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[redacted]

S. America: Anti-Refugee Action

The security organizations of several South American countries may be cooperating in actions against political refugees in Argentina.

Early this month, armed men ransacked the offices of the Argentine Catholic Commission on Immigration and stole records containing information on thousands of refugees and immigrants. Argentine police did not investigate the crime and dismissed it as a simple robbery.

Two days later, 24 Uruguayan and Chilean refugees, many of whom were the subjects of Commission files, were kidnaped and tortured for several hours. Some of the refugees later identified their interrogators as security officers from Chile and Uruguay. Presumably, a Chilean-Uruguayan operation could not have been undertaken without the cooperation of the Argentine security forces.

In the past few weeks, two prominent Uruguayan political exiles and a former leftist president of Bolivia have been killed under mysterious circumstances in Argentina. Argentine Minister of Economy Martinez de Hoz [redacted] Argentina was not responsible for the murder of ex-president Torres and speculated—without providing evidence—that leftist extremists had eliminated "one of their own."

[redacted] Chilean leftist leader Edgardo Enriquez, who was arrested by Argentine security forces on April 10, was subsequently turned over to the Chileans and is now dead. Meanwhile, [redacted] Argentina has handed over to Chilean authorities a Brazilian political exile wanted by Santiago.

[redacted]

In early 1974, security officials from Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia met in Buenos Aires to prepare coordinated actions against subversive targets. [redacted]

[redacted]

Since then, [redacted] the Argentines have conducted joint countersubversive operations with the Chileans and with the Uruguayans. Until recently, however, there was no evidence that this cooperation was extensive or very effective. [redacted]

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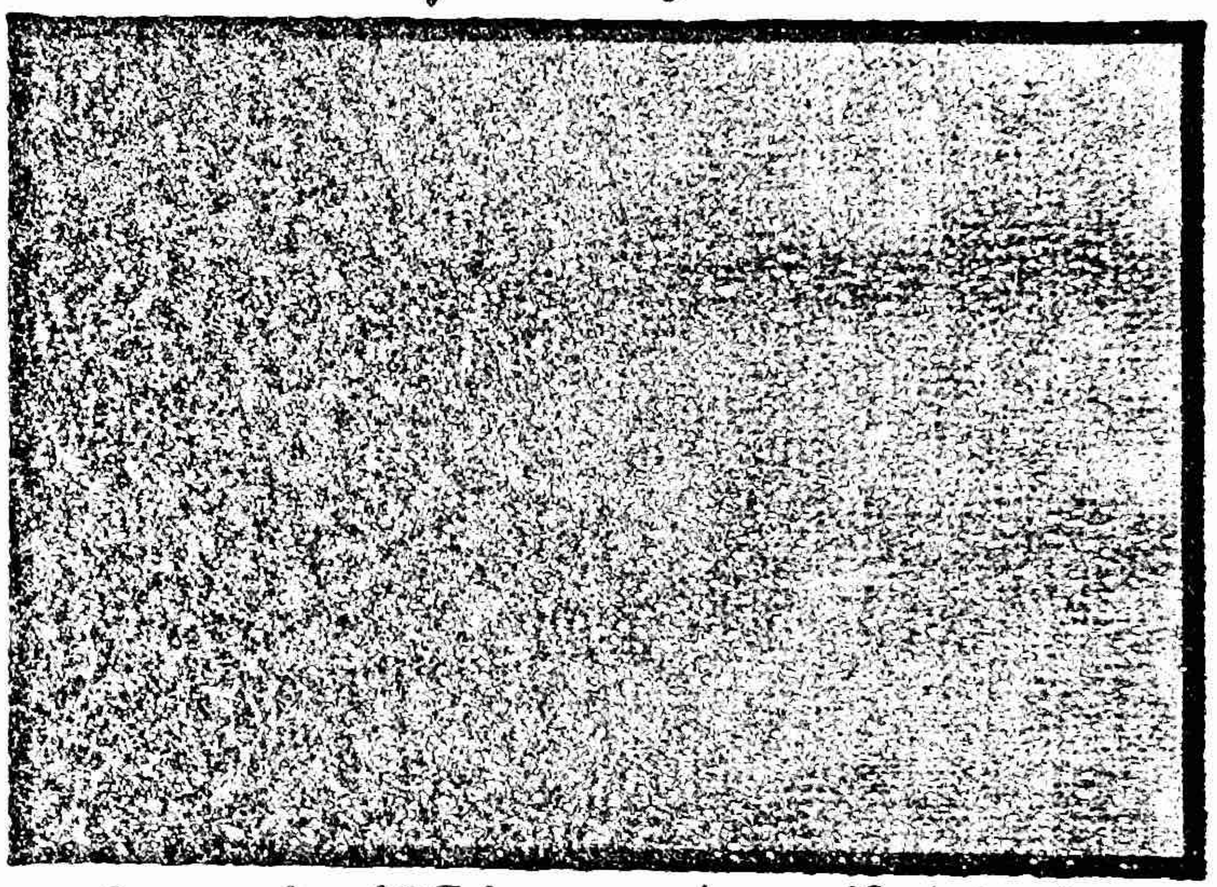

