

June 22, 2016

Argentina Declassification Project
List of Names, Terms, Events, Places, and Dates
January 1, 1975 – December 31, 1983

US Victim Names:

- **Mercedes Naveiro Bender**, US citizen detained on May 5, 1976, tortured at a detention camp. She was released two days later under US pressure
- **John Patrick Egan**, US Consul officer in Cordoba who was kidnapped and killed by Montoneros in February 1975
- **Patricia A. Erb**, US citizen living and studying in Buenos Aires. She was a student activist who was detained in September 1976 and tortured at the Campo de Mayo detention center. She was released after four weeks of public pressure in the US and by the US Embassy. After her release, she named many prisoners who disappeared and lobbied the US Congress to cut military aid to Argentina
- **Billy Lee Hunt**, US citizen and student living in Mendoza who was kidnapped on April 8, 1977 and never seen again
- **Chris Anna Olson Latta de Oliva**, US citizen studying in Cordoba who was killed on October 19, 1976
- **Gwenda Mae Loken Lopez**, US citizen detained on April 30, 1976 and tortured at the La Rosario detention center. She is freed in October 1976.
- **Elida Messina**, Argentine coordinator for the Fulbright Commission. Detained on May 24, 1976, she is released after US Embassy pressure three days later
- **Toni Agatina Motta**, US citizen who was visiting Argentina in with her friend, an Italian citizen who had previously been deported from Argentina. Together, they disappeared and were never seen again
- **Susana Maria Panero and Marta Alicia Panero**, US citizens detained in Cordoba in 1976. Marta is released in February 1978 and Susana is released in March 1979
- **Jon Arozarena Pirmin**, US citizen living in Argentina who was abducted in Buenos Aires on April 30, 1977 and never seen again
- **Pablo Rieznik**, Argentine husband of US citizen **Alejandra Estela Herrera de Rieznik**. He was detained in May 1977.
- **Olga Talamante**, US citizen imprisoned and tortured in Argentina in 1974 for political activities. The US embassy and the Olga Talamante Defense Committee, helped secure her release in March 1976
- **James M. Weeks**, US citizen and priest who lived in Cordoba as a member of the La Salette order who was detained on August 3, 1976. Under public US pressure and pressure by the US embassy, he was released on August 19, 1976

US Government Officials:

- National Security Council:
 - o **Henry Kissinger**, National Security Advisor, 1969-75
 - o **Brent Scowcroft**, National Security Advisor, 1975-77

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- **Mary Brownell**, NSC Staff, 1974-76
- **Roger Fontaine**, NSC Staff, Latin America, 1981-83
- **Robert Pastor**, NSC Staff, Latin America, 1977-80
- **Alphonso Sapia-Bosch**, NSC Staff, Latin America, 1982-83
- **Lewis Tambs**, NSC Staff, Latin America, 1983-85

- Department of State:
 - Secretary of State:
 - **Henry Kissinger**, 1975-77
 - **Cyrus Vance**, 1977-80
 - **Alexander Haig**, 1981-82
 - **George Shultz**, 1982-89

 - Assistant Secretaries of State for Inter-American Affairs/Western Hemisphere Affairs:
 - **William G. Bowdler**, 1980-81
 - **Thomas O. Enders**, 1981-83
 - **Langhorne A. "Tony" Motley**, 1983-85
 - **William D. "Bill" Rogers**, 1974-76
 - **Harry W. Shlaudeman**, 1976-77 (Shlaudeman also served as US Ambassador to Peru, 1977-80, and US Ambassador to Argentina, 1980-83)
 - **Terence A. "Terry" Todman**, 1977-78
 - **Viron P. "Pete" Vaky**, 1978-79

 - Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs:
 - **James M. Wilson, Jr.**, served as Coordinator for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, 1976-77
 - **Patricia M. "Patt" Derian**, 1977-81
 - **Elliott Abrams**, 1981-85

 - Other State Department Officials with interest in Argentina:
 - **Stephen W. Bosworth**, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, 1982-83
 - **Michele Bova**, Human Rights Officer, Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, 1977-79
 - **James E. Buchanan**, Bureau of Intelligence and Research analyst, 1974-76
 - **John A. Bushnell**, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, 1977-82
 - **Warren Christopher**, Deputy Secretary, 1977-81
 - **Luigi R. Einaudi**, Director of the Policy Planning Staff for Inter-American Affairs, 1977-89
 - **Tom J. Farer**, US Commissioner on the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, 1976-85
 - **Gen. Andrew Goodpaster**, US Special Envoy to Argentina, 1980 (Seeking Argentine support for Soviet Union grain embargo)

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- **Ralph Guzman**, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, 1977-80
 - **Philip C. Habib**, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, 1976-78
 - **Roger Kirk**, Deputy Director, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, 1976
 - **William Luers**, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, 1975-77
 - **Frank McNeill**, Latin America Bureau, Office of Inter-American Affairs, 1977-78
 - **Louis Misback**, Bureau of Intelligence and Research analyst, 1976
 - **David D. Newsom**, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, 1978-81
 - **Fernando E. "Fred" Rondon**, Deputy Director, East Coast Affairs, Latin America Bureau, Office of Inter-American Affairs, 1976-78 (participated on Derian's trip to Argentina in 1977)
 - **Hewson A. Ryan**, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, 1975-76
 - **Mark L. Schneider**, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, 1979-81
 - **Harold Saunders**, Director, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, 1975-76
 - **Gerard C. Smith**, US Special Envoy for Non-Proliferation, 1977-80
 - **William P. Stedman, Jr.** Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, 1977-78
 - **LTG Vernon A. Walters**, US Special Envoy, 1981-85
 - **Robert F. Woodward**, US Commissioner on the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, 1972-76
- US Ambassadors to Argentina:
 - **Robert C. Hill**, 1974-77
 - **Raul H. Castro**, 1977-80
 - **Harry W. Shlaudeman**, 1980-83
 - **Francis V. "Frank" Ortiz**, 1983-86
 - Buenos Aires-based State Department staff:
 - **George Beckett**, US Regional Security Officer (RSO), 1975-76
 - **John A. Bushnell**, Deputy Chief of Mission, 1982-87
 - **James Blystone**, US RSO, 1979-80
 - **Maxwell Chaplin**, Deputy Chief of Mission, 1976-77
 - **John Doherty**, Political Officer and Labor Attache, 1972-73
 - **Anthony G. Freeman**, Political Officer and Labor Attache, 1976-80
 - **Townsend Friedman**, Political and Human Rights Officer, 1979-82
 - **Roger R. Gamble**, Political Officer and Labor Attache, 1973-76
 - **F. Allen "Tex" Harris**, Human Rights Officer, 1977-80
 - **John Keene**, Political Officer and Labor Attache, 1982-83
 - **Ronald James Kelly**, US RSO, 1977-78
 - **Claus Ruser**, Deputy Chief of Mission, 1980-82
 - **James F. Shea**, Political Officer and Labor Attache, 1980-82
 - **Wayne S. Smith**, Political Counselor, 1976

