Ana Maria del Carmen Granada de Goncalves.



GASTON R. JOSE GONÇALVES

Detenido - Desaparecido el 24 de marzo de 1976
y visto en la Comisaria de Escobar seis días más tarde

Su familia e

H.I.J.O.S.

Hijos por la Identidad y la Justicia contra el Olvido y el Silencio

Invitan a acompañar juntos sus relatos, memorias e historias de Escobar donde permanecieron ocultos como NN durante más de 20 años.

Viernes 16 de Agosto 10.30 hs.

Av. Eva Perón 1000 - 1º Piso - Escobar - 1700
Inscripciones y venta de entradas en el lugar

Viernes 16 de agosto de 1996

Update

Gaston Roberto Goncalves was identified by EAAF in June 1996. He had been interred as NN in the Escobar cemetery, province of Buenos Aires.

The Case of Andres Nuñez

The case of Andres Nuñez is of special interest in Argentina, because it is the first case of a forced disappearance in the current democratic period; that is, since December 1983. In the context of a recent past of massive forced disappearances, the case of Andres Nuñez was particularly serious. Andres Nuñez was a 32-year-old construction worker who was married and father of a six-month-old girl. At the time of his kidnapping, police suspected him of having stolen a bicycle. The police investigation of his disappearance lasted almost five years, during which time the judge in charge of the case, a former police officer named Amilcar Vara, was accused of withholding evidence that implicated members of police of Buenos Aires province in Nuñez's kidnapping. During the investigation, there were numerous public demonstrations, widely covered by the press.

Chronology of the main Nuñez reported his disappearance on September 28th, 1990, after he had been arrested by police in the city of La Plata, Buenos Aires province. The arrest took place at his house in the district of Ensenada, in the vicinity of La Plata.

In response to a Habeas Corpus request, the judge determined that Andres Nuñez had been held at the Police Investigations Department in La Plata, a dependency of the Police of Buenos Aires Province (Brigada de Investigaciones de la Policia de la provincia de Buenos Aires).

The case was opened as number 9518, and the file was entitled "Huck, Alejandro and others concerning infraction of Art.141-144, including 2nd and following of the Penal Code" Huck was among the police officers present in the Investigation Department the night Nuñez disappeared. The case was delayed by the judge in

charge, Dr. Amilcar Vara, and several public demonstrations took place in protest. In December 1993, Judge Vara ordered the arrest of the entire Police Investigations Department personnel who had worked on the night of September 28th, 1990. They were charged with "qualified illegitimate deprivation of freedom, aggravated with torture, followed by death". In January 1994, police officers Fernando Azuna and Rolando Laffit were arrested. Two months later, they were released by the Court of Appeals, on the basis of a Habeas Corpus request filed by their lawyers. On March 28th, 1994, 7 policemen –Alejandro Huck, Juan Puchetta, Oscar Silva, Hector Lescano, Hector Ferrero, Roberto Martire and Ernesto Zabala–surrendered themselves to the authorities. Another four policemen implicated in the case–Alejandro Gonzalez, Luis Ponce, Pablo Gerez and Cesar Carrizo–remained at large. In July 1994, the Court of Appeals freed the 7 policemen, revoked the orders of Judge Amilcar Vara, and changed the charges in the case to "qualified illegitimate deprivation of freedom" The Court also exempted the four policemen still at large from serving a jail sentence.

The lawyer for the Nuñez family requested the removal of Judge Vara. On July 7th 1995, Judge Ricardo Szlagowski took charge of the case. Jose Daniel Ramos, a member of the La Plata police department who served as a witness, testified before Judge Szlagowski that Andres Nuñez had died under torture in the Police Investigations Department, and that his remains were cremated and buried in a field located in the county of Gen. Belgrano, also in Buenos Aires province, 150 kilometers from La Plata. The witness also indicated that Judge Vara had protected the perpetrators of Nuñez's death, and had been paid for doing this by the police.

In August 1995, Judge Ricardo Szlagowski contacted EAAF and initiated work on the case. Work began immediately in the field where testimony indicated that remains were buried. On the 9th, 10th and 11th of August, excavations

were conducted, and charred human bones and some personal items were discovered. The personal items were identified by the family as belonging to Nunez. It was also discovered that the field was the property of a relative of Pablo Gerez, one of the fugitive policemen and alleged perpetrators of the homicide.

Results of EAAF's work

The following conclusions of the investigation were presented to the Court:

More than 300 burned and calcinated bone fragments were exhumed. Seventy-five percent of the bone remains were identified and catalogued. Only two entire bones were found, and these were also burnt. The pattern of the bone fractures was consistent with that produced when a corpse, rather than a skeleton, is cremated. The bone fragments were found in correct anatomical position, indicating that the cremation of the body was done in situ. On the basis of analysis of some of the bone fragments, it was established that the victim was between 30 and 42 years old at the time of death. The victim's personal items were found, unburnt immediately under the charred area, and were identified by the victim's relatives. It was determined that the body had been undressed at the time it was burnt.