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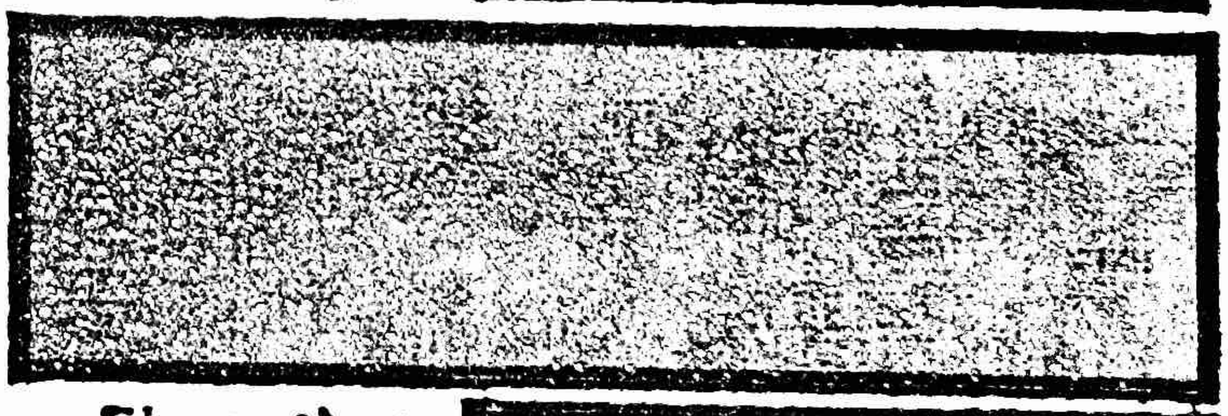

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Counterterrorism in South America

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Early this month armed men ransacked the offices of the Argentine Catholic Commission on Immigration and stole records containing information on thousands of refugees and immigrants. Argentine police did not investigate the crime and dismissed it as a simple robbery.

Two days later twenty-four Uruguayan and Chilean refugees, many of whom were the subject of Commission files, were kidnaped and tortured for several hours. Some of the refugees later identified their interrogators as security officers from Chile and Uruguay. Presumably, the Chilean-Uruguayan operation could not have been undertaken without the cooperation of the Argentine security forces.

In the past few weeks two prominent Uruguayan political exiles and a former leftist president of Bolivia have been killed under mysterious circumstances in Argentina. Argentine Minister of Economy Martinez de Hoz recently told the US ambassador in Buenos Aires that his government was not responsible for the murder of ex-president Torres and speculated--without providing evidence--that leftist extremists had eliminated "one of their own."

There are also several reports that Chilean leftist leader Edgardo Enriquez, who was arrested by Argentine security forces on April 10, was subsequently turned over to the Chileans and is now dead. Meanwhile, the Brazilian press reports that the Argentine government has handed over to Chilean authorities a Brazilian political exile wanted by Santiago.