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- **Hugh Woodward**, Acting Deputy Chief of Mission, 1976
- **Frank Zambito**, Political Officer, 1976

- Buenos Aires-based US Military Attache officials:
 - **Lt. Col. John L. Bohach**, Assistant Army Military Attache, 1976
 - **Lt Col. Paul A. Coughlin**, Defense Attache, 1976
 - **Maj. Herbert C. Huser**, Army Attache, 1974-75
 - **Capt. Emiddio Massa**, Naval Attache, 1974-75
 - **Col. Emmett A. Niblack**, Air Force Attache, 1974-75
 - **Lt Col. Robert E. Overbey**, Assistant Army Attache, 1974-75
 - **Col. Samuel Stapleton**, Defense Attache in Buenos Aires who, in May 1975 received death threats

- Buenos Aires-based US military officials (Military Assistance Advisory Group):
 - **Lt Col. Lloyd Gracey**, MAAG officer assigned to train staff of Argentine Intelligence Battalion 601 in 1976
 - **Lt Col. James T. Fleker**, MAAG, marine infantry and training
 - **Cmdr. Leren M. Lewedag**, Section Chief, MAAG
 - **Maj. Juan de la Cruz Medina**, Advisor
 - **Maj. Mathew Medina**, Advisor
 - **Maj. John T. Payne**, training and operations advisor
 - **Col. Fredrico Smith**, Section Chief
 - **Lt. Col. Jack C. Smith**, MAAG logistics advisor
 - **Capt. Francisco V. Suarez**, Section Chief
 - **Col. Robert W. Tart**, MAAG commander, 1973-76
 - **Maj. John T. Weiss**, Advisor

- Other Buenos Aires-based US officials:
 - **Robert Scherrer**, Legal Attache who served in Buenos Aires for eight years in the 1970's and reported on human rights violations

- US military units dispatched to Argentina
 - 902nd Military Intelligence Group from the US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)
 - 470th Military Intelligence Brigade

- Other US Government Officials
 - **Dean Clows**, Under Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, 1980-81
 - **Howard D. Samuel**, Under Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, 1979-80
 - **Robert W. Searby**, Under Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, 1981-84

- Members of Congress with expressed interest in Human Rights in Argentina:
 - **Rep. Thomas R. Harkin** of Iowa, 1975-84
 - **Rep. Edward I. Koch** of New York, 1969-78

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- **Sen. Edward Kennedy** of Massachusetts, 1961-2000
- **Rep. Benjamin Gilman** of New York, 1973-2002
- **Rep. Edward R. Roybal** of California, 1963-92
- **Rep. Gus Yatron** of Pennsylvania, 1969-92
- **Rep. Donald Fraser** of Minnesota, 1963-78

Selected list of prominent Argentine and Third Country Victims:

- **Juan Carlos Anzorena**, disappeared in August 1979 and the subject of US reporting
- **Esther Norma Arrostito**, leader of the Montoneros who was captured in a military battle on December 2, 1976 and imprisoned and tortured at the ESMA prison and later disappears
- **Elena Barberis**, disappeared in 1976; subject of US reporting after she is identified by Patricia A. Erb as a prisoner of Campo de Mayo in October 1976
- **Alfredo Bravo**, Educator and labor union activist, kidnapped on September 8, 1977 and released in 1979
- **Fernando Rubin Brodsky**, disappeared in August 1979 and subject of US reporting
- **Horacio Campiglia**, exiled Montoneros leader living in Rio de Janeiro who is kidnapped by Argentine Battalion 601 in March 1980 and transferred to ESMA detention center and later disappears
- **Monica Susana Pinus de Binstock** – Montoneros leader who is kidnapped in Rio de Janeiro with **Horacio Campiglia** by Argentine Intelligence Battalion 601 in March 1980 and transferred to ESMA detention center and later disappears
- **Dardo Manuel Cabo**, journalist who was a member of the Montoneros; killed by the military in 1977
- **Haroldo Conti**, Argentine writer who was arrested on May 5, 1976 and never seen again
- **Robert Cox**, British citizen and publisher of the English language newspaper, the Buenos Aires Herald, who is arrested, tortured and released after US diplomat Tex Harris intervenes
- **Daniel Armando Croatto**, Montenero leader killed in September 1979
- **Liliana Delfino**, disappeared in 1976 and named as a prisoner at Campo de Mayo by Patricia A. Erb in October 1976
- **Deutsch family**, five members arrested in 1977. President Carter asks Argentinian President Videla about their treatment. Those arrested were: **Alejandro, Helena, Susana, Liliana, and Elena Deutsch**)
- **Alice Domon**, French nun and supporter of the Madres de la Plaza de Mayo; kidnapped on December 8, 1977
- **Jaime Dri**, a Montoneros leader kidnapped in Uruguay in December 1977 and imprisoned by the Argentine government. He is the sole survivor to a failed Argentine intelligence operation in Mexico City in 1978
- **Leonie Duquet**, French nun and supporter of the Madres de la Plaza de Mayo; kidnapped on December 8, 1977
- **Claudio, Lila and Luis Epelbaum**, disappeared in Aug-Nov. 1976. Their mother, **Rene de Epelbaum** becomes a founder of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo
- **Adolfo Perez Esquivel**, 1980 Nobel Peace Prize Winner who was tortured in 1977
- **Marcelo Gelman**, son of exiled Argentine poet and Montoneros sympathizer who disappeared in 1976