Identification

Due to the state of the bone remains, it was not possible to identify them using the traditional methods of forensic anthropology. Instead, a genetic test was conducted in the laboratory of Dr. Daniel Corach of the Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry at the University of Buenos Aires. Genetic material was recovered from a large bone fragment, and compared with material from Nuñez family. Although the study was difficult, due to the degree to which the remains had been burnt, the results of the analyses indicated a 91% compatibility between the two samples. In legal terms, the level of compatibility obtained in the genetic tests was not sufficient to make a positive

(continued page 24)

EL DIA

23 / OCT. '95

Ordenaron la detención de otro policía implicado en el asesinato de Andrés Núñez

La justicia Penal de nuestra ciudad ordenó al detención de otro policía en la causa donde se investiga el secuestro y asesinato del joven Andrés Núñez, quien fue detenido en forma ilegal por efectivos de la Brigada de Investigaciones La Plata el 28 de setiembre de 1990 y al parecer sometido a tormentos que le ocasionaron la muerte, informaron ayer fuentes judiciales.

Según consignó la fuente, el juez en lo penal Ricardo Szlagowski, por la secretaría del doctor Javier Guzmán, ordenó la detención del suboficial Víctor Dos Santos, sospechado de haber participado en las torturas que le ocasionaron la muerte a Núñez.

Fuentes tribunalicias indicaron que el policía Dos Santos pertenecía a la Brigada de Investigaciones de Quilmes y que había sido trasladado a la Brigada de La Plata en el momento que se produjo el hecho por el que ahora se le ordenó la detención. En 1992 pasó a disponibilidad cuando cumplía tareas en la comisaría 9ª de La Plata.

Dos Santos es conocido como el "Pai Ricardo", ya que se dedica, al parecer en la actualidad al curanderismo en nuestra ciudad y otras ciudades del Conurbano bonaerense.

Con este efectivo, ahora son 14 los policías implicados en la desaparición y muerte de Núñez.

Como se sabe, diez de ellos se encuentran detenidos. Ellos son César Carrizo, Gustavo Veiga, Héctor Lazcano, Héctor Ferrero, Roberto Márure, Ernesto Zabala (imputados por el delito de omitir torturas), Eduardo Fraga (detenido por privación ilegal de la libertad y tormento seguido de muerte), Oscar Silva, Juan Pucheta y José Ramos (imputados de tormentos seguido de muerte).

En tanto, junto a Dos Santos permanecen prófugos Luis Ponce, Pablo Gerez y Jorge González, sobre quienes pesan órdenes de captura por el delito de tormentos seguido de muerte.

Como se recordará, el juez Szlagowski ordenó la detención de los ex integrantes de la Brigada de Investigaciones La Plata, luego



Los arqueólogos y la abogada de la familia Núñez, Elba Témpera, cuando fueron hallados, en una finca de General Belgrano, los restos del joven Andrés Núñez.

de reunir pruebas que permitieron acreditar que Núñez fue detenido en la noche el 28 de setiembre de 1990 en su casa de calle 78 y 119 y de allí trasladado a la dependencia policial de calle 61 entre 12 y 13 de nuestra ciudad.

Según se desprende de la causa hay testigos que afirmaron que esa noche vieron Núñez en la Brigada y que allí fue torturado hasta su muerte.

El policía Ramos (ahora detenido por este hecho) en agosto de este año aportó datos al juez que permitieron encontrar el cuerpo calcinado de Núñez enterrado en una finca de General Belgrano, propiedad de un familiar del policía Gerez, uno de los im-



putados que permanece prófugo.

El testimonio de Ramos fue la clave para que la justicia pudiera esclarecer el hecho y ordenar la detención de los ahora 14 implicados.

S O C I E D A D

Tony Valdez



Elba Témpera, Ricardo Szelagowsky y el joven Andrés Nuñez.

La abogada, el juez y el joven asesinado en 1990 en La Plata.

Tras los pasos de Gerez

Además de su complicada situación procesal, el policía Pablo Gerez va a tener problemas con su familia. El cuerpo que sería el de Nuñez apareció en un campo de General Belgrano del que es cuidador Edgardo Gerez, primo del agente policial. El hombre, bien de campo, confirmó que Pablo iba seguido a General Belgrano "a comerse algún asadito o a cazarse algún peludito". Como en la estancia no hay habitantes permanentes, Pablo Gerez le pedía la llave a su primo y se movía en el campo como si fuera propio. Dicen que Edgardo manifestó su bronca "por lo que me hizo el Pablo".