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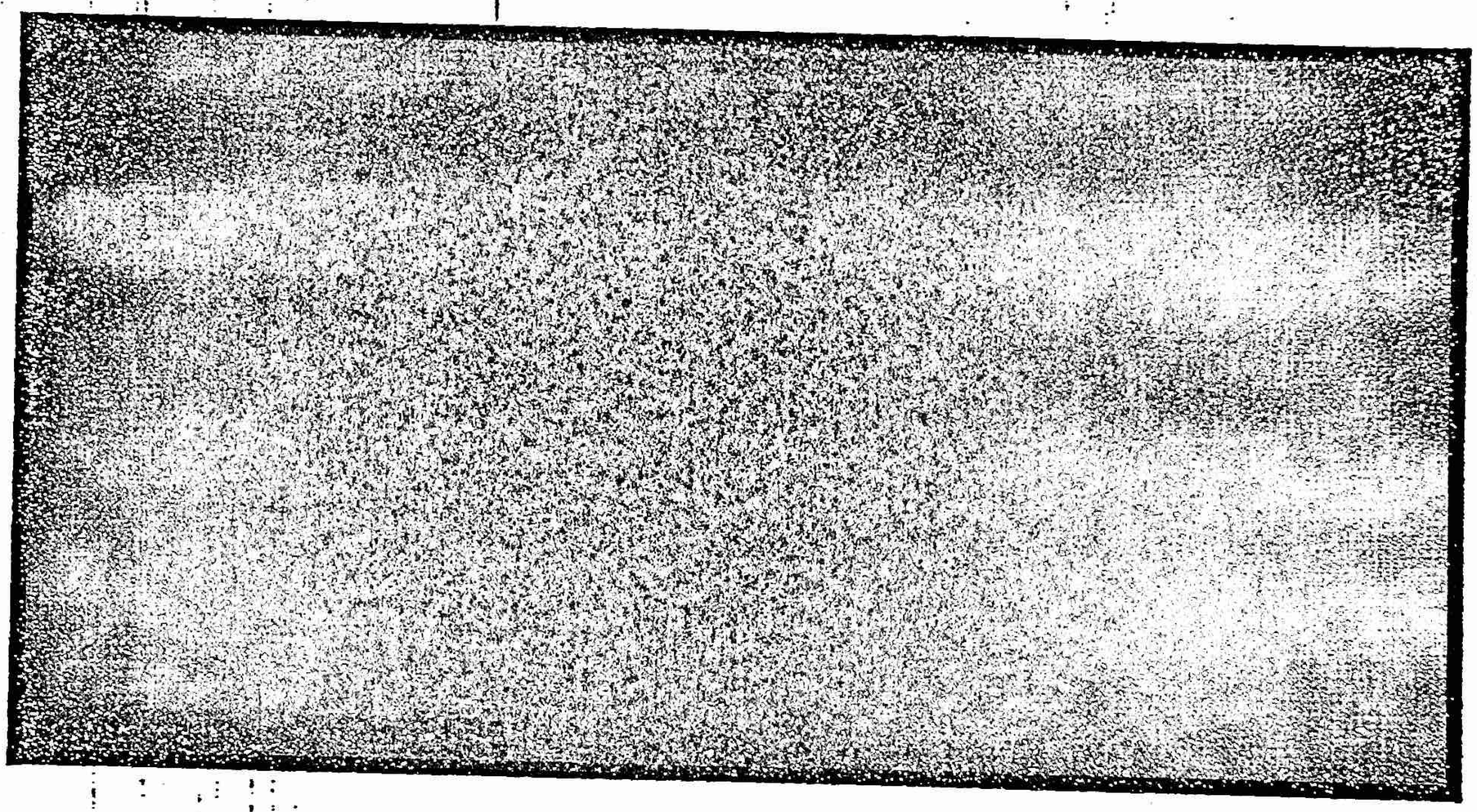
The Argentine junta has denied allegations that it has violated "human rights" and recently issued an
1.5C official communique declaring that it would not repatriate refugees by force. Despite this and similar disclaimers by respected Argentine leaders, [redacted] suspect the acquiescence, and perhaps the direct involvement, of the Argentine security forces in many of these incidents.



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