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- **Noemi Esther Giannetti de Molfino**, Montoneros exile who was kidnapped in Peru in June 1980
- **Ruben de Gregorio**, disappeared in December 1977 and subject of US reporting
- **Raymundo Gleyzer**, Argentine filmmaker who is abducted and disappears on May 27, 1976, three years after releasing his movie, "The Traitors."
- **Dr. Augustin Goiburú**, exiled Paraguayan opposition leader who is abducted in Argentina and disappeared
- **Joao Goulart**, former President of Brazil (1961-64) who was ousted in a coup and later lived in exile in the town of Mercedes in the Corrientes province in Argentina. Died on December 6, 1976 of a heart attack. Some have speculated and others have charged that he was poisoned as part of Operation Condor
- **David Graiver**, an Argentine businessman and banker who allegedly supported the *La Opinion* newspaper and was investigated by the FBI of laundering money to support the Montoneros. Killed in a plane crash in Mexico in 1976.
- **Dagmar Hagelin**, Swedish citizen who disappeared on January 27, 1977
- **Elena Angelica Holmberg Lanusse**, daughter of former President Alejandro Lanusse who served as an Argentine diplomat in France. She is kidnapped in Paris and is found dead in Buenos Aires in December 1978
- **Enrique Jara**, Deputy editor of *La Opinion*, is abducted in April 1977 and disappears
- **Thelma Jara de Cabezas**, mother of Enrique Jara who becomes a leader of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo protest group, who, herself, is arrested in April 1979 and detained in the ESMA detention center and released in April 1980
- **Jorge Ricardo Kenny**, Chrysler executive killed by Montoneros in April 1976
- **Horacio Domingo Maggio**, Montoneros leader who escapes ESMA in 1978 and informs US Ambassador Raul Castro about activities at ESMA and the names of detainees
- **Zelmar Michelini** and **Hector Gutierrez Ruiz**, former Uruguayan legislators living in exile in Buenos Aires. Kidnapped on May 18, 1976 and found murdered two days later
- **Emiglio Mignone**, leader of Permanent Assembly for Human Rights and founder of the Center for Legal and Social Studies. He advocated for human rights and compiled a list of missing, tortured and disappeared Argentines.
- **Monica Mignone**, daughter of a retired Argentine army officer and Catholic activist, is detained by Argentine police on May 14, 1976 and never seen again. Her parents publicized her case at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and her mother helped found the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo. Later determined that she was detained at ESMA
- **Antonio Muscat**, a manager of Bunge y Born Company who was killed by the Montoneros in 1975
- **Roberto Quieto**, the leader of Montoneros who is detained on December 28, 1975 and is never seen again
- **Marcelo Carolos Reinhold**, Montoneros leader kidnapped and disappeared in August 1977
- **Edgardo Sajon**, editor of *La Opinion* who disappears on April 1, 1977
- **Mario Roberto Santucho**, a leader of the ERP, killed in July 1976
- **Susana Lenor Sivar**, partner of Montoneros leader Marcelo Reinhold who was kidnapped and disappeared in August 1977
- **Hector Hidalgo Sola**, Argentine Ambassador to Venezuela, disappeared on July 18, 1977

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- **Jacobo Timerman**, Argentine journalist who spoke out against human rights violations as editor of *La Opinion*, and was detained in April 1977 and tortured at Campo de Mayo and other detention centers before being released in April 1978
- **Juan Jose Torres**, former President of Bolivia living in exile in Buenos Aires is found murdered in June 1976
- **Azucena Villaflor de Vicenti**, founder of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo who, along with other members of her protest group is abducted between December 8-11, 1977, and disappears
- **Raimundo Villaflor**, abducted on August 30, 1979 and disappears; is the subject of US reporting
- **Alberto Villar**, Chief of Police in Buenos Aires and alleged member of the AAA. He was killed by the Montoneros in 1975
- **Rodolfo Walsh**, writer and journalist, intelligence officer in the Montoneros, killed in Buenos Aires on March 25, 1977
- **Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen**, Argentine legislator who opposed tactics of para-military organizations and was detained multiple times in 1976

Selected list of Argentine government officials and supporters:

- **Jorge Eduardo Acosta**, Naval commander of the ESMA detention center
- **Orlando Ramon Agosti**, Argentine Air Force General who served as a member of the junta
- **Adm. Gualter Oscar Allara**, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1977
- **Rodolfo Almiron**, a leader on the right-wing Argentine Anti-communist Alliance.
- **Alfredo Astiz**, an Argentine Naval Intelligence Officer based at ESMA who was implicated in the abduction of several members of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo group and two French nuns in December 1977. He allegedly infiltrated the group using an alias, **Gustavo Nino**
- **Musa Azar**, SIDE provincial chief in Santiago del Estero, 1978
- **Gen. Reynoldo Bignone**, a commanding general at the Campo de Mayo detention center who, after retiring from the military, became the final President under the Junta, 1982-83
- **Antonio Domingo Bussi**, General in Tucuman province in 1975-77
- **Oscar Camilion**, Argentine Foreign Minister, 1981
- **Ramon Juan Alberto Camps**, an Army general who also led the Buenos Aires Province police and the Federal Police and oversaw secret detention sites in the province
- **Julio Carasales**, Argentine Ambassador to the Organization of American States, 1976
- **Juan Martin Ciga Correa**, also known as **Mariano Santa Maria**, served as a member of the Intelligence Battalion 601
- **Roberto Dalton**, Argentine Charge d'Affaires in the U.S., 1979
- **Col. Mario Davico**, Army Intelligence officer who becomes the Deputy Chief of Army Intelligence
- **Col. Alejandro Agustin Arias Duval**, member of Intelligence Battalion 601
- **Cesar Enciso**, member of SIDE who was involved in counter-terrorism actions
- **Jorge A. Aja Espil**, Argentine Ambassador to the U.S. 1976-81
- **Carlos Enrique Galleone**, Chief of Counter terrorism Task Force for the Federal Police, 1976
- **Leopoldo F. Galtieri**, Army general who served as a member of the junta, was President in 1981-82 and led the disastrous war with the United Kingdom over the Falklands.
- **Gaston de Prat Gay**, Argentine Charge d'Affaires in the U.S., 1977
- **Col. Miguel Angel Mallea Gil**, served as President Videla's chief military aide

