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Translated from the Spanish 6/11/76
List of Uruguayans who have died as a result of physical assault

RR KTT [redacted] show to RF HR-R [redacted]

CP001

1972

- May 22. Walter Sanz6 Bianchi, 32 yrs, skilled worker, 2 children.
- " 25. Luis Carlos Batafia, 32 yrs, mason, 2 children.
- June 3. Edison Marín, day labourer.
- " 26. Juan Fachineli, teacher.
- July 15. Hector Lorenzo Jurado, Methodist pastor.
- " 23. Carlos Alvariza, 38yrs, doctor, 3 children.

1973

- March 12. Roberto Comensoro, 23yrs, student.
- May 25. Oscar F. Fernández Mendieta, farm worker.
- June 12. Ruben Luzardo.
- August 22. Walter H. Arteche, 27 yrs.
- Gerardc Alter, 27 yrs, Argentinian.
- September Hugo Leonardo de los Santos, student.
- Dec. 19. Gilberto Govland, worker.

1974

- March 5. Aldo Perrini, 34 yrs., grocer, 2 children.
- April 21. Laura Raggio, 20yrs., student.
- May 12. Alberto Blanco.
- June 29. Nibya Sabalsa Aray, 24 yrs., teacher.
- August 12. Anselmo Garcia, bank clerk.
- Nov. 22. Iván Morales, 26yrs., 3 children.
- " Horacio Mujica.
- Dec. 13. Luis Eduardo González González, 22yrs.
- " 20. Graciella Estefanelli, 34yrs. María de los Angeles Corbo de Brum, 26yrs. Héctor B. Brum Cornelius, 20yrs., Mirtha Y. Hernández de García, 29yrs., and Floreál García Larrosa, 31yrs.; Amaral García Hernández, 3 yrs., son of the last two named, disappeared and there has been no news of him to this date.

1975

- April 29. Amelia Lavazza de Tizzo, 58yrs.
- May José D. Rodríguez Yic, master of the port of Montevideo
- July 30. Alvaro Balbi, 34 yrs., 4 children, office worker, musician.
- Sept. 26. Carlos Curuchaga, 63 yrs., doctor.
- " 29. Podro Ricardo Lerana Martínez, 33 yrs., office worker, 2 daughters.
- Dec. 16. Carlos M. Argenta Estable, 64yrs., dicker.

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ARGENTINA PROJECT (S200000044)
 U.S. DEPT. OF STATE, A/RPS/IPS
 Margaret P. Grafeld, Director
 () Release () Excise () Deny
 Exemption(s): _____
 Declassify: () In Part () In Full
 () Classify as _____ () Extend as _____ () Downgrade to _____
 Date _____ Declassify on _____ Reason _____

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1976

Jan. 5. Julian López, docker.
March 2. Oscar E. Bonifacio Oliveira, 56 yrs., worker.
March 10. Eduardo Mondello Techera.
March Ivo Fernández, docker.
" Aldabalde, auctioneer (Minas)
April Yic, mason.
" 20. Telba Juárez de Fachelli, 29 yrs., student teacher, died
in Buenos Aires.
" 23. Ary Cabrera, 41 yrs., bank clerk. Eduardo Chissela, 28 yrs.,
student. Elida Alvarez, 24 yrs., student, 1 child.
Ricardo Gil, 28 yrs., teacher.
Luis Ferreira, 37 yrs., worker.
May 20. Zelmar Michelini, 53 yrs., 10 children, senator, former
Minister.
Hector Gutiérrez Ruiz, 42 yrs., 5 children, deputy, former
President of the Chamber of Deputies of Uruguay.
Willy Whitelaw Blanco, 28 yrs., student, 2 children.
Rosario Paredo Longo de Schroeder, 3 children.

Disappeared in Montevideo

Fernando Miranda, 53 yrs., notary.

Eduardo Bleier.

Disappeared in Buenos Aires

- Félix Míguez
 - Ricardo del Fabro
 - Alejandro Nogueira
 - Adriana Ferrara de Nogueira
 - Winston Mazzuchi
 - Nèbio Ariel Melo
 - Manuel Liberoff
 - Ettore Pierri
-

Violations of Human Rights in Uruguay during the period of May 1975 to May 1976

May 1975

- May 1. - Mass arbitrary arrests of Uruguayan citizens, without any legal order or justification, on that day and preceding days.
- May 4. - Guillermo Israel, correspondent of the ADN news agency (DDR) is expelled from the country.
- 40 employees of the Clinical Hospital are fired because they refuse to sign a document which violated their freedom of conscience.
- José Rodríguez Yic, land master of the port of Montevideo, dies under torture.
- May 13. - Law 14.373 provides for the seizure of goods for political crimes; its application is wide and imprecise.
- May 16. - The Director of Secondary Education imposes the censure of books in the libraries of all secondary schools (circular 1376/75).
- May 19. - 48 headmistresses of primary schools are removed from their posts.
- A decree is passed which states that all journalists working on newspapers closed down by the government may not be employed in their profession.
- May 26. - Death of Celso Fernández, Raúl Meloano and María Luisa Karaián. According to the official explanation, they died in a confrontation with the police. According to informed sources, the last two surrendered, and were unarmed.