El policía Gerez estuvo varios meses prófugo a partir del mes de diciembre de 1993. Primero desapareció de su casa en la calle 529, entre 7 y 8 de la ciudad de La Plata.

Hacia fines de año, cuando todavía estaba fresca la orden de captura, reapareció con su mujer y sus hijas en una finca de la calle 8, entre 529 y 530, donde viven sus suegros. El domicilio está exactamente a la vuelta de la casa de Pablo Gerez, pero la policía nunca lo buscó allí. El prófugo era totalmente indistinguible, a pesar de que se había dejado la barba y andaba vestido con ropas de pasano. La dicitona Elba Témpera recuerda que lo mismo ocurrió con Luis Ponce, también prófugo para esa época. Una vez ella le avisó a la policía que Ponce estaba sentado en la puerta de su casa, pero cuando llegó el patrullero no lo detuvieron porque había entrado a la vivienda y no tenían orden de allanamiento.



CUENTAN COMO SACARON EL CADAVER DE NUÑEZ

"Hay un alto jefe involucrado"

(Por Carlos Rodríguez) El cadáver del albañil Andrés Nuñez, secuestrado por la policía el 7 de setiembre de 1990, habría sido sacado de la Brigada de Investigaciones de La Plata en el baúl del automóvil de "un alto jefe" de la policía bonaerense actualmente en actividad". En diálogo con *Página 12* la abogada en

LLEGARON LAS PERICIAS

Sería el cuerpo de Andrés

una mochila de color rosa que Núñez llevaba consigo la noche en que desapareció.

Una fuente inobjetable sostuvo que el reconocimiento del cuerpo "es un dato importante, pero no el único de interés en la causa". Si bien la confirmación de que se trata de Núñez sería la prueba fundamental para inculpar a la policía, "las resoluciones que se adopten no dependen en forma exclusiva de la pericia forense".

Una alta fuente consultada recordó a Página/12 que cuando la sala segunda de la Cámara de Apelaciones cambió la carátula de la causa "el juez que votó en disidencia con el fallo concluyó que se trataba de una privación ilegítima de la libertad y tortura seguida de muerte, a pesar de que todavía no había aparecido ningún cadáver". Esto significa que si el juez Szelagowsky considerara que hay prueba testimonial suficiente como para inculpar a alguien, podría decidir su detención aunque el cuerpo encontrado en General Belgrano no fuera el de Núñez. De todos modos, los indicios reunidos hasta ahora confirman que se trataría del albaniil desaparecido hace cinco años.

(Por C.R.) El Equipo Argentino de Antropología Forense hizo llegar al juzgado del doctor Ricardo Szelagowsky los resultados de algunas de las pericias sobre los restos que pertenecerían a Andrés Núñez. Si bien todavía falta el dato fundamental, determinar el ADN o patrón genético de los restos de materia orgánica hallados hace diez días, las primeras conclusiones confirman que se trataría de Núñez. En fuentes allegadas al caso se supo que la muerte data de alrededor de cinco años, tiempo coincidente con el de la desaparición del albaniil, y que la edad es aproximada a los 34 años que tenía la víctima al momento de ser detenido por la policía.

Los peritos tomaron muestras de sangre del hermano de Núñez para cotejar el ADN con el correspondiente a los restos hallados en un campo de General Belgrano. Las primeras pericias permitieron establecer que el cuerpo hallado fue cremado dentro del tanque australiano en desuso en el que estaba oculto. La familia de Núñez ya reconoció los restos calcinados de las zapatillas, las medias, el resto de la ropa y de

El magistrado interrogará en estos días a un médico policial que firmó una parte sobre el estado de salud del joven Jorge Guevara, quien denunció que fue torturado en la Brigada de Núñez como presunto autor del robo de una bicicleta. El testimonio de Guevara es fundamental porque fue uno de los últimos que vio con vida al albaniil desaparecido.

En el caso Núñez se había solicitado en su momento la detención y el procesamiento de 15 policías pertenecientes a los cuadros. Ellos eran Alejandro Huck, Juan Puchetta, Oscar Silva, César Carrizo, Héctor Lezcano, Héctor Ferrero, Fernando Ozuna, Roberto Mártin, Rolando Laif, Ernesto Zabala, los nombres de Geréz, González y Ponce, el comisario inspector Pedro Costilla y el comisario Juan Kadlubowski. Estos dos últimos eran el jefe y el subjefe de la Brigada al momento de ocurrir los hechos. Todos se presentaron a declarar en un primer momento, salvo Ponce, Geréz, González y Carrizo, que permanecieron prófugos varios meses durante el segundo semestre de 1994.