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- **Gen. Omar Domingo Rubens Graffigna**, head of Argentine Air Force, 1979-81
- **Anibal Gordon**, served as an intelligence agent in SIDE and as an alleged member of AAA.
- **Cesar A Guzzetti**, Argentine Foreign Minister, 1976-77 who was injured in an assassination attempt by the Montoneros on May 7, 1977
- **Gen. Albano Harguindeguy**, Argentine Interior Minister, 1976
- **Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz**, Argentine Minister of the Economy, 1976-81
- **Gen. Iberico Saint Jean**, the Governor of Buenos Aires province in 1976 who later becomes an official at SIDE
- **Guillermo Walter Klein**, Minister of the Economy, 1976-81
- **Gen. Jose Maria Klix**, Argentine Air Force General and Defense Minister, 1976-78
- **Gen. Carlos Enrique Laidlaw**, head of SIDE in 1977
- **Adm. Armando Lambruschini**, Argentine admiral who later served as a member of the junta. His daughter was killed by Montoneros guerrillas in September 1978
- **Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari**, Argentine Foreign Minister, 1982-83
- **Adm. Juan Joes Lombardo**, commander of the Mar del Plata naval detention center
- **Italo A. Luder**, Personal secretary to Isabel Peron, 1974-75
- **Gen. Carlos Alberto Martinez**, chief of Argentine Army Intelligence in 1976 and leader of SIDE in 1977-83
- **Gen. Carlos Guillermo Suarez Mason**, commander of the Army 1st Corps and later Chairman of the Joint Chiefs. He was considered a hard-liner and an architect of counter-terrorism activities
- **Adm. Emilio Massera**, Argentine Naval chief who served as a member of the junta
- **Nicanor Costa Mendez**, Argentine Foreign Minister, 1981-83
- **Gen. Luciano Benjamin Menendez**, Army 3rd Corps commander, 1975-79; he was responsible for counter-terrorism operations in the Cordoba province and advocated harsh tactics to stop opponents.
- **Gen. Luis Miro**, Argentine Military attache in Washington DC, 1976
- **Adm. Oscar Montes**, Argentine Naval admiral and Foreign Minister, 1977-78
- **Arnoldo T. Musich**, Argentine Ambassador to the U.S. 1976
- **Jorge Muzzio**, member of Intelligence Battalion 601
- **Gen. Cristino Nicolaidis**, Commander of the Campo de Mayo detention center who later served as a member of the junta and became President after Galteiri was ousted
- **Gustavo Nino**, alias used by Navy Lt. **Alfredo Astiz** as he infiltrated the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo protest group
- **Gen. Edmundo Rene Ojeda**, deputy chief of the Military Institute in 1979
- **Alejandro Orfila**, Argentine Ambassador to the U.S. and the Organization of American States
- **Otto Paladino**, head of the Argentinian Intelligence Service (SIDE) in 1976
- **Carlos Washington Pastor**, Argentine Foreign Minister, 1978-81
- **Isabel Martinez de Peron**, President of Argentina, 1974-76
- **Raul Quijano**, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship, 1976
- **Jose Lopez Rega**, served as Minister of Social Welfare in the Peron government and a leader of the Alianza Argentina Comunista
- **Leandro Sanchez Reisse**, accountant in Intelligence Battalion 60, 1978-81, who managed property seized from detainees
- **Col. Joes Osvaldo Ribeiro**, Deputy Chief of Army Intelligence, 1975-76

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- **Angel Robledo**, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship, 1975
- **Col. Roberto Roualdes**, chief aide to 601 Battalion commander Guillermo Suarez Mason
- **Eduardo Alfredo Ruffo**, also known as "Zappo," he was an aide to Anibal Gordon and allegedly served in the AAA and served in SIDE. Involved in kidnapping children of detainees at the Automotores Orletti detention center
- **Maj. Pedro Duran Saenz**, head of El Vesubio detention center, 1975-78
- **Adolfo M. Savino**, Argentine Defense Minister in 1975
- **Gen. Alberto Alfredo Valin**, Chief, Army Intelligence, 1978-81
- **Alberto Rodriguez Varela**, Minister of Justice during the dictatorship
- **Rafael Vasquez**, Argentine Ambassador to the U.S. 1975
- **Capt. Hector Verges**, Chief of Army operations in Cordoba province
- **Gen. Jorge R. Videla**, Army general who served as a member of the junta and as President between 1976-81
- **Alberto J. Vignes**, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship, 1973-75
- **Gen. Roberto E. Viola**, Army general who served as a member of the Junta and as President in 1981
- **Christian von Wernich**, a police catholic chaplain
- **Ricardo Yofre**, secretary to President Videla

Foreign military and intelligence officers operating in Argentina

- Bolivia (May-June 1976)
 - o Raul Tijerina Barrientos
 - o Col. Rafael Loaiza
 - o Carlos Mena Burgos
- Uruguay (1976-78)
 - o Jose Ricardo Arab Fernandez
 - o Col. Carlos Calcagno Golero
 - o Hugo Campos Hermida
 - o Maj. Jose Nino Gavazzo Pereira
 - o Manuel Juan Cordero Piacentini
 - o Gen. Amaury Prantl
 - o Jorge Silveira Quesada

Argentine Military and Police Units:

- **5th Army Brigade** (composed of three mountain infantry regiments that operated in the Tucuman province)
- **29th Army Infantry Regiment** (home base in Formosa province was attacked in 1975)
- **601 Intelligence Battalion**, and **Company A**, Army intelligence unit responsible for counter-terrorism
- **Brigada de Investigaciones de la Policia de Santa Fe**, a military unit in Santa Fe province responsible for counter-terrorism actions
- **Brigada de San Justo**, a military unit in Buenos Aires province responsible for counter-terrorism actions

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- **Centro Piloto**, Naval Task Force in Paris, France that monitored political opponents and exiles in Europe
- **Fuerzas de Tarea**, also called **Grupo de Tarea** and **Unidades de Tarea**, military task force units charged with counter-terrorism responsibilities
- **Grupo de Tarea 3.3.2**, stationed at the ESMA Naval Base and were responsible for counter-terrorism and interrogating prisoners at EMSA
- **Military Intelligence Detachments**, there were several involved in counter-terrorism and detentions, including the 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 201st, and 234th.
- **Reunion Central** or **Reunion Center**, included seven Task Forces, Task Force 1 through Task Force 7
- **SIDE**, or **Secretaria de Informaciones de Estado**, the State Secretariat of information was Argentina's state security service
- **SIE**, or **Servicio de Intelligence del Ejecito**, the Army Intelligence Service or Army G2