June

- June 4. - The Lithuanian Centre of Uruguay is closed down and its leaders arrested.
- June 6. - The Post Office authorities are ordered to seize all "Marxist and antidemocratic" correspondence (printed matter, photographs, films, records, etc.).
- Drs. Ricardo Caritat, J. Panizza and Tabaré González are fired from their positions in the Intensive Care Unit of the Clinical Hospital.
- June 29. - Students of the Zenilla Secondary School (Montevideo) take flowers to the school in memory of their dead teacher, N. Sabalsagaray. Punishment: some of them, who are still minors, are jailed for several days; others are forbidden to study in any public or private establishment for a period of from 2 to 4 years.

July

- July 30. - Alvaro Balbi, 34 yrs., 4 children and 1 expected, office worker and musician dies under torture. He had been arrested the previous day.

August

- Aug. 6. - The Metalworkers Union (UNTMRA) is broken into by the police, the building is closed down and leaders arrested.
- Aug. 8. - Félix Míguez, an Uruguayan political refugee is kidnapped in Buenos Aires.
- Aug. 15. - The ANTEO and EPU (United Peoples' Publications) bookshops are closed down.

September

- Ricardo del Fabro, 25 years, disappears in Buenos Aires. There is no news of him to this date.
- Sept. 7. - Juan Artola, publications secretary of the WSCFLA (World Student Christian Federation in Latin America) is arrested.
- Sept. 11. - 150 medical students are arrested for an act of support for the Chilean people (sit-down strike). They are beaten and made to stand still for long-periods; 10 men and 6 women are later freed.
- Joel Casal, leader of the FUS (Uruguayan Health Federation) leaves for Caracas after 53 days of asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Montevideo. Cruelly tortured, he had escaped from the Military Hospital (July 25) and had taken refuge in the Embassy.
- Sept. 18. - The University Cinema of Uruguay, established in 1948, is closed down.
- Sept. 19. - The production of the play "Andar por los fuegos", which opened the previous day in the Round Theatre in Montevideo, is forbidden.
- The Uruguayan actress China Zorilla and the Argentine singer Mercedes Sosa are forbidden to perform in Uruguay.
- Sept. 26. - Carlos Curuchaga, 63 years, well-known doctor from Mercedes, who is recovering from a partial paralysis, is again assaulted, resulting in further paralysis, and dies in the Clinical Hospital.
- Sept. 29. - Pedro Ricardo Ierena Martínez, 33 years, 2 daughters, employee in the Rural Bank, dies under torture. He was arrested in May 1975 and his family and lawyers were forbidden to visit him.

October

- Oct. 2. - The Medical Federation of Uruguay, the first mutual society of the country, is intervened by the government.
- Oct. 10. - The theatre director and actor Ruben Yáñez is forbidden to work in Uruguay.
- All the books of the writers Juan Carlos Onetti, Eduardo Amorín and Mario Benedetti are forbidden, and must be removed from all public libraries.
- Oct. 11. - "El Civismo", weekly paper of the "Recha Movement" (National Party, "blanco"), is closed down for 20 weeks.
- "El Correo" (the UNESCO Courier) is confiscated because of an article on women in socialist countries.
- "Radio Colonia" is closed down for 48 hours.
- Dr Orlando Rojas, born in Paraguay but legally a citizen of Uruguay, whose wife and children are Uruguayan, is deported from the country. He had worked as an odontologist in Montevideo for many years.
- Oct. 12. - The distribution of the Pastoral Letter of the 15 Catholic bishops is forbidden because it speaks of a "wide amnesty".
- The foreign newspapers "La Opinión" and "Jornal do Brazil" which reported this event are confiscated.
- The Church accepts the censure and changes the term in question, but the vast majority of the parishes do not read the corrected letter.
- Oct. 15. - During the week commencing October 15, 300 persons connected with the outlawed Communist Party and the Leftist Liberation Front are arrested. In almost all cases their houses are looted.
- Oct. 25. - Arrest of José Luis Massera, deputy and first secretary of the Communist Party. Former professor in the Faculty of Engineering and Humanities, and a distinguished mathematician.
- Oct. 28. - Arrest of Wladimir Turiancky, deputy and trade union leader, and of many other union leaders and leaders of the Communist Party.