Se presentaron recién a principios de este año, cuando la sala segunda de la Cámara de Apelaciones de La Plata cambió la carátula inicial de "privación ilegítima de la libertad seguida de muerte" por la de "privación ilegítima de la libertad". Por ser un delito menor, todos fueron beneficiados con la escarcelación, aunque siguen bajo proceso. El cambio de carátula fue decidido en fallo dividido —dos a uno— y la principal objeción a la prueba acusatoria, recordó la doctora Témpera, fue que "muchos testigos eran detenidos con antecedentes penales y se consideró que tenían animosidad en contra de la policía".

"Todavía no podemos dar nombres pero yo le puedo asegurar que hay un alto jefe policial involucrado en todo esto", aseguró la doctora Témpera. Preciso que el funcionario ya actualmente en funciones, que fue mencionado por "un testigo

El cuerpo sin vida del albaniil fue sacado de la comisaría en el baúl del auto de un alto jefe policial, según asegura la abogada de la familia Núñez que declaró un testigo. Esto explica por qué hubo tantas interferencias en la investigación del caso del joven desaparecido en 1990, luego de ser detenido ilegalmente por la policía de La Plata.

le parece que no porque cuando alguien le dan bolsa, como se dice en la jerga policial, no está en condiciones de gritar y Núñez gritaba de una manera terrible". La doctora Témpera aclaró que "no saben bien si gritaba por los golpes, porque le aplicaban picanas o por algún otro método de tortura".

En fuentes cercanas al juzgado a cargo de Szelagowsky pudo confirmarse que hubo por lo menos siete testigos que "confirmaron todos sus dichos de hace cinco años e incluso agregaron algunos detalles" de importancia. Los testigos habían declarado antes en el juzgado a cargo de Amílcar Vara. El doctor Szela-

gowsky sostuvo que "el dato fue portado por un testigo" que declaró esta semana ante el juez Ricardo Szelagowsky "pero todavía no podemos dar el nombre" del fiscal involucrado. Ayer llegaron al juzgado los primeros resultados de los estudios forenses y en principio confirman que el cuerpo hallado en un campo de General Belgrano, a 120 kilómetros de la capital provincial, es el de Núñez. Por otra parte, siete testigos que ya habían declarado hace cinco años ratificaron ante Szelagowsky que el albaniil fue muerto por golpes en el interior de la Brigada, según confirmaron fuentes no objetables.

La doctora Témpera precisó que los policías Pablo Martín Geréz, Alejandro Oscar González y Luis Raúl Ponce fueron nombrados por los testigos, como algunas de las personas que torturaron a Núñez. Algunos de los testigos llegaron a declarar que los policías actuaban como "estupefacientes". Unos de los testigos relató que "los gritos de Andrés eran terribles y se escuchaban a pesar de la música a todo volumen que habían puesto para que pasaran desapercibidos".

La persona que declara, un ex preso por delitos comunes, dijo que "alcanzó a ver que Núñez estaba sentado en una silla, en una cunita que hay en la Brigada, y que lo estaban golpeando". El juez le preguntó al testigo si Núñez estaba encapuchado con una bolsa de nylon cubriéndole el rostro. El testigo dijo que

Las claves del caso

• Andrés Núñez fue detenido por personal de la Brigada de Investigaciones el 27 de setiembre de 1990. Se lo acusaba de haber robado una bicicleta.

• El 10 de diciembre de 1993 piden la detención de 15 policías, algunos de ellos acusados de torturar y asesinar a Núñez.

• El 7 de julio de 1994 la sala segunda de la Cámara de Apelaciones III reafirmó modificar la carátula de la causa y aceptó el pedido de excarcelación presentado por los 15 policías, si éstos, en sus cuales, cumplían por lo menos con los requisitos de la ley.

• El 10 de diciembre de 1993 piden la detención de 15 policías, algunos de ellos acusados de torturar y asesinar a Núñez.

identification. Accordingly, Judge Ricardo Szelagowski did not rule that the remains had been identified. Subsequently, however, the legislature of the Province of Buenos Aires, taking into account all the evidence associated with the case and the results of the genetic study, identified the remains as belonging to Andres Nuñez.

Current standing of the case (December 1995)

On the basis of the evidence presented by the EAAF, Judge Ricardo Szelagowski ordered the arrest of 12 police officers. In September 1995, nine were detained, while three remained at large. The three fugitives are presumed to be the actual perpetrators of Nuñez' torture and death.

The previous judge, Amilcar Vara, is currently on sick leave, and the Supreme Court of Buenos Aires province is studying his role in the Nuñez case. It is possible that he will resign from his post or be subject to impeachment.