Terms:

- **Alianza Argentina Anticomunista** (Argentina Anticomunism Alliance) or **AAA**, right wing para-police organization supporting the dictatorship allegedly led by Jose Lopez Rega)
- **Casa de la Juventud**, a catholic youth organization opposed to the Argentine government. Many members are arrested and tortured in November 1978
- **Cristianos para la Liberacion**, a catholic youth organization opposed to the Argentine government. Many members are arrested and tortured in November 1978
- **COI**, **COT**, and **COTI**, acronyms for Center for Intelligence, Tactical Operations Center, and Tactical Operations and Intelligence Center.
- **Condor**, also known as **Operation Condor**, and **Plan Condor**, terms were used interchangeably.
 - o Coordinated plan by the Governments of **Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay** to share intelligence, conduct counter-terrorism operations, and communicate with one another.
 - o Other Terms used:
 - **Intelligence Sharing**
 - **Intelligence Coordination**
 - **Intelligence Cooperation**
 - **Joint Operation**
 - **Military Cooperation**
- **Death Flight**
- **"Disappeared," "Disappearance,"** and the Spanish term, **"Desaparecido,"** terms used for people who were kidnapped or detained (presumably by security forces or their allies), whose whereabouts were and often remained unknown
- **ERP** (People's Revolutionary Army, military guerilla group opposed to the dictatorship)
- **Grupo de Tarea Exterior**, also known as **Extraterritorial Task Force**, Argentine intelligence unit based in Florida.
- **Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, (IACHR)**, also known as the **Inter-American Human Right Commission (IAHRC)** and the **Inter-American Court of Human Rights**, part of the

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- Organization of the American States, headquartered in Washington D.C. it was chartered to investigate cases of human rights abuses
- **Joint Forces**, or **Fuerzas Conjuntas**, task forces jointly operated by military, intelligence and security agencies to conduct counter-terrorism operations
 - **Junta Coordinadora Revolucionaria, (JCR)** also known as the **Revolutionary Coordinating Junta**, International group of Latin American leftist guerilla groups that coordinated across borders in the 1970's
 - **Leftists, Radicals, Subversives, and Communists**, terms used interchangeably by the junta to describe their opponents
 - **Montoneros**, also called **MPN**, a left-wing military guerilla group in the 1970s-80s; opponent of the dictatorship
 - **Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo** or **Madres de la Plaza de Mayo**, a group of mothers whose sons/daughters disappeared who started a weekly protest in the Plaza de Mayo in front of the Casa Rosada, the Presidential Palace, in 1977. Fifteen members are abducted in December 1977
 - **Organismo Coordinador de Operaciones Antisubversivas (OCA)**, Uruguayan intelligence unit that operated in Argentina
 - **Operacion Colombo**, Chilean military operation in Argentina that results in the May 1975 disappearance of over 100 Chileans
 - **Operation Independence**, or **Operacion Independencia**, Government military operation in Tucuman province to eliminate the ERP in 1975-76
 - **Operation Mexico**, a failed Argentine intelligence operation to identify and kidnap Montoneros leaders living in exile in Mexico City in 1978
 - **Operacion Primicia**, Montoneros military operation in 1975 against the military base in Formosa province
 - **MPN**, Movimiento Peronista Montonero, also called **Montoneros**, a left-wing military guerrilla group in the 1970s-80s opposed to the dictatorship
 - **People's Revolutionary Army**, or **ERP**, a military guerilla group opposed to the dictatorship
 - **Process for National Reorganization**, term used to describe military efforts, including human rights abuses, to consolidate power and form a dictatorship in 1976
 - **La Salette**, a Catholic religious order that focused its pastoral work in the poor neighborhood in Cordoba. Six members, including US citizen **James Weeks**, were abducted, detained, and tortured at La Perla detention center in August 1976
 - **San Patrizio Massacre**, occurred on July 4, 1976 with the murder of three Pallottine Priests and two seminarians by Argentina security forces
 - **Southern Cone**, geographical designation often used in the United States to refer to the military dictatorships in South America during the 1970's-80's
 - **Tropas Especiales de Agitacion**, also known by acronyms **TEA** and **TEI**, Montoneros Special Agitation Troops and Special Infantry Troops in 1979-80 who sought to infiltrate Argentina and conduct a counter-offensive
 - **World Cup**, played in Argentina in June 1978. Argentina defeated Peru 6-0 to advance to the elimination round. Immediately, accusations of match-fixing were made, including allegations that President Videla agreed to accept Peruvian political prisoners for a victory

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Dates and Events:

- **January 15, 1975** – Ford Motor Company showroom in Buenos Aires is bombed
- **January 29, 1975** – 14 ERP members arrested for the 1973 kidnapping of Firestone/Argentina executive **John Thompson**
- **February 9, 1975** – Argentine Army launches Operacion Independencia in Tucuman province to eliminate the ERP
- **February 26, 1975** – US Consular Officer, **John Patrick Egan** is kidnapped by the Montoneros in Cordoba and killed two days later
- **March 9, 1975** – US is informed by Argentine intelligence of a plan to kidnap the US ambassador
- **June 6, 1975** – Legal attache Robert Scherrer receives a report on the arrest of **Jorge Fuentes** (Chile MIR leader) and **Amilcar Santucho** (Argentine ERP leader) in Paraguay
- **July 11, 1975** – Jose Lopez Rega resigns as Minister of Social Welfare
- **July 1975** – 119 Chilean exiles and dissidents disappear or are killed in Operacion Colombo, an early joint military operation by Chilean and Argentine forces in what will become Operation Condor
- **August 27, 1975** – President Isabel Peron appoints Gen. Jorge Videla as head of the Army
- **October 5, 1975** - airline hijacking by Montoneros and attack on military base in Formosa province
- **October 7, 1975** – President Isabel Peron issues **Executive Order 2770**, creating the Internal Security Council (ISC) and the National Defense Council (NDC) and giving the military authority over internal security
- **October 11, 1975** – President Gerald Ford receives an intelligence briefing indicating the possibility of a military coup in Argentina
- **November 1, 1975** – French citizen **Jean Yves Claudet**, a Chilean activist and opponent of Pinochet, is arrested at his hotel in Buenos Aires and disappears
- **November 25 – December 1, 1975, Operation Condor** agreed to: Intelligence services from Southern Cone countries meet in Santiago, Chile under the invitation and leadership of **Manuel Contreras**, the head of the Chilean intelligence service, and agree to share intelligence in what will become known as **Operation Condor**
- **December 28, 1975** – Montoneros leader **Roberto Quieto** is captured by the Argentine military and disappears
- **February 1976** – **Otto Paladino** named head of SIDE
- **March 2, 1976** – Adm. Emilio Massera, Gen. Jorge Videla and **Adolfo Tortolo**, the Arch-bishop of Parana meet to plan the coup
- **March 11, 1976**, CIA Director George H.W. Bush meets with President Ford and, as part of his briefing, notes the possibility for a coup in Argentina
- **March 24, 1976** – Isabel Peron deposed in a military coup and placed under house arrest in a small town in the province of Neuquen; Jorge Videla is named President
- **March – April 1976** – U.S. approves \$48 million in foreign military assistance for the new Argentine government
- **April 2, 1976** – Argentine citizen **Graciela Rutila Artes** and her 9-month old daughter, Carla are kidnapped in Oruro, Bolivia as part of Operation Condor and sent to the Orletti detention center. Graciela is killed while her daughter is adopted by an intelligence officer at the Orletti detention center, **Eduardo Ruffo**.

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- **April 10, 1976** – Argentine military arrest Chilean exile and opposition leader **Edgardo Enriquez Espinoza** and other Chilean opposition members in Argentina. He is sent to El Olimpo, Campo de Mayo and ESMA before handed over to the Chilean intelligence service
- **April 30, 1976** – **Gwenda Mae Lopez**, a US citizen, is arrested and detained at the Rosario detention center.
- **May 1976**, Gen. Roberto Viola issues a secret order restructuring the armed forces to focus on counter-terrorism and a military campaign to deal with it
- **May 4, 1976** – Argentine writer **Haroldo Conti** is kidnapped at his home in Buenos Aires and disappears
- **May 5, 1976** – US citizen **Mercedes Naveiro Bender** is detained by security forces. Under US Embassy pressure, she is released two days later
- **May 14, 1976** – **Monica Mignone** is detained by Argentine police and her case is publicized in the IACHR
- **May 18, 1976** - **Zelmar Michelini** and **Hector Gutierrez Ruiz**, former Uruguayan legislators living in exile in Buenos Aires, are kidnapped and found murdered two days later
- **May 24, 1976** – US citizen, **Elida Messina**, coordinator of the Fulbright Commission in Argentina is abducted by Argentinian police. Under US Embassy pressure and Amb. Hill's intervention, she is released three days later
- **May 27, 1976** – Amb. Hill presents a demarche to the Argentine government over human rights abuses
- **May 27, 1976** – Argentine filmmaker **Reymundo Gleyzer** is kidnapped and disappears
- **Late May 1976** – the Intelligence services of the Condor Countries meet in Santiago and agree to establish a joint intelligence database and a communications network
- **June 3, 1976** – exiled Bolivian President **Juan Jose Torres** is found murdered in Buenos Aires
- **June 8, 1976** – Uruguayan labor leader **Geraldo Gatti** and other Uruguayan members of the Uruguayan Resistencia Obrero-Estudantil (ROE) are abducted in Buenos Aires
- **June 9, 1976** – Argentine Catholic Commission on Immigration office is ransacked and records relating to thousands of immigrants are stolen. Two days later, 26 immigrants from Uruguay and Chile are abducted
- **June 10, 1976** – US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger meets with Argentine Foreign Minister Cesar Guzzetti in Santiago
- **July 1, 1976** – **Patricio Biedma Schadewaldt**, an exiled member of the Chilean MIR opposition party, is arrested in Argentina and held at the Orletti detention center and disappears
- **July 4, 1976** – Argentine police kill three Pallottine Catholic priests, **Alfredo Kelly**, **Alfredo Leaden**, and **Pedro Dufau** and two seminarians, **Salvadore Barbeito** and **Emilio Berletti** in what becomes known as the **San Patrizio Massacre**
- **July 13, 1976** – 30 Uruguayan exiles are kidnapped in Buenos Aires and taken to the Orletti detention center
- **July 19, 1976** – **Mario Roberto Santucho**, leader of the ERP is killed in a military raid and other ERP leaders are captured and detained at Campo de Mayo
- **August 1976** – Argentine military begins joint counter-terrorism training exercises with Condor countries in Buenos Aires
- **August 1976** – Argentine intelligence informs the US that its intelligence indicates the ERP is targeting US military advisor Lloyd Gracey for assassination