November

- Nov. 3. - Arrest of Juan Carlos Urruzola, 64 years, employed by the Foreign Press Club of Montevideo, former journalist on "El Popular".
- 4 nuns of the Dominican Order (3 Argentines and 1 Chilean) are expelled from the country.
- Victor Cayota, 48 years, Luis Guidotti, 62, and Omar Genovese, 61 years and in very poor health, are tried by the military court for organizing a Solidarity Fund for the families of professors who had been tried. They had been arrested 3 months earlier, and will be freed in May 1976 by a special dispensation of the Supreme Court of Justice.
- Nov. 7. - Dr Hugo Carlos Sacchi, 65 years, a famous gynaecologist, is arrested in his consulting room. As a result of the treatment he received he has a cardiac arrest and twice has to be hospitalized in the Military Hospital.
- Nov. 11. - "El Telégrafo", a Paysandú daily paper, is closed down for 5 days and its main writers arrested.
- Nov. 19. - Elections in the Notaries' Association. The Ministry of the Interior censures the list of candidates; out of 44 candidates they remove 33 names.
- 3 persons who had sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy leave in exile:
 - Carlos Borche, president of the Press Association, who had been in prison for several months for defending the freedom of the press;
 - Carlos Puchet, journalist on "Ultima Hora", a daily paper which had been closed down;
 - Alejandro Maggiani, leader of the electrical trade union.
- Sonia Bialous de Dutrenit, a chemist of Polish origin, who had come to Uruguay as a child and was legally a Uruguayan citizen and had Uruguayan children, is deported to Argentina, with no reason given, and deprived of her documents of citizenship.
- Rumours abound that most of the people arrested are subjected to increasing brutal torture, including highly refined psychological torture.

December

- Dec. 11. - Alejandro Nogueira Rodríguez, 23 years, Uruguayan, and Adriana Ferrara de Nogueira, 22 years, Uruguayan, are arrested in Buenos Aires. Despite many enquiries, there is no news of them.
- Arrests and trials by the military court of persons connected with the dissolved Communist Party. The number of cases runs into the hundreds.
- Dec. 14. - Luis Sabini, employed by the magazine "Crisis" published in Buenos Aires and a member of the "Community of the South" (a cooperative publishing house), is arrested in Buenos Aires. For a long time there is no news of him, until finally in April the authorities admit that he has been arrested.
- Dec. 16. - Carlos María Argenta Estable, 64 years, docker, cies in the Military Hospital as a result of torture. He was a member of the outlawed Socialist Party.
- It is claimed that the number of tortured prisoners who have to be admitted to the Military Hospital is increasing. Dr Massera, with a fractured leg, and Dr Sacchi, with an aggravation of the ulcer from which he was suffering, are among them.
- Torture is being carried out not only in barracks and police buildings, but also in private houses confiscated from prisoners.

January 1976

- Jan. 4. - A law is passed which widens the jurisdiction of military justice allowing it to try all persons accused of political crimes. Persons arrested up till 14.4.72 were up till now tried by civil courts; the present law is retroactive, and means that they are to be tried by military courts.
- Julían López, docker, arrested at the end of 1975, dies under torture.
- Jan. 10 - A communiqué of the C.N.T. (National Workers' Confederation) protests against the systematic looting of prisoners' houses.
- Jan. 11. - Gen. Liber Seregni, leader of the Frente Amplio in the 1971 elections, is arrested. He had already been imprisoned during the period 9.7.73 to 2.11.74. It is later claimed that the conditions of detention are extremely hard.
- Several members of the theatre group "El Galpón" are arrested (Blas Braidot, Sara Larocca, César Campodonico, Mario Gallup).
- Jan. 16. - "Perspectivas de Diálogo", the Catholic review of the Jesuit fathers, is closed down; its main leaders, Father Juan Luis Segundo, Ricardo Cetrulo and Andrés Assandri, are arrested and later released after exhaustive interrogation.
- The World Student Christian Federation and the Frontier Internship programme are forbidden in Uruguay; their headquarters are closed down and their property impounded.
- Jan. 23. - Mgr. Guy de Saint Hilaire, secretary of the Papal Nuncio, takes steps to attempt to free Dr Massera. According to the daily "El País", his action causes "deep uneasiness in government circles".

February

- Feb. 8. - Winston Mazzuchi, 31 years, and Nebio Ariel Melo, 32 years, Uruguayan trade union leaders from the city of Mercedes, are kidnapped in Buenos Aires. Their whereabouts is still unknown to this date.
- The organization Amnesty International publishes the terrifying letter of an "Uruguayan officer" giving a detailed account of a series of tortures, together with two photographs.