The Case of Miguel Bru

On August 17th 1993, Miguel Bru, a 23-year-old journalism student at the University of La Plata, province of Buenos Aires, disappeared. Evidence strongly suggests that the Buenos Aires police were responsible for his arrest, which supposedly occurred on Punta Blanca beach, in the county of Magdalena, some 50 kilometers from La Plata. Bru was supposedly taken to the 9th Precinct of the Buenos Aires police, in the city of La Plata. Four months before, on April 13th 1993, Bru's house at 281 69th street in La Plata was illegally raided by members of the 9th Precinct. The raid was allegedly a response to a "supposed complaint about noise," but the police did not produce a search warrant, and threatened to burn down the house. As a result of this illegal raid, Miguel Bru filed a complaint at the Prosecutors Office (Fiscalia de Camaras) in La Plata. Bru himself, together with other witnesses of the raid, were called in to testify before personnel at the

Investigations Department of the Buenos Aires Province Police (Brigada de Investigaciones de la policia de la provincia de Buenos Aires). Their testimony, however, subsequently disappeared from the file. It should be noted that part of the judicial investigation into police misconduct in Buenos Aires Province is carried out by the police department itself.

On July 5th 1993, another raid took place at the house of Miguel Bru. This time, the police brought a judicial order claiming that a nearby commercial establishment had been burglarized. The complaint about the burglary had been filed in La Plata's 9th Precinct. This raid, which yielded no evidence connected with the burglary, was proposed to the judge by Walter Abrigo, the chief of external affairs at the 9th Precinct. On August 15th 1995, Miguel Bru went to the town of Bavio, in the county of Magdalena, to take care of a house belonging to his friends, Lorena Baker and Santiago Binetti. On August 17th, Carolina Villanueva, Miguel's girlfriend, went to Bavio to meet him. She found the door of the house unlocked and a fire burning inside. Villanueva filed a judicial complaint at the Criminal and Correctional Court Number 7 of the Judicial Department of La Plata, under the jurisdiction of Judge Amilcar Vara. The case is numbered 66,317 and is entitled "Claim: Disappeared Person" Numerous demonstrations regarding Miguel Bru's disappearance, including "silent marches" and public rallies, have taken place. Several politicians have expressed their support to the Bru family, including the mayor of La Plata, Julio C. Alak. The provincial Senate of Buenos Aires has requested information on the case from the province's executive branch. A similar request was also made by the province's House of Representatives.

The main steps that have been taken regarding this case include the following: September 14th 1994: The Criminal and Correctional Appeals Court confirmed the case against police agents Abrigo and Lopez for "illegitimate deprivation of freedom." Both are junior officers of the Police

Un cadáver hallado en Berisso podría ser el de Miguel Bru

Peritos forenses comenzaron ayer a trabajar en la autopsia del cuerpo que, según los datos que aportó un policía detenido, podría ser el del estudiante de periodismo desaparecido. Los resultados estarán el viernes.

(Por Carlos Rodríguez) Un cadáver empetroado y mutilado encontrado hace unos días en un canal ubicado en la zona de Berisso podría ser el del estudiante de periodismo Miguel Bru, desaparecido desde el 17 de agosto de 1993. "No descartamos que pueda tratarse del cuerpo de Bru", declaró el juez de La Plata Ricardo Szlagowski, a cargo de la causa en la que están detenidos dos miembros de la policía bonaerense acusados de privación ilegal de la libertad y tormentos seguidos de muerte. Durante todo el día de ayer peritos forenses y miembros del Equipo Argentino de Antropología Forense realizaron una autopsia cuyos resultados serán dados a conocer el viernes a mediodía. Szlagowski destacó que "uno de los indicios que señalan que podría ser Bru es que el cuerpo apareció muy cerca del lugar indicando por un testigo como el sitio en donde habían arrojado el cadáver poco después del asesinato". La novedad coincidió con la realización de una marcha organizada por la facultad de Periodismo de La Plata donde unas 300 personas volvieron a reclamar el total esclarecimiento del hecho.

Rosa Schontfeld, la madre de Bru, cree que podría tratarse de su hijo, guiándose por los datos aportados hace tres meses por el policía Pedro Angel Havio. El nombrado, quien está preso, declaró ante Szlagowski que en la cárcel escuchó una conversación donde se daban datos precisos sobre la forma en que se hizo desaparecer el cuerpo de Bru. Lo arrojaron a las aguas de un canal que desemboca en el Río de la Plata, desde un puente ubicado a unos 500 metros del ex frigorífico Swift de Berisso.

Havio escuchó los datos de boca del sargento de la policía bonaerense Justo José López, detenido por el crimen de Bru junto con el subcomisario Walter Abrigo. De acuerdo con el relato de Havio, el sargento López dijo que los miembros inferiores del cuerpo habían sido introducidos en un tacho con cemento, para evitar que saliera a la superficie. El cuerpo hallado el sábado pasado mientras flotaba en el canal, tiene seccionadas las dos manos y mutiladas las piernas a la altura de la rodilla.

Una fuente cercana a la investigación dio a *Página 12* que "las manos



Miguel Bru, desaparecido desde agosto de 1993.