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- **August 3, 1976** – US Citizen and priest **James Martin Weeks** is arrested and detained with five seminary students. Under US Embassy pressure, he is released three weeks later
- **August 20, 1976** – 30 people are killed in a massacre in Pilar in Buenos Aires province
- **August 23, 1976** – The Department of State instructs its Ambassadors in Southern Cone countries to issue demarches about Operation Condor and the need to respect human rights
- **August 26, 1976** – US citizen **Marta Alicia Panero** is arrested in Cordoba and her sister, **Maria Susana Panero** is arrested a week later
- **September 13, 1976** – US citizen **Patricia A. Erb** is abducted from her family's home in Buenos Aires. Under U.S. Embassy pressure, she is released the next month, October 1976, and expelled from Argentina. She publicizes the names of many people she knew from her detention
- **September 15-17, 1976** – Argentine military officials, led by Gen. Roberto Viola meet with Brazilian military officials to discuss intelligence matters
- **September 24, 1976** – SIDE and Uruguayan security officers conduct a counter-terrorism raid in Buenos Aires against exiled militant Uruguayan group **OPR-33**. All members are killed or disappear
- **September 29, 1976** – Five members of the Montoneros leadership are killed in a raid in Buenos Aires, including **Maria Victoria Hilda Walsh**, the daughter of Argentine writer Roberto Walsh
- **October – November 1976** – President Videla visits Southern Cone countries (Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, and Peru). Declassified CIA reports describe his visit to Chile as one to discuss counter-terrorism cooperation
- **October 6-7, 1976** – Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister meets Secretary of State Kissinger and Deputy Secretary Robinson
- **November 4, 1976** – Argentine exiles **Claudio and Lila Epelbaum** are kidnapped in Punta del Este, Uruguay
- **December 1976** – The US State Department rejects a munitions export license for SIDE based on human rights abuses
- **December 6, 1976** – former Brazilian President Joao Goulart dies in Argentina
- **December 13, 1976** – In what has become known as the "**Margarita Belen Massacre**," 22 Montoneros prisoners killed while transporting them to a different prison
- **December 13-16, 1976** – According to a declassified CIA cable, representatives from the intelligence services of Operation Condor countries meet in Buenos Aires to discuss future plans.
- **Early 1977** – Gen. Otto Paladino, head of SIDE, and his deputies **Adcel Vilas, Juan A. Buasso** and **Rodolfo C. Mujica** are replaced
- **February 9, 1977** – Paraguayan opposition leader **Dr. Augustin Goiburú** is kidnapped in Argentina and disappears
- **March 1977** – US Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights **Patricia Derian** visits Buenos Aires and meets with Argentine leaders, US embassy officials, and others
- **March 24, 1977** – Argentine writer **Rudolfo Walsh** published a letter denouncing the Argentine government
- **March 25, 1977** – Walsh is killed by the Argentine military
- **April 1, 1977** – **Edgardo Sajon**, editor of the *La Opinion* newspaper, is kidnapped and disappears
- **April 15, 1977** – *La Opinion* editor, **Jacobo Timerman** is kidnapped by armed men and then held as prisoner at Campo de Mayo and other detention centers. Argentine security forces also

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- arrest the deputy editor **Enrique Jara** and many writers and journalists associated with his newspaper, most are killed or disappear
- **May 7, 1977** – Montoneros guerillas injure Argentine Foreign Minister Guzzetti in an assassination attempt in Buenos Aires
- **June 22, 1977** – **Jacobo Kovadloff**, the head of the American Jewish Committee in Buenos Aires and his family leave Argentina for New York after receiving death threats
- **August 13-16, 1977** – Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Terence Todman visits Buenos Aires and meets with Argentine government officials, including President Videla, Minister of Economy Martinez de Hoz, Minister of Foreign Affairs Montes, and Argentine Supreme Court justices. He also meets with labor and political leaders
- **August 27, 1977** – Five members of the **Deutsch family** are arrested in Cordoba
- **September 1977** – Argentine and Paraguayan intelligence leaders meet in Ascuncion, Paraguay
- **September 6-9, 1977** – President Videla visits the United States and meets with President Carter on September 7. Carter asks Videla about Jacobo Timerman and the Deutsch family and informs Videla that human rights groups are compiling a list of names of people who have disappeared or are in prison
- **November 1977** – Nineteen members of the **Ceramic Workers Union** from the Lozadur and Cattaneo factories are abducted
- **November 20-22, 1977** – US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance visits Buenos Aires and meets with President Videla and other Argentine leaders and gives the list of the names to President Videla
- **December 8-11, 1977** – Fifteen members of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo are abducted at the **Santa Cruz Church**, including founder **Azucena Villaflor de Vicenti** and two French nuns, and disappear.
- **January 1978** – Mexican police arrest Argentinian intelligence agents from the 121st Intelligence Battalion in Mexico City. They are expelled for spying on Montoneros exiles
- **April 10, 1978** – US Ambassador Raul Castro issues a demarche to Argentine President Videla about the disappeared members of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo and the two French nuns
- **April 10, 1978** – **Horacio Domingo Maggio**, a Montoneros leader, escapes from the ESMA detention center and writes US Ambassador Raul Castro informing him of the torture taking place there and names prisoners, including Swedish citizen **Dagmar Hagelin**, French nuns **Alice Domon** and **Renee Duquet**, journalist **Enrique Jara** and Amb. **Hector Manuel Hidalgo Sola**.
- **June 24, 1978** – Henry Kissinger visits Buenos Aires to watch a World Cup soccer match and the Associated Press reports on statements Kissinger makes denouncing President Carter's human rights policies
- **July 28, 1978** – Chilean Communist party leader **Cristina Carreno** is arrested in Argentina and disappears
- **Fall, 1978** – Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs David Newsom visits Argentina
- **September, 1978** – Vice President Mondale meets with President Videla in Rome for the convocation of Pope John Paul I
- **November 29, 1978** – Argentine policy arrest 60 members of two catholic youth organizations
- **December 28, 1978** – An Argentine diplomat on assignment in Paris, France, **Elena Holmberg Lanusse**, daughter of former President Alejandro Lanusse, is kidnapped by Argentine military forces and found dead in Buenos Aires