March

- March 2. - Oscar E. Bonifacio Cliveira, 56 years, a worker from Cinoca, who was arrested in December, dies under torture.
- Sra de Bacchi, 72 years, is arrested as a means of persuading her son, Antonio Bacchi, a trade union leader, to present himself to the authorities.
- José Pedro Martínez Matonte, a distinguished teacher, headmaster of the Villa Garcia primary school and founder of the secondary school, is tried by a military court.
- March 10. - Eduardo Mondello Tschera dies under torture. His father, A. Nonello is arrested and tortured for opening his son's coffin against the orders of the military authorities.
- Ivo Fernández, docker, dies under torture.
- Aldabalde, an auctioneer from Minas, dies under torture.
- March 25. - Navia, an Associated Press journalist, is put under pressure by the Joint Staff to limit information on the military coup in Argentina.

April

- April 5 - Complete collections of the weekly Marche together with the

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office's books and files (5 tons of paper) are seized by the army and burned in the municipal incinerator.

- Yic, a bricklayer, dies under torture.
- The Institute of Pedagogy is closed down.
- April 11. - 52 Uruguayans who had sought refuge in the Mexican Embassy arrive in Mexico. 96 refugees still remain in the Embassy, including several soldiers.
- April 13. - The daily newspaper "La Nación" of Buenos Aires is confiscated.
- April 20. - Telba Juárez de Fachelli, 29 yrs., a student teacher, dies in Buenos Aires of gunshot wounds. She had been arrested on April 16, having escaped from the Women's Prison in Montevideo on 30.7.71.
- April 22. - Villaverde, a journalist with the Reuter agency, is warned by the Military Intelligence Service that he could no longer claim the protection of professional secrecy. He had been arrested on June 6, 1975, and held for 36 hours.
- April 23. - 5 bodies are discovered on the coast in the Rocha Department; they had been handcuffed, tortured and mutilated. Informed sources name them as the following:
 - Ary Cabrera, 41 yrs., former bank clerck, arrested on April 5 in Buenos Aires.
 - Eduardi Chissela, 28 yrs., student, arrested on April 16 in Buenos Aires.
 - Elida Alvarez, 24 yrs., 1 child, who lived in Buenos Aires and went to Uruguay on March 28, where she was arrested at the port of Colonia together with two of her countrymen.
 - Ricardo Gil, 28 yrs., teacher, who was studying in Buenos Aires on a scholarship.
 - Luis Ferreyra, 37 yrs., a worker from Funsá, also arrested on March 28 at the port of Colonia.
- April 25. - Another body is found on the Rocha coast.

May 1976

- May 6. - The theatre company El Galpón, which was established in 1951 and was highly regarded both in the country and internationally, is dissolved and all its goods and property confiscated, including two theatre halls. In 1955 it had become a legal corporation.
- May 9. - A seventh body is found on the coast of Uruguay: a woman who had been tortured and mutilated. The body was found by a fishing boat off the "La Floresta" beach.
 - Eduardo Bleier, arrested at the beginning of December and later hospitalized in the Military Hospital for an emergency operation, is still being held and nothing is known about his state of health. He was a member of the Communist Party.
 - Fernando Miranda, 53 yrs., a distinguished writer, professor in the Faculty of Law and Secretary-elect of the Electoral Board of Montevideo, had been arrested at his home on 30.11.75. Several efforts to locate him had failed. In May the government informs the State Council that he is not being held prisoner and that they have no news of him.
- May 19. - Dr Manuel Liberoff, 58 yrs., a doctor, is arrested in Buenos Aires. He had been held for several months in Montevideo, subjected to brutal torture, and finally deported from the country. He was a leader of the Medical Federation.
 - Ettore Pierri, journalist, is arrested. He had also been held for several months in Montevideo and later freed. He had worked with "Marcha" and wrote for several newspapers which had been closed down by the government ("Epoca", "Patra", "De Frente", and "La Idea").
- May 20. - Zelmar Michelini, 53 yrs., 10 children, senator and former

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home early on the morning of May 18, is assassinated in Buenos Aires.

- Assassination of Héctor Gatiérrez Ruiz, 42 yrs., 5 children, deputy and former president of the Chamber of Deputies, who had been abducted on May 18.
- Assassination of Willy Whitelaw Blanco, 28 yrs., 2 children, medical student, and his wife Rosario Barredo Longo, 3 children. Both had been tried in Montevideo accused of being connected with the MLN, and had been provisionally freed. Their three children, aged between 2 months and 4 years, disappeared, but after great efforts by their grandparents they were found and taken to Uruguay.
- More bodies are found on the Uruguayan coast. Informed sources state that they now number at least ten.

June 1, 1976

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