Ayer, 300 personas marcharon en La Plata pidiendo justicia.

mente por la acción del tiempo y por el peso de la "maceta" de cemento que le habían colocado al cuerpo". El cadáver estaba empetroado por los desechos que arroja a las aguas la cercana destilería de YPF y ese "revestimiento" impidió su destrucción. "El petróleo forma una película sobre el cuerpo que lo protege de las corrientes marinas y de la descomposición natural", explicó la fuente.

La autopsia, realizada en la morgue del cementerio de La Plata, estuvo a cargo de los médicos forenses Julio Brole-

se y Carlos Cassano, de la Asesoría Penal de Tribunales. Estuvo presente el antropólogo Alejandro Inchaurregui, del Equipo de Antropología Forense. A pesar de que el papá de Bru es policía, Rosa Schontfeld señaló que "es importante que no haya intervenido en la autopsia el Servicio Especial de Investigaciones Técnicas (SEIT) de la policía, al que no le tengo confianza". El juez Szlagowski notificó del hallazgo y de la autopsia a todos los policías imputados en la causa Bru, para que designaran peritos de parte, para evitar cual-

Tres años

• Miguel Bru desapareció el 17 de agosto de 1993. Antes, su domicilio de 1 y 115 de La Plata había sido allanado en dos oportunidades sin orden judicial. Por lo menos en una de ellas los que ingresaron a la casa fueron los policías Justo José López y Walter Abrigo, detenidos como autores del secuestro y asesinato del joven. Ambos fueron acusados por varios presos que estuvieron en la Comisaría 9ª la noche en que mataron a Bru.

• El primer juez del caso, Amílcar Vara, quien podría ser sometido a juicio político por irregularidades en la causa, estuvo a punto de cerrar la investigación en octubre de 1993 porque "no existe la comprobación de delito", según declaró a la prensa el magistrado.

• Recién el 1º de julio de 1995 el juez Vara ordenó la detención del sargento López. Luego la causa cambió de juez y con la presencia del doctor Ricardo Szlagowski tuvo un gran impulso que llevó a la detención de Abrigo y al procesamiento de otros tres policías.

• A lo largo de tres años hubo varias versiones sobre el lugar donde estaría Bru. La última versión, coincidente con el cuerpo hallado el sábado último, la brindó el policía Pedro Angel Havio.

quier reclamo posterior en una causa muy controvertida.

El magistrado le dictó la prisión preventiva a Abrigo y López y procesó por encubrimiento al comisario Juan Domingo Oieda, al oficial Daniel Gornisito y al cabo primero Ramón Cerecetto. También está como imputado no procesado, como presunto coautor del crimen, el sargento Marcelo Agostini. Szlagowski dio por acreditado, en primera instancia, que el homicidio fue cometido en el interior de la comisaría novena de La Plata.

of Buenos Aires province, and both participated in the raids on Bru's house.

Witness Celia Gimenez testified that while her brother Horacio Suazo was serving jail time for a petty crime he shared a cell with Bru at the 9th Precinct. Gimenez said that Suazo told her the perpetrator of Bru's death was police officer Justo Lopez. Suazo died several years later on October 27th 1994 in a confrontation with the police in City Bell, in the county of La Plata, Buenos Aires Province. On June 7th 1995, a former prisoner at the 9th Precinct, Hernan H Lafranconi, declared that he also saw Miguel Bru in the same precinct.

On June 28th 1995, Justo Lopez was arrested and taken to the 7th Precinct, in the neighborhood of Abasto. He is charged with "illegitimate deprivation of freedom, torture followed by death, and violation of the duties of a public official."

Participation of EAAF

In September 1995, the chief justice of the Criminal and Correctional Court of La Plata, Dr. Ernesto Domenech, received a complaint from the same witness who had identified the site where the remains of Andres Nuez were found. This witness indicated an area in the county of Berisso, Buenos Aires province, as the site where Miguel Bru's body had been buried. The EAAF conducted excavations over a period of 20 days in an area of 500 square meters, with negative results.

In November 1995, the same witness indicates that the area was 100 meters from the original site of excavation. The EAAF conducted new excavations, using a geo-radar provided by the "Area Geofisica" company, based in Buenos Aires. The result was also negative. The search for the remains of Michael Bru is still ongoing. However, given the evidence so far available, the Court of Appeals has ruled that Bru's death was a homicide.

The case of Sandra Noemi di Nofa

On June 26th 1995 Mrs. Rosa A Gerez, mother of Sandra Noemi Di Nofa, came to the EAAF's office in Buenos Aires. Her 19-year-old daughter had supposedly died in the city of Tucumán on June 15th 1990. Sandra N. Di Nofa had moved from Buenos Aires to the province of Tucumán in northern Argentina a few months before, severing all contact with her family. Her death caused great turmoil in her family. The cause of death, according to the legal medical report, was "cardio-respiratory failure" as a result of a severe pulmonary pathology. The identity of the deceased was established through her fingerprints.