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- **August 1979** – State Department instructs US Embassy in Buenos Aires to investigate disappearances and secret detention centers
- **August 3-14, 1979** – Several high-profile opponents of the Argentine government, including members of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo are abducted and disappear
- **September 12, 1979** – Amelia Adriana Lesgart, a Montoneros leader who has infiltrated Argentina as part of its TEA counteroffensive, is captured and disappears
- **September 17, 1979** – two other Montoneros leaders, **Daniel Armando Croatto** and **Horacio Alberto Mendizabal**, who have infiltrated Argentina as part of its TEA counteroffensive are killed by security forces
- **September 20, 1979** – the IACHR visits Buenos Aires and the ESMA prison
- **September 28, 1979** – Gen. Viola fires Gen. Menendez as commander of the 3rd Army Corps
- **October 30, 1979** – Argentine intelligence officers assault three US embassy employees
- **November – December 1979** – Argentine intelligence and military begin to advise Central American countries on counter-terrorism policies
- **December 3, 1979** – **Robert Cox**, publisher of the *Buenos Aires Herald*, flees Argentina after death threats
- **April 7, 1980** – The US embassy receives information from an Argentine intelligence source about several counter-terrorism activities and operations, including one where Montoneros leaders Horacio Campiglia and Monica Susana Pinus de Binstock are captured in Rio de Janeiro and returned to Argentina. The source also informs the US Embassy of the location of Thelma Jara de Cabezas, a leader of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo protest group who was detained in April 1979 and sent to ESMA.
- **June 12 – July 21, 1980** – Three Argentine citizens, **Julia Inez Santos de Acabal**, **Julio Cesar Ramirez**, and **Noemi Esther Gianetti de Molfino**, are kidnapped in Lima, Peru in a joint operation between Peruvian and Argentine intelligence services. Gianetti's body is found in Madrid, Spain on July 21
- **August 27, 1980** – former Paraguayan Communist party leader Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa are abducted in Buenos Aires
- **October 1980** – Argentine intelligence begins planning the assassination of former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Suazo
- **February 24-25, 1981** – Along with US Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, Gen. Vernon Walters meets separately with President Videla, President-elect Viola, Foreign Minister Pastor and then with the three Argentine military chiefs, Gen. Galtieri (Army), Gen. Graffigna (Air Force) and Adm. Lambruschini (Navy) in Buenos Aires to discuss possible Argentine military assistance to El Salvador
- **February 28, 1981** – Emiglio Mignone is arrested and his Center for Legal and Social Studies office is raided after he testifies in Geneva before the United Nations Human Rights Commission. He is released six days later following international pressure
- **March 15-18, 1981** – President Roberto Viola and other Argentine government officials visit the United States and meets with President Reagan on March 17
- **June 1981** – US Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Edward C. Meyer, visits Buenos Aires and meets with Gen. Galtieri and other Argentine military leaders

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- **August 1981** – Gen. Galtieri visits the United States and meets with Gen. Edward Meyer, CIA Director William Casey and National Security Advisor Richard V. Allen to discuss Argentine assistance to help counter-terrorism efforts in Central America
- **December 22, 1981** – Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri becomes the President of Argentina

Places:

- **Argentine Naval Mechanical School**, also known as **Escuela Superior de Mecanica de la Armada**. A Navy detention center in Buenos Aires
- **Automotores Orletti**, also known as **El Jardín** (“the Garden”) and **Tactical Operation Center 18**, a detention center in Buenos Aires operated by the State Secretariat of Information (SIDE). Housed many foreign prisoners
- **Campo de Mayo**, Army base for the 601st Intelligence Battalion that served detention center in Buenos Aires province, 1976-80, that held up to 3,500 prisoners and was used to transport detainees to the Paraguay border
- **Caseros Prison**, prison outside of Buenos Aires that held mostly political prisoners)
- **Centro de Operaciones Tacticas I Martinez**, also known as “**COT**” a detention center in Buenos Aires province from 1976-79
- **Club Atletico**, an Army detention center in Buenos Aires near the Presidential Palace
- **Coordinacion Federal**, the police headquarters in Buenos Aires
- **Devoto Prison**
- **La Esquelita de Bahia Blanco**, a detention center in Buenos Aires province from 1976-78
- **La Escuelita de Famailla**, a detention center in Tucuman province set up in 1975 that held up to 1,500 prisoners
- **Escuela de Mecanica de la Armada**, Argentine Naval School for Mechanical Engineering that served as a detention and torture center
- **ESMA**, acronym for the **Escuela Superior de Mecanica de la Armada**, also known as the **Navy Mechanics School**, a naval school and base that also served as a detention and torture center
- **Ford Motors General Pacheco Plant**, part of the plant was allegedly used by the Argentine Army as a detention camp, 1976-78.
- **Formosa Province**, province with an Army Barracks, raided by Montoneros in 1975
- **Hospital Militar**, in Cordoba province, that served as a detention center in 1976-77
- **Mansion Sere**, also known as **Quinta de Sere**, in Buenos Aires province, served as a detention center for up to 500 detainees between 1976-1978
- **Olimpo**, an Air Force detention center in 1978-79
- **La Perla**, also known as “**the University**,” an Army detention center in Cordoba province
- **La Plata Prison**, also known as **La Plata Prison**
- **Pozo de Quilmes**, also known as **Chupadero Malvinas**, a detention center in Buenos Aires province from 1975-78
- **Pozo de Banfield**, a detention center in Buenos Aires province, 1976-78.
- **La Ribera**, a detention center in Cordoba province from 1975-77
- **San Miguel de Tucuman**, largest town in Tucuman province and home base for ERP; province that saw earliest reports counter-terrorism activity and detentions.

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- **Santa Cruz Catholic Church**, 11 members of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo protest group are abducted on December 8, 1978 and disappear
- **El Silencio**, a prison on a secluded island once belonging to Catholic church officials. Prisoners were moved to this prison from ESMA for a IACHR visit in September 1979
- **Tactical Operations Center I Martinez (CHOTI Martinez)**, operated by SIDE
- **Universidad Nacional de Tucuman**, a detention center in Tucuman province in 1976
- **El Vesubio**, also known as **La Ponderosa**, a detention center in Buenos Aires province, 1975-78 that previously served as a camp for the para-military group Argentina Anti-communist Alliance.

List of Terms from the Government of Argentina

Air Force

Argentine Naval Mechanical School (ESMA)

Army First Corps Buenos Aires (Primer Cuerpo de Ejercito en Buenos Aires)

Army Intelligence Battalion 601 (Batallion 601 de Inteligencia de Ejercito)

Army Reunion Center (Centro de Reunion de Ejercito)

Buenos Aires Province Police (Policia de la Provincia de Buenos Aires)

Campo De Mayo

Child kidnapping

Children born in captivity

Complaint

Condor

Counter insurgency

Counterterrorism

Detention Center

Dictatorship

Dirty War

Disappeared

ESMA

Executions

Exile

Family Members

Federal Police

Human Rights

Intelligence operations

Junta

Kidnapping

La Perla

Military Intelligence Detachment 121 Rosario (Detachmento de Inteligencia Militar 121 Rosario)

Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo

Navy

Operation Condor

Press

Reports

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Repression

Roberto Bravo

Secret

Services

School of the Americas

SIDE (Secretaria de Inteligencia de Estado)

Tactical Operations Center I Martinez

Tactical Operation 1 (Operaciones Tacticas 1)

Tactical Operation 18 (Operaciones Tacticas 18)

Torture

Victims

World Cup (there is possible reaction to press reports of human rights abuses and reaction to Montoneros car bombs)