Because her family was poor, Sandra's father could not travel to claim the body for several days after the death. The degree of the body's decomposition consequently prevented identification. The Di Nofa family refused to confirm that the corpse was that of their daughter, though they did decide to transfer the body to a cemetery in Buenos Aires province. Sandra's mother then began the lengthy task of trying to demonstrate that the body was not that of her daughter, and that she was therefore still alive somewhere. In October of 1991, Mrs. Di Nofa was able to convince the judge to open a grave located in the Pablo Podest Cemetery in the county of Tres de Febrero, Buenos Aires province, where the remains were buried. The purpose was to recover the dental pieces and hand bones in order to conduct a genetic analysis that would facilitate identification of the remains. The task was carried out by a private institute called "First Argentine Center for Immunogenetics" (PRICAI). The Institute reported that on their first attempt they could "not isolate DNA with a high enough molecular weight to allow for poliform study. The expert witnesses cannot therefore carry out the identification." For that reason, and on the recommendation of the Undersecretariat of Human and Social Rights of the Ministry of the Interior, Sandra Di Nofa's mother turned to the EAAF.

Participation of EAAF

Mrs. Di Nofa asked the EAAF to conduct an exhumation and identify the skeletal remains that allegedly belonged to her daughter. In order to establish the identification, she provided precise and relevant dental records. On October 18th 1995, the skeleton was exhumed, and was subsequently analyzed. It was concluded that the remains were indeed those of Sandra Noemi Di Nofa. The corresponding report was submitted to the Subsecretariat of Human Rights of the Ministry of the Interior, and the case was closed.

The Case of Lake San Roque

Between November 1 and 2, 1995, two members of the EAAF travelled to the city of Carlos Paz in the province of Córdoba in order to analyze some bones found on the coast of Lake San Roque. The request was made by Dr. Amalio Rey, lawyer for human rights organizations in Córdoba. Rey had expressed to the District Attorney of Carlos Paz the possibility that the remains could belong to people disappeared during the last military dictatorship (1976-1983). Because several accounts claim that the bodies of disappeared people were thrown into Lake San Roque, every time the water goes down and bones appear there is great commotion in the province. In this particular case, the remains were taken to the office of the EAAF in Buenos Aires in order to be studied more thoroughly. In the analysis, it was confirmed that the remains belonged to at least two individuals. Their bio-anthropological characteristics indicated that they belonged to an indigenous group that no longer exists at this site. The possibility that they belonged to anybody who disappeared under the dictatorship was therefore ruled out.

The Case of San Andres de Giles

On Thursday, August 31, police agents of the San Andres de Giles Precinct, located some 130 kilometers from the Capital, arrested 32-year old Luis Fernando Iribarren because his 59-year old aunt, Alcira Ester, had disappeared. According to Iribarren's testimony, his aunt had died of cancer at a clinic in the Capital. Because this version sounded suspicious, police interrogated him. Iribarren finally confessed that he had murdered his aunt with a machete blow to the head, and had buried her body in the garden of her house. After the police found the body, Iribarren requested an expansion of his testimony to the judge. In his new declaration, he stated that nine years before, in 1986, he had killed his parents,



Excavation in progress at San Antonio de Giles

Luis Juan Iribarren, 46 years old, and Martha Langevin, 42 years old, as well as his brother Martín, 16, and his sister Marta Cecilia, 9, and had buried them in the town of Tuyut', 25 kilometers away from San Andres de Giles, at the Buenos Aires province. Since then, the police had been searching for the bodies. However, they obtained few results and utilized inadequate methodology.

EAAF's participation

The search for the bodies, ordered by Dr. Costia, chief justice of the town of Mercedes, centered on a field located 25 kilometers from San Andres de Giles where, according to Iribarren's testimony, the bodies were buried.

After police and firemen conducted excavations with no positive results, the judge called on the EAAF in on the case. On November 15th and 16th, the team found four bodies in a common grave located in an area near Iribarren's former home. The four bodies were dressed and had several personal items with them.

Once the lab studies were conducted, three of the bodies were positively identified as belonging to the parents and the brother of the accused. Genetic analyses will be conducted on the fourth skeleton to identify it, because while the sex and age coincided with those of the supposed victim, there was no other physical evidence to confirm the identification.

ARCHIVO CLARIN



Cinco. Iribarren confesó que mató a sus padres, sus dos hermanos y a su tía.

EL CASO DE SAN ANDRES DE GILES

Preventiva por un múltiple asesinato

Es para el hombre que confesó haber matado a toda su familia ♦ Polémica por el cuerpo del delito

El juez de Mercedes Eduardo Costía dictó la prisión preventiva por homicidio calificado en cinco oportunidades a Luis Fernando Iribarren (32), el hombre de San Andrés de Giles que confesó haber asesinado a sus padres, sus dos hermanos y su tía.

El 2 de setiembre pasado, Iribarren le

víctimas son su familia- podría pasar el resto de su vida en la cárcel.

Historia de sangre

Iribarren fue detenido el jueves 31 de agosto, a raíz de la sospechosa desaparición de su tía Alcira Ester (59). Le había contado a sus vecinos que su tía había

Other Activities

Agreement with the Mar del Plata National University

In order to further inquiry into techniques for improving the possibilities of identifying skeletal remains, EAAF signed a cooperative agreement with the Engineering School of the National University of the city of Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires Province. The objectives of this agreement were the following: a) the application of Digital Image Processing techniques to improve fingerprint images and b) printing the improved images. Members of the Laboratory of Signal Measurement and Processing of the Engineering School at Mar del Plata will work with members of EAAF to apply these techniques to specific cases.

Academic Activities in Argentina.

- Two seminars on forensic anthropology in the Provinces of Cordoba and Catamarca, as part of the First Post-Graduate Course in Legal Medicine, organized by the Catholic University at Salta in collaboration with the National University of Cordoba and the National University of Rosario.

- Presentation at the 11th National Congress of Argentine Archaeology, San Rafael, Mendoza, May 1994. Presentation at the School of Psychology of the University of Buenos Aires.

- Presentation at the IVth Argentine Congress of Social Anthropology, Olavarria, Buenos Aires Province, July 1994.

- Presentation as part of roundtable discussion organized by Credicoop Bank of the Federal Capital, entitled "Does a Country without Memory have a Future?" Other participants were Dr. Jaime Fuchs, the Association of Relatives of Detained/ Disappeared People for Political Reasons, Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo (Founding Line), and the Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo.

- Participation as exhibitors in the First Workshop on the Introduction to Forensic

Anthropology, organized by the Department of Social Studies and General Juridical Projects of the Supreme Court of Buenos Aires Province. This event took place in La Plata, Buenos Aires Province.

- Presentation at the Joaquin V. Gonzalez Teaching Institute of the Federal Capital.

- Presentation at the Center for Criminological Studies of the Police of Buenos Aires Province, in La Plata, Buenos Aires Province.

- Presentation as part of the 3rd National Conference of Archaeology Students, in Rosario, Santa Fe Province.

- Presentation given in the course of Fields in Anthropology in the Department of

Jornada
sobre
Introducción
a la
Antropología
Forense

Jueves 18 de agosto
de 1994
de 9 a 20 hs.

URUGUAY
CULIABOBA

Departamento de Estudios Sociales y Proyectos
INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS JURIDICOS Y PROYECTOS

Anthropology of the School of Humanities of the University of Rosario, Santa Fe Province.

- Presentation given at the School of Engineering of the University of Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires Province.

- Presentation in the School of Natural Sciences of the University of La Plata, Buenos Aires Province.

- Presentation at the Professional School of History and Geography, Almirante Brown, Buenos Aires Province.

- Presentation as part of the XVIth Workshop on Forensic Medicine, organized by the Association of Forensic Doctors of the Argentine Republic, in Santiago del Estero Province.

- Presentation in the course on Introduction to Philosophy, in the Department of Law of the University of Buenos Aires.

- Presentation in the course on Biological Anthropology in the Department of Anthropological Sciences of the School of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires.

- Presentation at the Joaquin V. Gonzalez Teaching Institute of the Federal Capital. The Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo (Founding Line) and the Association of Relatives of Detained Disappeared People for Political Reasons also participated on this event.

- Presentation given in the Post Graduate Course on Legal Medicine, in the Department of Medicine of the University of Buenos Aires.

- Presentation as part of the "Memory and Identity" series organized by the Department of Social Work of the School of Social Sciences, University of Buenos Aires.

- Presentation to first year (TEA) students in the School of Journalism, Buenos Aires. Representatives of the Mother of the Plaza de Mayo (Founding Line) and the Association of Relatives of Detained Disappeared People for Political Reasons also participated.

- Presentation in the city of Trelew, Chubut Province, as part of the Postgraduate Course for legal doctors of Patagonia.

- Presentation in the Open Course on Human Rights in the School of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires.

- Presentation for the Florencio Varela Radical Committee, Buenos Aires Province.

- Presentation at the High School No.2 of Olavarria, Buenos Aires Province.

- Presentation at the School of Psychology of the University of Buenos Aires. Also participating were representatives of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo (Founding Line), Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo, and the Association of Relatives of Detained/Disappeared People for Political Reasons.

- Presentation at the Department of Anthropology of the School of Humanities of the University of Rosario, Santa Fe Province.

- Presentation in the city of Cazuelas, Buenos Aires Province as part of an event entitled "First Cazuelas Workshops in Human Rights."